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FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AUSTRIA

Sub-Dept. 3.3

Drug-related Crime

Annual Report 2010

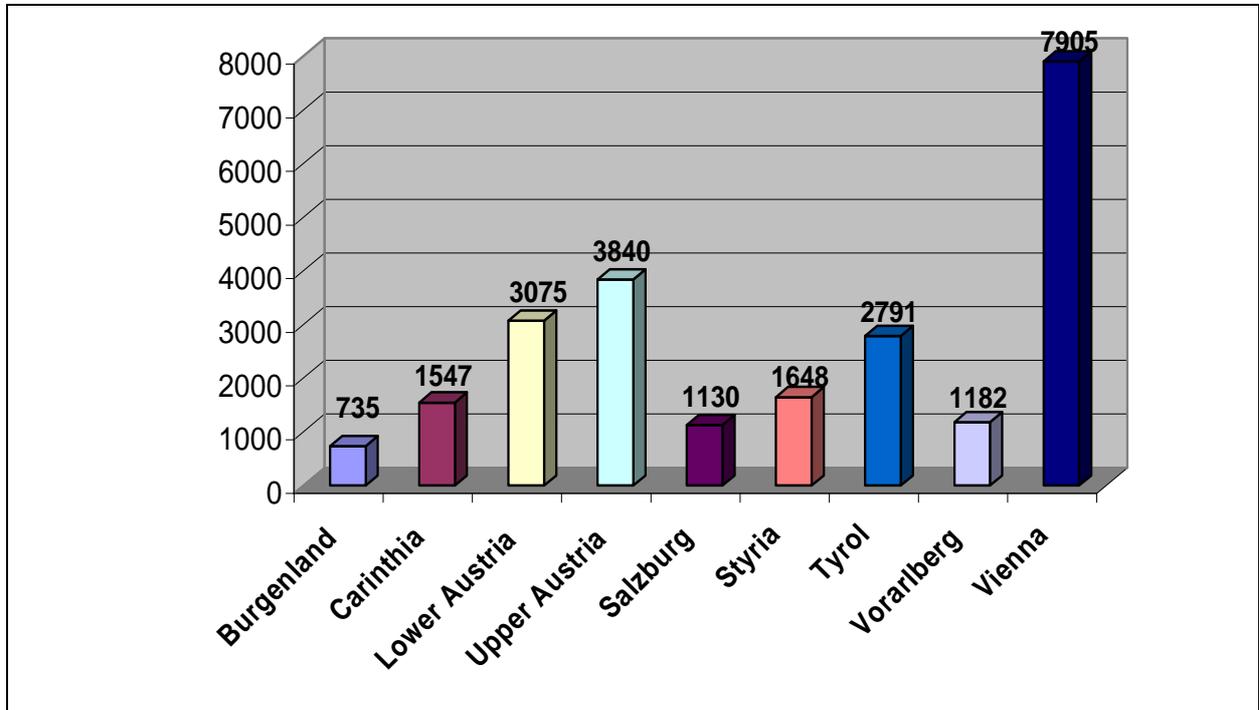
Vienna 2011

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Austria

2010



Drug-related Crime in Austria 2010

Situation Report

General Situation in Austria

Transit but no drug production country

Owing to its location along the "Balkan Route" – the transit route from South-East to Central and West Europe, Austria is of strategic importance to drug smugglers. Therefore, Austria is to be regarded as transit country for drugs. Major factors are the transit of heroin and opiate products from the source regions in Afghanistan over the European continent as well as the transit of cocaine, which sometimes is done via the Vienna International Airport Schwechat.

The distribution of drugs in Austria is dominated by foreign criminal groups, whereby Austrian nationals normally do not hold high positions, but only carry out smuggling and trafficking operations at lower levels.

Foreign criminal groups are dominated by West Africans. Turkish groups remain to be important. Moreover, Persian, Serbian, Croatian and Kosovar groups are also active in the market. In the West of Austria, mainly Moroccan nationals are dealing with drugs.

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

As a rule, the Austrian demand for illegal narcotics is satisfied by way of drug transit.

A different development can be observed in the problem area of cannabis. The equipment that may easily be obtained via Internet as well as the corresponding information regarding cultivation allow to produce high-quality cannabis. There clearly is a tendency towards profit-oriented forms of production.

Key data

In 2010, **23,853 persons were charged for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act**. Thus, in 2010 the number of charges (22,729) **rose by 4.95 percent** compared to 2009.

Considering all the violations of the Austrian Narcotics Act, the number of criminal offences with **2,167 charges** increased by **3.24 %** compared to 2009 with **2,099 reports**. Also, the number of misdemeanors increased by **5.12 %** with **21,686 charges** compared to **20,630** in 2009.

These included **22,418 charges** involving narcotic drugs, **1,432 charges** involving psychotropic substances and **3 charges** involving precursors.

Preface for the 2010 data collection

A/m data relate to statistics of cases which became known to the law enforcement authorities.

For the first time data collection was done by the recording and reporting data module "PAD" which is used all over Austria.

Special attention is to be given to the interpretation of the data. Monthly and sometimes annual deviations in the number of charges may not just be interpreted as such, since comprehensive police interventions may last for months, often for several years, and are included in the statistics only after their termination. Thus, trends should be interpreted not only by comparing two years, but several years and taking into consideration additional background information.

Comparability of data

The terms of "criminal offence and misdemeanor" are not to be understood in the sense of the legal definition pursuant to the Austrian Penal Code.

To ensure comparability with earlier statistical data, "criminal offence" is used for those cases involving a quantity of narcotic drugs exceeding the respective threshold quantity (sections 28b and 31b of the Austrian Narcotics Act).

Situation Report

The regional allocation of the **23,853 charges filed in Austria for violations of the Austrian Narcotics Act** in 2010 is as follows:

Burgenland	minus	23.99 %
Carinthia	plus	11.78 %
Lower Austria	minus	4.89 %
Upper Austria	minus	3.98 %
Salzburg	plus	1.99 %
Styria	minus	3.69 %
Tyrol	plus	5.44 %
Vorarlberg	plus	12.89 %
Vienna	plus	4.95 %

Drug Seizures and their black market value (based on the average street prices)

In 2010, apart from other addictive drugs, the following narcotic drugs with a black market value of a total of 49,311,422.- Euro were seized, which constitutes a rise by 26.82 % compared to 2009.

Substance	2010	2009	black market value	black market value
			2010/€	2009/€
Cannabis kg	1,292	1,139	12,920,000,-	11,390,000,-
Heroin kg	96	189.6	6,720,000,-	18,960,000,-
Cocaine kg	241	53.3	28,920,000,-	7,462,000,-
XTC tablets	7275	5,847	72,750,-	58,470,-
Amphetamine kg	22	63.9	660,000,-	958,500,-
LSD-Trips	533,5	1,581	18,672,-	55,335,-

◆ Drug-related Crime – Narcotic Drugs

In 2010, 22,418 charges were filed with the Austrian judicial authorities for violation of the laws on narcotic drugs listed in the Austrian Narcotics Act, which constitutes an increase by 2.83 % compared to 2009. In 2010, 2,112 criminal offences (an increase by 2.23 % compared to 2009) and 20,306 misdemeanors (an increase by 2.23 % compared to 2009) were recorded.

Drug seizures broken down by drug types

Herbal Cannabis: The quantity seized increased by 17.63 % compared to 2009, and the number of seizures rose by 16.77 %.

Cannabis resin: The quantity seized decreased by 64.04 % compared to 2009, and the number of seizures decreased by 18.24 %.

The high decrease in percent of seized quantities may be explained by the fact that smaller amounts were seized in each individual seizure. This is caused by the decline in smuggling activities along the transit routes within the Schengen area.

Cannabis plants: The quantity seized increased by 79.45 % compared to 2009, and the number of seizures rose by 12.03 %. The high increase in percent of seized quantities may be attributed to the discovery of large indoor and outdoor plantations.

Heroin: The quantity seized decreased by 49.37 % compared to 2009, and the number of seizures decreased by 16.32 %.

Yet, the enormous decrease does not at all indicate a change on the heroin sector, but rather that for investigative reasons heroin seizures were made beyond Austria's borders.

In reality, due to the ongoing enormous production of heroin and opiate products in Afghanistan, heroin is to be regarded as constant risk factor. Another increase in amounts seized amounting to about 200 kg may be seen absolutely realistically and corresponds to the amounts seized in Austria in previous years.

Cocaine: The quantity seized increased by 352.89 % compared to 2009, yet the number of seizures declined by 3.86 %. The high increase in percent of quantities seized resulted from an individual seizure of 206 kg of cocaine.

Ecstasy: The quantity seized increased by 24.42 % compared to 2009, yet the number of seizures declined by 51.91 %. Ecstasy has been decreasing since 2004. This trend may be seen all over Europe.

Amphetamines: The quantity seized decreased by 65.70 % compared to 2009, yet the number of seizures rose by 1.42 %. The present quantity seized amounting to 21.9 kg is a little bit higher than the average annual amount of amphetamine seized. In 2009, there had been an increase above average because of one major seizure. Yet, in general the following holds true: The demand for amphetamine is rising.

LSD: After an increase above average in the previous year – due to one major seizure – the quantity seized dropped by 66.29 % compared to 2009, the number of seizures rose by 43 %. LSD is still not considered significant. #

◆ **Drug-related Crime - Psychotropic Substances**

In 2010, in total 1,432 persons were reported for criminal offences involving psychotropic substances. These included 1,380 cases of the less serious offence pursuant to section 30 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA), compared to 895 in 2009, and the charges for the more serious offence pursuant to sections 31 and 31a of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA) rose from 20 in 2009 to 52.

Most of the reports were made within the jurisdiction of the Vienna Police Directorate - 882 reports pursuant to section 30 of the ANA and 52 reports pursuant to sections 31 and 31a of the ANA.

Austrian statistics differentiate between seizures of substances listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance

Regulation, major seizures were made of the pharmaceuticals "Somnubene" and "Rohypnol", containing the active ingredient "Flunitrazepam". In total, 13,046 pieces of Somnubene and 812 tablets of Rohypnol were seized. "Praxiten" tablets were also dominating with 4,357 tablets seized, and "Anxiolit" with 2,196 tablets seized containing the active ingredient Oxazepam.

There have been individual seizures of a total of 28,178 pharmaceutical pills containing psychotropic substances as outlined in Annexes I and II of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, constituting a rise of 23.06 % compared to 2009.

◆ **Drug-related Crime – Precursors**

In 2010, there were a total of 265 investigations cases in relation to precursors. 4 cases pursuant to section 32 para. 2 of the ANA were reported for unlawful handling of precursors.



In total, 70 hints were dealt with which have become known via the homepage BMI – "Precursor Monitoring Unit" and which were assigned to the Austrian services in charge after a risk classification.



Special attention was given to the European-wide "Operation Plastenka" focussing on the discovery of diversion of acetic anhydride. Through international cooperation connections to Austria were established. As a result, several persons were reported to the public prosecutor's office for suspicion of attempted misappropriation of 40 tons of acetic anhydride. This amount would have been enough to produce about 20 tons of heroin. The acetic anhydride would have been misappropriated from an Austrian trader.

The "Precursor Monitoring Unit" also focused on an Austrian/Slovenian group of offenders which smuggled about 27 tons of acetic anhydride via an intermediate storage facility situated in Vienna. Another 12.9 tons of acetic anhydride were seized in Turkey.

In 2010, in the Austrian Provinces of Styria, Upper Austria and Vienna a total of 5 illegal drug laboratories were found. They should have served to manufacture methamphetamine by extracting ephedrine or pseudoephedrine from pharmaceuticals. Laboratories of higher production capacity were not found. The production of narcotic drugs continues to aim at fulfilling the owner's own demand as well as supplying local clients.

It is worth noting that a so-called "Bohemian kitchen" was found and in cooperation with the Regional Criminal Intelligence Service of the Province of Lower Austria several persons were arrested in the Lower Austrian city of Amstetten for suspicion of drug trafficking. About 23,500 tablets containing ephedrine were seized which would have been



suitable to produce a total of about 1.5 kg of methamphetamine base.



In Upper Austria, a joint investigation of the Regional Criminal Intelligence Services of the Provinces of Upper Austria and Burgenland and the Criminal Intelligence Service Austria was successful. A methamphetamine laboratory was found and one person arrested.

Initiatives and Projects of the "Precursor Monitoring Unit"

- National
 - Taking-up of the topic "Potential risk when intervening in illegal drugs laboratories" in the training programme offered by the Federal Police Academy (Sicherheitsakademie - SIAK) of the Federal Ministry of the Interior for the basic training of police officers.
- International
 - Based on comprehensive investigations made by the Regional Criminal Intelligence Service of the Province of Styria, together with Europol a project was initiated for the prevention of misappropriation of acetic anhydride for heroin production. In the meantime, Bulgaria, Germany, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, and Hungary have been

participating in this project. International communication networks support the cross-border crime prevention.

- Following and executing the *Treaty of 10 November and 19 December 2003 between Germany and Austria on Cross-border Cooperation in Police and Criminal Matters* in late November, the Austrian-Bavarian workshop "Precursors – location and seizure of illegal drug laboratories" was held in Windischgarsten/Upper Austria.
- Participations in various international projects: Activities in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) of the United Nations as well as the Twinning Project in Croatia under Austrian leadership - HR07-IB-JH-03 'Strengthening Capacities of Ministry of the Interior to Combat Narcotic Drugs Trafficking and Drug Abuse' are to be underlined.

◆ Drug-related crimes committed by Non-Austrians

In 2010, 5,693 non-Austrians were reported for criminal offences pursuant to the Austrian Narcotics Act, constituting a rise of 11.69 % compared to 2009. For comparison: The overall total number of reports rose by 4.95 %.

Organised trafficking in illicit drugs

Austria may be an important transit country along the Balkan Route, yet it is not a producing country. Smuggling and trafficking of narcotic drugs has remained the same over the past years. The market

is dominated above all by West African and Turkish groups of offenders, minor activities are carried out by Persian, Serbian, Croatian, and Kosovar groups. Above all in the west of Austria smuggling and trafficking of narcotic drugs is also done by Moroccan nationals.

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 on what type of drug they have been specialising in.

Cocaine

Cocaine, which comes to Austria by air, is smuggled via the international airports. At the Vienna International Airport Schwechat the most smuggled narcotic drug is cocaine. Suspects often try to conceal the smuggling routes. Despite the fact that there are no direct flight connections from South American destinations, there are nevertheless seizures of smuggled goods, often up to several kilograms.

Apart from persons from production countries, often nationals of EU countries act as couriers.

(Parcel) post is used for smuggling of cocaine also in 2010. Through successful international police cooperation there were many seizures of parcels from Central and South American countries. Mostly several kilograms of cocaine were smuggled.

In several European countries groups of offenders (often of African origin) recruit couriers for transportation of cocaine. The narcotic drugs are then transported by land to other EU countries, also to Austria. The cocaine often is smuggled to Austria via the Netherlands.

The open scene (street-vending) is not only limited to urban areas, but is also found in rural areas. Still, most of the suspects are offenders and groups of offenders of African origin.

In 2010, internationally coordinated police measures carried out in Europe and overseas and analyses of investigations to establish criminal structures led to the so far largest seizure of 206 kg of cocaine in Austria.



Criminal groups from Ex-Yugoslavia and Albania are still smuggling and selling cocaine. There are also suspects stemming from the Caribbean area, in particular the Dominican Republic.

Production/Smuggling Routes/General

The leaves of the coca bush are the basis for the production of cocaine. The alkaloids are extracted from the shredded leaves and using chemical substances transformed into cocaine (coca paste) having a high active substance content.

The main areas of cultivation still are in the South American Andes countries Columbia, Peru and Bolivia. In these countries also the largest amount of cocaine is produced. According to the UN, in total 800 tons are produced per year. Production (slightly decreasing) and illegal

trafficking result in a profit in billions. Many countries on all continents are affected by crimes in connection with misuse of cocaine.

The illegal consumption of the narcotic drug cocaine quickly makes someone highly addicted. Cocaine mostly is consumed as powder (cocaine hydrochloride), which is usually snorted.

The majority of the cocaine is destined for the US market, but also for the European market.

Cocaine is smuggled by land, air and sea.

In Mexico one of these cocaine smuggling routes has been causing conflicts between rivaling criminal organisations since years. In 2010, these conflicts led to thousands of murders.

Cocaine is often transported illegally by sea from South America and the Caribbean rim countries (from ports along the Atlantic coast as well as the Pacific coast) to Europe via ports of countries along the African west coast. In some cases up to several tons of cocaine are concealed in ships. The cocaine smuggling route from South America via Africa still poses an enormous problem to the combating of cocaine smuggling to Europe. Trading vessels transporting containers as well as ocean yachts are used for smuggling. The smuggle of cocaine by air is done by couriers on board of commercial airliners. Small airplanes often are used for cocaine smuggling, in particular from South to North America.

The coasts of the Atlantic rim countries in Europe are the preferred destinations for the smuggled cocaine. Smuggling to the Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts also necessitates police measures to be taken.

Heroin

The situation regarding heroin has not changed compared to the previous years. Afghanistan is the centre of illegal opiate and heroin production.

Due to its geographic location, the so-called "Balkan Route" which is the dominant smuggling route from Asia to Europe par excellence is of particular importance to Austria. The classic route runs through Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Austria to Western Europe. Beyond that, there are two more sub-routes; the northern route runs from Bulgaria through Romania, Hungary and Austria to Western Europe, while the southern route runs from Turkey (or Greece by ferry transport to Italy) and continues via Austria to Western Europe.

In the past, the so-called "rolling roads" were used above all by Turkish offenders for smuggling, in particular for smuggling of heroin. Since there are no longer special conditions for lorry traffic on the roads in Austria (such as restrictive quota for crossing Austrian territory), the rolling road is less frequently chosen for smuggling.

Currently, large heroin depots are being established in several countries of the Balkan, with Turkish organisations organising the deliveries. Further distribution into and within the European Union has in the meantime partly been taken over by organisations from Albania, Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. During the past year, Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia and also the Kosovo increasingly came to attention as so-called depot-countries and operations bases for shipments to the European Union. Criminal groups of ethnic Albanians transport heroin above all from Kosovo and/or Albania to Austria and/or Western Europe. Kosovar criminal groups often use couriers from EU countries. During the past year, young Austrian nationals (all of them male) were repeatedly recruited by those organisations and then transported considerable quantities of heroin. For this reason, several young Austrians are detained in various European countries (Slovenia, Serbia, Norway).



Furthermore, in 2010, criminal groups from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were increasingly engaging in activities connected to heroin trafficking and smuggling. Especially in the Greater Vienna area it may be assumed that criminal groups from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia took over heroin trafficking in 2010. The criminal groups are hierarchically organised and operate everything from wholesale to street vending. They have established excellent links to Turkish organisations which are responsible for large deliveries. At the same time they maintain depots, mainly situated in the Netherlands, from where the market in Western Europe is supplied. Transports from the Netherlands are mostly conducted in smaller quantities (up to several kilograms) and by passenger car or coach. In Western Europe, these shipments are taken over almost exclusively by individuals stemming from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The criminal network operates efficiently, in case of arrests persons are replaced within the shortest time. In particular in the

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia there seem to be sufficient resources, in order to recruit young men for drug trafficking and transport. Moreover, members within the EU are regularly replaced: This means they would be operating in one city for some weeks and would then be sent to another city. Therefore, for combating these groups it is absolutely essential that investigations against them are based on international cooperation.

The importance of Black African criminal groups trafficking in heroin remains the same. On the one hand the criminal groups sell in the streets, yet the couriers recruited by them also smuggle larger amounts of heroin, mainly from the Netherlands to Austria.

Within Austria, mainly groups of Turkish and Ex-Yugoslav nationals are engaged in the further distribution of large amounts of heroin. Austrian nationals or nationals from Eastern neighbouring countries as well as Sub-Saharan African groups of offenders are mainly recruited as couriers and small-scale dealers.



Cannabis

The situation remains the same as in the previous year. Cannabis is the most commonly consumed illicit drug. Import to and street vending of cannabis products in Austria is in the hands of organised criminal groups consisting of couriers of various nationalities. Transport is organised by motor vehicles, scheduled bus lines, by rail or plane. Cannabis products are imported to Austria several times a month from Schengen countries (mainly the Netherlands and Switzerland) and Morocco. The quantities transported per trip vary.

A clear trend has been noticed in the Czech Republic: There, herbal cannabis (marijuana) is smuggled by consumers and small-scale dealers who travel as couriers to Austria. In the Czech Republic, cannabis products are sold for a much lower price by Vietnamese street-vendors who procure the drugs from large scale indoor cultivations operated by Vietnamese groups of offenders. Many offenders in Austria still obtain marijuana (herbal cannabis) mainly in the Netherlands.

Cannabis resin is smuggled above all via the Vienna International Airport Schwechat. Countries of origin are the Far East, mainly India, and the Kingdom of Nepal, whereas the countries of destination are Switzerland, Germany, Great Britain as well as East European countries. Targeted transit checks again and again lead to seizures of cannabis – the drugs are no longer concealed as professionally as they used to be. This applies especially to direct flights from Delhi (India) to Austria.

Cannabis resin for the Austrian market is mainly smuggled from Morocco (in direct procurement trips) and the Netherlands. Larger quantities of cannabis resin destined for larger groups of offenders are offered by middlemen located in Spain and the Netherlands and illegally imported to Austria by offenders of various nationalities.

Western Austria, especially the province of Tyrol, is used as transit route for

smuggling drugs from the Netherlands to Italy and Switzerland. The amounts of smuggled drugs reach from small quantities (up to five kg) up to 100 kg. In most cases, the drugs are not concealed professionally. Offenders living in Italy then deliver part of the smuggled drugs back to Innsbruck (mostly to North African offenders). Cannabis from Switzerland is mostly delivered to Vorarlberg.

Cannabis products destined for Eastern European states are smuggled to the East from the Netherlands via Germany and the Border Crossing Points of Nickelsdorf and Spielfeld.

The trend to cultivate cannabis indoors has continued and appears to be still increasing. Those cultivation sites produce high quality yields destined for private consumption as well as distribution among friends and small-scale sale. Home production in professional indoor plants is increasing.



Cultivating cannabis in such facilities is not difficult: Cannabis seeds can be bought legally in hemp shops. Accessories and literature how to grow and cultivate cannabis plants for indoor production can either be bought in hem shops or ordered via the Internet. At trade fairs the sale of cannabis seeds as well as the necessary equipment and care and cultivation instructions for maximum yields and top quality are advertised.

Outdoor cultivation of cannabis plants again slightly increased in 2010.



Although cannabis production is insignificant in international comparison, there are strong tendencies towards profit-oriented production.

Cannabis products are sold above all in urban areas. Apart from Austrians there are above all Turkish criminal groups and groups comprised of 3rd generation Austrians of Yugoslav origin as well as nationals of Ex-Yugoslavia, West African offenders, and in Innsbruck, Graz and Vienna above all North African criminal groups. Apart from trafficking in cannabis, offenders from Northern Africa are increasingly trafficking in other narcotic drugs, noticeably in cocaine. In rural areas, cannabis products are trafficked most often by young Austrian offenders.

Synthetic Drugs

As regards ecstasy, after a continuing decline in the years 2004 – 2009 the number of seizures remained the same. Ecstasy tablets are still consumed and trafficked in discos, at festivals and in meeting places for young people. The tablets are mainly produced in the Netherlands and brought to Austria via Germany and/or smuggled through Austria to Slovenia, Croatia and Hungary.

It was established that since 2009, large amounts of ecstasy tablets have been replaced by synthetic cathinone derivatives. Cathinone derivatives have similar effects as amphetamines or MDMA which is mostly contained in ecstasy tablets. These are mostly substances that are not listed in the Narcotics Act and thus are not subject to checks.

Presently, cathinone derivatives are mainly produced in China and may be ordered by customers in various Internet shops. In addition to the fact that they are easily available, conflicts with law enforcement authorities are avoided, since most of the substances are not listed in the narcotic drugs regulation, and thus for want of legal provisions it is not possible for the police to intervene in case of production, trafficking or consumption.

Large quantities of amphetamine are produced in Poland and the Baltic states. Mostly, the drugs are smuggled with passenger cars, some of them also by rail or with scheduled bus lines. The number of interceptions in Austria has remained quite high. The decline in the quantity seized may be attributed to the fact that in 2009 there was a large individual seizure.

As regards methamphetamine, the numbers of interceptions continue to rise. These narcotic drugs are mainly consumed in the red-light scene.

The methamphetamine seized in Austria nearly exclusively is illegally produced in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia and brought to Austria in small amounts.

Presently, all over Europe LSD is only seized in small quantities; it is consumed at GOA-Parties. There are no hints indicating the existence of large-scale illegal production sites.

International Cooperation

International cooperation is of vital importance in combating organised narcotics crime. Due to its geographic location on the Balkan Route, Austria is a transit country for international organised illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs. And then there is the Vienna International Airport Schwechat. While the Balkan Route is mainly used for smuggling heroin and opiate products, cocaine and other drugs are smuggled via the Vienna International Airport.

Law enforcement authorities intensely use the well-tried communication channels Interpol, Europol or the network of the

United Nations. In addition, there are several forms of bilateral cooperation. The implementation of joint projects and the SECI-Center (Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Center) located in Romania/Bucharest are important pillars in combating drug trafficking.

The foreign liaison officers accredited in Vienna and the Austrian liaison officers sent abroad by the Austrian Federal Minister of the Interior play an important role.

The drug situation in Austria, broken down by provinces

Vienna (capital)

In 2010, in principle there were changes as regards the open drug scenes (substantial decline in the unscrupulous and unabashed offers of narcotic drugs), which also holds true for trafficking in heroin. The situation report in 2010 shows that on the one hand the drug problem and secondary delinquency spread and on the other hand there were enormous violence and financial potentials.

Investigations to establish criminal structures – groups of offenders

Traditionally Vienna plays an important role in the field of international drug-related crime. The "Balkan Route", the main smuggling route for heroin and opiate products from Afghanistan, leads through Austria. The groups of offenders operating along this route mainly come from abroad, the command centres mainly are situated in Vienna.

Since there are no longer entry controls and further countries were admitted to the European Union as well as the fact that visas were abolished for nationals of countries formerly having visa requirements, joint international investigations are becoming more and more important.

Means of communication as e.g. Internet, Skyping, phoning using roaming, and Facebook make it easier to organise international illegal drug trafficking.

Vienna constitutes the largest and most stable market for illicit drug trafficking because of internationally acting West African, Turkish, Yugoslav, Albanian, and Iranian criminal groups. Macedonian and Bulgarian criminals now are increasingly active in this field.

Criminal groups from West Africa

These criminals are still dominating the illicit drug market with an about 50% share of the total criminal acts. Yet, the increasing number of Macedonian and Bulgarian drug dealers are competing with them. In 2010, this fact led to a decline in prices for heroin compared to 2009. Thus, the price for 1 gram in 2010 was between € 30.-- and € 40.--. In 2009, between € 40.-- and € 70.-- had to be paid on the illicit drug market.

The strategy of the West African criminal groups has not changed: They still strive for the monopoly status in illicit drug trafficking or try to defend it. These criminals show profound indifference to the health and life of other persons.

Yet, what has changed is the manner in which offers are made. Phone calls are made in very rare cases only. More often, mainly in means of public transport they get in touch with consumers by exchanging glances or giving hand-signs. The sale itself is done only later when both have left the means of public transport and is terminated in side streets.

Apart from heroin and cocaine, herbal cannabis (marijuana) is offered in the streets mainly by "street runners" from Gambia (nearly all of them being asylum seekers). Amounts of one to two grams are offered on the market in small bags. Heroin and cocaine balls are transported above all in the mouth.

The narcotic drugs are smuggled from Northern Europe and/or South America to Austria using all available means of transportation.

Criminal groups from Black Africa

Since years, these groups have not confined themselves to smuggling of and trafficking in cocaine. They increasingly

also offer heroin and cannabis. These groups also partly organise smuggling within the EU. They smuggle the narcotics often as body packers. For smuggling narcotics from South America often young white females are recruited.

Criminal groups stemming from the Ex-Yugoslavia

In principle, they profit from the existence of the "Balkan Route". This legendary smuggling route runs from Afghanistan via Turkey and Bulgaria through the home countries of Serbian, Croatian, Macedonian, and Slovenian criminal groups. They use their knowledge of local circumstances and regularly are in contact with their contact partners in Vienna. Serbia is considered as intermediate storage country, from where heroin up to about one kg is transported to Austria mainly in passenger cars or coaches. For larger amounts Austria (Vienna) mostly is only the transit country. Kosovo Albanians have increasingly been engaging in trafficking in heroin.

Their behaviour in street vending did change. They prefer regular customers. Orders of drugs are still accepted via telephone. Drug dealers use prepaid card phones, which they do not use more than two weeks and for which they have at least five different phone numbers. The drugs are handed over at locations which have been agreed upon shortly before by phone.

Criminal groups from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In 2010, they acted very conspicuous; apart from some exceptions they mainly are active in trafficking in heroin. The leaders of the organisation are living in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The heroin is brought to Vienna either directly from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or via the Netherlands, Belgium or Germany. In Vienna, the couriers hand over the narcotics to so-called "runners" who pack the heroin ready for sale (in portions and cut) in safe houses. Several street-sellers then offer the drugs to consumers.

The criminal groups themselves are strictly structured. Each group has a management level, that controls the sale in Vienna. The leaders choose safe houses and places for handing over the drugs and establish the contacts between purchaser and seller. The management level also determines the price of the heroin. While the operating level regularly is replaced within a short time, the managers mostly are acting on a long-term basis. The operating offenders are recruited in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and are sent back there after their operations. The profits made are either transferred to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia via money transfer institutes or brought in cash by carriers.

Criminal groups from Turkey

They also profit from the existence of the "Balkan Route". The fact that they know the geography of their home country in combination with the information given by their fellow countrymen mostly living in Vienna form a solid basis for smuggling narcotics. It has remained the same that this criminal group mainly organises and coordinates large transports.

The Turkish groups of offenders living in Vienna do have a first-class infrastructure. They have available drug depositories, intermediates and facilities for money laundering activities.

Criminal groups from Iran

They have excellent contacts with drug producing countries and transport heroin and opiate products from Asia to Europe. Vienna has the "function as a trading point for narcotics" also for this group of offenders. Persian groups work extremely compartmentalized within the family – it is very difficult to gain information.

Criminal groups from Serbia

In Vienna, they mainly traffic cocaine, but also herbal cannabis. Drug trafficking mainly is done in flats and bars/cafés.

Criminal groups from Croatia

These groups mainly smuggle and traffic in cocaine. In general, they smuggle larger amounts of narcotics, i.e. one kilogram and more. Yet, there still exists "ant trade",

whereby many smugglers transport very small amounts of drugs.

Criminal groups from Kosovo

Kosovo itself is seen as potential centre for drug smuggling. These groups mainly are composed of very small groups which may be attributed to one family clan. Through close family ties and the still applied vendetta a remarkable discretion is achieved.

In Vienna itself, Kosovo Albanians play a rather minor role. They were/are only "dogs bodies" of Macedonian Albanians and rather involved in petty dealing as their retailers or acting on their behalf.

Criminal groups from Austria

In those rare cases, where Austrians gang up, job division might occur, but otherwise there are no characteristics of organised criminal structures to be observed. Exceptions constitute production, smuggling of and trafficking in cannabis products. There are to be seen some activities of trafficking in cocaine, more seldom of trafficking in heroin. Yet, these criminal groups are rarely organised. They use their personal contacts and mostly work independently.

Open scene/street scene in Vienna

Major traffic junctions and public transport remain very popular for drug dealing, thanks to location and suitable infrastructure. It was possible to curb the drug scene in the area Augartenbrücke /Schottenring/ Untere Augartenstraße. On the other hand, dealing in the underground area (especially U/4 and U/6) as well as the area of the suburban railway in the 20th and 21st districts of Vienna is on the rise.

Macedonian criminal groups are nearly in all Vienna districts, also in more expensive residential areas.

In principle, the scene always is on the move and all try to oust the others from the market.

A real change in the scene may be seen the behaviour of drug dealers, in particular as regards African groups. It may no

longer be seen that drug dealings are initiated openly without any scruples. Now, it is preferred to sell drugs to regular customers.

Pub and bar scene – small-scale pub and bar scene – drug trafficking in discotheques, at clubbings, raves and other events

Here, drugs are dealt mainly by private individuals and sometimes by employees (waiters). The pub/bar itself does not have any connection to the selling of narcotics. Mostly ecstasy, amphetamine and other synthetic drugs are sold "protected by these premises". The narcotic drugs mainly come from the Eastern neighbouring countries and their neighbouring countries.

Organized pub and bar scene

These places serve only for selling drugs. Trade in other products only is done for covering criminal activities. It is mostly Yugoslav criminal groups who dominate this market; they act on regional, national and international level. The situation slightly improved compared to the previous years.

Production and trafficking in flats and other private apartments – indoor plants

In 2010, there were again many seizures of large indoor plants. It is easy to grow cannabis, knowledge and technical equipment is easily available above all via Internet. It seems that so-called "shit house", originally established as place for selling cannabis products, no longer exist, despite the fact that the demand for cannabis products still remains to be very high. The lacking of these "Shithittn" now is compensated for by selling in flats.

Lower Austria

The interest of young people in ecstasy slightly decreased, yet they consume more amphetamine and above all high-quality methamphetamine. These illicit drugs mainly are produced in small laboratories in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia and smuggled to Lower Austria. But also in Lower Austria itself several small laboratories for production of amphetamine and methamphetamine

were located. In Amstetten the so far largest laboratory in Austria was located. The drugs were destined for own consumption and resale and were partly produced in a so-called "Bohemian kitchen".

Problems were caused by a Vietnamese criminal organisation which operated a large indoor plantation for cannabis productions in the Austrian/Czech border area of the Czech Republic. Here, many offenders from Lower Austria acquired cannabis products for own consumption and further distribution. Several indoor and outdoor plantations were also located in Lower Austria itself.

The heroin destined for Lower Austrian consumers and/or dealers is increasingly put into circulation by Macedonian criminal groups in Vienna. In part, heroin is also acquired from Black African criminals, yet the quality of the "Macedonian" heroin is much higher.

A serious threat is posed by substances derived from amphetamine and cathinone which are smuggled to Austria from Asia via the Vienna International Airport Schwechat. They may be obtained via the Internet and partly are not subject to the Austrian Narcotics Act (SMG). Consuming these substances may be life-threatening. In 2010, above all 4-**MethylMethCathinon** – "**MMC**" - (Mephedrone), was seized. This substance is subject to the SMG. **MethylenDyoxymethCathinon** – „**MDMC**“ (Methylone) as well as 4-**MethylEthCathinon** – "**MEC**" and 3,4-**MethylenDyoxPyrrolidoninoButioPhenone** – "**MDPBP**" were also seized.

Several persons were committed to hospitals after having consumed solvents which are not subject to the SMG - "**GBL**" – **GammaButyrolactone**, also called "liquid ecstasy".

Vienna International Airport – Schwechat

Amounts up to one kilogram were nearly always smuggled by body packers. In this sector, a new increase was seen already in 2009 which still continues. Predominantly Black African offenders of

Nigerian origin smuggle mainly cocaine to Austria via Madrid/Spain, Amsterdam/Netherlands and Brussels/Belgium. An increase in body packing is to be seen. In the bodies of two Nigerian nationals were found 1.5 kg of cocaine each. The number of female Nigerian body packers is on the rise. Black African criminal groups continue to recruit women from the East European area, as e.g. Bulgaria and Romania, for body packing. The narcotics are destined for street vending in Vienna, Budapest and Prague. The recipients in a/m cities are again mostly Nigerian nationals. They again cut the cocaine for street vending and then sell it.

As in the previous year, smuggling of 2 to 5 kg of narcotics is done in suitcases with double walls or in inside items carried in the luggage. Contraband again is concealed more thoroughly. In this case, mainly Spanish and US nationals were arrested as drug couriers.

In June 2010, 7 kg of cocaine were seized; the drugs were smuggled by two German nationals from Buenos Aires/Argentina via Madrid/Spain to Vienna. Smuggling of amounts between five to 20 kg is done only following appropriate "legend building", which means covered as good as possible.

Most of the smugglers arriving at the Vienna International Airport Schwechat from airports within Europe came from Amsterdam, Brussels and Madrid. Smugglers coming outside of Europe depart from Delhi/India, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Since there are no direct flights from South America to the Vienna International Airport Schwechat, the offenders travel via large transit airports.

For smuggling ecstasy and amphetamine, the Vienna International Airport is used by various criminal groups from Eastern Europe as the departure airport for international smuggling of narcotic drugs.

It is worth noting that the number of seizures of cannabis products dropped. The amount seized declined from 22 kg in

2009 to only 300 grams in 2010. The reasons for this decline are not clear.

An increase was seen in seizures at the "airport re-routing post office". Above all cannabis products and pharmaceutical pills containing psychotropic substances being subject to the SMG are brought to Austria from the Netherlands and Spain. On average, between two and ten grams of cannabis are smuggled. Mainly young persons order cannabis products via the Internet and have them sent by mail from the Netherlands. This type of acquiring narcotics is steadily increasing. The Vienna International Airport Schwechat continues to be a meeting point for criminal offenders acting internationally within the sphere of organised crime.

City of Schwechat

The drug scene in this city is mainly supplied by Black African criminals from Vienna. The demand for cannabis is also met by own productions in indoor and outdoor plantations. There still is an abuse of substitutions medication and continuing accompanying crimes.

Burgenland

Heroin and cocaine are obtained in small amounts from Black African street dealers in Vienna. Liquid ecstasy (GBL) and LSD (also in liquid form) are still consumed. The following groups of offenders are active

- Austrian,
- Austrian / Turkish (also Austrians having migration background),
- Macedonian (ethnic Albanians) / Slovene,
- Serbian, and
- Austrian / Hungarian / Slovak

North Burgenland

District Neusiedl/See

There were smuggling activities via the borders between Slovakia and the Burgenland and Hungary and the Burgenland. The smuggled goods were destined for Austria's capital Vienna. Offenders were arrested in Vienna and partly in Lower Austria.

In the district Neusiedl/See large amounts of ecstasy, cannabis flowers were bought and sold, and cocaine, heroin and amphetamines were trafficked in a business-like manner. Criminal activities went on in Vienna and Lower Austria. Among other things, 6.8 kg of amphetamine and € 17,000.-- in cash were seized.

Trafficking in substitution substances still continues and seems to be on the rise.

City / District of Eisenstadt

The number of under-age consumers is extremely high.

Professionally equipped indoor plantations were seized. Herbal cannabis shows a very high production quality. The profits of the sales of cannabis was invested among others in purchasing heroin and cocaine which were obtained from a Black African asylum seeker.

District of Mattersburg

In this district, combating drug-related crime also is very successful in combating accompanying crime - several thefts by breaking and entering could be solved.

Indoor plantations for producing cannabis are also located in this district.

Problematic areas are again and again music events, during which violations of the Austrian Narcotics Act occur. The most illicit drugs that were seized were ecstasy and speed (amphetamine).

District of Oberpullendorf

In this district indoor plantations for producing cannabis products were found. Together with cannabis also amphetamines were sold.

South Burgenland

Home production of cannabis products is continually playing a major role. Synthetic drugs are acquired by consumers, but also by drug dealers in metropolitan areas, above all in Vienna and Graz.

District of Oberwart

In this district an internationally operating ethnic Serbian group of offenders having connections to Austria's capital Vienna

commits criminal activities. Various narcotics, as speed, LSD and ecstasy, but also cannabis, heroin and cocaine were sold during rave events. Apart from illicit drugs, also prohibited weapons were seized.

As in other districts, there are indoor plantations for producing cannabis. In the meantime, also outdoor plantations play a major role.

District Güssing

There are some places of production, trafficking and consumption of cannabis products. 6 cannabis plantations were found, 3 of them having been operated very professionally as indoor plantations. It was possible to prove that one Austrian criminal group dealt with cannabis products having a black market value of € 170,000.--. Synthetic drugs play a rather minor role.

Carinthia

Black African criminal groups are highly active in the Greater Klagenfurt area. 4 drug couriers from Vienna as well as one Black African drug dealer being wanted internationally were arrested. House searches showed the high amount of criminal activities. Among other things, 91 small parcels containing cocaine, 185 small parcels containing heroin and 94 small parcels containing herbal cannabis were seized, which were destined to be sold in the streets. In addition, € 9,850.-- in cash were seized.

An Austrian criminal group dealing with cocaine and cannabis products was very active. The seizures again show the scope of their activities. Apart from 703.5 grams of cocaine, 728 grams of herbal cannabis and a collection of precious stones worth € 18,000.-- were found. Moreover, two indoor plantations for producing cannabis worth € 24,000.-- and € 13,200.-- in cash were found.

Over a longer period, this criminal group had smuggled high-class cocaine by body packing from Brazil and Holland to Carinthia. In most cases, the cocaine was cut in a ratio of 1:3 and sold on the market

together with smuggled and home-grown cannabis.

Another criminal group smuggled cocaine from the South American area. A Spanish female drug courier smuggled 91 small parcels of cocaine in her body via Spain to Carinthia. An accomplice in Carinthia produced cannabis in an indoor plantation "in passing".

The "Balkan Route" which leads through Carinthia is regularly used for smuggling narcotic drugs. A Turkish national was arrested when he tried to smuggle 6 kg of heroin for a German group of offenders situated in Hamburg.

It is worth mentioning that the illicit drug market is intensely supplied by groups of offenders from Slovenia. Smuggling trips from Spain to Slovenia are used to fill up the depots in this area, in order to sell the narcotics among others in Carinthia.

A cross-border cooperation with Germany and Slovenia proved to be successful. This cooperation led to the smashing of a Serbian/Austrian group of offenders which dealt with ecstasy and cocaine and operated in Slovenia an indoor plantation for producing cannabis. A threatening situation is that this criminal group heavily put into circulation the agent 4-MethylmethCathinon – "MMC" - (Mephedrone).

City of Klagenfurt

Black African criminals living in the hostel for asylum seekers dominated the scene. Consumed were above all pharmaceuticals, opiates and mephedrone mixed together. The consumption of mephedrone ordered via the Internet was on the rise. It may be seen that operating of indoor plantations for production of cannabis increased.

City of Villach

It may be seen that operating of indoor plantations for production of cannabis increased also in this city. The cocaine and heroin consumed in the city of Villach is put into circulation above all by Chechen asylum seekers and Slovenian criminal groups.

Styria

In principle, drug-related crimes were committed in all Styrian districts also in 2010.

As was the case in all previous years, also in 2010 the focus point of drug-related crime was in the Provincial capital Graz. Even the major part of all police interventions for drug-related crimes carried out outside of Graz had more or less connections to the hotspot Graz.

Narcotic drugs production

In Styria, the production of herbal cannabis already is a long-standing tradition; thereby outdoor plantations (hemp plantations) of different sizes are found as are so-called indoor plantations. The production of herbal cannabis (marijuana) has two aims: meeting the own demand and selling with profits.

In 2010, there were also some smaller hemp plantations (up to 50 plants at most) in the districts of Leibnitz and Voitsberg. The products of these plantations are mainly brought to the regional market.

In the districts of Liezen, Graz-Umgebung and Voitsberg smaller plantations were found, which were rather professionally operated as regards the technical equipment (illumination, irrigation, ventilation). Also the products of these plantations were mainly put on the regional market. The group being active in Liezen was the only one that had close connections to the Upper Austrian area around Kirchdorf an der Krems.

A Web designer living in Graz who in his country of origin Chechnya is known as "methamphetamine cook" produced in his flat a small amount of methamphetamine, for which he acquired iodine and red phosphorus in Lithuania. In Slovenia, he acquired toluol and ordered from a mail-order pharmacy in Cottbus/Germany via Internet tablets containing ephedrine which were delivered by parcels service. He bought further chemicals he needed at specialised traders in Austria.

A chemistry student from Mürzzuschlag accumulated a large number of different

chemical substances in his flat which looked like a laboratory. Among these substances was also gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) which is subject to the Austrian Narcotics Act and is known in the scene as "liquid ecstasy".

Smuggling of and trafficking in narcotic drugs

In 2010, drug trafficking remained to be in the hands of aliens, above all in Graz. These groups, which operate in their own preserves, have to endure tough competition which led to threats and violence among one another, which, however, only seldom turned into excessive violence. Yet, it may also be seen that the ethnic dividing lines are not always strictly kept, but sometimes there even is a cooperation between the groups.

Apart from foreigners, also Austrian groups are active. Yet, these groups only play a minor role except for trafficking in substitute drugs and mephedrone.

The most important groups

In 2010, the group containing various Black Africans still dominated the market of street vending of herbal cannabis (marijuana), heroin and cocaine in Graz. It has to be pointed out that Nigerians undoubtedly were the dominating clique within the group of Black Africans. They had and still have close criminal ties to countrymen living in Vienna. Black Africans pulled the wires in smuggling herbal cannabis, heroin and cocaine from the Netherlands, distributed large amounts of these narcotics and used other ethnic groups as so-called street runners (distributing small amounts). In this regards above all North Africans have to be mentioned.

It has to be noted that the heroin put into the market by Black African dealers was of very poor quality.

In 2010, Kurds tried to conquer the market. Probably because of their political intentions, they are a sworn community and have the best regional networks. As they do in the provincial capital, members of this ethnic group operate kebab kiosks or Pizzerias nearly in all Styrian districts. Time and again some of them have used

these legal footholds for trafficking in drugs (heroin) there, allowed drug trafficking or at least encouraged drug trafficking by e.g. giving "pseudo jobs" to potential offenders. Hand in hand with trafficking in heroin they always extorted protection money from own fellows who themselves were not involved in drug trafficking.

It was seen several times that above all younger members of this ethnic group lost their profits from successful drug deals in various slot machine and betting cafés. It is a fact that the Kurds in Graz brought to the market heroin of highest quality, which was partly imported by themselves from Turkey and partly delivered by Kurds in Vienna.

Yet, in Graz ethnic Albanians also had a powerful market position. They may also have networks beyond Graz, yet their ethnic solidarity is by far not as close as in case of the Kurds. Their motivation to deal with drugs - heroin as well as cocaine was sold - is much more simple than that of the Kurds. They just want to make quick profits. Since many young ethnic Albanians are also addicted to gambling, it can be understood why they time and again cooperate with the Kurds and the Austrian red-light scene.

Nationals from the Dominican Republic are highly active in the field of trafficking in cocaine and cannabis.

Chechen criminal groups tend to put into circulation forged narcotics. What is also striking is that they are ready to use violence.

Trafficking in Substitol and Mephedrone cannot really be assigned to any foreign criminal groups. In the year under preview, mainly Austrians were active in this field. Substitol is acquired in Vienna, while mephedrone is often obtained via the Internet.

In the district of Leibnitz, criminal activities in connection with trafficking in substitution substances are increasing. Extensive networks reached even to Austria's capital Vienna. Dealing with Substitol was organised very professionally and in a business-like manner.

Consumption of narcotics

Illicit drugs are mainly used in mixed consumption. Herbal cannabis is the most commonly consumed illicit drug.

In former times cannabis products often constituted "initiation drugs", today it is increasingly ecstasy and substitution substances. In the year under preview, Mephedrone, which in former times was a legal drug and now is subject to the Austrian Narcotics Act, held a great fascination. It was mainly individuals between 14 and 20 years of age who consumed this drug, mostly as "initiation drug". Among other things, Mephedrone leads to a quick mental and bodily decline. Consumption of Mephedrone already reached an alarming size on the Styrian narcotics market.

Except for rural areas, the number of heroin consumers has not risen.

The Styrian cocaine scene did not show any new trends and remained largely the same as regards size.

Consumption of ecstasy dramatically decreased. On the other hand, consumption of amphetamines and Mephedrone rose.

In 2010, the group of benzodiazepines – above all in connection with the substitution substance Substitol – posed a grave problem, in particular because it often led to life-threatening situations. Mixed consumption together with "Benzos" is unbroken, and thus there is a high demand for it.

Illegal Rave Party

In September 2010, about 250 very young visitors from five provinces of Austria took part in this event that took place on a remote, rough terrain in the district of Bruck an der Mur. Such events have the aim to sell and consume illicit drugs. Nearly all of the participants in this Rave Party were under the influence of drugs. A variety of narcotics were consumed, as e.g. cannabis products, cocaine, amphetamine, ketamine, etc.

Such an event was organised in a remote, rough terrain in the district of Bruck an der Mur in which participated about 250 very young individuals coming from five provinces.

Use of the Internet

This medium serves as information platform for consumers and dealers, as source of information for production of narcotics and for purchasing drugs. The illicit drugs now offered increasingly from Asia as e.g. Mephedrone are sold via the Internet.

Prices of narcotics

Heroin:	40 – 50	Euro
per gram		
Cocaine:	60 – 150	Euro
per gram		
Cannabis resin:	10	Euro
per gram		
Herbal cannabis:	10	Euro
per gram		
Amphetamine:	20 – 50	Euro
per gram		
Ecstasy:	7 – 15	Euro
per piece		
Mephedrone:	20 – 40	Euro
per piece		
Substitol:	25 – 40	Euro
per piece		
Benzodiazepine:	1 – 1.50	Euro
per piece		

Upper Austria

Cannabis

Cannabis constitutes the most frequently used drug and partly is cultivated professionally in indoor plantations situated in basement and attic flats, and used for own consumption. Outdoor plantations may be found again and again, yet their quantity does not really play a role.

Most of the cannabis products being distributed in Upper Austria are smuggled to Austria from abroad (Netherlands, Czech Republic). Thereby, the South Bohemian area is becoming more important; there, Vietnamese street vendors undertaking courier trips can buy something at a relatively low price.

Cannabis consumption has increased continuously during the past years and seems to have reached the peak. Cannabis constituted the most frequently used drug, especially in the Linz area. Indoor plantations, but also outdoor plantations – mostly camouflaged as cornfields – are responsible for this increase. The trend that cannabis is increasingly seen by the consumers as ostensibly legal drug has continued. In general, to smoke a joint is considered a harmless sport.

The alleged Czech liberalisation of possessing and acquiring the drug, which was announced in the media, apparently lures especially younger Austrian nationals into procuring narcotics – preferably marijuana (herbal cannabis) – in the Czech Republic. Young people and young adults from the Pregarten area regularly travelled to the Czech Republic (Vyssi Brod), in order to buy marijuana there which then either is consumed there or at home. Narcotic drugs were seized in the area of the border to the Czech Republic.

In the Upper Austrian districts bordering Bavaria (Innviertel) small amounts of narcotics are acquired in neighbouring Bavaria (in particular in Passau and Pocking) and then imported to Austria. The travels for purchasing narcotics are jointly organised. One person acquires a larger amount for all of them, which then is shared out in Austria. In these cases mainly cannabis products, speed and lately also liquid ecstasy (GBL) are acquired.

In general, cannabis remains to be the most widely used drug and is recorded as "additional substance" in nearly all police interventions. Moreover, it remains to be the initiation drug. A new trend, however, is that narcotics (marijuana) are now also ordered via the Internet.

For the final consumer the prices for herbal cannabis and cannabis resin still range between € 8.-- and € 15.-- per gram and depend on the amount purchased. Herbal cannabis from indoor plantations is slightly more expensive than herbal cannabis of unknown origin.

Ecstasy and amphetamines

Very often, ecstasy tablets and other amphetamines are smuggled and trafficked by land from Holland, where usually also other drugs are obtained. Amphetamines are partly obtained directly from Poland.

Consumption of ecstasy stagnates on a high level, it is not seen that the number of customers is rising. There still are metamphetamine kitchen laboratories. Regarding consumption it is noticeable that metamphetamine may be easily obtained at a relatively low price. It is consumed in notorious establishments as well as at private parties and is mainly imported from Hungary, Poland or the Czech Republic. In the district of Perg several persons produce "Crystal" having a relatively high quality.

Cocaine

Trafficking in cocaine is mostly organised by Dominican criminal groups supported by Austrian dealers. In Upper Austria, Black Africans play a minor role.

Cocaine is imported to Austria/Linz mainly by body packers via the airport, smugglers not only being Dominicans and Nigerians, but lately also more and more Kenyans. On average, about 400 grams of cocaine are swallowed.

In the whole province it may be seen that Albanians started to deal with cocaine.

It is easy to obtain cocaine in the catchment area of the cities Vienna, Linz, Salzburg and Wels. In street vending and the classical youth drug scene cocaine mostly is consumed only by persons who have available the financial means necessary for buying cocaine by trafficking themselves in drugs in a business-like manner. These persons use cocaine in connection with heroin.

As regards cocaine, the typical users would be in their thirties and socially upper class members, or would be at least in a stable social environment. Typically, cocaine would be consumed during private meetings or private parties.

Depending on the quality, the prices of cocaine range from € 70.- to € 120.- per gram.

Heroin

In the Linz area, trafficking in heroin is in Turkish, Albanian, Slovenian, Serbian, and Bosnian hands. Intelligence reveals that the major part of the heroin is imported to Upper Austria from former Yugoslav areas and/or the Netherlands, mainly concealed in motor vehicles. A rather large part of the narcotics is brought from abroad directly to Wels and then transported to Linz and/or the Upper Austrian area to be distributed there. Heroin continues to be distributed by Black African asylum seekers as well as third generation nationals from Ex-Yugoslavia and Austrians.

Heroin still can be obtained easily. Wels is Upper Austria's centre of trafficking in heroin, Albanians nearly holding a monopoly.

Also in the Linz area consumption of heroin is on the rise. Compared to the previous years increasingly young persons use heroin. Older heroin consumers seem to have decimated because of the effects of their previous consumption; a large part of them undergoes "substitution therapy". The largest part of heroin consumers comes from Eastern countries and Ex-Yugoslavia.

In general, there may be seen an increase in young heroin consumers. The reason for this is that heroin now is mainly taken nasally, and thus young consumers lost their inhibitions. Snoring heroin is seen by consumers as less risky; above all they have the wrong view that in this way there is less danger to become dependent or to overdose. A large part of the reported drug consumers confirmed that apart from other narcotics they also consume heroin. It was mainly sold in Wels and Vienna. In the district of Wels-Land in most cases only sub-vendors and/or final consumers became known.

The prices of heroin range from € 30.- to € 40.- per gram.

Opium

This drug does not have any importance in the Upper Austrian drug scene. Opium consumption continues to take place mainly in Persian and/or Iranian-Iraqi circles.

Substitution substances

There is still misuse within the frame of substitution therapy programs, e.g. of Substitol, Subutex and Somnubene. These substances are mostly bought on the black market in Vienna and sold to final consumers in Upper Austria. Moreover, often substitution substances legally obtained on prescription are then illegally and profitably sold to addicts. Thereby, the dealers obtain profit margins of several 100 % (example: price of Somnubene tablets in the pharmacy: EUR 2.50.- per package – black market price in Wels: € 25.- to 35.-).

In the Steyr area the situation slightly improved, since pharmacies again supervise take-in and there is a better communication between pharmacies, physicians and the public health department. The most popular substitution substance continues to be Substitol, since it is most similar to heroin and when separated from the carrier substance may also be injected, even if this bears risks.

In the Linz area, three physicians unjustifiably prescribed several addicts large and excessively large amounts of substitution substances, painkillers and substitutes. They were reported to the public prosecutor's office of Linz pursuant to section 28a/1 of the Austrian Narcotics Act; one of them was already sentenced by the court.

Moreover, there was a sharp increase in the number of criminal offences in which substitutes were obtained by means of forged prescriptions.

Consumer behaviour

Narcotics are very often trafficked and consumed in discotheques or in the framework of large events. Yet, the major part is still consumed privately. It has to be noted that increasingly rural areas are affected.

Consumers still tend to misuse pharmaceuticals of the substitution therapy program as Subutex, Substitol and the like as well as other strong pharmaceuticals available on prescription only, that may lead to dependence and are often prescribed during the substitution therapy programme as sleeping pills and sedatives (Rohypnol, Somnubene). The reasons for this are that they are far cheaper and that these drugs, which were originally legally acquired on prescription, may be easily obtained. Intravenous consumption of these narcotics and substitutes continues to rise.

Young persons

In the Linz area young persons mainly consumed cannabis products, but also amphetamines and heroin. A clear trend to mixed consumption was observed. The number of reported young persons stagnated compared to 2009. The number of persons falling victim is slightly declining; on average, first-time consumers were 16 years of age.

In the district of Steyr-Land a sharp increase in drug-related offences may be seen, mainly committed by young people and young adults. There is also seen a tendency towards consumption of harder drugs, such as heroin.

Schools

In the district of Freistadt a young female sold to pupils herbal cannabis (hashish) coming from the indoor plantation of her father.

Forgery of prescriptions

Procuring medical drugs, substitution substances as well as pharmaceuticals containing psychotropic substances ("Benzodiazepine") was organised on the black market as well as through forgeries and alterations of prescriptions. A sharp increase is to be seen in this field. In most of the cases the consumers "added" the desired pharmaceutical on the prescription made by the physician in due form.

Structures of offenders

It seems that the narcotic market is still dominated by foreign offenders. Ant trade then is carried out mainly by Austrian offenders. Black African drug dealers kept out of the way. Yet, Black African offenders have continued to be active in trafficking in cannabis, concentrating mainly on street vending (selling very small amounts).

In the Linz area for example every sixth person reported was a foreigner, a large part of the reported foreigners being asylum seekers. In case of offences including smuggling/dealing, nationals of the following countries became known: Nigeria; Afghanistan, Romania, Morocco and Kenya.

Young people and young adults having migration background or foreigners mainly from Turkey and the Former Yugoslavia continue to distribute most of the narcotic drugs. It was further seen that suspects of a/m nationalities have been photographed and fingerprinted for drug-related offences several times.

In the Upper Austrian area most narcotics were distributed in smaller districts in the central area (Linz, Wels); this applies especially to trafficking in heroin. The number of so-called "small dealers" is relatively high, because many young people finance their own consumption in this way.

The number of smuggling trips to the Czech Republic is increasing. In 2010, several Austrian groups of offenders were located and arrested; they imported large amounts of predominantly high-quality marijuana (on average 14%), but also cocaine and heroin, from the Czech Republic to Austria and distributed the drugs in Linz and its environs. One of the main/major supplier/drug dealer operating in the Czech Republic could be located.

The number of procurement trips by train to Vienna sharply increased; however, only small amounts of narcotics, mainly narcotic medication (Substitol, Subutex, Dehaca) and psychotropic medication (Somnubene) for own consumption or for giving to friends are bought and brought to

Linz. The number of seizures of small amounts of narcotics in trains also sharply rose.

Accompanying crime

Addiction is often financed by reselling narcotics as well as committing accompanying crimes. A large number of property offences is committed by offenders who have also been reported for drug-related crimes (e.g. a series of robberies on service stations).

The number of petty crimes committed in this connection is steadily rising; thefts, but also stabbings and serious bodily injury are no longer uncommon in the drug scene.

Salzburg

Cannabis products

Typical countries of origin still are the Netherlands, Germany and the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia. Indoor and outdoor cannabis cultivation by Austrian offenders continues to be on the rise. The number of orders via the Internet is also increasing.

So-called hot-spot cafés, discos, and typical major events – rave, techno – remain the main trading points for cannabis products.

Heroin

Consumption of and trafficking in heroin are similar as in the previous year, yet there are signs of an increase in consumption and trafficking. There is an open drug scene in the area of the Salzburg central railway station and on several public places in the city.

Heroin consumers increasingly buy higher amounts of substitute substances as Substitole, Compensan, Vendal and the like, which are mainly bought on the black market in Vienna. In one investigation case a total of 21 persons were arrested. It was possible to prove that about 20,000 pieces of Substitol were dealt with and sold, which mainly came from Vienna.

International trafficking in heroin is still controlled by Albanian nationals and nationals from former Yugoslavia. In 2010,

several Albanian, Bosnian, Serbian and Austrian nationals were arrested in the province of Salzburg; they had transported large quantities of heroin mainly from Kosovo to Austria and profitably sold the drugs in the Salzburg area or in Upper Austria. A successful cross-border cooperation led to the smashing of two international criminal groups, the arrest of 8 suspects and the seizure of 12 kg of heroin. The groups consisted mainly of members of an Albanian organisation.

Countries of origin of the drugs are considered to be the Near and Middle East, Kosovo and Albania. Offenders being members of organised crime are smuggling large amounts of heroin.

Turkish organisations are still using as smuggling route to Western Europe the route via Trieste to Salzburg (frequently on rolling roads).

Cocaine

Apart from Austrian perpetrators, a growing number of offenders who are nationals from the countries of former Yugoslavia, Africa and the Netherlands as well as nationals of Albanian origin have been involved in importation of and trafficking in cocaine. Persons living in Salzburg carry out courier trips for international smuggling organisations. In 2010, several persons were recruited who then were arrested in Western Europe or South America in possession of large amounts of cocaine.

Ecstasy and amphetamines

Hot-spot cafés in cities as well as in rural areas, discos, and typical events, such as raves and techno parties, have developed into the main trading points for ecstasy and amphetamines.

It has been observed that structured criminal rings are involved in ecstasy and amphetamine smuggling and trafficking. In one investigation case 22 persons were arrested and 2 kg of amphetamines and 7000 tablets of ecstasy were seized. It was possible to prove trafficking in large amounts of ecstasy and amphetamine.

Ecstasy and amphetamines are smuggled to Austria from the Netherlands and with increasing frequency in large amounts from the Czech Republic and former Eastern Germany (Berlin area). Increasingly amphetamine is produced in so-called "kitchen laboratories".

Large amounts of Mephedrone were also seized.

Tyrol

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

As regards the drugs in circulation, no change has been noted. Cannabis products are most often consumed and trafficked, followed by cocaine, ecstasy / amphetamine. Again and again cannabis plantations (indoor and outdoor in various sizes) have been found. Illegal trade and use of various medical drugs, also those provided for substitution programmes, have still been going on.

Before having been included in the Austrian Narcotics Act, the "new drug" Mephedrone was officially sold at a price of € 35.-- per gram. Since the inclusion of Mephedrone into the Austrian Narcotics Act, this substance has been found only occasionally.

Groups of offenders

From the ethnic point of view, in the Innsbruck-Land area there are no sealed-off criminal groups. Frequently, Turkish nationals or individuals of Turkish origin as well as several other nationals of former Eastern Bloc countries are operating in this province. They cooperate with one another, but also with Austrian criminals, and basically traffic in all common illicit drugs.

German nationals are dominating. Most of them are tourists or seasonal workers in the catering industry, many from former East Germany.

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

Consumers/small-scale dealers of various districts of the Tyrol continue to pick up the drugs from drug dealers (mostly North Africans) in Innsbruck.

The smuggling route from the Netherlands via the Tyrol to Italy is still being used. Apart from the transit route on the motorway via Munich – Kiefersfelden/Kufstein – Brenner also the route on the A 7 in Germany via Füssen – Reutte – Reschenpaß is used.

The market for illicit drugs in the city of Innsbruck is organised and operated by Austrians, naturalized Austrians (mainly stemming from Turkey and the Balkan countries), North African nationals (mainly from Morocco, especially asylum seekers from the city of Casablanca who came to Austria via Italy), and individuals from Black Africa, again mainly asylum seekers.

The average drug delinquent is addict and at the same time dealer. Depending on the type of drug, young Austrian consumers acquire the drugs from North Africans (cannabis products, cocaine, but in some cases also heroin), Black Africans (cocaine and cannabis) and/or nationals from Ex-Yugoslavia (cannabis, cocaine, heroin and synthetic drugs) and Turkey (cannabis, cocaine, heroin, but also synthetic drugs).

Older Austrian addicts supply each other and acquire the narcotics from Switzerland, but increasingly also from the Netherlands. Increasingly narcotic drugs are sent by post.

Drug consumers as well as drug dealers are found in all strata of society.

Individuals from Turkey, Ex-Yugoslavia and Albania sell and consume all types of drugs. These criminals mostly are descendants of the guest workers who are badly integrated in the social environment and do not want to work, since they do not do too badly with their profits from trafficking in drugs.

Asylum seekers mostly from Morocco organise street vending of cannabis, cocaine, but also heroin. "Bogus" asylum

seekers have "intimate contacts" to Austrian girls and also use the flats of these girls for their drug businesses.

Part of the drugs sold in Innsbruck is supplied from Austria's capital Vienna.

Yet, the North African asylum seekers not only commit drug offences, but also thefts in cafés/bars, shoplifting, thefts by breaking and entering, and robberies.

The sharp decrease in "turf wars" among the drug dealers leads to the conclusion that in the meantime the "Innsbruck market" has been split up.

The Black Africans operating in the Tyrol are organised very well and may fall back on an EU-wide network.

Narcotic drugs

Cannabis – Cannabis products continue to be increasingly grown at home. In the summer months, cannabis partly is cultivated concealed in forests, but also rather openly on balconies. Indoor plantations are still rather small and apparently mainly serve for covering own consumption. It is easy to obtain information on cannabis cultivation and the necessary equipment via the Internet. Cannabis products having a THC content of up to 20% are not uncommon.

Some of the cannabis consumers living in Innsbruck still travel to Switzerland, but also to the Netherlands, in order to consume drugs there at a low price and meet their demand of hashish (cannabis resin) and/or grass (herbal cannabis). They resell part of the drugs, in order to be able to finance this.

Heroin – In 2010, there was a stagnation. While the past years saw a sharp increase in the number of heroin consumers, the number remained more or less the same, yet at a high level. The heroin market is dominated by Austrians as well as Turks. Criminals coming from North Africa try to push their way towards the existing "market".

Cocaine – Cocaine remains to be the most commonly consumed "hard" drug.

Depending on the quality, the street price of cocaine ranges from € 70.- to E 130.- per gram. The sale of cocaine is mainly organised and carried out by Black Africans, but also by North African asylum seekers.

Synthetic drugs – Amphetamine and amphetamine derivatives are offered, distributed and consumed by young people mainly on occasions like techno parties, rave events and in discos. Apart from ecstasy, speed and other narcotic drugs that have been consumed since years, so-called "liquid ecstasy" (gamma hydroxybutyrate – "GHB") continues to be consumed. "Mephedrone" (4-Methylmethcathinone) which is now subject to the Austrian Narcotics Act as well as "Mitseez" may be still found on the Innsbruck "drug market".

Vorarlberg

Cannabis

Cannabis – Herbal cannabis is still very popular in the province of Vorarlberg. A large part of the herbal cannabis is smuggled to Vorarlberg from Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Numerous consumers produce themselves herbal cannabis. Several indoor plantations have been found all over the year. In autumn of 2010, especially outdoor plantations were established.

On average, the cannabis varieties seized in Vorarlberg have a 9.6 % THC concentration.

Heroin

The heroin scene remained fairly stable. Most of the consumers acquire heroin in Switzerland and import it to Vorarlberg in small amounts of up to some grams.

The heroin sold in the street is of low quality. The average purity of all examined samples was at about 11.6 %.

Cocaine

In the second half of the year, there were several seizures of large amounts of cocaine. Among others, one "body packer" was arrested, who had in his body 660 grams of cocaine with an average purity

of 26.5 per cent. The cocaine should have been smuggled from Hungary via Vienna to Switzerland.

In other cases, several kilograms of cocaine were smuggled to Vorarlberg from Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Cocaine continues to play an important role in Vorarlberg. Presently, the seized cocaine has an average purity of about 36.1 %.

Ecstasy, "liquid ecstasy", amphetamine, LSD, etc.:

Presently, ecstasy and liquid ecstasy do not play an important role on the market - demand is low.

Amphetamine on the other hand seems to become more important on the market.

In May 2010, 850 Thai tablets with the active ingredient Methamphetamine.HCl (purity of 9.5 %) were seized at the BCP Feldkirch-Tisis/A – Schaanwald/FL.

Presently, there are nearly no LSD trips on the market.

Methylone

In November 2010, at the railway station Bregenz 3 males were arrested who intended to smuggle in total 10 kg of methylone (3,4-methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone, also known as bk-MDMA or MDMC) from Switzerland via Vorarlberg to Germany and further on to Estonia.

This substance was produced in Mumbai/India and delivered to Switzerland. From there, the Methylone (in total more than 200 kg) was distributed all over Europe (Netherlands, Great Britain, Germany, East European countries). It was intended to press tablets from the Methylone in Estonia and then distribute the tablets via the Internet.

Other phenomenons

Smoke / herb blends mixed with artificial cannabinoide (among others "spice") are very popular. So-called bath salts, fertilizers for plants, etc., which are sold under different names in various hem shops and via the Internet (specialised

websites), are consumed very often. Especially young people consume these substances - often intravenously.

Consumers respond well to the seemingly legal substances having good effects, which, however, predominantly are life-threatening.

Seizures of large quantities

- ✚ 206 kg of cocaine were seized on 09 February 2010 at the Vienna International Airport Schwechat. This was the highest amount of cocaine ever seized in Austria. The narcotics were brought to Austria from South America via a European harbour. 199 blocs of cocaine were concealed in 7 black sports bags.
- ✚ 5 kg of cocaine were seized on 13 November 2010 in Graz. Hungarian and Ukrainian criminals were involved in the smuggling. The cocaine was concealed in the hotel safe.
- ✚ 8.9 kg of heroin were seized on 19 May 2010 in Wöllersdorf/Lower Austria. The offenders were Serbian nationals.
- ✚ 8 kg of heroin were seized on 2 April 2010 in Vienna. The drugs were smuggled in rucksacks via the Netherlands to Germany and Austria. The offenders came from Sierra Leone and Serbia.
- ✚ 16.2 kg of herbal cannabis were seized on 25 July 2010 in the flat of a Black African criminal group in Vienna.

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

Province	2009	2010	Tendency ↑↓	
Burgenland	967	735	-232	-23.99%
Carinthia	1,384	1,547	163	11.78%
Lower Austria	3,233	3,075	-158	-4.89%
Upper Austria	3,999	3,840	-159	-3.98%
Salzburg	1,108	1,130	22	1.99%
Styria	1,710	1,648	-62	-3.63%
Tyrol	2,647	2,791	144	5.44%
Vorarlberg	1,047	1,182	135	12.89%
Vienna	6,634	7,905	1,271	19.16%
Total	22,729	23,853	1,124	4.95%

Number of individuals charged under the Narcotics Act

Province	2009	2010	Tendency ↑↓	
Burgenland	899	685	-214	-23.80%
Carinthia	1,219	1,270	51	4.18%
Lower Austria	2,814	2,604	-210	-7.46%
Upper Austria	3,178	2,977	-201	-6.32%
Salzburg	957	974	17	1.78%
Styria	1,511	1,441	-70	-4.63%
Tyrol	2,166	2,153	-13	-0.60%
Vorarlberg	868	1,007	139	16.01%
Vienna	4,991	5,640	649	13.00%
Total	18,603	18,751	148	0.8%

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

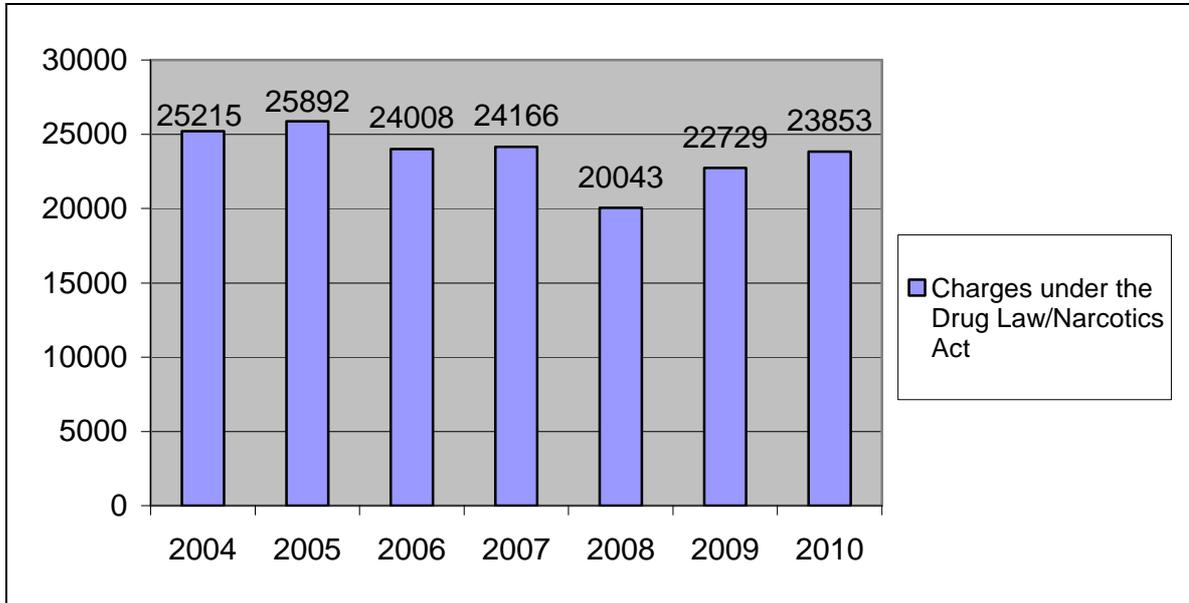
Total number of charges

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

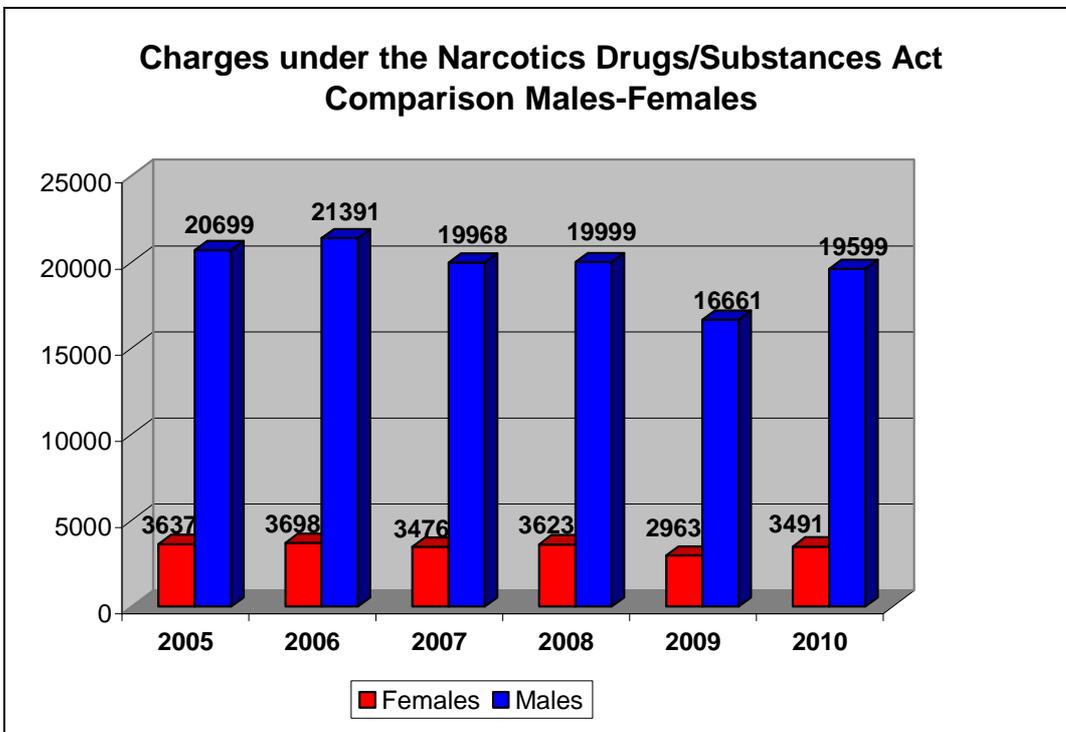
Province	Total	§ 27 SMG*	§ 28 SMG*	§ 28a SMG*	§ 30 SMG*	§ 31 SMG*	§ 31a SMG*	§ 32 SMG*
Burgenland	735	564	29	123	10	0	8	1
Carinthia	1,547	1,402	32	88	25	0	0	0
Lower Austria	3,075	2,748	95	135	96	0	1	0
Upper Austria	3,840	3,283	67	310	171	1	6	2
Salzburg	1,130	959	59	81	29	2	0	0
Styria	1,648	1,477	39	91	36	0	5	0
Tyrol	2,791	2,500	43	149	96	3	0	0
Vorarlberg	1,182	954	24	165	35	1	3	0
Vienna	7,905	6,419	103	479	882	3	19	0
Total	23,853	20,306	491	1,621	1,380	10	42	3

*) SMG = Austrian Narcotics Act

Charges under the Drug Law/Narcotics Act



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

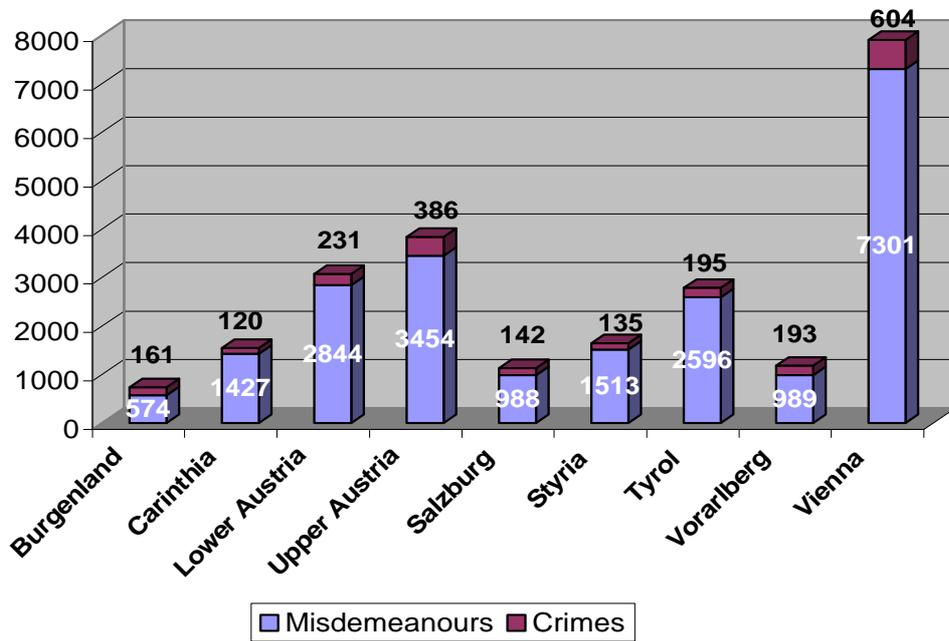


Provinces Compared (all Drugs)

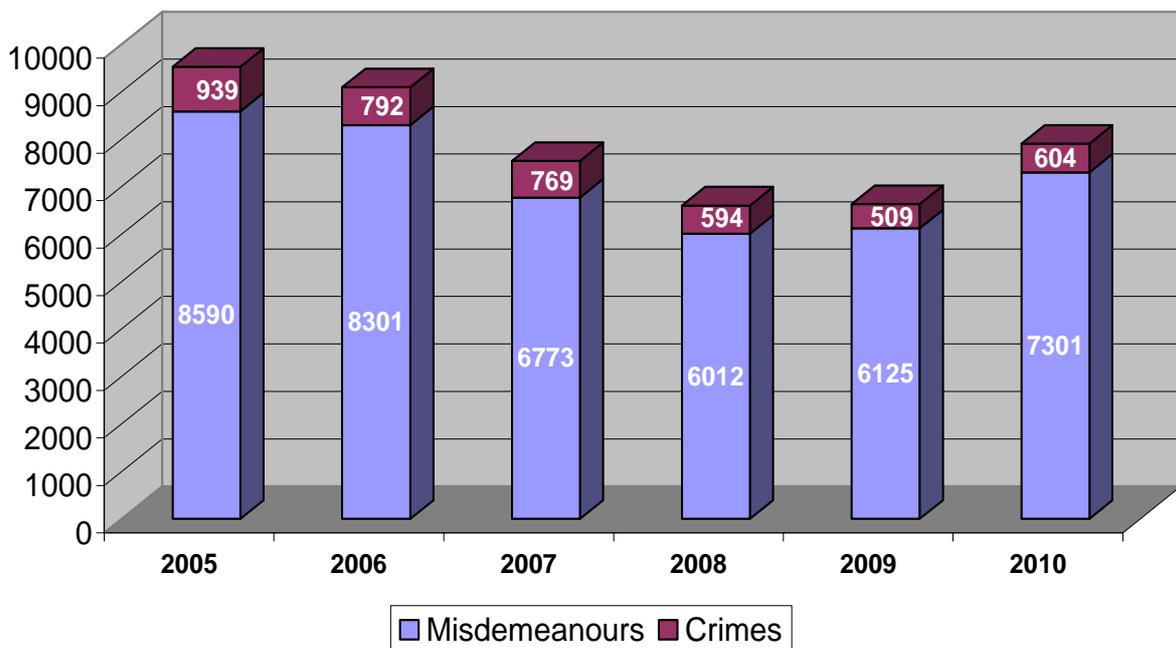
Province		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Tendency 2005 – 2010 ↑↓	
Burgenland	Crimes	100	131	140	184	174	161	-13	-7.47
	Misdemeanours	827	908	881	707	793	574	-219	-27.62
	Total	927	1039	1021	891	967	735	-232	-23.99
Carinthia	Crimes	74	69	146	79	102	120	18	17.65
	Misdemeanours	1461	1125	1277	1077	1282	1427	145	11.31
	Total	1535	1194	1423	1156	1384	1547	163	11.78
Lower Austria	Crimes	370	329	347	237	286	231	-55	-19.23
	Misdemeanours	3308	2775	3225	2418	2947	2844	-103	-3.50
	Total	3678	3104	3572	2655	3233	3075	-158	-4.89
Upper Austria	Crimes	229	237	335	312	402	386	-16	-3.98
	Misdemeanours	3556	2993	3489	2985	3597	3454	-143	-3.98
	Total	3785	3230	3824	3297	3999	3840	-159	-3.98
Salzburg	Crimes	114	142	135	105	124	142	18	14.52
	Misdemeanours	984	862	992	929	984	988	4	0.41
	Total	1098	1004	1127	1034	1108	1130	22	1.99
Styria	Crimes	136	159	191	145	139	135	-4	-2.88
	Misdemeanours	1391	1290	1780	1242	1571	1513	-58	-3.69
	Total	1527	1449	1971	1387	1710	1648	-62	-3.63
Tyrol	Crimes	204	230	210	158	221	195	-26	-11.76
	Misdemeanours	2600	2414	2276	1871	2426	2596	170	7.01
	Total	2804	2644	2486	2029	2647	2791	144	5.44
Vorarlberg	Crimes	171	288	200	166	142	193	51	35.92
	Misdemeanours	838	963	1000	822	905	989	84	9.28
	Total	1009	1251	1200	988	1047	1182	135	12.89
Vienna	Crimes	939	792	769	594	509	604	95	18.66
	Misdemeanours	8590	8301	6773	6012	6125	7301	1176	19.20
	Total	9529	9093	7542	6606	6634	7905	1271	19.16
Total	Crimes	2337	2377	2473	1980	2099	2167	68	3.24
	Misdemeanours	23555	21631	21693	18063	20630	21686	1056	5.12
	Total	25892	24008	24166	20043	22729	23853	1124	4.95

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

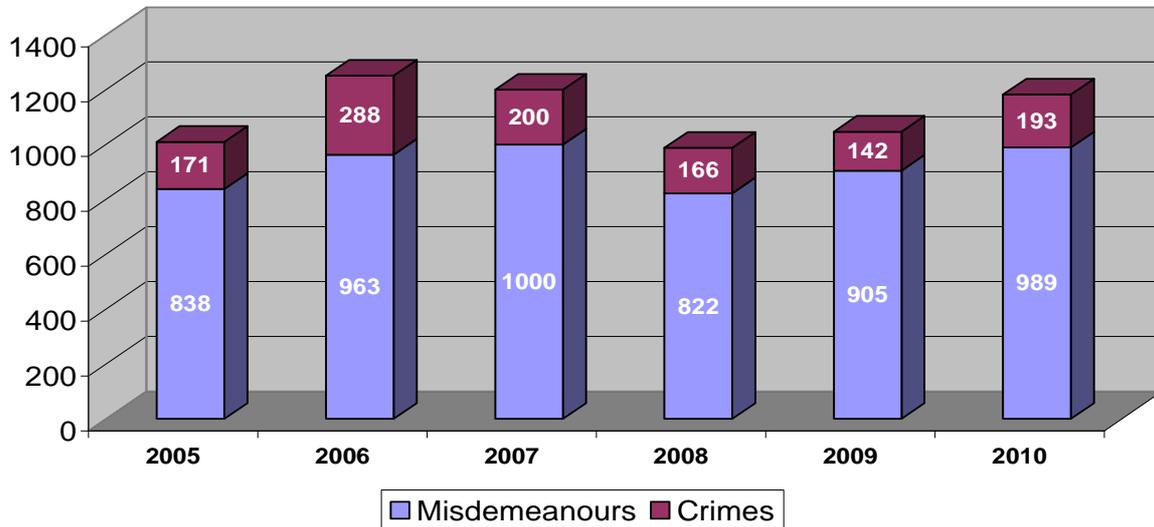
2010 Austria



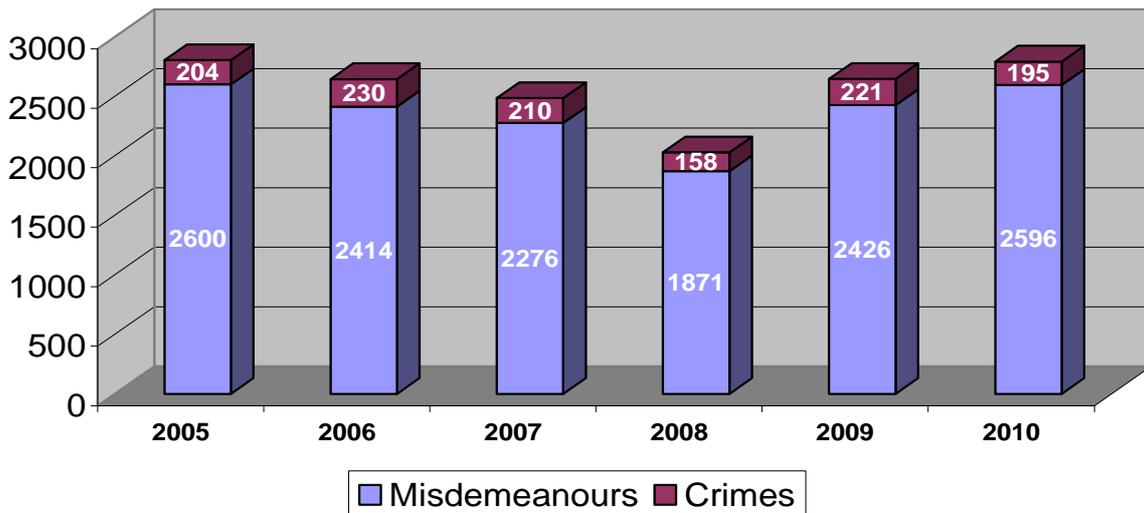
Vienna 2005 - 2010



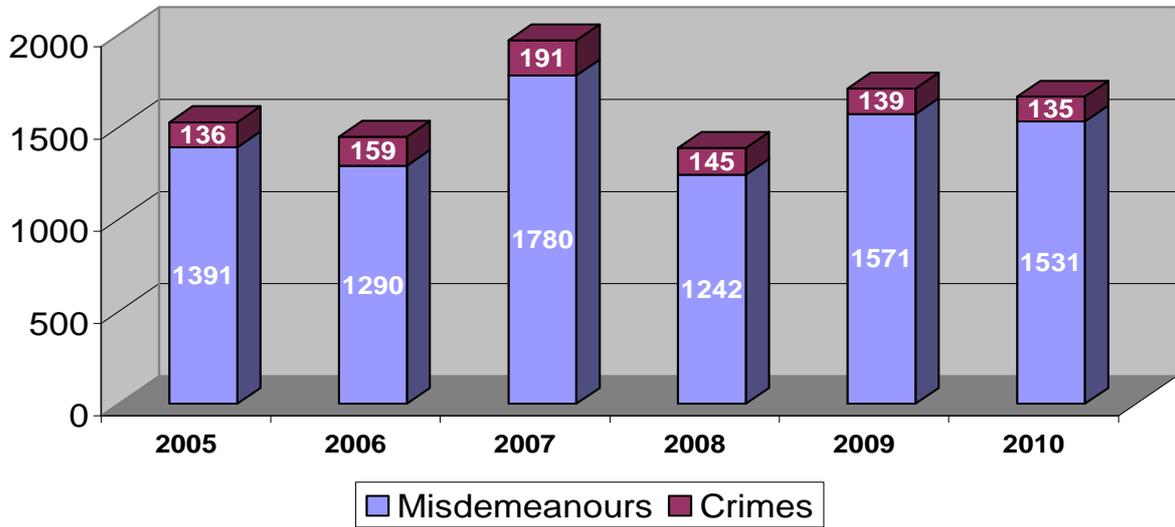
Vorarlberg 2005 - 2010



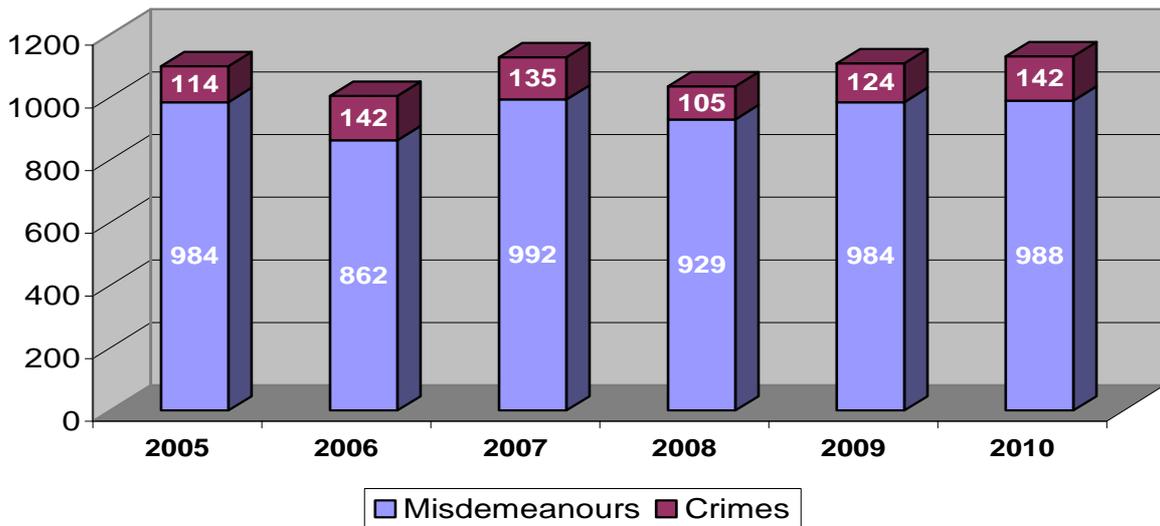
Tyrol 2005 - 2010



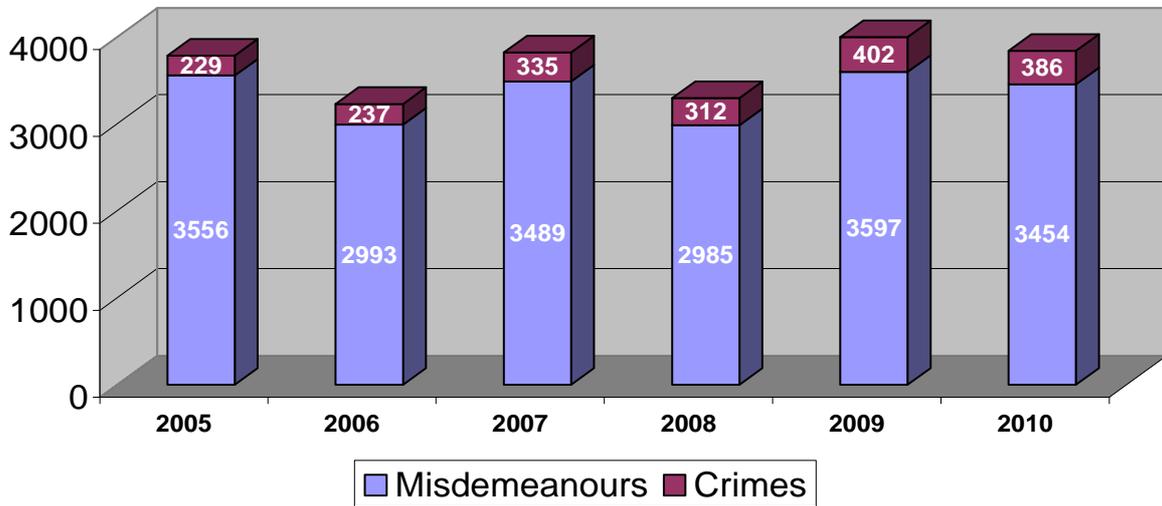
Styria 2005 - 2010



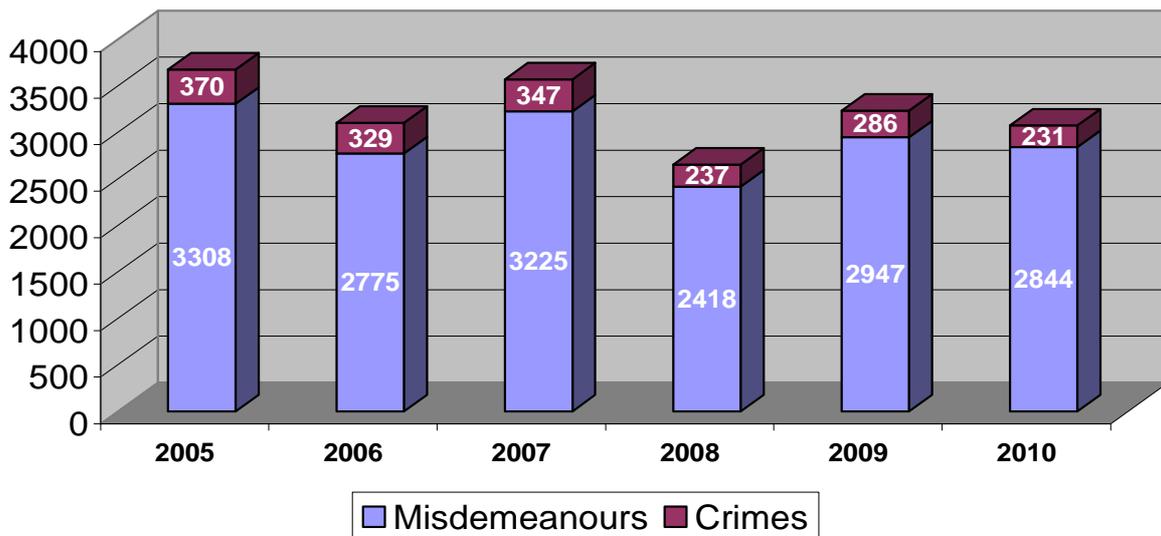
Salzburg 2005 - 2010



Upper Austria 2005 - 2010



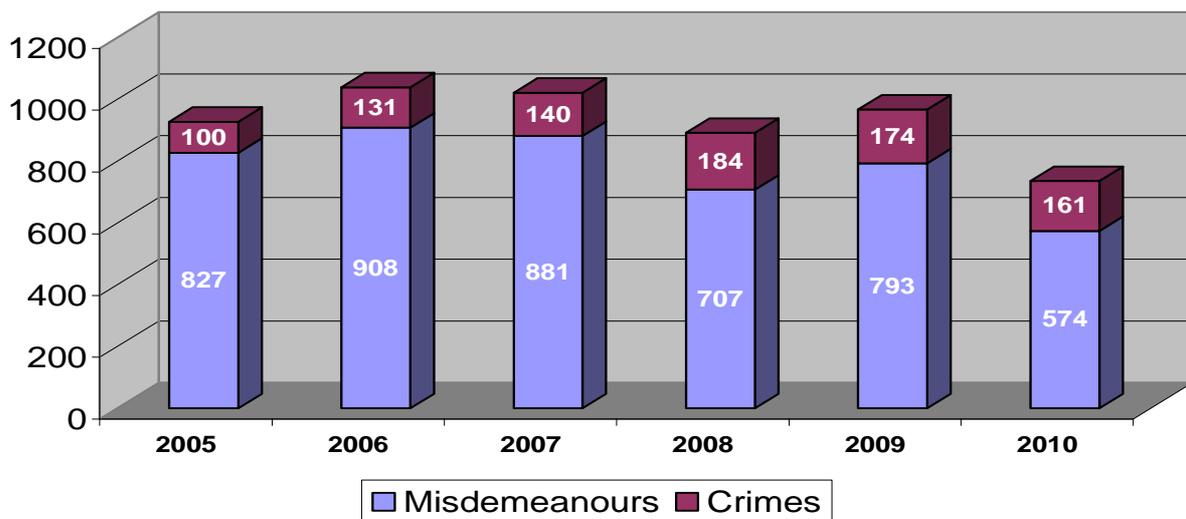
Lower Austria 2005 - 2010



Carinthia 2005 - 2010

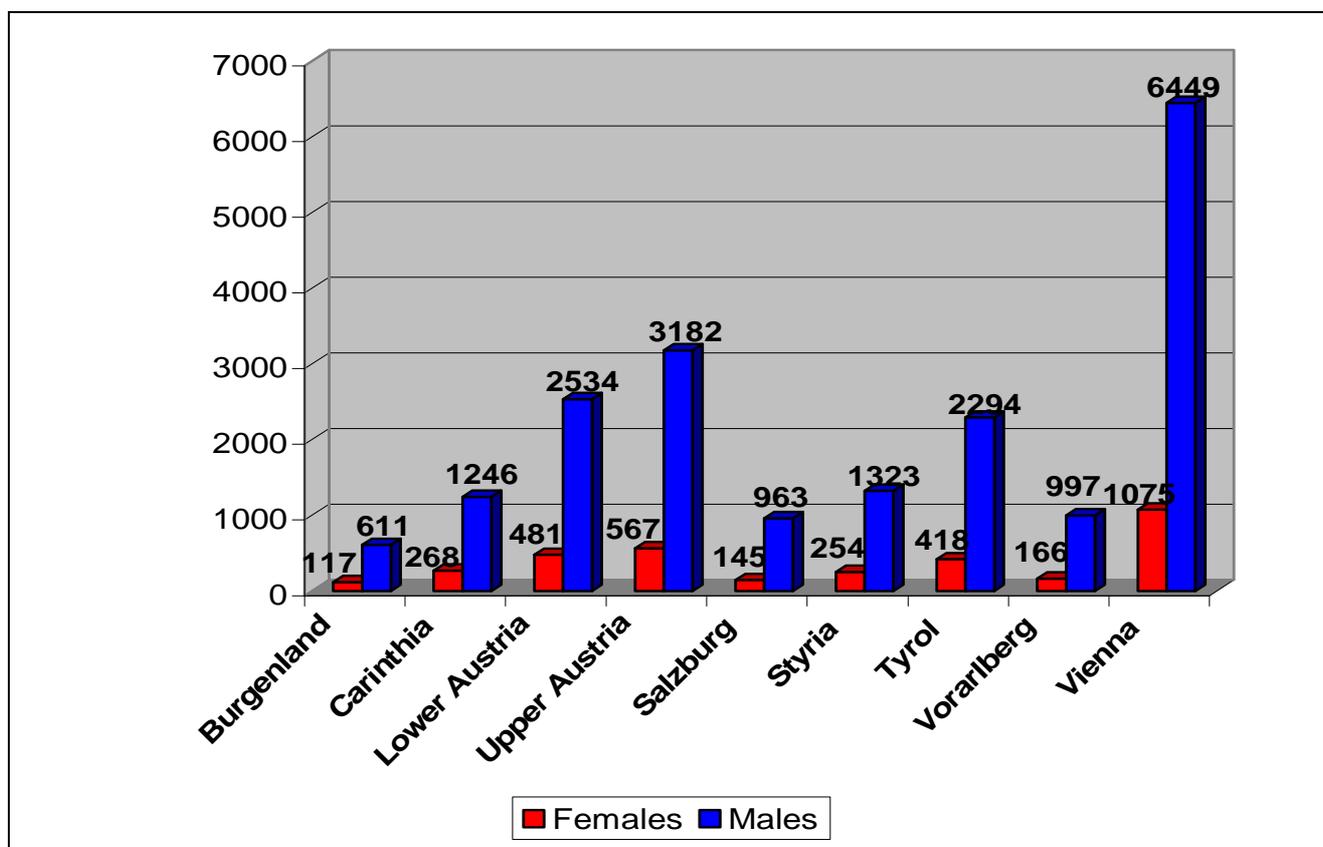


Burgenland 2005 - 2010



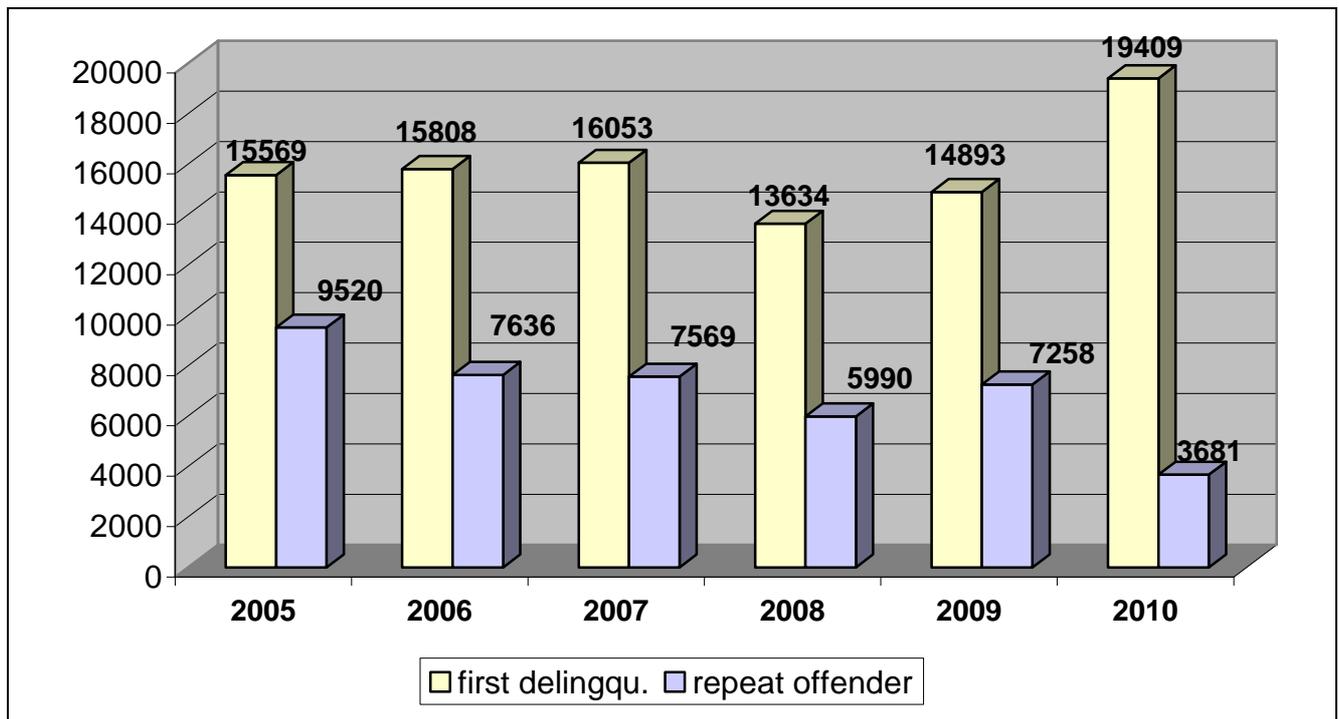
Total numbers of charges in terms of provinces Females/Males

Province	Total 2009		Total 2010		Tendency ↑↓	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Burgenland	186	777	177	611	-4.84%	-21.36%
Carinthia	288	1,074	268	1,246	-6.94%	16.01%
Lower Austria	498	2,675	481	2,534	-3.41%	-5.27%
Upper Austria	486	3,437	567	3,182	16.67%	-7.42%
Salzburg	152	942	145	963	-4.61%	2.23%
Styria	258	1,417	254	1,323	-1.55%	-6.63%
Tyrol	442	2,148	418	2,294	-5.43%	6.80%
Vorarlberg	134	890	166	997	23.88%	12.02%
Vienna	817	5,530	1,075	6,449	31.58%	16.62%
Total	3,261	18,890	3,491	19,599	7.05%	3.75%



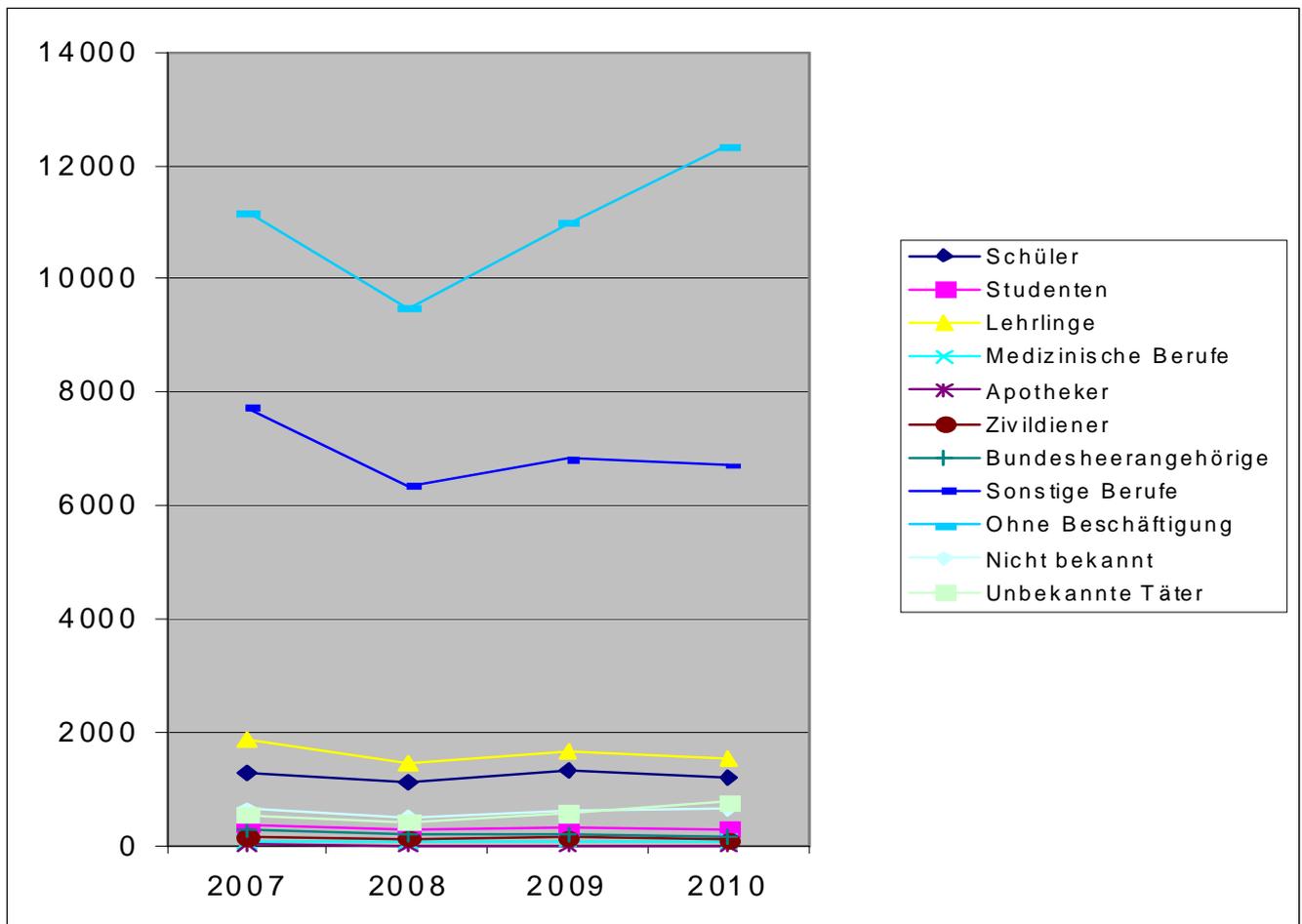
Total number of charges in terms of provinces First delinquents – repeat offenders – unidentified suspects

Province	Total 2009			Total 2010			Tendency		
	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified
Burgenland	503	460	4	552	176	7	9.74%	-61.74%	75.00%
Carinthia	927	435	22	1,315	199	33	41.86%	-54.25%	50.00%
Lower Austria	1,898	1,275	60	2,240	775	60	18.02%	-39.22%	-
Upper Austria	2,748	1,175	76	3,210	539	91	16.81%	-54.13%	19.74%
Salzburg	715	379	14	879	229	22	22.94%	-39.58%	57.14%
Styria	990	685	35	1,142	435	71	15.35%	-36.50%	102.86%
Tyrol	1,639	951	57	2,180	532	79	33.01%	-44.06%	38.60%
Vorarlberg	690	334	23	998	165	19	44.64%	-50.60%	-17.39%
Vienna	4,783	1,564	287	6,893	631	381	44.11%	-59.65%	32.75%
Total	14,893	7,258	578	19,409	3,681	763	30.32%	-49.28%	32.01%



Delinquency in terms of occupations

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
School children	1.293	5,4 %	1.120	5,6 %	1.321	5,8 %	1.202	5 %
Students	381	1,6 %	293	1,5 %	329	1,4 %	302	1,3 %
Apprentices	1.866	7,7%	1.459	7,3 %	1.669	7,3 %	1.531	6,4 %
Medical professions	85	0,4 %	74	0,4 %	89	0,4 %	64	0,3 %
Pharmacists	20	0,1 %	7	0,0 %	8	0,1 %	7	-- %
C.O. alternative service	155	0,6 %	122	0,6 %	136	0,6 %	96	0,4 %
Military persons	268	1,1 %	196	1,0 %	200	0,9 %	162	0,7 %
Other professions	7.739	32 %	6.361	31,7%	6.821	30,1%	6.716	28,2%
unemployed	11.177	46,2%	9.483	47,3 %	10.980	48,3 %	12.343	51,7 %
not known	638	2,6 %	509	2,5 %	598	2,6 %	667	2,8 %
Unidentified suspects	544	2,3 %	419	2,1 %	578	2,5 %	763	3,2 %
Total	24.166	100 %	20.043	100 %	22.729	100 %	23.853	100 %



NON-AUSTRIANs - Summary

Ranking of the number of charges – from 1 to 30

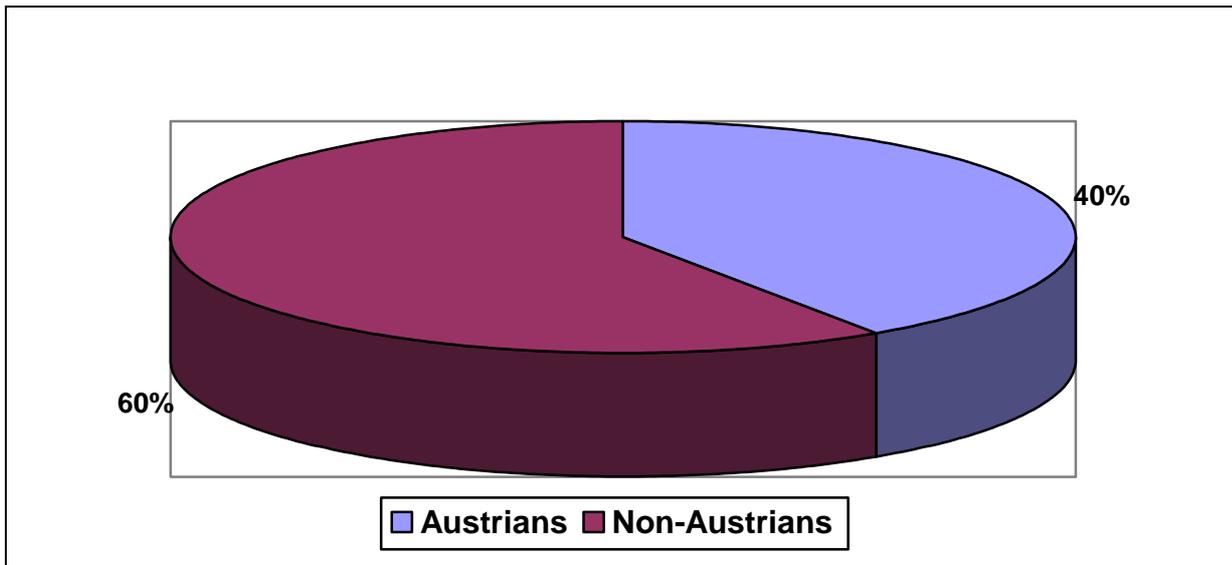
Nations			Crimes	Misdemeanours	Total
1	Turkey	(TUR)	54	521	575
2	Nigeria	(NGA)	79	496	575
3	Serbia	(SRB)	53	439	492
4	Germany	(DEU)	43	447	490
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	(BIH)	36	386	422
6	Algeria	(DZA)	20	221	241
7	Marocco	(MAR)	23	205	228
8	Croatia	(HRV)	30	196	226
9	Gambia	(GMB)	33	176	209
10	Russian Federation	(RUS)	5	187	192
11	Romania	(ROU)	15	139	154
12	Macedonia	(MKD)	82	69	151
13	Slovakia	(SVK)	16	94	110
14	Poland	(POL)	14	95	109
15	Italy	(ITA)	11	85	96
16	Hungary	(HUN)	16	76	92
17	Georgia	(GEO)	0	75	75
18	Czech Republic	(CZE)	8	66	74
19	Stateless	(O)	8	65	73
20	Dominican Republic	(DOM)	44	23	67
21	Guinea	(GIN)	14	36	50
22	Bulgaria	(BGR)	26	20	46
23	Senegal	(SEN)	2	43	45
24	Netherlands	(NLD)	11	28	39
25	Slovenia	(SVN)	7	30	37
26	Switzerland	(CHE)	0	37	37
27	Liberia	(LBR)	4	26	30
28	Irak	(IRQ)	5	24	29
29	Mali	(MLI)	2	26	28
30	Graet Britain	(GBR)	4	23	27

Arrests in the course of drug-related investigations 2010

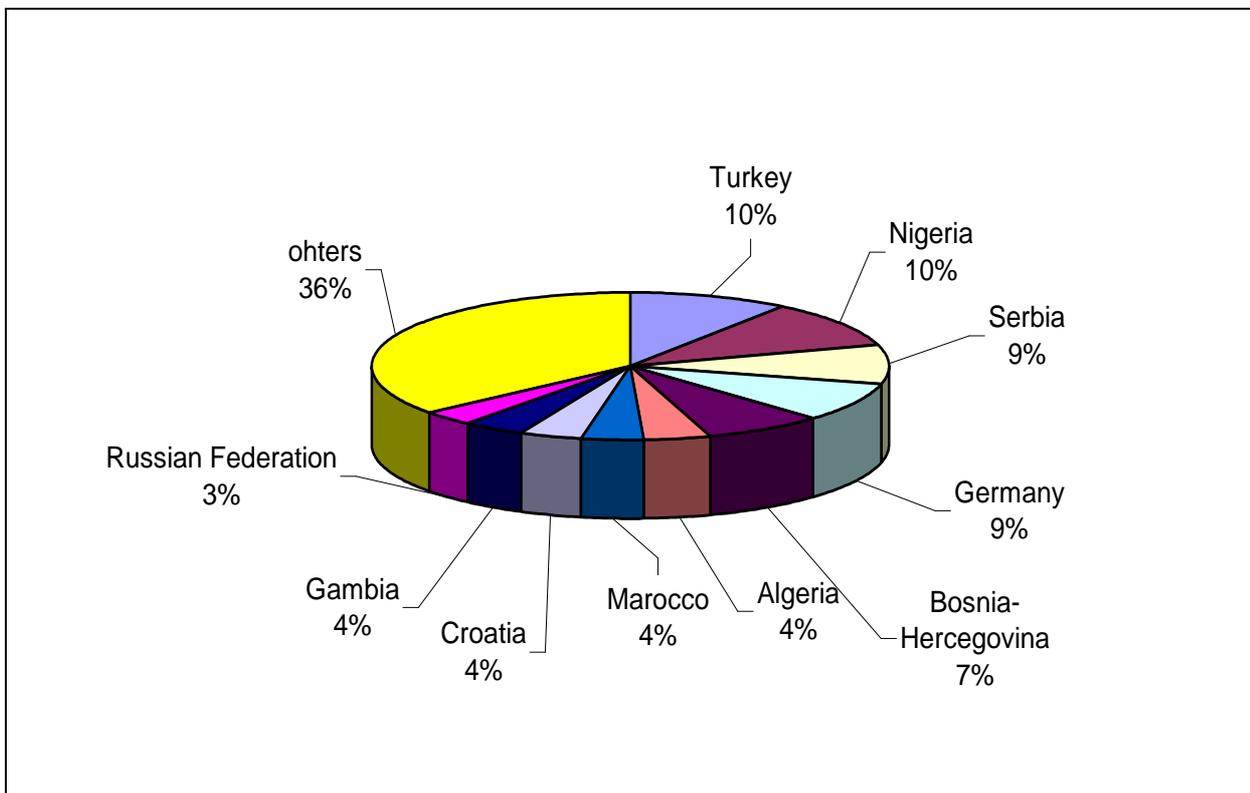
Arrest total: these include
2,075

Austrians
839

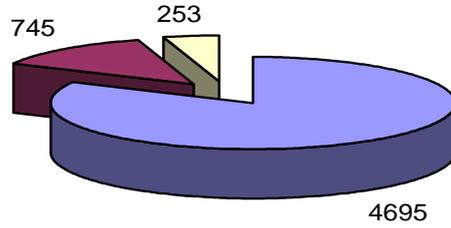
Non-Austrians
1,236



Non-Austrians charged in 2010

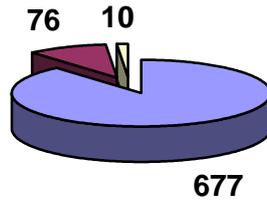


**2010
Non-Austria charged under sections
27-32 Narcotics Act**



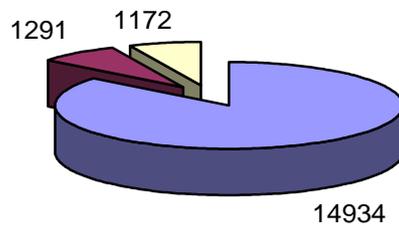
■ § 27 Narcotics Act ■ §§ 28 and 28a Narcotics Act ■ other criminal offences - §§ 30-32 Narcotics Act

**2010
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

**2010
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

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	614	497	23	94	447	165
Carinthia	1,276	1,196	22	58	1,086	168
Lower Austria	2,184	2,022	80	82	1,522	632
Upper Austria	2,418	2,250	42	126	1,954	415
Salzburg	699	621	39	39	516	175
Styria	1,289	1,206	29	54	857	385
Tyrol	1,232	1,140	21	71	893	325
Vorarlberg	811	699	16	96	659	139
Vienna	2,967	2,785	47	135	2,523	302
Total	13,490	12,416	319	755	10,460	2,706

DRUG: CANNABIS RESIN

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	49	34	1	14	42	6
Carinthia	139	128	2	9	114	25
Lower Austria	214	200	6	8	160	51
Upper Austria	409	368	9	32	347	53
Salzburg	197	159	19	19	138	57
Styria	144	125	6	13	103	41
Tyrol	1,406	1,330	14	62	1,131	227
Vorarlberg	99	84	1	14	76	22
Vienna	444	400	14	30	377	31
Total	3,101	2,828	72	201	2,488	513

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

DRUG: CANNABIS CONCENTRATE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	2	1	0	1	2	0
Carinthia	2	2	0	0	2	0
Lower Austria	2	2	0	0	2	0
Upper Austria	2	2	0	0	2	0
Salzburg	1	0	0	1	1	0
Styria	2	2	0	0	1	0
Tyrol	11	8	0	3	11	0
Vorarlberg	1	1	0	0	1	0
Vienna	4	2	2	0	4	0
Total	27	20	2	5	26	0

DRUG: CANNABIS PLANTS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	19	6	2	11	14	4
Carinthia	33	30	3	0	28	2
Lower Austria	59	43	8	8	34	14
Upper Austria	71	64	5	2	46	15
Salzburg	37	23	11	3	20	7
Styria	60	48	11	1	31	12
Tyrol	60	55	0	5	35	13
Vorarlberg	24	9	4	11	23	1
Vienna	85	70	7	8	70	7
Total	448	348	51	49	301	75

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

DRUG: MAGIC MUSHROOMS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	7	4	0	3	5	2
Carinthia	13	13	0	0	11	2
Lower Austria	18	15	1	2	13	5
Upper Austria	9	7	0	2	7	1
Salzburg	9	7	0	2	6	3
Styria	12	9	3	0	8	4
Tyrol	14	10	2	2	8	6
Vorarlberg	5	4	1	0	5	0
Vienna	4	2	0	2	4	0
Total	90	72	7	11	67	23

DRUG: MEPHEDRONE – 4 – METHYL-METHCATHINON

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	18	17	0	1	16	2
Lower Austria	52	51	0	1	37	11
Upper Austria	6	5	0	1	6	0
Salzburg	2	2	0	0	2	0
Styria	71	70	0	1	50	21
Tyrol	11	10	0	1	9	2
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	49	48	1	0	47	1
Total	209	203	1	5	167	37

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

DRUG: HEROIN

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	73	45	4	24	64	9
Carinthia	260	213	14	33	233	15
Lower Austria	424	368	28	28	350	70
Upper Austria	651	528	17	106	592	47
Salzburg	46	34	2	10	40	5
Styria	100	72	2	26	80	17
Tyrol	98	69	7	22	93	5
Vorarlberg	285	221	8	56	271	9
Vienna	1,617	1,337	30	250	1,321	189
Total	3,554	2,887	112	555	3,044	366

DRUG: RAW OPIUM

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	1	0	0	1	1	0
Carinthia	4	3	1	0	4	0
Lower Austria	2	2	0	0	2	0
Upper Austria	8	8	0	0	6	2
Salzburg	1	1	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	7	3	0	4	3	1
Total	23	17	1	5	17	3

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

DRUG: MORPHINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	1	1	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	4	4	0	0	3	1
Lower Austria	23	22	1	0	14	5
Upper Austria	24	24	0	0	17	4
Salzburg	2	2	0	0	2	0
Styria	4	4	0	0	2	2
Tyrol	9	9	0	0	9	0
Vorarlberg	7	7	0	0	6	1
Vienna	9	8	0	1	9	0
Total	83	81	1	1	63	13

DRUG: POPPY STRAW

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	9	9	0	0	9	0
Lower Austria	2	2	0	0	1	1
Upper Austria	2	2	0	0	2	0
Salzburg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Styria	3	3	0	0	2	1
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	17	17	0	0	14	3

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

DRUG: COCAINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	102	59	6	37	89	13
Carinthia	267	211	17	39	220	35
Lower Austria	309	249	17	43	238	68
Upper Austria	517	367	14	136	437	72
Salzburg	135	110	10	15	110	24
Styria	117	86	4	27	85	30
Tyrol	379	304	9	66	326	48
Vorarlberg	207	145	7	55	186	21
Vienna	1,295	1,130	26	139	1,034	181
Total	3,328	2,661	110	557	2,725	492

DRUG: CRACK

Province	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	1	0
Lower Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Austria	1	1	0	0	1	0
Salzburg	1	0	0	1	1	0
Styria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyrol	1	1	0	0	1	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	3	0	1	4	0

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

DRUG: LSD-TRIPS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	20	9	1	10	19	1
Carinthia	6	5	0	1	6	0
Lower Austria	35	32	1	2	25	9
Upper Austria	13	12	0	1	12	1
Salzburg	8	6	1	1	8	0
Styria	7	6	1	0	3	4
Tyrol	24	22	0	2	19	5
Vorarlberg	6	4	1	1	6	0
Vienna	18	14	1	3	17	1
Total	137	110	6	21	115	21

DRUG: ECSTASY

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	33	20	2	11	27	6
Carinthia	42	30	4	8	32	9
Lower Austria	52	50	1	1	32	20
Upper Austria	56	53	0	3	47	8
Salzburg	64	40	7	17	46	18
Styria	42	35	1	6	24	18
Tyrol	38	33	0	5	28	10
Vorarlberg	25	17	2	6	21	4
Vienna	36	29	0	7	32	3
Total	388	307	17	64	289	96

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

DRUG: AMPHETAMINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	91	59	2	30	78	11
Carinthia	70	58	2	10	61	9
Lower Austria	240	209	10	21	181	55
Upper Austria	364	329	7	28	309	51
Salzburg	156	115	19	22	117	39
Styria	102	88	2	12	72	29
Tyrol	89	77	1	11	76	11
Vorarlberg	72	57	2	13	59	12
Vienna	191	157	4	30	157	24
Total	1,375	1.149	49	177	1,110	241

DRUG: METHAMPHETAMINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	25	16	0	9	21	4
Carinthia	21	18	1	2	20	1
Lower Austria	100	87	4	9	69	29
Upper Austria	52	47	0	5	48	4
Salzburg	13	13	0	0	11	2
Styria	6	6	0	0	5	0
Tyrol	21	15	1	5	14	7
Vorarlberg	7	5	0	2	5	1
Vienna	49	42	1	6	40	6
Total	294	249	7	38	233	54

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

OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	5	2	0	3	5	0
Carinthia	5	4	1	0	4	1
Lower Austria	16	14	1	1	12	4
Upper Austria	24	22	0	2	22	2
Salzburg	12	12	0	0	11	0
Styria	2	2	0	0	0	2
Tyrol	6	6	0	0	4	2
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	25	23	1	1	14	5
Total	95	85	3	7	75	16

ADDICTIVE MEDICAL DRUGS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	51	26	0	25	48	3
Carinthia	172	149	10	13	153	19
Lower Austria	250	238	6	6	232	18
Upper Austria	590	552	8	30	560	25
Salzburg	132	116	0	16	128	4
Styria	216	181	6	29	187	27
Tyrol	142	128	3	11	132	9
Vorarlberg	63	52	1	10	60	3
Vienna	1,497	1,445	5	47	1,454	28
Total	3,113	2,887	39	187	2,954	136

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

DRUG: SUBSTANCE I

Province	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	3	3	0	0	2	1
Vienna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	0	0	2	1

DRUG: SUBSTANCE II

Province	Total	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	2	1	0	1	2	0
Carinthia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Austria	10	9	0	1	9	0
Upper Austria	2	2	0	0	2	0
Salzburg	2	2	0	0	2	0
Styria	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tyrol	9	7	2	0	8	1
Vorarlberg	3	1	0	2	1	2
Vienna	5	5	0	0	4	1
Total	34	28	2	4	28	5

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 1 of the Regulation**

Province	Total	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	15	8	0	7	13	1
Carinthia	11	11	0	0	10	1
Lower Austria	64	64	0	0	58	6
Upper Austria	185	176	2	7	171	13
Salzburg	24	22	2	0	23	1
Styria	39	33	0	6	34	5
Tyrol	75	75	0	0	75	0
Vorarlberg	29	27	1	1	26	2
Vienna	730	711	3	16	723	5
Total	1,172	1,127	8	37	1,133	34

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

Province	Total	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	2	2	0	0	2	0
Carinthia	27	27	0	0	21	6
Lower Austria	39	39	0	0	33	6
Upper Austria	27	25	0	2	27	0
Salzburg	18	18	0	0	17	1
Styria	21	19	0	2	15	6
Tyrol	32	31	1	0	30	2
Vorarlberg	11	11	0	0	9	2
Vienna	317	305	3	9	312	1
Total	494	477	4	13	466	24

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

PRECURSORS CATEGORY I

Province	Total	§ 32 Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	0	0	0	0
Lower Austria	0	0	0	0
Upper Austria	2	2	2	0
Salzburg	0	0	0	0
Styria	0	0	0	0
Tyrol	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0
Vienna	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	2	0

PRECURSORS CATEGORY III

Province	Total	§ 32 Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	1	1	1	0
Carinthia	0	0	0	0
Lower Austria	0	0	0	0
Upper Austria	0	0	0	0
Salzburg	0	0	0	0
Styria	0	0	0	0
Tyrol	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0
Vienna	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	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

A u s t r i a

Substance	Quantity 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	775,508.83 g	4042	912,265.68 g	4720
Cannabis resin	191,685.91 g	1420	68,924.07 g	1161
Cannabis concentrate	757.02 g	5	3,968.8 g	16
Cannabis plants	171,333.11 g	266	307,460.75 g	298
Heroin	189,594.84 g	901	96,066.64 g	1048
Opium, raw	136.70 g	5	808.72 g	9
Morphine and derivates	784.23 g	16	78.22 g	22
Poppy straw	13,826.83 g	2	504.26 g	7
Cocaine	53,209.78 g	984	240,978.53 g	946
Crack	1.00 g	1	1,5 g	1
LSD-Trips	1,581 Pieces	39	533.5 Pieces	43
Ecstasy	5,847.5 Pieces	131	7,275 Pieces	63
Amphetamine	63,871.61 g	347	21,909.54 g	352
Methamphetamine	1,064.96 g	53	1,446.55 g	114
Others	2,970.33 g	21	3,407.35 g	32
Addictive pharmaceuticals	8,233.5 Pieces	1121	11,630,5 Pieces	1456
Magic Mushrooms	1,178.33 g	29	2,095.92 g	40
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	1.95 g	2	2,558.8 g	13
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	16,579.5 Pieces	456	13,858 Pieces	675
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	20,045 Pieces	241	14,320 Pieces	318
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	1,000 g	1

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

B u r g e n l a n d

Substance	Quantity 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	41,908.91 g	144	28,727.08 g	131
Cannabis resin	189.72 g	28	2,348.55 g	12
Cannabis concentrate	577.00 g	1	1,943 g	1
Cannabis plants	29,411.90 g	16	1,927.3 g	10
Heroin	719.10 g	9	70.56 g	11
Opium, raw	0	0	4.30 g	1
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	638.64 g	23	1,247.59 g	11
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	731 Pieces	14	138 Pieces	5
Ecstasy	1,763 Pieces	13	37 Pieces	2
Amphetamine	3,898.77 g	33	7,358.64 g	24
Methamphetamine	664.83 g	6	16.73 g	7
Others	0	0	50 g	2
Addictive pharmaceuticals	127 Pieces	8	585 Pieces	15
Magic Mushrooms	19.96 g	2	7.53 g	3
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	244 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	214 Pieces	3	13 Pieces	2
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	525 Pieces	6	7 Pieces	1
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	1,000 g	1

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

C a r i n t h i a

Substance	Quantity 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	31,015.38 g	190	117,645.12 g	292
Cannabis resin	71.77 g	8	115.76 g	16
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	4,897.01 g	13	3,138.11 g	21
Heroin	4,638.63 g	23	1,398.88 g	54
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0	0	1 g	1
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	796.06 g	21	3,200.25 g	51
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	1.5 Pieces	1
Ecstasy	134 Pieces	8	5 Pieces	1
Amphetamine	2.66 g	3	463.11 g	13
Methamphetamine	10.00 g	2	204.35 g	4
Others	4.50 g	1	1,645 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	14.5 Pieces	5	129 Pieces	15
Magic Mushrooms	722.15 g	3	14.68 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
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	10 Pieces	1	5	1
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	228 Pieces	3	73 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

Lower Austria

Substance	Quantity 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	61,531.90 g	438	119,501.01 g	601
Cannabis resin	31,205.53 g	86	2,644.87 g	110
Cannabis concentrate	0.52 g	1	4 g	1
Cannabis plants	39,000.51 g	40	32,401.13 g	43
Heroin	2,413.85 g	50	1,157.82 g	56
Opium, raw	0	0	1.04 g	1
Morphine and derivates	55.63 g	4	8.52 g	4
Poppy straw	92.80 g	1	89.73 g	2
Cocaine	15,214.66 g	53	220,302.16 g	56
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	85 Pieces	4	89 Pieces	11
Ecstasy	589 Pieces	13	27 Pieces	4
Amphetamine	50,309.41 g	61	5,157.89 g	60
Methamphetamine	279.43 g	11	744.8 g	30
Others	93.62 g	5	1,422.84 g	9
Addictive pharmaceuticals	428.5 Pieces	60	520 Pieces	73
Magic Mushrooms	10.22 g	3	791.11 g	12
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	1,200 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	139 Pieces	8	457 Pieces.	8
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	164 Pieces	11	108 Pieces	8
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

Upper Austria

Substance	Quantity 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	132,045.50 g	681	64,618.48 g	657
Cannabis resin	6,478.93 g	179	3,346.6 g	116
Cannabis concentrate	158.50 g	1	0.7 g	2
Cannabis plants	30,364.70 g	59	9,840.15 g	43
Heroin	37,042.09 g	90	13,838.7 g	88
Opium, raw	35.00 g	2	10.10 g	2
Morphine and derivates	51.10 g	6	8.89 g	5
Poppy straw	0	0	10.20 g	1
Cocaine	8,933.83 g	69	3,418.74 g	65
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	267 Pieces	7	14 Pieces	3
Ecstasy	768.5 Pieces	23	4 Pieces.	3
Amphetamine	1,231.46 g	82	789.8 g	56
Methamphetamine	63.70 g	17	69 g	18
Others	274.00 g	4	57.3 g	7
Addictive pharmaceuticals	965 Pieces	123	1,447.5 Pieces	139
Magic Mushrooms	60.40 g	13	9.3 g	1
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	7,5 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	586.5 Pieces	13	550 Pieces	45
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	594 Pieces	7	217 Pieces	12
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 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	12,570.39 g	287	122,936.69 g	272
Cannabis resin	833.00 g	79	1,743.91 g	69
Cannabis concentrate	1.00 g	1	1.7 g	1
Cannabis plants	2,163.40 g	19	6,855.7 g	31
Heroin	7,885.05 g	12	10,677.92 g	13
Opium, raw	3.20 g	1	15 g	1
Morphine and derivates	0.70 g	1	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	1,426.30 g	38	323.56 g	33
Crack	1.00 g	1	0	0
LSD-Trips	26 Pieces	2	28 Pieces	4
Ecstasy	418 Pieces	30	6,698.5 Pieces	17
Amphetamine	1,515.69 g	41	1,334.45 g	59
Methamphetamine	12.90 g	4	3,3 g	5
Others	14.00 g	2	213.3 g	6
Addictive pharmaceuticals	401.5 Pieces	52	394 Pieces	39
Magic Mushrooms	0	0	60,3 g	6
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	21.5 g	2
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	17 Pieces	4	80 Pieces	8
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	9 Pieces	1	128 Pieces	11
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 t y r i a

Substance	Quantity 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	40,786.70 g	332	34,188.91 g	403
Cannabis resin	59.46 g	24	4,788.01 g	22
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	2.001 g	2
Cannabis plants	23,840.93 g	24	9,030.67 g	36
Heroin	14,549.35 g	22	5,654.05 g	28
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0	0	9.8 g	2
Poppy straw	13,734.03 g	1	385.5 g	3
Cocaine	1,587.90 g	18	594.68 g	20
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	1 Piece	1	9 Pieces	1
Ecstasy	556 Pieces	3	0	0
Amphetamine	92.00 g	19	2,445.61 g	17
Methamphetamine	6.40 g	2	1.7 g	2
Others	0	0	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	1,745.5 Pieces	75	697 Pieces	57
Magic Mushrooms	0	0	1,127.5 g	7
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	43.5 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	4,171 Pieces	12	705 Pieces	14
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	1,271 Pieces	10	100 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 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	53,416.10 g	280	27,395.21 g	345
Cannabis resin	117,481.58 g	415	22,906.22 g	484
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	3 g	5
Cannabis plants	10,073.61 g	29	8,405.6 g	38
Heroin	111.07 g	18	1,080.6 g	17
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	1.00 g	1	1.41 g	4
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	1,768.70 g	58	2,303.01 g	74
Crack	0	0	1.5 g	1
LSD-Trips	52 Pieces	5	32 Pieces	7
Ecstasy	222 Pieces	12	180 Pieces	15
Amphetamine	3,789.20 g	21	411.48 g	27
Methamphetamine	3.20 g	3	47.1 g	9
Others	538.60 g	3	1 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	134.5 Pieces	36	391 Pieces	49
Magic Mushrooms	9.60 g	2	28.8 g	6
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	981.3 g	4
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	483 Pieces	45	208 Pieces	41
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	613 Pieces	22	100 Pieces	15
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 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	13,330.49 g	189	8,912.55 g	237
Cannabis resin	1,347.10 g	45	219.3 g	17
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0.5 g	1
Cannabis plants	4,490.75 g	15	2,513.1 g	10
Heroin	273.50 g	44	189.5 g	55
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	1.00 g	1	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	1,718.21 g	30	2,501.29 g	35
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	2 Pieces	1	1 Pieces	1
Ecstasy	64 Pieces	6	38 Pieces	4
Amphetamine	13.70 g	9	27.6 g	10
Methamphetamine	0	0	91.1 g	5
Others	24.00 g	1	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	52.5 Pieces	9	25 Pieces	8
Magic Mushrooms	0.20 g	1	0	0
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0.90 g	1	30 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	11 Pieces	3	306 Pieces	6
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	1 Pieces	1	23 Pieces	4
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

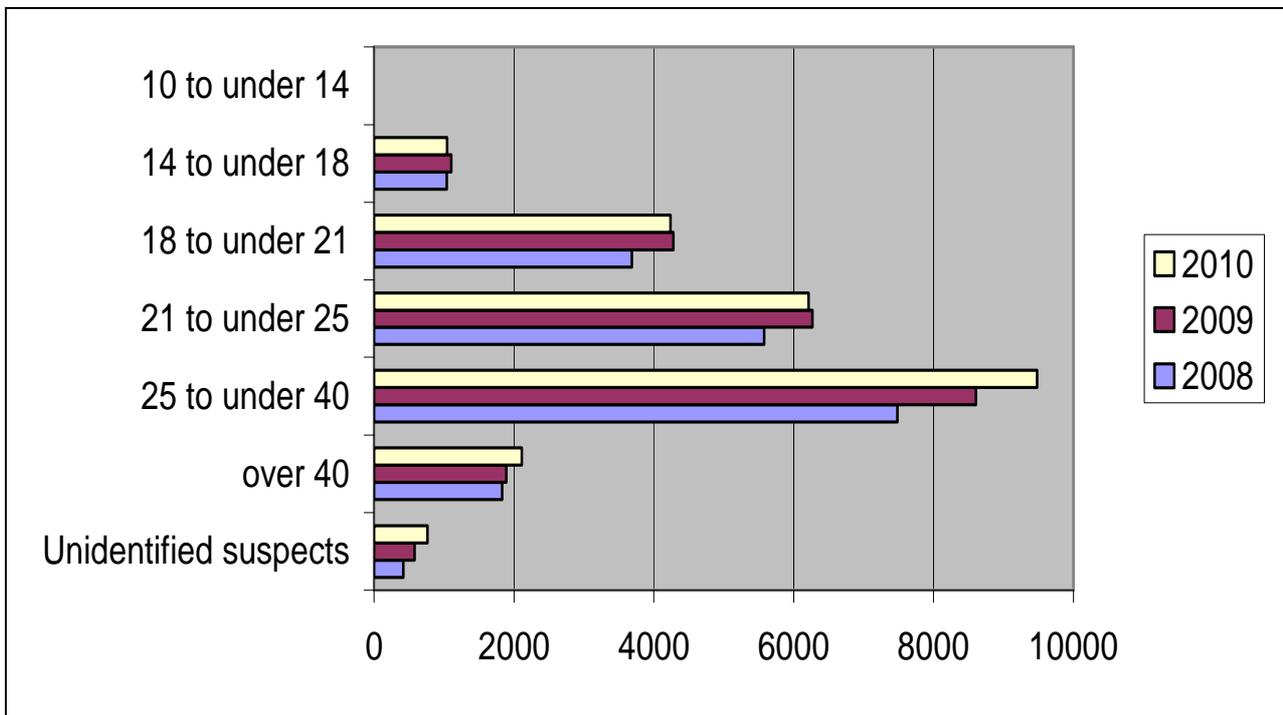
Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

Vienna

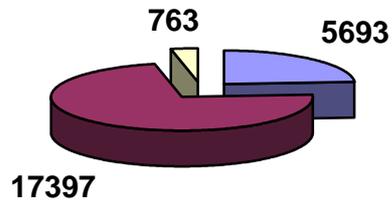
Substance	Quantity 2009	Number 2009	Quantity 2010	Number 2010
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	388,903.46 g	1501	388,340.63 g	1782
Cannabis resin	34,018.82 g	556	30,810.85 g	315
Cannabis concentrate	20.00 g	1	14.9 g	3
Cannabis plants	27,090.30 g	51	233,348.99 g	66
Heroin	121,962.20 g	633	61,998.61 g	726
Opium, raw	98.50 g	2	778.28 g	4
Morphine and derivates	674.80 g	3	48.6 g	6
Poppy straw	0	0	18.83 g	1
Cocaine	21,125.48 g	674	7,087.25 g	601
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	417 Pieces	5	221 Pieces	10
Ecstasy	1,333 Pieces	23	285.5 Pieces	17
Amphetamine	3,018.72 g	78	3,920.96 g	86
Methamphetamine	24.50 g	8	268.47 g	34
Others	2,021.61 g	5	17.91 g	6
Addictive pharmaceuticals	4,364.5 Pieces	753	7,442 Pieces	1061
Magic Mushrooms	355.80 g	5	56.7 g	2
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	1.05 g	1	31 g	2
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	10,948 Pieces	367	11,534 Pieces	550
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	16,640 Pieces	180	13,564 Pieces	258
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

AGE GROUPS

	2008		2009		2010	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
10 to under 14	4	.0	3	.0	0	0
14 to under 18	1,039	5.2	1,103	4.9	1,045	4.4
18 to under 21	3,688	18.4	4,280	18.8	4,240	17.8
21 to under 25	5,577	27.8	6,268	27.6	6,211	26
25 to under 40	7,483	37.4	8,606	37.9	9,481	39.7
over 40	1,833	9.1	1,891	8.3	2,113	8.9
Unidentified suspects	419	2.1	578	2.5	763	3.2

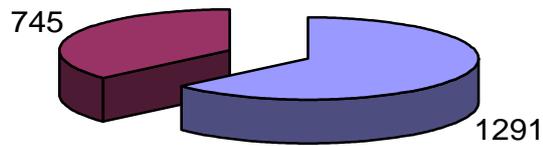


2010
Total number of charges
 (includes Austrians, Non-Austrians and unidentified suspects)



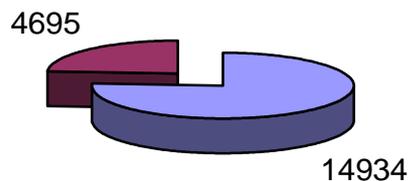
■ Non-Austrians ■ Austrians ■ unidentified suspects

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



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians

Criminal offences pursuant to § 27 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians