

.BK



REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AUSTRIA

Sub-Dept. 3.5

Drug-related Crime

Annual Report

2008

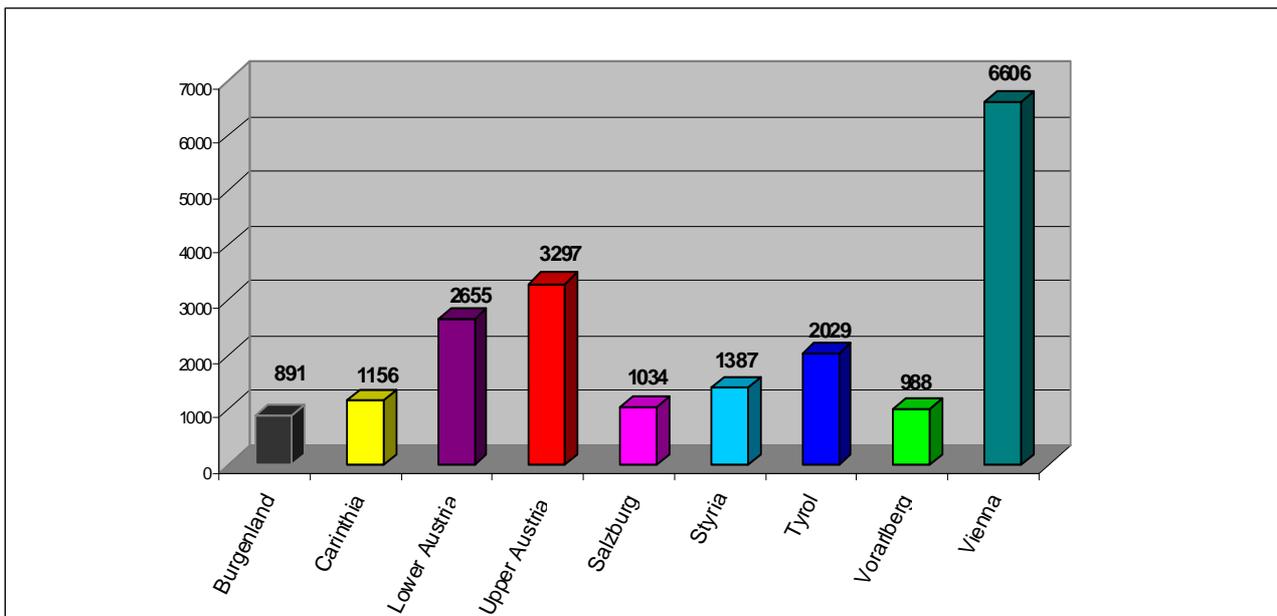
Vienna 2009

Contents

Austria Chart 2008	3
Situation Report 2008	4
Organised traffic in illicit drugs	7
Situation in Austria and the individual provinces	11
Total number of charges	28
Charges / crimes	29
Charges / chart	30
Narcotic drugs – chart – males/females	30
Narcotic drugs – in terms of provinces	31
Narcotic drugs – in terms of provinces – chart Austria	32
Narcotic drugs – chart Vienna	32
Narcotic drugs – chart Vorarlberg	33
Narcotic drugs – chart Tyrol	33
Narcotic drugs – chart Styria	34
Narcotic drugs – chart Salzburg	34
Narcotic drugs – chart Upper Austria	35
Narcotic drugs – chart Lower Austria	35
Narcotic drugs – chart Carinthia	36
Narcotic drugs – chart Burgenland	36
Total number of charges – males/females	37
Total number of charges – first / repeat offender	38
Total number of charges - in terms of occupations	39
Non-Austrians	40
Chart - arrests	41
Chart – charges – non-Austrians	41
Chart – charges – non-Austrians pursuant to §§ 27-32 Austrian Narcotic Act	42
Chart – charges – unidentified suspects - §§ 27-32 Austrian Narcotics Act	42
Chart – charges – Austrian nationals - §§ 27-32 Austrian Narcotics Act	42
Cannabis herb – criminal offences	43
Cannabis resin – criminal offences	43
Cannabis concentrate – criminal offences	44
Cannabis plants – criminal offences	44
Magic Mushrooms – criminal offences	45
Heroin – criminal offences	45
Raw Opium – criminal offences	46
Morphine – criminal offences	46
Poppy Straw – criminal offences	47
Cocaine – criminal offences	47
Crack – criminal offences	48
LSD-Trips – criminal offences	48
Ecstasy – riminal offences	49
Amphetamines – criminal offences	49
Methamphetamines – criminal offences	50
Other narcotic drugs – criminal offences	50
Addictive medical drugs – criminal offences	51
Substance I – criminal offences	51
Substance II – criminal offences	52
Pharmaceuticals I – criminal offences	52
Pharmaceuticals II – criminal offences	53
Precursors Category II – criminal offences	53
Precursors Category III – criminal offences	54
Quantities seized Austria	55
Quantities seized Burgenland	56
Quantities seized Carinthia	57
Quantities seized Lower Austria	58
Quantities seized Upper Austria	59
Quantities seized Salzburg	60
Quantities seized Styria	61
Quantities seized Tyrol	62
Quantities seized Vorarlberg	63
Quantities seized Vienna	64
Age groups	65
Chart – total number of charges non-Austria / Austrians / unidentified	66
Chart – non-Austrians / Austria - § 28 Austrian Narcotics Act	66
Chart – non-Austrians / Austria - § 27 Austrian Narcotics Act	66

Austria

2008



DRUG RELATED CRIME IN AUSTRIA

Situation Report 2008

General Remarks

The facts remain unchanged – Austria is a transit country, yet no producing country! Nothing much changed as regards smuggling of and traffic in illicit drugs – foreign criminal groups dominate the market, the usual strategies regarding traffic in and smuggling of illicit drugs remain unchanged.

Owing to its geographic location, Austria serves as a transit country along the main smuggling routes to other European countries. Mainly due to the existence of the Balkan Route – the transit route from Central Asia to Europe – Austria serves as a transit country for the international organized illicit drug trade. Drug smugglers furthermore benefit from the existence of Vienna International Airport in Schwechat.

As Austria is not a drug producing country, the domestic Austrian market is supplied in the same way. The production of cannabis is carried out increasingly on a professional and profit-oriented basis.

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

Number of Charges

In 2008, i.e. the year under review, in total 20,043 persons were charged for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act compared with 24,166 in 2007 which constitutes a decrease by 17.06 %!

In comparison with the total number of charges for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act criminal offences decreased by 19.94% with 1.980 charges compared to 2.473 in 2007. Misdemeanours also decreased by 16.73 % with 18.063 charges compared to 21.693 in 2007.

Charges included 19,080 charges involving narcotic drugs and 961 charges involving psychotropic substances, and two charges involving precursors.

Noteworthy aspects – data collection

As every year, it is expressly pointed out that the a/m statistics relate to cases which came to the notice of the law enforcement authorities through crime complaints. Statistical data are subject to variations caused by factors beyond the developments in narcotic drug crime, that is the number of officers deployed to combat drug offences, their workload, and the priorities given to certain drugs. Therefore, the 2008 drug crime data need to be carefully analysed. The statistics show, for instance, a nationwide decline of 17.06% in complaints covered by the Narcotic Substances Act, which is, however no evidence of an actual trend.

The reason for the decline is to be found in the priority set during the year 2008 under review, which was the identification and dismantling of organised criminal networks. Tactical measures also showed an effect on the statistics. Unlike the overall number of drug-related complaints made the quantity of illegal drugs seized did not substantially change. This goes to confirm that the law enforcement focus on criminal networks has led to a reduction in the supply of illegal drugs.

A trend can only be conclusively identified if both the quantity of illegal drugs seized and the number of drug-related complaints are compared over a period of several years. Consequently, the figures for the year 2008 are no evidence of a change in the overall drug crime situation!

Noteworthy aspects – The Narcotic Substances Act– amendment 2007

On 1 January 2008 an amendment of the Austrian Narcotic Substances Act came into force. Essentially, it modifies a number of legal definitions in respect of offences relating to narcotic drugs (sections 27, 28), psychotropic substances (sections 30, 31) and precursor substances (section 32) in an effort to improve and simplify the application of the pertinent provision on a

general basis and to enhance the principle of „therapy instead of punishment “

The amendments in detail:

- Raising of the maximum penalty prescribed for several offences in sections 27 and 30 of the Narcotic Substances Act (Production, import, export, passing on, supply) to one year's imprisonment.
- Making "transporting and offering narcotic drugs" part of the legal definition of the existing drug-related offences
- Including the cultivation of opium poppy, the coca bush, the cannabis plant, and of so called magic mushrooms (containing the active substances psilocin, psilotine, or psilocybine) for the production of drugs in the legal definition of the existing drug-related offences
- Creating a new serious offence of "preparing drug dealing activities" in section 28 (purchase, possession, or transport of narcotic drugs with a view to distribute them)
- Redefining the „major quantity“ in section 28f as the 15-fold of the threshold quantity, instead of the previous 25-fold quantity.
- Making the excess of the respective threshold quantity the dividing criteria between petty and serious offence
- Deleting section 29
- Creating a new offence of "manufacture, transport or distribution of precursor substances (now termed "Drogenausgangsstoffe" instead of "Vorläuferstoffe") in section 32 (punishment: up to one year's imprisonment)

Comparability of data

The terms “criminal offences and misdemeanors” are not to be read in the meaning of their legal definitions given by the Criminal Code.

For comparability purposes with earlier statistical data the term “criminal offence” shall mean charges referring to a quantity of narcotic drugs exceeding the respective threshold quantity (§§ 28b and 31b Austrian Narcotics Act respectively).

Drug-related Crime

◆ Narcotics

Number of Charges

In 2008, 19,080 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 16.79 percent compared to the previous year.

Regional differences

The number of cases broken down by provinces:

Burgenland	minus 13.59 %
Carinthia	minus 18.11 %
Lower Austria	minus 25.43 %
Upper Austria	minus 14.29 %
Salzburg	minus 9.05 %
Styria	minus 28.88 %
Tyrol	minus 19.23 %
Vorarlberg	minus 15.35 %
Vienna	minus 11.01 %

Criminal offences

In 2008, i.e. the year under review, there were in total 1,959 cases to be classified as criminal offence, which constitutes an increase by 19.61 percent compared to 2007.

Misdemeanors

In 2008, in total 17,121 cases presenting misdemeanors became known, which presents a decrease by 16.45 percent compared to 2007.

Drug seizures and their black market value (calculation basis: average street prices)

In 2008 the narcotic drugs seized included the following drugs with a total black market value of 24,833,238 EUR:

	Year	2007	2008		€
Cannabis kg	1.276,3	873,8	-31,54	8.738.000,-	
Heroin kg	117,1	104	-11,19	8.320.000,-	
Cocaine kg	78,1	78,4	0,38	7.056.000,-	
Ecstasy pills	66.167,5	45.334,5	-31,49	453.345,-	
Amphetamin	17,6	12,9	-26,70	258.000,-	
LSD-Trips	1.058	225,5	-78,69	7.892,5	

Drug seizures broken down by drug types

Cannabis herb: The amount seized in 2008 was 40.25 % lower than in 2007, and the number of seizures decreased by 14.81 %.

Cannabis resin: The quantity seized in 2008 was 0.74 % higher than in 2007, however, the number of seizures decreased by 7.18 %.

Cannabis plants: The quantity seized in 2008 was 20.42 % lower than in 2007, however, the number of seizure rose by 15 %.

Heroin: The quantity seized in 2008 was 11.19 % less than in 2007, while the number of seizures decreased by 12.03 %.

Cocaine: The amount seized in 2008 rose by 0.38 % compared to 2007, and the number of seizures decreased by 13.89 %.

Ecstasy: The quantity seized in 2008 dropped by 31.49 % compared to 2007, and so did the number of seizures by 27.60 %.

Amphetamine: The amount seized dropped by 26.70 % compared to 2007, while the number of seizures decreased by 17.87 %.

LSD: The quantity seized in 2008 dropped by 78.69 % compared to 2007, and the number of seizures decreased by 48.72 %. There is not much importance attached to LSD in the drug scene.

◆ Psychotropic Substances

In 2008, in total 961 persons were reported for a criminal offence involving psychotropic substances. These included 942 cases of the less serious offence of violation of section 30 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA), compared to 1.201 in 2007, and the number of charges for the more serious offence pursuant to sections 30 and 31 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA) dropped to 19, which means 16 charges less than in 2007.

As in previous years, most of these cases occurred within the jurisdiction of the Vienna Police Directorate. 712 complaints were filed for violation of section 30 and 11 for violation of sections 30 and 31 of the ANA (Austrian Narcotics Act).

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 "Somnubene" and "Rohypnol", containing the active ingredient "Flunitrazepam". 15,803 "Somnubene"-tablets were seized, far more than Rohypnol, 1.786 tablets of which were seized. "Praxiten"-tablets are also dominating with 3.892,5 tablets seized, and "Anxiolit" with 764 tablets seized, both containing the active ingredient Oxazepam. 901.5 tablets of Valium containing the active ingredient Diazepam were seized.

There have been individual seizures of in total 24,674.5 pharmaceutical pills

containing psychotropic substance as outlined in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, constituting a decrease of 6.14 % compared to 2007.

◆ Precursors

In 2008, the Precursor Monitoring Unit dealt with in total 247 investigation cases in relation to precursors and clandestine laboratories, which is an increase by 19.90 %, compared to 206 cases in 2007.

In 2008, in the year under review, 3 illegal drug laboratories (kitchen labs) were located in the Austrian provinces Lower Austria, Styria and Salzburg. Goal of the syntheses was the production of methylamphetamine.

As in previous years, no laboratories with larger production capacities were established. The drug production was to fulfil the owner's own demand. Furthermore, they intended to supply the local circle of users.

◆ Aliens

In 2008 a total of 4,567 complaints were lodged against aliens alleging violation of the drugs legislation. This corresponds to a decline of 11.15% compared to 2007, while the total number of complaints went down by 17.06%.

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. As regards the cannabis sector there are strong tendencies towards a profit-oriented practice with professional production in Austria.

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. Transport by air and sea are still the most frequently employed methods of smuggling from the producing area to European countries. The use of ship routes from South America to various countries at the West African coast again increases the impact of this route. From these already existing hubs significant amounts of cocaine reach Europe. The smuggling routes concern sea-, air- and land traffic. The majority of cocaine is still produced in the South-American countries Columbia, Peru and Bolivia. The main smuggling routes from South-America to Europe used in 2008 are the same as those in the previous years. Increasingly information about cocaine smuggling routes via African countries has become known.

The total amount of cocaine seized in 2008 was almost the same as in 2007.

As regards cocaine smuggling into Austria by air, international airports are concerned, mainly Vienna International Airport in Schwechat. By land narcotic drugs are being smuggled into Austria during travel movements by motor-vehicle and train. It is to be noted that Austria in many cases is not the country of destination of the smuggled drugs but further transport to other countries is conducted or was intended. A significant amount of the cocaine seized in Austria is being smuggled via Western European countries (i.e. The Netherlands).

Both Austrian nationals and nationals from other countries, in particular of the new EU-member countries, have been deployed as drug couriers.

At least in street-vending – open scene – dealing in cocaine in Austria is dominated by nationals from African countries. Their illicit narcotics trade does not stop at cocaine but often includes heroin and cannabis. As in the past, suspects and criminal groups from Ex-Yugoslavia and the successor states were also involved in cocaine smuggling and traffic.



Heroin:

The situation in the heroin business remains unchanged from previous years. The structures have been consolidated. Afghanistan is the starting point for the illicit opiate and heroin production.

Due to Austria's geographical position the legendary Balkans route remains the major smuggling route from Asia to Europe. The classical route goes through Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Austria. However, some diversions via Romania, Hungary, and Czechia have been noted. The ferry connections between Turkey and Italy as well as between Albania and Italy continue to be used for drug transports.

Piggyback traffic is still of particular importance. Chiefly Turkish organisations use this means of transport to smuggle major heroin quantities predominantly into Germany and the Netherlands. The routes Szeged (H) - Wels (A), Maribor (SLO) - Wels (A), and Fürnitz (A) - Salzburg (A) are still frequently used.

Former Eastern bloc countries continue to be used as deposit countries. The transport of major consignments to these depots and their further distribution is chiefly in the hands of Turkish groups. Hardly any change has been noted regarding the phenomenon of Romania being increasingly used as deposit country by Turkish criminal groups. In Romania, part of the heroin is re-loaded onto other means of transport and brought to Western Europe in Turkish trucks that have already undergone customs clearance in Bulgaria. The drug is in most cases delivered to Romania through the Ukraine. Albania and the Kosovo area are widely used as deposit countries and serve as a starting point for supplies to EU countries. Offender groups of Albanian origin continue to smuggle the heroin from Kosovo or from Albania into Austria and onwards to Western Europe.

Last year increased heroin trafficking and smuggling activities of Serbian offender groups have been noted. These groups now have excellent connections with Turkish organisations and maintain depots in Serbia, which are the basis for supplying the Western European market. Supplies from Serbia usually come in smaller amounts (up to several kilograms) and are transported primarily by car or coach. In Western Europe the supplies are collected almost exclusively by individuals of Serbian origin, who have lived in the destination countries for a long time and have built up their own sales networks.

Black African gangs are playing an increasingly important role in heroin traffic, too. These groups no longer limit their activities to street vending, but smuggle major heroin quantities chiefly from the Netherlands into Austria or hire couriers to do so. Thanks 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 composed of nationals from Turkey and former Yugoslavia are engaged in the further distribution of the heroin. Couriers and small-scale dealers are mostly recruited among nationals from Austria and Eastern neighbouring countries as well as Black African criminal networks.



Cannabis products:

Cannabis tops the list of illicit drugs consumed. As before, 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 carried out by motor vehicles, scheduled bus lines, by train or plane. The cannabis products are imported into Austria several times a month, mainly from the Netherlands, the Balkan states, Morocco, Schengen countries, and Switzerland. The quantities transported per trip vary. Added to that, Austria is gaining importance as transit country for cannabis products from the Far East (India, Nepal) to Western Europe.

There has been a distinct rise in own production by indoor and outdoor cultivation. The yields of these production sites are of high quality and now no longer merely serve just own consumption and distribution among friends. In the reporting

year 2008, professional illicit indoor plantations were operated by nationals of many different countries and increasingly by Austrian offenders. For the production, there are no real barriers to overcome: Cannabis seeds can be bought legally in hemp shops without any consequences. Accessories for indoor production can be either bought in grow shops or easily ordered via the internet, just like the required literature on the cultivation and care of cannabis plants.

Nevertheless, while cannabis production in Austria has remained fairly insignificant in international comparison, there are strong tendencies towards a profit-oriented practice.

The sale of cannabis products in the federal territory, and here especially in metropolitan areas, is handled, apart from Austrian offenders, also by groups of third-generation Turkish and Yugoslav Austrians, groups of nationals of former Yugoslavia, West Africa, and, especially in the city areas of Innsbruck, Graz, and Vienna, of organised North African groups. Increasingly, North African offenders are involved in dealing not just with cannabis, but other substances as well, and here in particular cocaine.



Amphetamines and derivatives

Since 2004 there has been a significant steady decrease in the number of seizures of ecstasy (except for 2006). Also, the number of charges filed since 2003 have been declining noticeably and steadily (except for 2007).

As in the previous years, ecstasy-pills are used and traded mainly in discos, at festivals and other meeting places of youngsters.

Smuggling routes have not changed either. Most of the pills are smuggled to Austria from the Netherlands via Germany. The supply in Austria is sustained by smuggling of small quantities during many trips so that in the case of an interception the smugglers reckon they get off lightly.

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

If you compare the years under review 2002 to 2008 it shows that 2007 was the year with the most charges filed: 1,914. Whereas the year 2008 with its 1,296 charges filed is even below the level of 2002, with 1,357 charges filed. The number of seizures in general has been steadily declining since 2003.

LSD still plays a minor role. Currently there are almost no seizures made nationally or internationally. Internationally there is also no information of larger production sites.

International Cooperation

In the combat of organised narcotics crime international cooperation is vital. Austria serves as a transit country for the international organized illicit drug trade. Drug smugglers furthermore benefit from the existence of Vienna International Airport in Schwechat.

If on the Balkan route mainly heroin and opiates are being smuggled, the smuggling of cocaine and other narcotics increases. Vienna International Airport Schwechat is a hub in particular for the smuggling of cocaine.

In principle, Austria's basic situation did not change in 2008. Austria is not a drug-producing country, rather a transit country, owing to its geographical location. World-wide cooperation of prosecution authorities, across all frontiers, is one of the important preconditions for efficient and successful combat of international drug-related crime.

Proven and tested communication channels, such as those to Interpol, Europol and the Vienna-located United Nations institutions, are being used intensely. Forms of direct bilateral, international cooperation also lead to successes in the field of combating international organised drug-related crime. The implementation of common projects also plays a role.

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

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)

In principle, the situation in Vienna with respect to the drug-related crime rate has again hardly changed in 2008, the year under review, in comparison to the previous year.

Owing to its geographic location, Vienna offers lucrative profit-making

opportunities to national and international illicit narcotics trade.

The one essential influential factor has proven to be the existence of the legendary Balkan Route; on this Route, Afghanistan, the largest opium- and heroin producer worldwide, transports approx. 90% of its illicit products to Europe.

Not to be neglected also is the role of Vienna International Airport in Schwechat which serves apart from drugs of all kinds mainly the smuggling of cocaine from South America.

Vienna remains to be a trans-shipment point for criminally organised drug dealing by West-African, Turkish, Yugoslav, Albanian and Iranian criminal groups.

The Austrian capital constitutes the largest and most stable market in Austria for illicit drug trade because of these ethnic grouping arrangements. In this connection one also cannot ignore the existence of acquisitive crime, accompanying crime and secondary delinquency.

In the following please find characteristics of criminal groups active in Vienna, such as

- West-African criminal groups
- Turkish criminal groups
- Persian criminal groups
- Serbian criminal groups
- Croatian criminal groups
- Kosovo criminal groups
- Austrian criminal groups

West-African criminal groups: They still hold a share of at least 50 percent of the illegal drug market. In 2008, the year under review, however, a noticeable suppression was to be observed on the open scene. This criminal group is characterized by sophisticated infrastructure. They have created an infrastructure, composed of temporary operation bases, intermediates and go-betweens for facilitating money laundering activities; they run drugs

depots, they operate central depositories, e.g. in their crowded accommodations; they take advantage of care institutions for cover stories and legal counselling.

Intensive investigations of 2008 the year under review have confirmed intelligence of previous years; the gist of it may be described as follows:

Activities are based on a time factor. Accordingly, the duration of "missions" is projected for months to years. The criminal group works with the quantitative element of plurality (at least approx. 2,000 to 3,000 perpetrators) who directly or indirectly influence the Vienna narcotics market. Another characteristic element is hierarchical structure with task-sharing activities. There are logistic and strategic minimum requirements (walling-off, compartmentalization, camouflage) of the criminal money laundering activities, systematic use of violence and threats up to attacks on life and limb.

Final characteristic is their strategic and logistics concept aiming at totally controlling the market, their pursuit of profit being sustained by their profound indifference to the health and life of others.

Turkish criminal groups:

Vienna is of special strategic importance for Turkish organised criminal groups in the field of traffic in and dealing with drugs, i.a. because of its proximity to the Balkan route has developed into a hub from "East" to "West" making it a central trans-shipment point for heroin at European level.

The 'Balkan Route' is the 'traditional' transit route from east to west. Hence, Vienna is of special strategic importance, in particular for Turkish organisations and their heroin trade.

Vienna is not only of regional and national significance, but also an essential operations base within Europe

for Turkish criminal rings. It has become a kind of 'conference center' for international criminal groups that have become active in Europe with large scale shipments (hundreds of kilos of heroin). Like in previous years, in Vienna, there are two politically-motivated, rivalling groups, namely the "grey wolves" (non-Kurdish) and the Kurds (operationalising political objectives to attain the targets of the criminal organisation).

Similar to the Black-African rings, the Turkish groupings in Vienna have established infrastructure and logistics accordingly. Their criminal associations comprise about 200 to 300 members. Different from the Black-African rings, there is a strong integration in family structures. Integration in an extended family, however, is not based on family ties as such but may also include certain aspects such as the same place of birth making somebody belong to the "clan".

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 Turkish groups operating in Vienna possess excellent links to the drug cartels in Turkey and contacts in the producing countries, such as for instance Afghanistan.

Persian criminal groups: Persian criminal groups ship heroin and opium products from Asia to Europe, Vienna often serving as trans-shipment and logistics center. Perpetrator structures show strong cultural influences; their structures and networks are highly compartmentalized.

Serbian criminal groups:

In Serbia, a former constituent republic of Yugoslavia, groups of offenders and criminal structures which were dealing with narcotics smuggling have always existed, in particular, into what is called Western Europe (Austria, Germany, Skandinavian countries).

These groups of offenders had had their places of business in the Cities of Belgrade, Greater Belgrade, Pozarevac, Novi Sad, Nis, Smederevo, Negotin, before. They smuggled mainly heroin, which they transported via Turkey, Bulgaria to Mazedonia and to Jugoslavia. From Serbia, in particular, Pozarevac and Belgrade, heroin was transported via Hungary, Slovakia and Czech Republic to the EU, where the heroin was then often distributed by persons of Serb origin staying or established in the respective countries.

Criminal rings whose members are of Serbian descent have been active in Vienna mainly in the cocaine trade and in the organised and business-like trade with cannabis herb, with narcotics trade mainly conducted in locals or flats.

Especially in the cocaine trade Serbian networks have already extended to South-America (mainly Sao Paulo/Brazil). Thus it appears that Serbian, Montenegrin and Albanian groups of offenders intensely cooperate in the organisation of large shipments (job division). Notably, Serbian groups of offenders transport cocaine to Vienna in large quantities (by ship from South America to Europe, by courier in passenger cars to Vienna). In Vienna the cocaine is diluted and then sold practically all over Europe. Serbian organisations have built large networks with individual members of the group covering particular aspects (transporter, courier, diluting the cocaine, selling-on, up to the organisational level). Seizures of heroin from perpetrators of Serbian descent in Vienna have been on the decline and may already be considered as rare. The more profitable and riskless narcotics trade is the one with cannabis

herb or cannabis resin in locals which are being rented expressly for that purpose, whereby the latter has also become a rarely applied measure.

There is still considerable demand for cannabis herb. The criminal organisations adapt themselves to meet the demand, and hence keep developing new sales strategies.

Croatian criminal groups: Croatians have also been noted to be strongly involved in cocaine trafficking and smuggling. The cocaine is shipped to Croatia by sea. From Croatia, 1kg-quantities are taken to Austria via Slovenia. In addition, transports are made by "ant"-trade, i.e. smuggling of quantities ranging from 100 to several 100 grams.

Kosovo criminal groups:

Logistics networks exist in the Kosovo which influence narcotics smuggling along the entire Balkan Route. The groups of offenders consist of densely interwoven family clans. The criminal acts are planned and executed by close family members only. The number of family clan members rarely exceeds 60. The strategy employed by Kosovar groups of offenders provides the tightest possible compartmentalization. In case of a sellout by a family member the person in question is being cast out. KANUN still exists, the law of vendetta recorded in writing; it is regarded as guarantee for extreme "discretion" and protection from betrayal.

In Vienna, Kosovo-Albanians play a rather minor role in the field of drug smuggling and trafficking. They have always been "dogsbodies" of the Macedonian Albanians and more involved in petty dealing as their retailers or acting on their behalf.

Austrian criminal groups: Austrian groupings are rare. There is a system of job division to be seen though, but hardly any further characteristics of an organized criminal structure, except in

the field of smuggling dealing with cannabis products.

Places where the drug trade occurs: The typical scene locations and meeting points of consumers have hardly changed in comparison to 2007. Major traffic junctions and public transport remain very popular for the 'customers', thanks to location and suitable infrastructure. In principle, the scene is permanently moving on. On the whole, the open drug scene has not changed. If unscrupulous and unabashed drug-dealing in public is generally on the decrease, means of public transport are still the drug-dealing place of choice.

Restaurants and small businesses (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.

Businesses operated by persons of African descent often serve as contact points for drug dealers. The rooms of these businesses provide a screen from unwanted looks. Within the protective walls of call-shops, videotheques, hair-dressers, cafes, shops, etc. suspects can take breaks, hide cash and deal drugs.

The open drug scene in Vienna is still dominated by West African groups consisting of persons having asylum status.

The instrument "protected zone" has indeed brought about the desired success; but the scene has just been 'moving on' to other areas. "CC TVs" have brought about a noticeable decrease at the hotspots.

The pub and bar scene in detail:

In this field two forms are to be distinguished which both were noted again in 2008, the year under review. They have two things in common:

consumer profile and risk: it is mainly young people or, according to penal law, "young adults" who feed their demands in these locales; in both kinds of locales access to narcotic drugs is made extremely easy for adolescents and group dynamics existing in youth culture also lead to first trials (keyword: consumption out of curiosity).

1) Small scale pub and bar scene - drug trade in discos, at clubbings and other events:

Mostly private individuals are responsible for "petty" drug trade in discos, at clubbings and other events is mainly, employees (waiters) are rarely involved. The illicit drugs in question would be mainly ecstasy, amphetamine and synthetic drugs.

In the legal business activities the drug trade does not have a function. Investigations regarding "suppliers" and wirepullers soon end with the realization that the narcotics originate from eastern neighbouring countries and their neighbouring countries and the narcotics business there is indeed initiated by criminal organisations acting at regional, super-regional and international level.

2) Organized pub and bar scene:

On the other hand, there are establishments that have the sole purpose of making profit by selling narcotic drugs.

So-called "shit huts" are opened to sell narcotics in smaller quantities to a large number of consumers in the majority of cases, cannabis products, and only in few cases, though growing in number, small quantities of cocaine under the cover of a legal bar or restaurant.

Consumers often repeatedly purchase in one local. The sale of drinks only has a minor function and serves as cover in case of any checks. At the closure of one local the employees reappear in another or newly opened local of this kind and tug along parts of their clientele. The wirepullers are as identical as parts of the clientele: The organisers would be members of Yugoslav groups who dominate this market, and act in the

way of a criminal organisation at regional, super-regional and international level. The situation improved in 2008 in comparison to 2005 or even 2004.

Types of drugs: Heroin, cocaine: Street-vending of heroin and cocaine is still dominated by Africans (Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia), however, also Turks and perpetrators of former Yugoslav countries are noted, at a subordinate level, using West-African supplies.

Cannabis products: Sale, distribution or arrangement of sale in pubs/bars of cannabis products are as a rule in the hands of Austrians and nationals of the countries of the former Yugoslavia. The sale of cannabis herb by West Africans is still on the increase. Consumers are mainly Austrians or persons living in Austria with Yugoslav or Turkish descent.

Sale and procurement in locals are mainly conducted by Austrian perpetrators and perpetrators of Yugoslav descent. Production in private, mainly of cannabis products, locally also of ecstasy in small quantities, is restricted to Austrians or persons living in Austria who are well integrated. On the whole, Austrians distribute all kinds of narcotic drugs; major emphasis is on cannabis products.

Ecstasy, amphetamines and other synthetic drugs sold and taken in discotheques, at clubbings, other parties, and this sort of events; there is no specific 'leading' nationality.

Nationals from Eastern European countries, especially Poland, have been involved in smuggling of Ecstasy taking advantage of open borders within the Schengen area.

Price level:

The average daily amount needed by a drug addict would be approx. 50 to 70 € a day, depending on the type of drug to be financed. Most typical in the scene is mixed consumption.

Average street prices per gram in Vienna:

Cannabis products: ranging from 3 to 8 €, cocaine 60 to 90 € (in 2002: 95€ !), heroin (brown and white): 45 to 90 €, Ecstasy: 10 to 15 per piece – sometimes already available for less than € 10

Acquisitive crime, accompanying crime and secondary delinquency:

A considerable share of the crime rate in Vienna concerns offences involving narcotic drugs; the majority of perpetrators are addicts or regular consumers.

Associated crime –thefts, receiving of stolen goods, robberies, prostitution, bodily injury, brawls and dangerous threats are permanent companions of narcotic drugs crime.

Lower Austria

In 2008, consumer habits with regard to all illicit narcotic drugs appeared stagnating. A noticeable increase occurred with cannabis-products, in particular illegal indoors and outdoors cultivation of marijuana plants. In 2008 such facilities were located mainly in Weinviertel (mainly in Gänserndorf district), and in the Greater Vienna and Neunkirchen districts. In all cases "large quantity" was exceeded and furthermore qualities with THC-content of up to 20 percent were seized. The crop from smaller facilities was in most cases for personal use; harvest from larger, mostly professional facilities, were for the most part for sale. Strikingly, consumption of the precursor GBL (Gammabutyrolactone) occurred. It was ordered via Internet from Germany by a suspect in Lilienfeld district. The receptacles had one litre capacities each. In 2008, the year under review, a kitchen laboratory was discovered also.

On the whole, the trade with illicit narcotic drugs appeared stagnating in comparison to previous years. Again it was mainly Sub-Saharan Africans who appeared as suppliers of cocaine and heroin for consumers, or as go-betweens from Lower Austria. The place of choice for handing over was Vienna.

More often than Sub-Saharan Africans it was Serbian, Bosnian and Macedonian groups who distributed all kinds of drugs. These, in return, more often assigned Austrians with the job of go-betweens who were paid with "goods".

In a few cases Czechs and Slovaks appeared who distributed amphetamines such as "Crystal" or "Pico" which were already filled in syringes.

Smuggling routes and methods, as well as countries of origin have not changed much at all in comparison to the previous year. There were more heroin smugglers from Ex-Yugoslavia, less Sub-Saharan Africans. Furthermore, in 2008 more postal consignments containing narcotic drugs were sent from South America (cocaine) and from Spain (Ecstasy). Moreover, several rum bottles smuggled from Dominican Republic were seized which contained liquid cocaine.

International Airport Vienna-Schwechat:

There have been slight changes with respect to smuggling by passengers compared to 2007 and 2006. Body-packing of drugs by passengers has decreased remarkably. This applies in particular to Black-Africans arriving in Vienna coming from Spain.

There were body-packers who had flown in directly from Lagos/Nigeria via Amsterdam or Brussels. Entry of Black-African body-packers from the European Schengen-area carrying quantities of 300 to 600 grams of cocaine to Vienna have been hampered considerably since 2006 thanks to thorough controls.

When checking Black-Africans for narcotic drugs, a side effect of regular checks for narcotic drugs was that at entries from Schengen countries numerous Black Africans were intercepted with false or altered entry documents. At the beginning of 2008 South American bodypackers

reappeared, mainly Argentians, smuggling from South America to Europe which we have not had for quite a while (approx. 2 years). After spring 2008 despite of checks of the same or higher intensity no more bodypacker smuggling occurred at Vienna International Airport in Schwechat. During narcotic drugs searches in particular the European Soccer Championships were considered. However, the suspicion was not confirmed that during a major event more narcotic drugs are being smuggled.

Smuggling of "medium quantities" in luggage, i.e. suitcases with double walls, or inside items carried in the luggage, has slightly increased compared to the previous year. Seizures of narcotics in quantities of 2 to five kilograms have increased slightly.

In general, the declining trend has been most certainly due to tight controls at international airports as a measure to fight terrorism. Nevertheless, in the year under review, attempts to smuggle narcotic drugs in bulk luggage were seen to be on the rise again.

Smaller quantities of cocaine were frequently attempted to be smuggled into Austria in shoes and toiletries.

Black Africans use fundless Europeans, drug addicts and Eastern European prostitutes as couriers on flights within the Schengen area. For example, an approx. 40 year old Finn, coming from Spain was arrested with 1.7 kg of cocaine. The cocaine was destined for Vienna and 2 Black African recipients were arrested when taking over the cocaine. The courier had been recruited for the transport in Greece.

An important fact is that flights with international connections via Vienna International Airport in Schwechat have changed and VIE Airport Schwechat is developing into the connective airport to Eastern Europe.

In November 2008 a 72-year old Italian retiree smuggled for a criminal organisation in Italy approx. 5 kg of cocaine to Austria, the 3 recipients, two persons from Italy and 1 Hungarian woman were arrested subsequently to handover. Flight route was Buenos Aires – London – Vienna.

Smuggling of bulk quantities (5-20 kg) is done only with appropriate „legend building“ (creation and use of a cover) of the smugglers.

Despite regular checks on flights from heroin producing countries such as Thailand, Turkey, etc. the tendency has remained for 3 years now that no seizures of heroin from these countries were made.

A seizure of 1 kg of heroin, which a Turk living in Austria intended to smuggle to Canada goes to show that Austria is also being used as unsuspecting country of departure. He was arrested before his departure to Canada. The heroin might have been smuggled to Austria by road in a passenger car.

Vienna International Airport in Schwechat also serves as airport of departure or transit for amphetamines to America, East Asia and Australia.

Im 2008 the year under review Vienna International Airport in Schwechat also served as transit airport for cannabis smuggling. Due to the cancellation of a direct flight a flight was rerouted from Delhi/India to Vienna. This is how Vienna Airport became the transit airport for larger quantities of cannabis (approx. 5-8 kg). Destination countries and final destinations were mainly Switzerland, Great Britain and the Nordic countries in Europe. The smugglers involved had been nationals of these countries. In 2008 approx. 44 kg of cannabis resin was seized on this flight route.

In 2008 a total of approx. an additional 10 kg more than in the previous year narcotic drugs were seized in the

passenger area. This does indicate a slight increase of smuggling in the airport passenger area.

No seizures were made in the airport cargo area. The number of seizures of drugs found in shipments handled by parcel-courier services has decreased significantly despite the same number of checks made in 2007. In 2008 this trend continued.

With regard to postal shipments seizures of narcotic drugs increased. The types of drugs which were smuggled most often were cocaine and cannabis herb. A postal consignment from South Africa to Vienna was seized which contained 1.5 kg cannabis herb. Furthermore, parcels from Nicaragua containing narcotic substances were seized. The tablets contained Diazepam, Lorazepam and Tramadol, a total of 200 pieces. The order had been placed via an Internet page from Nicaragua offering medicinal herbs for sale.

Numerous seizures of cannabis herb were made at the Vienna Airport Post Office. The quantities involved amounted to five to 15 grams. The senders and/or recipients were youngsters who had established contacts via Internet to suppliers in The Netherlands and wanted to have cannabis resin sent to their home by post. This trend is currently clearly on the rise.

Vienna International Airport in Schwechat has been a popular meeting point for organised crime.

City of Schwechat:

The drug scene in the City of Schwechat is mainly supplied by Black-Africans in the Federal Capital Vienna.

Abuse of prescribed substitution medication, such as Substitol, has again sharply increased. Ebenso die Begleitkriminalität wie Rezeptfälschungen und Handyraub.

The trend to grow cannabis indoors and outdoors has continued even stronger. Rather large-scale cannabis plantations have been detected in the area of the City of Schwechat and the vicinity of the airport, and destroyed.

Police action starting in Schwechat is in most cases finalized in Vienna. These conditions have not changed in the past few years.

All in all, the number of drug consumers has risen more strongly than in the previous years. Likewise, the age threshold for first time drug-taking has gone down. During road traffick checks an ever increasing number of drivers comes to notice for § 27 Narcotic Drugs Act.

Burgenland

The trend to obtain small amounts of heroin and cocaine from Sub-Saharan African street dealers, but also cannabis products and synthetic drugs from different persons in Vienna, has been going on throughout the province. The drug users but also the re-sellers travel to Vienna several times a week to acquire small quantities each time.

In the north of the Burgenland, in the district of Neusiedl/See – several police operations against drug dealers have been completed. However, the drugs that are sold in Vienna, in most cases came across the province's borders from Slovakia and Hungary.

It has been assessed that large quantities of ecstasy and of cannabis were purchased and sold, and professional cocaine and heroin trafficking has been noticed. In the reporting year 2008, Substitol and other substitution products were subjects of trade. Again, outdoor cannabis plantations were also detected.

In the district of Eisenstadt/Umgebung, an outdoor cannabis plantation was detected, and in the city of Eisenstadt, an indoor plantation was uncovered. In

the area of the district of Mattersburg, music events are still pivotal points for selling/buying drugs. There were several seizures of synthetic drugs. The offenders came from the neighbouring EU countries. In the mid-Burgenland, an operator of an indoor plantation and operators of outdoor plantations were established. In the southern region of the province, the smuggling of 11 kg of heroin, which was intended for export to Switzerland, was successfully stopped. Smuggling also occurred at the BCP Nickelsdorf. Under the pretence of a so-called "Hanf Shop" (hemp shop), large quantities of Psilocin or Psilocin mushrooms and large quantities of cannabis plants to obtain cannabis herbs were produced in the district of Oberwart. Investigations have led to the discovery of outdoor and indoor cannabis plantations. In the district of Güssing, the circulation of large quantities of heroin, cocaine and cannabis products as well as of narcotic medication was observed. The existence of several outdoor cannabis plantations has been established. In the district of Jennersdorf, cannabis trade also occurred, and several indoor and outdoor plantations were detected.

Cannabis: In the reporting year 2008, several cases of seizures of home-cultivated products were observed. The drugs were partly obtained from outdoor fields, but sometimes also from indoor conservatories, and were then sold at a profit in some cases. The trend to home-cultivated cannabis has not ceased in the Burgenland. In particular at music events, it has been observed that still a lot of cannabis is consumed.

Synthetic drugs: As regards the use of synthetic drugs (ecstasy, amphetamines), the number of consumers has hardly changed at all and these drugs are not only acquired and used in the typical pubs and bars in the capital Vienna or at "raves", but are also frequently encountered in local clubs. As already observed in 2007, there have been several cases of

seizures of synthetic drugs at music events. In several cases, large quantities of ecstasy and amphetamines were confiscated.

Heroin, cocaine: Almost in all districts of the province, the so-called “ant-trade” with heroin and cocaine has been observed. In many cases, the users / re-sellers travel to Vienna to buy their supply of heroin and cocaine from – mainly Sub-Saharan African – street dealers for their personal use, and partly for further distribution to other consumers.

Psychedelic mushrooms, LSD: Mushrooms containing psycho-active substances and LSD are still used in the Burgenland; however, the number of consumers is very low. Psycho-active substances can also be legally obtained in so-called “grow shops”.

Medications: As already observed in 2007, there have again been several cases of abuse of substitution medication in 2008. Both, prescription forgeries and burglaries into surgeries have occurred. In a number of cases, such medication was acquired on the black market (street trade in Vienna).

Carinthia

Similar as in 2007, a strong increase of traffic in drugs by Sub-Saharan Africans – in particular Nigerians – has been observed in the province of Carinthia. The organisational structure and sales methods are similar to those in Vienna and Graz. The drugs trafficked are cocaine, heroin and cannabis.

Cannabis remains the most frequently used illicit drug, followed by cocaine. In contrast to 2007, the amount of seized drugs has risen to 13.4 kg. The reason for that is that larger amounts of drugs were seized each time when a criminal group was dismantled. Drug crime in the province of Carinthia can be divided into the massive *traffic in drugs by the Sub-Saharan Africans, cocaine trafficking in*

the red-light milieu and smuggling activities along the Balkan route and from Slovenia, as well as the indoor and outdoor plantations.

Sub-Saharan African criminal groups took over a large part of drug trafficking in Carinthia in the last two years, whereas they mainly worked in Klagenfurt. Drug users come to Klagenfurt from all districts of Carinthia in order to purchase heroin, cocaine and cannabis products. Most of the African dealers are asylum seekers, who mostly obtain their “merchandise” in Vienna.

In the *red-light milieu*, trafficking and consuming cocaine is wide-spread. The drugs arrive in Carinthia from Spain (by air) via Italy.

Smuggling activities along the Balkan route and from Slovenia remain an inherent part of the drugs crime in Carinthia. In 2008, again large amounts of drugs were seized, e.g. 13.22 kg of heroin which was smuggled from Turkey by Motorail train.

Trafficking in cocaine, amphetamines and ecstasy was frequent among Slovenian nationals.

In the Völkermarkt region, approx. 500 ecstasy tablets were sold which had been smuggled to Carinthia from Slovenia by car.

Domestic cannabis cultivation is still very common. In 2008, several cannabis plantations were detected (*indoors and outdoors*). The harvest is mainly used for private use and is passed on to friends.

Styria

The drug situation in Styria is very similar to last year. There have been no remarkable changes regarding the drug behaviour as compared with 2007.

The main focus has to be put on accompanying crime, which has mainly occurred in Klagenfurt. Many cases of

accompanying drug crime have been observed, sometimes as a series of crimes. The punishable acts comprise thefts, thefts by breaking and entering and robberies, e.g. handbag robberies, etc. These offences were committed by very young persons in most cases.

Among the illegal substances – throughout all regions - cannabis products, mainly marihuana, were still the most commonly used and misused drugs in the province of Carinthia in 2008. As in 2006 and 2007, domestic cultivation in form of indoor and/or outdoor plantations is still prevailing. Such home-grown cannabis quite often is of good quality in terms of the addictive constituents.

Several illegal cannabis fields were detected and attributed to offenders in particular in the districts of Graz-Umgebung, Hartberg and Leibnitz. In the district of Graz-Umgebung, an indoor plantation was discovered that comprised technical equipment of highest quality. It is noticeable that the products from such home-productions are not only sold within the region, but also in all the other provinces.

Marihuana is of course still obtained from abroad. It is particularly imported by sub-Saharan Africans from the Netherlands and from Italy. The distributors in Graz are Sub-Saharan Africans and nationals of the Dominican Republic, who are involved in the so-called “ant-trade” in “drug-reputed” parks in Graz.

The problem regarding the substitution medication Substitol was again noticed in 2008. In the previous years, a negative development regarding the licit and illicit use of substitution medication, in particular of Substitol, has been observed. By now, the situation has not become any better.

There is evidence that the Substitol seized was produced in Vienna in larger quantities and then fed into the market and street-sold in Styria, primarily in Graz. An alarming fact is that often

young people and partly also minors are among the consumers. For many persons who came to notice, Substitol was the first drug consumed, which has been assessed as a serious problem.

The illicit drugs cocaine, heroine, amphetamine and ecstasy are consumed equally. A special tendency could not be observed. The distribution of these drugs mainly takes place in (large) clubs: the drugs supposedly come from countries of the former Eastern Bloc and/or from the Netherlands.

As opposed to the districts of Styria, the drug dealer scene is very multicultural in Graz. On the main square (Hauptplatz), the Jakominiplatz and in the already mentioned parks, offenders from the Dominican Republic, from West Africa (Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, and Sudan), North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia) and from Turkey are responsible for the marihuana, cocaine and heroin trade. The ecstasy consumed at events has been supplied to a large extent by Slovenia.

Focus on the districts of Styria – Of all regions, Graz is the focal point if it comes to drug crime. The most drug offences are committed in Graz. The capital of the province is also the destination and starting point for many drug activities by offenders from other districts. The area of Bruck/Mur, Mürzzuschlag, Leoben and Leoben/Land has also come to notice since large quantities of Substitol have been circulating in Mürzzuschlag and Trofaiach. The area of Liezen; Knittelfeld, Judenburg, Murau, Hartberg, Fürstenfeld, Feldbach, Weiz and Bad Radkersburg shows no divergent activities (compared with the total distribution). The area of Graz-Umgebung, Deutschlandsberg, Leibnitz and Voitsberg stood out for its many cannabis plantations and for the high number of cases of Substitol abuse.

The drug prices in Styria have not changed in the previous year.

Focus on Graz – No relevant changes compared to last year's report! Approx. 90% of the so-called "park dealers" operating in the "Stadtpark" are persons from West-Africa (Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan), North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia), Turkey, and from the Dominican Republic. The remaining 10% are Austrian dealers, while the structure composition of the buyers is the other way round (90% Austrians, and 10% non-Austrians).

Most of the dealers in the "Volksgartenpark" in Graz are nationals of the Dominican Republic, or of Dominican descent. West-African nationals are dealing in the vicinity and side alleys around the park. Their clients are Austrians, Turks, nationals of Ex-Yugoslavia, and North-Africans.

Dealers from West-Africa and North-Africa prefer the park known as "Augartenpark" for their activities. They basically deal with marihuana, at times also with heroin and cocaine. Nationals from many different countries are among their customers.

North-African and Turkish dealers concentrate on the "Metahofpark". They deal with heroin, cannabis resin and cannabis herb. Their clients are mainly Austrian nationals.

Small-scale drug dealing with ecstasy, speed and cocaine in pubs, bars, clubs, and at events, is in the hands of Bosnians, Croats, Turks, Serbs and Austrians. The buyers are of no specific nationalities.

Focus on Leoben – There have been no remarkable changes in this region. The drug trafficking is mainly limited to cannabis products and amphetamines. The trade with cocaine, speed and ecstasy is currently in the hands of foreign criminal groups. Ecstasy and speed are exclusively sold in clubs, at

music concerts and at other large events. Cocaine is mainly traded and consumed by foreigners in the red-light milieu and by members of the Austrian jet set. There has been a high demand for substitution drugs in Leoben (Substitol). Some addicts, who are in therapy, have been making a pretty good business by passing on Substitol to others.

Drug-related crime is on the rise. The captured goods are often used as barter objects for drugs.

Upper Austria

As in the previous years, cannabis is still the most widely used drug. This can in particular be traced back to the fact that cannabis is referred to as "soft" drug in the general public and that the consumption of cannabis is often described as harmless. Cannabis resin and cannabis herbs are easily available for interested clients in larger cities.

Cannabis herbs: The tendency to grow cannabis in indoor plantations has continued, even if the number of seizures and discoveries has decreased as compared to 2007. Expert literature and accessories, such as lamps, ph-meters, special fertilizers, and cannabis seeds of highest quality are freely available on the internet which greatly facilitates indoor cultivation for long-time consumers. These items including cannabis seeds can also be ordered via the Internet. The crop is for own personal use and is also passed on to friends. The hiding places for such indoor plantations become more and more professional (e.g. behind furniture). Sometimes the growers even have secret rooms with chimney flues, etc. This is why many cannabis offenders do not have the need to import cannabis products.

In addition to the cannabis production in indoor plantations, the import and circulation of large quantities of highly qualitative cannabis herbs by Austrian

residents from the Czech Republic has increased. In several cases, the drugs seized had a degree of purity of 11%.

Cannabis resin: Due to the increase of home production of cannabis herbs, a slight decline regarding cannabis resin has been observed. A part of the cannabis products is imported by couriers from the Netherlands and the Eastern neighbouring countries (among others Poland).

The prices for cannabis herbs range between € 3 and € 5 / gram, for cannabis resin they lie between € 7 and € 10, depending on the amount purchased. Cannabis herbs from indoor production, the so-called “lamp grass”, has a higher price than cannabis herbs of unknown origin.

The indoor plantations were not remarkably bigger in size in 2008 than in 2007. Smaller indoor plantations cover the personal requirements and are also passed on to friends. The drug dealers and smugglers that came to notice were in particular Austrians, Hungarians, Dutch, Vietnamese, and Sub-Saharan Africans. Moreover, Austrian criminal groups have frequently smuggled cannabis to Austria from the Netherlands by car or by train. Sub-Saharan Africans can be in particular observed in the metropolitan areas (Linz, Wels). They often misused their accommodation facilities offered by the Volkshilfe (an Austrian social service) and similar facilities to store large amounts of cannabis herbs there, which they mostly obtained from respective bars and public locations in Vienna and which they smuggled to Upper Austria by train.

Ecstasy and amphetamines: Basically, a slight increase in ecstasy has been observed in the rural districts, while the market for ecstasy has declined in some cities (Wels). This might be traced back to the fact that events like “raves” and “clubbings” have become less frequent in this region. Ecstasy is popular among young club-goers. Ecstasy finds were

often made accidentally in the course of police operations for other drugs.

Trade with ecstasy and amphetamines is usually carried out by young persons of various nationalities who only want to finance their own consumption. Very often, they smuggle ecstasy tablets and other amphetamines on smuggle trips by land from the Netherlands, from where they usually obtain other drugs, too.

Cocaine: As in previous years, cocaine dealers usually were Sub-Saharan Africans or Dominicans. The prices for drugs have in general decreased, which is the reason why young persons are able to buy heroin and cocaine. The prices for cocaine range between € 50 and € 70 / gram.

Heroin: A large market for heroin has been observed in the Upper Austrian central area (Wels). However, the tendency of last year continues, which means that the consumers have been younger and that consumption has increased. However, in general, the heroin market has been stable compared to the previous years despite of a great demand and a high number of users. But still, heroin is mainly sold to individuals on the street and in the respective bars. Compared to the previous year, there have been no changes in this regard. The heroin trade is dominated by foreigners, in particular by Turkish and Albanian nationals. In single cases, detail business is conducted by Arabian persons and partly by Austrians.

Heroin dealers are mainly Turks, Albanians, Sub-Saharan Africans and Moldovans. The prices for heroin range between € 60 and € 90 / gram; on the street, the prices have partly fallen to € 30. Furthermore, combinations of ecstasy with cocaine and heroin are wide-spread.

Albanian criminal groups around Wels hold the monopoly for heroin trade in this region. Cocaine and heroin couriers were of different nationalities. The ring-

leaders and organisers are internationally active Sub-Saharan African criminal rings. In many cases, asylum seekers had been recruited as street vendors; if arrested by the police, they are immediately replaced by others.

Opium: Opium consumption is not significant in Upper Austria. It only occurs secretly at home, in small groups from the Middle East (Arabian area). There were no seizures of opium in 2008.

Other drugs like Psilocybin and hallucinogenic drugs, liquid ecstasy (GHB): These drugs have not been of high significance, but not much is known about it. The consumption of Psilocybin mushrooms has again increased, compared to the previous years.

Liquid ecstasy was observed in single cases, whereas its precursor, GBL (gamma-butyrolactone), which is not an illicit drug, has been traded and consumed. A conversion of this precursor GHB is not necessary, since the substance metabolises in the body and becomes GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyric acid). This is why it has the same effect as GHB. And the dealers and users cannot be punished for using the precursor.

LSD is virtually non-significant as illicit drug; only in six cases LSD trips have been established.

A slight rise in abuse of Substitol and of other substitution medication has been observed. The users were mainly persons who were not participants of the substitution program, but heroin-addicted nationals of Georgia and Russia, but also young persons, in particular homeless Austrians. Sometimes, Substitol was also used as a gateway drug.

Narcotic and psychotropic medication: There was a sharp rise in users of narcotic medications. They are in particular used by heroin addicts who

cannot afford the expensive drugs and thus choose the cheaper narcotic and psychotropic alternatives, especially Substitol and Codidol, but also drugs like Subutex, Dehace, etc., as well as psychotropic drugs, such as Somnubene, etc. Sometimes, a mix of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and heroin is taken, which often leads to adverse health effects. This is why more emergency cases have occurred and more people were taken to hospital.

Youth: The age threshold of entrants into the drug scene seems to stagnate more or less around 15 to 18. In most cases, the first contact with cannabis takes place earlier, already at the age of 13 or 14. In one case, in the district of Linz-Land, a group of 10 students from a high school has been reported for using cannabis.

Basically, the tendencies of the previous year continue, and in particular cannabis products are used as gateway drugs. However, there was also an increase of harder drugs, such as heroin and cocaine. Young persons are curious and keen to experiment and there is a lack of understanding that taking drugs is wrong. The use of drugs is done anywhere, in apartments, in various bars and clubs, as well as on the street sometimes, or in public restrooms in the city centres. Another current trend is that dealing with drugs and using them does not take place in hidden places or in crowded clubs, but also at fairly small events and also in public locations. In 50% of the cases, drugs are consumed at home.

Schools: The consumption of drugs in schools differs from region to region. The users are students from different school types, and they mainly use the drugs in their free time and not at school, but somewhere else, as already mentioned. Drugs are still existent in schools and their use has increased. Focal points in Linz are in particular two vocational schools, where Sub-Saharan African students encourage the others to cannabis consumption, but also to heroin

and sell cannabis herbs and heroin to them, but also to other drug users in the district.

The consumption of mixed drugs and the uncontrolled consumption of drugs has increased (persons who take anything they get). The consumption of heroin and cocaine probably has increased due to the better availability and the falling prices. Since these drugs are more easily available, more and more young Austrian users have been observed. In the beginning, they usually snort the heroin as they are afraid of the injection needles, and very often they believe that snorting does not lead to addiction.

In most cases, the dealers are Sub-Saharan Africans, who are not interested in using heroin and cocaine themselves. They mainly sell the drugs to Austrians and to nationals from the Former Yugoslavia as well as to Austrians with Yugoslavian roots, who are addicts and also act as dealers. As in the past, mixed and multiple consumption of different drugs is still very common; illicit and licit drugs, e.g. medication, are taken together.

Salzburg

Trade and consumption figures concerning cannabis products are similar to those of 2007. Typical countries of origin are still the Netherlands, Germany and the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia. An increase of professional indoor and outdoor cannabis cultivation by Austrian perpetrators has been observed. In the course of different investigations, large amounts of cannabis products were seized.

The trend of the last years shows that so-called hot-spot cafés, clubs and typical major events, such as raves or techno parties remain the main trading points. Regarding the initiation age, it has been established that young people still of compulsory school age are seduced to consume cannabis and/or ecstasy.

Concerning heroin, there is an “open scene” in the area of the Salzburg main train station and several other public places in the city of Salzburg. It has been noted that heroin users increasingly get hold of so-called substitution substances, such as Substitiol, Compensan, or similar medication, mainly on the black market in Vienna, and also use these drugs for dealing in Salzburg. International heroin trafficking is dominated by Albanian nationals and nationals from the former Yugoslavia. In 2008, several Albanian, Bosnian and Serbian nationals were arrested in the province of Salzburg for importing large quantities of heroin from Ex-Yugoslavia to Austria and selling the substance profitably in the Salzburg area. Thanks to cross-border cooperation, 6 groups of an international drug organisation have been detected and dismantled. The perpetrators were mainly members of an Albanian organisation. The police seized drugs, but also weapons, ammunition and cash.

The drugs originate mostly from the Near and Middle East, Ex-Yugoslavia, and the Netherlands. According to international intelligence, suspected members of organised criminal groups live in the province of Salzburg, involved in large-scale heroin dealing. Turkish organisations use the route to Salzburg via Trieste (frequently on rolling roads) as smuggling route to Western Europe. Heroin in major quantities gets smuggled by this method.

Cocaine smuggling/dealing and consumption is still very present in the province of Salzburg. One reason for this is certainly the falling price. Apart from Austrian perpetrators, a growing number of offenders who are nationals from the countries of the former Yugoslavia, Africa, and the Netherlands or Albanian nationals abroad, have been involved in the import and trade in cocaine. Large quantities of cocaine have been repeatedly seized.

Ecstasy and amphetamine consumption is still very popular. Again, hot-spot cafés, discos and typical events such as raves and techno parties, serve as drug trafficking spot. It has been observed that structured criminal rings are involved in the ecstasy and amphetamine smuggling and trading. Ecstasy and amphetamines are smuggled to Austria from the Netherlands and with increasing frequency from the Czech Republic in large amounts.

Tyrol

The most charges were filed in the districts of Innsbruck-Stadt, Innsbruck-Land, Kitzbühel, Landeck, Kufstein and Imst, followed by Schwaz, Lienz and Reutte.

As regards the drugs in circulation, no change has been noted. Cannabis products are most often traded and consumed, followed by cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamine. Contrary to the years 2006/2007, heroin consumption has not been particularly noticeable.

A large quantity of cocaine has been seized from a Nigerian body packer who smuggled the drugs by train from Germany and intended to take them to Italy.

In 2008, indoor and outdoor cannabis plantations were again detected. The cannabis herbs seized in the province of Tyrol basically came from home-plantations. Illegal trade and use of various medical drugs, including substitution medication, has still been going on.

Among the foreign suspects, German nationals are still leading. Most of them are tourists or seasonally employed in the catering industry, among the latter group many from the "new" German *Länder*.

The main supplying countries for the drug market of Tyrol are the

Netherlands, followed by Germany and Switzerland. To a large extent, Austrian dealers are doing smuggling trips themselves. In 2008, it has been established that drugs were also obtained from Vienna.

The North African/Moroccan dealers often get supplies from Italy, and transfer the profits electronically to Italy and Morocco.

Thefts of drugs from pharmacies and surgeries have receded.

Vorarlberg

Cannabis – Cannabis herbs of high quality are still very popular in the province of Vorarlberg. Most of the cannabis herbs are still smuggled from Switzerland to Vorarlberg. A part of the cannabis trade has been taken over by a group of (alleged) nationals from Gambia and Nigeria (most of who were staying in Austria without a valid residence title). This group obtained the cannabis herbs from a dealer in Vienna. The drugs were transported from Vienna to Vorarlberg by Austrian women recruited to do this job. On the average, the THC concentration of the cannabis varieties lies just below 10%.

Heroin, cocaine – In the spring and summer months of 2008, a strong increase of smuggle trips by heroin and cocaine users from Vorarlberg to Switzerland has been observed. In the area of St. Gallen and in the Swiss Rhine Valley (Rheintal) Sub-Saharan Africans supplied a big part of the market.

More and more often, the smugglers use the method of "body packing", transporting the drugs in small portions up to 10 grams in their rectums.

At the same time, many dealers obtained their cocaine from the Netherlands or from Switzerland and distributed it to small customers.

Ecstasy, amphetamines, etc. have become fairly insignificant. On the other hand, the circulation of liquid ecstasy in clubs has been observed.

Chronology of noteworthy seizures:

- *January 2008* – 20 kgs of cocaine were seized at Vienna international airport Schwechat. The cocaine, in liquid and powdered form, had been smuggled in from the Dominican Republic.
- *January 2008* – 12 kgs of cocaine were seized in Vienna. The cocaine had been transported from Bolivia or Columbia to Brasil, was then transported by Montenegrin seamen by ship, and finally brought to Vienna by a Serbian criminal group.
- *January 2008* – 8.5 kgs of heroin were seized in Wals near Salzburg. The smuggling, starting from Italy, was carried out by two Albanian, one Serbian and one Italian national.
- *January 2008* – 33 kgs of cannabis products were seized in possession of a Bosnian criminal group in the Tyrol.
- *February 2008* – 3,000 ecstasy pills were seized in Ried im Innkreis. A Hungarian national coming from the Netherlands was checked on the A8 motorway, the pills were found hidden in the engine compartment.
- *February 2008* – 1,300 ecstasy pills were seized in Linz. A Netherlands national was arrested when trying to sell the pills.
- *March 2008* – 8 kgs of heroin were seized in Vienna. The smuggling was carried out by a Nigerian and a Netherlands national. The smuggling route led via the Netherlands and Germany.
- *April 2008* – 5.6 kgs of heroin were seized in Vienna in the apartment of a Black African criminal group.
- *April 2008* – 3 kgs of amphetamine were seized in Vienna. The amphetamine, concealed in silicone cartridges, had been transported from Poland to Vienna by Polish nationals.
- *May 2008* – 13 kgs of heroin were seized in Villach. A Turkish national arriving from Turkey had smuggled the heroin in his passenger car on a car-sleeper train to Austria. The smuggling route went via Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia.
- *June 2008* – 11 kgs of heroin were seized during targeted checks in the Burgenland in the area of Nickelsdorf. The smuggling trip was carried out by a Kosovar, going by passenger car from the Kosovo to Austria via Serbia and Hungary.
- *June 2008* – 6 kgs of heroin were seized in Vienna. The drugs were hidden in a box of washing powder. They had been smuggled in from the Netherlands by a Nigerian national.
- *July 2008* – 15 kgs of cannabis were seized from an Austrian offender in a professional indoor cultivation in Vienna.
- *August 2008* – 3,000 ecstasy pills were seized in a parcel at Vienna international airport Schwechat. The pills had been posted in Spain and had been destined for a recipient in the Tyrol. Another 788 ecstasy pills were found and seized in the home of the recipient.
- *August 2008* – 10 kgs of heroin were seized in Vienna Schwechat. The drugs had been shipped by an Albanian and a Slovenian national. The route went from the Kosovo via Serbia and Hungary.

- *August 2008* – 33,600 pieces of ecstasy were seized in an apartment in Vienna. The offenders were two Serbian and one Croatian national.
- *August 2008* – 40 kgs of cannabis were seized in Upper Austria in an outdoor plantation operated by an Austrian criminal group.
- *August 2008* – 27 kgs of cannabis were seized in Upper Austria in possession of an Austrian criminal group. The drugs had been smuggled in from Spain.
- *September 2008* – 22 kgs of cannabis were seized in Carinthia in an outdoor plantation cultivated by an Austrian offender.
- *September 2008* – 22 kgs of cannabis were seized in Styria from an Austrian offender in a professional outdoor plantation.
- *September 2008* – 16 kgs of cannabis were seized in Lower Austria in an outdoor plantation of an Austrian criminal group.
- *October 2008* – 36 kgs of cannabis were seized in Styria in a professional indoor plantation operated by an Austrian criminal group.
- *November 2008* – 6.3 kgs of heroin were seized in Vienna. The drugs had been smuggled in the double bottom of a suitcase carried by a Hungarian national travelling by train.
- *November 2008* – 5 kgs of cocaine were seized at Vienna international airport Schwechat. The drugs had been smuggled by 3 Italian and 1 Hungarian national in their suitcases. The smugglers had travelled from Rome to London and Buenos Aires and back to London with Austria as final destination.
- *December 2008* – 1,000 pieces of XTC pills were seized in Vienna. Two Serbian nationals were arrested during the attempted sale of the pills in Vienna

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

Province	2007	2008	Tendency	
			↑↓	
Burgenland	1,021	891	- 130	- 12.73%
Carinthia	1,423	1,156	- 267	- 18.76%
Lower Austria	3,572	2,655	- 917	- 25.67%
Upper Austria	3,824	3,297	- 527	- 13.78%
Salzburg	1,127	1,034	- 93	- 8.25%
Styria	1,971	1,387	- 584	- 29.63%
Tyrol	2,486	2,029	- 457	- 18.38%
Vorarlberg	1,200	988	- 212	- 17.67%
Vienna	7,542	6,606	- 936	- 12.41%
Total	24,166	20,043	- 4,123	- 17.06%

Number of individuals charged under the Narcotics Act

Province	2007	2008	Tendency	
			↑↓	
Burgenland	938	814	- 124	- 13.22%
Carinthia	1,246	1,026	- 220	- 17.66%
Lower Austria	3,045	2,297	- 748	- 24.56%
Upper Austria	3,060	2,670	- 390	- 12.75%
Salzburg	960	928	- 32	- 3.33%
Styria	1,751	1,253	- 498	- 28.44%
Tyrol	2,144	1,708	- 436	- 20.34%
Vorarlberg	1,015	853	- 162	- 15.96%
Vienna	5,657	4,971	- 686	- 12.13%
Total	19,816	16,520	- 3,296	- 16.63%

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

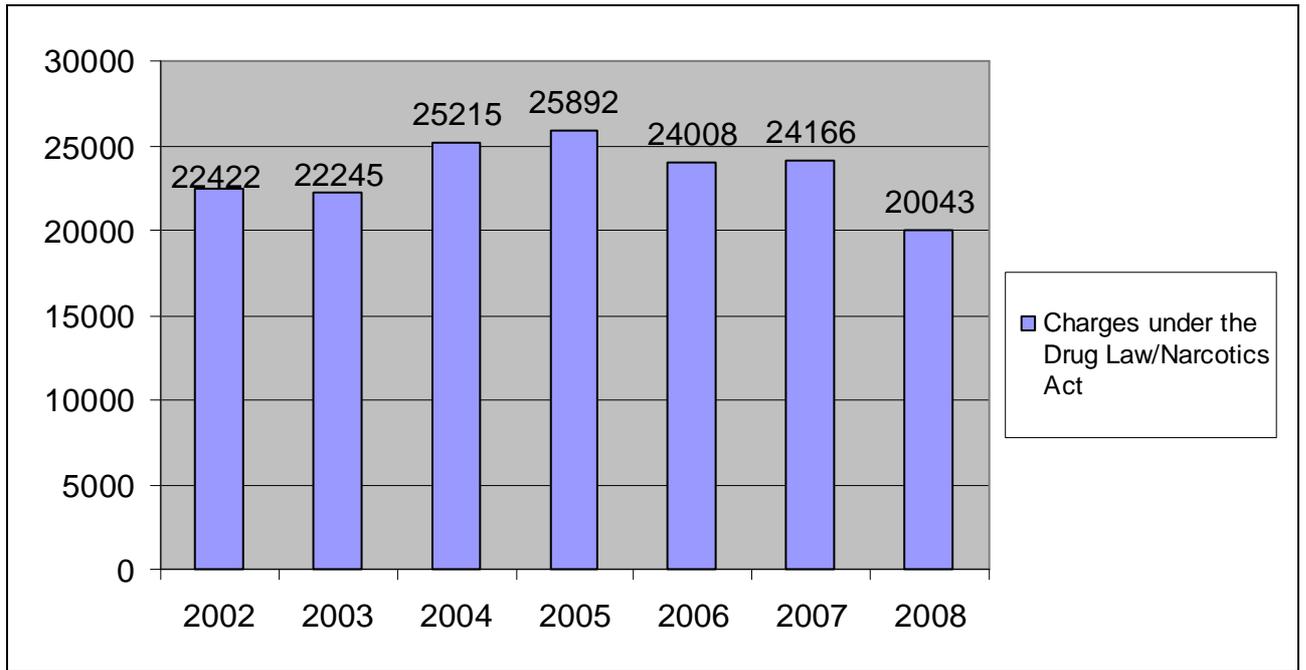
Total number of charges

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

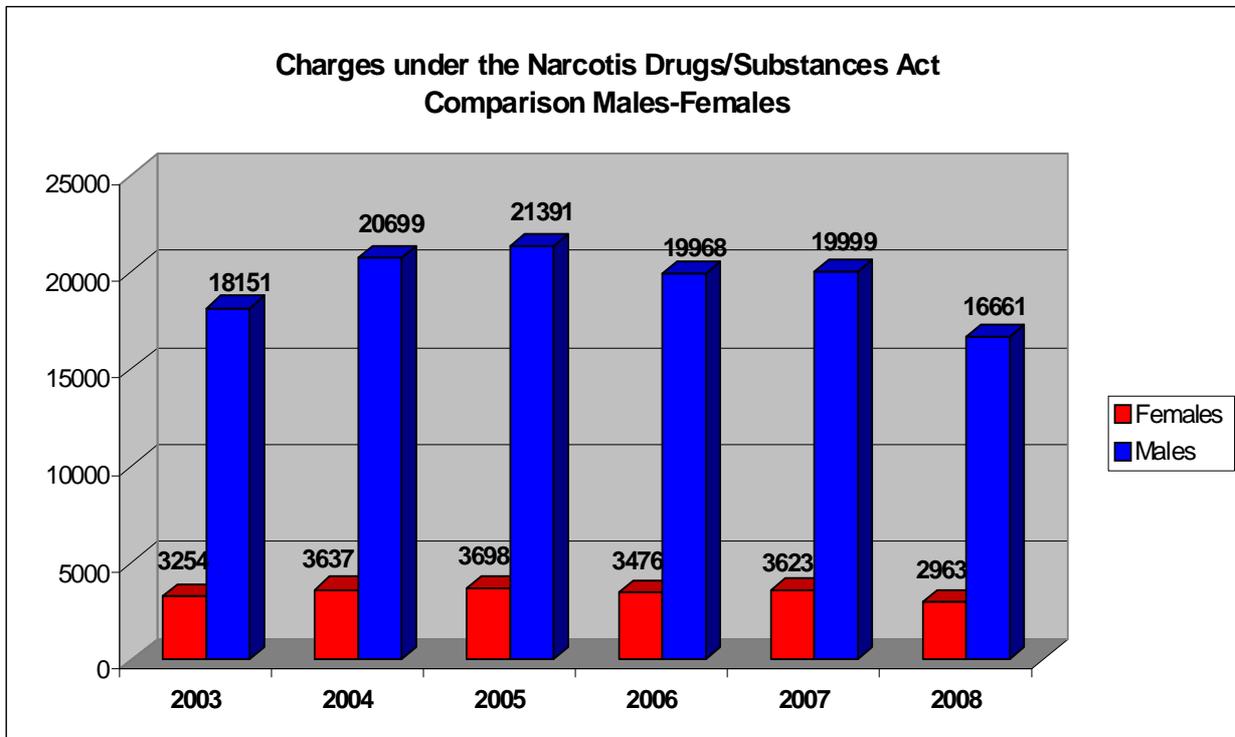
Province	TOTAL	§ 27 SMG*	§ 28 SMG*	§ 28a SMG*	§ 30 SMG*	§ 31 SMG*	§ 31a SMG*	§ 32 SMG*
Burgenland	891	691	23	157	16	1	3	0
Carinthia	1,156	1,074	44	35	3	0	0	0
Lower Austria	2,655	2,347	113	123	71	0	0	1
Upper Austria	3,297	2,936	114	195	49	0	3	0
Salzburg	1,034	911	37	67	18	0	0	1
Styria	1,387	1,228	38	106	14	1	0	0
Tyrol	2,029	1,824	38	120	47	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	988	810	29	137	12	0	0	0
Vienna	6,606	5,300	182	401	712	4	7	0
Total	20,043	17,121	618	1,341	942	6	13	2

*) SMG = Austrian Narcotics Act

Charges under the Drug Law/Narcotics Act



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



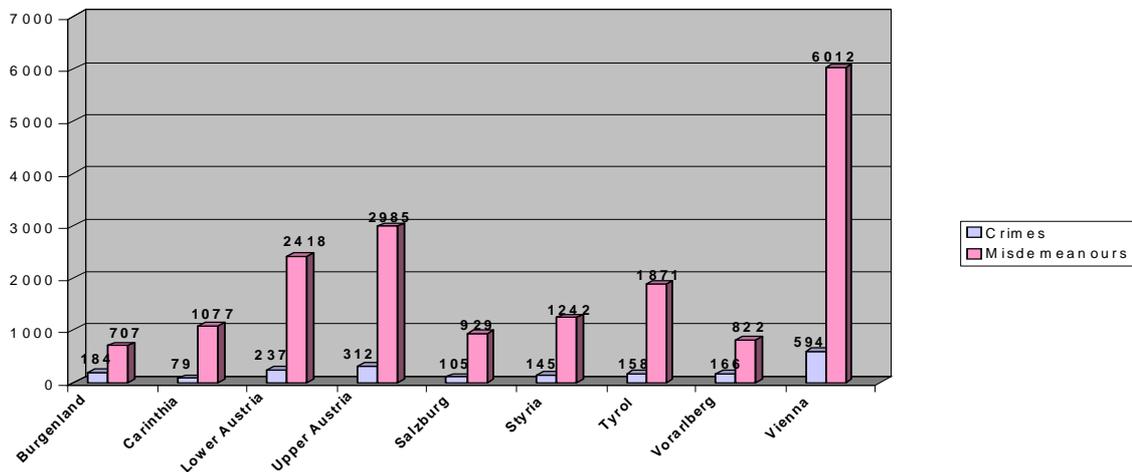
Provinces Compared

(All Drugs)

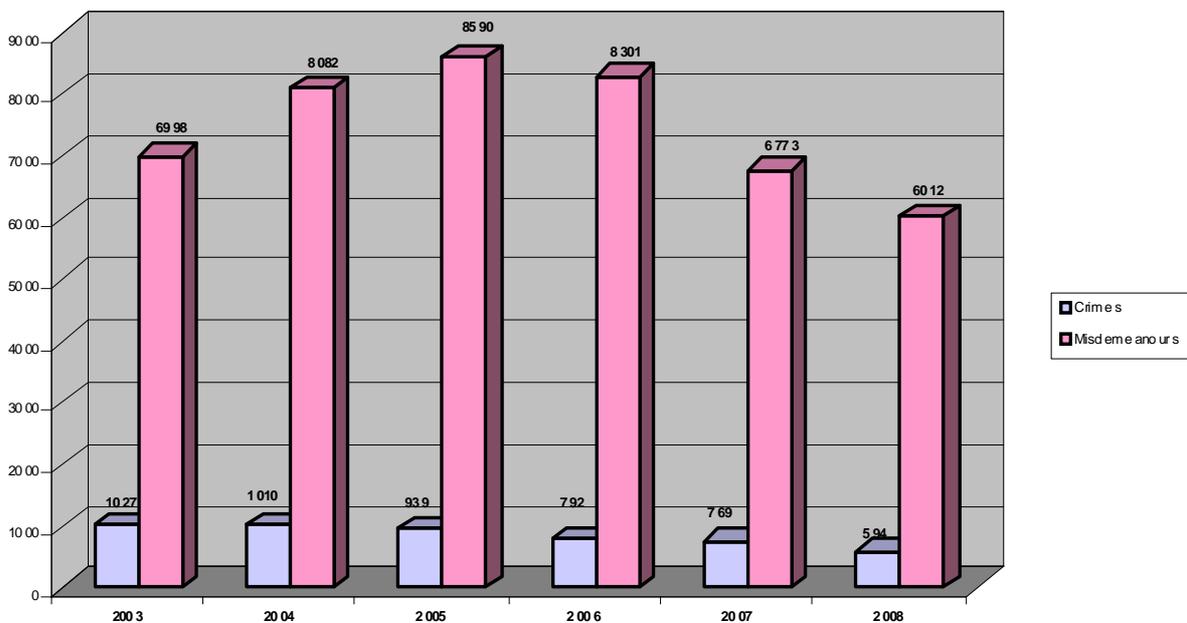
Province		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Tendency 2007 - 2008	
								↑	↓
Burgenland	Crimes	69	56	100	131	140	184	44	31.43 %
	Misdemeanours	916	914	827	908	881	707	- 174	- 19.75 %
	Total	985	970	927	1039	1021	891	- 130	- 12.73 %
Carinthia	Crimes	86	110	74	69	146	79	- 67	- 45.89 %
	Misdemeanours	1588	1366	1461	1125	1277	1077	- 200	- 15.66 %
	Total	1674	1476	1535	1194	1423	1156	- 267	- 18.76 %
Lower Austria	Crimes	408	374	370	329	347	237	- 110	- 31.70 %
	Misdemeanours	2644	3193	3308	2775	3225	2418	- 807	- 25.02 %
	Total	3052	3567	3678	3104	3572	2655	- 917	- 25.67 %
Upper Austria	Crimes	247	244	229	237	335	312	- 23	- 6.87 %
	Misdemeanours	2544	3296	3556	2993	3489	2985	- 504	- 14.45 %
	Total	2791	3540	3785	3230	3824	3297	- 527	- 13.78 %
Salzburg	Crimes	157	137	114	142	135	105	- 30	- 22.22 %
	Misdemeanours	718	955	984	862	992	929	- 63	- 6.35 %
	Total	875	1092	1098	1004	1127	1034	- 93	- 8.25 %
Styria	Crimes	200	196	136	159	191	145	- 46	- 24.08 %
	Misdemeanours	1376	1517	1391	1290	1780	1242	- 538	- 30.22 %
	Total	1576	1713	1527	1449	1971	1387	- 584	- 29.63 %
Tyrol	Crimes	131	164	204	230	210	158	- 52	- 24.76 %
	Misdemeanours	1985	2557	2600	2414	2276	1871	- 405	- 17.79 %
	Total	2116	2721	2804	2644	2486	2029	- 457	- 18.38 %
Vorarlberg	Crimes	181	152	171	288	200	166	- 34	- 17.00 %
	Misdemeanours	970	892	838	963	1000	822	- 178	- 17.80 %
	Total	1151	1044	1009	1251	1200	988	- 212	- 17.67 %
Vienna	Crimes	1027	1010	939	792	769	594	- 175	- 22.76 %
	Misdemeanours	6998	8082	8590	8301	6773	6012	- 761	- 11.24 %
	Total	8025	9092	9529	9093	7542	6606	- 936	- 12.41 %
Total	Crimes	2506	2443	2337	2377	2473	1980	- 493	- 19.94 %
	Misdemeanours	19739	22772	23555	21631	21693	18063	- 3.630	- 16.73 %
	Total	22245	25215	25892	24008	24166	20043	- 4.123	- 17.06 %

All charges for violation of §§ 28, 28a, 31 and 31a Narcotics Act are listed under "Crimes"

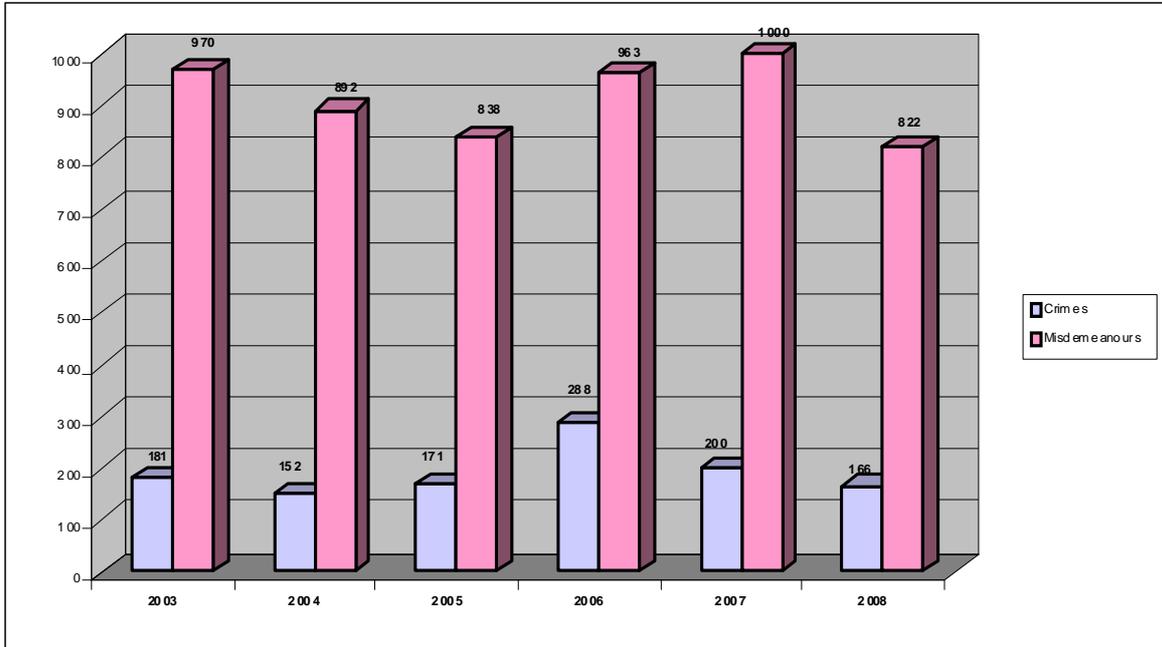
2008 Austria



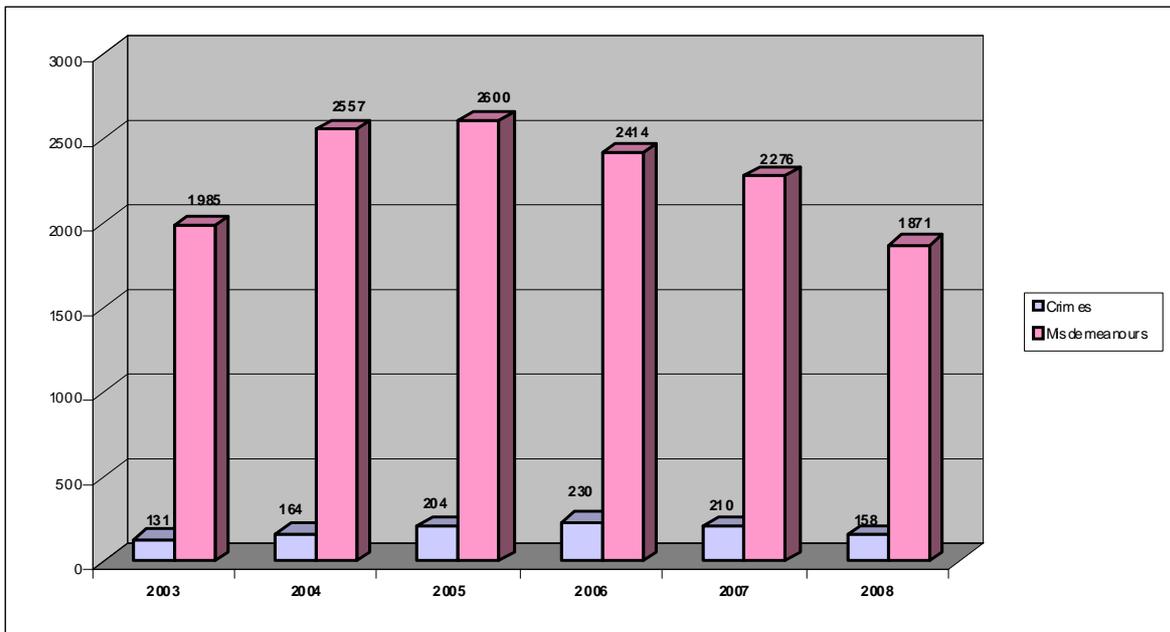
Vienna 2003 - 2008



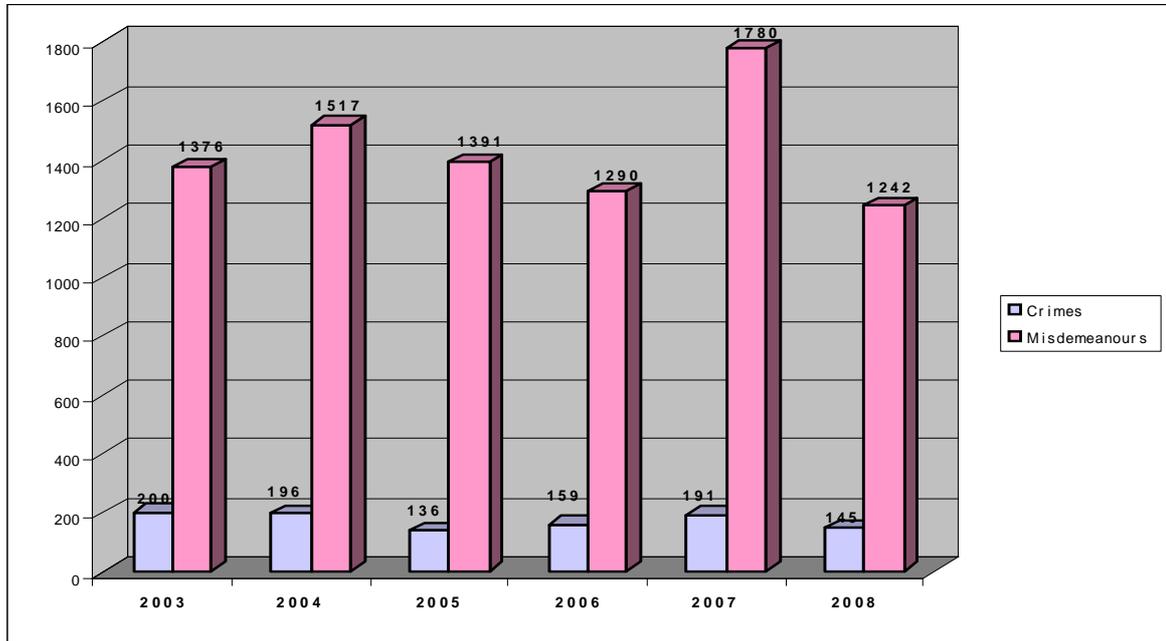
Vorarlberg 2003 - 2008



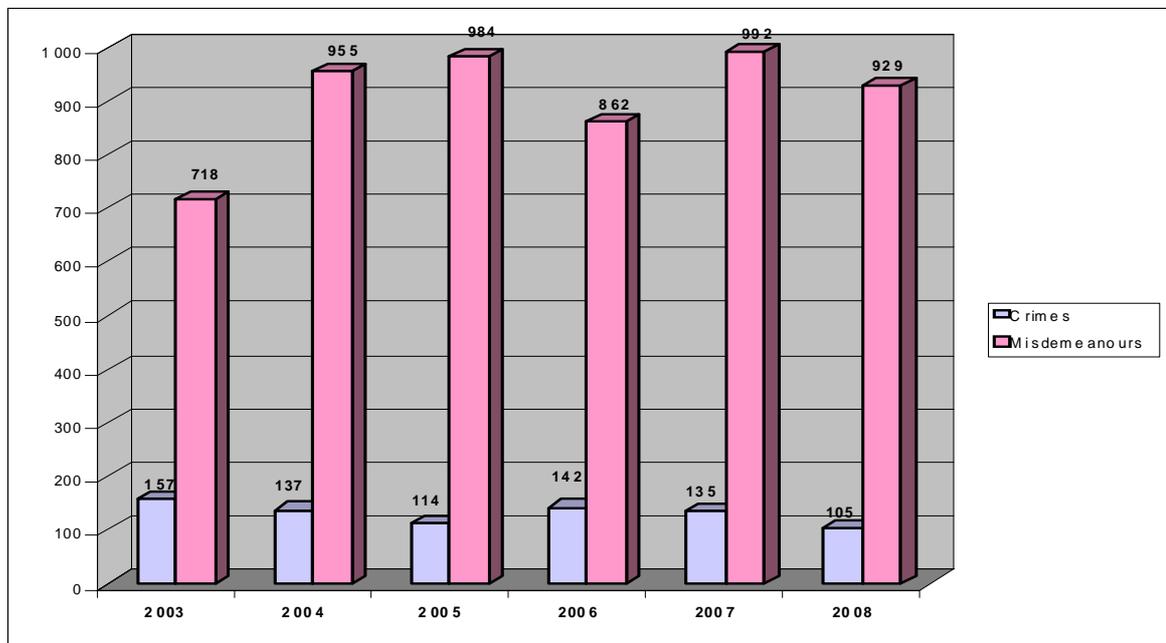
Tyrol 2003 - 2008



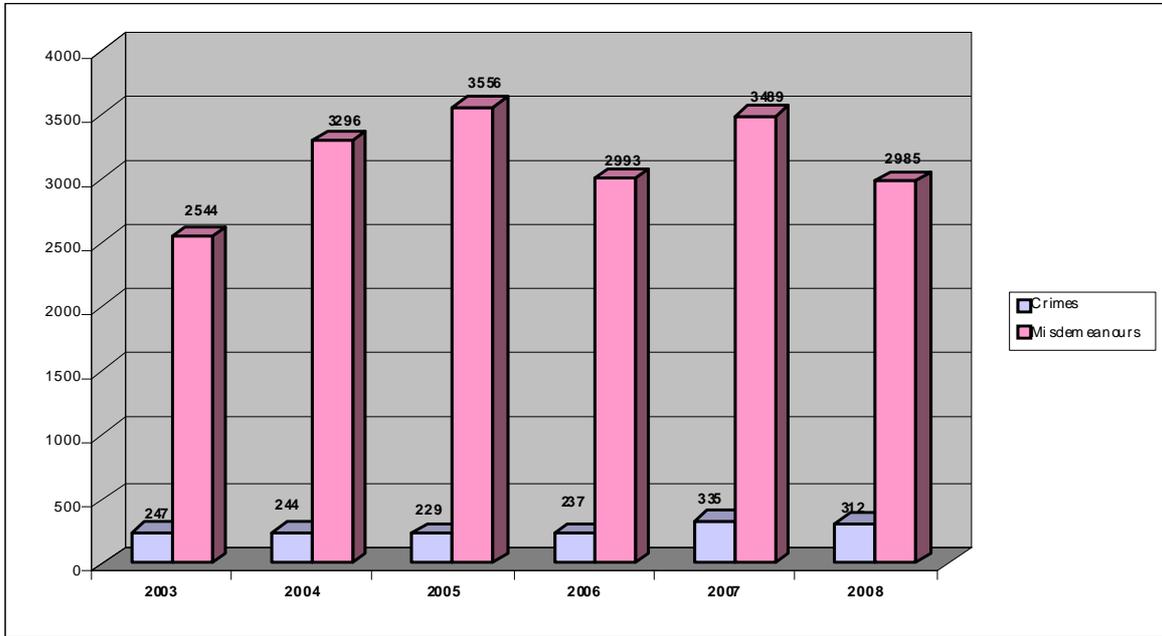
Styria 2003 - 2008



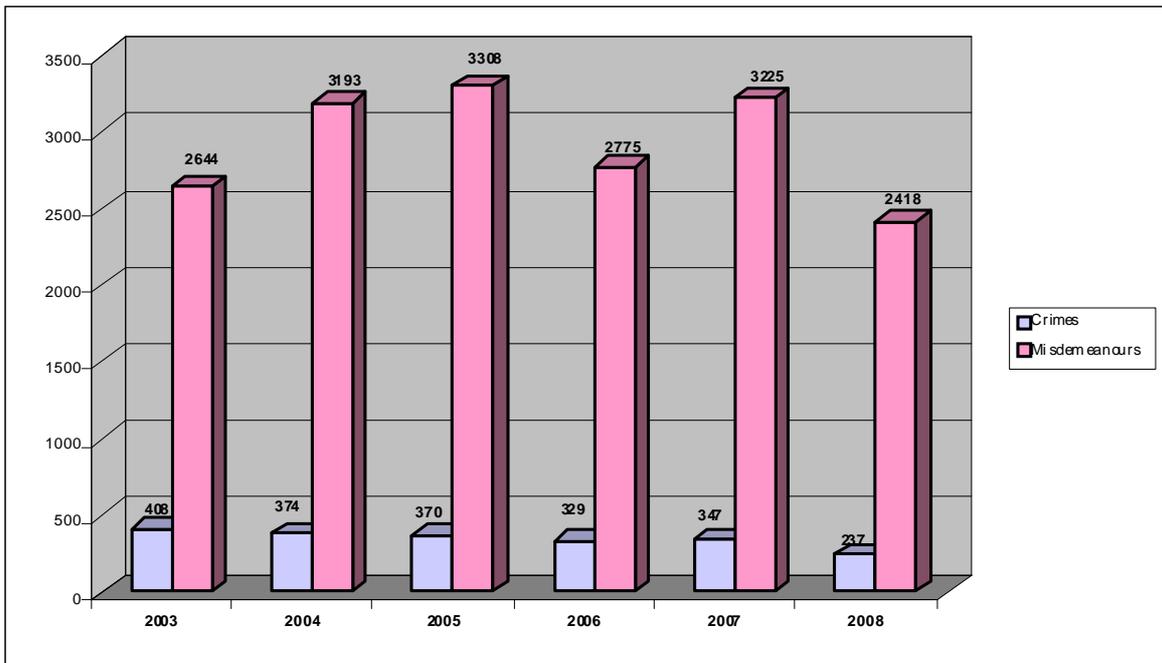
Salzburg 2003 - 2008



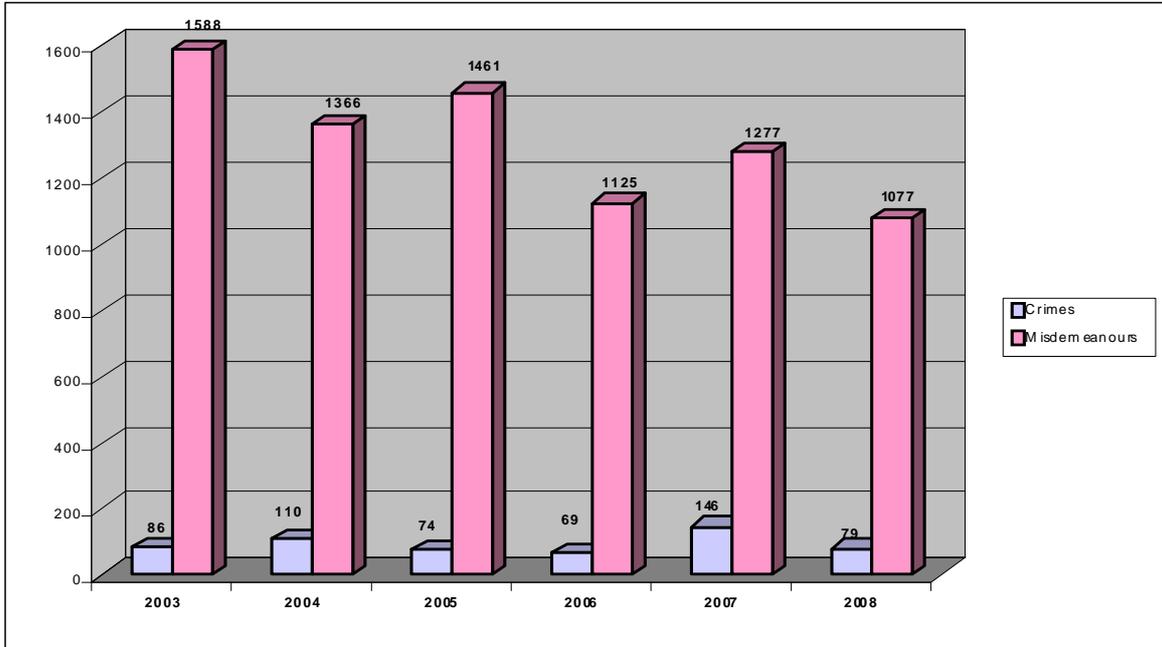
Upper Austria 2003 - 2008



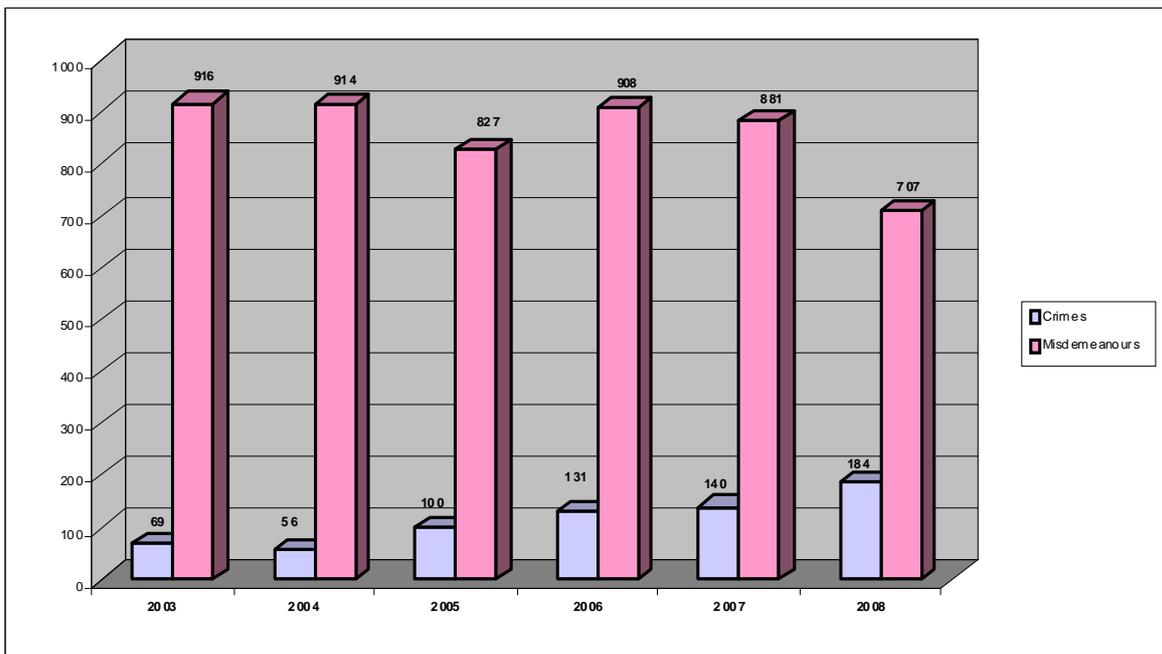
Lower Austria 2003 - 2008



Carinthia 2003 - 2008

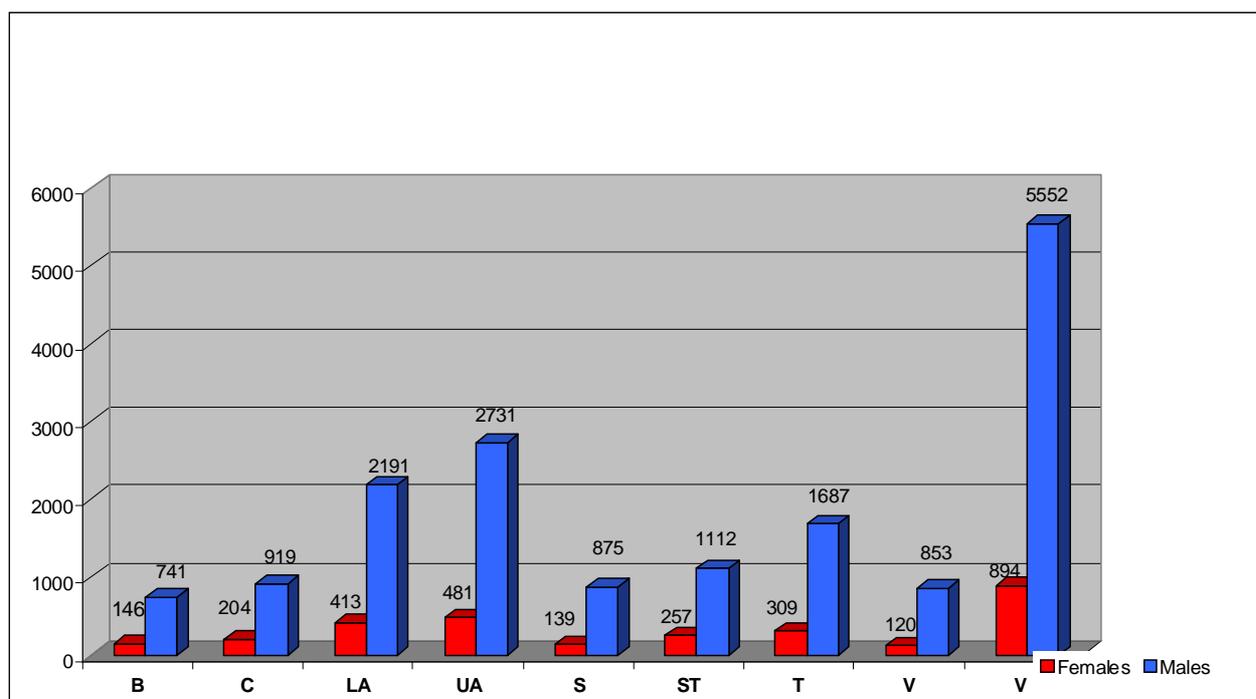


Burgenland 2003 - 2008



Total numbers of charges in terms of provinces Females/Males

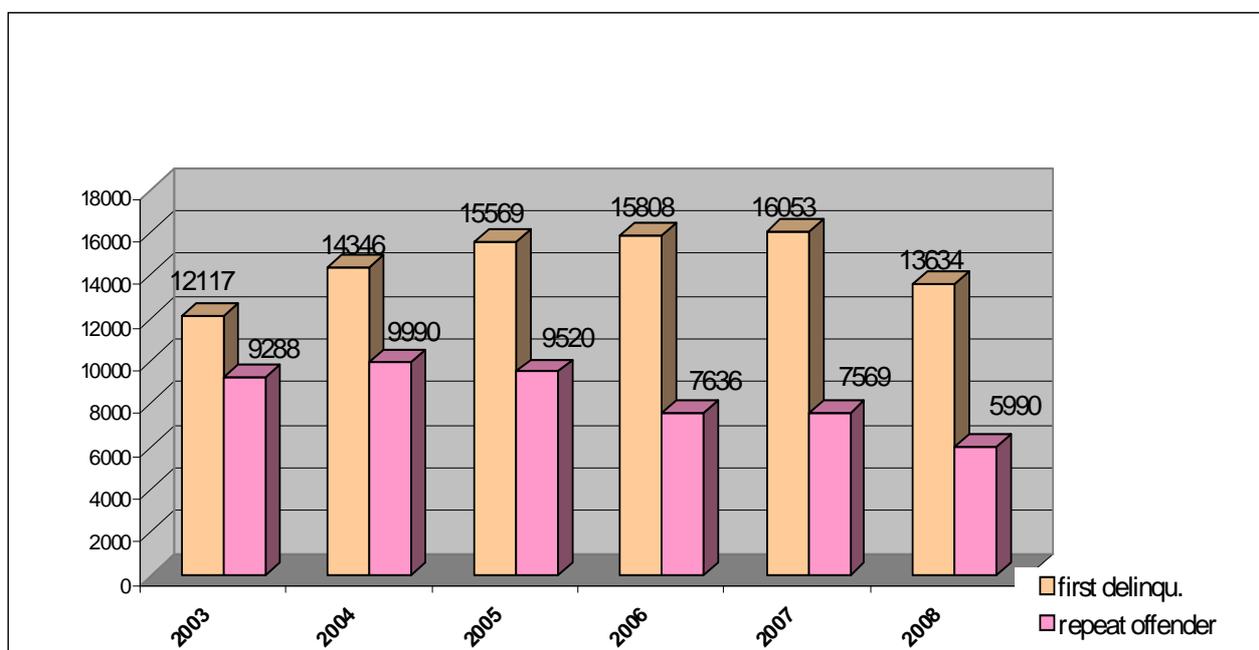
Province	Total 2007		Total 2008		Tendency ↑↓	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Burgenland	204	817	146	741	- 28.43%	- 9.30%
Carinthia	254	1,139	204	919	- 19.69%	- 19.32%
Lower Austria	599	2,920	413	2,191	- 31.05%	- 24.97%
Upper Austria	478	3,217	481	2,731	0.63%	- 15.11%
Salzburg	161	953	139	875	- 13.66%	- 8.18%
Styria	378	1,569	257	1,112	- 32.01%	- 29.13%
Tyrol	331	2,118	309	1,687	- 6.65%	- 20.35%
Vorarlberg	198	988	120	853	- 39.39%	- 13.66%
Vienna	1,020	6,278	894	5,552	- 12.35%	- 11.56%
Total	3,623	19,999	2,963	16,661	- 18.22%	- 16.69%



Total number of charges in terms of provinces

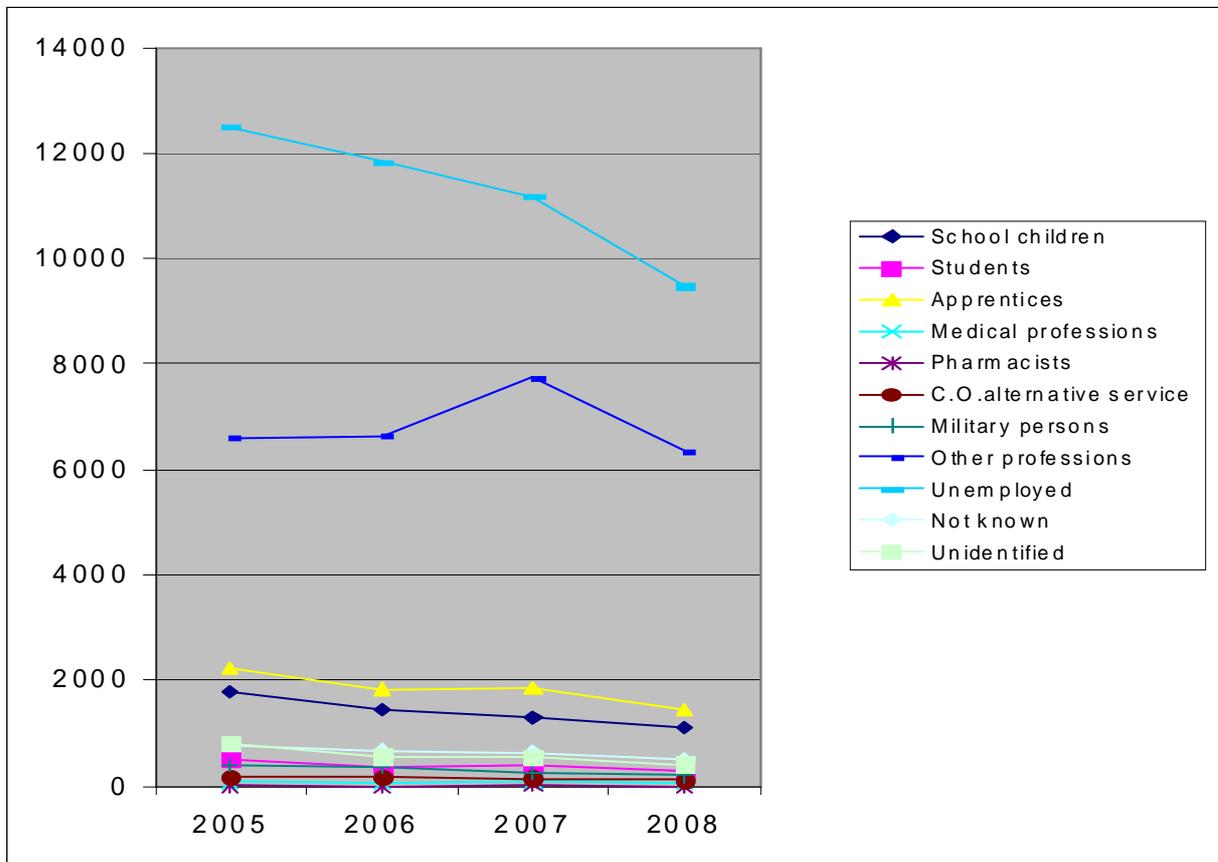
First delinquents - repeat offenders - unidentified suspects

Province	Total 2007			Total 2008			Tendency ↑↓		
	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	unidentified
Burgenland	533	488	0	444	443	4	- 16.70%	- 9.22%	-
Carinthia	916	477	30	740	383	33	- 19.21%	- 19.71%	10.00%
Lower Austria	2,161	1,358	53	1,570	1,034	51	- 27.35%	- 23.86%	- 3.77%
Upper Austria	2,404	1,291	129	2,245	967	85	- 6.61%	- 25.10%	- 34.11%
Salzburg	683	431	13	542	472	20	- 20.64%	9.51%	53.85%
Styria	1,054	893	24	827	542	18	- 21.54%	- 39.31%	- 25.00%
Tyrol	1,504	945	37	1,257	739	33	- 16.42%	- 21.80%	- 10.81%
Vorarlberg	835	351	14	657	316	15	- 21.32%	- 9.97%	7.14%
Vienna	5,963	1,335	244	5,352	1,094	160	- 10.25%	- 18.05%	- 34.43%
Total	16,053	7,569	544	13,634	5,990	419	- 15.07%	- 20.86%	- 22.98%



Delinquency in terms of occupations

	2005		2006		2007		2008	
School children	1,789	6.9 %	1,456	6.1 %	1,293	5.4 %	1,120	5.6 %
Students	499	1.9 %	367	1.5 %	381	1.6 %	293	1.5 %
Apprentices	2,241	8.7 %	1,843	7.7 %	1,866	7.7 %	1,459	7.3 %
Medical professions	88	0.3 %	75	0.3 %	85	0.4 %	74	0.4 %
Pharmacists	14	0.1 %	7	0.1 %	20	0.1 %	7	0.0 %
C.O. alternative service	183	0.7 %	185	0.8 %	155	0.6 %	122	0.6 %
Military persons	399	1.6 %	359	1.5 %	268	1.1 %	196	1.0 %
Other professions	6,604	25.5 %	6,638	27.6 %	7,739	32.0 %	6,361	31.7 %
unemployed	12,488	48.2 %	11,837	49.3 %	11,177	46.2 %	9,483	47.3 %
not known	784	3.0 %	677	2.8 %	638	2.6 %	509	2.5 %
Unidentified suspects	803	3.1 %	564	2.3 %	544	2.3 %	419	2.1 %
Total	25,892	100 %	24,008	100 %	24,166	100 %	20,043	100 %



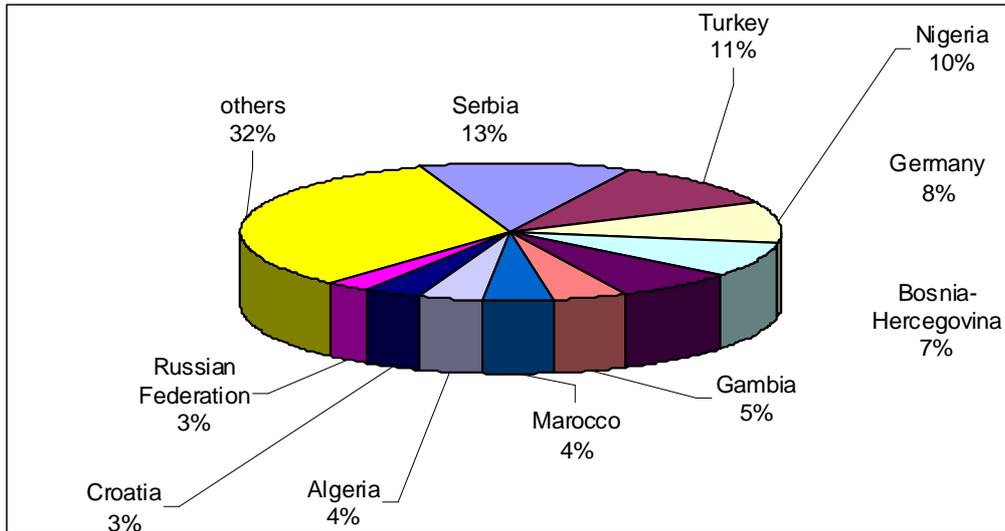
NON-AUSTRINIANS – Summary

Ranking of the number of charges – from 1 to 30

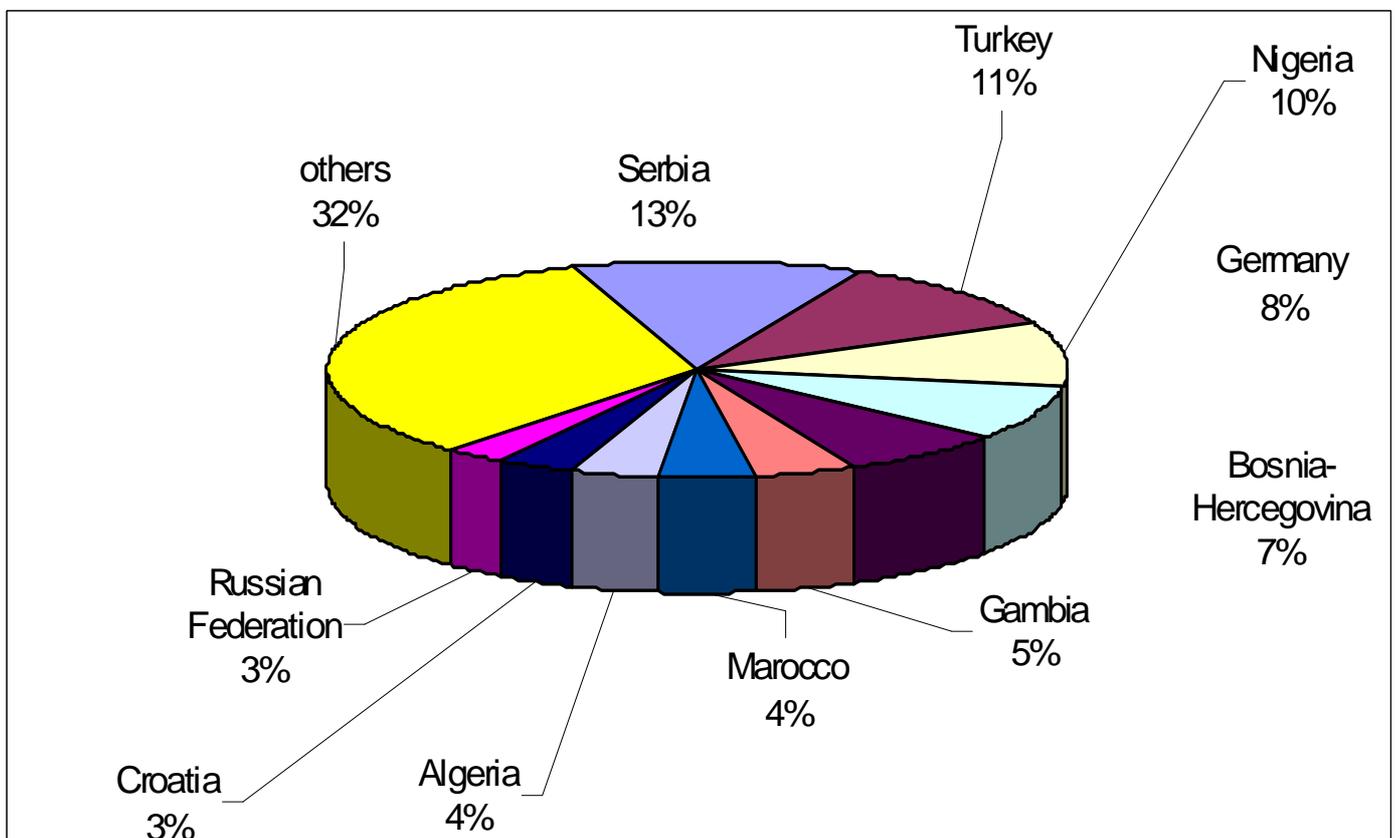
	Nations		Crimes	Misdemeanours	Total
1	Serbia	(SRB)	118	460	578
2	Turkey	(TUR)	49	448	497
3	Nigeria	(NGA)	132	315	447
4	Germany	(DEU)	37	331	368
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	(BIH)	35	295	330
6	Gambia	(GMB)	45	161	206
7	Marocco	(MAR)	21	171	192
8	Algeria	(DZA)	38	134	172
9	Croatia	(HRV)	26	132	158
10	Russian Federation	(RUS)	4	123	127
11	Romania	(ROU)	9	87	96
12	Georgia	(GEO)	0	90	90
13	Macedonia	(MKD)	29	57	86
14	Poland	(POL)	19	63	82
15	Hungary	(HUN)	21	52	73
16	Italy	(ITA)	8	55	63
17	Slovakia	(SVK)	8	52	60
18	Stateless	(O)	5	47	52
19	Slovenia	(SVN)	10	38	48
20	Iran	(IRN)	3	38	41
21	Switzerland	(CHE)	3	38	41
22	Liberia	(LBR)	11	29	40
23	Guinea	(GIN)	15	24	39
24	Czech Republic	(CZE)	0	35	35
25	Netherlands	(NLD)	13	16	29
26	Egypt	(EGY)	10	18	28
27	Guinea-Bissau	(GNB)	12	13	25
28	Sierra Leone	(SLE)	7	17	24
29	Afghanistan	(AFG)	1	22	23
30	Tunisia	(TUN)	6	16	22

Arrests in the course of drug-related investigations 2008

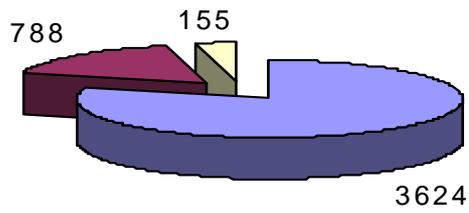
Arrests total: these include	Austrians	non-Austrians
2,490	1,124	1,366



Non-Austrians charged in 2008

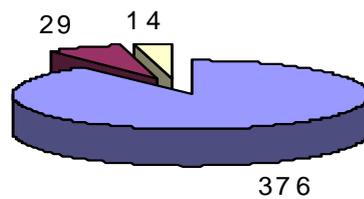


2008
Non-Austria charged under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



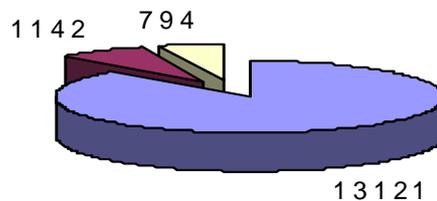
- § 27 Narcotics Act
- §§ 28 and 28a Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences - §§ 30-32 Narcotics Act

2008
Unidentified suspects charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



- § 27 Narcotics Act
- §§ 28 and 28a Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences §§ 30-32 Narcotics Act

2008
Austrians charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



- § 27 Narcotics Act
- §§ 28 and 28a Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences §§ 30-32 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	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	701	591	17	93	324	374
CARINTHIA	959	914	30	15	617	323
LOWER AUSTRIA	1,726	1,637	55	34	924	787
UPPER AUSTRIA	1,926	1,808	42	76	1,202	681
SALZBURG	676	614	26	36	303	363
STYRIA	1,083	1,010	24	49	607	468
TYROL	933	875	13	45	485	437
VORARLBERG	705	593	24	88	439	257
VIENNA	2,111	1,972	45	94	1,476	559
<u>TOTAL</u>	10,820	10,014	276	530	6,377	4,249

DRUG: CANNABIS RESIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	91	68	2	21	55	36
CARINTHIA	254	239	11	4	186	66
LOWER AUSTRIA	326	284	17	25	196	126
UPPER AUSTRIA	659	597	23	39	456	195
SALZBURG	275	234	12	29	161	112
STYRIA	203	189	5	9	111	92
TYROL	935	867	20	48	610	311
VORARLBERG	244	198	5	41	148	94
VIENNA	833	821	14	48	738	119
<u>TOTAL</u>	3,870	3,497	109	264	2,661	1,151

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	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	3	2	1	0	3	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	1	0	0	1	1	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	5	4	0	1	3	1
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	2	0	0	2	1	1
TYROL	5	4	0	1	4	1
VORARLBERG	6	5	1	0	3	3
VIENNA	1	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	23	16	2	5	16	6

DRUG: CANNABIS PLANTS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	27	11	3	13	18	9
CARINTHIA	17	17	0	0	6	2
LOWER AUSTRIA	56	40	13	3	32	16
UPPER AUSTRIA	72	66	5	1	35	24
SALZBURG	25	20	5	0	15	4
STYRIA	35	28	5	2	13	14
TYROL	39	35	3	1	17	14
VORARLBERG	21	10	5	6	17	3
VIENNA	58	48	5	5	34	19
TOTAL	350	275	44	31	187	105

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

DRUG: MAGIC MUSHROOMS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	18	16	0	2	13	5
CARINTHIA	14	13	1	0	10	4
LOWER AUSTRIA	25	25	0	0	9	16
UPPER AUSTRIA	29	26	1	2	16	13
SALZBURG	10	7	0	3	4	6
STYRIA	10	10	0	0	2	8
TYROL	14	12	1	1	7	7
VORARLBERG	14	12	0	2	5	9
VIENNA	8	7	0	1	3	5
TOTAL	142	128	3	11	69	73

DRUG: HEROIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	89	39	4	46	71	18
CARINTHIA	56	34	12	10	36	17
LOWER AUSTRIA	397	345	21	31	308	85
UPPER AUSTRIA	465	375	37	53	382	78
SALZBURG	28	17	2	9	18	10
STYRIA	103	82	2	19	67	36
TYROL	58	48	2	8	53	5
VORARLBERG	234	171	7	56	187	46
VIENNA	1,316	1,042	112	162	1,136	155
TOTAL	2,746	2,153	199	394	2,258	450

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

DRUG: RAW OPIUM

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	1	0	0	1	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	2	2	0	0	1	1
UPPER AUSTRIA	10	9	1	0	9	1
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	4	3	0	1	3	1
TOTAL	18	16	1	1	14	4

DRUG: MORPHINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	2	2	0	0	1	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	28	28	0	0	23	3
UPPER AUSTRIA	30	30	0	0	26	3
SALZBURG	11	11	0	0	9	1
STYRIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
TYROL	12	11	0	1	11	1
VORARLBERG	3	3	0	0	2	1
VIENNA	8	8	0	0	6	2
TOTAL	95	94	0	1	78	13

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	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	2	2	0	0	1	1
UPPER AUSTRIA	3	3	0	0	3	0
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	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	6	6	0	0	4	2

DRUG: COCAINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	151	84	7	60	113	37
CARINTHIA	193	145	21	27	139	52
LOWER AUSTRIA	399	306	25	68	270	127
UPPER AUSTRIA	572	450	31	91	399	165
SALZBURG	89	58	5	26	48	39
STYRIA	128	88	7	33	73	54
TYROL	313	243	13	57	237	74
VORARLBERG	164	113	4	47	108	54
VIENNA	1,539	1,264	85	190	1,220	290
TOTAL	3,548	2,751	198	599	2,607	892

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	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	3	0	0	0	3

DRUG: LSD-TRIPS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	13	7	1	5	8	5
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	24	22	0	2	14	10
UPPER AUSTRIA	26	20	2	4	17	9
SALZBURG	3	1	0	2	2	1
STYRIA	8	8	0	0	4	4
TYROL	12	7	3	2	6	6
VORARLBERG	6	4	1	1	4	2
VIENNA	8	4	0	4	5	3
TOTAL	101	74	7	20	60	41

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	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	68	36	4	28	37	31
CARINTHIA	87	83	2	2	63	23
LOWER AUSTRIA	313	280	25	8	169	141
UPPER AUSTRIA	291	231	26	34	200	88
SALZBURG	74	62	2	10	41	33
STYRIA	96	76	3	17	36	60
TYROL	82	62	4	16	45	37
VORARLBERG	37	24	2	11	24	12
VIENNA	79	58	2	19	46	31
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,127	912	70	145	661	456

DRUG: AMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	80	41	3	36	52	28
CARINTHIA	34	31	1	2	19	15
LOWER AUSTRIA	298	267	23	8	187	109
UPPER AUSTRIA	434	348	38	48	289	137
SALZBURG	96	83	6	7	49	47
STYRIA	118	97	2	19	50	68
TYROL	47	37	2	8	26	21
VORARLBERG	51	37	4	10	31	20
VIENNA	138	109	2	27	97	36
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,296	1,050	81	165	800	481

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

DRUG: METHAMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	7	4	0	3	6	1
CARINTHIA	2	1	1	0	2	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	35	31	1	3	24	10
UPPER AUSTRIA	18	18	0	0	9	8
SALZBURG	7	5	0	2	5	2
STYRIA	8	7	0	1	3	5
TYROL	6	5	0	1	4	2
VORARLBERG	6	5	0	1	4	2
VIENNA	20	15	1	4	15	4
<u>TOTAL</u>	109	91	3	15	72	34

OTHER DRUGS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	11	11	0	0	10	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	28	27	1	0	18	10
UPPER AUSTRIA	37	32	2	3	31	6
SALZBURG	3	3	0	0	2	1
STYRIA	10	10	0	0	5	4
TYROL	10	9	0	1	8	2
VORARLBERG	3	2	1	0	3	0
VIENNA	19	18	1	0	12	6
<u>TOTAL</u>	121	112	5	4	89	30

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	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	60	31	2	27	57	3
CARINTHIA	64	60	3	1	51	13
LOWER AUSTRIA	239	234	2	3	194	37
UPPER AUSTRIA	441	397	17	27	390	50
SALZBURG	102	92	1	9	82	20
STYRIA	279	236	14	29	220	59
TYROL	110	103	1	6	93	16
VORARLBERG	33	31	0	2	28	5
VIENNA	966	948	6	12	928	27
<u>TOTAL</u>	2,294	2,132	46	116	2,043	230

DRUG: SUBSTANCE I

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a 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	0	1	0	1	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	1	0	1	0	1	0

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	§ 31a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	3	0	0	3	2	1
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	3	3	0	0	3	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	1	1	0	0	1	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	1	0	1	0	1	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	3	3	0	0	2	1
VIENNA	1	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	12	8	1	3	9	3

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

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	13	12	1	0	10	3
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	55	55	0	0	41	12
UPPER AUSTRIA	54	50	0	4	50	4
SALZBURG	6	6	0	0	6	0
STYRIA	16	16	0	0	11	5
TYROL	31	31	0	0	26	4
VORARLBERG	7	7	0	0	7	0
VIENNA	625	611	4	10	595	18
TOTAL	808	789	5	14	746	47

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	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	8	7	1	0	7	1
CARINTHIA	2	2	0	0	1	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	36	36	0	0	26	9
UPPER AUSTRIA	11	11	0	0	10	1
SALZBURG	17	17	0	0	10	7
STYRIA	18	18	0	0	8	10
TYROL	36	36	0	0	31	4
VORARLBERG	7	7	0	0	7	0
VIENNA	242	240	0	2	227	9
<u>TOTAL</u>	377	374	1	2	327	42

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	1	1	1	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	2	2	2	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	0	0	0	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	3	3	3	0

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

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	5	5	5	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	4	4	4	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	0	0	0	0
<u>TOTAL</u>	9	9	9	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 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	886,895.70 g	4003	529,925.64 g	3410
Cannabis resin	164,469.11 g	1519	165,684.96 g	1410
Cannabis concentrate	845.47 g	10	74.60 g	8
Cannabis plants	223,827.18 g	200	178,128.22 g	230
Heroin	117,042.11 g	765	103,975.02 g	673
Opium, raw	7.33 g	5	98.60 g	2
Morphine and derivates	479.91 g	24	405.24 g	22
Poppy straw	1,430.60 g	4	8,762.92 g	4
Cocaine	78,074.88 g	1087	78,383.27 g	936
Crack	1.00 g	1	0	0
LSD-Trips	1,058 Pieces	39	225.5 Pieces	20
Ecstasy	66,167.5 Pieces	250	45,334.5 Pieces	181
Amphetamine	17,543.34 g	319	12,926.65 g	262
Metamphetamine	1,918.69 g	61	120.13 g	37
Others	3,572.50 g	92	2,319.60 g	26
Addictive pharmaceuticals	10,375.5 Pieces	1234	7,180 Pieces	1015
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	568.86 g	32
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	31.90 g	2	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	173.10 g	8	0.03 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	18,046.5 Pieces	684	17,589 Pieces	566
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	8,242 Pieces	335	7,085.5 Pieces	277
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	170.00 g	1	1,900.00 g	3
Category III	0	0	20,260.00 g	9

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

B u r g e n l a n d

Substance	Quantity 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	23,248.75 g	183	27,975.66 g	153
Cannabis resin	1,599.44 g	35	470.48 g	29
Cannabis concentrate	220.00 g	1	0	0
Cannabis plants	12,230.60 g	11	13,227.70 g	9
Heroin	1,240.29 g	9	11,088.82 g	10
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	362.78 g	17	308.35 g	20
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	156 Pieces	11	6 Pieces	2
Ecstasy	1,136 Pieces	19	1,100 Pieces	10
Amphetamine	274.02 g	23	188.34 g	10
Metamphetamine	50.85 g	10	3.00 g	1
Others	22.00 g	2	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	74 Pieces	7	563 Pieces	11
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	306.85 g	3
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.	61 Pieces	2	818 Pieces	3
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	14 Pieces	1	116.5 Pieces	6
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 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	56,332.91 g	199	58,434.61 g	168
Cannabis resin	139.01 g	31	1,018.79 g	21
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	4,107.24 g	16	2,181.29 g	10
Heroin	239.42 g	12	13,418.07 g	14
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Poppy straw	253.00 g	1	0	0
Cocaine	960.81 g	30	850.85 g	37
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	3,467 Pieces	15	196 Pieces	5
Amphetamine	217.54 g	10	19.70 g	7
Metamphetamine	2.10 g	1	4.27 g	1
Others	18.33 g	3	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	283 Pieces	4	9 Pieces	7
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	12.00 g	2
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.	5 Pieces	1	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	41 Pieces	2	130 Pieces	2
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 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	49,774.90 g	507	88,257.97 g	338
Cannabis resin	38,547.17 g	99	57,682.56 g	77
Cannabis concentrate	603.87 g	3	0	0
Cannabis plants	121,689.49 g	24	33,791.43 g	39
Heroin	4,083.93 g	48	12,237.55 g	33
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	226.20 g	4	5.24 g	6
Poppy straw	1,173.00 g	2	444.92 g	2
Cocaine	20,342.05 g	68	32,850.80 g	48
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	419 Pieces	6	4.5 Pieces	3
Ecstasy	1,552 Pieces	31	4,357.5 Pieces	20
Amphetamine	3,137.79 g	53	561.16 g	35
Metamphetamine	46.08 g	20	51.92 g	15
Others	1,081.43 g	24	1,927.58 g	8
Addictive pharmaceuticals	679.5 Pieces	67	471.5 Pieces	37
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	6.71 g	4
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	46.20 g	1	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	371.5 Pieces	20	390 Pieces	11
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	193.5 Pieces	13	442 Pieces	10
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	170.00 g	1	400.00 g	1
Category III	0	0	16,500.00 g	5

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Upper Austria

Substance	Quantity 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	121,542.24 g	569	104,791.50 g	591
Cannabis resin	18,559.79 g	228	51,713.97 g	164
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	4.50 g	1
Cannabis plants	12,041.30 g	48	36,265.50 g	42
Heroin	10,701.41 g	85	1,721.63 g	61
Opium, raw	0	0	81.00 g	1
Morphine and derivates	13.55 g	7	231.30 g	7
Poppy straw	4.60 g	1	8,318.00 g	2
Cocaine	15,857.50 g	88	9,391.43 g	92
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	351 Pieces	6	12 Pieces	6
Ecstasy	13,204 Pieces	56	5,840 Pieces	65
Amphetamine	2,122.24 g	78	3,594.90 g	95
Metamphetamine	17.50 g	10	12.00 g	5
Others	213.04 g	23	320.50 g	8
Addictive pharmaceuticals	607 Pieces	67	701 Pieces	82
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	36.90 g	8
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	31.90 g	2	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	122.5 Pieces	12	1,148 Pieces	12
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	12 Pieces	3	98 Pieces	3
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 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	6,826.87 g	190	36,458.51 g	197
Cannabis resin	691.50 g	84	12,551.84 g	100
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	929.20 g	9	4,220.80 g	18
Heroin	10,257.30 g	15	9,947.16 g	6
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	1.00 g	1	1.30 g	3
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	594.30 g	30	1,326.68 g	22
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	42 Pieces	1
Ecstasy	5,425.5 Pieces	27	95.5 Pieces	17
Amphetamine	1,259.90 g	23	890.00 g	22
Metamphetamine	0.10 g	1	2.00 g	1
Others	42.80 g	5	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	864 Pieces	56	375 Pieces	43
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	18.80 g	2
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	6.00 g	1	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	145 Pieces	3	145 Pieces	5
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	121 Pieces	3	127 Pieces	5
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	1,500.00 g	2
Category III	0	0	3,760.00 g	4

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Styria

Substance	Quantity 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	59,588.65 g	375	111,730.41 g	254
Cannabis resin	5,191.60 g	37	3,035.97 g	19
Cannabis concentrate	0.10 g	1	33.60 g	1
Cannabis plants	13,474.41 g	25	19,340.75 g	26
Heroin	9,241.26 g	6	306.20 g	7
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	1.25 g	2	151.40 g	1
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	224.20 g	20	123.35 g	15
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	1 Pieces	1	2 Pieces	1
Ecstasy	2,916.5 Pieces	18	106 Pieces	9
Amphetamine	1,436.18 g	22	572.40 g	10
Metamphetamine	1.00 g	1	2.50 g	2
Others	561.00 g	6	8.00 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	2,162.5 Pieces	49	698 Pieces	55
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	45.00 g	1
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.	188 Pieces	9	37 Pieces	3
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	259 Pieces	12	136.5 Pieces	6
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 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	15,383.86 g	278	28,481.86 g	250
Cannabis resin	17,245.64 g	355	22,256.35 g	337
Cannabis concentrate	1.00 g	1	30.70 g	3
Cannabis plants	4,367.24 g	28	7,390.10 g	24
Heroin	4,611.29 g	16	39.35 g	15
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	6.70 g	3	0.20 g	1
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	2,792.37 g	75	2,548.13 g	57
Crack	1.00 g	1	0	0
LSD-Trips	36 Pieces	4	90 Pieces	3
Ecstasy	4,240.5 Pieces	19	256 Pieces	20
Amphetamine	1,658.26 g	16	180.07 g	14
Metamphetamine	10.00 g	1	24.50 g	2
Others	500.20 g	7	2.70 g	2
Addictive pharmaceuticals	408.5 Pieces	33	348.5 Pieces	46
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	14.64 g	3
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.	68 Pieces	8	206 Pieces	18
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	138.5 Pieces	8	468.5 Pieces	21
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 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	49,663.22 g	195	9,184.93 g	178
Cannabis resin	1,958.35 g	70	779.70 g	42
Cannabis concentrate	3.00 g	3	5.80 g	3
Cannabis plants	1,781.50 g	7	4,044.00 g	15
Heroin	149.30 g	34	199.61 g	48
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0.10 g	1	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	1,291.35 g	44	264.71 g	41
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	1,100.5 Pieces	7	46 Pieces	7
Amphetamine	305.15 g	12	17.90 g	11
Metamphetamine	6.20 g	2	1.30 g	3
Others	2.00 g	2	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	172 Pieces	22	98 Pieces	14
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	41.50 g	3
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0.03 g	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	237 Pieces	8	15 Pieces	2
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	62 Pieces	3	9 Pieces	2
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

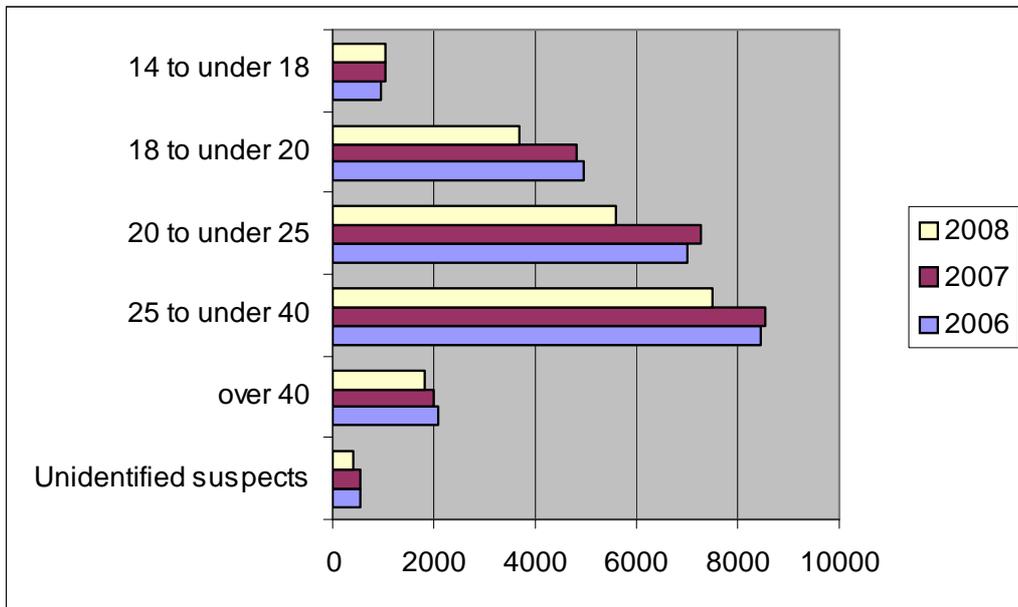
Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Vienna

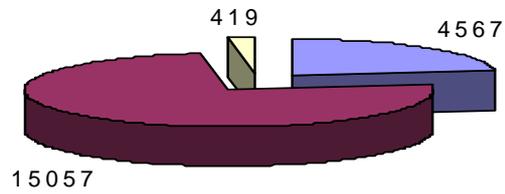
Substance	Quantity 2007	Number 2007	Quantity 2008	Number 2008
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	504,534.30 g	1507	64,610.19 g	1281
Cannabis resin	80,536.61 g	580	16,175.30 g	621
Cannabis concentrate	17.50 g	1	0	0
Cannabis plants	53,206.20 g	32	57,666.65 g	47
Heroin	76,517.91 g	540	55,016.63 g	479
Opium, raw	7.33 g	5	17.60 g	1
Morphine and derivates	231.11 g	6	15.80 g	4
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	35,649.52 g	715	30,718.97 g	604
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	95 Pieces	11	69 Pieces	4
Ecstasy	33,125.5 Pieces	58	33,337.5 Pieces	28
Amphetamine	7,132.26 g	82	6,902.18 g	58
Metamphetamine	1,784.86 g	15	18.64 g	7
Others	1,131.70 g	20	60.82 g	7
Addictive pharmaceuticals	5,125 Pieces	929	3,916 Pieces	720
Magic Mushrooms	no data collection	no data collection	86.46 g	6
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	120.90 g	6	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	16,848.5 Pieces	621	14,830 Pieces	512
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	7,401 Pieces	290	5,558 Pieces	222
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

AGE GROUPS

	2006		2007		2008	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Under 14	4	.0	3	.0	4	.0
14 to under 18	963	4.0	1,039	4.3	1,039	5.2
18 to under 20	4,935	20.6	4,799	19.9	3,688	18.4
20 to under 25	7,001	29.2	7,255	30.0	5,577	27.8
25 to under 40	8,458	35.2	8,532	35.2	7,483	37.4
over 40	2,083	8.7	1,994	8.3	1,833	9.1
Unidentified suspects	564	2.3	544	2.3	419	2.1

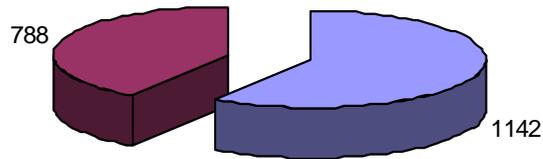


2008
Total number of charges (includes Austrians, Non-Austrians, and unidentified suspects)



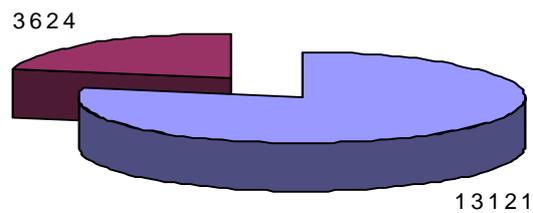
■ Non-Austrians ■ Austrians ■ unidentified suspects

Criminal offences pursuant to §§ 28 and 28a Narcotics Act



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians

Criminal offences pursuant to § 27 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians