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REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AUSTRIA

Sub-Dept. 3.5

Drug-related Crime

Annual Report

2006

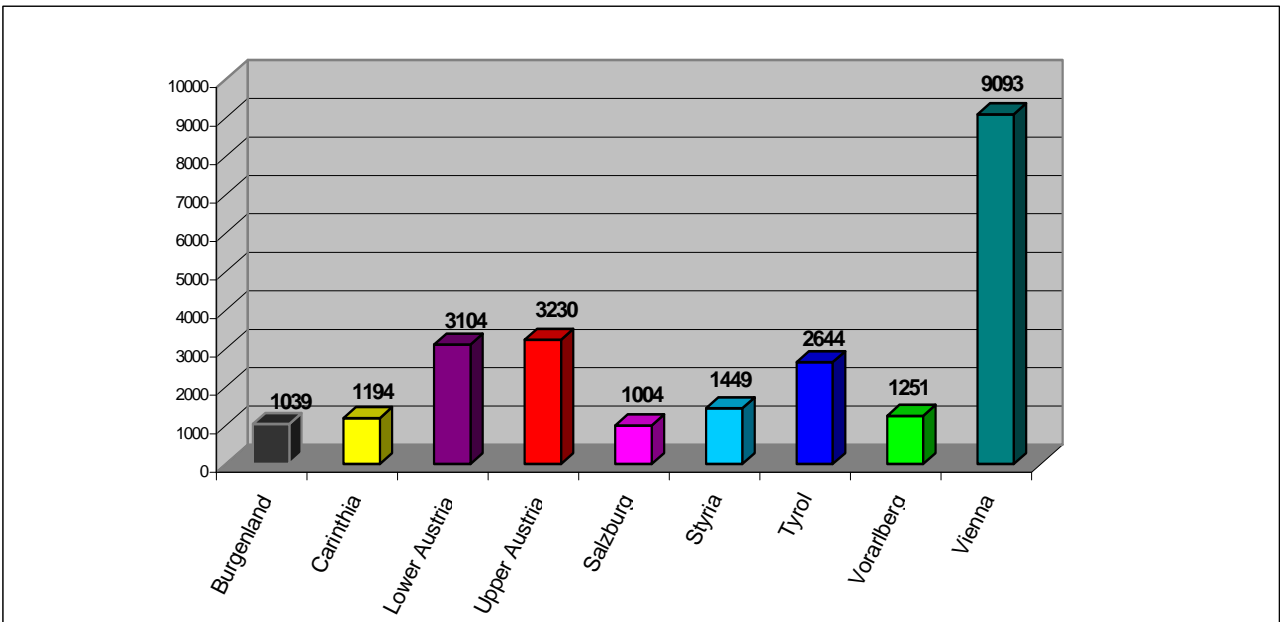
Vienna 2007

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Austria

2006



DRUG-RELATED CRIME IN AUSTRIA

In 2006, in total 24,008 persons were charged for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act. These included 22,960 criminal offences involving narcotic drugs and 1317 criminal offences involving psychotropic substances, and one precursors.

It is emphasized that a/m figures relate to statistics of cases which became known to the law enforcement authorities. Statistical data are based on several factors: the development of drugs crime, the number of officers allocated to combat narcotic drugs, their workload, and the priorities given to different drugs are reflected in the statistics.

The quantity of narcotic drugs seized during the year under review very much depend on major seizures. Therefore, a mere comparison of yearly seizure statistics cannot be used as an only parameter for inferences regarding the development of narcotics-related crime!

2006 was characterized by a slight decrease in the total number of charges under the Austrian Narcotics Act (-7.28%), and in particular by a massive decline in seized quantities of the conventional drugs heroin, cocaine and ecstasy.

Neither the slight reduction of the number of charges under the Narcotics Act, nor the slump in seized quantities can be regarded as evidence for a decline of drug crime in Austria! The statistics rather reflect the peculiarities of this type of crime. The statistical figures only underline the necessity of a long-term evaluation of all the data and do not permit short-term data interpretation, as in this field data of several years have to taken into account. Fluctuations in the charge statistics, both increases or declines in an extent we are seeing her, are nothing extra-ordinary.

What appears striking at first glance though is the fact that of decreasing amounts of seized conventional drugs, but at second glance the lower quantities are easily put into perspective. The quantity

statistics are greatly influenced by few large finds, in other words, seizures made in the criminal sphere of professional illicit trade. Narcotic drugs in shipments that are supposed to transit Austria towards other destinations.

Thanks to the excellent international cooperation in the field of combating drugs, it is a fact that in 2006 that is the year under review, major quantities were already seized abroad in the neighbour countries before they arrived on Austrian territory.

◆ Drug-related Crime - Narcotics

Number of Charges

In 2006, 22,690 charges were filed with the Austrian justice authorities for violation of the laws on narcotic drugs listed in the Austrian Narcotics Act, which constitutes a decrease by 9.39 percent compared to the previous year.

Regional differences

The number of cases broken down by the individual provinces:

Burgenland	+ 11.92 %
Carinthia	- 22.17 %
Lower Austria	- 16.02 %
Upper Austria	- 14.86 %
Salzburg	- 8.33 %
Styria	- 5.34 %
Tyrol	- 6.05 %
Vorarlberg	+ 23.02 %
Vienna	- 9.91 %

Criminal offences

In 2006, i.e. the year under review, there were in total 2,350 cases to be classified as criminal offence, which constitutes an increase by 1.82 percent compared to 2004.

Misdemeanours

In 2006, in total 20.340 cases presenting misdemeanours became known, which presents a decrease by 10.53 percent compared to 2005.

Drug seizures in terms of street prices

In 2006, inter alia, drugs in following quantities were seized:

- 1,880.5 kg of cannabis products, representing a street price of € 13,163,500
- 34.3 kg of heroin, representing a street price of € 2,401,000
- 61.18 kg of cocaine, representing a street price of € 4,588,500
- 30,854.5 XTC-pills, representing a street price of € 308,545
- 38.2 kg of amphetamines, representing a street price of € 304,800
- 10,831.5 LSD-trips, representing a street price of € 379,102

Cannabis herb: The amount seized in 2006 was 176.52% higher than in 2005, and the number of seizures sank by 2.69%. This sharp increase of the seizure quantity was due to a major find in which one ton was detected and seized.



Cannabis resin: The quantity seized in 2006 was 67.43% higher than in 2005, however, the number of seizures decreased by 8.77%.

Cannabis plants: The quantity seized in 2006 was 42.48% higher than in 2005, likewise, the number of seizure rose by 24.39%.

Heroin: The quantity seized in 2006 was 87.849% less than in 2005, while the number of seizures sank by 35.59%. This striking decrease in the amounts in comparison to the previous year is due to a lack of major seizures which had been fairly frequent in 2005.





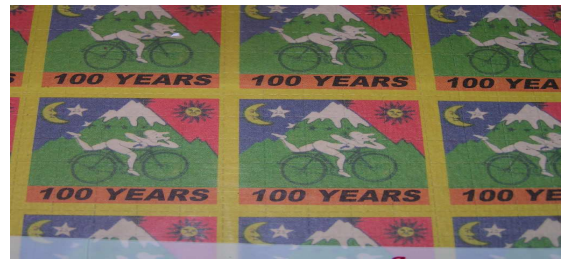
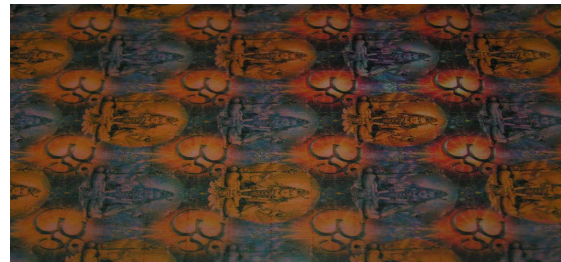
Cocaine: The amount seized in 2006 sank by 75.01% compared to 2005, and the number of seizures went down by 30.73%. The reason for this enormous drop in the seizure quantities is the same as for heroin.



Ecstasy: The quantity seized in 2006 dropped by 72.96% compared to 2005, and so did the number of seizures by 3.15%. As with heroin and cocaine, there were no major seizures in 2006. In fact, the charges for offences involving ecstasy went down in 2006 in comparison to the year before.

Amphetamine: The amount seized rose by 329.1% compared to 2005, while the number of seizures went down by 4.17%. This conspicuous rise of the seizure quantities is due to two major seizures of 21 kg and 7 kg respectively.

LSD: The quantity seized in 2006 rose by 413.71% compared to 2005, and the number of seizures remained identical (+/-0%). The enormous increase of the seizure quantity was due to one major find of 10,500 trips.



◆ Psychotropic Substances

In 2006, in total 1,317 persons were reported for a criminal offence involving

psychotropic substances. These included 1,291 cases of the less serious offence of violation of section 30 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA), compared to 822 in 2005, and the number of charges for the more serious offence pursuant to §31 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA) again amounted to 26.

As in previous years, most of these cases occurred within the jurisdiction of the Vienna Police Directorate. 1149 complaints were filed for violation of § 30 and 18 for violation of section 1 of the ANA (Austrian Narcotics Act). In the other Austrian provinces only very few cases involving psychotropic substances became known.

Austrian statistics differentiate between seizures of substances listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, the most important one being the pharmaceuticals "Rohypnol" and "Somnubene", containing the active ingredient "Flunitrazepam", and "Praxiten"-tablets containing Oxazepam. It seems worthwhile to mention that in 2006 in total 12,490 Adipex-pills (Annex 1 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation), seized in one single operation.

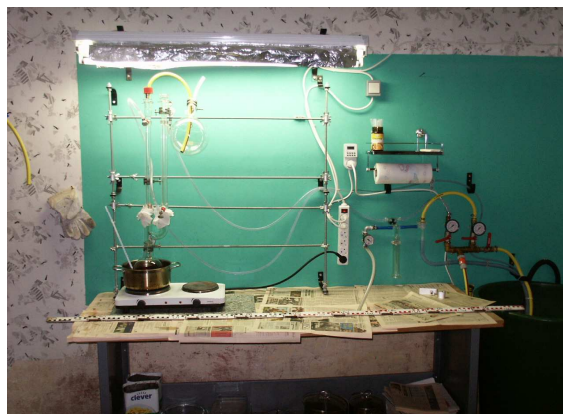


There have been individual seizures of in total 44,416 pharmaceutical pills containing psychotropic substance as outlined in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, constituting a rise of 63,87% compared to 2005. This fact is to be especially outlined as already in 2005 there was an increase of 28.34% compared to 2004.

◆ Precursors

In 2006, the Precursor Monitoring Unit dealt with in total 157 investigation cases in relation to precursors and clandestine laboratories, which is a hardly noticeable decrease by approx. 4.27%, compared to 164 cases in 2005.

In 2006, in the year under review, 2 illegal drug laboratories were raided in Austria.



A special training course on dismantling drug labs was held in cooperation with EUROPOL.



◆ Drug-related crimes committed by Non-Austrians

In 2006, in total 4,993 non-Austrians were reported for criminal offences violating the Narcotics Act, which constitutes a decrease by 17.09% compared to 2005 (whereas the overall total number of charges sank by 7.28%).

Organised traffic in illicit drugs

Austria remains a transit country, it is not a producing country! The situation with respect to smuggling and dealing with narcotic drugs has not changed at all; the market is still more or less dominated by foreign criminal groups, neither have the habitual strategies of illegal trade and smuggling of narcotic drugs changed.

Owing to its geographic location, Austria serves as a transit country along the main smuggling routes to other European countries. As Austria is not a drug producing country, the domestic Austrian market is supplied in the same way.

The main activities of the different criminal organisations vary, depending in what type of drug they have been specialising.

Cocaine

Cocaine is, apart from cannabis, the most often traded illegal drug in the world. The majority of cocaine is produced in the South-American countries Columbia, Peru and Bolivia. The main smuggling routes from South-America to Europe used in 2006 are the same as those in the previous years.

Transport by air is a frequently employed method of smuggling. An important gateway into Austria for criminal groups is the Vienna Airport Schwechat. During the period under review also smuggling into Austria by motor-vehicle and train has been noted. In 2006, also Austrian nationals were arrested both in EU-member countries and in non-EU-countries for involvement in cocaine shipments destined for Europe. In this connection, one ton and more of cocaine smuggled via sea-routes were seized also outside the area of the jurisdiction of Austrian authorities.

As in 2005, also during 2006, both Austrian nationals and nationals from other countries, in particular of the new EU-member countries, have been deployed as drug couriers. In many of these cases, criminal groups from West-

Africa have been active. Especially in street-vending – open scene – nationals from African countries are still engaged in their criminal activities. In fact, the market is dominated by these perpetrators. Suspects of African origin do not only deal in cocaine, but are involved in dealing in all types illegal narcotic substances for which there is a demand.

As in the past, also during the year under review, in some instances suspects and criminal groups from Ex-Yugoslavia and the successor states were also involved in cocaine smuggling and traffic.

Heroin

The Balkan route remained also in 2006 the predominantly used smuggling route. Apart from the traditional route - Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Austria - some diversions via Romania, Hungary, Czechia, and Slovakia, were noted in 2006 as it had been the case in 2005. The ferry connections between Turkey and Italy, and between Albania and Italy, are nowadays also often used for drug transports. "Roll-on roll-off"-traffic has also gained in significance. Turkish organisations use this means of transport to a large extent to smuggle major quantities of heroin mainly to Germany and the Netherlands. Right now, the routes Szeged (H) - Wels (A), Maribor (Slo), or Trieste (I) - Salzburg (A) are quite frequently used.

The former Eastern bloc countries are still being used as depositories. Transport of major consignments to these depots and further distribution is handled predominantly by Turkish groups. Hardly any change has been noted regarding the fact that apparently especially Romania is increasingly being used as 'depot-country' by such Turkish criminal groups. In Romania, part of the heroin is re-loaded onto other means of transport, namely trucks already customs-checked in Bulgaria, and forwarded to Western Europe.

The drug is to a large extent shipped to Romania via the Ukraine. In 2006 it was noted that Turkish groups are increasingly

shifting activities to the Ukraine. In the framework of international cooperation it was possible to have a considerable amount of heroin seized inside the Ukraine.

Albania and the Kosovo are still very much in use as depositories and operations base for shipments to the European Union.

Criminal groups of ethnic Albanians continue to be responsible for further transport of the heroin from mainly the Kosovo to Austria, and from Austria onwards to Western Europe. Major supplies into these depositories, and further distribution are made by Turkish rings.

Black African gangs are playing an increasingly important role in heroin traffic. these groups are no longer only involved in street vending, but hire couriers to smuggle major amounts of heroin, e.g. from the Netherlands to Austria. thank to international cooperation it was possible in 2006 to seize large quantities of heroin and to smash organisations in the destination countries.

Within Austria, various groups, mainly consisting of Turks and Ex-Yugoslav nationals are engaged in the further distribution of the heroin. Austrian nationals or nationals from Eastern neighbouring countries are mainly recruited as couriers and small-scale dealers.

Cannabis Products

Cannabis has become the most often consumed illicit drug. As in the past, import into and street vending of cannabis products in Austria is in the hands of organised criminal groups composed of couriers of various nationalities. The smuggling trips are made by motor-vehicle, by scheduled bus lines, or by rail. The cannabis products are imported into Austria several times a month, mainly from the Netherlands, the so-called Balkan states, Schengen countries, and Switzerland. The quantities transported per trip vary.

We have also been noting a rise in cannabis production in Austria for personal use and distribution among friends. Cannabis seeds can be bought legally in hemp shops without any consequences, as only cultivation for the purpose of manufacturing drugs are regarded illegal by definition. Even the purchase of scions in hemp shops is still more or less a legal grey zone. Accessories and literature how to grow and cultivate cannabis plants can be either bought in Grow-shops or easily ordered via the Internet, as a rule from the Netherlands.

In the year under review, there was one outstanding seizure of one ton of cannabis herb. The drug had been hidden in a 20-foot high container and wrapped in 750 plastic bags. the cargo had come from Vietnam via Germany to Austria and was destined for Spain.

Nevertheless, cannabis production in Austria has remained insignificant in international comparison.

Easily available instructions for cultivation – also via the Internet – greatly facilitate illegal cannabis production with a THC-content of up to 25 percent.

Mixed consumption is still very common, i.e. cannabis is consumed alternately with other narcotics, such as synthetic drugs, the reason being that the different drugs have different effects.

Sale in Vienna is firmly in the hands of groups from Ex-Yugoslavia, and as a rule, is effected in restaurants/bars, owned by these people.

But also Austrian criminals have become active. Sale of marihuana by members of West-African nations is on the rise.

Cannabis sale in Styria, i.e. Graz and Leoben, takes place in the streets or in certain hip-café's, involving Austrians, though dominated by North-Africans (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria).

Amphetamines and Derivates

Since 2004, the number of charges for dealing and possession of Ecstasy pills

(MDMA) have been stagnating, but in 2006 a noticeable decrease has set in.

Already in 2004, a drop in the seizure quantities of Ecstasy by 70.94 percent was noted. Mainly because there had not been one single large find. There had been a very slight decrease in 2005 though, by just 6.98 percent.

In 2006, we saw again a downward trend with respect to both charges and seized amounts. The seizure quantity sank again from 114,103.5 pills in 2005 to 30,854.5 in 2006, which represents a decrease by 72.96 percent. The number of charges filed sank from 2,106 cases in 2005 to 1,763 cases in 2006 - that is a decrease by 16.29 percent.

As in the previous years, Ecstasy-pills are available mainly in discos and meeting places of youngsters. Ecstasy supply is still to a large extent operated by Austrian rings. Most of the pills are smuggled to Austria from the Netherlands.

Austria remains a transit country for smuggling Ecstasy-pills from the Netherlands to Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and lately also towards Hungary. The drug is as a rule smuggled in cars by criminal groups whose members are from the respective country of destination.

In 2006, amphetamine and LSD were seized in larger quantities than in 2005. With amphetamine the seizures quadrupled, and with LSD there was a rise by 329.21%. although these rises are mainly due the effect of a couple of major seizures, there is an upward trend to be seen also in other European countries.

Poland and the Netherlands remain the most important countries of production/origin.

International Cooperation

In principle, Austria's basic situation did not change in 2006. Austria is not a drug-producing country, rather a transit country, owing to its geographical location. World-wide cooperation, across all frontiers is

one of the important preconditions for efficient and successful cooperation of international drug-related crime.

International cooperation is still primarily effected through Interpol (ICPO - International criminal Police Organisation) channels. Interpol also provides the framework for joint projects in the field of combating international organised drug-related crime. There are also communication channels at EU-level, in particular Europol, as well as forms of direct bilateral, international cooperation. There is also close cooperation with the Vienna-located United Nations institutions.

The foreign Liaison Officers accredited in Vienna, and Austrian L.O. stationed abroad, likewise contribute to successful international cooperation.



Austria once more underscored the paramount importance of the transborder fight against organised drug-related crime by organising an event during the Austrian presidency. In the spring of 2006, 129 participants from 35 nations attended the international conference "Drug Policing Balkan", held in Vienna. High-level guests and experts discussed the topic of drug smuggling along the legendary Balkan Route, the results were documented in the Conclusions.

THE DRUG SITUATION IN AUSTRIA, broken down by provinces

Introduction:

The crime rate and the type of drug-related offences varies from province to province. The report below is based on the local drug reports handed in by the individual Security Directorates and Federal Police Directorates.

VIENNA (CAPITAL)

The situation report 2006 regarding crime involving narcotic drugs once again illustrates how wide-spread this phenomenon is, entailing secondary delinquency on the one hand, and the enormous potential of violence of organised crime on the other hand.

The prevailing view that Vienna as leading has become a hub for criminally organised drug dealing by West-African, Turkish, Yugoslav, Albanian and Iranian criminal groups, remains valid owing to its geographic location at the former "easternmost" border of Europe.

West-Africans

West-African criminal groups still dominate – though to a lesser degree than in the past – at least 50 percent market share of the illegal drug market. Their strategic and logistics concept aiming at totally controlling the market, has also changed very little in comparison to 2005. Their goal is to expand, but at least maintain, their position on the market. They are absolutely ruthless in their pursuit of profit, they are totally different to health and life of others. Likewise, social benefits and aliens policy are abused and exploited to optimise their criminal objectives.

The criminal organisations are still run like economic enterprises following market economy principles. Analysis of Crime-Rate Status Reports indicated clearly that coordinators and organisers of the drug market area Vienna have created a cheap and effective distribution network by disguising the dealers as street-runners, the lowest level in the hierarchy, or by recruiting addicted small-scale consumers. Although they communicate with each other in the Vienna area by way of a fairly loose cell structure (common major supplier abroad).

Turks

There have been hardly any changes with respect to Turkish gangs compared to last year. The reasons for this special strategic significance for organised criminal Turkish

groups are evident: among the most important ones is the geographic location of Austria and of Turkey; a very attractive combination for drug smuggling and distribution.

Vienna in particular is of special strategic importance for Turkish organised criminal groups in the field of traffic in and dealing with drugs. The Austrian capital Vienna has become a large and stable market for traffic in illicit drugs on the one hand, and because of its proximity to the Balkan route has developed into a hub from "East" to "West" making it the central trans-shipment point for heroin at regional, national, and to a certain extent, European level, on the other hand.

Like in the previous years, in Vienna there are two rivalling, politically-motivated groups (operationalising political objectives to attain the targets of the criminal organisation) are active in Vienna, namely the "grey wolves (non-Kurdish) and the Kurds (members of the PKK - Kurdistan Workers' Party, renamed to KADEK - Freedom and Democracy Congress of Kurdistan). These criminally organised Turkish trafficking organisations have established an infrastructure in Vienna, comprising drug depositories, temporary operation bases, go-betweens and intermediate locations for facilitating money laundering activities; such as restaurants and cafés, and a considerable number of cultural or political societies and organisations, serving as communication and coordination centres.

The strategic and logistic concept of these market-dominating, organised criminal Turkish gangs, acting at regional, super-regional and international level is focussed on maintaining their monopoly status in drugs traffic (main supplier of heroin destined for the European market). This behaviour is reflected in fighting "competitors on the market" who are pushed away with brutal violence, or get killing right away by "clan members".

The criminal organisations are run like economic enterprises following market economy principles.

Austrians

Austrian groups are very rare in the area of drug dealing and/or trafficking and the typical characteristics of a criminal structure might be observed with respect to smuggling and trading with cannabis products.

Open scene – street scene:

The typical scene locations and meeting points of consumers have hardly changed in comparison to 2005, Major traffic junctions and public transport remain very popular for the 'customers', thanks to location and suitable infrastructure.

A temporary re-location of business deals caused by creating protected zones, CCTV, closure of asylum seeker accommodations, regionally effective police measures in especially affected areas brought about a displacement effect to private accommodations.

Vending modalities:

Basically, no change of circumstances compared to 2005. In general, the suspects have begun to act more cautiously, prefer to sell to well-known steady customers, in case of initial contact, they would deposit the drug and the money somewhere, or make sure to keep a distance. Another method is to act in pairs dividing their activities, or use addicts as go-betweens.

In other cases, upon first contact by phone, the sale is not carried out in the street, but in the buyer's car, or a back alley, or stair-cases of near-by apartment buildings, quite often in the shelter of private homes.

When public transport is used, the buyers wait in the stations and join the vendors, arriving by underground, or make them get off public transport by hand-sign, or the deal takes place swiftly during getting on and off the train, or they might block the door from closing until the deal is done.

Restaurants and small businesses (Call-Shops, videotheques, hair-dressers, etc.), operated and/or visited by West-Africans, and their accommodations serve as ideal contact points, "bunkers" , and retreats for

the suspects, although to a lesser extent than in the years 2002 to 2005.

Street-runners still use so-called "heroin or cocaine balls" – little balls, carried in the mouth and swallowed if investigators shows up. Small amounts of marihuana, wrapped in little sachets ready for sale, are carried on the body.

Types of drugs, locations, distribution and consumption modalities:

Heroin, cocaine: Street vending is still dominated by West-Africans (Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia), or at lower level, Turks, or Yugoslavs, or person of Turkish or Yugoslav origin, are active vendors, but are as a rule supplied by West-Africans.

Cannabis products are mainly distributed by Austrians and Yugoslavs. Sale of marihuana by nationals from West-African countries of Gambia is on the rise. Consumers are mainly Austrians, also Turks and Yugoslavs who live in Austria. Sale and providing contacts happens in bars or restaurants, mainly through Austrians and Yugoslavs.

Private production, mainly of *cannabis products*, in some instances, also small quantities of *ecstasy*, is in the hands of Austrians, or non-Austrians who have settled or have been fully integrated in Austria. In general, native Austrians are involved in the sale of all sorts of narcotic drugs, but mainly in *cannabis products*.

Ecstasy, Amphetamine, and other synthetic drugs can be obtained and are consumed in various discos, at clubbings and rave parties, there is no specific 'leading' nationality. Nationals from Eastern European countries, esp. Poland, take advantage of abolished borders and free movement of goods within the EU to import *Ecstasy*.

Acquisitive crime, accompanying crime and secondary delinquency:

A considerable share of the crime rate in Vienna are offences involving narcotic drugs, predominantly committed by addicts or regular consumers. In view of the illegality of the drugs and high prices, individuals who are addicted seem to have

practically no other choice but to resort to criminal activities to finance their drugs. The average amount of money needed to feed a drug habit ranges from € 50 to € 70 a day.

Lower Austria

In 2006, the drug-related crime rate in the province of Lower Austria appeared stagnating. Sub-Saharan African rings in particular appeared very active in distributing heroin and cocaine. They mainly operated in Vienna when supplying clients in Lower Austria. There is little dealing activity in regions of Lower Austria. Drug distribution activities in the area around the railway station and the Refugee Camp Traiskirchen, along the route of the "Badner Bahn", usually run by Sub-Saharan Africans, has been almost completely stopped.

Noteworthy seems the seizure of 12,500 Adipex-pills, which had been shipped by a criminal group from Hungary to Austria. In 2006, charges were filed for the very first time for distribution of poppy pods to make poppy-tea. Heavily addicted consumers had been supplied by a married couple.

Another remarkable police operation was the detection of a professionally equipped laboratory used to manufacture methamphetamine. The suspect had also been busy producing concentrates of hemp and poppy.

In the area of the city of Schwechat increased activities of cannabis cultivation both indoors and outdoors have been noted. Likewise, abuse of prescribed substitution medication has been going on.

In the area of the city of St.Poelten there are some pubs and joints serving as acquisition centres for illicit drugs, but there is no open scene.

Increased drug-dealing activities were noted around the central railway-station and in certain downtown hip-café's or pubs.

Vienna Airport Schwechat

The smuggling method of choice is body-packing. The body-packers who as a rule carry cocaine. Most of them are Black Africans, arriving in Austria by air from Spain or Italy. At times, South-Americans from Bolivia or Peru are encountered as body-packers. The smuggled quantities range from 300 to 500 grams. Most likely potential recipients or buyers are Nigerians. Most often the smugglers enter Austria from European Schengen member countries. Most of the drugs are destined for the Vienna area.

The number of instances of smuggling "large quantities" of up to 2 to 5 kg inside luggage, i.e. suitcases with double walls, or inside items carried in the luggage, has noticeably decreased. The strong decline might be due to the stringent checks at international airports aiming at combating terrorism. All in all drug, smuggling via the Vienna Airport Schwechat has become fairly rare and in the year under review, there were no noteworthy heroin seizures.

However, with respect to smuggling of cocaine by *passengers*, there was one major seizure of 24 kg of cocaine, detected in a hard-shell suitcase, containing the drug in unhidden loose slabs. Investigations led to intelligence that the drug was destined for Italy, as 2 Italians had attempted this smuggling. Another noteworthy seizure consisted in 2.5 kg of cocaine, found in the possession of Bulgarians. They had carried the drug in double shoe-soles. The cocaine was most likely destined for Belarus.

As in the past, the Vienna airport still serves as transit airport for smuggling of narcotic drugs, especially ecstasy-pills and amphetamines to the United States, East-Asia and Australia.

Schwechat airport seems attractive, as Austria is known to be not among the drug-producing countries. Apparently, many smugglers want to make use of this fact thinking exit controls might be more lenient.

In 2006, cannabis products in quantities ranging from 3 to 10 kilograms were

smuggled from Kathmandu, Nepal, via the transit airport Vienna Schwechat to Northern European countries.

In 2006, there were seizures in the *airport cargo area* at the Schwechat airport. Drug seizures from cargo, such as parcels, express couriers and postal consignments were distinctly on the rise in 2006, and the amounts found were also quite considerable. The reason for this remarkable shift are apparently the stringent passenger controls as part of terror-fighting measures.

Other seizures worthwhile mentioning: 4 postal consignments from Costa Rica containing in total approx. 17 kilograms of cocaine were seized. Investigations at a parcel courier company concerning an express shipment from Turkey to Vienna resulted in the seizure of 1.3 kilograms of raw opium. Furthermore, shipments of in total approx. 150 kg of Kathinon, sent through a parcel service, destined for the United States only, were detected.

From a strategic point of view, the Vienna Airport Schwechat remains a popular meeting point for criminal activities in the sphere of organised crime.

Burgenland

Direct cooperation with Hungarian police authorities has also undergone a further positive development. Thus it was possible to detect and identify criminal groups who imported major quantities of amphetamines and XTC from Hungary to Austria via border-post of Sopron-Klingenbach, and profitably sold the drugs in Austria. Certain activities of three males of Romanian origin with Hungarian mother-tongue had appeared suspicious. In other instances, consumers from the provinces of Burgenland and Lower Austria travelled to Sopron, where they bought cocaine, amphetamines and ecstasy from suppliers in Sopron, consumed the drug while on Hungarian territory, or took smaller quantities back to Austria for personal use.

As regards the cannabis scene, many "home-made" products were seized during the year under review. The cannabis had been harvested by the suspects partly from outdoors plantations and partly from indoors-cultivation. A minor part was also profitably sold.

In one instance, both the plant cultivation, maintenance of the plantations and the distribution system had been organised by one prime suspect and his accomplices. The trend to grow cannabis at home is still on the rise, although in most cases the products are just for personal use.

Especially on the occasion of major musical events, cannabis use is still widespread.

There seems to be little awareness among consumers, even among the very young ones, that possession of cannabis products constitutes a criminal offence, while older or long-term consumers are wondering why this drug remains forbidden, and younger consumers "dream of complete legalisation of soft drugs".

With regard to consumption of synthetic drugs (XTC, amphetamines), the number of consumers has been stagnating. These drugs are not only purchased and consumed in "smoke" cafés in Vienna, or at "raves" or similar events, but are also readily available in local discotheques.

As in the past years, a vivid "ant"-trade with heroin and cocaine was noted, especially in the district of Neusiedl/See. Most often the consumers would travel to Vienna to buy their supply of heroin and cocaine from Sub-Saharan African street-dealers for their personal use, to a certain extent for further distribution to other consumers.

Mushrooms containing psycho-active substances and LSD continue to be used in the Burgenland, however, the number of consumers is very low.

In contrast to 2005, several cases of abuse of substitution-medication were noted in 2006. Both prescription forgeries and burglaries into surgeries have occurred. In a number of cases, such

medication was acquired in the black market (street market in Vienna).

Carinthia

The recent development in Carinthia points to increased dealing with cocaine, which is brought to Carinthia mainly from the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, but also from Vienna.

The most consumed drugs are still cannabis products, and indoors cultivation appears to be on the rise. It seems that high-quality cannabis (high THC-content) herb has begun to displace cannabis resin.

In August 2006, criminal charges were brought against four Austrian nationals in Klagenfurt for import of and trade with approx. 30 kg of cannabis herb/marihuana. The cannabis herb/marihuana which had been imported from the Netherlands was sold exclusively in the Klagenfurt area to quantity buyers. A remarkable success was the identification of six suspects in Switzerland. These persons were of different nationalities (Croatian, Bosnian, Spanish, Swiss, Brazilian), among them the masterminds and financiers of the cocaine smuggling; logistics experts and couriers organised the international drug trafficking. In the case in question, shipments to Carinthia had been organised. This ring was proven to have smuggled and trafficked 8 kilograms of cocaine.

Heroin consumption always has been and still is fairly low.

Ecstasy consumption appears to be further decreasing which is reflected in the low number of seizures.

Abuse of medical drugs – in particular Benzodiazepine – by young people has become an acute problem in Klagenfurt.

In the district of Klagenfurt-Land an increase in acquisitive and associated crime has been noted (thefts and damage of property). Two accomplished and one attempted armed robbery of petrol stations

in Klagenfurt have been solved. Furthermore, in the course of ongoing investigations, links to acquisitive and secondary crime were established, as two suspects were proven to have committed two armed bank robberies in Klagenfurt stealing cash in the amount of € 200,000, and one attempted ATM-theft.

Styria

Generally, the situation in the province of Styria was in 2006 very similar to that of the years 2003, 2004, and 2005.

Cannabis products are still the most frequently consumed drugs, with special emphasis on marihuana. Cannabis herb is home-made in various regions in Styria, by means of hemp plants grown both indoors and outdoors, and quite often is of fairly good quality. However, the number of hashish-seizures has again gone down.

As regards consumption of synthetic drugs, such as ecstasy and speed, there were hardly any changes to be noted in comparison to 2005. The largest target group for these drugs are young people, just like in 2005. As a rule, the drug gets distributed in large discos. These drugs, like cannabis products, are considered 'initiation drugs'.

Furthermore, there is a strong tendency to consume mixed drugs which continues to rise, while the average age of the drug user continues to sink.

The problem of illegal trade and consumption of Substital is still a major problem. As in 2005, most of the 'customers' are youngsters, and in most cases the substance is supplied by dealers from Graz or Vienna.

Heroin and cocaine seems to be no longer supplied mainly by Black-Africans as in 2005, since a number of Turkish and Dominican drug dealing rings have sprung up.

The drug street prices seem to have remained fairly stable compared to the previous years.

The situation in the city of Graz is to be described as follows:

The number of organised criminal rings has risen strongly during the last few years, but has remained constant compared to 2005. There is a strong demand for illicit drugs, and the supply is just as strong.

Street running of drugs – which mainly involves cannabis products, heroin, and cocaine to a lesser extent, is organised and dominated by African rings.

Dominican rings (person from the Dominican Republic, some of them have already been awarded Austrian citizenship) are becoming more noticeable as being involved in dealing with cannabis products and cocaine. These perpetrators are mostly encountered in a park known as the "Volksgartenpark" in Graz.

There were no changes with respect to modus operandi. Africans rent several flats, but do not register with the residents registry. The flats are used as operation bases for drug dealing, i.e. selling the drug, or deliver it in small quantities. Thus they can quickly arrange a sale, complete the transaction, or change the location. The dealers would always carry only very small quantities with them, so that they, if detected, are able to either swallow or dispose of it quickly. They also recruit consumers they find particularly trustworthy as sub-dealers for vending activities.

Undisguised selling activities by (Black-)African and North-African (Algerian) street-runners take place in parks. A rise in these activities has been noted. The so-called "park-dealers" would as a rule be persons from West-Africa (Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan), North-Africa (Algeria, Tunisia), Turkey, and from the Dominican Republic (altogether ca. 90%), and Austrians (ca. 10%), while the structure composition of the buyers is the other way round (90% Austrians, and 10% non-Austrians).

Cocaine, speed and ecstasy are procured and sold mainly by Hungarians, Albanians, Croats, Serbs (former Yugoslavs) and

Austrians, but Turks and North-Africans (cannabis) are also involved. Sale of ecstasy and speed takes place primarily in discotheques, at music concerts, or other major events, while cocaine is sold in red light districts, and consumed by persons involved in the sex trade, and also by the "in-crowd". However, the number of consumers who do not actually "belong" to those circles is on the increase.

Sale of amphetamines, controlled by Eastern European rings, is growing drastically. The strong demand for this type of drug might be due to the fact that its effect is similar to that of cocaine, but the price is much lower.

The present street price for cocaine ranges between 70 and 90 Euros per gram, depending on the quality, while amphetamine is available for max 40 Euros/gram.

Cannabis products are considered as initiation drugs, or opportunistic drugs, sold by North-Africans and Austrians. About 40 percent of juveniles and young adults have experience with cannabis products.

An increase in acquisitive crime, such as brutal mugging of passers-by in the streets (elderly and defenceless persons), robberies (tobacco-shops), burglaries into pharmacies, vehicles and other property, and casual thefts, has been registered. The loot, e.g. bicycles, mobile phones, jewelry, etc. are suitable swaps as payment for a few grams of heroin and cocaine.

There has also been a remarkable demand for the drug substitution medication "Substitol". The city of Graz has approx. 25,000 inhabitants, of which about 1000 have been included in a substitution programme. Consumers undergoing therapy frequently deal with this substance. The price per capsule is between 20 and 25 Euros. Consumers and Substitol-dealers increasingly steal or rob from each other, in order to get hold of this substitution drug. Substitol supply mainly comes from the Vienna area (train, car).

The local scene in the district of Leoben would consume the drugs privately at

home. 90 percent of the drugs consumed and passed on are cannabis products, such as hashish and marijuana. Substitution substances, such as "Substitol" and "Gewacalm" are injected. Cannabis products and smaller hemp plantations were seized.

The drugs are almost exclusively obtained in the Graz area, mainly at the park "Stadtpark", from unidentified Black Africans, and taken to Leoben in smaller quantities. In some instances, hemp is home-grown.

The age of the male drug consumers, who were charged during the period under review, ranged from 14 to 25 years. The trend to slide into drug use with cannabis products is rising, and involves individuals of all social layers.

Upper Austria

Consumption habits distinctly develop towards "hard" or "harder" illicit drug. There seems to be even less awareness than before that cannabis consumption constitutes a criminal offence, and it is quite often equalled to use of alcohol. Consumers and parents or persons having parental control seem to be unaware of the legal consequences for being involved in illicit drugs. In most cases, the drugs are obtained in pubs or bars in Linz, or from friends.

"Shopping trips" to Vienna are also made more often. It has been noted that cannabis cultivation is also on the rise. As regards home-grown cannabis, see the explanation of the general circumstances under a/m heading "Cannabis Products". Otherwise the situation with respect to cannabis in general is regarded to be an undeniable problem.

All the usual illicit drugs are easily available on the black market, the quality of the individual drugs is sometimes surprisingly good. Young people show a distinct readiness to start taking illicit drugs. A new trend is to obtain drugs by 'mail-order'.

Hashish and marijuana dealers are not found among one specific ethnic group, apart from Turkish nationals or Turks of the second or third generation who already possess Austrian nationality. Among the dealers are also Austrian nationals and asylum seekers from Sub-Saharan Africa.

Most of the cannabis products at present in circulation in Austria originate from Spain and The Netherlands. Cannabis dealing is not especially dominated by certain individual criminal groups or ethnic minorities. Nevertheless, smuggling by truck is committed by Albanian rings, but many young consumers undertake 'courier' trips to satisfy their need. Young persons who themselves consume drugs, deal rather with cannabis products and ecstasy. The free movement of goods and persons in the Schengen area continues to be taken advantage of by importing drugs from abroad by the users themselves.

In 2006, The number of charges in connection with ecstasy pills (MDMA) was stagnating or even falling. Seizures often happen as a "by-product" in the course of police operations for other narcotic drugs. Ecstasy is still wide-spread among juveniles and available in discos and at "raves".

In 2006, a rise in the use amphetamines was noted. Shipments that had so far mainly come from Eastern countries now appear to come to Austria from the Netherlands. High-quality amphetamine originating from The Netherlands was seized.

Methamphetamine from the Czech Republic appears to enter Austria in rather small quantities. As a rule, young persons are involved in dealing with ecstasy and amphetamine, in order to finance their own consumption. Normally, ecstasy and amphetamine are smuggled in to Austria through contacts in the Netherlands. These contacts are more or less personal relationships, any structures or organised groups have not yet been detected.

Consumption of heroin and cocaine is still prevalent. Cocaine users are found in all strata of society.

While heroin had been increasingly circulated by a group of youngsters and young adults of the second-generation of former Yugoslav nationals during the last few years, we have seen a shift towards Austrian youngsters and young adults. Nasal consumption of heroin seems to be "in", as there seems to be still the widespread misconception that this way one would not become addicted.

The cocaine trade is greatly dominated by nationals from sub-Saharan countries and from the Dominican Republic, following routes from the Netherlands via Vienna to Upper Austria.

Dominican rings prefer to directly supply the Linz market. Their smuggling routes lead to Austria via Switzerland or the Netherlands.

It is characteristic for both groups to work completely separated from each other. Nigerians typically possess a high degree of criminal energy and tend to completely ignore any existing laws. It is quite easy to get hold of forged documents, anyone who has enough starting capital, can immediately join in trafficking and dealing in narcotic drugs.

Use of heroin has not gone down in the region of Upper Austria, and last year's trend that the consumers are getting younger and younger appears to continue.

The heroin trade has shifted from dealers of Yugoslav descent, and from successor countries, to Albanian and Turkish dealers, in some isolated instances also to Austrians. Compared to the previous year, the seizure quantities were considerably lower.

Both traffic in and smuggling of heroin over the European continent are strongly dominated by foreign – mainly Albanian and Turkish – nationals, but also Sub-Saharan Africans are involved.

In the Greater Linz Area we see a decline, the majority of heroin users are persons from Eastern countries.

However, an increase in Substitol-abuse has been noted, preponderantly by nationals from Georgia and Russia.

In urban areas, Albanians and Turks and succeeding generations of which some are already of Austrian nationality, are involved. Retail sale is mostly by young persons of a/m nationality who are either unemployed or unwilling to take up employment. They either thus finance their habit, or consume the drugs to a large extent themselves. Albanian criminal groups strictly separate the spheres smuggling and trading. Contacts between these sub-groups are very seldom and brief, and if at all, always in person (never by phone). Payment is effected in cash, only in rare cases by remittance.

In some cases, shipments are transported to distribution depots in Western Europe and from there shipped to quantity buyers.

Street vending is going on ruthlessly, regardless of the consequences. Arrested dealers are immediately replaced by young "asylum seekers". Often, these individuals are brought to Austria for just this very purpose.

Salzburg

Cannabis products continue to dominate the illicit drug market. Typical countries of origin are still the Netherlands, Germany and the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia. A considerable number of Austrian perpetrators is involved in professional illegal indoors and outdoors cannabis cultivation, often achieving a very good quality.

Discos, hot-spot cafés and major events remain the main trading points. There is some sort of group dynamics that seduce many young people to consume cannabis and ecstasy when they reach the age of leaving primary school.

In 2006, an increase in heroin offences was noted. There is no visible open scene. The market is supplied mainly by nationals from Albania and Ex-Yugoslavia. In the province of Salzburg, several Albanian, Bosnian and Serbian nationals were arrested for importing major quantities of heroin from Ex-Yugoslavia to Austria and profitably selling them in the Salzburg

area. The drug originates mostly from the Near and Middle East, Ex-Yugoslavia, and the Netherlands. A criminal group located in the Salzburg area which is linked to organised crime, is involved in large-scale heroin dealing. A fairly new phenomenon is the appearance of Bulgarian rings in international heroin trafficking. A Bulgarian criminal group shipped major quantities to the Greater Salzburg Area. The then the heroin was sold in smaller quantities, but also in quantities up to 10 to 30 kg, in various West-European countries.

Apart from Austrian offenders, an increasing number of persons from the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia are involved in import and traffic in cocaine. Sinking cocaine prices lead to higher cocaine consumption. Cocaine is supplied from the Netherlands and Germany.

As regards smuggling of and traffic in ecstasy and amphetamines structured criminal rings have been registered. Ecstasy and amphetamines are smuggled to Austria, mainly from the Netherlands, but also from the Czech Republic.

Tyrol

In 2006, the year under review, the number of charges for violation of section 27 of the Austrian Narcotics Act, have gone down, while the charges for violation of sections 28 and 30 Narcotics Act have risen noticeably.

Likewise, the number of reported non-Austrians and persons who only come to the Tyrol to work has fallen slightly. About two thirds of the criminal charges filed concerned the age group up to 24 years and the percentages - males and females - have practically not changed compared to the previous years.

As in the past, the highest number of reports were made in the districts of Innsbruck-Stadt and Innsbruck-Land, followed by Kitzbuehel, and even further behind Kufstein, Schwaz, Landeck, Imst, Lienz, and Reutte.

Little change has been noted with respect to the drugs at present in circulation; cannabis products are most often traded and consumed, followed by cocaine und ecstasy/amphetamines.

the demand for heroin appears to be on the rise. In 2006, several Austrian smugglers/dealers were arrested who had transported various drugs, among them also heroin, to the Tyrol.

In addition, trade and consumption of various medical drugs, including those prescribed by doctors in the course of substitution programmes, has also become known.

Marihuana is still grown by many users in indoors plantations. The quality of the drug has improved over the time owing to high-quality seeds. At least half of the marihuana seized in 2006 was home-grown.

No "new" drugs have been noted.

Among the foreigners charged under the Narcotics Act, German nationals are leading. Some of them are tourists, many are employed in the catering industry.

Those among the latter group very often have migrated to Austria from the "new" German *Länder*, who smuggle the drug in small quantities to Austria and sell part of it themselves.

The main supplying countries for the Tyrol are still the Netherlands, followed by Germany and Switzerland.

To a large extent, Austrian dealers are doing smuggling trips themselves, but Dutch suppliers/couriers are also encountered very often. Tyrol is the classical transit country for smuggling drugs from the Netherlands to Italy.

Special intelligence with respect of the Innsbruck drug scene suggest that it is dominated by naturalized Austrians, mainly of Turkish or North-African (most often Moroccan) descent, and by Sub-Saharan Africans.

Here too we have noted a striking increase both in indoors and outdoors cultivation of

cannabis. The typical cannabis consumer is between 15 and 25 years old.

The average drug delinquent is consumer and dealer. During the last few months of the year under review a new criminal group active in the cannabis sector has been registered.

Cocaine circulation has been rising, one reason for this is certainly the sinking price. The drug is offered both in the streets and quite often relatively 'open' in various cafés or bars.

Initially, heroin is sniffed or smoked, however, most addicts sooner or later switch to intravenous consumption.

The majority of heroin consumers does not only depend on opiates, but are polytoximaniacs. In interviews they admit that apart from heroin they also consume other licit and illicit substances.

Legal availability of replacement drugs has had its negative effect upon the statistical figures on criminal charges. A great number of consumers who undergo substitution therapy become recidivist offenders, and admit to still use heroin or other medical drugs obtained on the black market.

The prescribing practice for substitution medication – Methadone, Substitol and others – prevailing in 2006 has resulted in a strong rise of illicit trade. However, it is hardly possible to prove these offences, as any medication found in a search, such as Substitol, Mundidol, Compensan, etc. is declared legal and for personal needs, and even upon consultation with pharmacies and doctors these claims cannot be disproved.

A massive appearance of nationals from North-African countries is still observed in the Innsbruck area, most likely, because Italy is fairly near, as most of these persons were staying in Italy – under a different identity – and still maintain good "business relations" to their compatriots in Italy.

North-African criminal rings – at present approx. 60 to 80 persons – have so far mainly been involved in rather undisguised street vending. A new method pursued by

North-African asylum seekers is to seek and indeed enter a relationship with local Austrian girls, and the drug-dealing activities then take place in their homes.

Drug purchasing trips are made by members of this ring by taking the train to Italy, mainly to Torino, Milan, Modena, and Bologna. The smuggling method when returning from Italy is in most cases as follows: the couriers leave the international train on the Brenner and continue with regional train, or by car, in order to avoid any controls. It has also turned out that many Austrian drug addicts go to Italy for drug procurement on behalf of the North-African criminal groups and use their own car against payment.

Initially, the North-African criminal rings came to notice because of their high degree of violence; frequent mutual knife attacks and other forms of bodily injury, most likely caused by rivalry, have been reported.

It is also noteworthy that in 2006 new young North-Africans appeared on the scene, who during controls displayed an extremely aggressive behaviour towards the intervening police officers.

Cocaine procurement trips are often made by Austrian girls, or by female members of this organisation. It can be said with certainty that the drugs are smuggled either in underwear (bras) or in a bodily orifice, in order to pass routine controls.

The number of Sub-Saharan individuals in this region has been rising discernibly. Some of these persons run small businesses (call-centers, or the like) which they use as operation base for drug dealing.

As regards the origin of the illicit drugs, as in the past, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy are considered the main hubs.

Vorarlberg

Cannabis consumption in Vorarlberg has remained quite high. Most of the cannabis

is still bought in Switzerland, but trips to the Netherlands have also been observed.

As regards the quality of the cannabis available on the market, the present average THC-content is slightly above 10 percent, in some instances, the THC-content of cannabis species exceeded 20 percent.

Mention should be made of successful investigations focussing on a suspect accused of dealing with more than 150 kg of cannabis herb and/or resin, resulting in charges filed against another 250 individuals. The detection of a hemp field, leading to a seizure of 30 kg of cannabis herb, seems also noteworthy

Ecstasy-Tablets are still available and consumed in high numbers. At the beginning of 2006, a case involving over 50,000 ecstasy pills that had been smuggled into Austria from Switzerland, was solved.

When the suspect, a young 20-year old male, who had obtained the drug from a dealer in Zurich, Switzerland, was arrested, 1500 ecstasy pills and 12 grams of amphetamines still in his possession, were seized. In this case, charges were filed against another 20 persons.

In the Dornbirn area, a group involved in cocaine trade was detected. The cocaine had also been acquired in from Zurich, Switzerland.

The seizure of a parcel containing 4 kg of cocaine of 80 percent purity at Vienna airport Schwechat, led to the detection of an internationally active drug ring. The cocaine had been destined for a man in Vorarlberg. Meanwhile four such parcels have been intercepted and confiscated. The cocaine had been transported to Italy via Vorarlberg or Tyrol, in some instances also via Upper Austria. The organisers had parcels sent to various addresses, and collected from the recipients.

Cocaine available in Vorarlberg has a degree of purity ranging from 30 to 75 percent, in average 40 percent.

The situation with respect to heroin has hardly changed at all. Acquisitions continue to be made on the illegal market in Switzerland. However, major dealers have not been registered in Vorarlberg. The consumers rather attempt to get hold of heroin in Switzerland themselves, and to re-sell small quantities to other users. Heroin seems to be a popular narcotic drugs among criminals involved in robberies.

The quality of heroin seized in Vorarlberg is of 10.5 to 11.5 percent purity. These figures apply to heroin directly imported from Switzerland. Heroin in circulation in the Austrian-Swiss border regions appears to be from the same source.

Reports filed by the law enforcement authorities for violation of the Narcotics Act

Province	2005	2006	Tendency		
			↑↓		
Burgenland	927	1,039	↑	112	↑ 12.08 %
Carinthia	1,535	1,194	↓	- 341	↓ - 22.21 %
Lower Austria	3,678	3,104	↓	- 574	↓ - 15.61 %
Upper Austria	3,785	3,230	↓	- 555	↓ - 14.66 %
Salzburg	1,098	1,004	↓	- 94	↓ - 8.56 %
Styria	1,527	1,449	↓	- 78	↓ - 5.11 %
Tyrol	2,804	2,644	↓	- 160	↓ - 5.71 %
Vorarlberg	1,009	1,251	↑	242	↑ 23.98 %
Vienna	9,529	9,093	↓	- 436	↓ - 4.58 %
Total	25,892	24,008	↓	- 1,884	↓ - 7.28 %

Number of individuals charged under the Narcotics Act

Province	2005	2006	Tendency		
			↑↓		
Burgenland	859	964	↑	105	↑ 12.22 %
Carinthia	1,357	1,066	↓	- 291	↓ - 21.44 %
Lower Austria	3,209	2,708	↓	- 501	↓ - 15.61 %
Upper Austria	3,171	2,636	↓	- 535	↓ - 16.87 %
Salzburg	979	901	↓	- 78	↓ - 7.97 %
Styria	1,394	1,342	↓	- 52	↓ - 3.73 %
Tyrol	2,377	2,246	↓	- 131	↓ - 5.51 %
Vorarlberg	911	1,132	↑	221	↑ 24.26 %
Vienna	7,078	6,481	↓	- 597	↓ - 8.43 %
Total	21,335	19,476	↓	- 1,859	↓ - 8.71 %

The figures reflect the number of individuals charged under the Narcotics Act with an inaccuracy due to processing of approx. 1.5%.

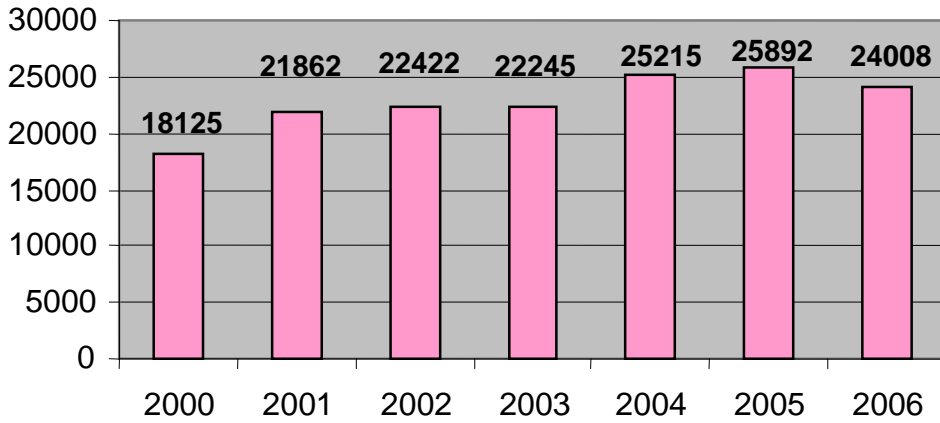
Total number of charges

Violation of sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of the Narcotics Act

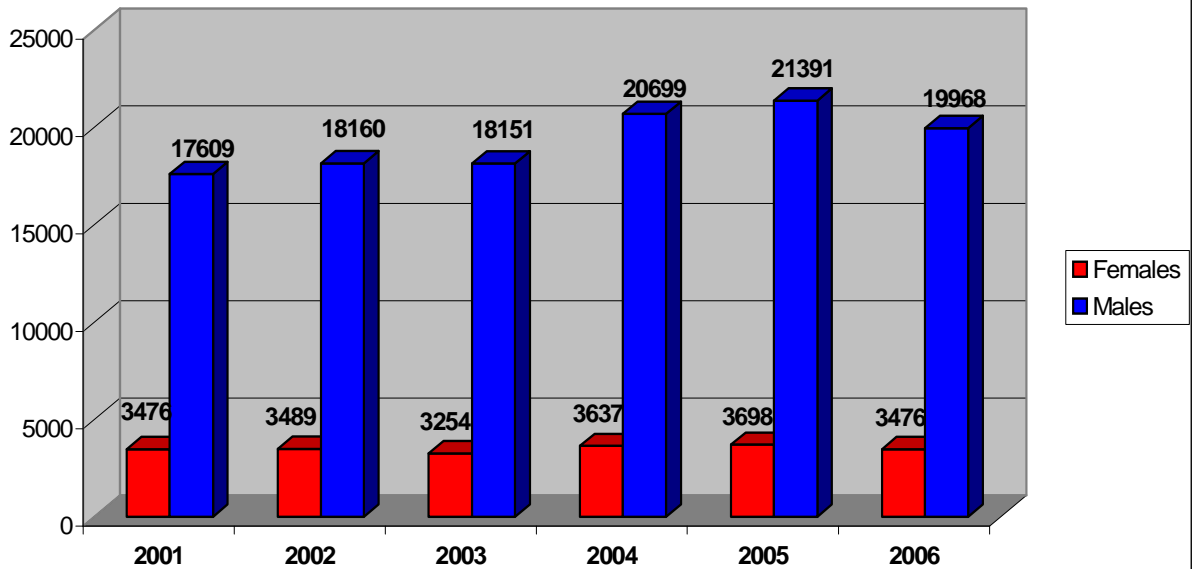
Province	2005	2006	2005 § 27 SMG*	2006 § 27 SMG*	2005 § 28 SMG*	2006 § 28 SMG*	2005 § 29 SMG*	2006 § 29 SMG*	2005 § 30 SMG*	2006 § 30 SMG*	2005 § 31 SMG*	2006 § 31 SMG**	2005 § 32 SMG*	2006 § 32 SMG*
Burgenland	972	1039	823	902	100	131	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
+/- %		12.08		9.60		31.00		-		50.00		-		-
Carinthia	1535	1194	1457	1121	72	69	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0
+/- %		-22.21		-23.06		-4.17		-		-		-100		-
Lower Austria	3678	3104	3260	2722	370	328	2	0	46	53	0	1	0	0
+/- %		-15.61		-16.50		-11.35		-100		15.22		-		-
Upper Austria	3785	3230	3540	2973	229	236	0	0	16	20	0	1	0	0
+/- %		-14.66		-16.02		3.06		-		25.00		-		-
Salzburg	1098	1004	978	859	114	142	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
+/- %		-8.56		-12.17		24.56		-		-50.00		-		-
Styria	1527	1449	1382	1282	134	153	0	0	9	8	2	6	0	0
+/- %		-5.11		-7.24		14.18		-		-11.11		200		-
Tyrol	2804	2644	2571	2377	204	230	0	0	29	37	0	0	0	0
+/- %		-5.71		-7.55		12.75		-		27.59		-		-
Vorarlberg	1009	1251	837	952	171	288	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
+/- %		23.98		13.74		68.42		-		1000		-		-
Vienna	9529	9093	7883	7152	914	773	0	0	707	1149	22	18	3	1
+/- %		-4.58		-9.27		-15.43		-		62.52		-18.18		-66.67
Total	25892	24008	22731	20340	2308	2350	2	0	822	1291	26	26	3	1
+/- %		-7.28		-10.52		1.82		-100		57.06		-		-66.67

*) SMG = Austrian Narcotics Act

Charges under the Drug Law/Narcotics Act



Charges under the Narcotis Drugs/Substances Act Comparison Males-Females

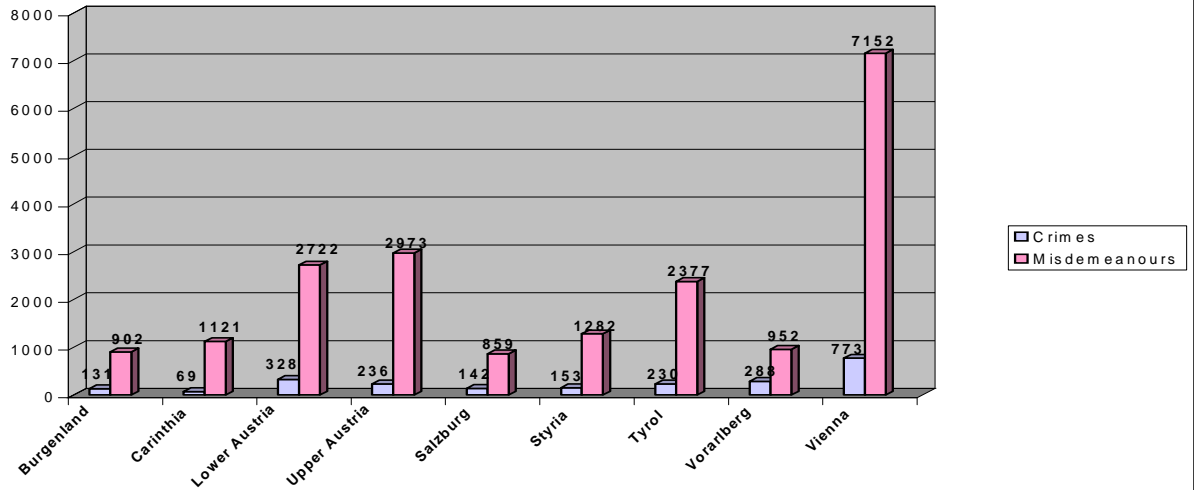


Provinces Compared (Narcotic Drugs Only)

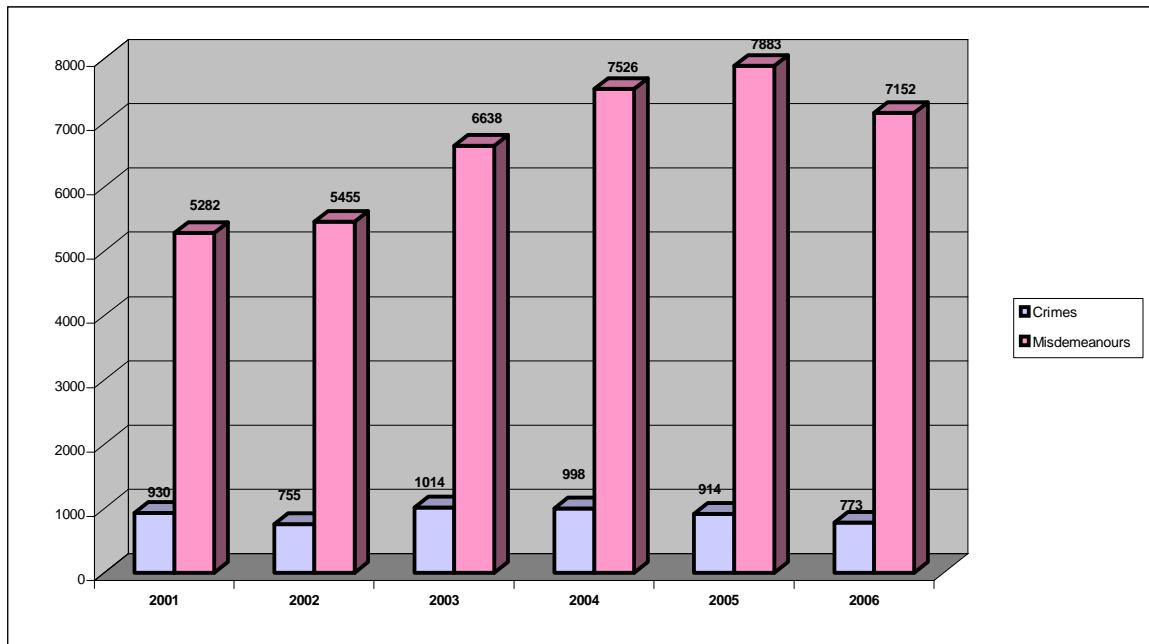
Province		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Tendency 2005 - 2006	
								↑↓	
Burgenland	Crimes	40	48	69	55	100	131	31	31.00 %
	Misdemeanours	672	757	915	912	823	902	79	9.60 %
	Total	712	805	984	967	923	1033	110	11.92 %
Carinthia	Crimes	65	92	86	109	72	69	- 3	- 4.17 %
	Misdemeanours	1693	1584	1573	1355	1457	1121	- 336	- 23.06 %
	Total	1758	1676	1659	1464	1529	1190	- 339	- 22.17 %
Lower Austria	Crimes	304	288	407	368	370	328	- 42	- 11.35 %
	Misdemeanours	2671	3031	2610	3163	3262	2722	- 540	- 16.55 %
	Total	2975	3319	3017	3531	3632	3050	- 582	- 16.02 %
Upper Austria	Crimes	298	341	247	242	229	236	7	3.06 %
	Misdemeanours	2379	2713	2535	3279	3540	2973	- 567	- 16.02 %
	Total	2677	3054	2782	3521	3769	3209	- 560	- 14.86 %
Salzburg	Crimes	250	284	157	137	114	142	28	24.56 %
	Misdemeanours	1221	1100	711	940	978	859	- 119	- 12.17 %
	Total	1471	1384	868	1077	1092	1001	- 91	- 8.33 %
Styria	Crimes	166	176	198	195	134	153	19	14.18 %
	Misdemeanours	1435	1734	1372	1510	1382	1282	- 100	- 7.24 %
	Total	1601	1910	1570	1705	1516	1435	- 81	- 5.34 %
Tyrol	Crimes	132	105	131	164	204	230	26	12.75 %
	Misdemeanours	2317	2124	1971	2531	2571	2377	- 194	- 7.55 %
	Total	2449	2229	2102	2695	2775	2607	- 168	- 6.05 %
Vorarlberg	Crimes	181	204	181	152	171	288	117	68.42 %
	Misdemeanours	1266	1061	965	892	837	952	115	13.74 %
	Total	1447	1265	1146	1044	1008	1240	232	23.02 %
Vienna	Crimes	930	755	1014	998	914	773	- 141	- 15.43 %
	Misdemeanours	5282	5455	6638	7526	7883	7152	- 731	- 9.27 %
	Total	6212	6210	7652	8524	8797	7925	- 872	- 9.91 %
Total	Crimes	2366	2293	2490	2420	2308	2350	42	1.82 %
	Misdemeanours	18936	19559	19290	22108	22733	20340	- 2393	- 10.53 %
	Total	21302	21852	21780	24528	25041	22690	- 2351	- 9.39 %

All charges for violation of §28 Narcotics Act are listed under "Crimes"

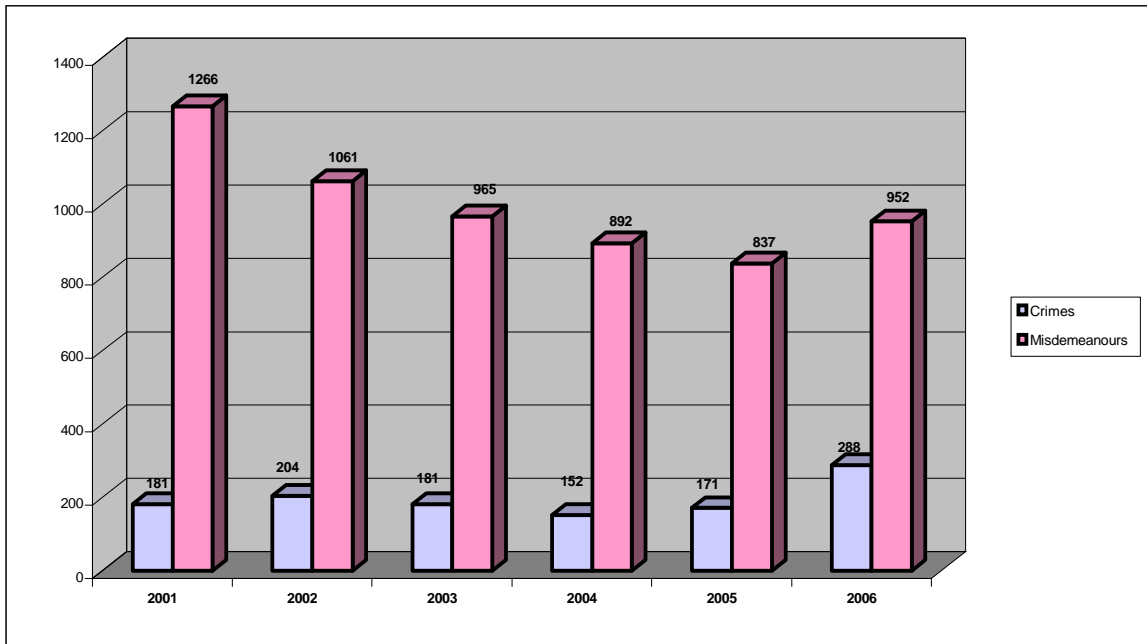
2006 Austria Narcotic Drugs Only



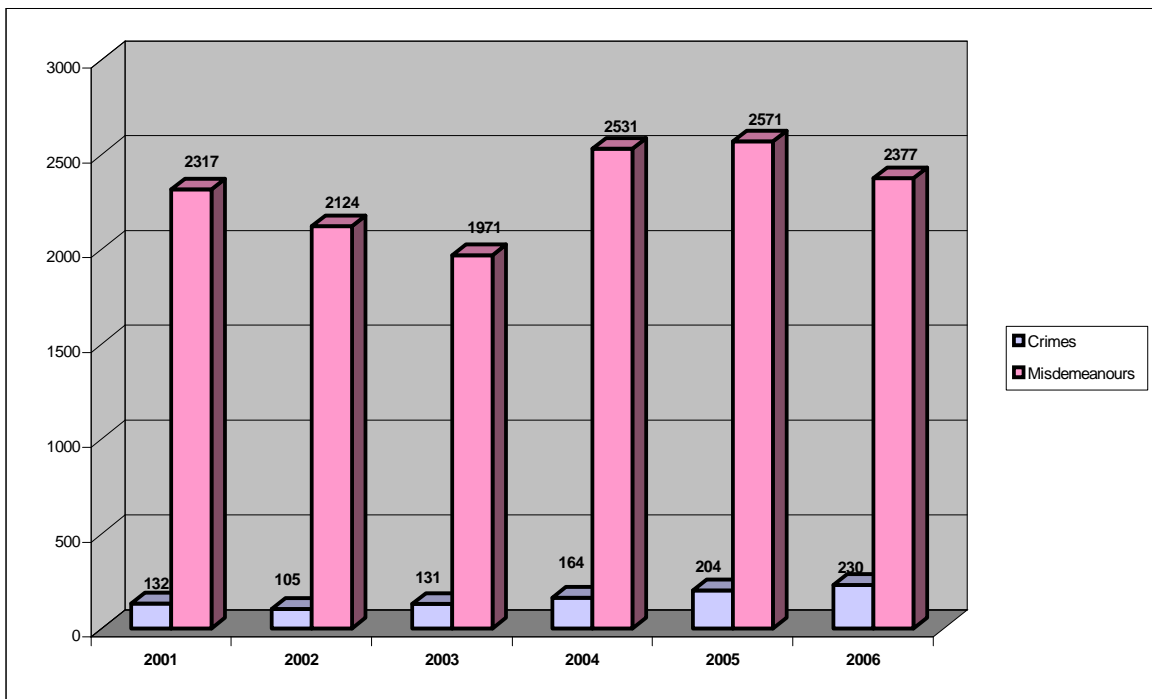
Vienna 2001 - 2006 Narcotic Drugs Only



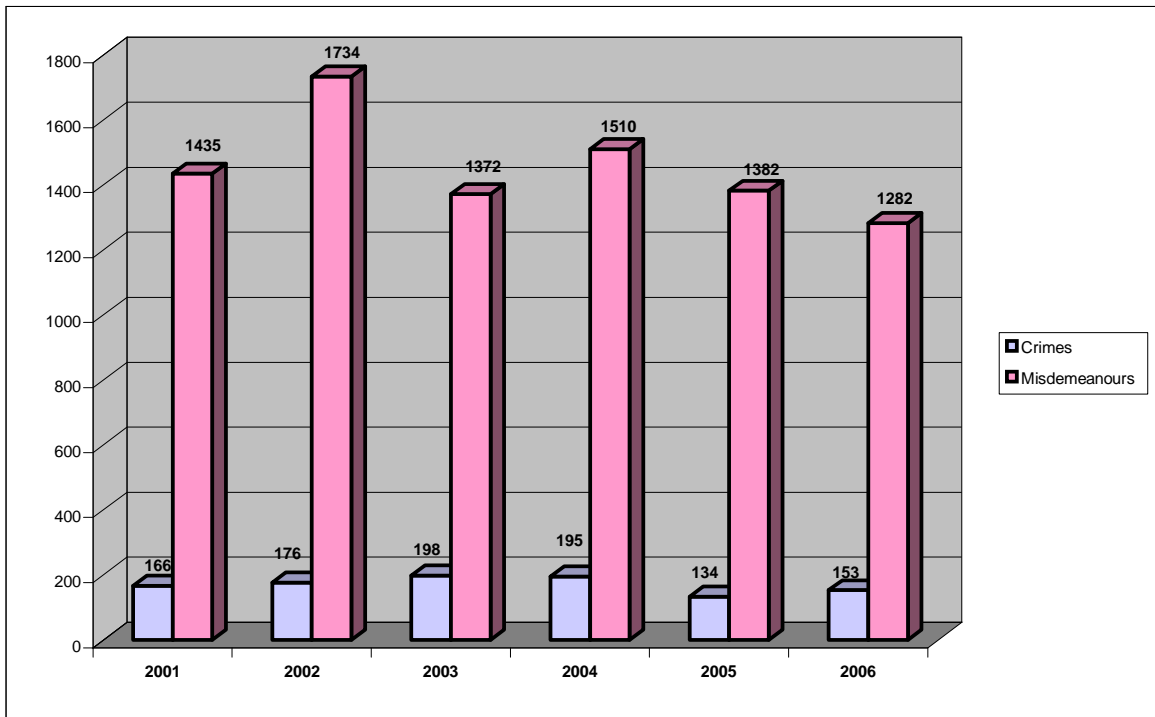
Vorarlberg 2001 - 2006 Narcotic Drugs Only



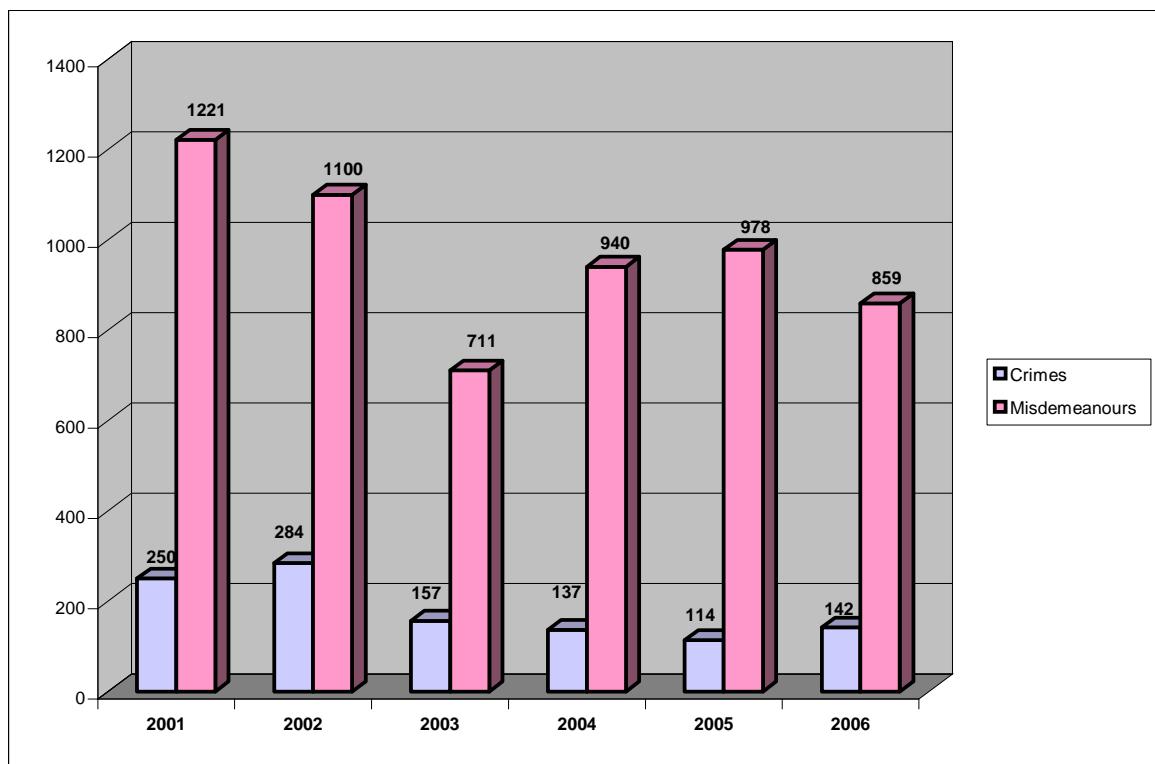
Tyrol 2001 - 2006 Narcotic Drugs Only



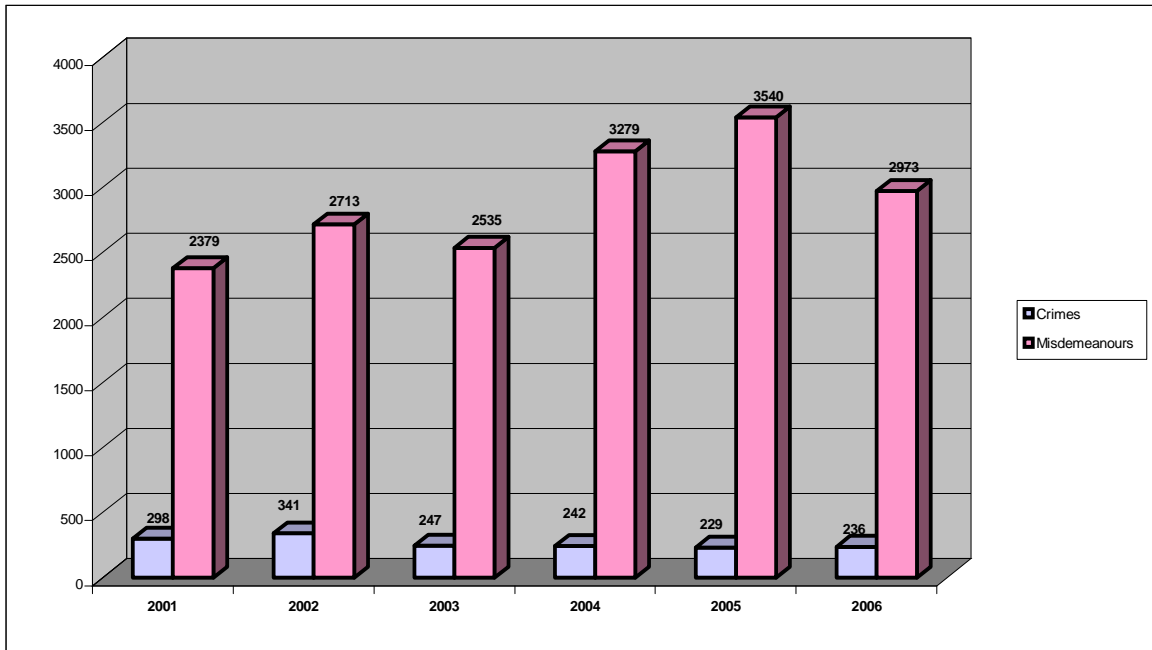
Styria 2001 - 2006
Narcotic Drugs Only



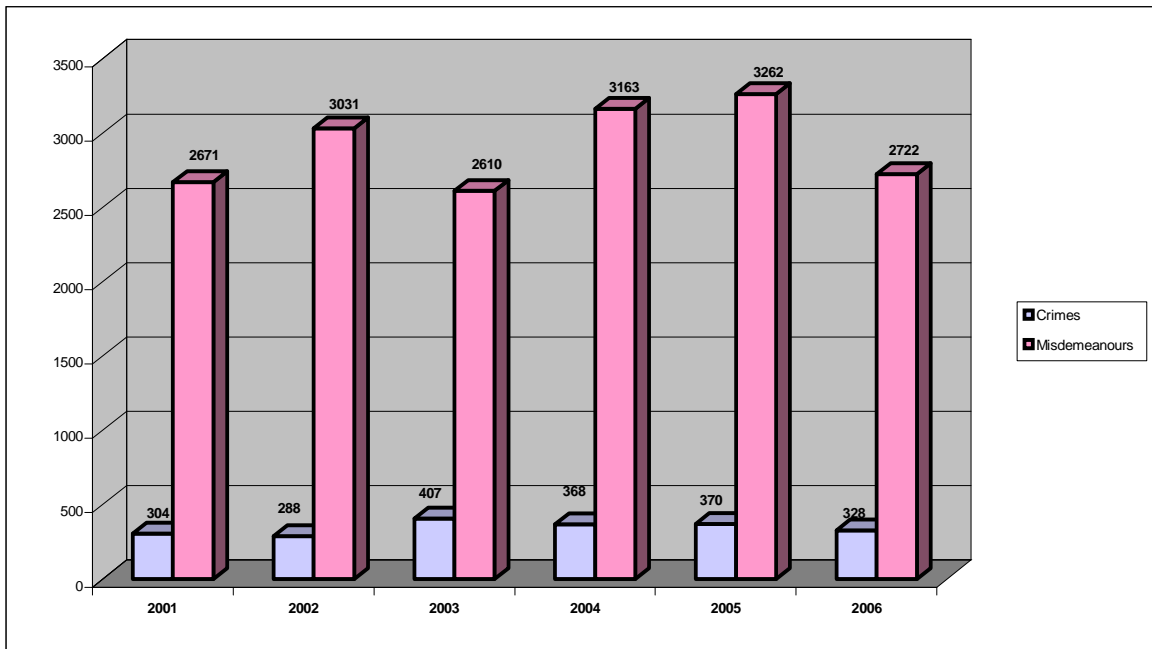
Salzburg 2001 - 2006
Narcotic Drugs Only



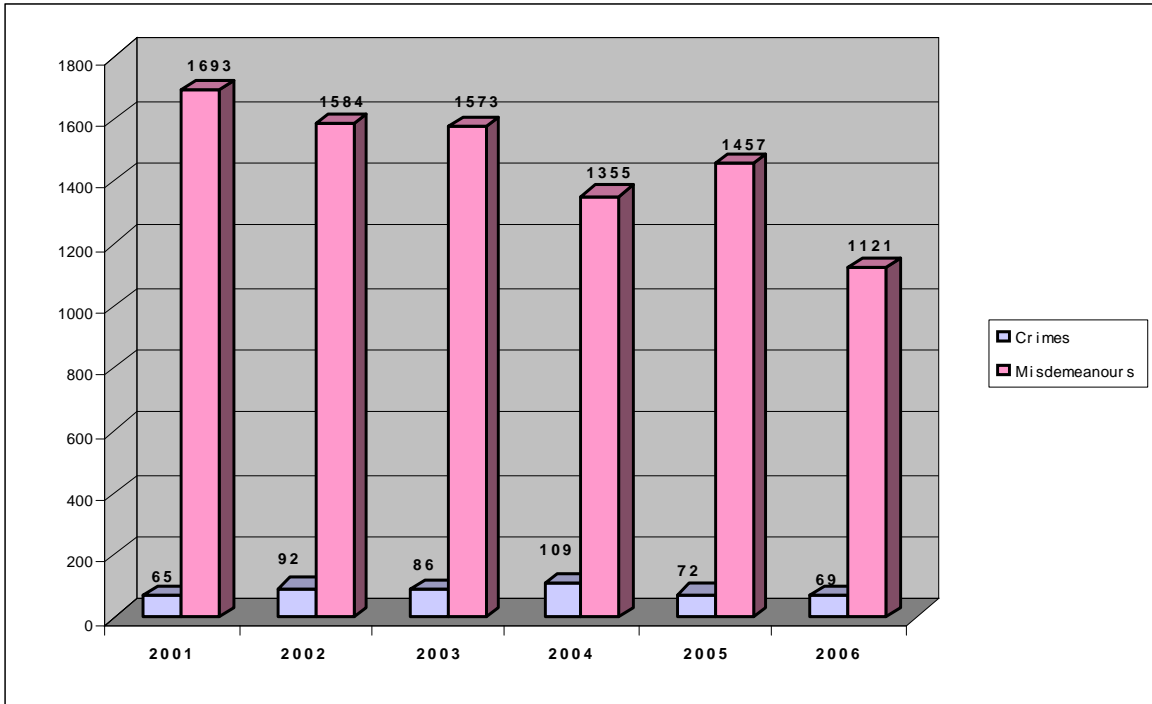
Upper Austria 2001 - 2006 Narcotic Drugs Only



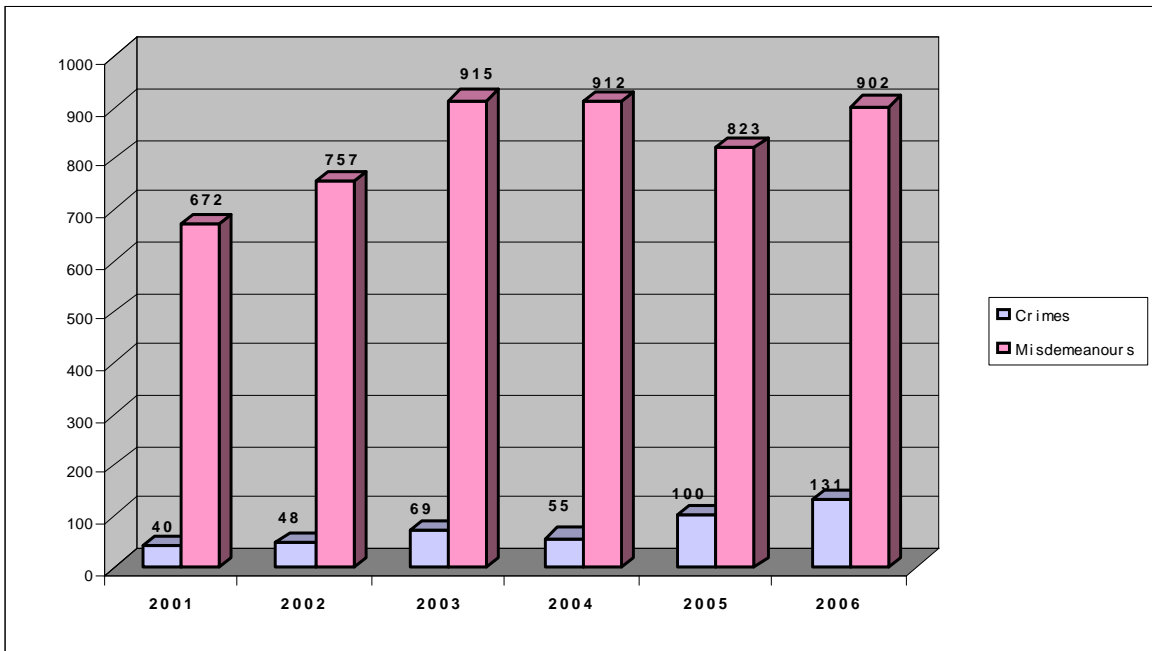
Lower Austria 2001 - 2006 Narcotic Drugs Only



Carinthia 2001 - 2006
Narcotic Drugs Only

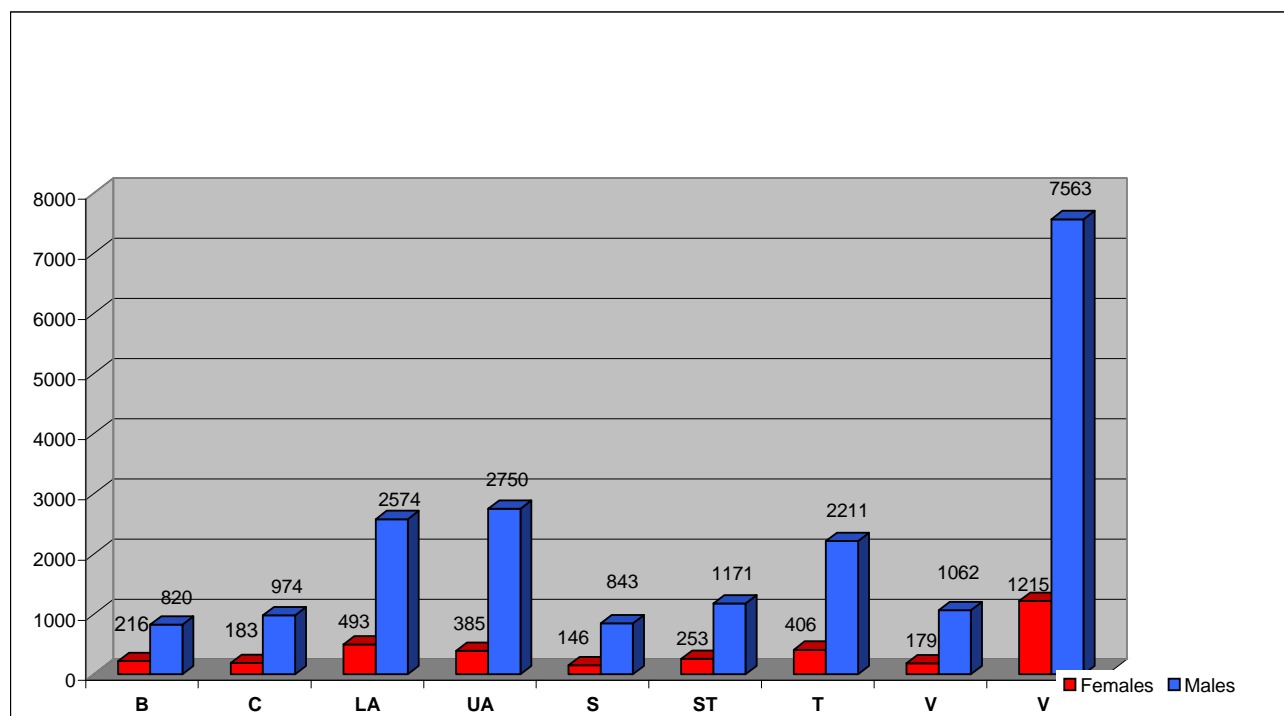


Burgenland 2001 - 2006
Narcotic Drugs Only



Total numbers of charges in terms of provinces Females/Males

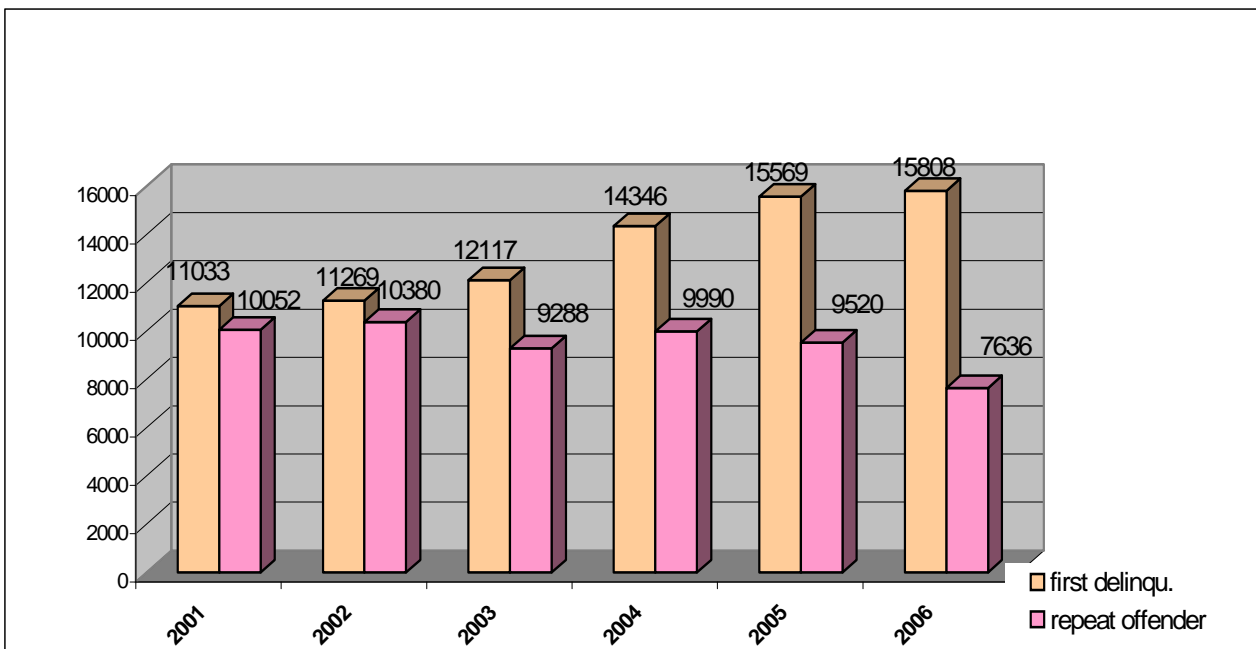
Province	Total 2005		Total 2006		Tendency ↑↓	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Burgenland	204	715	216	820	↑ 5.88 %	↑ 14.69 %
Carinthia	242	1,257	183	974	↓ - 24.38 %	↓ - 22.51 %
Lower Austria	579	3,045	493	2,574	↓ - 14.85 %	↓ - 15.47 %
Upper Austria	501	3,204	385	2,750	↓ - 23.15 %	↓ - 14.17 %
Salzburg	153	924	146	843	↓ - 4.58 %	↓ - 8.77 %
Styria	247	1,262	253	1,171	↑ 2.43 %	↓ - 7.21 %
Tyrol	463	2,298	406	2,211	↓ - 12.31 %	↓ - 3.79 %
Vorarlberg	149	848	179	1,062	↑ 20.13 %	↑ 25.24 %
Vienna	1,160	7,838	1,215	7,563	↑ 4.74 %	↓ - 3.51 %
Total	3,698	21,391	3,476	19,968	↓ - 6.00 %	↓ - 6.65 %



Total number of charges in terms of provinces

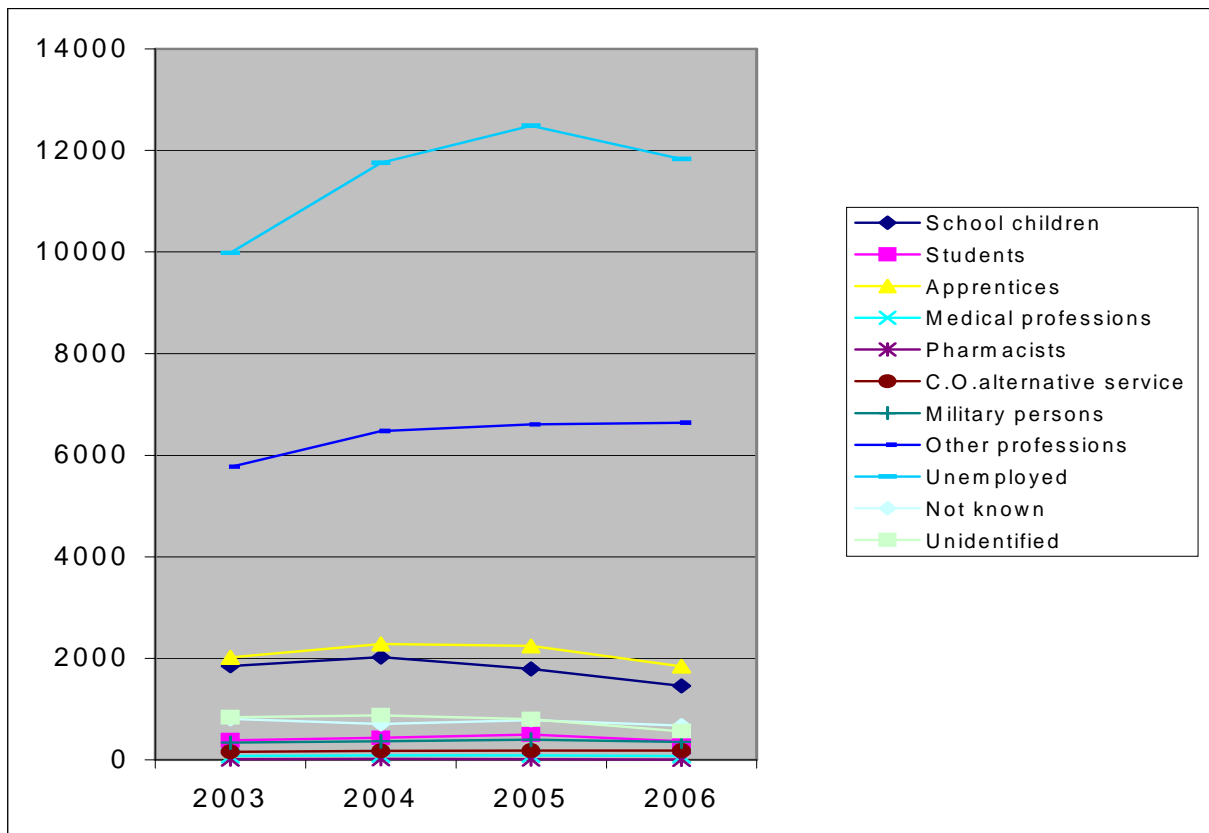
First delinquents - repeat offenders - unidentified suspects

Province	Total 2005			Total 2006			Tendency ↑↓		
	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	unidentified
Burgenland	373	546	8	459	577	3	↑ 23.06 %	↑ 5.68 %	↓ - 62.50 %
Carinthia	843	656	36	731	426	37	↓ - 13.29 %	↓ - 35.06 %	↑ 2.78 %
Lower Austria	2,040	1,584	54	1,845	1,222	37	↓ - 9.56 %	↓ - 22.85 %	↓ - 31.48 %
Upper Austria	2,246	1,459	80	2,085	1,050	95	↓ - 7.17 %	↓ - 28.03 %	↑ 18.75 %
Salzburg	586	491	21	535	454	15	↓ - 8.70 %	↓ - 7.54 %	↓ - 28.57 %
Styria	781	728	18	705	719	25	↓ - 9.73 %	↓ - 1.24 %	↑ 38.89 %
Tyrol	1,592	1,169	43	1,604	1,013	27	↑ 0.75 %	↓ - 13.34 %	↓ - 37.21 %
Vorarlberg	585	412	12	786	455	10	↑ 34.36 %	↑ 10.44 %	↓ - 16.67 %
Vienna	6,523	2,475	531	7,058	1,720	315	↑ 8.20 %	↓ - 30.51 %	↓ - 40.68 %
Total	15,569	9,520	803	15,808	7,636	564	↑ 1.54 %	↓ - 19.79 %	↓ - 29.76 %



Delinquency in terms of occupations

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
School children	1,848	8.31 %	2,021	8.0 %	1,789	6.9 %	1,456	6.1 %
Students	389	1.75 %	437	1.7 %	499	1.9 %	367	1.5 %
Apprentices	2,018	9.07 %	2,286	9.1 %	2,241	8.7 %	1,843	7.7 %
Medical professions	75	0.34 %	89	0.4 %	88	0.3 %	75	0.3 %
Pharmacists	11	0.04 %	15	0.1 %	14	0.1 %	7	0.1 %
C.O. alternative service	161	0.72 %	179	0.7 %	183	0.7 %	185	0.8 %
Military persons	340	1.53 %	368	1.5 %	399	1.6 %	359	1.5 %
Other professions	5,770	25.94%	6,475	25.7 %	6,604	25.5 %	6,638	27.6 %
unemployed	9,983	44.88%	11,756	46.6 %	12,488	48.2 %	11,837	49.3 %
not known	810	3.64 %	710	2.8 %	784	3.0 %	677	2.8 %
Unidentified suspects	840	3.78 %	879	3.5 %	803	3.1 %	564	2.3 %
Total	22,245	100 %	25,215	100 %	25,892	100 %	24,008	100 %



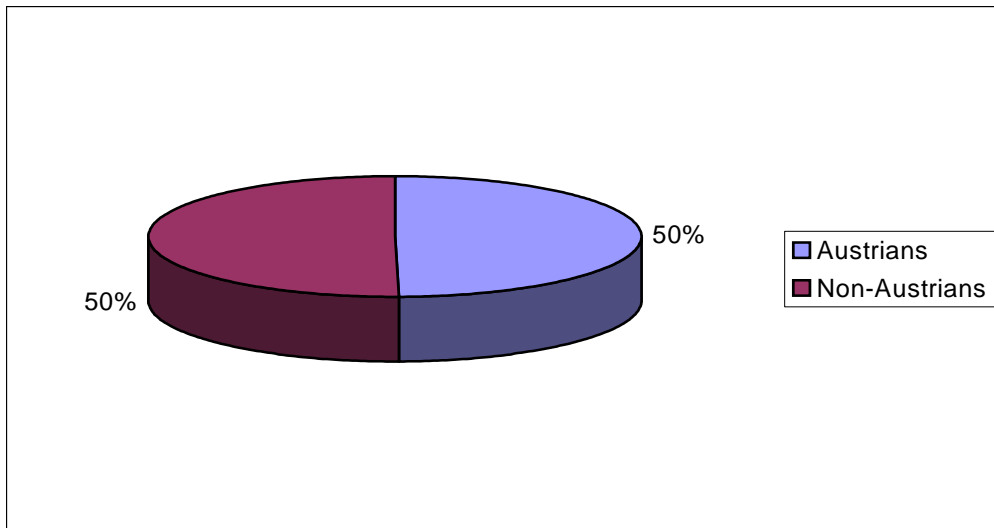
NON-AUSTRIANs – Summary

Ranking of the number of charges – from 1 to 30

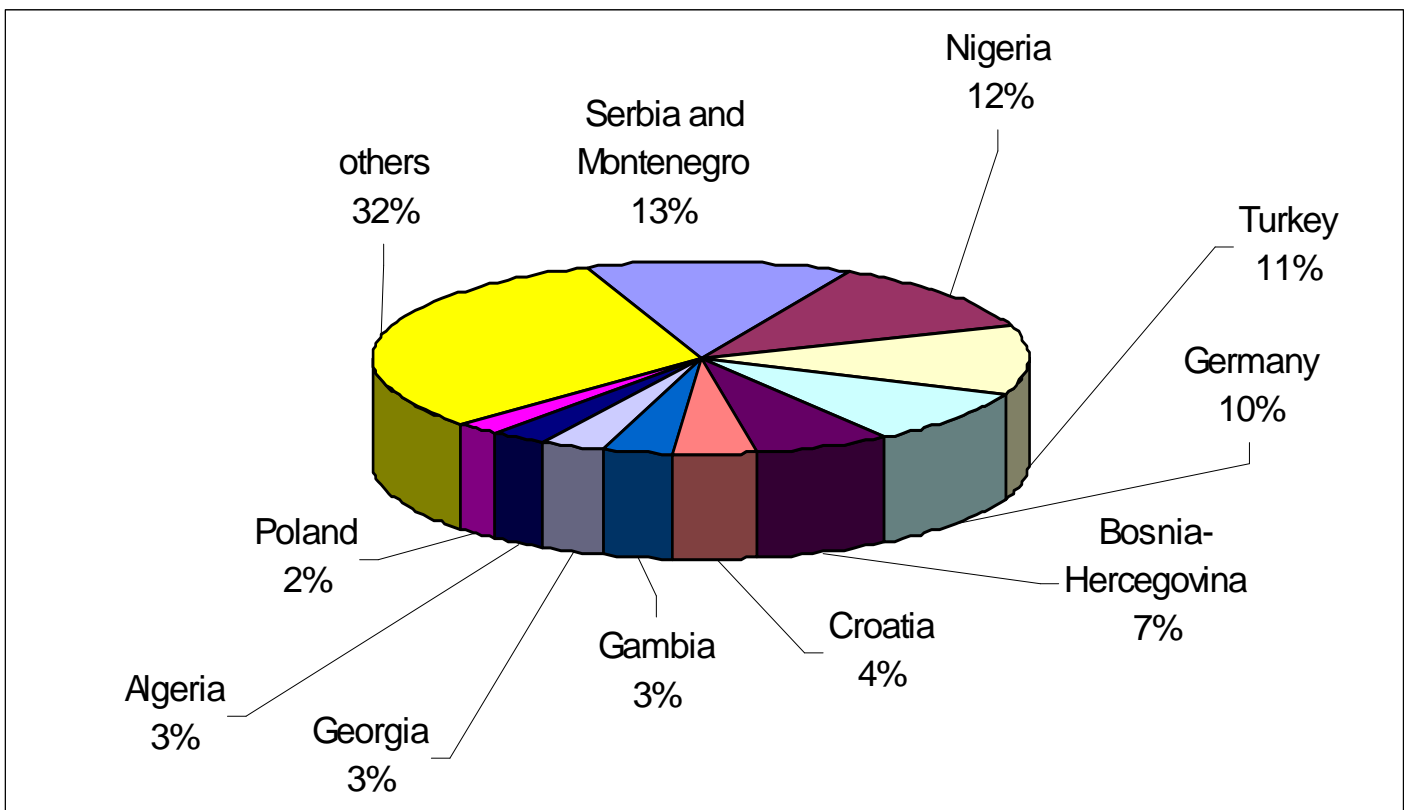
	Nations		Crimes	Misdemeanours	Total
1	Serbia and Montenegro	(SCG)	114	534	648
2	Nigeria	(WAN)	190	423	613
3	Turkey	(TR)	78	486	564
4	Germany	(D)	48	430	478
5	Bosnia-Hercegovina	(BIH)	45	294	339
6	Croatia	(HR)	33	175	208
7	Gambia	(WAG)	39	125	164
8	Georgia	(GE)	1	158	159
9	Algeria	(DZ)	20	121	141
10	Poland	(PL)	26	92	118
11	Russian Federation	(RUS)	1	95	96
12	Romania	(RO)	20	66	86
13	Iran	(IR)	1	79	80
14	Marocco	(MA)	2	64	66
15	Switzerland	(CH)	2	63	65
16	Italy	(I)	11	51	62
17	Liberia	(LB)	17	40	57
18	Hungary	(H)	12	44	56
19	Slovakia	(SK)	4	51	55
20	Stateless	(O)	7	45	52
21	FYROM	(MK)	12	40	52
22	Guinea-Bissau	(GNB)	29	15	44
23	Czech Republic	(CZ)	3	35	38
24	Sierra Leone	(WAL)	13	23	36
25	Netherlands	(NL)	17	17	34
26	Slovenia	(SLO)	5	27	32
27	Armenia	(ARM)	1	27	28
28	White Russia (Belorussia)	(BY)	0	28	28
29	Afghanistan	(AFG)	0	27	27
30	Sudan	(SUD)	6	21	27

Arrests in the course of drug-related investigations 2006

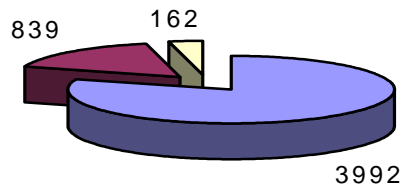
Arrests total: these include	Austrians	non-Austrians
3,292	1,633	1,659



Non-Austrians charged in 2006

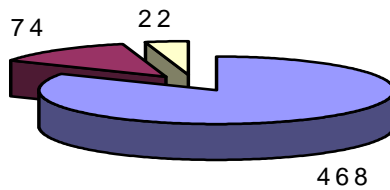


2006
Non-Austria charged under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



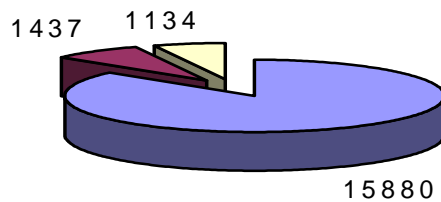
- § 27 Narcotics Act
- § 28 Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences - §§ 29-32 Narcotics Act

2006
Unidentified suspects charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



- § 27 Narcotics Act
- § 28 Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences §§ 29-32 Narcotics Act

2006
Austrians charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



- § 27 Narcotics Act
- § 28 Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences §§ 29-32 Narcotics Act

**OVERVIEW – NARCOTICS-CHARGES AND TYPES OF DRUGS
USED OR DEALT WITH**

IN TERMS OF PROVINCES

DRUG: CANNABIS HERB

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	891	775	116	0	374	516
CARINTHIA	1,051	1,010	41	0	631	392
LOWER AUSTRIA	2,063	1,904	159	0	1,100	948
UPPER AUSTRIA	2,073	1,966	107	0	1,287	750
SALZBURG	607	536	71	0	300	300
STYRIA	1,128	1,030	98	0	516	598
TYROL	1,284	1,176	108	0	662	615
VORARLBERG	977	748	229	0	571	400
VIENNA	2,717	2,420	297	0	1,774	847
<u>TOTAL</u>	12,791	11,565	1,226	0	7,215	5,366

DRUG: CANNABIS RESIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	170	146	24	0	75	95
CARINTHIA	341	317	24	0	223	106
LOWER AUSTRIA	335	310	25	0	196	136
UPPER AUSTRIA	1,116	1,062	54	0	686	401
SALZBURG	467	396	71	0	245	219
STYRIA	404	363	41	0	198	201
TYROL	1,489	1,344	145	0	950	528
VORARLBERG	378	238	140	0	228	149
VIENNA	1,213	1,105	108	0	990	192
<u>TOTAL</u>	5,913	5,281	632	0	3,791	2,027

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

DRUG: CANNABIS CONCENTRATE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	2	0	2	0	2	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	1	1	0	0	1	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	2	1	1	0	0	2
SALZBURG	1	1	0	0	1	0
STYRIA	2	0	2	0	0	2
TYROL	6	4	2	0	3	3
VORARLBERG	1	0	1	0	1	0
VIENNA	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL	16	7	9	0	9	7

DRUG: CANNABIS PLANTS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	15	6	9	0	9	6
CARINTHIA	16	16	0	0	7	2
LOWER AUSTRIA	66	47	19	0	31	29
UPPER AUSTRIA	53	39	14	0	27	18
SALZBURG	39	27	12	0	18	20
STYRIA	39	33	6	0	14	19
TYROL	26	24	2	0	12	9
VORARLBERG	11	1	10	0	4	5
VIENNA	36	25	11	0	15	17
TOTAL	301	218	83	0	137	125

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

DRUG: POPPY STRAW

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	0	1	0	1	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	6	4	2	0	3	3
UPPER AUSTRIA	1	0	1	0	0	1
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	4	4	0	0	2	2
TYROL	2	2	0	0	0	2
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	9	9	0	0	7	2
TOTAL	23	19	4	0	13	10

DRUG: RAW OPIUM

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	1	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	5	5	0	0	4	1
UPPER AUSTRIA	11	6	5	0	6	5
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	18	12	6	0	11	6

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

DRUG: HEROIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	82	61	21	0	66	16
CARINTHIA	21	11	10	0	18	3
LOWER AUSTRIA	487	396	91	0	371	110
UPPER AUSTRIA	444	353	91	0	354	80
SALZBURG	60	34	26	0	44	16
STYRIA	155	135	20	0	102	53
TYROL	140	99	41	0	108	32
VORARLBERG	147	92	55	0	125	22
VIENNA	1,800	1,495	305	0	1,322	377
TOTAL	3,336	2,676	660	0	2,510	709

DRUG: MORPHINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	4	3	1	0	3	0
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	1	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	37	36	1	0	23	11
UPPER AUSTRIA	36	36	0	0	31	4
SALZBURG	3	3	0	0	3	0
STYRIA	4	4	0	0	2	2
TYROL	26	24	2	0	16	9
VORARLBERG	13	13	0	0	12	1
VIENNA	15	12	3	0	13	2
TOTAL	139	132	7	0	104	29

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

DRUG: ECSTASY

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	148	90	58	0	84	64
CARINTHIA	59	49	10	0	43	16
LOWER AUSTRIA	459	353	106	0	292	167
UPPER AUSTRIA	227	197	30	0	146	76
SALZBURG	87	65	22	0	53	33
STYRIA	165	134	31	0	65	100
TYROL	238	176	62	0	167	71
VORARLBERG	140	73	67	0	81	59
VIENNA	240	151	89	0	145	91
TOTAL	1,763	1,288	475	0	1,076	677

DRUG: COCAINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	140	89	51	0	99	41
CARINTHIA	135	92	43	0	89	44
LOWER AUSTRIA	519	403	116	0	342	175
UPPER AUSTRIA	367	299	68	0	260	98
SALZBURG	145	100	45	0	78	64
STYRIA	187	120	67	0	102	83
TYROL	431	319	112	0	302	128
VORARLBERG	280	178	102	0	202	77
VIENNA	2,043	1,650	393	0	1,475	458
TOTAL	4,247	3,250	997	0	2,949	1,168

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

DRUG: CRACK

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	1	1	0	0	1	0
TYROL	3	3	0	0	1	1
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	1	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	5	5	0	0	3	1

DRUG: LSD-TRIPS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	21	9	12	0	17	4
CARINTHIA	3	3	0	0	3	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	24	21	3	0	15	9
UPPER AUSTRIA	16	13	3	0	9	7
SALZBURG	4	4	0	0	3	1
STYRIA	14	12	2	0	8	6
TYROL	39	17	22	0	27	12
VORARLBERG	29	12	17	0	16	13
VIENNA	14	10	4	0	13	1
TOTAL	164	101	63	0	111	53

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

DRUG: AMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	111	52	59	0	72	39
CARINTHIA	28	21	7	0	17	10
LOWER AUSTRIA	445	331	114	0	300	144
UPPER AUSTRIA	379	336	43	0	249	122
SALZBURG	54	41	13	0	29	23
STYRIA	131	104	27	0	56	75
TYROL	78	54	24	0	34	44
VORARLBERG	89	40	49	0	58	31
VIENNA	188	126	62	0	115	67
TOTAL	1,503	1,105	398	0	930	555

DRUG: METHAMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	19	12	7	0	9	10
CARINTHIA	2	0	2	0	2	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	23	20	3	0	11	12
UPPER AUSTRIA	24	19	5	0	18	6
SALZBURG	2	2	0	0	0	1
STYRIA	14	13	1	0	9	5
TYROL	29	23	6	0	17	12
VORARLBERG	13	5	8	0	6	7
VIENNA	10	9	1	0	4	6
TOTAL	136	103	33	0	76	59

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

ADDICTIVE PHARMACEUTICALS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	41	34	7	0	32	9
CARINTHIA	39	38	1	0	33	6
LOWER AUSTRIA	251	242	9	0	209	37
UPPER AUSTRIA	242	222	20	0	216	25
SALZBURG	82	72	10	0	78	4
STYRIA	173	131	42	0	123	49
TYROL	191	151	40	0	173	17
VORARLBERG	66	64	2	0	61	5
VIENNA	1,715	1,688	27	0	1,629	54
<u>TOTAL</u>	2,800	2,642	158	0	2,554	206

OTHER DRUGS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	35	20	15	0	21	14
CARINTHIA	28	28	0	0	23	5
LOWER AUSTRIA	65	58	7	0	39	26
UPPER AUSTRIA	54	47	7	0	34	19
SALZBURG	10	8	2	0	6	4
STYRIA	64	62	2	0	31	33
TYROL	32	25	7	0	23	9
VORARLBERG	40	21	19	0	27	13
VIENNA	27	25	2	0	19	4
<u>TOTAL</u>	355	294	61	0	223	127

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

DRUG: SUBSTANCE II

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	1	0	1	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	2	2	0	1	1
UPPER AUSTRIA	1	1	0	1	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	2	2	0	2	0
TYROL	3	3	0	3	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	5	5	0	4	1
TOTAL	14	14	0	12	2

PHARMACEUTICALS containing PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
acc.to Annex 1 of the Regulation

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	5	5	0	4	0
CARINTHIA	2	2	0	1	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	49	48	1	43	6
UPPER AUSTRIA	19	18	1	16	2
SALZBURG	1	1	0	1	0
STYRIA	16	8	8	10	6
TYROL	16	16	0	13	3
VORARLBERG	5	5	0	5	0
VIENNA	892	872	20	847	31
TOTAL	1,005	975	30	940	49

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

PHARMACEUTICALS containing PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES
acc.to Annex 2 of the Regulation

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	12	12	0	6	6
LOWER AUSTRIA	32	32	0	28	4
UPPER AUSTRIA	10	10	0	9	1
SALZBURG	2	2	0	2	0
STYRIA	9	4	5	8	1
TYROL	42	42	0	35	7
VORARLBERG	7	7	0	7	0
VIENNA	568	559	9	536	23
<u>TOTAL</u>	682	668	14	631	42

PRECURSORS CATEGORY I

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 32 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	1	1	1	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	1	1	1	0

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

PRECURSORS CATEGORY II

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 32 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	3	3	3	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	3	3	3	0

PRECURSORS CATEGORY III

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 32 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	4	4	4	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	4	4	4	0

First delinquents plus repeat offenders do not equal total sum, as unidentified suspects have not been included in these statistics.

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

AUSTRIA

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	503,503.06 g	3787	1,392,297.30 g	3685
Cannabis resin	150,648.07 g	2053	252,234.54 g	1873
Cannabis concentrate	203.20 g	8	51.40 g	8
Cannabis plants	165,524.14 g	164	235,833.39 g	204
Poppy straw	1,920.92 g	4	11,599.21 g	6
Opium, raw	12,612.83 g	8	4,235.20 g	4
Heroin	282,015.66 g	1371	34,330.17 g	883
Ecstasy	114,103.5 Pieces	295	30,854.5 Pieces	248
Morphine and derivates	53.01 g	17	811.56 g	24
Cocaine	244,849.13 g	1507	61,757.28 g	1044
Crack	0	0	21.10 g	2
LSD-Trips	2,108.5 Pieces	20	10,831.5 Pieces	20
Amphetamine	8,911.08 g	312	38,171.09 g	299
Metamphetamine	689.90 g	16	724.40 g	35
Addictive pharmaceuticals	9,056.5 Pieces	1117	12,252.5 Pieces	1571
Other	5,040.03 g	97	2,362.38 g	84
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0.20 g	2	32.30 g	2
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	18,945.5 Pieces	478	19,445 Pieces	783
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	8,158.5 Pieces	345	24,971 Pieces	517
Precursors				
Category I	100.00 g	2	0	0
Category II	0	0	2,850.00 g	3
Category III	0	0	7,000.00 g	4

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

B u r g e n l a n d

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	27,211.12 g	171	30,673.63 g	169
Cannabis resin	114.59 g	26	1,463.24 g	32
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	20.00 g	2
Cannabis plants	1,392.50 g	8	32,984.10 g	8
Poppy straw	0	0	3,597.50 g	1
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	923.85 g	7	1.00 g	1
Ecstasy	3,232 Pieces	7	1,209 Pieces	12
Morphine and derivates	5.58 g	1	0	0
Cocaine	400.19 g	16	102.21 g	7
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	32 Pieces	2
Amphetamine	9.00 g	3	377.08 g	13
Metamphetamine	161.50 g	4	603.50 g	2
Addictive pharmaceuticals	125 Pieces	10	97 Pieces	4
Other	10.26 g	3	75.71 g	8
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Carinthia

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	40,943.42 g	195	15,329.13 g	139
Cannabis resin	263.11 g	41	343.65 g	37
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	1,855.17 g	6	2,092.90 g	11
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	4.93 g	1	0	0
Heroin	5.00 g	1	84.60 g	3
Ecstasy	269 Pieces	11	124 Pieces	8
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	915.43 g	14	1,154.84 g	16
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	2 Pieces	1
Amphetamine	1.10 g	2	698.90 g	5
Metamphetamine	2.00 g	1	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	17 Pieces	5	20 Pieces	6
Other	29.51 g	7	75.24 g	5
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	254 Pieces	4	120 Pieces	4
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Lower Austria

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	146,061.77 g	418	98,53.34 g	384
Cannabis resin	8,532.00 g	102	10,690.17 g	85
Cannabis concentrate	171.85 g	2	0	0
Cannabis plants	94,530.15 g	49	49,042.47 g	43
Poppy straw	166.92 g	2	6,078.71 g	2
Opium, raw	16.00 g	1	35.20 g	3
Heroin	7,285.36 g	85	334.78 g	48
Ecstasy	12,636 Pieces	31	4,247 Pieces	28
Morphine and derivates	10.71 g	6	8.88 g	6
Cocaine	68,746.54 g	70	31,443.89 g	59
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	8 Pieces	2	12 Pieces	2
Amphetamine	506.57 g	38	805.56 g	40
Metamphetamine	486.90 g	4	1.86 g	5
Addictive pharmaceuticals	272.5 Pieces	52	485.5 Pieces	39
Other	2,997.68 g	25	705.55 g	18
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0.10 g	1	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	84 Pieces	8	178 Pieces	10
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	66.5 Pieces	7	86 Pieces	5
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Upper Austria

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	37,794.69 g	581	27,118.72 g	554
Cannabis resin	12,491.22 g	429	4,415.73 g	299
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	23.10 g	2
Cannabis plants	3,816.00 g	23	13,392.60 g	38
Poppy straw	1,714.00 g	1	373.00 g	1
Opium, raw	2.28 g	3	0	0
Heroin	230,369.20 g	75	1,050.35 g	74
Ecstasy	5,312 Pieces	88	895.5 Pieces	49
Morphine and derivates	1.50 g	2	758.05 g	9
Cocaine	1,799.91 g	61	4,224.68 g	68
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	54.5 Pieces	10	5 Pieces	2
Amphetamine	341.65 g	146	1,071.43 g	102
Metamphetamine	0	0	71.95 g	13
Addictive pharmaceuticals	94 Pieces	20	374.5 Pieces	56
Other	145.70 g	21	64.30 g	13
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0.10 g	1	17.30 g	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	425 Pieces	3	68 Pieces	8
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	98 Pieces	4	210 Pieces	7
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

S a l z b u r g

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	15,781.60 g	153	16,586.47 g	150
Cannabis resin	12,969.40 g	124	22,904.05 g	90
Cannabis concentrate	1.15 g	2	0	0
Cannabis plants	492.60 g	10	4,041.60 g	22
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	451.52 g	11	2,409.10 g	18
Ecstasy	79,338 Pieces	54	3,667.5 Pieces	20
Morphine and derivates	22.10 g	1	0	0
Cocaine	2,455.30 g	33	1,151.40 g	28
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	6 Pieces	1
Amphetamine	1,189.30 g	15	167.20 g	12
Metamphetamine	0	0	7.40 g	2
Addictive pharmaceuticals	202 Pieces	44	579 Pieces	50
Other	10.60 g	5	21.70 g	5
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	4 Pieces	3	6 Pieces	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	6 Pieces	1	0	0
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Styria

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	58,608.78 g	228	42,002.26 g	317
Cannabis resin	3,220.43 g	81	777.60 g	52
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	2.00 g	1
Cannabis plants	13,812.40 g	14	7,928.32 g	28
Poppy straw	40.00 g	1	1,550.00 g	2
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	69.59 g	13	190.67 g	15
Ecstasy	107 Pieces	7	5,057.5 Pieces	15
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	138,111.50 g	13	776.00 g	14
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	2 Pieces	1	0	0
Amphetamine	38.68 g	16	722.15 g	21
Metamphetamine	0	0	2.37 g	3
Addictive pharmaceuticals	124.5 Pieces	16	691.5 Pieces	37
Other	35.20 g	4	42.70 g	6
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	8 Pieces	1	311 Pieces	4
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	475 Pieces	1
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

T y r o l

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	30,785.10 g	288	21,823.62 g	244
Cannabis resin	22,667.03 g	374	18,884.79 g	384
Cannabis concentrate	8.50 g	1	5.60 g	2
Cannabis plants	9,454.92 g	26	4,883.30 g	19
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	1,945.57 g	15	816.84 g	24
Ecstasy	2,028.5 Pieces	22	1,140.5 Pieces	23
Morphine and derivates	5.82 g	4	0.80 g	2
Cocaine	2,869.42 g	71	979.71 g	71
Crack	0	0	20.00 g	1
LSD-Trips	2 Pieces	2	10,722.5 Pieces	5
Amphetamine	2,297.35 g	19	38.35 g	14
Metamphetamine	12.00 g	1	21.46 g	4
Addictive pharmaceuticals	83 Pieces	24	521 Pieces	62
Other	694.20 g	8	409.95 g	11
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	62.5 Pieces	8	124 Pieces	7
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	165 Pieces	9	201.5 Pieces	19
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

V o r a r l b e r g

Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	20,797.60 g	200	11,663.61 g	182
Cannabis resin	536.97 g	48	2,386.46 g	50
Cannabis concentrate	0.20 g	1	0	0
Cannabis plants	11,673.50 g	8	500.40 g	4
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	304.50 g	26	79.60 g	21
Ecstasy	407 Pieces	10	1,519 Pieces	5
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	351.20 g	31	184.13 g	30
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	13 Pieces	1
Amphetamine	3.90 g	3	31.50 g	8
Metamphetamine	0.40 g	2	12.00 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	71 Pieces	10	35.5 Pieces	16
Other	739.00 g	7	6.40 g	5
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	9 Pieces	2
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

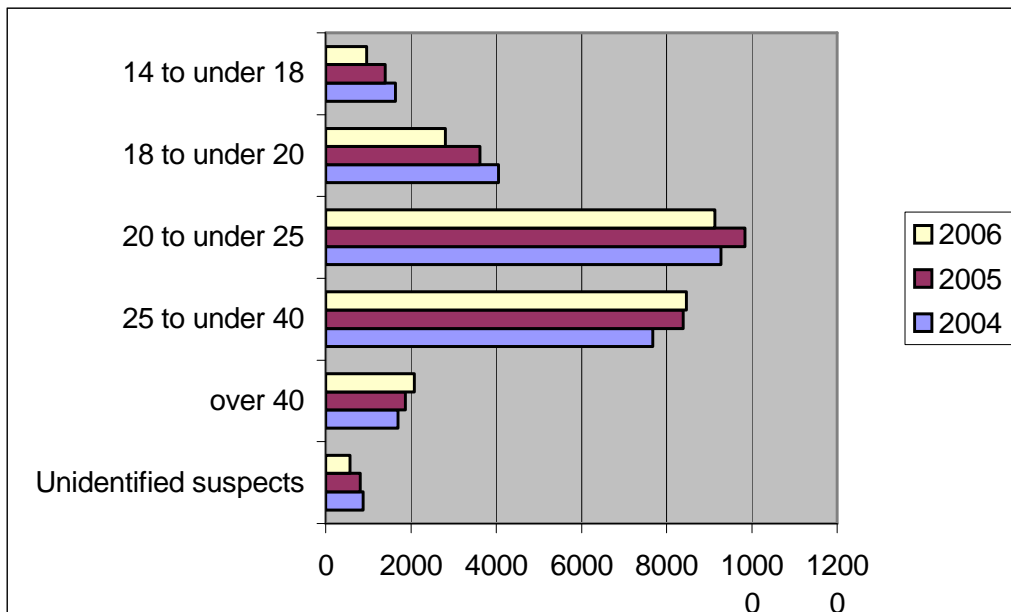
Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Vienna

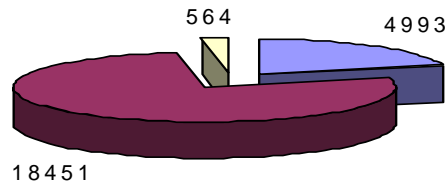
Substance	Quantity 2005	Number 2005	Quantity 2006	Number 2006
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	125,518.98 g	1553	1,128,569.50 g	1546
Cannabis resin	89,853.32 g	828	190,368.85 g	844
Cannabis concentrate	21.50 g	2	0.70 g	1
Cannabis plants	28,496.90 g	20	120,967.70 g	31
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	12,589.62 g	3	4,200.00 g	1
Heroin	40,661.07 g	1138	29,363.23 g	679
Ecstasy	10,774 Pieces	65	12,994.5 Pieces	88
Morphine and derivates	7.30 g	3	43.83 g	7
Cocaine	29,199.64 g	1198	21,740.42 g	751
Crack	0	0	1.10 g	1
LSD-Trips	2,042 Pieces	5	39 Pieces	6
Amphetamine	4,523.53 g	70	34,258.92 g	84
Metamphetamine	27.10 g	4	3.86 g	5
Addictive pharmaceuticals	8,067.5 Pieces	936	9,448.5 Pieces	1301
Other	377.88 g	17	960.83 g	13
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	15.00 g	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	18,362 Pieces	455	18,749 Pieces	751
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	7,569 Pieces	320	23,878.5 Pieces	481
Precursors				
Category I	100.00 g	2	0	0
Category II	0	0	2,850.00 g	3
Category III	0	0	7,000.00 g	4

AGE GROUPS

	2004		2005		2006	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Under 14	6	.0	4	.0	4	.0
14 to under 18	1,633	6.5	1,388	5.4	963	4.1
18 to under 20	4,055	16.1	3,616	14.0	2,807	11.7
20 to under 25	9,276	36.8	9,833	38.0	9,129	38.0
25 to under 40	7,671	30.4	8,382	32.4	8,458	35.2
over 40	1,695	6.7	1,865	7.2	2,083	8.7
Unidentified suspects	879	3.5	804	3.0	564	2.3

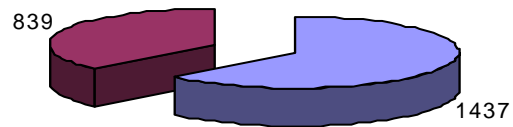


2006
Total number of charges (includes Austrians, Non-Austrians, and unidentified suspects)



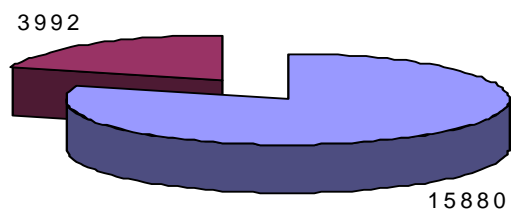
■ Non-Austrians ■ Austrians ■ unidentified suspects

Criminal offences pursuant to § 28 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians

Criminal offences pursuant to § 27 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians