RAW DATA

for the

5th EDITION (2014) OF THE

EUROPEAN SOURCEBOOK OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

2007-2011

PART 0

ERRATA AND DEFINITIONS

VERSION – February 2017

Prepared by

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## REMARKS ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT AND THE DATABASE

**1.1. Codes used in the database**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -2 | Not available / Not applicable |
| -4 | See comments |
| -5 | No answer |
| -6 | (Used only in the Excel and SPSS databases): information not numerical (i.e. comments, sources, etc.), please see the annexed Word file. |

The code –4 was used when the correspondent did not give a clear answer (for example, instead of answering included or excluded, he or she put a remark, or an asterisk, etc.). We should try and make disappear all this –4 codes by replacing them with the answer required.

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

Definitions

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **p. 3 – Errata in the 4rd edition of the European Sourcebook 2010 (1/2)** | | |
| 1=No  2=Yes | **Errata?** | **If yes, please explain** |
|  | **ERR10A** | **ERR10BA** |
| **Albania** | 1 | Table 1.1.1 Offences recorded by the police, year 2007 Page: 114, 120, 124, 128, 131 Table 1.2.1 Total suspected offenders, for the 2007 Page: 168, 175, 182, 185. 1.2.2. A Page: 229 Table 3.1.1 Page: p.352, p.353, p.366, p. 368, 36, p. 371 |
| **Armenia** | 2 |  |
| **Austria** | ... |  |
| **Azerbaijan** | ... |  |
| **Belgium** | ... |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** | ... |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 |  |
| **Croatia** | 2 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 2 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1.2.1 2007 fraud 7402 4.1.1 2007 EU citizens 569 |
| **Denmark** | 1 |  |
| **Estonia** | ... |  |
| **Finland** | 1 | Police statitiscs: totals and traffic have been calculated in different way by Statistics Finland |
| **France** | ... |  |
| **Georgia** | 2 |  |
| **Germany** | ... |  |
| **Greece** | 2 |  |
| **Hungary** | 2 |  |
| **Iceland** | 1 |  |
| **Ireland** | 2 |  |
| **Italy** | 2 |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | ... |  |
| **Latvia** | ... |  |
| **Lithuania** | 2 |  |
| **Luxembourg** | ... |  |
| **Malta** | 2 |  |
| **Moldova** | ... |  |
| **Montenegro** | ... |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 |  |
| **Norway** | ... |  |
| **Poland** | 2 |  |
| **Portugal** | ... |  |
| **Romania** | ... |  |
| **Russia** | 2 |  |
| **Serbia** | 2 |  |
| **Slovakia** | ... |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | page 68: Table 3.2.3 Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 |
| **Spain** | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | ... |  |
| **Switzerland** | ... |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** | 2 |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 |  |
| **Ukraine** | 2 |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | ... |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **p. 3 – Errata in the 4rd edition of the European Sourcebook 2010 (2/2)** | | |
| 1=No  2=Yes | **Revised figures and text** | **Source of the revised data** |
|  | **ERR10BB** | **ERR10BC** |
| **Albania** | Table 1.1.1 • The figure of bodily injury in 4th edition is different from that of 5th edition. In the 5th edition all type of bodily injury are included. The difference is 15 offences. • The figure of the total robbery is not correct. The correct number is 129, instead of 127. It is typing mistake. • The figure of the total burglary is not correct. The correct number is 1428, instead of 1427. It is typing mistake. • The figure of total money laundering is not correct. The correct number is 0 instead of 1. The alienation of property is included. • The figure of the total offences of drugs trafficking is not correct. Based on the definition of the ESB, the correct number is 504, instead of 25. The figure 25 shows the offences foreseen by article “Drug trafficking” (to/out of countries), foreseen by article 283/a Table 1.2.1 • The figure of suspected offenders for aggravate bodily injury in 4th edition is different from that of 5th edition. In the 5th edition all type of bodily injury such as injury cause by the torture are included. The correct number is 235, instead of 216. • The figure of total suspected offenders for theft is not correct. The correct number is 1898, instead of 2436. The total number of robbery was included also under the total of theft. • The figure of total suspected offenders for money laundering is not correct. The correct number is 0 instead of 1. The alienation of property is included. • The figure of the total suspected offenders of drugs trafficking is not correct. Based on the definition of the ESB, the correct number is 426, instead of 27. The figure 27 shows the total suspected offenders only for drug trafficking” (to/out of countries), foreseen by article 283/a 1.2.2. A The minors under the age 14 years old are included. Table 3.1.1 • The figure on total criminal offences in 2007 is correct if we take into consideration the comments provided on the table (total offences without included those foreseen by military criminal code). The total number of convicted persons based on civil penal code and military penal code is 6141. • The total major traffic offences in 2007 should be 406, out of which 269 are serious traffic offences and 137 are offences “driving under the influence of alcohol or without licence (article 291). • The figure of convicted persons for fraud is not correct. The correct number is 143 instead of 152 • The figure of convicted persons for money laundering is not correct. The correct number is 5 persons instead of 0. • The figure of convicted persons for corruption is not correct. The correct number is 23 persons instead of 18. • The figures of drug trafficking include only the offences foreseen by article 283/a of penal code. | Official statistics, unpublished |
| **Armenia** |  |  |
| **Austria** |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 1.2.1 5182 error in summation more items from police statistics 4.1.1 544 Bulgaria wasn´t EU member yet (so -25) | Statistical surveys of crime per year 2007, Police of the Czech Republic, published, www.policie.cz The Yearbook of The Prison Service of the Czech Republic 2007. Issued by The Prison Service of the Czech Republic published, www.vscr.cz |
| **Denmark** | Year 2006 (second column correct number) T11RA\_trr2 561 681 T31RA\_trr2 40 95 T31TV\_trr2 1005 879 T31TC\_trr3 188360 59567 T31RA\_trr3 40 95 T31TC0708\_trr4 188360 59567 |  |
| **Estonia** |  |  |
| **Finland** | Revised figures since 1990 in comments section | Source www.tilastokeskus.fi / StatFin |
| **France** |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |
| **Germany** |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |
| **Hungary** |  |  |
| **Iceland** |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |
| **Italy** |  |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |
| **Lithuania** |  |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  |
| **Portugal** |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |
| **Slovakia** |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | Table 3.2.3 Number of convictions by length of unsuspended custodial sanctions and measures imposed upon adults in 2006 The length to be taken into account is the length of the initial unsuspended custodial sanction imposed by the courts, not the actual time spent in prison. Indeterminate sanctions or measures should include al custodial sentences (other than life) where no sentence length has been imposed by the courts. Average sentence length should be calculated only for custodial sentences whose length is known (i.e. excluding life and indeterminate sentences). If possible, this should be the sentence given for the most serious offence. If it is not possible to show the sentence lengths as indicated, use the row ‘Other sentence lengths’ to show what sentence length bands are available. If data for 2006 are not yet available, please give data for the latest available year and indicate the year of reference in the table. Year of reference if other than 2006: \_\_\_\_\_ Type of offence Total unsuspended custodial sanctions 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 custodial sanction / measure (in months) Life Indeterminate sanctions / measures Other sentence lengths (if unable to use the ones above) Criminal offences Total 1267 417 367 228 195 44 16 of which: Major traffic offences 34 6 16 11 1 Intentional homicide Total 36 1 10 10 15 of which: Completed Bodily injury (assault) Total 61 24 23 5 8 1 of which: Aggravated bodily injury 2 1 1 Rape 30 9 8 11 2 Sexual assault 5 1 2 2 Sexual abuse of minors 32 1 4 9 11 7 Robbery 62 11 16 26 9 Theft Total 459 199 133 81 46 of which: Theft of a motor vehicle of which: Burglary (total) 285 83 97 72 33 of which: Domestic burglary Type of offence Total unsuspended custodial sanctions 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 custodial sanction / measure (in months) Life Indeterminate sanctions / measures Fraud 64 32 8 8 16 Offences against computer data and systems Money laundering Corruption 5 1 3 1 Drug offences Total 132 50 46 36 of which: Drug trafficking of which: Aggravated drug trafficking | - web site of Statistical Office of Republic of Slovenia |
| **Spain** |  |  |
| **Sweden** |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |  |

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| **p. 8 – Definitions – Total criminal offences recorded by the police (1/3)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Minor theft and other minor property offences** | | **Minor assault and other minor violent offences** | | **Criminal offences committed by juveniles** | | **Major traffic offences** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTC11A** | **DTC11B** | **DTC11C** | **DTC11D** | **DTC11E** | **DTC11F** | **DTC11G** | **DTC11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 8 – Definitions – Total criminal offences recorded by the police (2/3)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **All other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings** | | **Minor traffic offences** | | **Breaches of public order regulations** | | **All other criminal offences subject to criminal proceedings outside the criminal justice system** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTC11I** | **DTC11J** | **DTC11K** | **DTC11L** | **DTC11M** | **DTC11N** | **DTC11O** | **DTC11P** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 9 – Definitions: – Comment on Total criminal offences recorded by the police (3/3)** | |
|  | **CDTC11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** |  |
| **Austria** | Concerning traffic offences, please see below. |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | The police statistics contain no contraventions concerning the traffic code/traffic regulation. This is a separate reporting by the office "traffic" of the police. Nevertheless the Penal code contains some articles that refer to traffic and these articles are part of the police statistics. Somme examples: - malicious obstruction of traffic - unintentional killing caused by a traffic accident - undeliberate beating in injuries caused by a traffic accident - caused a train accident Also some violations of Special laws are party of the Police statistics, namely, - Traffic-tax - regulation concerning transport Since 2005, there exist also "mixed offenses" (vandalism, graffiti, noise by night, ...) If the public Prosecutor decides not to prosecute, those offenses can be punished with a municipal administrative sanction . Those "mixed offenses" are included in the Police statistics regardless of the subsequent consequences (legal or administrative) |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Police statistics exclude all crimes against the Republic of Bulgaria (treason, espionage, etc.), crimes against the country’s defense capacity, military crimes, crimes against peace and humanity, and crimes committed abroad. |
| **Croatia** | Police ceased to collect data on offences prosecuted by private action or upon request and therefore minor theft and some forms of fraud cannot be included in police statistics. |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | in statistics are included all acts that are a criminal offense, proceedings on minor offences are subject to the provisions on administrative proceedings |
| **Denmark** | Criminal offences is defined as penal law violations and the traffic offences mentioned below. Other offences related to special laws are not included. Please observe that there is no separate statistics on reported traffic law offences (i.e. police statistics), so the number reported under 'police statistics' concerns all types of penal desision, i.e. including dropped cahrages etc. The same goes for the previous statistics. |
| **Estonia** | Minor theft and other minor property offences: not possible to give an exact answer. Before 15.03.2007 repeated minor property offences were recorded as crimes. During the period 15.03.2007-27.07.2008 such offences were always defined as misdemeanours. From 28.07.2008 first and second offence are defined as misdemeanaours, and third etc offence is defined as a crime. Drug-related misdemeanours are excluded, although they are included in 'Drug offences - Total' |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** | Contraventions of the 5the class (max penalty fine 1500 euros) are included. Convictions for the 1st to 4th classes are excluded since data about these convictions do not come from the same source and do not give any breakdown by specific offences. Police statistics do not include all criminal offences. Offences linked to economic and administrative policing (labour, consumption, environment customs...) are excluded. |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Police statistics do not count traffic offences. Conviction statistics in addition to severe road traffic offences (as defined below) also include traffic offences outside road traffic, driving without a motor liability insurance, driving without paying motor vehicle tax and driving without or using wrong number plates. |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** | Statistics imply the traffic infringements that are crimes. |
| **Iceland** | only included if subject to proceedings inside the criminal justice system. |
| **Ireland** | Total recorded criminal offences is not available. |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | On the Police Statistics are included all cases that are reported to the Police even if further investigation will find out that it is not an criminal offence. |
| **Latvia** | Traffic offences excluded unless they have lead to injuries, deaths or serious damage to property. As a rule, breaches of public order regulations (e.g. consumption of alcohol in public outside pubs/other designated places or riding on a bus without a valid ticket) in Latvia fall outside the criminal offence category. They are regarded as “administrative” offences. Most traffic offences are not subject to the competence of criminal justice. However, if such an offence resulted in injury or death of the victim (even unintended), it would normally fall into the criminal offences category. |
| **Lithuania** | In the CC (Art.178. 3) the responsibility for minor theft (when the value is from 130 to 390 Lt. (37.6 – 113 €). When the value is smaller than 130 Lt., criminal responsibility does not exist, in this case there is possible only administrative responsibility (Art. 50). The presented statistical data involves only the theft as crimes. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** | All traffic offences are excluded from the Penal Code and are under "Misdemeanour against the Road Traffic Act" of which the figure for traffic offences is calculated from and added to the total record of criminal offences. Only minor breaches of public order regulations are excluded from total crime. Drug offences are not included to the Penal Code but are under various legal definitions. Thus I have used the figure in "Crime against the Act relating to medicinal goods etc." and added it to the total |
| **Poland** | Data according to criminal offences committed by minors in conviction statistics include only most serious offences (minors in general criminal proceedings). |
| **Portugal** | Juveniles under 16 years of age are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be subjected to criminal proceedings. But, if a juvenile under 16 comes to the attention of the police as a probable perpetrator of a crime he/she is counted as a suspect for statistical purposes, although only care and protection measures may be used in his/her regard. In conviction statistics only juveniles less than 16 years of age are excluded. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** |  |
| **Slovakia** | If a “Minor property offence” or a “Minor violent offence” is considered a misdemeanour, then it is NOT included. |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | The Spanish Criminal Code foresees three types of offences: Misdemeanours (faltas), Less Serious Crimes (Delitos menos graves), and Serious Crimes (Delitos graves). Data in this questionnaire refers to Less Serious Crimes and Serious Crimes. Misdemeanours are excluded. Total offences refer to Book II of the Spanish Criminal Code, arts. 138 to 616. |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | Police statistics that are currently available are very poor. We are expecting that in February 2013 new statistics will be published. So hopefully, for the final data collection, police statistics will be much better. |
| **Ukraine** | Breaches of public order regulation classified in two groups: minor breaches of public order regulation (minor hooliganism), regulated by the Code of Ukraine of administrative offences of 1984. Minor breaches of public order include using of obscene language, clinging people and other unconditional behavior in public places. Major breaches of public order regulation (hooliganism) are regulated by the Criminal Code of Ukraine: |
| **UK: England & Wales** | Some major traffic offences are included. |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 9 – Definitions – Major traffic offences (1/6)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic** | | **Dangerous / reckless driving** | | **Seriously endangering road traffic in other ways** | | **Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTT11A** | **DTT11B** | **DTT11C** | **DTT11D** | **DTT11E** | **DTT11F** | **DTT11G** | **DTT11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 9 – Definitions – Major traffic offences (2/6)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Driving while impaired for other reasons** | | **Driving while disqualified or licence suspended / revoked** | | **All other cases of driving without a valid licence** | | **Hit-and-run driving** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTT11I** | **DTT11J** | **DTT11K** | **DTT11L** | **DTT11M** | **DTT11N** | **DTT11O** | **DTT11P** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 10 – Definitions – Major traffic offences (3/6)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Offences committed outside road traffic (e.g. involving trains, airplanes, ships or boats)** | | **Driving without an insurance against damage to third parties (motor liability insurance)** | | **Driving without paying motor vehicle tax** | | **Driving without or using wrong number plates** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTT11Q** | **DTT11R** | **DTT11S** | **DTT11T** | **DTT11U** | **DTT11V** | **DTT11W** | **DTT11X** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 10 – Definitions – Major traffic offences (4/6)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Driving a motor vehicle that is not roadworthy (if not considered dangerous driving)** | | **Speeding (if not considered dangerous driving)** | | **Failing to stop at a red traffic light, disregard of right of way, overtaking incorrectly and wrong-way driving (if not considered dangerous driving)** | | **Parking violations** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTT11Y** | **DTT11Z** | **DTT11AA** | **DTT11AB** | **DTT11AC** | **DTT11AD** | **DTT11AE** | **DTT11AF** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 1 – Definitions – Major traffic offences (5/6)** | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **All other traffic offences** | | **General limit of blood alcohol content (BAC) from which on or above which driving under the influence of alcohol is considered criminal** |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** |
|  | **DTT11AG** | **DTT11AH** | **DTT11AI** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | -2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  | ... |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | ... |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  | ... |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | ... |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **France** | 2 | 1 | ... |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | -2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 0’5 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 50 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 |  | ... |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  | ... |
| **Malta** |  |  | ... |
| **Moldova** |  |  | ... |
| **Montenegro** |  |  | ... |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Norway** |  |  | ... |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Romania** |  |  | ... |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| **Serbia** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 1 |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Spain** | 2 |  | ... |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  | ... |
| **Turkey** |  | 2 | ... |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 |  | ... |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 1 | ... |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | ... |

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| **p. 10 – Definitions: – Comment on Major traffic offences (6/6)** | |
|  | **CDTT11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | In 1.2 many of the offences which were asked to be included in the number of severe road traffic offences do not constitute a crime in Armenia and thus it was not possible to show their numbers. For example, dangerous driving is an administrative offence unless it leads to death or severe injuring of a person or causes serious damage. The same is true also for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and because of that BAC was not mentioned in point 1.2.a. |
| **Austria** | The reports include §§ 80, 81, 88, 89, 94, 95 StGB. Also these offences are not especially aiming at traffic offences but also cover them, if they apply. General hit-and-run driving is not a criminal offence but and administration offence. But if a person is injured in a traffice accident a criminal offences applies (§ 94 StGB - Imstichlassen eines Verletzten). |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | Alcohol concentration betwenn 0.5 and 0.8 g/l blood or between 0.22 and 0.35mg/l exhaled air : alert More tha 0.8g/l or 0.35mg /l exhaled air : positive |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Both police and conviction statistics cover all punishable traffic affecting all types of transport. Both police and conviction statistics include more crimes than listed in the definition like for example forgery of number plates. The general blood alcohol content (BAC) above which driving is considered criminal is 1.2 per mille. There is a special BAC in cases of reoffending: once a person gets convicted for driving with a BAC over 1.2 per mille the next such incident will be considered a criminal offence if the person has a BAC of more than 0.5 per mille. |
| **Croatia** | Driving under the influence of alcohol (0.5 BAC and above) is punishable as a misdemeanour according to the Road Traffic Safety Act (art. 199) but it is not a criminal offence per se. Driving under the influence of (drugs or) alcohol constitutes a criminal offence only when the driver causes an accident in which another is seriously bodily injured or extensive material damage is caused to another (or death of one or more person is caused – aggravated form). The same applies to driving while disqualified or impaired for other reasons. Major traffic offences in Croatia cover only those offences in which a participant in road traffic, by violating regulations on traffic safety, endangers the traffic in such a manner that s/he causes an accident that entails consequences described above. Dangerous/reckless driving is therefore included only to the extent that it actually causes serious damage to property/injury of another. Serious endangerment of road traffic in other ways (by removing signs, etc.) may constitute other criminal offences (against public safety), but does not constitute a traffic offence and cannot be included in the statistics on traffic offences. Hit-and-run driving is included, but only when the driver fails to render aid to a person who suffers serious bodily injury in a traffic accident. Croatian Criminal Code incriminates “Causing Traffic Accident” which covers all forms of traffic; hence, it is not possible to exclude offences committed outside road traffic. The new Criminal Code, which enters into force on January 1, 2013 will completely change the concept of traffic offences in Croatia, but this is not relevant for the current survey. |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | no fixed limit, in practice is considered more than 1.0 per thousand as boundary value with the offense of Threat under the Influence of Addictive Substances, 0.3 per mille for misdemeanor Prosecution and conviction statistics show major traffic offences (called “criminal offences in transport”), police statistics record traffic accidents. |
| **Denmark** | Cannot separate between different reasons for driving without a valid license |
| **Estonia** | Causing negligent injury is a criminal offence if the injury is 'serious'; other incidents are misdemeanours. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Police statistics do not count traffic offences. |
| **Greece** | BAC= 1.10 g/l |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** | 50mg alcohol per 100ml9. |
| **Italy** | Limit of BAC 0.0 g/L for people under 21 years |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | The criminal responsibility only for negligent homicide and negligent injury in road traffic in CC is provided. Other traffic offences presented in the table are administrative offences. Concerning BAC: If one drives an automobile or motorcycle and has not less than 2 years driving experience, then BAC is 0,4 ‰. If one drives any kind of transport vehicle and has less than 2 years driving experience, also if one drives heavy transport or passenger transport, then BAC is 0,2 ‰. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** | It is difficult to determine major traffic crimes from Norwegian statistics. The figure in ESB5 is from Misdemeanours against the Road Act where all traffic offences are put into. Major traffic offences include: Driving under influence of alcohol Without driving licence Illegal speed Injury of person |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** | The clarification provided by this new table ordered a review of selected crimes to match the concept of serious road crimes. For this reason the series should be revised. Does not include the crime of driving under the influence of drugs but only the crime of driving under the influence of alcohol. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Date covers years 2007-2011 • Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol presumes only the cases when the driver has committed a road traffic offense. • Source: Main Directorate for Road Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia |
| **Serbia** |  |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on major traffic offences refer to arts. 379 to 385 of the Spanish Criminal Code (XXX) • DRIVING OVER SPEED • DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS • REFUSAL TO SUBMIT THE ALCOHOLEMIA TEST • RECKLESS DRIVING • DRIVING WITHOUT PERMISSION OR LICENSE • TO CAUSE A SERIOUS RISK TO TRAFFIC • OTHER, AGAINST ROAD SAFETY |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | Police data not available |
| **Ukraine** | 1. All acts defined in the Criminal Code of Ukraine are preceded in the criminal justice system. Other types of offences (e.g. administrative offences) are treated under special proceedings and excluded from criminal statistics. Minor traffic offences including drunk driving are punishable by the Code of Ukraine of administrative offences of 1984. Some of them are fined by the courts and disposed in court statistics. These statistical records are different from the criminal statistics. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1.2a is given as g/L Negligent homicide in road traffic is a separately identifiable offence, but causing injury is not. |

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| **p. 11 – Definitions – Intentional homicide (1/3)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Assault leading to death** | | **Euthanasia** | | **Infanticide** | | **Attempts** | | **Assistance with suicide** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** |
|  | **DHO11A** | **DHO11B** | **DHO11C** | **DHO11D** | **DHO11E** | **DHO11F** | **DHO11G** | **DHO11H** | **DHO11I** | **DHO11J** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 11 – Definitions – Intentional homicide (2/3)** | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Abortion** | | **Negligent killing** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** |
|  | **DHO11K** | **DHO11L** | **DHO11M** | **DHO11N** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 11 – Definitions: – Comment on Intentional homicide (3/3)** | |
|  | **CDHO11** |
| **Albania** | The assault leading to death is foreseen in the second paragraph of the article 88 "Assaults" The negligent killing at the police statistics can not be excluded for the year 2007, 2008, 2009. |
| **Armenia** | There is no special data for assaults leading to death. This issues are covered under the data for assaults. |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 75-77, 79, 86 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | Assault leading to death without the intent to kill are registered in another category than homicied. Since 2002, euthanasia is allowed under certain conditions. In cas those conditions are not fulfilled, the case is considered as an homicide. |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | The negligent killing of a person as a result of intentional assault is excluded from the definition because it is considered a form of negligent homicide. Preparation for and incitement to homicide is also excluded. |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | Infanticide is included in police statistics under “murder” but counted separately. Therefore figures in all the tables show intentional homicide only (infanticide – murder of a new born infant by its mother – is a separate crime). Causing death due to bodily harm is part of facts of the case of crimes "bodily injury". From 1.1. 2010 is a new Criminal Code effective in the Czech Republic - contains apart from murder new criminal offense of manslaughter: Section 141 Manslaughter (1) Whoever intentionally kills another person because of strong agitation out of fear, dismay, confusion, or another excusable mind set or as a result of the previous reprehensible conduct of the victim, they shall be punished by a prison sentence of three to ten years. (2) A prison sentence of five to fifteen years will be imposed upon an offender should they commit an act referred to in Subsection 1 a) on two or more persons, b) on a pregnant woman, or c) on a child under the age of fifteen years. |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | Penal Code (PC) §§113-114. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** |  |
| **Greece** | With respect to conviction statistics homicide “exclude” means that attempts are listed separately from completed homicide. In other words, data referring to convictions cover both completed and attempted homicide but attempts are shown separately from completed homicide. |
| **Hungary** | Abortion is only included, if it is considered to be a criminal offence (businesslike conduct, without the consent of the victim, causing her serious bodily injury) |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | According to the Penal Code of Kosovo they are in general 5 articles regarding Homicide (Murder article 146, Agravatted Murder article 147, Murder Committed in a State of Mental Distress article 148, Negligent Murder article 149, Murder of Infants During Birth article 150). They are also foreseen tw other separate articles such as article 151 (Inciting Suicide and Assisting in Suicide) and article 152 (Impermissible Termination of Pregnancy) |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | The statistics of intentional homicide include: Murder (Art.129), murder in a state of affect (Art. 130), murder of a baby (Art.131). Formally, there are some types of offences (for instance,– crimes against humanity) that include the intentional homicide, e.g. genocide, killing the persons that are protected by International humanitarian law, terror act etc., and therefore theoretically there is a possibility that some intentional homicides might not be included in the statistic. But actually this has a very little impact on the statistics of the intentional homicides. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | Euthanasia and abortion, although present in criminal law, hardly ever occur. If certain conditions are met (and usually they are) it is not punishable. |
| **Norway** | Includes manslaughter |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Russian Criminal Code normally excludes preparation to commit crimes from prosecution. There is, however, art.30 of Criminal Code which states that preparation to commit aggravated (max. sentence – 10 years) and high crimes (max. sentence – more than 10 years) are ‘counted’ as ‘committed’ crimes. As for attempts, there are no such restrictions hence in this questionnaire we normally mark attempts to commit crimes as included in both police and conviction statistics. Nevertheless, all depends on the character of attempts and in some cases attempts may be excluded from conviction (for instance, in case with legal minor attempting to commit a minor crime for the first time). Thus, homicide and attempted homicide are not separated in the Russian police statistics/ • Source: The Ministry of the Interior of Russian Federation |
| **Serbia** | Intentional homicide includes the following criminal offences: murder, aggravated murder, manslaughter in a heat of passion, infanticide, and euthanasia. This is included in the conviction statistics, but in the police statistics only murder and aggravated murder is included. Additional information on the definitions in the CC of the Republic of Serbia: Murder Whoever deprives another of life shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between five and fifteen years’ duration. Aggravated Murder Whoever: 1) causes the death of another in a cruel or insidious manner; 2) causes the death of another by callous violent behaviour; 3) causes the death of another and in doing so wilfully endangers the life of another person; 4) causes the death of another during the commission of a robbery or compound larceny, 5) causes the death of another for gain, in order to commit or conceal another offence, from callous revenge or other base motives; 6) causes the death of a public official or serviceman during the performance of their official duties; 7) causes the death of a judge, public prosecutor, deputy public prosecutor or a police officer in connection with the discharge of their duties; 8) causes the death of persons performing duties in the public interest in connection with the discharge of their duties; 9) causes the death of a child or a pregnant woman; 10) causes the death of a member of his family whom he previously abused; 11) wilfully causes the death of more than one person, but not in the form of manslaughter, infanticide or mercy killing, or in a heat of passion. shall be punished with a term of imprisonment of at least ten years or from thirty to forty years. Manslaughter in the Heat of Passion Whoever causes the death of another while brought into a sudden heat of passion, through no fault of his own, by an attack, physical abuse or serious verbal abuse committed by the person killed, shall be punished with imprisonment of from one to eight years. Infanticide A mother who causes the death of her child at birth or immediately after delivery, while in a state of disorder caused by delivery, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to five years. Mercy Killing Whoever causes the death of an adult person out of mercy due to the serious state of health of such person and at a serious and explicit request by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to five years. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on major traffic offenses refer to arts. 138 to 140 of the Spanish Criminal Code (intentional homicide and murder). |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** | assault leading to death > homicide yes or aggraved bodily injury > next... |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | I am not sure what definition was used in the police statistics. |
| **Ukraine** | Criminal Code of Ukraine defines intentional homicide (murder) and aggravated intentional homicide (murder) – parts 1 and 2 of article 115. Infanticide is a type of intentional homicide, but is regulated by separate article of the Code - article 117. Under the Criminal Code of Ukraine euthanasia is qualified as intentional homicide (part 1 of article 115). Assistance with suicide is qualified as driving a person into suicide (article 120). Assault leading to death can be qualified as unintentional homicide (article 119) or intended aggravated grievous bodily injury (article 121) depending on obstacles of the case. Threat of murder envisages separate criminal liability (article 129). |
| **UK: England & Wales** | Intentional killing is called 'Homicide' and includes offences of murder, manslaughted and infanticide. Attempted murders are recorded separately. |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | The category of culpable homicide includes both assaults leading to death and death caused by negligence. The only separately identifiable offence of negligent killing is corporate homicide. Assistance with suicide is not a separately identifiable offence. |

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| **p. 9 – Definitions – Bodily injury (assault) (1/2)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Minor bodily injury** | | **Aggravated bodily injury** | | **Bodily injury of a public servant** | | **Domestic violence** | | **Attempts** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** |
|  | **DAS11A** | **DAS11B** | **DAS11C** | **DAS11D** | **DAS11E** | **DAS11F** | **DAS11G** | **DAS11H** | **DAS11I** | **DAS11J** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 9 – Definitions – Bodily injury (assault) (2/3)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Assault leading to death** | | **Threats** | | **Assault only causing pain** | | **Sexual assault** | | **Negligent bodily injury** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** |
|  | **DAS11K** | **DAS11L** | **DAS11M** | **DAS11N** | **DAS11O** | **DAS11P** | **DAS11Q** | **DAS11R** | **DAS11S** | **DAS11T** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 13 – Definitions: Comment on Bodily injury (assault) (3/3)** | |
|  | **CDAS11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | It was impossible to separate the data for assaults leading to death. |
| **Austria** | Included: §§ 83-85, 87 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | 1) In case od "Deliberate beating and injuries", the police code don't allow to make a disctinction base on the condition of the victime (alive or dead) 2) The registration codes concern "Beating and injuries". It is not possible to make a distinction between "beatings" on the one hand and "injuries" on the other. |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | The inflicting of bodily injury because of severe irritation caused by the victim’s unlawful behavior is excluded from police statistics and included in conviction statistics. |
| **Croatia** | In order to include bodily injuries of public officials, police and conviction statistics cover the aggravated forms of offences “Obstructing an Official in the Performance of Official Duty” and “Attacking an Official” which refer to whoever, in the course of committing these offences, “maltreats, inflicts slight bodily injury on an official or threatens to use a weapon”. Therefore, the statistics will probably include some cases in which an official is attacked without being injured (e.g. instances in which a public official is only being threatened). This problem does not occur when an injury of a public official is serious as in such cases the offence is qualified as “Aggravated Bodily Injury” (in concurrence with one of the above specified offences against public order). Bodily injury in a domestic disputes is counted as an ordinary (or aggravated) Bodily injury (in concurrence with the offence “Domestic violence”, which incriminates violent, abusive or particularly insolent conduct, but does not in itself cover bodily injuries). In this edition we have therefore decided not to include as Bodily injuries the data on separate offence 'Domestic violence' (domestic violence is counted as a bodily injury only when it actually led to an injury). This may lead to a different result (different number of committed bodily injuries) with respect to year 2007 (in which the overall number of bodily injuries included all cases of 'Domestic violence' regardless of whether any injury actually occurred). |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | The offense bodily injury means the infliction of harm or disturbance to health according to a practice lasting at least 7 days. From 2010 new crime according to Section 146a Harm to Health out of Excusable Motives |
| **Denmark** | The section on violence against a public servant does not separate between violence and threats, but as the information is included in the last version of ES I include it here as well. |
| **Estonia** | PC §§ 118, 121, 122. Minor assault (§121) or torture (§122) do not include bodily injury as an obligatory criterion – i.e only a (minor?) part of such offences have caused bodily injury. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** | Convictions for minor bodily injury, assault only causing pain (e.g.slapping): 5th class "contravention": assault without aggraving circumstances, temporary work incapacity not more than 8 days. Violence without temporary work incapacity (no injury) and without aggraving circumstances is a 4th class contravention, excluded from conviction statistic. Aggraving circumstances depending on victims (e.g.minor) places (e.g.in public transports), ect lead to a "delit" even when there is no work incapacity. |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** |  |
| **Greece** | 1. Bodily injury of a public servant does not constitute an independent offence. 2. Bodily injury in a domestic dispute constitutes an offence of a special law, outside the Greek Criminal Code, concerning family violence. From the point of view of statistics, however, bodily injury in a domestic dispute is not mentioned in a separate category. Hence, it is included in the general category of “bodily injury” . 3. Assault leading to death constitutes a “lethal bodily injury” and not homicide. 4. Assault only causing pain constitutes the so-called offence “minor injury”. 5. Negligent bodily injury constitutes an independent offence. |
| **Hungary** | Minor bodily injury/assault only causing pain: only included in statistics if the procedure is initiated by a private action (not a public cimre) |
| **Iceland** | Assault leading to death : Other than those filed as attempted murder |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | They are to main articles regarding bodily injuries, article 153 (Light Bodily Harm) and 154 (Grievous Bodily Harm) |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | Offences according to the CC: Intentional grave body injury (Art.135), Intentional grave body injury in a state of affect (Art.136), Intentional non-grave body injury (Art.138) There is another crime in the CC, that might include easy body injury as an alternative act- causing pain or easy body injury (Art. 140). Some intentional body injuries might not be be in the statistics, because some types of crime may include body injuries by themselves, e.g. rape, robbery etc., but they are qualified as one (usually more severe) offence. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | The distinction between ‘normal’ assault and ‘aggravated’ assault is made according to the intent of the offender, not to the outcome. |
| **Norway** | Includes following crimes: Assault Wounding or inflicting bodily harm Inflicting grievous bodily harm |
| **Poland** | Data include total number of domestic violence (like in previous edition of SBK) – not only bodily injury. |
| **Portugal** | The bodily injury of a public servant/official is not included in the sense of resistance to and coercion of the public servant/official to make him act against his duties. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Threats are recorded under the art. 119 of Russian Criminal Code (‘Threats to kill or commit bodily injury’). • Slapping and punching is recorded under different article of Criminal Code (Art. 116-117) |
| **Serbia** | Under assault leading to death we consider the criminal offence of aggravated bodily injury that resulted in a death of an injured person. In such a context, the data on this form of aggravated bodily injury is included in the police and conviction statistics. Additional information on the definitions in the CC of the Republic of Serbia: Serious Bodily Harm (1) Whoever causes to another serious injury or causes serious impairment of health, shall be punished with imprisonment of from six months to five years. (2) Whoever causes to another serious injury or health impairment resulting in endangering of life of that person or destruction or permanent and considerable damage or weakening of a vital function of his body or an organ, or permanent serious health impairment or disfigurement, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years. (3) If acts referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article result in the death of the injured person, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of two to twelve years. (4) Whoever commits the act referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article from negligence, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years. (5) Whoever commits the act specified in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article in the heat of passion, if brought in a sudden heat of passions through no fault of his own by physical assault, physical abuse or serious insult of the injured person, shall be punished for the offence referred to in paragraph 1 by imprisonment of up to three years, and for the offence referred to in paragraph 2 by imprisonment of from three months to four years, and for the offence referred to in para 3 by imprisonment of six months to five years. (6) If the act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed against a minor, a pregnant women or a person who performs duties in public interest, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years, and for the act referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, with imprisonment of two to twelve years, and for act referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article with imprisonment of five to fifteen years. Light Bodily Injury (1) Whoever causes light injury or minor health impairment, shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to one year. (2) If the injury is caused by a weapon, a dangerous implement or other means suitable for inflicting serious bodily harm or serious impairment of health, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years. (3) A court may pronounce a judicial admonition to the offender referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, if he was provoked by rude or rough conduct of the injured party. (4) Prosecution for the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be instituted by private action. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on bodily injury refer to arts. 147 to 154 of the Spanish Criminal Code (assault and brawl). |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** | assault leading to death > homicide yes or aggraved bodily injury > next |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | I am not sure what definition was used in the police statistics. |
| **Ukraine** | Bodily injury under Criminal Code of Ukraine is ranked on intended grievous bodily injury, intended bodily injury of medium gravity and intended minor bodily injury. Rank of bodily injury is determined by the forensic expertise. Norms of ranking of such cases are set by judicial practice and acts of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | In April 2008 the Home Office issued clarification to police forces on how to record offences of wounding with intent/Grievous bodily harm (GBH) with intent for those assaults resulting in minor or no injury to a victim, but where the intent was to cause serious injury. This revised technical guidance was issued to ensure that these offences were recorded in a consistent manner by all police forces. The effect of this clarification was that some offences that would previously have been recorded as other types of assault are now recorded as GBH with intent. While the clarification was introduced in 2008/09, PSNI continued to experience the impact of this during 2009/10. The majority of police forces in England and Wales experienced similar increases in these offences as a result of this clarification |
| **UK: Scotland** | Every attack directed to take effect physically on the person of another is assault, whether or not actual injury is inflicted. However, intent is not considered to determine the type of assault committed. The injuries sustained determine whether it is deemed Serious or Non Serious. An assault or attack in which the victim sustains injury resulting in detention in hospital as an inpatient, for the treatment of that injury or, any of the following injuries whether or not detained in hospital, Fractures - fractures mean the breaking or cracking of a bone. Note: Nose is cartilage not bone so a ‘broken nose’ should not be classified as a Serious Assault unless it meets one of the other criteria. Internal injuries |

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| **p. 14 – Definitions – Aggravated bodily injury (1/3)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Serious and lasting bodily injury** | | **Life-threatening bodily injury** | | **Use of weapons (dangerous objects)** | | **Particularly vulnerable victim** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DAA11A** | **DAA11B** | **DAA11C** | **DAA11D** | **DAA11E** | **DAA11F** | **DAA11G** | **DAA11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 14 – Definitions – Aggravated bodily injury (2/3)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Attempts** | | **Assault leading to death** | | **Mere threats** | | **Sexual assault** | | **Negligent bodily injury** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** |
|  | **DAA11I** | **DAA11J** | **DAA11K** | **DAA11L** | **DAA11M** | **DAA11N** | **DAA11O** | **DAA11P** | **DAS11Q** | **DAA11R** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 15 – Definitions: Comment on Aggravated bodily injury (3/3)** | |
|  | **CAAS11** |
| **Albania** | There is not possible to distinguish the serious negligent bodily injury at the police statistics |
| **Armenia** | It was impossible to separate the data for aggravated assaults leading to death. |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 84, 85, 87 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | 1) The serous and lastin bodily injury and life-threatening bodigly injury are taken into account but we can not make the distinction. 2) The registration codes don't allow to make a distincrtion based on the condition of the victim. |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | According to Bulgarian law the bodily injury is aggravated when inflicted on a pregnant woman or on a child under 14 years of age. Other categories of vulnerable victims are not considered as aggravating circumstances. Conviction statistics on aggravated bodily injury are not available. |
| **Croatia** | Bodily injuries committed with the use of weapons or against a particularly vulnerable victim are included only inasmuch as serious bodily injuries are inflicted or a person’s health is severely impaired. The mere existence of these circumstances does not in itself turn an ordinary bodily injury into an aggravated bodily injury. Therefore, in relation to these aggravated circumstances it would be equally justifiable to mark with X the boxes ‘excluded’. However, we have decided to mark the column ‘included’, in order to ensure consistency and comparability with the previous (2008) survey. |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | PC §118. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** | It is quite difficult to choose a level above which assault can be considered as aggravated assault for international comparisons. One solution would be to use the legal classification of “crimes, délits, contraventions”, with the correspondence crime = aggravated, delit = medium, contravention = minor. But this would lead to very few aggravated assaults, a lot of medium cases, and only few minor assaults. The solution crime + délit = aggravated is not better. The “délit” category must be split into two classes according to the maximum penalty. One possibility is to consider that all assaults with a maximum penalty of five years or more are aggravated. They include “crime” and délits” for which the working incapacity is more than 8 days and some other aggravating circumstance appears (weapon, victim, place…). Délits with one condition only are in the lower category (maximum penalty three years). According to this choice, aggravated assaults would represent about 15% of assault total. Police data do not give detailed data for “délits” and do not include “contraventions”. |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** |  |
| **Greece** | Mere threats and sexual assault are not counted under aggravated assault |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** | Assault leading to death Other than those filed as attempted murder |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | The distinction between ‘normal’ assault and ‘aggravated’ assault is made according to the intent of the offender, not to the outcome. |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** | Negligent bodily injury is included if aggravated. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** | Under assault leading to death we consider the criminal offence of aggravated bodily injury that resulted in a death of an injured person. In such a context, the data on this form of aggravated bodily injury is included in the police and conviction statistics. Definition of the aggravated bodily injury as given in the CC of Serbia is given in the comment 1.4.a |
| **Slovakia** | Terms of specific qualification concerning individual criminal offences are not recorded in police statistics. |
| **Slovenia** | Data refers to serious and very serious bodily injuries. |
| **Spain** |  |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** | assault leading to death > homicide yes or aggraved bodily injury > here |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | - I am not sure what definition was used in the police statistics. - I am not sure how this table should be completed. "Use of weapons" and "vulnerable victim" is not clear to me. How is this suppose to be included? |
| **Ukraine** | Article 121. Intended grievous bodily injury 1. Intended grievous bodily injury, that is a willful bodily injury which is dangerous to life at the time of infliction, or resulted in a loss of any organ or its functions, or caused a mental disease or any other health disorder attended with a persisting loss of not less than one-third of working capability, or interruption of pregnancy, or permanent disfigurement of face, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years. 2. Intended grievous bodily injury committed by a method characterized by significant torture, or by a group of persons, and also for the purpose of intimidating the victim or other persons, or based on racial, national and religious intolerance, or committed as a contracted offense, or which caused death of the victim, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | See note on bodily injury |

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| **p. 16 – Definitions – Sexual assault (1/4)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Any sexually motivated physical contact with violence** | | **Any sexually motivated act with abuse of authority or under pressure** | | **Any sexually motivated against a helpless person** | | **Any sexually motivated act against a marital partner against her/his will** | | **Acts considered as rape (see below)** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **Conviction stat.** |
|  | **DSA11A** | **DSA11B** | **DSA11C** | **DSA11D** | **DSA11E** | **DSA11F** | **DSA11G** | **DSA11H** | **DSA11I** | **DSA11J** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **p. 16 – Definitions – Sexual assault (2/4)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Acts considered as physical sexual abuse of a child (see below)** | | **Attempts** | | **Any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation** | | **Pornography** | | **Pimping** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **Conviction stat.** |
|  | **DSA11K** | **DSA11L** | **DSA11M** | **DSA11N** | **DSA11O** | **DSA11P** | **DSA11Q** | **DSA11R** | **DSA11S** | **DSA11T** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 17 – Definitions – Sexual assault (3/4)** | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Buying / offering paid sex** | | **•Exhibitionism** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** |
|  | **DSA11U** | **DSA11V** | **DSA11W** | **DSA11X** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 17 – Definitions: Comment on Sexual assault (4/4)** | |
|  | **CDSA11** |
| **Albania** | According to the article 108 of penal code, there are some form of sexual abuse with minors under the age 14 years old which can been committed with physical and non physical action, This crime was included in police and conviction statistics. The sexual rape committed against a marital partner against her/ his will is not foreseen by the penal code |
| **Armenia** |  |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 201, 202, 205-207, 207b, 212 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Conviction statistics exclude the cases of sexual intercourse with a child under 14 years of age, sexual intercourse with a juvenile between 14 and 18 years of age with abuse of dependence or authority, and sexual intercourse with a person over 14 years of age who does not understand the nature of the committed act, when such cases are not considered as rape. Both police and conviction statistics include sexual assaults against victims of the same sex. |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | This offence was not defined separately, some acts might be attached to the crimes Unlawful Restraint or Extortion, however those combine not just sexually motivated acts (those are listed only marginally). From 2010 exists new crime under Section 186 of CC Sexual Coercion. |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | PC §§ 141-146. |
| **Finland** | Sexual violence can be classified as assault it the act includes violence. No clear crime category for sexual assault in Finland |
| **France** | Any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation : Sexual harassment included |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** |  |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** | The promotion of sexual services is a criminal offense. |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** | Any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation as well as exhibitionism considered a criminal offence if directed against minors |
| **Lithuania** | Offences according to the Criminal Code - Rape (Art. 149), sexual abuse (Art.150), Forcing to have sexual intercourse (Art.151), Sexual contentment in contravention to sexual self-determination and inviolability of minor (Art. 151(1) sexual harassment (Art. 152), sexual abuse of minor (Art. 153). In the Criminal Code of Lithuania crime of rape is separated into two different crimes- rape (per vaginam) and sexual abuse (other sexual intercourse, e. g. oral, inter femora). The statistics will reflect total number of these crimes. Forcing to have sexual intercourse (Art. 151) means coercion to have sexual intercourse or any other form of answering to sexual passion using emotional violence or assaulting, or trading upon subordination. The main differences between rape and sexual assault are related with violence and the way of gaining sexual contentment, i.e. forcing to have sexual intercourse does not comprise immediate physical violence, also Art. 151 comprises not only sexual intercourse, but also any other form of sexual contentment. Sexual harassment (Art. 152) at subordinated person with intent to have sexual contact or contentment using vulgar actions, suggestions or intimations. The crime comprises not only physical, but also any verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation. Thus statistics show the cases without physical violence as well. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | The distinction between 'Sexual assault' and 'Sexual abuse of a child' is not strict: in Dutch criminal law there is no distinction between ‘Sexual acts committed against a helpless person’ and ‘Other form of sexual contact without violence to a child’. Both are now counted under ‘Sexual assault’. |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** | The acts listed in definition are unable to be separated from the rape in Polish Criminal Code and statistics. According to this we give data only on rape and sexual abuse of a child. |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Acts considered as physical sexual abuse of a child is considered as Sexual assault under Article 134 of Russian Criminal Code, however, sexual abuse of a child under 12 (Article 131 states a child under 12 to be a helpless person). |
| **Serbia** | Sexual assault includes all criminal offences against sexual freedom provided for by the Serbian CC. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on sexual assault refer to arts. 178 to 194 of the Spanish Criminal Code, that include: SEXUAL ASSAULT. SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH PENETRATION. SEXUAL ABUSE. SEXUAL ABUSE WITH PENETRATION SEXUAL HARASSMENT EXHIBITIONISM SEXUAL PROVOCATION CORRUPTION OF MINORS FELONIES RELATED ON PROSTITUTION CHILD PORNOGRAPHY |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** |  |
| **Ukraine** | The concept does not apply. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 18 – Definitions – Rape (1/3)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Penetration other than vaginal (e.g. buggery)** | | **Violent intra-marital sexual intercourse** | | **•Sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person** | | **Sexual intercourse with force with a child** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DRA11A** | **DRA11B** | **DRA11C** | **DRA11D** | **DRA11E** | **DRA11F** | **DRA11G** | **DRA11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 18 – Definitions – Rape (2/3)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Attempts)** | | **Sexual intercourse with a child without force** | | **•Other forms of sexual assault** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DRA11I** | **DRA11J** | **DRA11K** | **DRA11L** | **DRA11M** | **DRA11N** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 17 – Definitions :Comments on Rape (3/3):** | |
|  | **CDRA11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** |  |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 201, 202, 205 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | 1) A minor under the age of 14 years old cannot legally consent to sexual intercourse. This is always considered as a rape. |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | PC §141. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** | Rape on minor (less than 15) does not include sexual intercourse without violence which is minor sexual abuse (atteinte sexuelle sur mineur sans violence). But the definition of rape is broad and “violence” may be pressure, threat, surprise and for instance some incest committed without violence may be charged as rape. |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** |  |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** | Penetration other than vaginal falls within Section 160 of the Latvian Criminal Law – “Forcible Sexual Assault” and thus does not belong to the rape category. |
| **Lithuania** | Sexual intercourse without force with a minor under 14 years old is usually considered as sexual intercourse with helpless person and is punishable as rape or sexual abuse. Such cases are not separated from the (child rape) cases in which the violence was used. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Sexual intercourse with a child without force applies only to children under 12. |
| **Serbia** |  |
| **Slovakia** | According to Slovak Criminal Code, only a woman can be a victim of rape. Male victims of “rape” are considered victims of sexual violence. Police statistical system respects this legal concept. Therefore, cases of offences of “rapes” (in terms of European Sourcebook definition) where a man was the victim are not included in figures for rapes, but they are part of the overall numbers of sexual assaults, because they are included under sexual violence, and sexual violence is included under sexual assault. Cases of “Sexual intercourse with force with a child” are included under “Sexual abuse of a child”. |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on rape refer to art. 179 of the Spanish Criminal Code (sexual aggression with penetration). |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** | Sexual intercourse without force with a helpless person only women. Men (contraintes sexuelles) |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** |  |
| **Ukraine** | Criminal Code of Ukraine provides several types of offences against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person (articles 152-156). The essential features of rape: 1) the subject of this crime may be male or female; 2) any sexual intercourse without force and with consent of a victim can not be qualified as rape; 3) any type of nonvaginal sexual intercourse can not be qualified as rape but qualified under article 153. Sexual assault of a juvenile is qualified as aggravated rape. Pornography and child pornography are stated as criminal offences but have separate regulation (article 301). |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 19 – Definitions – Sexual abuse of a child (1/4)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact with violence** | | **Acts committed by a person below the age of consent** | | **Acts committed by a person above the age of consent** | | **Attempts** | |
| police statistics | conviction statistics | police statistics | conviction statistics | police statistics | conviction statistics | police statistics | conviction statistics |
|  | **DSM11A** | **DSM11B** | **DSM11C** | **DSM11D** | **DSM11E** | **DSM11F** | **DSM11G** | **DSM11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 19 – Definitions – Sexual abuse of a child (2/4)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation** | | **Child pornography** | | **Acts considered as rape** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DSM11I** | **DSM11J** | **DSM11K** | **DSM11L** | **DSM11M** | **DSM11N** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** |  |  | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 19 – Definitions – Sexual abuse of a child (3/4)** | | | |
| 1=Yes  2=No | **Please indicate the age of consent:** | **Are there any exceptions to the general age of consent?** | **Specify the exception** |
|  | **DSMAGE11A** | **DSMAGE11B** | **DSMAGE11C** |
| **Albania** | 14 | 1 | If the person does not achieve the sexual maturity |
| **Armenia** | 16 | 2 |  |
| **Austria** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Azerbaijan** | ... | ... |  |
| **Belgium** | 16 | ... |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** | ... | ... |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Croatia** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 17 | 2 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 15 | 2 |  |
| **Denmark** | 15 | 2 |  |
| **Estonia** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Finland** | 16 | 2 |  |
| **France** | 15 | 1 | The author must be above 18 (not above 15). Conviction statistics exclude cases with aggravating circumstances which are included with sexual assault against minors (= by parents or with abuse of authority) though they are legally different. |
| **Georgia** | 16 | 2 |  |
| **Germany** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Greece** | 15 | 1 | With regard to the offence of “child pornography” a person of 15 cannot give his/her consent to produce , for instance, pornographic material. In child pornography the protection covers all minors (18 years) Same is also true with other articles |
| **Hungary** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Iceland** | 15 | 2 |  |
| **Ireland** | 17 | ... |  |
| **Italy** | 14 | 1 | 13 - if the partner is no more 3 years older |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | ... | 1 | 16 |
| **Latvia** | 16 | 2 |  |
| **Lithuania** | 16 | 1 | Criminal liability does not arise if the people do not differ much in age, physical and emotional maturity. |
| **Luxembourg** | ... | ... |  |
| **Malta** | ... | ... |  |
| **Moldova** | ... | ... |  |
| **Montenegro** | ... | ... |  |
| **Netherlands** | 16 | ... |  |
| **Norway** | 16 | ... |  |
| **Poland** | 15 | 2 |  |
| **Portugal** | 14 | 1 | Though in Portugal the age of consent is 14 years old there are two exceptions to that principle foreseen in the Criminal Code – “sexual act with adolescent” (article 173) that comprises as victims minors between 14 and 16 years old and “sexual abuse of dependent minors” (article 172) having as victims minors between 14 and 18 years old. |
| **Romania** | ... | ... |  |
| **Russia** | 16 | 2 |  |
| **Serbia** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Slovakia** | 15 | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 14 | 2 |  |
| **Spain** | 13 | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 15 | 2 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 16 | 1 | Depend on the difference of the age between victims and the accused person |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** | ... | ... |  |
| **Turkey** | 15 | 1 | 15 as age of consent is conditional. For children between 15-18, child's mental capacity to understand the legal situation is relevant. So, a child that is 17 years old can be defined as either able to give consent or unable to give consent, depending on his cognitive capacity. Under 15, no consent is possible. |
| **Ukraine** | 14 | ... |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 16 | ... |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 16 | ... |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 16 | 2 |  |

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| **p. 19 – Definitions :Comments on Sexual abuse of a child (4/4):** | |
|  | **CDSM11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | The person who had committed sexual abuse under the age of consent can be held criminally liable only for sexual intercourse or any other form of physical sexual contact committed against the will of the victim using force, threat of force or helpless situation of the victim. |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 206, 207 StGB Acts comitted below the age of consent are registered but not convicted. § 212 (Missbrauch eines Autoritätsverhältnisses) includes certain constellations with minors (e.g. scholars, step child) but also sexual assaults against adults by particular occupational groups (e.g. doctors, pschychologists, administration officers). These cases are not differentiated in the figures. Therefore § 212 is excluded. |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | There are no available police and conviction statistics on sexual abuse of a child. |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | Acts committed by a person below the age of consent are included in police statistics only, criminal prosecution is discontinued afterwards due to lack of criminal responsibility (age under 15) In police statistics are included figures concerning sexual abuse of a person under the age of 18 (in case of abuse his or her dependence or person entrusted) also. |
| **Denmark** | Indicent behavior involving physical contact with a child is not included |
| **Estonia** | PC §§ 142/2/1, 143/2/1, 143.1/2/1, 145, 146 (all are included in 'Total sexual assault'). More comprehensive definition than was used in ESB4, and more precise (narrower) than was used in UNCTS (which includes pornographic offences). |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | There are some cases where the law applies a higher age of consent (16 or 18), namely in sections 174 and 182 Criminal Code, but these offences are not included here. Offence reported only refer to offences against children, i.e. persons under 14. All other forms of sexual abuse are only included in the headline category (sexual assault). Acts committed by a person below the age of consent are theoretically included according to the law. However, since the general age of consent (14) equals the general age of criminal responsibility, persons below the age of consent are not punishable. They might be included in police statistics, although this is not likely for all but the most extreme cases. Acts considered as rape might be included if they were committed against persons below the general age of consent. Legally, these acts are considered both rape and sexual abuse of a child. |
| **Greece** | Police statistics do not provide separate counts for these offences. |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | Offences according to the Criminal Code. 1) Sexual contentment in contravention to sexual self-determination and inviolability of minor (Art. 151(1)). In the crime there are two different parts: in the 1st part – sexual intercourse or other form of sexual contentment with a minor offering him (her) material or other advantage (if there was no constituent elements (corpus delicti) for rape or forcing to have sexual intercourse); in the 2nd part – sexual intercourse or any other form of sexual contentment of father, mother or other lawful custodian with a minor (if there was no constituent elements for rape or forcing to have sexual intercourse). This article also enshrines that criminal liability does not arise if the people do not differ much in age, physical and emotional maturity 2) Sexual abuse of minor (Art. 153). The main difference from rape (Art. 149, 150) is the absence of sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal, oral, interfemoral) which is a constituent element of rape. This article also includes verbal or any other form of non-physical molestation. Thus statistics show the cases without physical violence, as well. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | The distinction between 'Sexual assault' and 'Sexual abuse of a child' is not strict: in Dutch criminal law there is no distinction between ‘Sexual acts committed against a helpless person’ and ‘Other form of sexual contact without violence to a child’. Both are now counted under ‘Sexual assault’. No police statistics available. |
| **Norway** | Includes: Incest Sexual intercourse with children under 16 Sexual act with children under 16 |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** | Persons bellow de age of consent are not criminally imputable. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Child pornography is considered a crime under Article 242 “Illegal production and distribution of pornographic materials and objects”. |
| **Serbia** |  |
| **Slovakia** | Acts committed by persons below the age of consent are not considered to be criminal. A general age of criminal responsibility in Slovakia is 14; however criminal responsibility for sexual abuse is an exception – it is set to 15 years of age, accordingly to the age under which a minor cannot validly consent to have sexual contacts. |
| **Slovenia** | -for act commited by person below the age of consent-there is an evidence buwithout prosecution |
| **Spain** | No data available on sexual abuse of a child. |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** |  |
| **Ukraine** | Ukraine does not set the age under which a minor cannot validly consent to have sexual contacts at the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Article 155 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for criminal responsibility for sexual relations with a person who has not reached puberty. Puberty determined in each case by forensic experts.According to the Rules of conducting forensic examinations approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine a female or male persons under 14 years are considered as not having reached puberty. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | The Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 was introduced In February 2009 and has altered the definition and coverage of sexual offences. The age of consent was 17 until 1st February 2009. From the 1st February 2009 the age of consent is 16. |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 20 – Definitions – Robbery (1/3)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Muggings (*bag-snatchings*)** | | **theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods** | | **Attempts** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DRO11A** | **DRO11B** | **DRO11C** | **DRO11D** | **DRO11E** | **DRO11F** |
| **Albania** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Armenia** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Austria** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Croatia** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Cyprus** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | A1 |  | A2 |  | A1 |  |
| **Denmark** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Estonia** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Finland** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **France** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Georgia** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Germany** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Greece** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Hungary** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Iceland** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Ireland** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Italy** | A2 | A2 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | A1 |  | A2 |  | A2 | A1 |
| **Latvia** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Lithuania** | A2 | A2 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** | A1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | A2 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Portugal** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Serbia** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Slovakia** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Spain** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Sweden** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Switzerland** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **Ukraine** | A1 |  | A1 |  | A1 |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | A1 | A1 | A2 | A1 | A1 | A1 |

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| **p. 20 – Definitions – Robbery (2/3)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Pick-pocketing** | | **Extortion** | | **Blackmailing** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DRO11G** | **DRO11H** | **DRO11I** | **DRO11J** | **DRO11K** | **DRO11L** |
| **Albania** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Armenia** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Austria** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Croatia** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Cyprus** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Denmark** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Estonia** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Finland** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **France** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Georgia** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Germany** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Greece** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Hungary** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Iceland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Italy** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | A1 |  | A1 | A1 | A1 | A1 |
| **Latvia** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Lithuania** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  | A2 |  |
| **Poland** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Portugal** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Serbia** | A2 |  |  | A2 | A2 |  |
| **Slovakia** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Spain** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Sweden** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **Switzerland** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **Ukraine** | A2 |  | A2 |  | A2 |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | A2 | A1 | A2 | A1 | A2 | A1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 | A2 |

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| **p. 20– Definitions :Comments on Robbery (4/4):** | |
|  | **CDRO11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | The same concepts as for police statistics were used also for conviction statistics. |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 131, 142, 143 StGB Conviction statistics: same as the police |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | It concerns "armed theft" and "violent theft without arm" |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Conviction statistics include the same crimes as police statistics but do not exclude preparation for robbery. |
| **Croatia** | Conviction statistics do not depart from police statistics with respect to robbery (muggings, theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stoled goods and attempts are included, whereas pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are excluded). |
| **Cyprus** | Conviction statistics: Same as police statistics (on included & excluded) for Robbery. |
| **Czech Republic** | the same for conviction statistics theft immediately followed by force or threat of force used to keep hold of the stolen goods is THEFT. |
| **Denmark** | Information on Conviction statistics is missing. But the same definition is used. Robberies from bank, shops and the like are excluded |
| **Estonia** | PC §200. Conviction statistics include the same types of offences. |
| **Finland** | NOTE: Conviction stat incl/excl def. = Police def. |
| **France** | Thefts with violence appear in conviction statistics only if there is no other aggravating circumstance. The consequence is that conviction statistics significantly underestimate the number of convictions for robbery. The total of convictions for theft therefore includes robbery. |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Extortion accompanied by violence or threat of violence is included. The definition is the same for conviction statistics. |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | Conviction statistics: all included. goodsRobbery by the penal code of Kosovo is foresseen as Theft. Whoever, by the use of force or serious threat to attack the life or body of another , appropriates the movable property of the nature of robbery (article 254)such person with the intent to unlawful material benefit for himself or herself or another person |
| **Latvia** | Conviction statistics for robbery in Latvia is equivalent to police statistics |
| **Lithuania** | There is one crime of robbery in Lithuanian criminal law (Art. 180 of new Criminal Code). It is difficult to delimit theft from robbery in Lithuanian criminal law, especially in the cases of bag-snatchings. In one case bag-snatchings might be considered as thefts while in the other as robberies - it depends on the concrete situation. Usually when the force is used only to snatch the thing from the victim - it is theft. If during the robbery the offender kills the victim, then only intentional homicide (having selfish purposes) is registered. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | Idem for conviction statistics |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** | For conviction statistics - same answers as for police statistics |
| **Portugal** | For conviction statistics: Included; Included; Included; Excluded; Excluded; Excluded. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** | Robbery includes aggravated/compound theft, grand larceny (the theft with elements of robbery) and robbery. Additional information on the definitions in the CC of the Republic of Serbia: Aggravated Theft (1) Persons committing the offence of theft (Article 203) shall be punished with imprisonment of one year to eight years, if the theft was committed: 1) by forcing or breaking into closed buildings, apartments, rooms, safes, cabinets or other closed premises or by otherwise overcoming mechanical, electronic or other obstacles; 2) by a group; 3) in a particularly dangerous or brazen manner; 4) by someone having on his person a dangerous offensive or defensive weapon or implement; 5) during a fire, flood, earthquake or other disaster; 6) by taking advantage of the helplessness or other grave condition of a person; (2) The penalty referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also be imposed to a perpetrator of the offence of theft if the value of stolen items exceeds the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dinars or if the stolen object represents a cultural asset, an asset previously protected, or a natural asset. (3) if the value of stolen goods exceeds one million dinars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of from two to ten years. Theft with Elements of Robbery (1) Whoever caught in the act of theft (Article 203) and with intent to keep a stolen object uses force against a person or threat of direct attack against the life or limb, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years. (2) If the value of stolen goods exceeds one million and five hundred thousand dinars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of from two to twelve years. (3) If the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article is committed by a group, or intentional serious bodily harm is inflicted to a person, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years, (4) if the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article is committed by an organised criminal group, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years. Robbery (1) Whoever by use of force against a person or threat of direct attack upon the life or limb appropriates another’s movable object with intent to acquire unlawful material gain for himself or another, shall be punished with imprisonment of two to ten years. (2) Where the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is committed by a group, or intentional bodily harm is inflicted on a person, or where the value of the appropriated goods exceeds the amount of one million five hundred thousand dinars, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of three to fifteen years. (3) If the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is committed by a group, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of a minimum of five years. (4) If the value of appropriated goods referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article does not exceed fifteen thousand dinars, and the intent of the offender was to acquire a small material gain, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of up to three years. (5) The attempt of the offence referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall be penalised. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on robbery refer to art. 242 of the Spanish Criminal Code (stealing with violence or intimidation against persons). It does not include stealing a vehicle with violence or intimidation against persons. |
| **Sweden** | The same answers for conviction statistics as for police statistics. |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | Table is filled in for convictions. For police data, I do not know what exactly was included. |
| **Ukraine** | Criminal Code of Ukraine gives definitions of such types of crimes against property, each of them including aggravated obstacles (stated in parts 2 and thereof of the articles). Classification of these crimes under Ukrainian legislation differs from traditional common-law concept of burglary. Under Criminal Code of Ukraine stealing of property may be secret (theft) and overt (robbery and brigandism). Domestic stealing is qualified as theft in case of covert deprivation of property by offender (the owner of property is absent or does not know what is happening). If offender breaks into a residence (any building suitable for living of a person, including some technical shelters on private territory) when the owners are aware of that fact and applies violence toward the owner, such actions may be qualified as robbery or brigandism. The waterline between those cases lies in the type of violence: if non dangerous for a person at the moment application – it is qualified as robbery, if dangerous for a person at the moment application (for instance with the use of fire arms) – it is qualified as brigandism. For all stated above crimes (theft, robbery and brigandism) such obstacle as breaking into a residence or any other premises or shelter is aggravated. in police and court statistics I included data only about robbery (as at 4 ed.) |
| **UK: England & Wales** | Muggings if there is the use or threat of force are included. |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 21– Definitions – Theft (1/3)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Minor *(e.g. small value)* theft** | | **Burglary** | | **Theft of motor vehicles** | | **Attempts** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTH11A** | **DTH11B** | **DTH11C** | **DTH11D** | **DTH11E** | **DTH11F** | **DTH11G** | **DTH11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 21 – Definitions – Theft (2/3)** | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Embezzlement *(including theft by employees)*** | | **Robbery** | | **Receiving/handling stolen goods** | | **If small value theft is excluded, what is the legal upper limit for the “small value”?** |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTH11I** | **DTH11J** | **DTH11K** | **DTH11L** | **DTH11M** | **DTH11N** | **DTH11O** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | ... |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 130 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1000 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 200 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 64 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **France** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 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 | 171 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 285 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| **Malta** |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | ... |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Norway** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | ... |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 60 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 25 |
| **Serbia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 130 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 266 |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 200 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  | 400 |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| **Turkey** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |

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| **p. 20– Definitions :Comments on Theft (3/3):** | |
|  | **CDTH11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | There is no statistics on burglary in Armenia as this crime is not foreseen by the Armenian Criminal code. |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 127, 128, 129, 130, 141 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Both police and conviction statistics include theft by employees since according to Bulgarian law it is considered as theft and not as embezzlement. |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** | Thefts of value under 1000 Euro, are considered to be minor crimes, figures of which are not included in this report. |
| **Czech Republic** | Small value theft is considered as a crime for example for pick-pocketing, burglary etc. |
| **Denmark** | Theft of motor vehicles is defined as in the folowing section |
| **Estonia** | PC §199. “Total theft” does not include temporary use of a motor vehicle (PC §215), although such cases are included in the row “theft of a motor vehicle”. Minor theft: included if third similar offence - see definitions. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** | Embezzlement (“détournement”) is excluded but theft by employee is not an embezzlement, it is a theft included with total theft if transmitted to the police or to the court. |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Unauthorised use (“theft”) of electricity (section 248c Criminal Code) is a separate offence. It is included in all data reported for theft. Joyriding is included (as for theft of motor vehicles, too). |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | • Burglary is foreseen as Aggravated Theft (article 253) • theft of motor vehicles is foreseen as Taking Possession of Movable Property (article 258) • robbery is foreseen as a its own offence (robbery article 255) Receiving Stolen Goods is foreseen in its own offence (article 272 |
| **Latvia** | 285 Euros equals 200 Lats which is the gross minimum monthly salary in Latvia (as of 2012) |
| **Lithuania** | There is one crime of theft in Lithuanian criminal law (Art. 178). This statistics does not include the theft of some special objects: narcotics or psychotropic substances, guns, explosives, radioactive substances, documents. Such acts constitute separate crimes, e. g. stealing of narcotic substances (Art. 263 ). In the CC (Art.178. 3) the responsibility for minor theft (when the value is from 130 to 390 Lt. (37.6 – 113 €). When the value is smaller than 130 Lt., criminal responsibility does not exist, in this case there is possible only administrative responsibility (Art. 50). The presented statistical data involves only the theft as crimes. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Small value theft is excluded from the police statistics as a non-criminal offense according to Federal Law N 133-?? (31.10.2002 ), Federal Law N 116-?? (22.06.2007), and Federal Law N 74-?? (16.05.2008) |
| **Serbia** | Definition of the theft in the Serbian CC: Theft (1) Whoever appropriates another’s movable item with intent to obtain unlawful material gain for himself or another by shall be punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to three years. (2) The attempt of the offence referred to in paragraph 1 shall be penalized. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** | Up to 200 Euros police have discretion to drop the case (for ordinary theft of objects of small values). |
| **Spain** | no data available |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** |  |
| **Ukraine** | Minor theft is treated under the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences of 1984.In 2009 amendments were made to Article 51 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences under which theft, fraud over 6 EUR (in 2011 - 10 EUR), is considered as a crime. This has resulted to a sharp increase in the number of thefts. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | In Scotland the term "burglary" is not used. Instead we refer to "housebreaking". The definition of housebreaking differs to burglary in that entry needs to be forced or through a non-standard entrance (e.g. a window). Where there is a theft/attempted theft from a dwelling and entry is not forced (e.g. the offender had legitimate access to the dwelling or entered under false pretences or thorugh an unlocked door) the term used is "theft in a dwelling". |

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| **p. 22 – Definitions – Theft of a motor vehicle (1/3)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Joyriding** | | **Theft of trucks / lorries** | | **Theft of motorcycles** | | **Theft of motorboats** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTV11A** | **DTV11B** | **DTV11C** | **DTV11D** | **DTV11E** | **DTV11F** | **DTV11G** | **DTV11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Norway** |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p.22 – Definitions – Theft of a motor vehicle (2/3)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Attempts** | | **Robbery** | | **Receiving/handling a stolen vehicle** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DTV11I** | **DTV11J** | **DTV11K** | **DTV11L** | **DTV11M** | **DTV11N** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 22– Definitions :Comments on Theft of a motor vehicle (3/3):** | |
|  | **CDTV11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** |  |
| **Austria** | joyriding is excluded since it is not considered to be theft (no intend to enrichment) Theft offences of motor vehicles are not explicitly reported in the figures of the conviction statistics but are included in the general figures of theft. |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | Vehicle theft with violence (with or without the use of weapons) are also taken int account |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | joyriding is part of separate crime under Section 207 Unauthorised Use of a Stranger’s Item: Whoever takes possession of a stranger’s item of not negligible value or a motor vehicle with the intention of temporary use... |
| **Denmark** | Motorcycles includes scooters. Theft of motorboats includes sailing boats and aircrafts. |
| **Estonia** | Covered by PC §199 and §215. Police statistics: include PC §199 (theft) and §215 (temporary unauthorised use of movable property of another - here motor vehicles only). Court statistics: as vehicle-related offences are not distinguished in the PC, it is not possible to give data on such offences, both in cases of §199 and §215. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** | according Georgian penal code joyriding is a thief from 2008 |
| **Germany** | Definition can only be met by using criminological characteristics listed in the police statistics. Since this is not an offence separately identifiable in German criminal law, data for conviction level are not available. |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | Taking a motor vehicle by somebody by force by Kosovo Penal Code it is robbery. |
| **Latvia** | No special articles in the Latvian Criminal Law and criminal statistics concerning theft of motor vehicles – such offences included into the general definition of theft Receiving/handling a stolen vehicle is a separate type of offence regardless of the stolen property being handled |
| **Lithuania** |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | No statistics available in conviction statistics. |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** | There is no data for theft of a motor vehicle in conviction statistics. |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Joyriding is treated under Article 166 of Russian Criminal Code “ Illegal acquisition of a motor vehicle without theft intent” |
| **Serbia** | In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia there is no separate criminal offence called theft of a motor vehicle, rather the criminal offence called Unauthorised Use of Another’s Vehicle. Hence, in the conviction statistics, theft of a motor vehicle is treated as a criminal offence of theft, there is no separate data on this. In the police statistics, theft of a motor vehicle is given separately within the part on the data about the theft. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on theft of a motor vehicle refer to arts. 244 to 252 of the Spanish Criminal Code: (a) stealing a motor vehicle or moped without forced entry/without violence or intimidation against persons; (b) stealing a motor vehicle or moped with forced entry/with violence or intimidation against persons; (c) misappropriation of a motor vehicle or moped. |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | These statistics were not available for conviction (separately) |
| **Ukraine** | Closest for this definition is Article 289 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - Unlawful appropriation of a vehicle. 1. Unlawful appropriation of a vehicle, 2. The same actions committed by a group of persons upon their prior conspiracy, or repeated, or accompanied with violence dangerous to the victim's life or health, or with threats of such violence, or committed upon entering into a residence or any other shelter, or where they caused a significant pecuniary damage to the victim, - 3. Any such acts as provided for by paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article, committed by an organized group or accompanied with violence dangerous to the victim's life or health, or threats of such violence, or if they caused heavy property damage, - A person shall be discharged from criminal liability, if that person committed for the first time any actions provided for by this Article (except in cases of unlawful appropriation of a vehicle accompanied with violence against the victim or any threats of such violence) and voluntarily reported it to law enforcement authorities, returned the vehicle to its owner and fully repaired the losses inflicted. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 23 – Definitions – Burglary (1/3)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Domestic burglary** | | **Theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.** | | **Theft from a military establishment** | | **Theft by using false keys** | | **Attempts** | | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DBU11A** | **DBU11B** | **DBU11C** | **DBU11D** | **DBU11E** | **DBU11F** | **DBU11G** | **DBU11H** | **DBU11I** | | **DBU11J** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Estonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Finland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| **France** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Hungary** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Malta** |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Netherlands** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Sweden** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | |
| **Switzerland** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Turkey** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |

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| **p. 23 – Definitions – Burglary (2/3)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Theft from a car** | | **Theft from a container** | | **Theft from a vending machine** | | **Theft from a parking meter** | | **Theft from a fenced meadow/compound** | |
| **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **conviction stat.** | **police stat.** | **Conviction stat.** |
|  | **DBU11K** | **DBU11L** | **DBU11M** | **DBU11N** | **DBU11O** | **DBU11P** | **DBU11Q** | **DBU11R** | **DBU11S** | **DBU11T** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 24– Definitions :Comments on Burglary (3/3):** | |
|  | **CDBU11** |
| **Albania** | There is no possible to distinguish burglary from the theft at the convicted statistics. |
| **Armenia** | In Armenia some types of burglary are known as "aggravated theft" or "aggravated robbery", however the statistical data is not possible to separate from the total number of thefts and robberies. |
| **Austria** | included: § 129 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | Burglaries concern - residences - companies or stores - public or government institutes |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | There are no available police and conviction statistics on burglary. |
| **Croatia** | Conviction statistics generally follow criminal offences (by articles and paragraphs) as specified in the Criminal Code. Since art. 217. paragraph 1 (which generally covers burglaries) does not distinguish between different types of objects from which a perpetrator steals, it was not possible to exclude from conviction statistics thefts from cars and other specified objects. |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | no "aggravated" theft, but just the theft committed in a particular way |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | Covered by PC §199. As burglaries are not distinguished in the PC, it is not possible to give data on such offences. Offence committed by intrusion (illegal entry into a building, room, vehicle or enclosed area of another against the will of the possessor) are distinguished, but such offences may not include use of force (e.g, entering through an unlocked door or an open window). In the police statistics, it would be possible to distinguish by an object of theft, but there are no such data on burglaries only. Not distinguished in conviction statistics (it is covered by 'theft' PC §199). |
| **Finland** | Burglary is a special category separated from theft in police statistics only, it is not based on Finnish criminal code. Therefore burglary as a conviction does not exist as such |
| **France** | Burglary (“vol avec effraction”) is an aggravated theft but all aggravated theft cannot be considered as burglaries. They also include some robberies, theft committed by several offenders, theft by public servants or offenders using false quality of public servants, theft in public transports, and theft with criminal damage… |
| **Georgia** | According the Penal Code any burglary is aggrovated theft |
| **Germany** | On the level of police statistics the definition cannot be fully met as police statistics do not indicate whether the building or room was entered illegaly or legally. Figures relate to aggravated theft in and out of certain buildings / rooms. Regarding the legal definition, theft out of cars is considered burglary (aggravated theft), too, and can therefore not be excluded from conviction data. |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | Burglary by the penal code of Kosovo it is called Aggravated Theft, Article 253 and includes the following criterias: By breaking into locked buildings, rooms, boxes, trunks or other locked premises through the use of force or the removal of obstacles with the intent to appropriate movable property, 2) By acting in a particularly dangerous or brazen manner; 3) By exploiting a situation created as a result of fire, flood, earthquake, or any other disaster; or 4) By taking advantage of the incapacity or any other grave condition of another person. Whoever commits theft, as provided for in Article 252(1), shall be punished as provided for in paragraph 1 of the present article: 1) When the stolen property is of a value exceeding 15.000 EUR and the perpetrator acts with the intent to appropriate the object of such value; 2) When the stolen property serves a religious function, or it is stolen from religious premises or other premises where religious ceremonies are carried out; 3) When the stolen property is of cultural value or of special scientific, technical, or artistic importance or when it is part of a public collection, a protected private collection or a public exhibition Whoever commits theft, as provided for in Article 252(1) of the present Code, as a member of a group or while carrying a weapon or dangerous instrument shall be punished by imprisonment of one to eight years. |
| **Latvia** | Burglary considered type of a theft “if it has been committed by entering a apartment or other premises, or if it has been committed from a storage facility, from a system connecting storage facilities, or from a means of transport” (Latvian Criminal Law, Section 175, p.3). If act normally considered as burglary is committed in large amounts or by an organized group, as well as gaining access with the goal of stealing drugs or weapons, it does not appear as burglary and is handled according to other (harsher) sections of the criminal law |
| **Lithuania** | Burglary according to Lithuanian Criminal Code (Art. 178.2) is an aggravated theft. But there is no difference whether the burglary is domestic or not. However, the statistics of domestic burglaries is available. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | The concept of ‘burglary’ is not known in Dutch criminal law. Instead ‘aggravated theft’ is taken which is much broader (e.g. theft committed by two or more offenders is also aggravated theft). No statistics available in police statistics |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** | The theft from a fenced meadow/comound is probably excluded, although the rules on crime recording by the police do not consider these situations. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** | Burglary is included in the conviction statistics as aggravated theft, which is given within the data on robbery and not as a separate data. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | no data available |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** | Convictions no data no differtention theft - robbery |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | These statistics were not available for convictions (separately). |
| **Ukraine** | The concept does not apply |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | In Scotland the term "burglary" is not used. Instead we refer to "housebreaking". The definition of housebreaking differs to burglary in that entry needs to be forced or through a non-standard entrance (e.g. a window). Where there is a theft/attempted theft from a dwelling and entry is not forced (e.g. the offender had legitimate access to the dwelling or entered under false pretences or thorugh an unlocked door) the term used is "theft in a dwelling". |

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| **p. 25 – Definitions – Domestic burglary (1/3)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building** | | **Theft from a secondary residence *(even if unoccupied)*** | | **Attempts** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DBD11A** | **DBD11B** | **DBD11C** | **DBD11D** | **DBD11E** | **DBD11F** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 25 – Definitions – Domestic burglary (2/3)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Theft from a factory, shop, office, etc.** | | **Theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable** | | **Theft from a fenced meadow/compound** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DBD11G** | **DBD11H** | **DBD11I** | **DBD11J** | **DBD11K** | **DBD11L** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 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 |

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| **p. 25– Definitions :Domestic burglary (3/3):** | |
|  | **CDBD11** |
| **Albania** | All the thefts under the convictions statistics are including under the same article, 134 of penal code except the theft of energy, telephone and banks |
| **Armenia** | There is no definition of domestic burglary in the Armenian Criminal code and also no statistics on this issue. |
| **Austria** | included: categories of special statistics on criminological aspects ("ED in Wohnungen, ED in Einfamilienhäuser, ED in Zweitwohnsitze oder abgelegene Objekte, ED in vom Wohnraum getrennte Nebenräume") |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | There are no available police and conviction statistics on domestic burglary. |
| **Croatia** | Croatian Criminal Code does not specifically incriminate domestic burglary (but includes it within the general notion of burglary, i.e. as one form of Aggravated Theft). Therefore, for the reasons already explained in the previous comment box, data on convictions that involve domestic burglaries could not have been obtained. Police, on the other hand, gathers data on burglaries of houses, flats, weekend-houses and other objects; thus it was possible to obtain police statistics for domestic buglaries ( thefts from houses, flats and weekend-houses). |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | 'Theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building' - As a rule, excluded, but sometimes may be included (the distinction between different kind of rooms is not always clear). 'Domestic burglary' is not distinguished in conviction statistics (it is covered by 'theft' PC §199). |
| **Finland** | Burglary is a special category separated from theft in police statistics only, it is not based on Finnish criminal code. Therefore burglary as a conviction does not exist as such |
| **France** | theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building cannot be separated from burglaries in garage, barn, stable… |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Regarding the legal definition, “theft from an attic or basement in a multi-dwelling building” is not considered domestic burglary and is therefore excluded from conviction data. |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** | There is no such category in our statistics |
| **Iceland** | Theft from a detached garage, shed, barn or stable : Since domestic burglary is not dfined separately in the criminal law is can only be classified by location, barn, shed, garage etc can and often are classified as part of the home. |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** | Domestic burglary not specified separately and thus does not appear in the statistics |
| **Lithuania** |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | This is any theft from a private dwelling. Therefore it is not necessarily a subset of Aggravated theft/Burglary. No statistics available in conviction statistics. |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** | There is no data for domestic burglary in conviction statistics. |
| **Portugal** | The theft from a fenced meadow/comound is probably excluded, although the rules on crime recording by the police do not consider these situations. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** | In the conviction statistics, there are no separate data for domestic burglary. As burglary, it is treated as an aggravated theft and the data are given within the data on robbery. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on domestic burglary refer to arts. 238 and 242 of the Spanish Criminal Code, that include Stealing with force in a household. |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** | Conviction idem above |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | These statistics were not available for convictions (separately) |
| **Ukraine** | Domestic burglary is one type of ‘aggravated theft’ (Article 186 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | In Scotland the term "burglary" is not used. Instead we refer to "housebreaking". The definition of housebreaking differs to burglary in that entry needs to be forced or through a non-standard entrance (e.g. a window). Where there is a theft/attempted theft from a dwelling and entry is not forced (e.g. the offender had legitimate access to the dwelling or entered under false pretences or thorugh an unlocked door) the term used is "theft in a dwelling". |

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| **p. 26 – Definitions – Fraud (1/3)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Attempts** | | **Receiving/handling a stolen property** | | **Forgery of documents, passports etc.** | | **Tax and customs offences** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DFR11A** | **DFR11B** | **DFR11C** | **DFR11D** | **DFR11E** | **DFR11F** | **DFR11G** | **DFR11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 26 – Definitions – Fraud (2/4)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Subsidy fraud** | | **Fraud involving welfare payments** | | **Money laundering** | | **Forgery of money/payment instruments** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DFR11I** | **DFR11J** | **DFR11K** | **DFR11L** | **DFR11M** | **DFR11N** | **DFR11O** | **DFR11P** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 26 – Definitions – Fraud (3/4)** | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Consuming goods or services** | | **Breaching of trust / embezzlement** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DFR11Q** | **DFR11R** | **DFR11S** | **DFR11T** |
| **Albania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 |  | 1 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 27– Definitions :Comments on Fraud (4/4):** | |
|  | **CDFR11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | The definition of fraud in Armenian criminal code and consequently the statistics covers fraud all areas, including subsidy fraud and fraud involving welfare payments. |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 146, 147, 148, 150 StGB Consuming goods or service is included as long it´s not theft. |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | It concerns : deception, deceitful bankrupt, abuse od social capital, offence concerning the state of bankruptcy, bounced cheques, swindle, private corruption, embezzlement and deceptive destruction |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Both police and conviction statistics include the so-called “document fraud” – fraud by forging a document or by using a forged document. All other cases of forgery of documents are excluded. |
| **Croatia** | This edition includes two additional separate offences that cover fraudelent behavior - Economic Fraud and Fraud in the Performance of a Duty. These two types of fraud fit well under the general definition of fraud provided in the questionnaire. However, since they were not included in the 4th edition of ESB the data for 2007 cannot correlate. |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | PC §209. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Welfare payments: There is no separate offence of “fraud involving welfare payments”. Therefore, this form of fraud is considered general fraud and cannot be excluded from the figures on convictions level. On police level, it can be excluded because of the criminological categories police statistics make use of. Consuming goods or services: According to the legal concept of fraud in Germany, these actions are considered general fraud under certain circumstances. Therefore, this category is only partially excluded from the data. If an offender with the intent not to pay orders goods or services from a person in a situation in which ordering something implies that the customer is able and willing to pay (e.g. ordering a meal in a restaurant), this is a deception and considered fraud. Only if there is no one deceived at least that way, the offence committed is not considered fraud (e.g. using public transport without a ticket). |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | Fraud, by the penal code of Kosovo article 261 and includes the following criterias: (1) Whoever, with the intent to obtain a material benefit for himself, herself or another person, deceives another person or keeps such person in deception by means of a false representation or by concealing facts and thereby induces such person to do or abstain from doing an act to the detriment of his or her property or another person’s property shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment of up to three years. (2) When the offence provided for in paragraph 1 of the present article results in damage exceeding 15.000 EUR, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years. |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | Statistical data comprise the art. 182 of CC. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** | The definition of the criminal offence fraud in the Serbian CC: (1) Whoever with intent to acquire unlawful material gain for himself or another by false presentation or concealment of facts deceives another or maintains such deception and thus induces such person to act or not to act, all to the detriment of his or another’s property, shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years and a fine. (2) Whoever commits the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article only with intent to cause damage to another, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months, and a fine. (3) If by the offence referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article material gain is acquired or damages caused exceeding four hundred and fifty thousand dinars in value, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of one to eight years, and a fine. (4) If by the offence referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article material gain is acquired or damages caused exceeding million five hundred thousand dinars in value, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of two to ten years, and a fine. |
| **Slovakia** | Credit fraud is included. “Credit fraud” occurs when a person elicits a credit or procurement of a credit from another person by giving him false information concerning the terms of the granting or repayment of such credit, and thus causes him damage. |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on fraud refer to arts. 248 to 251, 282 bis and 286 of the Spanish Criminal Code, that include: -FRAUD SWINDLING -SWINDLING USING CREDIT OR DEBIT CARDS, OR TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES -SWINDLING OF INVESTORS OR DEPOSITORS -OTHERS FRAUDS -ELECTRICITY THEFT AND THE LIKE -FRAUDULENT ACCESS TO SERVICES BROADCASTING / TV / OTHER |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** | Swiss law fraud - art. 146 Penal Code trick is necessary |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** |  |
| **Ukraine** |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 28 – Definitions – Money laundering (1/2)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Receiving and handling illegally obtained *(but not stolen)* non-monetary property** | | **Attempts** | | **Receiving/handling stolen property** | | **Violations of the ‘know-your-customer’ rule  *(i.e. negligence in identification of customer’s identity or origin of funds)*** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **Police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DML11A** | **DML11B** | **DML11C** | **DML11D** | **DML11E** | **DML11F** | **DML11G** | **DML11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 28– Definitions :Comments on Money Laundering(2/2):** | |
|  | **CDML11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** |  |
| **Austria** | included: § 165 StGB |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | There are no available conviction statistics on money laundering. |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |
| **Denmark** | The penal code does not include a special article concerning money laundering |
| **Estonia** | PC §394. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** |  |
| **Greece** | Data unavailable. Law 2331/1995 provides for the criminalization of money laundering. This crime is not included in the Greek Penal Code and the Greek Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) has not yet included it among the category of “Special Criminal Laws as e.g. Laws referring to drug or traffic violations. |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | Statistical data comprise the following article: Legalizing of money or other property which was obtained unlawfully (in a criminal way), - CC Art. 216. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** | Money laundering: “violations of the ‘know-your-customer’ rule” is not applicable. |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Rule ‘know-your-customer’ does not normally apply in Russian legislation though certain cases are set when different businesses have to inform Financial Intelligence on transactions with more than 600 thousand RUR (16.5 thousand EUR) involved. |
| **Serbia** | The definition of money laundering in the CC of Serbia: (1) Whoever converts or transfers property while aware that such property originates from a criminal offence, with intent to conceal or misrepresent the unlawful origin of the property, or conceals and misrepresents facts on the property while aware that such property originates from a criminal offence, or obtains, keeps or uses property with foreknowledge, at the moment of receiving, that such property originates from a criminal offence, shall be punished by imprisonment of from six months to five years and a fine. (2) If the amount of money or property referred to in paragraphs 1 of this Article exceeds one million five hundred thousand dinars, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of one to ten years and a fine. (3) Whoever commits the criminal offence referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article with assets obtained by himself that originate from a criminal offence, shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article. (4) Whoever commits in a group criminal offences referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, shall be punished with imprisonment of from two to twelve years and a fine. (5) Whoever commits the offences referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, and could have been aware or should have been aware that the money or assets represent proceeds from crime, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years. (6) The responsible officer in a legal person who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 and 5 of this Article shall be punished by the penalty stipulated for that offence, if aware, or should have been aware that the money or assets represents proceeds from crime. (7) The money and property referred to in paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Article shall be seized. |
| **Slovakia** | Data refer only to registered offences of “Legalisation of the Proceeds of Crime”, as a specific section of the Slovak Criminal Code. |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on money laundering refer to arts. 301 and 302 of the Spanish Criminal Code: Money laundering. |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | When statistics for money laundering were avialable, it is unclear what exactly was included. |
| **Ukraine** |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 29 – Definitions – Corruption in the public sector (1/4)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Active and passive corruption** | | **Instigation to corruption** | | **Complicity** | | **Corruption of domestic officials** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DCO11A** | **DCO11B** | **DCO11C** | **DCO11D** | **DCO11E** | **DCO11F** | **DCO11G** | **DCO11H** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 29 – Definitions – Corruption in the public sector (2/4)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Corruption of foreign officials** | | **Extortion by public officials** | | **Offering officials advantages without immediate interest** | | **Attempts** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DCO11I** | **DCO11J** | **DCO11K** | **DCO11L** | **DCO11M** | **DCO11N** | **DCO11O** | **DCO11P** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 29 – Definitions – Corruption in the public sector (3/4)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Corruption in the private sector** | | **Extortion *(except by public officials)*** | | **Bribery of the electorate** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DCO11Q** | **DCO11R** | **DCO11S** | **DCO11T** | **DCO11U** | **DCO11V** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Hungary** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 30– Definitions: Comments on Corruption (4/4):** | |
|  | **CDCO11** |
| **Albania** | At the police statistics, there is only an general item: corruption |
| **Armenia** |  |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 307a, 307b, 308 StGB Important remark for the future: § 74 Abs. 1 Z 4a a): With 1 January 2013 so called "Amtstraeger" are not including elected representatives while voting. |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Extortion committed by public officials is excluded except for the cases of bribery committed through extortion by abusing one’s official position. Offering officials advantages without immediate interest is not a criminal offence under Bulgarian law. |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | Corruption in the public sector covers bribe-giving, bribe-taking and indirect bribery in connection with arrangements of a matter of public interest. Instigation and complicity is participation in a criminal offence generally Extortion is a separate crime |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | PC §§293-298. Corruption in the private sector is not distinguished in the Penal Code. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** |  |
| **Greece** | Police statistics provide aggregate counts for offences included in ch. 12 GPC (all offences concerning public service) |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | Statistical data comprise the following articles: Art. 225 - taking bribe; Art. 226 intermediary bribery (from 2011-06-21 – trading in influence); giving bribe (Art. 227). The subject of bribery can be not only an officer, but also a person who is equated to the office - works in public or private sector and has administrative powers or renders public services. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • The instigator is punishable as a crime accessory. On the other hand, art.291 of Criminal Code states that a person forced to bribe an official due to his/her instigation is not to be punished. |
| **Serbia** | Within the corruption we included two criminal offences: taking bribes and offering bribes. Definitions of these criminal offences in the CC of Serbia: Taking Bribes (1) An official who directly or indirectly solicits or accepts a gift or other benefit, or the promise of a gift or other benefit for himself or another to perform an official act within his competence that should not be performed or not to perform an official act that should be performed, shall be punished by imprisonment of from two to twelve years. (2) An official who solicits or accepts a gift or other benefit or a promise of a gift or benefit for himself or another to perform an official act within his competence that he is obliged to perform or not to perform an official act that should not be performed, shall be punished by imprisonment of from two to eight years. (3) An official who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in connection with the detection of a criminal offence, instigation or conduct of criminal proceedings, pronouncement or enforcement of criminal sanctions, shall be punished by imprisonment of from three to fifteen years. (4) An official who after performing or failure to perform an official act referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article solicits or accepts a gift or other benefit in relation thereto shall be punished by imprisonment of from three months to three years. (5) A foreign official who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this Article shall be punished by the penalty prescribed for that offence. (6) A responsible officer in an enterprise, institution or other entity who commits the offence referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of this Article shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for that offence. (7) The received gift or material gain shall be seized. Offering Bribes (1) Whoever makes or offers a gift or other benefit to an official, to within his official competence perform an official act that should not be performed or not to perform an official act that should be performed, or who acts as intermediary in such bribery of an official, shall be punished by imprisonment of from six months to five years. (2) Whoever makes or offers a gift or other benefit to an official to, within his official competence, perform an official act that he is obliged to perform or not to perform an official act that he may not perform or who acts as intermediary in such bribery of an official, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years. (3) Provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall apply also when a bribe is made or offered to a foreign official. (4) The offender referred to in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article who reports the offence before becoming aware that it has been detected may be remitted from punishment. (5) Provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of this Article shall also apply when a bribe is given or promised to a responsible officer in an enterprise, institution or other entity. (6) A gift or other benefit seized from the person accepting the bribe may, in the case referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, be returned to the persons giving the bribe. |
| **Slovakia** | “Extortion” is a different (individual) offence. |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on money laundering refer to arts. 286bis, 319, 320, 404 to 406, and 419 to 445 of the Spanish Criminal Code, that include: -CORRUPTION BETWEEN PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS. -CORRUPTION ON SPORT. -FELONIES CONCERNING ORGANISATION OF THE TERRITORY AND TOWN PLANNING. -PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE BY CIVIL SERVANTS (ALSO URBAN). -BRIBERY. -INFLUENCE PEDDLING. -EMBEZZLEMENT. -FRAUD AND ILLEGAL TAXATION. -PROHIBITED NEGOTIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES FOR CIVIL SERVANTS AND ABUSE WHEN CARRYING OUT THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES. -FELONIES OF CORRUPTION IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS. |
| **Sweden** | Corruption only includes bribery crimes. |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** |  |
| **Ukraine** | Corruptions as a crime under Criminal Code of Ukraine include such types of illegal actions: taking a bribe – article 368 (passive corruption), giving a bribe – article 369 (active corruption), and provocation of bribery– article 370. Corruption is classified as crimes in office. The main peculiarity of such crimes is the special subject – an official. Criminal Code of Ukraine defines official as persons who permanently or temporary represent public authorities, and also permanently or temporary occupy positions in businesses, institutions or organizations of any type of ownership, which are related to organizational, managerial, administrative and executive functions, or are specifically authorized to perform such functions. Officials shall also mean foreigners or stateless persons who perform the functions described above. Committing acts described in articles 369-370 of Criminal Code of Ukraine by another person who can not be classified as official excludes liability under these articles. Taking a bribe (article 368) may be committed by non-official but must be referred to an official. |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 31 – Definitions – Drug offences (1/6)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Cultivation** | | **Production and manufacture** | | **Extraction and preparation** | | **Offering and offering for sale** | | **Distribution** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDR11A** | **DDR11B** | **DDR11C** | **DDR11D** | **DDR11E** | **DDR11F** | **DDR11G** | **DDR11H** | **DDR11I** | **DDR11J** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 31 – Definitions – Drug offences (2/6)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Purchase** | | **Sale** | | **Delivery on any terms whatsover** | | **Brokerage** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDR11K** | **DDR11L** | **DDR11M** | **DDR11N** | **DDR11O** | **DDR11P** | **DDR11Q** | **DDR11R** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Poland** |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 31 – Definitions – Drug offences (3/6)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Dispatch and dispatch in transit** | | **Transport** | | **Importation** | | **Exportation** | | **Financing of drug operations** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDR11S** | **DDR11T** | **DDR11U** | **DDR11V** | **DDR11W** | **DDR11X** | **DDR11Y** | **DDR11Z** | **DDR11AA** | **DDR11AB** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p.32 – Definitions – Drug offences (4/6)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Possession not in connection with personal use** | | **Possession for personal use (i.e.: possession of small quantities)** | | **Consumption** | | **Attempts** | | **Offences with respect to precursor substances** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDR11AC** | **DDR11AD** | **DDR11AE** | **DDR11AF** | **DDR11AG** | **DDR11AH** | **DDR11AI** | **DDR11AJ** | **DDR11AK** | **DDR11AL** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Norway** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p.32 – Definitions – Drug offences (5/6)** | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **If possession of small quantities of drugs is excluded, please specify the upper legal limit for each of the following substance:** | | | | |
| Cannabis | Heroin | Cocaine | Ecstasy | Amphetamines |
|  | **DDR11AM** | **DDR11AN** | **DDR11AO** | **DDR11AP** | **DDR11AQ** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** | 0.5 | 0.005 | 0.001 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| **Austria** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** | more than 15g | more than 1,5g | more than 1g | 4 tbls or more more 0,4g | more than 2g |
| **Denmark** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | At least 6 g cannabis (in some Federal Lands, the limit is higher) |  |  |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Iceland** | All included | All included | All included | All included | All included |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | 1000 mg | 250 mg | 750 mg | 750 mg | 500 mg |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | 5 g | 0,02 g | 0,2 g | 0,2 g | 0,2 g |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** | 5 grams |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** | 10-15g | 0,5g | 0,5g | 5 tablets | NA |
| **Poland** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 6 grams | 0,5 grams | 0,5 grams | 0,3 grams | 0,2 grams |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Spain** | amounts exceeding 40 g |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** | Up to 0,5 gr |  | Up to 0,2 gr |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 32– Definitions: Comments on Drug offenses(6/6):** | |
|  | **CDRS11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | Since 26.05.2008 drug consumption is not a crime according to Armenian Criminal Code. At the same time, Armenian legislator provided criminal responsibility for offences with the respect to precursor substances in the same definitions which provide responsibility for the offences with the respect to drugs. That`s why it was impossible to separate the data for offences with respect to precursor substances. |
| **Austria** | included: §§ 27, 28, 30, 31, 32 SMG |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | 1) The financing of drug operations is situated in the context of drugs but is not considered as a drug fact on itself 2) Precurdors are used to produce synthetic drugs, suchlike offences will be registered as "fabrication of drugs" 3) Even if a person is caught with a small account of cannabis (less then 3 g) a simplified police report is drawn up. This also will be taken into account for the police statistics. |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Conviction statistics exclude the transportation of drugs across the state border. |
| **Croatia** |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | Possession for personal use in large quantities is a crime. Government Decree No. 467/2009 Coll. sets what quantity is deemed to be a quantity greater than small for narcotics substances, psychotropic substances, preparations and poisons. The one column shows the total quantity of each NPS, i.e. the quantity of the whole drug mixture, including both the active substance and admixtures. The other column shows the smallest quantity of the active substance which must be present in the mixture for the quantity of the whole mixture to be deemed greater than small. For example, if a person is in possession of 3 g of pervitin and a laboratory analysis shows that the weight of the active psychotropic substance is e.g. 0.5 g, then this is not a criminal offence but a misdemeanour (i.e. an administrative offence). Since 2010 new crime under Section 285 CC Unauthorised Cultivation of Plants Containing Narcotic or Psychotropic Substance, included in tabs. |
| **Denmark** | I am not quite sure what precursor substances are, but I image it is chemicals used for the production of drugs. I am neither sure of the term 'brokerage' but guess it refers to something that is included in the drug legislation |
| **Estonia** | Important change in comparison to the ESB4 data: misdemeanours are added. Now include PC §§183-190 (criminal offences) and misdemeanours (related to personal use only; the Act on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursors thereof §15.1 - Consumption of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances without a prescription, or illegal manufacture, acquisition or possession of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.) 'Possession of small quantities' without the intention of trafficking is classified as a misdemeanour (see above), with such intention as a crime (PC §183: 'Illegal trafficking or mediation of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, or illegal manufacture, acquisition or possession of small quantities of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with the intention of trafficking'). 1.17a: There are no legally bounding limits, although the State Prosecutor has issued guidelines on the meaning of 'large amount' for most common substances. Act on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursors thereof: Large quantity means a quantity of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, plant or fungus which is sufficient for causing drug intoxication to at least ten people. |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** | According to French law, consumption of drug is an offence (delit). |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Possession of small quantities is not excluded from material criminal law. However, such cases can easily be dropped unconditionally by the prosecutor if the quantity possessed was only intended for personal use. Even if the case is not dropped, the court may decide not to punish an offender for possession of small quantities intended for personal use. According to a decision of the German constitutional court, the prosecutor is especially obliged to unconditionally drop such cases if the accused possessed small quantities of cannabis or marihuana. Therefore, possession of small quantities of cannabis / marihuana is treated as if decriminalized. The limit for cannabis given above is not set by the law, but is based on guidelines issued by the Ministries of Justice of the different Federal Lands. These guidelines (only) bind the prosecutor with respect to the decision to drop the case unconditionally. The upper limit of the small quantity is different for each Federal Land. For the other drugs, upper limits that bind the prosecutor do only exist in some Federal Lands. Normally, the (discretionary) decision to drop a case in connection with heroin, cocaine etc. typically depends much more on the individual circumstances. Apart from that, German jurisdiction has developed limits for all of the drugs mentioned above. These limits are, however, only used for court disposals and for court decisions to announce a verdict without punishment. These are discretionary decisions and therefore do not lead to full decriminalization. |
| **Greece** | Art. 20 L.3459/2006. [Law 3459/2006 is a codification of previous laws referring to drug violations, drug prevention and generally, dealing with the drug problem). |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | Unauthorised Purchase, Possession, Distribution and Sale of Dangerous Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Article 229 (1) Whoever, without authorisation, purchases or possesses with the intent to sell or distribute or offers for sale substances or preparations which have been declared to be dangerous narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of one to five years. (2) Whoever, without authorisation, distributes, sells, transports or delivers substances or preparations which have been declared to be dangerous narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, with the intent that that they shall be distributed, sold or offered for sale shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of one to eight years. (3) Whoever, without authorisation, exports or imports substances or preparations which have been declared to be dangerous narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of three to ten years. (4) When the offence provided for in paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of the present article is committed under one or more of the following circumstances, the perpetrator shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of three to fifteen years: 1) The perpetrator is acting as a member of a group; 2) The perpetrator is a member of the police force or responsible for law enforcement; 3) The perpetrator is an official person acting in the exercise of his or her duties; 4) The perpetrator uses or threatens to use violence or a weapon in the course of committing the offence; 5) The act is committed by exploiting a child, or to the detriment of a such person; 6) The act is committed against a person who is particularly vulnerable by reason of age, illness, physical or mental disability or disorder, or pregnancy which is known or evident to the perpetrator; 7) A shipment, consignment, container or vehicle intended for a humanitarian operation is used for the unlawful transport of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances; 8) The perpetrator mixes the narcotic drug or psychotropic substance with other substances so as to aggravate the danger to health; 9) The perpetrator intoxicates another person with a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance without this person’s knowledge.5) The narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances shall be confiscated. Unauthorised Production and Processing of Dangerous Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Article 230 (1) Whoever, without authorisation, cultivates, produces, processes, extracts or prepares substances or preparations which have been declared to be dangerous narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances with the intent to sell, distribute or offer them for sale shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of one to ten years. (2) Whoever, without authorisation, sells an analogue or processes an analogue with the intent to sell, distribute or offer it for sale shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of six months to three years. (3) Whoever, without authorisation, sells or supplies equipment or materials with the knowledge that they have been used or they will be used for the unlawful cultivation, production or processing or trafficking of any substance or preparation which has been declared to be a dangerous narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or any analogue, shall be punished by a fine and by imprisonment of one to three years. (4) When the offence provided for in paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of the present article is committed under one or more of the following circumstances, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment of three to thirteen years, or by a fine and imprisonment, if: 1) The perpetrator is acting as a member of a group; 2) The perpetrator is a member of the police force or is responsible for law enforcement; 3) The perpetrator is an official person acting in the exercise of his or her duties; 4) The act is committed by exploiting a child, or to the detriment of such person; 5) The perpetrator mixes the dangerous narcotic drug or psychotropic substance with other substances so as to aggravate the danger to health. (5) The narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, analogue or the means of their production shall be confiscated. (6) For the purpose of the present article and Article 231, the term “analogue” means any substance which is not otherwise authorised and whose chemical structure is substantially similar to that of substances or preparations which have been declared to be dangerous narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances whose effects it reproduces. |
| **Latvia** | Posession of drugs for personal use is illegal regardless of amount (which, however, could be classified as small versus large if it exceeds certain limits) |
| **Lithuania** | Offences according to CC: Illegal possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances without intent to distribute them (Art. 259), illegal possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent of distributing them, also illegal possession of very big quantity of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 260), distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances to minors (Art. 261), illegal acquisition of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 263), inducement to use narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 264), illegal cultivation of poppies and cannabis (Art. 265). |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** | Source for 1.17.a. European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction Use and possession of small amounts are considered as crimes but not under the Penal Code. They are under the more lenient provisions of Act on Medicinal Products. |
| **Poland** | Drug offences: “consumption” and “purchase” are not offences. |
| **Portugal** | Since 2001, by the Law 30/2000 of 29th November, the possession of drugs for personal use has not been considered a crime. Only cultivation, either for personal use or for any other end, is still criminally considered. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • Those who finance drug operations are punishable as crime accessories but do not directly fit to norms of art.228.1 of Russian Criminal Code (‘Illegal production, sales and distribution of drugs’). • Only possession of high and very high quantities of drugs are punishable according to Russian Criminal Code. Appropriate measures are determined by the special decree of Russian Government of 7th, February, 2006 N76. |
| **Serbia** | Definitions of the drug related criminal offences in the Serbian CC: Unlawful Production and Circulation of Narcotic Drugs (1) Whoever unlawfully produces, processes, sells or offers for sale, or whoever purchases, keeps or transports for sale, or who mediates in sale or buying or otherwise unlawfully puts into circulation substances or preparations that are declared narcotics, shall be punished by imprisonment of from three to twelve years. (2) Whoever unlawfully has grown poppy seeds or psychoactive hemp or other plants used to manufacture narcotic drugs, shall be punished by imprisonment of from six months to five years. (3) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by a group, or if the offender has organized a network of dealers or middlemen, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of five to fifteen years. (4) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed by an organized criminal group, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of a minimum of ten years. (5) The offender referred to in paragraphs 1 through 4 of this Article who discloses from whom he obtained narcotics may be remitted from punishment. (6) Whoever unlawfully manufactures, obtains, possesses or gives for use equipment, material and substances that are known to be intended for production of narcotics,shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years. (7) All narcotics and means for production and processing shall be seized. Unlawful Keeping of Narcotics (1) Whoever unlawfully keeps for their own use small quantities of substances that are declared narcotics, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to three years, or may be remitted from punishment. (2) The offender referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article who reveals from whom he purchases narcotics may be remitted of punishment. (3) The narcotics shall be seized. Facilitating the Use of Narcotics (1) Whoever induces another person to take narcotics or gives him narcotics for his or another’s use or places at disposal premises for taking of narcotics or otherwise enables another to take narcotics, shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years. (2) If the offence referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is committed against a juvenile or several persons or has resulted in particularly serious consequences, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of from two to ten years. (3) If the offences referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article results in death of a person, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of from three to fifteen years. (4) For criminal offence referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, health-care workers who provide medical assistance to enable the use of narcotic drugs shall not be punished. (3) The narcotics shall be seized. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** | -quantity of drugs- discretion of police |
| **Spain** | No data available According to the Law 1/1992, Art 25-28. As with all drugs, cannabis-related offences, such as possession and use in public places, are punishable by administrative sanctions. Judicial practice suggests that punishable possession comprises amounts exceeding 40 g of hashish. |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | Turkey is considered a traditional drug producing country. Legal cultivation of opium and its processing (for pharmaceutical industry) is regulated by separate law. Violations of this law (which is separate from the criminal code) were not included into statistics. |
| **Ukraine** |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 33 – Definitions – Drug trafficking (1/5)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Cultivation** | | **Production and manufacture** | | **Extraction and preparation** | | **Offering and offering for sale** | | **Distribution** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDT11A** | **DDT11A** | **DDT11C** | **DDT11D** | **DDT11E** | **DDT11F** | **DDT11G** | **DDT11H** | **DDT11I** | **DDT11J** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 33 – Definitions – Drug trafficking (2/5)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Purchase** | | **Sale** | | **Delivery on any terms whatsover** | | **Brokerage** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDT11K** | **DDT11L** | **DDT11M** | **DDT11N** | **DDT11O** | **DDT11P** | **DDT11Q** | **DDT11R** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 33 – Definitions – Drug trafficking (3/5)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Dispatch and dispatch in transit** | | **Transport** | | **Importation** | | **Exportation** | | **Financing of drug operations** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDT11S** | **DDT11T** | **DDT11U** | **DDT11V** | **DDT11W** | **DDT11X** | **DDT11Y** | **DDT11Z** | **DDT11AA** | **DDT11AB** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Sweden** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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| **p. 34 – Definitions – Drug trafficking (4/5)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Possession** | | **Attempts** | | **Offences with respect to precursor substances** | | **Possession for personal use** | | **Consumption** | |
| **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** | **police statistics** | **conviction statistics** |
|  | **DDT11AC** | **DDT11AD** | **DDT11AE** | **DDT11AF** | **DDT11AG** | **DDT11AH** | **DDT11AI** | **DDT11AJ** | **DDT11AK** | **DDT11AL** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Estonia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Finland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Italy** |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Latvia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| **Sweden** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |  |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

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| **p. 34– Definitions: Comments on Drug trafficking (5/5):** | |
|  | **CDRS11** |
| **Albania** | It is not clear, if the possession for personal use is included ore not at the police statistics. |
| **Armenia** | Armenian legislator provided criminal responsibility for offences with the respect to precursor substances in the same definitions which provide responsibility for the offences with the respect to drugs. That`s why it was impossible to separate the data for offences with respect to precursor substances. |
| **Austria** | included as from 2008 (SMG Novelle): § 27 Abs 1, Abs 3, Abs 4, § 28 Abs 1-3, § 28a Abs 1, 2, 4, 5, § 30 Abs 1, § 31 Abs 1-3, § 31a Abs 1-3, § 32 Abs 1 SMG |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | 1) Possession and use of drugs are not taken into account 2) Precurdors are used to produce synthetic drugs, suchlike offences will be registered as "fabrication of drugs" |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | There are no available police and conviction statistics on drug trafficking. |
| **Croatia** | This, 5th edition includes both "ordinary" and organized drug trafficking under the same heading of drug trafficking, which was not the case in the 4th edition of the ESB for Croatia (which did not count aggravated drug trafficking offences in the overall number og drug trafficking cases). Therefore the number of drug trafficking offences reported by the police in 2007 is not the same in the 4th and in the 5th edition of ESB. |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | possession for personal use in large quantities is included |
| **Denmark** | Se above |
| **Estonia** | PC §§183-190 (i.e covered by 1.17). |
| **Finland** | Drug trafficking = aggravated drug offence |
| **France** |  |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | Drug trafficking is not a separate offence according to German criminal law. Possession, production, cultivation, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of drugs are all mentioned in the same penal rule. A connection with personal use is only of importance with respect to small quantities. Apart from that, drug trafficking without connection to personal use will lead to a more severe punishment; however, this concept is NOT separately identifiable in criminal law. The aggravated drug offences are defined by the high quantity of drugs possessed etc. or by other aggravating circumstances, but not by the fact that someone sells drugs without connection to personal use. Therefore, there are no data on drug trafficking available on conviction level. On police level, data can be provided due to criminological categories used in police statistics. |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** | offences with respect to precursor substances: separate offence |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** |  |
| **Lithuania** | Drug trafficking comprises: illegal possession of narcotic or psychotropic substances with intent of distributing them, also illegal possession of very big quantity of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 260); distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances to minors (Art. 261). In the abomentioned crimes corpus delicti it is entrenched not only direct selling or distributing of narcotic or psychotropic substances, but also alternative acts as producing, remaking, holding, carrying, transmission with the purpose to sell or distribute them. Distribution of narcotic or psychotropic substances to minors comprises distribution with scope of selling as well as without the scope of selling. Thus statistics of Art. 261 show the cases without scope of selling, as well. Financing of drug operations is not included in corpus delicti of drug crimes, but such acts can be punished as aiding or organizing to commit drug crime. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | No subdivision in (aggravated) drug trafficking possible. |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** | Drug offences: “consumption” and “purchase” are not offences. For Polish data as in previous edition only aggravated offence of selling, transportation, importation, exportation was taken into account and not possession or delivery. |
| **Portugal** | Since 2001, by the Law 30/2000 of 29th November, the possession of drugs for personal use has not been considered a crime. Only cultivation, either for personal use or for any other end, is still criminally considered. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** | Please see additional information on the definitions in the Serbian CC in comment 1.17.b. |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | Data on drug trafficking refer to arts. 368 to 371 of the Spanish Criminal Code: Drug trafficking |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | Turkey is considered a traditional drug producing country. LEgal cultivation of opium and its processing (for pharmaceutical industry) is regulated by separate law. Violations of this law (which is separate from the criminal code) were not included into statistics. |
| **Ukraine** |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **p.35 – Definitions – Firearm involved** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Firearm shot** | **Firearm used as a blunt weapon** | **Firearm used as a threat** | **Firearm carried** | **Firearm ready to hand, even if not carried (e.g.: lying readily available on a table directly at the crime scene)** | **Offences involving weapons not considered as firearms** | **Offences involving other dangerous object** |
|  | **DFAI11A** | **DFAI11C** | **DFAI11E** | **DFAI11G** | **DFAI11I** | **DFAI11K** | **DFAI11M** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Iceland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Latvia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **p.35 – Definitions – Firearm (1/3)** | | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Pistols, revolvers** | **Rifles, shotguns** | **Sub-machine guns, light and medium machine guns** | **Man-portable grenade launchers** | **improvised and special firearms (e.g. pen guns)** | **Unloaded firearms carried with ammunition at hand** | **Legally owned firearms** |
|  | **DFA11A** | **DFA11C** | **DFA11E** | **DFA11G** | **DFA11I** | **DFA11K** | **DFA11M** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Armenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Iceland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Italy** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Portugal** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| **Slovakia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Spain** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Sweden** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

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|  | **p.35 – Definitions – Firearm (2/3)** | | | | | |
| 1=Included  2=Excluded | **Heavy machine guns** | **Hand grenades, Molotov cocktails** | **Air guns, gas pistols, paintball rifles** | **Crossbows, bows and arrows** | **Replica firearms and other fakes** | **Unloaded firearms carried without ammunition at hand** |
|  | **DFA11O** | **DFA11Q** | **DFA11S** | **DFA11U** | **DFA11W** | **DFA11Y** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Austria** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Cyprus** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Denmark** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Estonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **France** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Georgia** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Germany** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Greece** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Hungary** | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Iceland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| **Italy** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **Portugal** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **Spain** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

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| **p. 36– Definitions: Comments on Firearm (3/3):** | |
|  | **CDFA11** |
| **Albania** |  |
| **Armenia** | According to Armenian criminal code, the criminal responsibility for carrying firearms and hand grenades is provided by the same article. That`s why it was impossible to separate data for these offences. |
| **Austria** | Financing of drug operations: Is more included in money loundering Firearm used as a blunt weapon: depends on the investigator |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | Police statistics include only completed homicides committed with firearms. |
| **Croatia** | It seems that there is a minor mistake in Table 1.20. above; "improvised and special firearms" are listed twice, whereas one question from the Word questionnaire is missing (on inclusion of man-portable grenade launchers). In Croatian police statistics the notion of firearm excludes 'man-portable grenade launchers' and includes 'improvised and special firearms (e.g. pen guns)'. |
| **Cyprus** |  |
| **Czech Republic** | According to Czech Law on Firearms and Ammunition No. 119/2002 Coll. |
| **Denmark** |  |
| **Estonia** | Not used in regular statistics, although data on fire-arms related crimes are collected by the police (getting data would need special efforts, the results may not be complete and they are not directly comparable with the official statistics due to the use of different databases). |
| **Finland** | In Finland no statistics on firearms used in homicide/robbery are available. According to a separate study by the National Research Institute of Legal Policy (Lehti M, Henkirikoskatsaus. Verkkokatsauksia 23/2012) in 17,0% of homicides (years 2003-2011, n=985) firearms were used. In 9.0% the weapon was pistol or revolver, in 6% a shotgun. 44% of these fireams were legal. |
| **France** | White arms are considered |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | The definition given above is only used for statistics on alleged offenders (1.2.1 and 1.2.2), while for offences the respective data are not available. Instead, the following data are reported in table 1.1: - Homicide: Firearm shot - Robbery: Firearm used as a threat (in this category, replica weapons and unloaded weapons are included) |
| **Greece** |  |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** | Unable to complete this subsection as types of firearm not specified in Latvian Crminal statistics No separate statistics on offences (e.g. homicide or robbery) commited with the use of a weapon |
| **Lithuania** | It should be pointed out, that in Lithuanian criminal law the use of firearm in homicide crime is not considered as a separate element of corpus delicti. It is considered as one of the ways to commit murder. If the firearm is used, but the murder is not commited, then the crime is qualified as threatening to murder or cause serious health impairment or harassment (Art. 145), and if the intention of using a firearm is to grab the property – then such acts are qualified as robbery (Art. 180). Having of firearm might be an important circumstance qualifying such crimes in which a necessary element is the threat to use violence (for example, extortion (Art. 181, rape and sexual assault (Art. 149, 150)). In the corpus delicti of robbery (Art. 180.3) using of firearm is aggravating feature of crime. |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** | No subdivision in involvement of firearm possible. |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** |  |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** |  |
| **Serbia** |  |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** | •man-portable grenade launchers are excluded. |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | Data for this were not available. There is a separate law on Firearms, and statistics regarding offences defied by this law as reported in aggregate form (total numbers for violations of this law), however these offences are various and thus it did not make sense to report these statistics. |
| **Ukraine** |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **p. 37 – Changes in offence definitions (1/16 )** | | |
| 1=Yes  2=No | **Between 2007 and 2011, were there any changes in the definitions of offences (for example, a major change in criminal law)?** | **Explanation of the changes** |
|  | **DCH11AA** | **DCH11AB** |
| **Albania** | 1 | During the period 2007-2011, there are some changes in the penal code aiming to approximate the Albanian legislation with international standards. The Albanian penal Code changed on 2007 (law no.9686, date 26.2.2007) and 2008 (law no.10023, date 27.11.2008. New types of offences based on racial, xenophobic discrimination, the offences on cybercrime, various offences related to the terrorism are foreseen in the Albanian Penal Code. Ill-treatment of chid is a new type of crime (article 124/b). The laundering of the products of criminal offences is foreseen by the article 287 of penal Code. Based on the changes of penal code on 2007, there is possible to distinguish the laundering of the products of criminal offences from accepting money or goods stolen. There is a new article (287/b) which foreseen the accepting of the stolen money or goods. Also, the Albanian High Court, through unification decision clarified the meaning of special article of the penal code. The Albanian penal code foreseen the possession of drugs for personal use and in small quantity (Article 283 of penal code “Production and sale of narcotics”). The person has not criminal responsibility in the case of possession of drugs for personal use. The law does not foresee the maximum quantity for personal use. According to the Unification Decision of the High Court, no.1/2008, the court emphasise that there are no legal criteria foreseen the small quantity. The court noted that this should be done case by case by the expert, based on the type of the narcotics as well as on the biological and physical elements of the persons and the level of dependence from the drug of the concrete person who possess the substances. |
| **Armenia** | 1 | In 2008 consumption of drugs was decriminalized in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia. |
| **Austria** | 1 | new penal regulations in the Narcotic Substances Act with 2008 |
| **Azerbaijan** | ... |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** | ... |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 |  |
| **Croatia** | 2 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 2 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | New Criminal Code No. 40/2009 Coll. in force from 1.1. 2010 |
| **Denmark** | 1 | There was no change in definitions of offences, but by January 1., 2007, a police and a court reform was introduced. That meant that for a while the police and the courts were heavily occupied with this change, and thus fewer charges were raised and fewer penal decisions were made (convictions and so on). From 2006 to 2007 there is a 15% drop in the number of convictions and that is probably mostly due to the reform. From 2007 on the number of charges and convictions has slowly increased again. |
| **Estonia** | 1 | Before 15.03.2007 repeated minor property offences were recorded as crimes. During the period 15.03.2007-27.07.2008 such offences were always defined as misdemeanours. From 28.07.2008 first and second offence are defined as misdemeanaours, and third etc offence is defined as a crime. Major traffic offences: since 1.7.2009 BAC shall be at least 1.5 per mille, regardless of the number of previous offences (previously first offence with BAC at least 0.5 per mille was always defined as a misdemeanour, and second offence with BAC at least 0.5 per mille was always defined as a crime). |
| **Finland** | 2 |  |
| **France** | 1 | Changes in the law : 2007 Mandatory sentences for recidivists (peines planchers) Les sentence reductions for recidivists 2010 New offence : participation in a violent gang in schools 2011 New offence : cybercrime |
| **Georgia** | 2 |  |
| **Germany** | 2 |  |
| **Greece** | 2 |  |
| **Hungary** | 1 |  |
| **Iceland** | 1 |  |
| **Ireland** | 2 |  |
| **Italy** | 2 |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 1 | This is the first time that Kosovo it is contriubuting with this questionare. |
| **Latvia** | 1 | Definition of rape changed (21.05.2009) so as to include men as well, not only women as before Penetration other than vaginal excluded from rape statistics (contrary to information provided in the 4th edition) |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | In 2007-2011 years the following changes in Criminal code in relation to the definitions used in Sourcebook were made: In 2007 06 28 Art. 178.2 was complemented with aggravating circumstance: overt stealing of property belonging to another person; Art. 178.3, was complemented with aggravating circumstance: stealing property of high scientific, historical or cultural meaning and participation in organized group; Art. 180.3 was complemented with aggravating circumstance: stealing property of high scientific, historical or cultural meaning Art. 182.2 was complemented was complemented with aggravating circumstances: acquiring valuables of high scientific, historical or cultural meaning and participation in organized group. In 2008 06 12 Art. 129.2., 135.2, 138.2 were complemented with aggravating circumstance: Incitement of hatred against a group of people or against an individual person on account of their being of a specific age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, nation, language, origin, social status, religion or belief. In 2010 07 02 In Art. 1511 was established new criminal act – sexual intercourse with minor, younger then 16 years old, when there was no elements of rape or other kind of sexual assault. In practice the minor should be also not younger then 14 (in this case it’s usually considered as rape or child sexual abuse (molestation)). It was also established that criminal liability does not arise if the people do not differ much in age, physical and emotional maturity In 2011 06 21 The bribery of intermediary was changed to “trading of influence”( 226 Art). Here, the responsibility is established not only to direct intermediaries, but also for the people who aimed that another person by using his/her position (for example, service, authority, kinship, acquaintances) would influence the institution, organization or a servant that they legally or illegally act and directly or indirectly, offered, promised or agreed for him(her) or a third person to give or gave the bribe. |
| **Luxembourg** | ... |  |
| **Malta** | ... |  |
| **Moldova** | ... |  |
| **Montenegro** | ... |  |
| **Netherlands** | 2 |  |
| **Norway** | ... |  |
| **Poland** | 2 |  |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 1) From 1 January 2008 some changes were made to the categories of crime statistics, due to several changes in criminal law (Law 59/2007 of 4 September). We highlight the following changes: • Creation of new codes concerning new legal types of crimes introduced by Law 59/2007 a) Domestic violence (article 152 of the Penal Code); b) Infraction of security rules (article 152 -B of the Penal Code); c) Trafficking in human beings (article 160 of the Penal Code). This new type of crime included in Chapter IV of the Penal Code (crimes against sexual freedom) includes trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation or removal of organs. d) Resource to child prostitution, pandering and child pornography (articles 174, 175 and 176 of the Penal Code). Considering the emphasis given on the penal reform to sex crimes related to minors, we highlighted in the table of recorded crimes a type of crime that aggregates the following sexual offenses relating to minors: resource to child prostitution, pandering of minors and child pornography. e) Racial, religious or sexual discrimination, (article 240 of the Penal Code). f) Forrest fire (article 274 of the Penal Code). g) Exploitation of minors for mendicancy (article 296 of the Penal Code). • Elimination of descriptions in the table of recorded crimes a) Physical abuse of spouse or similar (article 152 (2) of the previous version of the Penal Code); This article was tacitly repealed by the introduction of the new legal type of crime of domestic violence (article 152 of the Penal Code). b) Infraction of security rules (article 152 (4) of the previous version of the Penal Code); c) Racial or religious discrimination (article 240 of the previous version of the Penal Code). The scope of this type of crime of broadened, to cover discrimination on reason of gender or sexual orientation, and the new version of the Penal Code includes the crime of racial, religious or sexual discrimination (article 240 of the Penal Code). d) Fire/arson/ in forests, woodlands, scrubland or crops (article 272 (1a) of the previous version of the Penal Code); e) Exploitation of minors for mendicancy (article 296 of the previous version of the Penal Code). • Change in the description of a legal type of crime existing in the table a) Sexual abuse of children, adolescents and dependants (articles 171, 172 and 173 of the amended Penal Code). 2) From 1 January 2010 some changes were made to the categories of crime statistics, due to legislative changes and the need to proceed to the disaggregation of some types of crime. We highlight the following changes: • Disaggregation of the item “Other thefts”, by creating the following crimes: a) House burglary b) Theft of motor vehicles c) Robbery in pharmacies d) Robbery in jewelleries e) Burglary in commercial or industrial buildings f) Burglary in schools g) Robbery in public transports h) Robbery in transports with values The introduction of these new categories is justified by the significant increase in recorded incidents, but also the fact that they are crimes that represent particular social dangerousness. • The description of the crime “theft/purse snatching” was replaced by “purse snatching”, given that it was felt that all crimes using the method of snatching should be considered theft since they imply the subtraction of something with recourse to violence. • Disaggregation of the item “Other crimes of assistance to illegal immigration”, foreseen under Decree-Law 23/2007, of 4 July, creating the following crimes: a) Assistance to illegal immigration; b) Recruitment of illegal labour; c) Marriage of convenience; d) Violation of the measure of interdicting entry. 3) From 1 January 2011 some changes were made to the categories of crime statistics, due to legislative changes and the need to proceed to the disaggregation of some types of crime. We highlight the following changes: • Creation of new codes concerning different social types of theft: a) Theft in residence through burglary or use of skeleton keys b) Theft in commercial or industrial buildings without burglary, climbing or use of skeleton keys; c) Theft in an annexed to the residence; d) Theft of opportunity/non kept objects; e) Theft of fuel in deposits and in agricultural or industrial machinery; f) Theft of non precious metals; g) Theft of animals from livestock farms; h) Theft of agricultural or industrial machinery; i) Theft of agricultural products. We made the disaggregation of the crime of theft in the types mentioned above as a way to better understand this phenomenon in its different aspects. This disaggregation is justified not only by the significant increase in occurrences recorded by the criminal police, but also by the need to better understand the types of theft committed to prevent and combat them. These types of theft were up until now, included in "other thefts' which has, in recent years, increased significantly. 2) Creation of new codes concerning sport related crimes e) Qualified damage related to sports events; f) Participation in a brawl and group bodily harm related to sports events; g) Throwing objects and invasion of the area of the sports event; h) Others crimes related to sports. Given the growing social importance and in terms of security of the phenomena of violence in sports events and following the creation of the legal types of crimes established by Law 39/2009 of 30 July, the above mentioned categories were created. 3) New way of collecting data for conviction statistics In 2007 the court statistics began to be collected from the court databases, allowing much more detailed data in this area. |
| **Romania** | ... |  |
| **Russia** | 2 |  |
| **Serbia** | 2 |  |
| **Slovakia** | 2 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | New Penal code (in year 2008) |
| **Spain** | 1 | Changes between 2007 and 2011: • Bodily injury has changed in terms of specification of the means used, intentionality, and results. Penalties have been aggravated when vulnerability and affinity (LO1/2004) • Sexual assault and sexual abuse were modified by the LO 5/2010. Also offenses relating to prostitution and corruption of minors. • Some of the crimes against property and the socioeconomic changed by the LO 5/2010. |
| **Sweden** | 2 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 1 | The new global police crime statistics is set in force and operational since 2009 |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** | ... |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 |  |
| **Ukraine** | 2 |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 1 | On 1 March 2012, the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications Act 2012 was implemented. The Act introduces two new offences, Offensive behaviour at football and Threatening communications. There were a number of legislative changes throughout 2010-11 which have affected the comparability of some crime groups with past years. On 6 October 2010, section 38 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 was implemented. This introduced a new statutory offence of Threatening or abusive behaviour. Unlike the common law offence of Breach of the peace, where case law has decreed that it is necessary to show a ‘public element’ to the conduct, there is no requirement in the new legislation to demonstrate the offending behaviour was in a public place. Section 39 of the 2010 Act introduced the new offence of "Stalking". Formerly conduct which constitutes this new offence would also have been recorded under the common law offence of Breach of the peace. The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 came into force on 1 December 2010. The Act was passed following widespread media and academic criticism of the previous law in Scotland surrounding rape and other sexual offences, particularly the gender specific nature of the common law offence of rape. The Act replaces a number of common law crimes including Rape, Clandestine injury to women and Sodomy with new statutory sexual offences. The Act provides a statutory description of consent, which is defined as free agreement and provides a non-exhaustive list of factual circumstances during which consent will be deemed to be absent. The Act created a number of new ‘protective’ offences, which criminalise sexual activity with children and mentally disordered persons. There are separate offences concerning young children (under 13 years) and older children (13-15 years). The new legislation will only apply to offences committed from 1 December 2010. Any offences committed prior to this date will be recorded using the previous legislation. The new legislation resulted in some increases in Sexual offences. However, it is likely that the effect will be to change the distribution of these crimes among the subcategories. For example, some crimes previously categorised as Lewd and libidinous practices will now be classified as Sexual assault. The introduction of the new legislation resulted in some crimes that would previously have been classified as either Breach of the peace etc. or Other miscellaneous offences being classified as Sexual offences. Most of these are now classed as Other sexual offences. However, it is not possible to quantify the number of crimes that this change affects. Any Sexual offence which occurred prior to 1 December 2010 will be recorded in line with the appropriate legislation in place at that time. If the conduct occurred both prior to and after 1 December 2010 the appropriate offences under the old and new legislation are recorded. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing Sexual offences with previous years. |

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| **p. 37 – Changes in offence definitions (2/16 )** | | |
| 1=Yes  2=No | **Between 2007 and 2011, were there any changes in the definitions of offences (for example, a major change in criminal law)?** | **Explanation of the changes** |
|  | **DCH11BA** | **DCH11BB** |
| **Albania** | 1 | Yes,drug trafficking at the 4th edition included only the drug trafficking foreseen by the article 283/a (import, export to/ from Albania). At the 5th edition the ESB'sdefinition was respected |
| **Armenia** | 1 | In 2008 consumption of drugs was decriminalized, so the number of drug offences from 2008 doesn`t include the data for drug consumption. |
| **Austria** | 1 | Rape: More offences are included, §§ 201, 202, 205 StGB. |
| **Azerbaijan** | ... |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** | ... |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 1 | All changes in the definitions are due to the availability of data and in particular to the availability of more disaggregated figures. |
| **Croatia** | 2 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 2 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 1 | in comments |
| **Denmark** | 2 |  |
| **Estonia** | 1 | See remark 2.a. |
| **Finland** | 1 | From total offences, mirror traffic accidents are excluded. The time series regarding previous sweeps of the EBS should be corrected. From 2010 on crimes recorded by custom and border authorities are included into the total amount. This increases the total crime annually with 10 000 cases. (2010 9661, 2011 11407 cases) |
| **France** | 2 |  |
| **Georgia** | ... |  |
| **Germany** | 1 | Due to the new definition for major traffic offences, some traffic offences considered criminal in Germany were excluded this time in order to fit the definition. This will, however, not make a big difference. |
| **Greece** | 2 |  |
| **Hungary** | 1 |  |
| **Iceland** | 2 |  |
| **Ireland** | 2 |  |
| **Italy** | 2 |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | ... |  |
| **Latvia** | ... |  |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | There are no definitions of old Criminal Code of Lithuania, which expired in 2003. In 2011 06 21 The age of consent for sexual relations is increased from 14 to 16 years of age. |
| **Luxembourg** | ... |  |
| **Malta** | ... |  |
| **Moldova** | ... |  |
| **Montenegro** | ... |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | Due to the changes in datacollection and presentation, no statistics on burglary available in police statistics. |
| **Norway** | ... |  |
| **Poland** | 2 |  |
| **Portugal** | 1 | See explanation 2.a. |
| **Romania** | ... |  |
| **Russia** | 2 |  |
| **Serbia** | ... |  |
| **Slovakia** | ... |  |
| **Slovenia** | 1 | New Penal code (in year 2008)- In the data about assaults, minor bodily injuries are included in the number of total assaults (article 122), in aggrevated assaults /serious bodily injury - article 123 and very serious bodily injuries -article 124/ are included. In previous versions of ESB (from 1-to 4) the data are comparable for aggevated assaults. - In the data about sexual offences (category) are included data about rape (article 170) and other forms of sexual violence (Slovenian Penal Code, articles 171,172,173 and 174). |
| **Spain** | 2 |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 |  |
| **Switzerland** | ... |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** | ... |  |
| **Turkey** | 1 | Criminal and penal codes had changed in 2005. This was mentioned is previous edition. |
| **Ukraine** | 2 |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 2 |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 |  |

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| **p. 38 – Changes in offence definitions- Minors Maximum age (3/15)** | | |
| 1=Yes  2=No | **The maximum age for a minor is defined by "under 18 years" (i.e. having not yet reached the 18th birthday).** | **Comments** |
|  | **DM11A** | **DM11B** |
| **Albania** | 18 |  |
| **Armenia** | 18 |  |
| **Austria** | ... |  |
| **Azerbaijan** | ... |  |
| **Belgium** | ... |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** | ... |  |
| **Bulgaria** | ... |  |
| **Croatia** | ... |  |
| **Cyprus** | 16 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 18 |  |
| **Denmark** | ... |  |
| **Estonia** | ... |  |
| **Finland** | 18 |  |
| **France** | ... |  |
| **Georgia** | 18 |  |
| **Germany** | 18 |  |
| **Greece** | 18 | A minor is between the age of 8 and 18 years completed. But a person between 8 and 13 years is considered unable to commit a crime as he/she has no criminal responsibility. A minor between 13 and 15 years cannot be submitted to penal sanctions. |
| **Hungary** | 18 |  |
| **Iceland** | ... |  |
| **Ireland** | 18 |  |
| **Italy** | ... |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | 18 | By the penal code of Kosovo The maximum age for a minor is defined by "under 18 years" (i.e. having not yet reached the 18th birthday). |
| **Latvia** | 18 | In Latvia, minors are persons under 18 years. However, a person may be held liable for a criminal offence starting from the age of 14. |
| **Lithuania** | ... |  |
| **Luxembourg** | ... |  |
| **Malta** | ... |  |
| **Moldova** | ... |  |
| **Montenegro** | ... |  |
| **Netherlands** | 18 |  |
| **Norway** | ... |  |
| **Poland** | 17 |  |
| **Portugal** | 18 | Juveniles under 16 years old are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be convicted in a criminal procceding. Only minors over 15 and under 18 years old are included among convicted persons. Juveniles between 16 and 21 are trialed as adults but are covered by a special regimen foreseen by Decree-Law nr. 401/82 of 23 September, which comprises, among others, the special mitigation of penalties and gives prevalence to non custodial measures. |
| **Romania** | ... |  |
| **Russia** | 18 | The age of full criminal liability depends on the type of the offense can be 14, 16 or 18 years. |
| **Serbia** | ... |  |
| **Slovakia** | ... |  |
| **Slovenia** | 18 |  |
| **Spain** | 18 | Spain computes criminally as minors, young people over 14 years and fewer than 18. Youth under 14 years are criminally incompetent according to the Organic Law 5/2000, of 12 January, on the criminal responsibility of minors. |
| **Sweden** | 18 | In police statistics minors is defined by age 15 and under 18 years old. In conviction statistics minors with the same definition are used but also youths is used and it is defined by age 15 and under 21 years old. |
| **Switzerland** | 18 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** | ... |  |
| **Turkey** | 18 | "Child" is defined as person under age of 18. "Minor" is not defined. Age at which children can have criminal responsibility is defined. |
| **Ukraine** | 18 |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | ... |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | ... |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 16 |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 8 (4/15)** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C8** | **DM11D8** | **DM11E8** | **DM11F8** | **DM11G8** | **DM11H8** | **DM11I8** | **DM11J8** | **DM11K8** | **DM11L8** | **DM11M8** | **DM11N8** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Austria** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Denmark** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Iceland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Spain** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 9 (5/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C9** | **DM11D9** | **DM11E9** | **DM11F9** | **DM11G9** | **DM11H9** | **DM11I9** | **DM11J9** | **DM11K9** | **DM11L9** | **DM11M9** | **DM11M9** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Austria** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Denmark** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Iceland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Spain** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 10 (6/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C10** | **DM11D10** | **DM11E10** | **DM11F10** | **DM11G10** | **DM11H10** | **DM11I10** | **DM11J10** | **DM11K10** | **DM11L10** | **DM11M10** | **DM11N10** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Austria** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Denmark** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Iceland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Spain** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 11 (7/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C11** | **DM11D11** | **DM11E11** | **DM11F11** | **DM11G11** | **DM11H11** | **DM11I11** | **DM11J11** | **DM11K11** | **DM11L11** | **DM11M11** | **DM11N11** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Austria** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Denmark** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Iceland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Spain** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ukraine** |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 12 (8/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C12** | **DM11D12** | **DM11E12** | **DM11F12** | **DM11G12** | **DM11H12** | **DM11I12** | **DM11J12** | **DM11K12** | **DM11L12** | **DM11M12** | **DM11N12** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Austria** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |
| **Denmark** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Hungary** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Iceland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Spain** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 13 (9/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C13** | **DM11D13** | **DM11E13** | **DM11F13** | **DM11G13** | **DM11H13** | **DM11I13** | **DM11J13** | **DM11K13** | **DM11L13** | **DM11M13** | **DM11N13** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Armenia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Austria** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |
| **Denmark** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Finland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Germany** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| **Hungary** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Iceland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovenia** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Spain** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sweden** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 14 (10/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C14** | **DM11D14** | **DM11E14** | **DM11F14** | **DM11G14** | **DM11H14** | **DM11I14** | **DM11J14** | **DM11K14** | **DM11L14** | **DM11M14** | **DM11N14** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X | x |
| **Armenia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Austria** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  | x |
| **Denmark** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Finland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  | X | X |
| **Germany** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| **Hungary** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Iceland** | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Slovenia** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Spain** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Sweden** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 15 (11/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C15** | **DM11D15** | **DM11E15** | **DM11F15** | **DM11G15** | **DM11H15** | **DM11I15** | **DM11J15** | **DM11K15** | **DM11L15** | **DM11M15** | **DM11N15** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X | x |
| **Armenia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Austria** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Denmark** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Finland** | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |  | x | x |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  | X | X |
| **Germany** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| **Hungary** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Iceland** |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** | X | X |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| **Portugal** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Slovenia** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Spain** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Sweden** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** | x | x | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 16 (12/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C16** | **DM11D16** | **DM11E16** | **DM11F16** | **DM11G16** | **DM11H16** | **DM11I16** | **DM11J16** | **DM11K16** | **DM11L16** | **DM11M16** | **DM11N16** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X | x |
| **Armenia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Austria** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Denmark** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Finland** | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |  | x | x |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  | X | X |
| **Germany** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| **Hungary** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Iceland** |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  | x | x |  | x | x |  | x | x |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| **Portugal** |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  | x | x |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Slovenia** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Spain** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Sweden** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

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| **p. 39 – Changes in offence definitions. How are criminal acts committed by minors dealt with in your country? –Age 17 (13/16 )** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Youth welfare or family court proceedings (i.e. outside criminal justice)**  **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile criminal proceedings** | | | **General criminal proceedings** | | | **Juvenile or general criminal proceedings in which a custodial** | | |
| **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** | **Minor offences** | **Medium offences** | **Serious offences** |
| **DM11C17** | **DM11D17** | **DM11E17** | **DM11F17** | **DM11G17** | **DM11H17** | **DM11I17** | **DM11J17** | **DM11K17** | **DM11L17** | **DM11M17** | **DM11N17** |
| **Albania** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X | x |
| **Armenia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Austria** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  | x | x | x | x |  | x |  |  |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bulgaria** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Croatia** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Cyprus** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Czech Republic** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Denmark** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Estonia** | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Finland** | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |  | x | x |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Georgia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  | X | X |
| **Germany** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Greece** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| **Hungary** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Iceland** |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| **Ireland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Italy** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Latvia** |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  |
| **Lithuania** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| **Luxembourg** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Malta** |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Moldova** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |  |  |  | x | x |  | x | x |  | x | x |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Poland** |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Portugal** |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Romania** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Russia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |  | x | x |
| **Serbia** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Slovakia** | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | x | x |
| **Slovenia** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **Spain** |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| **Sweden** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Turkey** |  |  |  | x | x | x |  |  |  | x | x | x |
| **Ukraine** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |  |  | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |

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| **p. 41– Changes in offence definitions: Comments on Table C.2 (14/16 )** | |
|  | **DM11O** |
| **Albania** | There is a curt for minors. but there are section for minors at the prosecutor office and some big court. All criminal cases where the minors are involved are under the jurisdiction of normal criminal court,except some very serious crimes which are under the jurisdiction of court of serious crime |
| **Armenia** |  |
| **Austria** |  |
| **Azerbaijan** |  |
| **Belgium** | 1) For traffic offenses, after 16 years : general proceedings 2) For some serious offenses, and when all other measures don't succeed, a minor can be judged by an ordinary court. This decision is taken by a juvenile court. |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** |  |
| **Bulgaria** | In Bulgaria, juvenile proceedings are in fact general proceedings with some special rules (different remand measures, participation of pedagogue or psychologist during interrogation, etc.). |
| **Croatia** | Although juvenile imprisonment can be imposed only on minors from the age of 16 and above, and only in cases of medium and serious offences (which can be punished by imprisonment for not less than three years), correctional measures which can be custodial in nature (e.g. referral to a correctional institutions) can lawfully be imposed on all the minors in juvenile criminal proceedings. |
| **Cyprus** | Please tick the rows of General Criminal Proceedings (minor offences, medium offences and serious offences) by the columns of ages 14, 15, 16 and 17. |
| **Czech Republic** | Juvenile Justice Act No. 218/2003 Coll. Until 15 years decides juvenile court, but under the Civil Procedure Code |
| **Denmark** | From the middle of 2010 until the end of February 2012 the minimum age of criminal responsibility was 14 years. Before and after it was/is 15 years. All questions will be answered as if the minimum age of criminal responsibility has been 15 years all the time. We do not have juvenile courts but special rules regarding procedure and types and length of sentences apply for minors (15-17). |
| **Estonia** | The Juvenile Sanctions Act is applied in cases of any offences committed by persons in the age of 7-13, and it is in the court's discretion to apply (instead of proper punishment foreseen in the PC) if the person is in the age of 14-17 (incl). |
| **Finland** |  |
| **France** | The French legislation set the age of criminal responsibility to 18 years. On the other hand, it does not provide criminal minority threshold, i.e. the age below which the minor cannot be prosecuted criminally (section 122-8 of the penal code). Thus, it is up to the magistrate to appreciate case by case the level of discernment of the minor. In the absence of sufficient discernment, the minor is considered non-responsible criminally. The pronounced criminal answers will be different depending on the age of the minor at the time of the facts: -Minors capable of discernment but aged under 10 years : only certain educational measures (delivery to parent, the placement, the placing under judicial protection, repair…). -Minors aged from 10 to 13 years are subject to educational measures and sanctions, placement in educational center; -The minors over 13 years can be sentenced to measures and educational sanctions but also to penalties depends on the circumstances and the personality of the minor. |
| **Georgia** |  |
| **Germany** | In seldom cases, persons above 14, but under 18 can be seen not to be criminally responsible and therefore be treated like children (i.e. fully outside criminal justice), see section 3 Act on Juvenile Courts. |
| **Greece** | Juvenile criminal justice system follows the welfare and justice models. Juveniles between the ages of 8-15 who violate penal laws are tried by the Juvenile Court which in those cases imposes educative or therapeutic measures – and not penalties. Those measures are implemented by the special juvenile probation body. Custodial penal sanctions may be imposed in cases of minors between the ages of 15 -18 who commit felonies. In this case they are detained in a Special Institution for Juveniles. |
| **Hungary** |  |
| **Iceland** |  |
| **Ireland** |  |
| **Italy** |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** |  |
| **Latvia** | Criminal responsibility starting from the age of 14; no separate juvenile or other type proceedings except for mitigated punishments for minors. According to the Law On Compulsory Measures of a Correctional Nature, the court/judge may in certain cases free the minor from criminal liability, prescribing one/several measures of social correction instead, one of which could be education in a special correction institution. There is a “educational institution of social correction” for juveniles located in the Naukš?ni municipality, but this institution falls within the competence of Ministry of Education and Science, therefore being outside the criminal justice system. Minors could be brought there only upon a court/judge decision. Most minors kept there have been found guilty of theft. |
| **Lithuania** |  |
| **Luxembourg** |  |
| **Malta** |  |
| **Moldova** |  |
| **Montenegro** |  |
| **Netherlands** |  |
| **Norway** |  |
| **Poland** |  |
| **Portugal** | Juveniles under 16 years old are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be convicted in a criminal procceding. Only minors over 15 and under 18 years old are included among convicted persons. Juveniles between 16 and 21 are trialed as adults but are covered by a special regimen foreseen by Decree-Law nr. 401/82 of 23 September, which comprises, among others, the special mitigation of penalties and gives prevalence to non custodial measures. |
| **Romania** |  |
| **Russia** | • There is no juvenile justice in Russia, so General criminal proceedings apply to minors. |
| **Serbia** |  |
| **Slovakia** |  |
| **Slovenia** |  |
| **Spain** |  |
| **Sweden** |  |
| **Switzerland** |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** |  |
| **Turkey** | - For children age below 12, there is no criminal responsibility. However, while they cannot be held criminally responsible, juvenile criminal courts can get involved and can decide on protective measures (such as educational, etc). In a way in such cases, Juvenile Courts act as a part of a wellfare system (of a sort). - Juvenile criminal proceedings is used for all offenders who were below 18 at the age of the offence (even if they are adults at the time of the proceedings) |
| **Ukraine** |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | Whilst children aged 10 upwards are subject to criminal proceedings, and can have a custodial sanction imposed on them, it is exceptionally rare for children under 14 to receive a custodial sentence. |
| **UK: Scotland** |  |

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| **p. 41 – Changes in offence definitions- Minors Age of criminal responsibility (15/16 )** | | |
|  | **Minors are criminally responsible if they are** | **Comments** |
|  | **DM11P** | **DM11Q** |
| **Albania** | 14 | The minor under age 14 years old, who commits a crime, can be subject to educative measure: putting him/ her to the education center. |
| **Armenia** | 14 |  |
| **Austria** | 14 |  |
| **Azerbaijan** | ... |  |
| **Belgium** | ... |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** | ... |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 14 | Minors under 18 are criminally responsible if they understand the nature and characteristics of the act and are capable of directing their own actions. |
| **Croatia** | 14 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 14 |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 15 |  |
| **Denmark** | 15 | From the middle of 2010 until the end of February 2012 the minimum age of criminal responsibility was 14 years. Before and after it was/is 15 years. All questions will be answered as if the minimum age of criminal responsibility has been 15 years all the time. |
| **Estonia** | 14 | Criminal liability starts from 14 years of age, but younger persons (and offences committed) are still counted in the statistics if criminal were started and later dropped due to absence of criminal liability (i.e, the offenders's age was not known immediately). If it is immediately known that the offender has no criminal liability, proceedings are not started and the event is not counted in criminal statistics. |
| **Finland** | 15 |  |
| **France** | ... | The threshold of legal age is in the choice of measures for the juvenile offender, not conviction. - Educational measures (warning, delivery to parents, help and repair...) - Educational penalties (confiscation, prohibition to meet the victim, civic training course, placement measure...) - Penalties: penalty exemption, adjournment, repair-sanction, citizenship course, suspended sentence with probation, imprisonment and simple (applicable to the juveniles aged 13 years and more) - Juvenile criminal liability has been ruled out of protection and educational assistance measures can be taken if necessary. It is the application of the general regime of the protection of children at risk. Educational placement children judges and the courts must then choose the institution taking into account educational objectives with respect to the minor concerned and educational projects of establishments to welcome him. |
| **Georgia** | 14 |  |
| **Germany** | 14 |  |
| **Greece** | 13 | Minors at the age of 15 years or older can be put to a special detention centre, only if they commit a felony and if certain conditions are met, e.g. their act is characterized by violence, or is committed habitually etc. (article 127 par.1(a) of Greek Penal Code). (See also above Comments at 2.3.a) |
| **Hungary** | 14 |  |
| **Iceland** | ... |  |
| **Ireland** | ... |  |
| **Italy** | 14 | Between 14 and 18 years, it is necessary to evaluate the presence of the capacities for understanding what he had done and controlling his conduct for criminal responsibility, but the punishment is in any case diminished. Over 18 years, an individual is presumed criminal responsible, until proved otherwise |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | ... |  |
| **Latvia** | 14 |  |
| **Lithuania** | 14 | The general age of criminal liability is 16 years. Juveniles aged between 14 and 16 years shall also be held liable under criminal statutes for murder (Art. 129); grave bodily injury (Art. 135); rape (Art.149); sexual assault (Art. 150); theft (Art.178); robbery (Art. 180); extortion (Art. 181); destruction or damage of property (Art. 181.2); Theft of a Firearm, Ammunition, Explosives or Explosive Substances (Art. 254); theft, extortion or another illegal possesion of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Art. 263); Damage of Motorways or Means of Transport (Art. 280.2). To all the juveniles reached the age of ciminal liability (from 14 to 18 years), some (minitigating) peculiarities on criminal liability are applied, enshrined in separate chapter (XI, Art. 80-94). |
| **Luxembourg** | ... |  |
| **Malta** | 9 | However, for juveniles between 9 and 14 years of age, mischievous discretion has to be proved. |
| **Moldova** | ... |  |
| **Montenegro** | ... |  |
| **Netherlands** | 12 |  |
| **Norway** | ... |  |
| **Poland** | 13 |  |
| **Portugal** | 16 | Juveniles under 16 years old are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be convicted in a criminal procceding. Only minors over 15 and under 18 years old are included among convicted persons. Juveniles between 16 and 21 are trialed as adults but are covered by a special regimen foreseen by Decree-Law nr. 401/82 of 23 September, which comprises, among others, the special mitigation of penalties and gives prevalence to non custodial measures. |
| **Romania** | ... |  |
| **Russia** | 14 | The age of full criminal liability depends on the type of the offense can be 14, 16 or 18 years. |
| **Serbia** | 14 |  |
| **Slovakia** | 14 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 14 |  |
| **Spain** | 14 | Spain computes criminally as minors, young people over 14 years and fewer than 18. Youth under 14 years are criminally incompetent according to the Organic Law 5/2000, of 12 January, on the criminal responsibility of minors |
| **Sweden** | 15 |  |
| **Switzerland** | 10 |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** | ... |  |
| **Turkey** | 15 | - Children below 12 have no criminal responsibility. - 12-15 may be determined to have criminal responsibility, based on their level of cognitive development. If they do, they can be convicted and sentenced (reduced sentences compared to adults). - 15-18 - have criminal responsibility, but sentences are reduced (compared to adults) |
| **Ukraine** | 16 | Age of criminal liability 1. Persons who have reached the age of 16 years before the commission of a criminal offense shall be criminally liable. 2. Persons who have committed criminal offenses at the age of 14 to 16 years shall be criminally liable only for a murder (Articles 115-117), attempted killing of a statesperson or public figure, a law enforcement officer, a member of a civilian peace-keeping or border-guard unit, or a serviceman, judge, assessor or juror, in connection with their activity related to the administration of justice, a defense attorney or agent of any person in connection with their activity related to legal assistance, or a foreign representative (Articles 112, 348, 379, 400 and 443), intended grievous bodily injury (Article 121, paragraph 3 of Articles 345, 346, 350, 377 and 398), intended bodily injury of medium gravity (Article 122, paragraph 2 of Articles 345, 346, 350, 377 and 398), sabotage (Article 113), gansterism (Article 257), act of terrorism (Article 258), hostage taking (Articles 147 and 348), rape (Article 152), violent unnatural satisfaction of sexual desire (Article 153), theft (sections 185, paragraph 1 of Articles 262 and 308), robbery (Articles 186, 262 and 308), brigandage (Article 187, paragraph 3 of Articles 262 and 308), extortion (Article 189, 262 and 308), willful destruction or endamagement of property (paragraph 2 of Articles 194, 347, 352 and 378, paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 399), endamagement of communication routes and means of transportation (Article 277), theft or seizure of railroad rolling stock, air-, sea- or river-craft (Article 278), misappropriation of transportation (paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 289), and hooliganism (Article 296). |
| **UK: England & Wales** | 10 |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 10 |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 8 |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **p. 41 – Changes in offence definitions- Minors Application of juvenile criminal law on young adults (16/16 )** | | | |
| 1=Yes  2=No | Is this possible in your country? | If yes, please indicate the age up to which young adults may be sanctioned according to juvenile criminal law | Comments |
|  | **DM11R** | **DM11S** | **DM11T** |
| **Albania** | 1 | 21 | The special treatment is on probation service and in the prison. |
| **Armenia** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Austria** | 1 | 21 |  |
| **Azerbaijan** | ... | ... |  |
| **Belgium** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Bosnia-Herzegovina** | ... | ... |  |
| **Bulgaria** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Croatia** | 1 | 23 |  |
| **Cyprus** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Czech Republic** | 2 | ... | The court shall consider as mitigating circumstances if the offender has committed a criminal offence at an age close to that of a legal minor. |
| **Denmark** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Estonia** | ... | ... | See remark 2.3a. |
| **Finland** | 1 | 21 |  |
| **France** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Georgia** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Germany** | 1 | 21 | For most offences covered here (with the exception of major traffic offences), the majority of young offenders below 21, but above 18 is sanctioned according to juvenile criminal law. |
| **Greece** | 1 | 21 | Juvenile criminal law can be applied for adults under 21 years of age. The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction in the case where the act has been committed when the perpetrator was under the age of 18. However, because of court delay a juvenile suspected of a law violation may be tried when he/she is already above 18 but not above 21.. In other cases young adults (persons between the age of 18-21 years) may benefit from a reduced penalty. Moreover, they do not lose their right to vote, and they are not detained in adult prisons (articles 130 and 133 GPC). |
| **Hungary** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Iceland** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Ireland** | ... | ... |  |
| **Italy** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Kosovo (UN R/1244/99)** | ... | ... |  |
| **Latvia** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Lithuania** | 1 | 21 | In the 81st Article it is enshrined that some of the peculiarites of juveniles criminal liability (and exemption from it) may be imposed also to youngsters who at the moment of commiting the crime were 18-21 years old. In each case the court decides(considering the nature, motives and other circumstances of the crime and if needed – considering the conclusion and explanations of the specialist), if the youngster may be equated to juvenile. The common rule is that juveniles are the people under 18 years of age. The court has a discretion to apply juvenile criminal liability provisions to youngsters, but such a person is not considered as a juvenile. Moreover, such a decision can be taken only at a court proceedings. Considering what was stated above, the data about youngsters (equated to juveniles in the context of criminal liability and exemption from it) are not provided. |
| **Luxembourg** | ... | ... |  |
| **Malta** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Moldova** | ... | ... |  |
| **Montenegro** | ... | ... |  |
| **Netherlands** | 1 | 21 |  |
| **Norway** | ... | ... |  |
| **Poland** | 1 | 18 |  |
| **Portugal** | 1 | 22 | Juveniles under 16 years old are not criminally responsible and therefore cannot be convicted in a criminal procceding. Only minors over 15 and under 18 years old are included among convicted persons. Juveniles between 16 and 21 are trialed as adults but are covered by a special regimen foreseen by Decree-Law nr. 401/82 of 23 September, which comprises, among others, the special mitigation of penalties and gives prevalence to non custodial measures. |
| **Romania** | ... | ... |  |
| **Russia** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Serbia** | 1 | 21 | According to the Law on juvenile offenders and criminal protection of juveniles, the juvenile legislation can be imposed to an adult person who is tried for the criminal offence committed before the age of 18. In addition, this Law can be used in case of a younger adult offenders (18-21). |
| **Slovakia** | 1 | 19 |  |
| **Slovenia** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Spain** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Sweden** | 2 | ... |  |
| **Switzerland** | 2 | ... |  |
| **TFYR of Macedonia** | ... | ... |  |
| **Turkey** | 2 |  |  |
| **Ukraine** | 2 | ... |  |
| **UK: England & Wales** | ... | ... |  |
| **UK: Northern Ireland** | 2 | ... |  |
| **UK: Scotland** | 2 | ... |  |