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REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AUSTRIA

Sub-Dept. 3.5

Drug-related Crime

Annual Report

2007

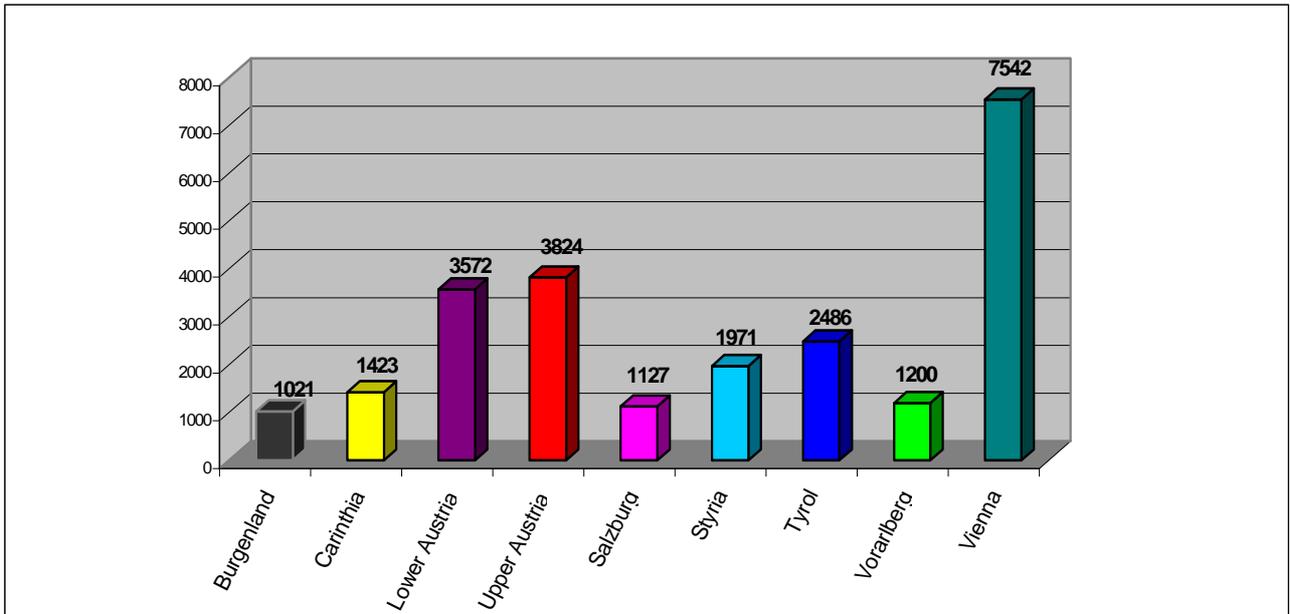
Vienna 2008

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Austria

2007



DRUG RELATED CRIME IN AUSTRIA

Situation Report 2007

General Remarks

In 2007, in total 24,166 persons were charged for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act. These included 22,929 criminal offences involving narcotic drugs and 1236 criminal offences involving psychotropic substances, and one involving precursors.

Compared to the previous year, there was a hardly noticeable increase in the total number of charges for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act by 0.66 percent. However, the number of charges for criminal offences rose by 4.04 percent, while the increase in the number concerning misdemeanours amounts to only 0.2 percent.

While in 2006, there had been a massive decline in seized quantities of the 'traditional' drugs heroin and cocaine, for the year under review the figures for the year under review correspond to an average of several years.

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

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

◆ **Drug-related Crime – Narcotics**

Number of Charges

In 2007, 22,929 criminal charges were filed with the Austrian justice authorities for violation of the laws on narcotic drugs listed in the Austrian Narcotics Act, which

constitutes an increase of 1.05 percent compared to the previous year.

Regional differences

Number of cases broken down by the individual provinces:

Burgenland	-	2.42 %
Carinthia	+	18.32 %
Lower Austria	+	13.57 %
Upper Austria	+	17.98 %
Salzburg	+	11.49 %
Styria	+	34.43 %
Tyrol	-	5.87 %
Vorarlberg	-	7.02 %
Vienna	-	16.58 %

Criminal offences

In 2007, i.e. the year under review, there were in total 2,437 cases to be classified as criminal offence, which constitutes an increase by 3.7 percent compared to 2006.

Misdemeanours

In 2007, in total 20.492 cases presenting misdemeanours became known, which also presents an increase by 0.75 percent compared to 2006.

Drug seizures in terms of street prices

In 2007, inter alia, drugs in following quantities were seized:

- 1,276,3 kg of cannabis products, representing a street price of € 12,763,000
- 117.1 kg of heroin, representing a street price of € 9,953,500
- 781.1 kg of cocaine, representing a street price of € 4,295,500
- 66,167.5 XTC-pills, representing a street price of € 661,675
- 17.6 kg of amphetamines, representing a street price of € 440,000
- 1,058 LSD-trips, representing a street price of € 37,030

Cannabis herb: The amount seized in 2007 was 36.30% lower than in 2006, but the number of seizures rose by 8.63%.

Cannabis resin: The quantity seized in 2007 was 34,80% lower than in 2007, and

the number of seizures decreased by 18.90%.

Cannabis plants: The quantity seized in 2007 was 5.09% lower than in 2005, and the number of seizures too went down by 18.90%.

Heroin: The quantity seized in 2007 was 240.93% higher than in 2006, while the number of seizures sank by 13.36%. This striking increase in the amounts seized in comparison to the previous year does not indicate a trend reversal. The quantities seized in 2006 appeared to be far below the Austrian average owing to the lack of individual seizures of major quantities. In 2007, the figures reflect again quantities of up to around two kilograms.

Cocaine: The amount seized in 2007 increased by 26.42% compared to 2006, likewise the number of seizures rose by 4.12%.

Ecstasy: The quantity seized in 2007 increased by 114.45% compared to 2006, and the number of seizures by 0.81%. The distinct increase of the quantity seized compared to the previous year is due to a higher number of larger finds.

LSD: The quantity seized in 2007 dropped by 90.23% compared to 2006 (as in 2006 there had been one spectacular major seizure), but the total number of seizures increased by 95%. When comparing the number of 20 charges in 2006 with 39 charges in 2007, very little importance is to be attached to the seemingly high increase of 95 percent.

Amphetamines: The amount seized went down by 54.04% compared to 2006, while the number of seizures however rose by 6.69%. Here too the lack of considerable individual seized quantities is felt.

◆ Psychotropic Substances

In 2007, in total 1,236 persons were reported in Austria for a criminal offence involving psychotropic substances. These included 1,201 cases of the less serious offence of violation of section 30 of the

Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA), compared to 1,291 in 2006, and the number of charges for the more serious offence pursuant to §31 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA) amounted to 35, i.e. 9 charges more than in 2006.

As in previous years, most of these cases occurred within the jurisdiction of the Vienna Police Directorate. 909 reports were filed with the justice authorities for violation of § 30 and 18 for violation of section 31 of the ANA (Austrian Narcotics Act).

Austrian statistics differentiate between seizures of substances listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, the most important one being the pharmaceuticals containing the active ingredient Flunitrazepam, viz. 'Somnubene', of which 16,114.5 tablets were seized, far more than of 'Rohypnol', of which 1,932 tablets were found and seized. Furthermore 'Praxiten' and 'Anxiolit', containing the active ingredient Oxazepam, dominate the market – 4,550 and 1,639 pills respectively were seized.

There have been individual seizures of in total 26,288.5 pharmaceutical pills containing psychotropic substances listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, constituting a drop of 40.81 percent compared to 2006.

◆ Precursors

In 2007, the Precursor Monitoring Unit dealt with in total 206 investigation cases in relation to precursors and clandestine laboratories. As in 2006, there had been 157 cases, which presents an increase by 31.23. percent.

In 2007, one clandestine drug laboratory manufacturing synthetic metamphetamine was detected in Austria. Its production capacity was just sufficient to cover the owner's own needs, or to supply a regionally limited number of buyers.

Particularities / Special Features / Trends

As regards illegal production of narcotic drugs in Europe, a distinct tendency has been noted:

The precursor substances of the category 1 – strictly monitored within the European Union – that are suitable to manufacture amphetamines and amphetamine derivatives, are as a rule acquired in non-EU countries or Asia, and then smuggled into the European Union. On the other hand, many other chemicals are needed to produce illegal narcotic drugs, such as solvents, that can be legally purchased on the European market in sufficient quantities. Especially chemicals rated as category 3-substances are not subject to any legal restrictions within the European Union, are this way diverted to large drug labs.



In 2007, it was noted for the first time that Austria apparently served as a 'depot country' for interim storage of precursor substances.

Smuggling of Precursors

Precursor smuggling activities are – like smuggling of narcotics – going on a large scale and carried out with a great deal of efforts. Independently active criminal groups organise such shipments, using quite sophisticated caches. So far, no major seizure of precursor substances has been made in Austria.

Guidelines for the industry

The European Commission has issued guidelines in accordance with the EC-regulation No. VO 273-2004, Article 15,

paragraph 2, in order to facilitate the cooperation between the authorities concerned, the economic operators, and the chemical industry, in particular as regards to substances not registered to date.

These guidelines have the purpose to facilitate and enhance the necessary cooperation between industry, traders and authorities, and to thus ensure better results with respect to prevention of diverting precursor substances.

These guidelines contribute to attaining identical standards of cooperation with the industry in all EU-member states. Effective monitoring of precursors is a dynamic process and requires close cooperation of parties involved.

In Austria, the guidelines for the chemical industry and traders have been elaborated in collaboration with the Austrian Chamber of Trade and Commerce and made available to all member companies.

◆ **Drug-related crimes committed by Non-Austrians**

In 2007, in total 5,410 non-Austrians were reported for criminal offences violating the Narcotics Act, which constitutes an increase of 2.94% compared to 2006 (whereas the overall total number of charges rose by only 0.66%).

Organised traffic in illicit drugs

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

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

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

Cocaine

The basic facts have neither changed in 2007, the year under review. Cocaine is, apart from cannabis, the most often traded illegal drug in the world. The majority of cocaine is produced in the South-American countries Columbia, Peru and Bolivia. The main smuggling routes from South-America to Europe used in 2007 are the same as those in the previous years.

The drugs are shipped from the countries of origin to the destination countries by sea and by air. Shipping routes from South-American ports to the West-African coast are increasingly being used. Also from this angle, West-Africa has gained in importance and has become a hub of international drug trafficking. From there, the cocaine is further smuggled by road and, of course, also by air.

An important gateway for criminal groups into Austria is the Vienna Airport Schwechat. Depending on the strategie to be employed, smuggling is carried out also by motor-vehicle and train.

As in the previous years, also in 2007, both Austrian nationals and nationals from other countries, in particular of the new EU-member countries, have been deployed as drug couriers. Especially in street-vending – open scene – nationals from African countries are still engaged in their criminal activities. In fact, the market is dominated by these perpetrators. Suspects of African origin do not only deal in cocaine, but are involved in dealing with all types of illegal narcotic substances for which there is a demand.

In 2007 too, in some instances criminal individuals and/or groups from the Balkan states were also involved in cocaine smuggling and traffic.

Heroin

Owing to Austria's geographic situation, the Balkan route remained also in 2007 the predominantly used smuggling route from Asia to Europe. That is an undeniable fact.

Apart from the traditional route - Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Austria - there are some diversions via Romania, Hungary, and partially also via Czechia. The ferry connections between Turkey and Italy, and between Albania and Italy, are still often used for drug transports. "Roll-on roll-off"-traffic remains to be of special significance. Turkish organisations use this means of transport to a large extent to smuggle major quantities of heroin mainly to Germany and the Netherlands. As last year, the routes Szeged (H) - Wels (A), Maribor (Slo), or Trieste (I) - Salzburg (A) are quite frequently used.

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

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

Likewise, criminal groups of ethnic Albanians continue to be responsible for further transport of the heroin from mainly the Kosovo to Austria, and from Austria onwards to Western Europe.

In 2007, increased heroin dealing and smuggling activities by Serbian groups have been noted. These Serbian rings have meanwhile built up excellent relations to Turkish organisations and main-

tain drug-depots in Serbia. The West-European market is supplied from Serbian depots. Supplies from Serbia arrive most often in smaller quantities (up to 1 kilogram) and transports are in most cases made by car. As a rule, the recipients of such shipments in West-Europe are individuals of Serbian descent, who have lived in the destination countries for quite some time, and have built up their own distribution networks.

Black African gangs are playing an increasingly important role in heroin traffic. These groups are no longer only involved in street vending, but hire couriers to smuggle major amounts of heroin, e.g. from the Netherlands to Austria.

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

Cannabis products

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

Continued rise in indoors and outdoors cannabis production has been noted. The produce is of high quality and do no longer only serve for personal use and distribution among friends. Mainly Dutch nationals, but also Vietnamese criminal groups have been cultivating cannabis on a professional basis throughout 2007.

No real barriers need to be overcome to start cannabis production. Cannabis seeds

can be bought legally in hemp shops without any consequences, as only cultivation for the purpose of manufacturing drugs is regarded illegal by definition. Even the purchase of scions in hemp shops is still more or less a legal grey zone. Accessories and literature how to grow and cultivate cannabis plants can be either bought in Grow-shops or easily ordered via the Internet, as a rule from the Netherlands.

Although cannabis production in Austria has remained insignificant in international comparison, there is a noticeable tendency that it gets turned into a profitable business.

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

Sale in Vienna is firmly in the hands of groups from Ex-Yugoslavia, and as a rule, is effected in restaurants/bars, owned by these people. Austrian nationals are just as actively involved. Members of West-African and North-African criminal groups are gaining significance in this context.

Amphetamines and derivatives

The total quantity seized in 2007 was 114.45 percent higher than in the previous year, due to a number of large finds. The number of charges filed has remained more or less stagnating during the last few years.

As in the previous years, Ecstasy-pills are available mainly in discos and meeting places of youngsters.

The smuggling routes also appear to have hardly changed at all. Most of the pills are smuggled to Austria from the Netherlands via Germany.

Ecstasy supply in Austria is ensured by smuggling of mostly small quantities, carried out however in numerous trips. The point being that – when detected – penalties for smaller quantities are much lower.

Austria remains a transit country for smuggling Ecstasy-pills from the Netherlands to Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-

Hercegovina, and Hungary. The drug is as a rule smuggled in cars by criminal groups whose members are from the respective countries of destination.

With respect to amphetamine, the number of persons charged has remained more or less the same during the recent years, despite minor fluctuations in-between. The quantities of seized amphetamine again went down, but not the number of finds.

At present, LSD seems to play almost no role. Hardly any national or international seizures have been made, neither is there any intelligence available pointing to any noteworthy production sites.

International Cooperation

Austria is a main transit country for international organised drug traffic in drugs, which is mainly due to the proximity of the Balkan-route – the transit route from Central Asia to Europe. Drug smugglers also take advantage of the Vienna International Airport. While mainly heroin and opiates are smuggled via the Balkan-route, the Vienna airport is the hub for cocaine smuggling.

All in all, Austria's situation hardly changed in 2007. Austria is not a drug-producing country, rather a transit country, owing to its geographical location. World-wide co-operation, across all frontiers has long since become one of the most important corner-stones for efficient and successful daily cooperation in the fight against international drug-related crime.

Long-proven communication channels, such as those provided by Interpol, Europol and the Vienna-based United Nations, are being utilised intensively. Furthermore, bilateral international cooperation has resulted in successful combating of drug-related crime. The implementation of joint projects has also contributed a great deal.

Mention should be made of the vital role played by foreign Liaison Officers accredited in Austria, and Austrian L.O.s stationed abroad.

THE DRUG SITUATION IN AUSTRIA, broken down by provinces

Introduction

The crime rate and the type of drug-related offences differs from province to province. The report below is based on the local drug reports submitted by the Security Directorates and Federal Police Directorates of the Federal Provinces.

VIENNA (CAPITAL)

In principle, the situation in Vienna with respect to the drug-related crime rate has hardly changed in 2007, the year under review, in comparison to the previous year. Vienna remains to be a trans-shipment point for criminally organised drug dealing by West-African, Turkish, Yugoslav, Albanian and Iranian criminal groups.

The Austrian capital constitutes the largest and most stable market in Austria for illicit drug trade because of these ethnic grouping arrangements. Perpetrator behaviour in terms of dealing with and smuggling of illicit narcotics varies from group to group.

Criminal rings from West-African countries are focussing on market expansion by any means. They still hold a market share of at least 50 percent. They have created an infrastructure based on interfaces, intermediate and connecting points for money laundering activities and drug depots. The strategic and logistic concept of the market dominating, highly organised, regionally, super-regionally and internationally active West-African criminal groups aims at reaching a monopolistic position in the field of drug trafficking. They are absolutely ruthless in their pursuit of profit, they are totally different to health and life of others.

They are no longer concentrating on cocaine only, but have since the mid-nineties been increasingly involved in the heroin market and have also moved into the cannabis business. While in the past, drug profits used to be transferred via banks, these criminal groups have again begun to

employ their own money couriers. Apart from Nigerians, nationals from other West-African states have also recently been noted. They enter Europe in a growing number of cases by means of false EU-passports.

Summing up, it can be said that Nigerian nationals still dominate street-trade in cocaine and heroin ("street-runner"). Meanwhile, circulation of cannabis herb is on the increase. This business is mainly in the hands of Gambian nationals. However, they have also begun to enter the heroin and cocaine market, apart from trading in "cannabis weed".

The 'Balkan Route' is the 'traditional' transit route from east to west. Hence, Vienna is of special strategic importance, in particular for Turkish organisations and their heroin trade. Vienna is not only of regional and national significance, but also an essential operations base within Europe for Turkish criminal rings. It has become a kind of 'conference center' for international criminal groups that have become active in Europe.

In Vienna, there are two politically-motivated, rivalling groups, namely the "grey wolves" (non-Kurdish) and the Kurds (members of the PKK - Kurdistan Workers' Party, renamed to KADEK - Freedom and Democracy Congress of Kurdistan).

Similar to the Black-African rings, the Turkish groupings in Vienna have established an infrastructure of drug depositories, temporary operation bases, go-betweens and intermediate locations for facilitating money laundering activities. Their strategic and logistic concept focuses on maintaining their monopoly status in illegal heroin wholesale. The Turkish groups operating in Vienna possess excellent links to the drug cartels in Turkey and contacts in the producing countries, such as for instance Afghanistan.

A Persian, partially Vienna-based, criminal group, has shipped major quantities of heroin and raw opium from Asia, especially the Iran, by truck to Austria. The drugs had been camouflaged as cargo consisting of Iranian goods and shipped in quantities of about 200kg. Part of these

"merchandise" was destined for the Austrian market, but the majority of the shipment was smuggled further to Switzerland. Investigations into this group conducted in the Netherlands, Germany, Romania, and the United States, led to the seizure of 105kg of heroin in Turkey. The kingpin of this organisation had attempted to escape to Azerbaijan via Vienna, but was arrested at Vienna airport, and extradited to the United States.

Criminal rings whose members are of Serbian descent, have been active in Vienna mainly in the cocaine trade and in the organised and business-like trade with cannabis herb. The cocaine is smuggled from Serbia to Vienna, Austria, via Hungary. Criminal intelligence obtained in 2007 revealed that Serbian groups meanwhile possess their own supply and distribution network. Serbian organisations have placed go-betweens in South-America (e.g. Brazil), who organise cocaine shipments to Europe. The cocaine obtained in this way is smuggled to Europe (Spain, Belgium, The Netherlands) by Montenegrin seamen and transported to the destination countries by Serbia couriers.

The organisers of this grouping mostly operate from Serbia without trading in drugs there themselves.

Apart from Serbians, also Iranian criminal rings are involved in dealing with cannabis herb and cannabis resin.

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

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

In Vienna, Kosovo-Albanians play a rather minor role in the field drug smuggling and trafficking. They have always been "dogsbodies" of the Macedonian Albanians and

more involved in petty dealing as their retailers or acting on their behalf. However, internationally acting Albanian rings do have their contacts in Austria. They are used to quickly eliminate "difficulties" and help to arrange meetings of the members of the criminal organisation.

Although so far no major seizures have been made from Kosovo-Albanians, arrests have been made of Vienna-resident Kosovo-Albanians found in possession of considerable amounts of heroin in Germany. Prior to the arrest there had been several preparatory meetings of the criminals in Vienna.

Austrian groupings are rare. There is a system of job division to be seen though, but hardly any further characteristics of an organized criminal structure, except in the field of smuggling dealing with cannabis products.

The typical scene locations and meeting points of consumers have hardly changed in comparison to 2006.

On the whole, the drug dealers have become more cautious and suspicious with respect to 'clients'; they prefer to sell to well-known steady customers and to take orders by telephone.

Another ongoing problem is drug-dealing in public transport. An increase of these activities is expected, as the Vienna public transport network has been expanded to the north and south. A slight increase in terms of scene and potential dealers has already become noticeable.

The instruments "protected zone" and "CC TV" have indeed brought about the desired success. But as a side-effect, the scene has just been 'moving on' to other areas.

The pub and bar scene in detail:

Mostly private individuals are responsible for "petty" drug trade in discos, at clubbings and other events is mainly, employees (waiters) are rarely involved. The illicit drugs in question would be mainly ecstasy, amphetamine and synthetic drugs. On the other hand, there are establishments that have the sole purpose of making profit by selling narcotic drugs. In the majority of cases, cannabis products, and

only in few cases, though growing in number, small quantities of heroin are sold to consumers. The organisers would be members of Yugoslav groups who dominate this market, and act in the way of a criminal organisation at regional, super-regional and international level.

The method of drug-dealing depends on the type of drug involved. Street-vending of heroin and cocaine is still dominated by Africans (Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia), however, also Turks and perpetrators of former Yugoslav countries are noted, at a subordinate level, using West-African supplies.

Sale, distribution or arrangement of sale in pubs/bars of cannabis products are as a rule in the hands of Austrians and nationals of the countries of the former Yugoslavia. Ecstasy, amphetamines and other synthetic drugs sold and taken in discotheques, at clubbings, 'rave parties', and this sort of events; there is no specific 'leading' nationality.

Nationals from Eastern European countries, especially Poland, have been involved in smuggling of Ecstasy.

Street prices in Vienna:

In the year under review, prices have virtually not changed in comparison to the previous year.

The average amount of money needed to feed a drug habit ranges from € 50 to € 70 a day. Mixed consumption has become quite typical of the scene.

End-user prices are average and range for instance, from € 45 to 90 for cannabis and € 10 to 15 a piece for ecstasy.

Acquisitive crime, accompanying crime and secondary delinquency:

A considerable share of the crime rate in Vienna are offences involving narcotic drugs.

Lower Austria

The drug-dealing scene in Lower Austria has undergone a change in terms of nationalities involved. Perpetrators of Yugo-

slav or Turkish descent, but also Austrians, have come to notice more for organising and also performing cannabis products, heroin and cocaine smuggling from (Ex-)Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania to Lower Austria.

Nationals from Sub-Saharan countries are still involved, although to a lesser extent than previously, in smuggling and distributing heroin and cocaine, however, from Spain and the Netherlands, to Lower Austria, and part of it onwards to Czechia and Slovakia. Prostitutes are also used as accomplices in the smuggling operations.

The fairly vivid trade in illicit drugs in and around the Refugee Camp has almost come to a standstill as a consequence of firm police action. There is reason to suspect that the activities have more or less been shifted to Vienna.

Illegal indoors and outdoors cultivation of marihuana plants is still going on. The size of the plantations varies strongly from very few plants for personal use to large ones with hundreds of plants for sale. Plants with a THC-content of up to 15 percent have been seized.

Heroin put into circulation by Black Africans remains to be of inferior quality with a purity degree of about 5 percent, while heroin offered by suspects from Ex-Yugoslavia often has a degree of purity of up to 40 percent.

Consumption patterns have neither changed noteworthy. It should be mentioned that in the age-group of 17-year old persons there was a distinct rise in the number of charges (referring to all types illicit drugs), i.e. of 20.69 percent compared to 2006.

In 2007, an increase in the rate of associated crime – robberies, thefts, burglaries, frauds, currency counterfeiting, traffic in arms, blackmail – has been registered,

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

Abuse of prescribed substitution medication, such as Substitol, has slightly gone down.

The trend to grow cannabis indoors and outdoors has continued. Some small-scale cannabis plantations have been detected in the area of the City of Schwechat, and destroyed.

All in all, the number of drug consumers has risen more strongly than in the previous years. Likewise, the age threshold for first time drug-taking has gone down.

International Airport Vienna-Schwechat:

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

There was just one body-packer who had flown in directly from Lagos/Nigeria via Amsterdam. Entry of Black-African body-packers from the European Schengen-area carrying quantities of 300 to 600 grams of cocaine to Vienna have virtually ceased completely since 2006 thanks to thorough controls.

In 2007, one Romanian criminal ring came to notice for smuggling drugs from South-America to Europe by body-packing. These Romanian body-packers had travelled from Costa Rica to Austria via Amsterdam, and were arrested either in Amsterdam or at Vienna airport Schwechat. The quantities smuggled inside the bodies ranged from 1300 to 1500 grams of cocaine per person.

Smuggling of 'major' quantities in travel luggage, double bottoms or walls of suitcases, or in items carried in the luggage, averaging 2 to 5 kilograms, *has risen slightly compared to last year.*

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

Heroin-smuggling via Vienna airport has decreased significantly. There were a couple of major seizures in connection with flights from Costa Rica via Amsterdam.

There was one major seizure from a passenger, viz. 6kg of cocaine, concealed in toilet articles (shampoo and body lotion bottles). Another major quantity of 4kg of cocaine was found and seized in double bottoms of hard-shell cases belonging to two Americans from Costa Rica. Smaller quantities of cocaine (200 to 500 grams) were frequently attempted to be smuggled into Austria in shoes and toiletries.

On the other hand, Vienna airport Schwechat serves as departure or transit airport for smuggling of amphetamine to America, East-Asia, and Australia. The reason for using Austria's largest airport lies in the fact that internationally, Austria is not classified as a drug-producing country and one appears less suspicious when entering these countries.

In 2007, the Vienna airport was found to serve as transit airport for smuggling of cannabis - especially in one case of a direct flight to Kathmandu/Nepal. The quantities smuggled in transit ranged from 5 to 8 kilograms; destination countries were mainly Switzerland and the Nordic countries. The smugglers involved had been nationals of these countries.

In the first four months of 2007, in total 31kg of cannabis resin have been seized.

No seizures were made in the airport cargo area.

The number of seizures of drugs found in shipments handled by parcel-courier services has decreased significantly despite the same number of checks made in 2007.

Three cocaine seizures were made from postal shipments (in total 560 grams); mainly parcels or post sent from South-American regions, Brazil, and Costa Rica, to Vienna.

Numerous seizures of cannabis herb were made at the Vienna Airport Post Office. The quantities involved amounted

to five to 15 grams. The senders and/or recipients were youngsters who had established contacts via Internet to suppliers in The Netherlands and wanted to have cannabis resin sent to their home by post. This trend is clearly on the rise.

The strategic significance of Vienna airport in terms of criminal activities has not changed. It has been and will in the future be a popular meeting point for organised crime.

Burgenland

The excellent direct cooperation with the police authorities has continued also in 2007.

In the north of the Burgenland, the trend to obtain small amounts of heroin and cocaine from Black-African street vendors in Vienna, has been going on. Some users travel to Vienna daily to acquire small quantities each time.

Outdoors cannabis plantations were detected also in 2007.

Music events (raves) are still pivotal points for selling/buying drugs. There have been several seizures of illegal synthetic drugs found in possession of Hungarian, Czech and Slovak nationals, but there were also suspects of other nationalities.

One indoors and one outdoors cannabis plantation was detected in the mid-Burgenland.

Like in the north of the Burgenland, also in the southern region of the province, musical events provide opportunities to obtain drugs. Significant quantities of ecstasy, amphetamines, LSD, and cannabis are sold.

Summing up the situation the province of the Burgenland, it can be said that – owing to its geographical location – the Balkan route leads across its borders. The route is the very route which serves to supply Europe with heroin and opiate products from Central Asia, notably Afghanistan. Hence, international organised trans-border crime groups can indeed be considered a high-grade risk.

The trend to home-cultivate cannabis has not ceased in the Burgenland. Consumption of cannabis products can be seen at musical events.

As regards use of synthetic drugs (ecstasy, amphetamines), the number of consumers has hardly changed at all and these drugs are not only acquired and used in the typical pubs and bars in the capital Vienna or at 'raves', but are also frequently encountered in local discotheques. However, an increase in the number of seizures of synthetic drugs and of the amounts seized at raves and similar events has been registered compared to 2006.

In the district Neusiedl/See, the co-called "ant-trade" with heroin and cocaine has again been observed. In many cases, the consumers travel to Vienna to buy their supply of heroin and cocaine from - mainly Sub-Saharan African - street-dealers for their personal use, to a certain extent for further distribution to other consumers.

Mushrooms containing psycho-active substances and LSD continue to be used in the Burgenland, however, the number of consumers is very low. Psycho-active substances are also be legally obtained in so-called "Grow-Shops".

As in already in 2006, there have again been several cases of abuse of substitution-medication in 2007. Both prescription forgeries and burglaries into surgeries have occurred. In a number of cases, such medication was acquired on the black market (street market in Vienna).

In 2007, the year under review, € 120,000 in cash – proceeds of drug trading – were found and confiscated in the course of one single search of premises. A "by-product" was the discovery of thousands of smuggled cigarettes, hand firearms, rifles, and semi-automatic guns.

Carinthia

In 2007, in the province of Carinthia main attention had to be paid to the steadily increasing traffic in drugs by Black-African

criminal rings, the growing indoors cannabis cultivation, and a noticeable heroin and ecstasy trade.

In cooperation with Slovenia, a Kosovo-Albanian criminal group, operating on the Balkan, has been traced.

Members for the Black-African criminal rings are recruited mainly in Vienna and Graz, most of them are asylum seekers. Organisational structure and sales methods are similar to those in Vienna and Graz.

Cannabis is the most frequently used illicit drug, and the number of cannabis Indoors-plantations is on the rise. In 2007, in total 21 indoors and 8 outdoors plantations were detected.

Vivid smuggling activities continue along the Balkan route. A criminal organisation from the Kosovo shipped a major part of their drugs over the Carinthian border to various states of the European Union. Joint investigations with Slovenia and Italy resulted in the seizure of several kilos of heroin.

In contrast to the year 2006, a renewed increase in ecstasy and amphetamine trade and use was registered in 2007.

Styria

Cannabis products (mainly marihuana) are still the most often used illicit drug.

As in 2006, domestic cultivation in form of indoors and/or outdoors plantations is still prevailing. It should be mentioned that such home-grown cannabis quite often is of good quality in terms of the addictive constituents.

In 2007, there was a notably higher number of charges involving synthetic drugs, such as ecstasy and amphetamines, while there was hardly any change with respect to the distribution modalities of these drugs, namely in larger discotheques. The drugs are smuggled to Austria mainly from Slovenia and Hungary and from the Netherlands.

The negative development regarding of abuse of substitution medication observed during the recent years also presented a major problem in 2007. There is evidence that the Substitol seized had been procured in Vienna in larger quantities and then fed into the market and street-sold in Styria, primarily in Graz

As regards cocaine, no changes were observed in 2007. The number of charges involving heroin are sinking. However, a restructuring of the dealer organisations has taken place. While last year Black-African criminal gangs were dominating, Turkish and Dominican drug dealing rings have taken over market shares in 2007.

What appears to be typical of the individual types of drugs? Cannabis seems to be no longer the traditional initiation or opportunistic drug. Especially young people tend to begin their drug habits by taking ecstasy, amphetamines, and also Substitol as entry drugs.

In general, the tendency to consume mixed drugs is rising, while the average age of the drug user continues to sink. Depending on occasion, availability, or individual circumstances, different types of drugs, psychotropic substances and alcohol are taken one after the other or at the same time.

Another factor noted in 2007 was the steady decline in the entry age of drug couriers.

Prices for all types of drugs have remained fairly stable – at a rather low level – in comparison to 2006.

Focus on the Styrian capital Graz: 90 percent of the so-called 'park-dealers' operating in the "Stadtpark" are persons from West-Africa (Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan), North-Africa (Algeria, Tunisia), Turkey, and from the Dominican Republic. The remaining 10 percent are Austrian dealers, while the structure composition of the buyers is the other way round (90% Austrians, and 10% non-Austrians).

Most of the dealers in the "Volksgartenpark" in Graz are nationals of the Dominican Republic, or of Dominican descent.

West-African nationals are dealing in the vicinity and side alleys around the park.

The drugs sold mainly in parks are cocaine and marihuana, and heroin in the backstreets. The clientèle consists mainly of Austrians, Turks, nationals of Ex-Yugoslavia, and North-Africans.

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

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

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

Upper Austria

Cannabis is still the most widely used drug. The tendency already noted in the previous years to home-grow hemp has continued over the year 2007; professional construction of indoors plants has been particularly noticeable.

In April 2007, the so far largest indoors plantation was detected in the District of Eferding, Upper Austria. A criminal group, composed of Netherlands and Austrian nationals had rented a facility of 4000 sq.m. from a former joinery at the beginning of 2006, and begun to install a professional indoors hemp plantation.

The technical equipment for automatic irrigation, air-conditioning, and fertilization had all been transported to Austria from the Netherlands. This process proves the inclination of Dutch suspects to transfer the production sites to Austria. Large indoors plantations operated by Dutch rings are for export production, while smaller indoors facilities are to satisfy personal needs or that of close friends.

Other smaller, but also highly professionally designed indoors plantations were discovered in the districts of Eferding, Freistadt, Rohrbach, Steyr, and Voecklabruck. In one case, an organised group of Vietnamese had been running the plant. In the other cases, long-time consumers who already possessed great specific expertise and wanted to save money, had resorted to this method of obtaining the drug.

Under Austrian law, the cannabis seedlings can be bought legally in the so-called "head-shops", of which several can be found in Upper Austria. Expert literature and accessories, such as lamps, ph-meters, special fertilizer, are freely available which greatly facilitates indoors cultivation. These items including cannabis seeds can also be ordered via the Internet. The crop is for own personal use, surplus is sold or passed on to friends.

Use of cannabis weed is done in public locations, outside discos, or at private parties. For drug scene insiders, both hashish and marihuana are easily available; beside this sort of drug is offered for sale in public areas and in "smoke"-cafés in the cities. The cannabis had always been obtained, with the exception of self-cultivation, from street-runners in Linz, Wels and Vienna.

In Linz, one specific establishment, the "Volksgartenpark", the "Hessenpark", and the locations known for 'raves', are notorious drug trading points

Also in the Wels drug scene, hashish and marihuana can be obtained without any difficulties in public places and areas, and in 'smoke'-cafés.

The cannabis seized in Upper Austria had been smuggled into Austria by Austrians, or persons of Turkish and Albanian descent via the border-crossing point Spielfeld, and put into circulation in Central Austria, especially in the City of Wels. In addition, Austria repeatedly smuggled cannabis from the Netherlands to Austria by car or by train.

A part of the cannabis products is imported from the Netherlands and from Eastern-European countries, i.a. Poland, through courier trips. This is one of the

reasons why frequent seizures are made in the course of vehicle controls along the main traffic arteries and on board of trains.

Cocaine has been observed to be on the rise, the dealers involved are mostly non-Austrians who import the drugs from The Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Hungary, or from South-America.

As a result of a long-term international joint operation, a criminal ring was identified that had shipped ecstasy from Europe to the United States, and, in return, cocaine from Peru, Chile and the Dominican Republic to Austria and Italy.

The drugs had been carried by body-packers travelling by air to Linz airport Hoersching and "released" in various homes in the district Linz-Land.

The couriers had been carrying in average 500 to 700 grams of cocaine in their gastro-intestinal tract to Austria, and had taken an extremely high health risk.

Cocaine users are of medium age, about above 30, most of them are financially well off with an attractive job, and as a rule maintain a low profile. In fact, an 'open' market for cocaine does not exist.

As in the previous years, nationals from Sub-Saharan countries and from the Dominican Republic have been identified as cocaine dealers

The cocaine prices are generally falling, which means that even young people could afford heroin and cocaine; a fact that might cause a further aggravation of the narcotics issue. At present, cocaine prices range from €50 to €70 a gram.

Use of heroin and cocaine in Upper Austria appears to be rising further, most likely due to better availability and the declining prices.

Apparently because the drugs have become more easily available, increased drug use by Austrian youngsters and young adults has been noted. For fear of injection needles, heroin is initially often taken nasally, as there seems to be still the widespread misconception that this way one would not become addicted.

However, heroin use continued to be declining in the provincial capital of Linz, all the more so as the majority of former heroin addicts has been included in a substitution programme. The larger part of heroin consumers are nationals from Eastern European countries.

A great number of long-time consumers in the region of the city of Steyr has also been included in long-term rehabilitation programme. A steady increase of the number of substitution patients has been registered. Nevertheless, there is a steady stream of new individuals who fall victim to heroin. This does not only hold true of youngsters and young adults of the second or third generation of families from abroad, but increasingly also to Austrian nationals.

In the Wels area, an Albanian monopoly in the field of smuggling of and dealing with heroin has been noted.

Heroin dealers are mainly Turks, Albanians, Black-Africans, and Moldovans. Black-Africans hardly take heroin or cocaine themselves. Users are mainly Austrians and citizens of Ex-Yugoslavia, or Austrians of Yugoslav descent, who are addicts and act as small-scale dealers.

Although arrested heroin and cocaine couriers turned out to be of different nationality (i.a. Austrians, Romanians), ring-leaders and organisers are internationally active Black-African criminal rings. Investigations to identify the masterminds usually lead to Vienna. In many cases, asylum seekers had been recruited as street vendors; if arrested by the police, they are immediately replaced by others.

The market for ecstasy and amphetamines appears to be of lesser significance. In some regions, events such as 'raves' and 'clubbings' are held less frequent. Ecstasy consumption is fairly common among young disco-goers. Ecstasy finds were often made accidentally in the course of police operations for other drugs.

Normally, ecstasy pills and other amphetamines are smuggled by land from the Netherlands, often together with other

drugs. Drug couriers are frequently detected and arrested in the course of train controls.

Opium consumption occurs most often in Iranian circles, in private homes or apartments. LSD is virtually non-significant as an illicit drug.

Drugs and Young People: The age threshold of entrants into the drug scene seems to stagnate more or less around 15 to 18, however the very first encounters, especially with cannabis products happens already at the age of 13 to 14. Another current trend is that the drugs are no longer sold at isolated locations, or in crowded discos, but also at fairly small events and in public locations. About 50 percent of all transactions take place in private homes.

The phenomenon of so-called "rave-nomads" has been observed in the region of the 'Muehlviertel'. In 2007, the year under review, illegal 'techno-parties' were organised at different locations in the district of Freistadt by members of the drug-scene of Vienna, Lower Austria, Burgenland, Styria, Salzburg, and Upper Austria. These techno-parties were held – often without the permission of the landowner – outdoors either in forests on grassland, or in abandoned warehouses. The attendants were notified by flyers, SMS, or via internet, and often displayed very aggressive behaviour towards the intervening police officers.

The school authorities have been seeking a close cooperation with the police. As a result, there is a perceptible displacement from the immediate school premises. The drug users are still going to school though, but get hold of the drugs somewhere else, as a rule from friends at home, in public places, discos, or notorious establishments.

In general, prevention projects are proved to be quite effective.

As in the past, mixed and multiple consumption of different drugs is still very common; illicit and licit drugs, e.g. medication, are taken together.

Salzburg

Trade and consumption figures concerning cannabis products are similar to those of last year. Typical countries of origin are still the Netherlands, Germany and the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia. A considerable number of Austrian perpetrators is involved in professional illegal indoors and outdoors cannabis cultivation, often achieving a very good quality.

So-called hot-spot cafés, discos, and typical major events – rave, techno – remain the main trading points. There is some sort of group dynamics that seduce many young people to consume cannabis and/or ecstasy.

In 2007, no increase in heroin offences compared to 2006 was registered. There is, in fact, no 'open' scene. It has been noted, however, that heroin users increasingly get hold of so-called substitution substances, such as Substitol, Compen-san, or similar medication, mainly on the black market in Vienna, and also use them for dealing in Salzburg.

International heroin trafficking is dominated by Albanian nationals and nationals from the successor states of Yugoslavia. Major quantities of heroin from the new states of Ex-Yugoslavia have emerged in the Salzburg area.

The drug originates mostly from the Near and Middle East, Ex-Yugoslavia, and the Netherlands. In the Salzburg area too, there are organised criminal groups involved in large-scale heroin dealing.

Turkish organisations prefer to use the route to Salzburg via Trieste (frequently taking advantage of roll-on roll-off) as smuggling route to west Europe. Heroin in major quantities, up to 300 kilos, gets smuggled by this method.

Cocaine smuggling, dealing, and use has been rising. One reason for this is certainly the falling price. Apart from Austrian perpetrators, a growing number of offenders are nationals from the countries of the former Yugoslavia, Africa, and the Netherlands, have been involved in import and

trade in cocaine. Countries of origin are mainly the Netherlands and Germany.

Ecstasy and amphetamine consumption is also on the rise. With these drugs, too, hot-spot cafés, discos, and typical events – rave, techno – have developed into the main trading points. The quantities encountered prove that the demand is enormous. It has turned out that structured criminal rings have taken over ecstasy and amphetamine smuggling and trading. These drugs are no longer smuggled into the province of Salzburg only from the Netherlands, as the Czech Republic has begun to play a greater role.

Tyrol

In 2007, the focal points were the districts Innsbruck-Stadt, Innsbruck-Land, Kitzbuehel, and to a certain extent, Landeck. Increased activities were also noted in the districts of Kufstein, Schwaz, Imst, Reutte, and Lienz.

As regards the drugs in circulation, no change has been noted. Cannabis products are most often traded and consumed, followed by cocaine, ecstasy and amphetamine. Heroin is again emerging more often, as it had been already the case in 2006.

Major quantities of heroin and cocaine had been shipped to the Innsbruck area from the Netherlands by air and by road. About 800 grams of heroin had been found buried in open terrain.

Several kilogram quantities of cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, and cannabis resin were seized. The drugs had been smuggled into the province of Tyrol from the Netherlands, but the final destination was Florence/Italy.

Marihuana is still grown indoors and outdoors. The majority of the marihuana seized in 2007 actually came from home-plantations. The quality has greatly improved compared to the previous years because of high-grade seeds.

Illegal trade and use of various medical drugs, also those provided for substitution

programmes, has still been going on. The profit margin for sale of medical drugs reaches up to 100 percent.

Among the foreigners charged under the Narcotics Act, German nationals are leading. Most of them are tourists or seasonally employed in the catering industry, among the latter group many from the "new" German *Länder*. With a few exceptions, the drugs are smuggled to Austria in small quantities for personal use, and for re-sale or passing on.

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

To a large extent, Austrian dealers are doing smuggling trips themselves. Many choose a route via France and Switzerland, because they are either wanted or subject of a residence ban in Germany, but Dutch suppliers/couriers are also encountered very often.

Black-African dealers are as a rule supplied with drugs, mainly cocaine, by their compatriots in the Vienna area. Shipments are made by couriers travelling by trail, who often hide the drugs inside their bodies. Payments are made in cash, also by using money couriers.

North-African/Moroccan dealers often get supplies from Italy, and wire-transfer the profits electronically to Italy and Morocco. Tyrol is still the classical transit country for smuggling drugs from the Netherlands to Italy.

Focus on the Tyrolean capital Innsbruck:

In principle, the situation has hardly changed at all. The Innsbruck market for illicit drugs is still dominated, i.e. organised and run, by naturalized Austrians, mainly of Turkish or North-African (most often Moroccan) descent, and by Sub-Saharan Africans.

In 2007 too, cannabis cultivation by Austrians – both indoors and outdoors – has been registered. As a rule, these would be "small-scale" plantations, mainly operated for personal use.

Heroin had in 2007 again gained in importance, meaning there was also an increase in the number of heroin users. The market is more or less in "Turkish" or "domestic" hands.

Cocaine without doubt has become drug Number One. Depending on the quality, the street price of cocaine in Innsbruck ranges from € 60 to € 150 per gram. Cocaine is sold relatively 'openly' both in the streets, and in various hot-spot cafés.

Synthetic drugs – amphetamines and amphetamine derivatives – ecstasy – are distributed and used by young people mainly on occasions like techno-parties, in discos and rave-events. The same people are also involved in distributing all types of drugs.

Street-vending of cannabis products and cocaine in Innsbruck is still dominated by North-Africans. For the first time, a decline in the activities by these criminal rings has been observed.

Many North-African asylum seekers who have lived in Innsbruck for many years, have entered relationships with local Austrian girls. Drug-dealing activities has moved to their homes.

As smuggling from Italy to Austria has become more difficult, attempts to establish more contacts to Vienna, Linz and Graz are made. It has also been noted that nationals from North-African countries more frequently move to these cities. An increase in the number of thefts and pick-pocketing in shops, bars and nightclubs has been registered. These crimes have become an "alternative source of income" to compensate for the 'bottleneck' in the drug business. North-African rings have come to notice for being highly violent, which can be interpreted as increased competition pressure.

It has been noted that more Black-Africans have shown up in Innsbruck. They are mainly involved in cocaine dealing. The drug is in most cases supplied by their compatriots in Vienna.

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

Vorarlberg

In 2007, the year under review, the drug situation in the province of Vorarlberg has changed insignificantly compared to the previous year.

Cannabis consumption has remained quite high. Price per gram can be up to €10. As regards the quality of the cannabis species on the market, the present THC-content is slightly above 10 percent, in some instances - as in the previous years - cannabis containing more than 20 percent has been encountered.

Various criminal groups were found to be involved in large-scale trade, i.e. major quantities of cannabis. 30kg of cannabis herb and cannabis resin were found and seized in possession of a Turkish group in the Goetzis area, while more than 53kg cannabis products were seized from dealers in the Vorderland region.

A criminal ring active in the Unterland region was proved to have smuggled and sold 100kg of cannabis herb. Furthermore, seizures of several kilogram quantities were made in the course of confiscating outdoors and indoors plantations.

Ecstasy is still available on the market, but has become fairly insignificant. As in the past, this drug is circulated together with amphetamines and cocaine. There have also been seizures of GBL. GBL has been used almost always a component of mixed consumption.

An Austrian suspect had managed to import about 2kg of amphetamine and 4000 ecstasy pills into Austria. The drugs had been given to him in Switzerland by a Netherlands national. Ecstasy prices vary from about €7 to €10 a piece.

Cocaine has been observed to be bought more frequently in Switzerland. Several young Turks have come to notice of the authorities for dealing with cocaine. They had also been involved in dealing with heroin, amphetamines, tablets containing different ingredients, and cannabis products. Another group of suspects were members and ex-members of the motorcycle gang "Hells Angels".

The market situation with respect to heroin has not changed. No noteworthy heroin dealers appear to be active in the province of Vorarlberg. Smuggling trips from Switzerland are quite common. The degree of purity of the heroin found is about 10.5 to 11,5 percent. In some instances, heroin smuggled into Austria from Switzerland had a purity degree of 18 or even 21 percent. Heroin smuggling has also been going on by means of letters posted in the Netherlands.

There is however a noticeable rate of acquisitive and associated crime. Counterfeit currency has been manufactured to buy cocaine in Switzerland. Likewise, robberies have been committed to feed the habit. Nine out of 10 robbery cases involve drug addicts. The drugs themselves have become the object to be stolen.

Major seizures in the provinces

Overview

- In April 2007, the largest indoors cannabis plantation encountered in Austria to date – with a cultivation area of 4000 sq.m. – was discovered in Upper Austria. 4500 cannabis plants were seized.



- In March 2007, an indoors cannabis plantation of 450 sq.m. was discovered in Vienna, and 239kg of cannabis plants seized.
- In August 2007, an outdoors cannabis plantation was detected in Lower Austria, and 102kg of cannabis plants were seized.

- In April 2007, around 43kg of cannabis resin were seized in Vienna. The drug had been shipped to Austria from the Netherlands in a smuggling trip.
- In April 2007, 11kg of heroin were seized in an apartment in Vienna. The heroin had been imported in Austria by two Nigerian nationals, probably from the Netherlands to Austria via Germany.
- In May 2007, 9.5kg of heroin were found in Styria, concealed in a vehicle. The drug had been imported from the Czech Republic. The smugglers were a Serbian and a Czech national.
- In March 2007, more than 4kg of heroin were found and seized in a flat in Vienna.
- In December 2007, 10kg of cocaine were seized on the motorway "Innkreisautobahn" in Upper Austria. 8 kilogram had been hidden in a car trunk, and further 2kg in the backrest of the passenger seat. The drug had been shipped to Austria by car over the route Belgium and Germany. It had been destined Belgrade/Serbia. The suspect had presented a Serbian and a Bosnian passport.
- 4.3kg of cocaine were found and seized in an apartment in Vienna, in April 2007.
- Almost 3kg of cocaine were found and seized in a flat in Vienna, in March 2007.
- In December 2007, 12,000 ecstasy portions were found and seized in Upper Austria. The offenders were one Serb and one Netherlands national. The drug had been transported to Austria via the Netherlands.
- In February 2007, 8040 portions of ecstasy were discovered and seized in a Vienna apartment. The drug had been smuggled from Poland to Austria by two Polish nationals and one Turkish national.

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

Province	2006	2007	Tendency	
			↑↓	
Burgenland	1,039	1,021	-18	-1.73 %
Carinthia	1,194	1,423	229	19.18 %
Lower Austria	3,104	3,572	468	15.08 %
Upper Austria	3,230	3,824	594	18.39 %
Salzburg	1,004	1,127	123	12.25 %
Styria	1,449	1,971	522	36.02 %
Tyrol	2,644	2,486	-158	-5.98 %
Vorarlberg	1,251	1,200	-51	-4.08 %
Vienna	9,093	7,542	-1,551	-17.06 %
Total	24,008	24,166	158	0.66 %

Number of individuals charged under the Narcotics Act

Province	2006	2007	Tendency	
			↑↓	
Burgenland	964	938	-26	-2.70 %
Carinthia	1,066	1,246	180	16.89 %
Lower Austria	2,708	3,045	337	12.44 %
Upper Austria	2,636	3,060	424	16.08 %
Salzburg	901	960	59	6.55 %
Styria	1,342	1,751	409	30.48 %
Tyrol	2,246	2,144	-102	-4.54 %
Vorarlberg	1,132	1,015	-117	-10.34 %
Vienna	6,481	5,657	-824	-12.71 %
Total	19,476	19,816	340	1.75 %

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

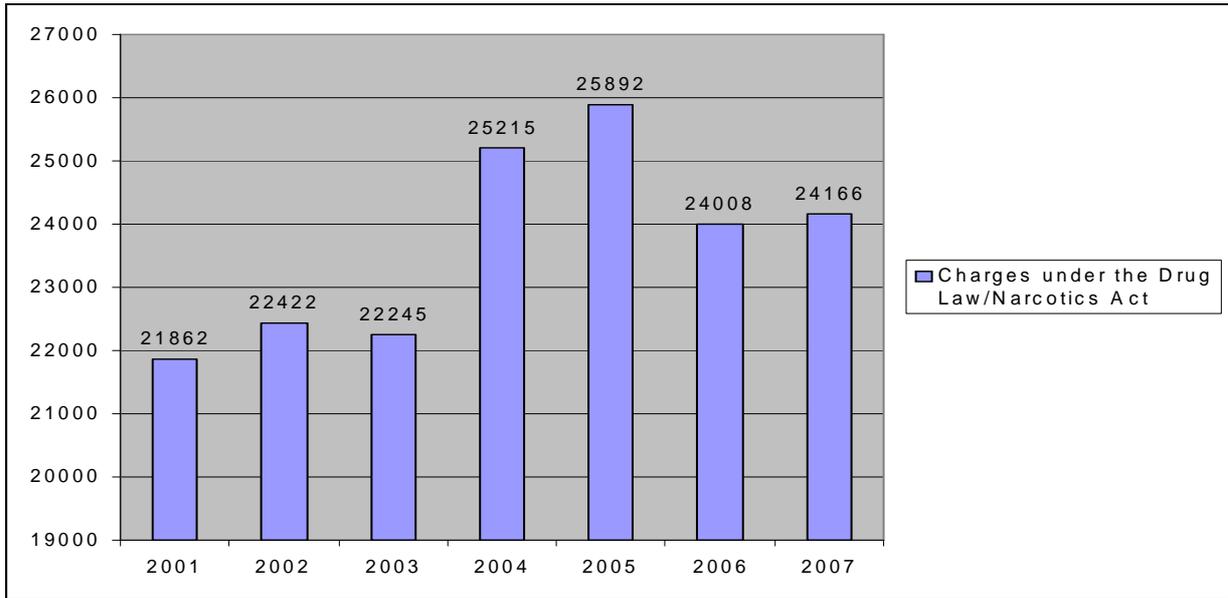
Total number of charges

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

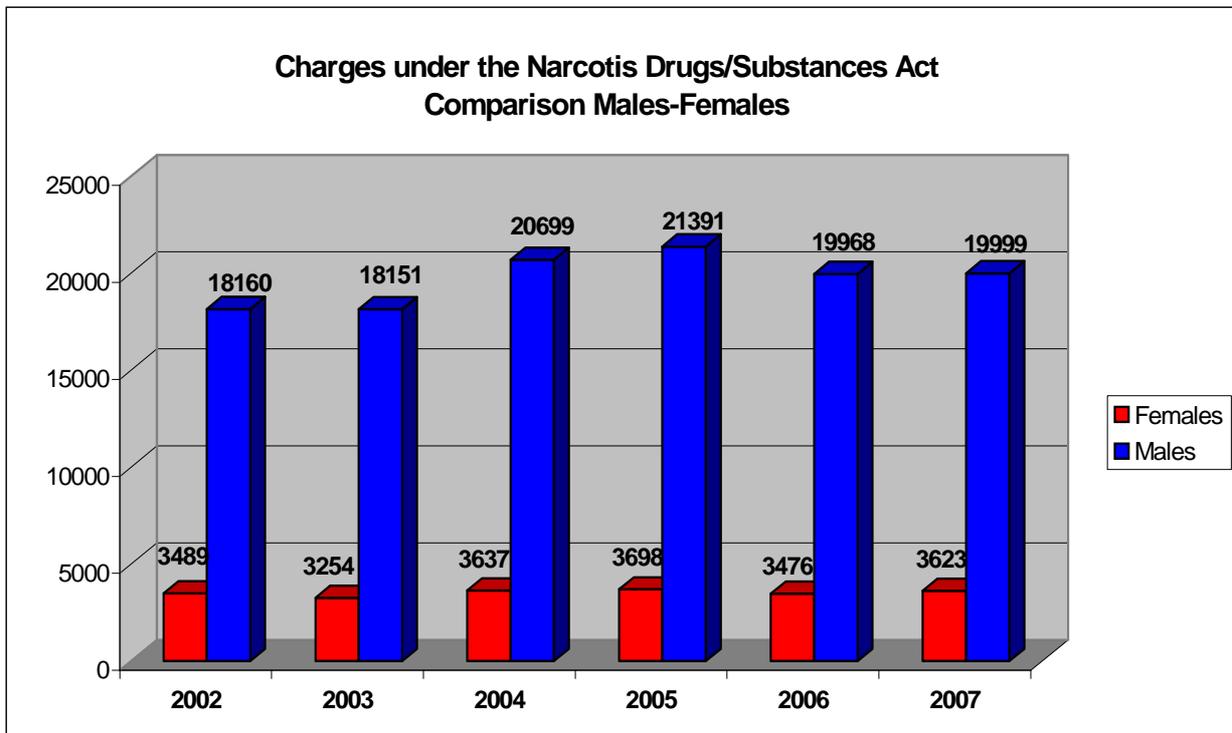
Province	2006	2007	2006 § 27 SMG*	2007 § 27 SMG*	2006 § 28 SMG*	2007 § 28 SMG*	2006 § 29 SMG*	2007 § 29 SMG*	2006 § 30 SMG*	2007 § 30 SMG*	2006 § 31 SMG*	2007 § 31 SMG**	2006 § 32 SMG*	2007 § 32 SMG*
Burgenland	1039	1021	902	868	131	140	0	0	6	13	0	0	0	0
+/- %		-1.73		-3.77		6.87		-		116.67		-		-
Carinthia	1194	1423	1121	1262	69	146	0	0	4	15	0	0	0	0
+/- %		19.18		12.58		111.59		-		275.00		-		-
Lower Austria	3104	3572	2722	3121	328	343	0	0	53	104	1	3	0	1
+/- %		15.08		14.66		4.57		-		96.23		200		-
Upper Austria	3230	3824	2973	3452	236	333	0	1	20	36	1	2	0	0
+/- %		18.39		16.11		41.10		-		80.00		100		-
Salzburg	1004	1127	859	981	142	135	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0
+/- %		12.25		14.20		-4.93		-		266.67		-		-
Styria	1449	1971	1282	1741	153	188	0	0	8	39	6	3	0	0
+/- %		36.02		35.80		22.88		-		387.50		-50		-
Tyrol	2644	2486	2377	2244	230	210	0	0	37	32	0	0	0	0
+/- %		-5.98		-5.60		-8.70		-		-13.51		-		-
Vorarlberg	1251	1200	952	955	288	198	0	0	11	45	0	2	0	0
+/- %		-4.08		0.32		-31.25		-		309.09		-		-
Vienna	9093	7542	7152	5867	773	744	0	0	1149	906	18	25	1	0
+/- %		-17.06		-17.97		-3.75		-		-21.15		38.89		-100
Total	24008	24166	20340	20491	2350	2437	0	1	1291	1201	26	35	1	1
+/- %		0.66		0.74		3.70		-		-6.97		34.62		-

*) SMG = Austrian Narcotics Act

Charges under the Drug Law/Narcotics Act



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

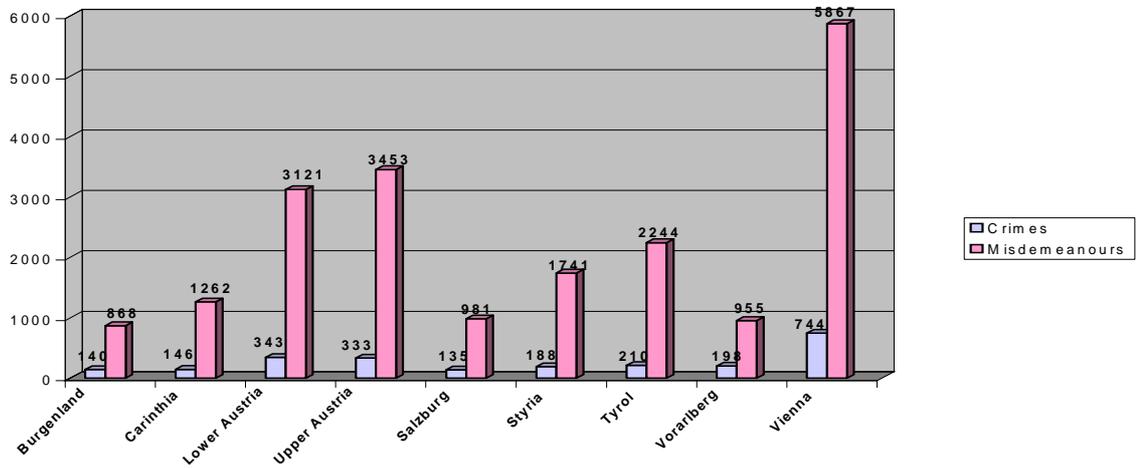


Provinces Compared (Narcotic Drugs Only)

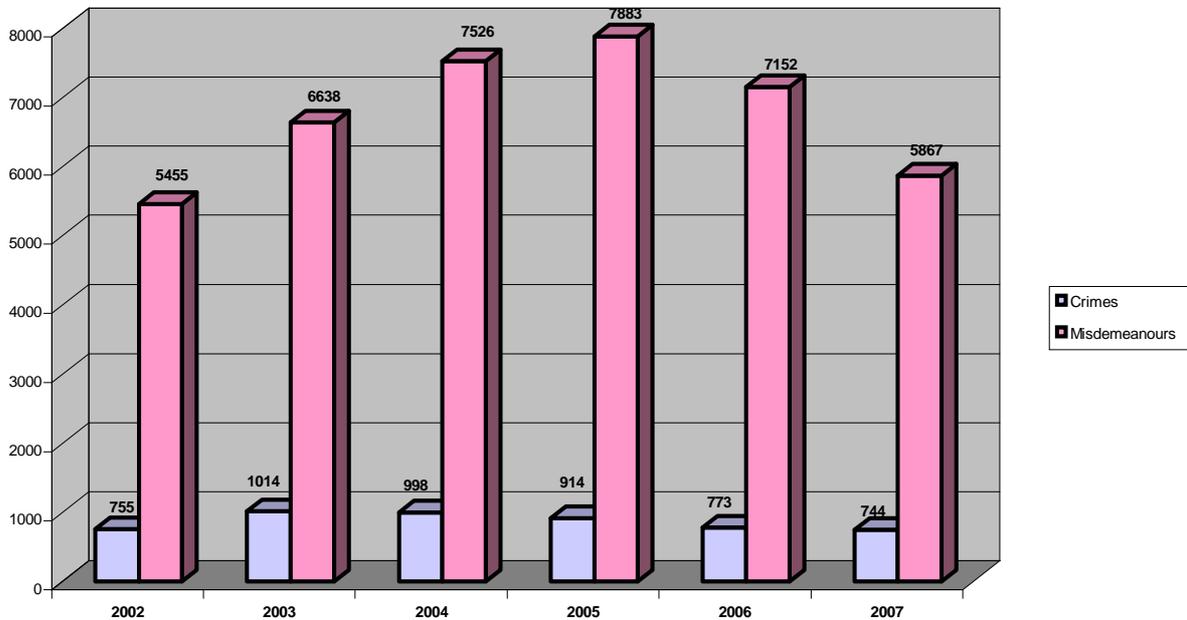
Province		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Tendency 2006 - 2007	
								↑↓	
Burgenland	Crimes	48	69	55	100	131	140	9	6.87 %
	Misdemeanours	757	915	912	823	902	868	-34	-3.77 %
	Total	805	984	967	923	1033	1008	-25	-2.42 %
Carinthia	Crimes	92	86	109	72	69	146	77	111.59 %
	Misdemeanours	1584	1573	1355	1457	1121	1262	141	12.58 %
	Total	1676	1659	1464	1529	1190	1408	218	18.32 %
Lower Austria	Crimes	288	407	368	370	328	343	15	4.57 %
	Misdemeanours	3031	2610	3163	3262	2722	3121	399	14.66 %
	Total	3319	3017	3531	3632	3050	3464	414	13.57 %
Upper Austria	Crimes	341	247	242	229	236	333	97	41.10 %
	Misdemeanours	2713	2535	3279	3540	2973	3453	480	16.15 %
	Total	3054	2782	3521	3769	3209	3786	577	17.98 %
Salzburg	Crimes	284	157	137	114	142	135	-7	-4.93 %
	Misdemeanours	1100	711	940	978	859	981	122	14.20 %
	Total	1384	868	1077	1092	1001	1116	115	11.49 %
Styria	Crimes	176	198	195	134	153	188	35	22.88 %
	Misdemeanours	1734	1372	1510	1382	1282	1741	459	35.80 %
	Total	1910	1570	1705	1516	1435	1929	494	34.43 %
Tyrol	Crimes	105	131	164	204	230	210	-20	-8.70 %
	Misdemeanours	2124	1971	2531	2571	2377	2244	-133	-5.60 %
	Total	2229	2102	2695	2775	2607	2454	-153	-5.87 %
Vorarlberg	Crimes	204	181	152	171	288	198	-90	-31.25 %
	Misdemeanours	1061	965	892	837	952	955	3	0.32 %
	Total	1265	1146	1044	1008	1240	1153	-87	-7.02 %
Vienna	Crimes	755	1014	998	914	773	744	-29	-3.75 %
	Misdemeanours	5455	6638	7526	7883	7152	5867	-1285	-17.97 %
	Total	6210	7652	8524	8797	7925	6611	-1314	-16.58 %
Total	Crimes	2293	2490	2420	2308	2350	2437	87	3.70 %
	Misdemeanours	19559	19290	22108	22733	20340	20492	152	0.75 %
	Total	21852	21780	24528	25041	22690	22929	239	1.05 %

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

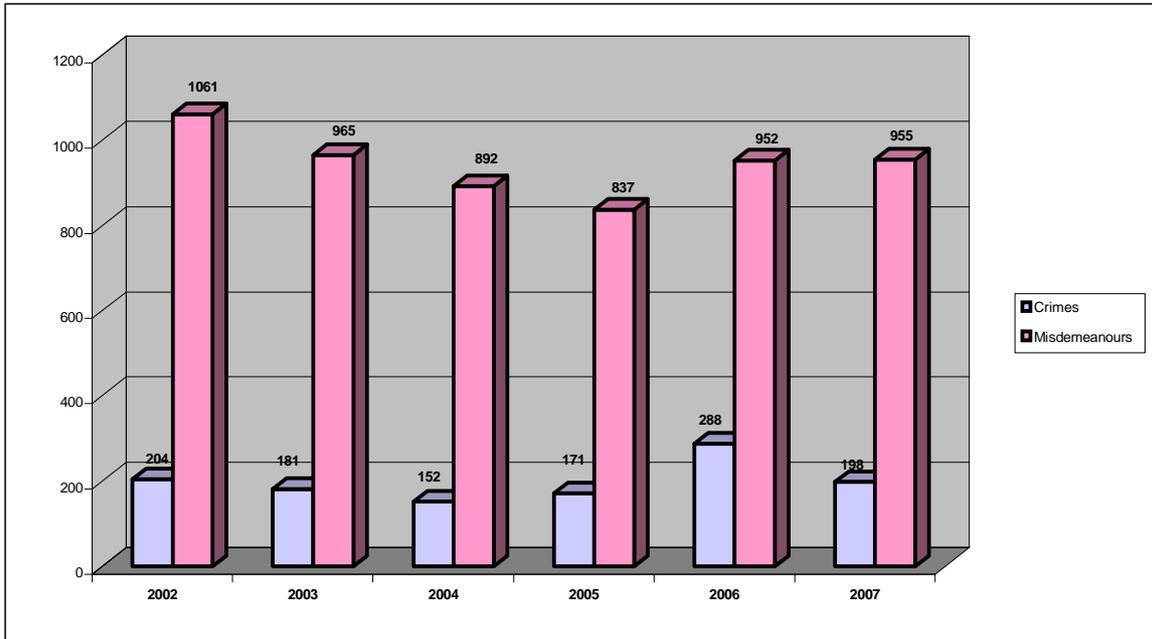
**2007
Austria
Narcotic Drugs Only**



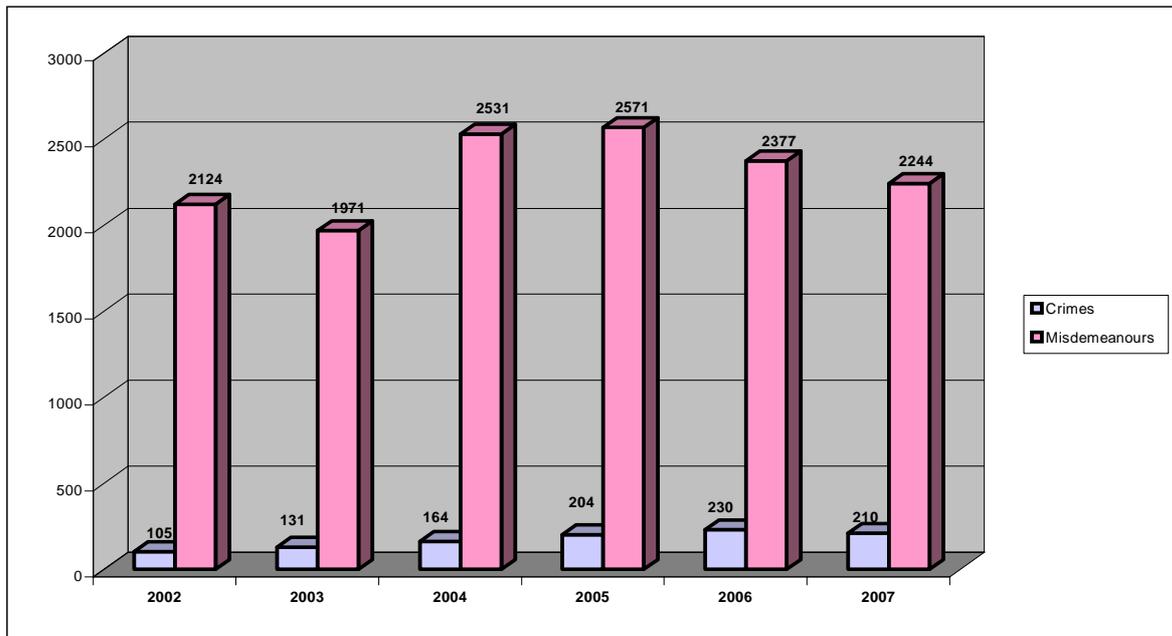
**Vienna 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only**



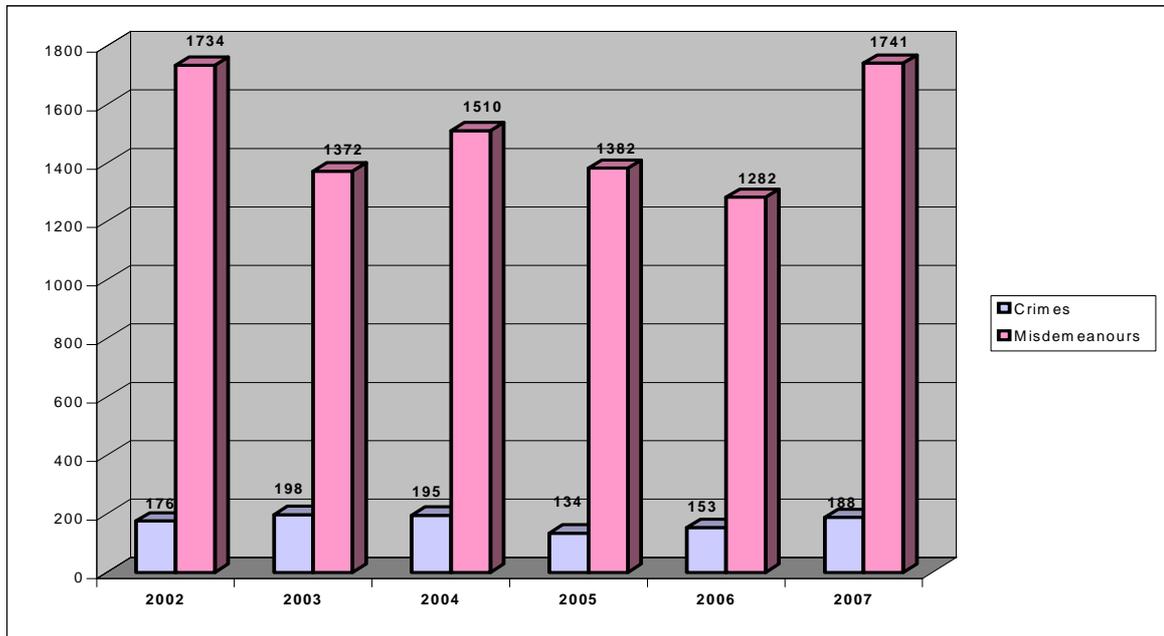
Vorarlberg 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only



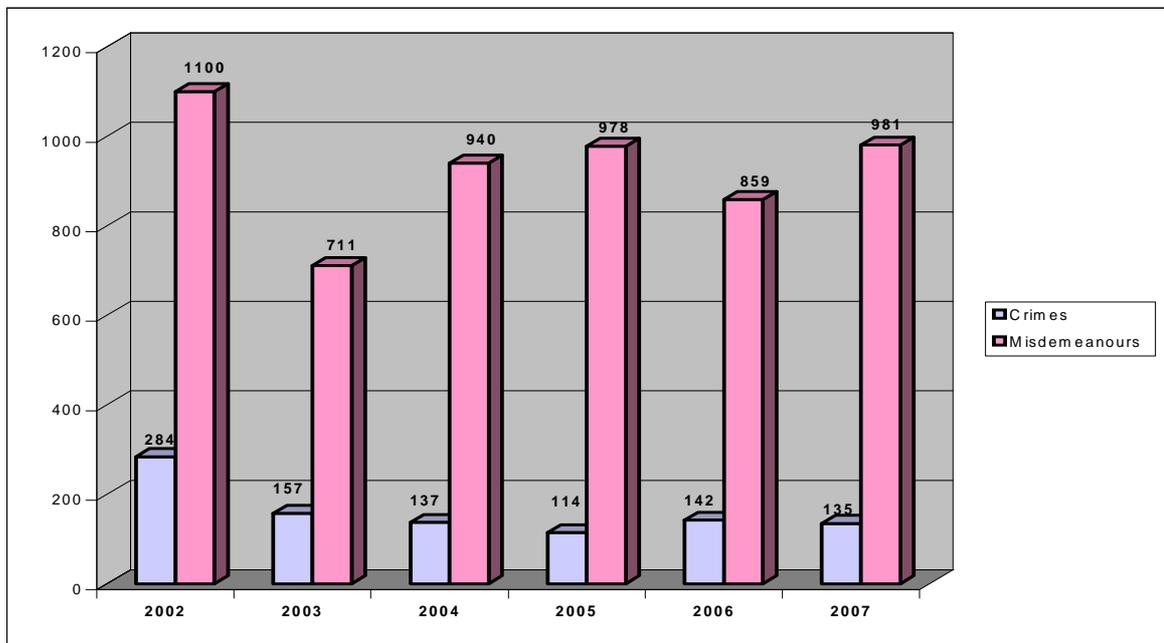
Tyrol 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only



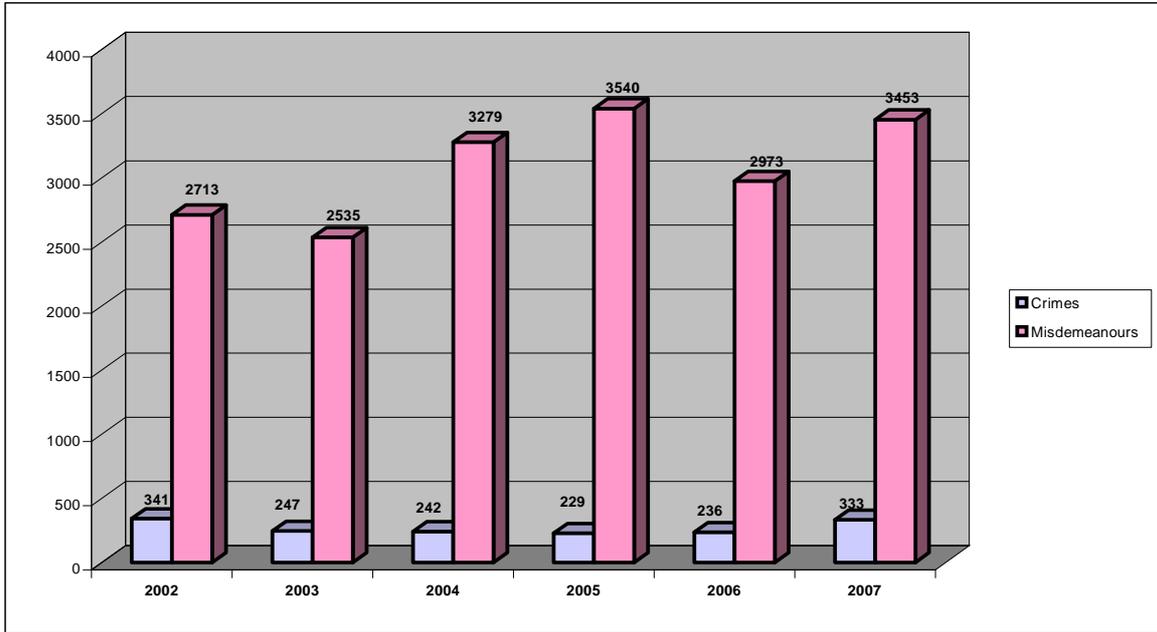
Styria 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only



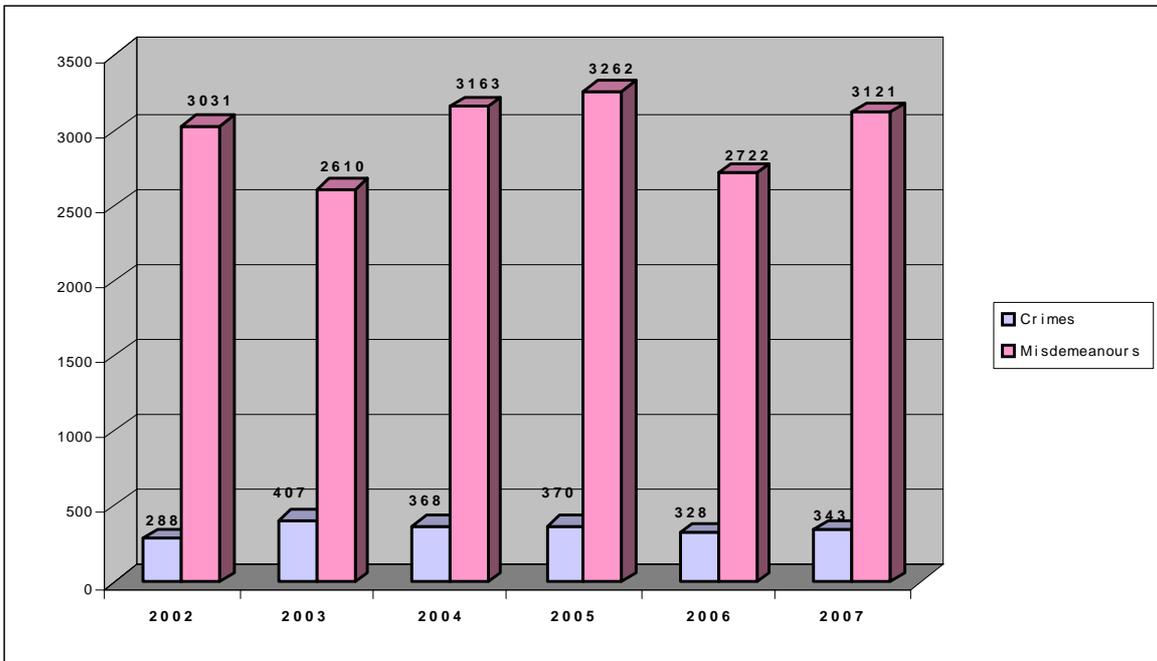
Salzburg 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only



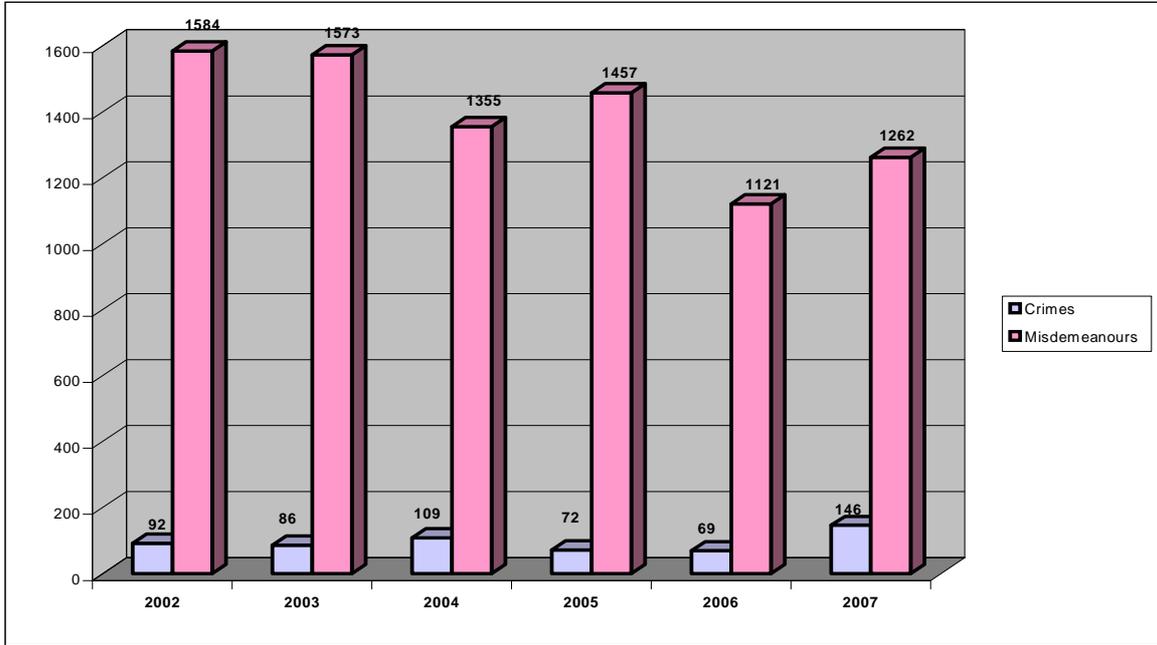
Upper Austria 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only



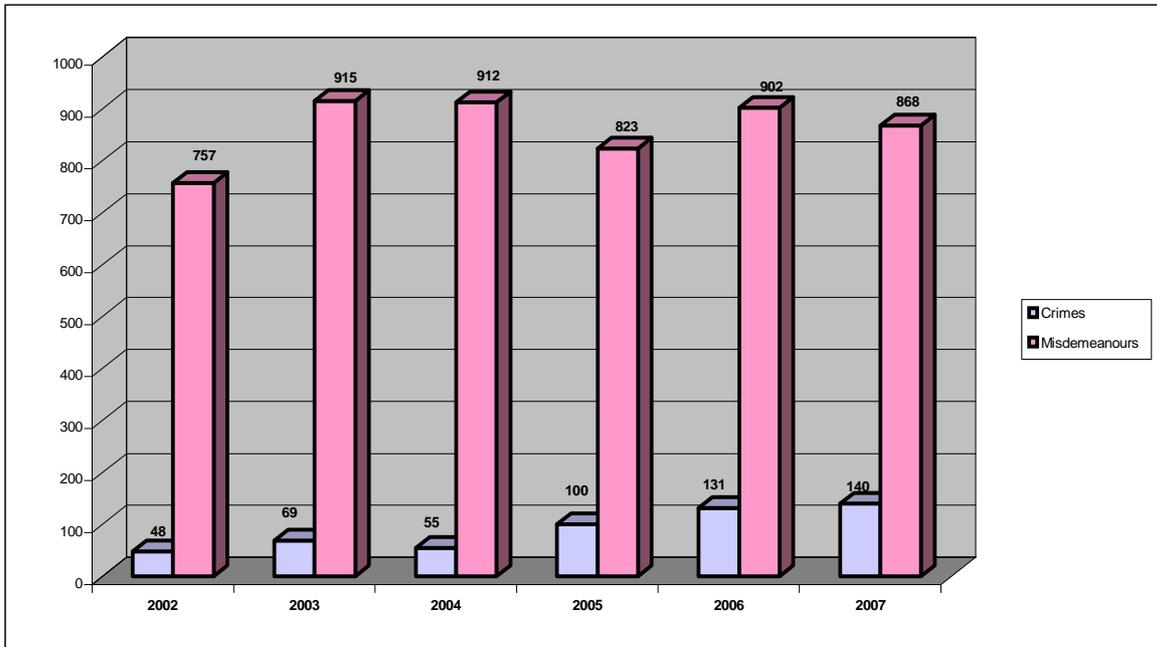
Lower Austria 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only



Carinthia 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only

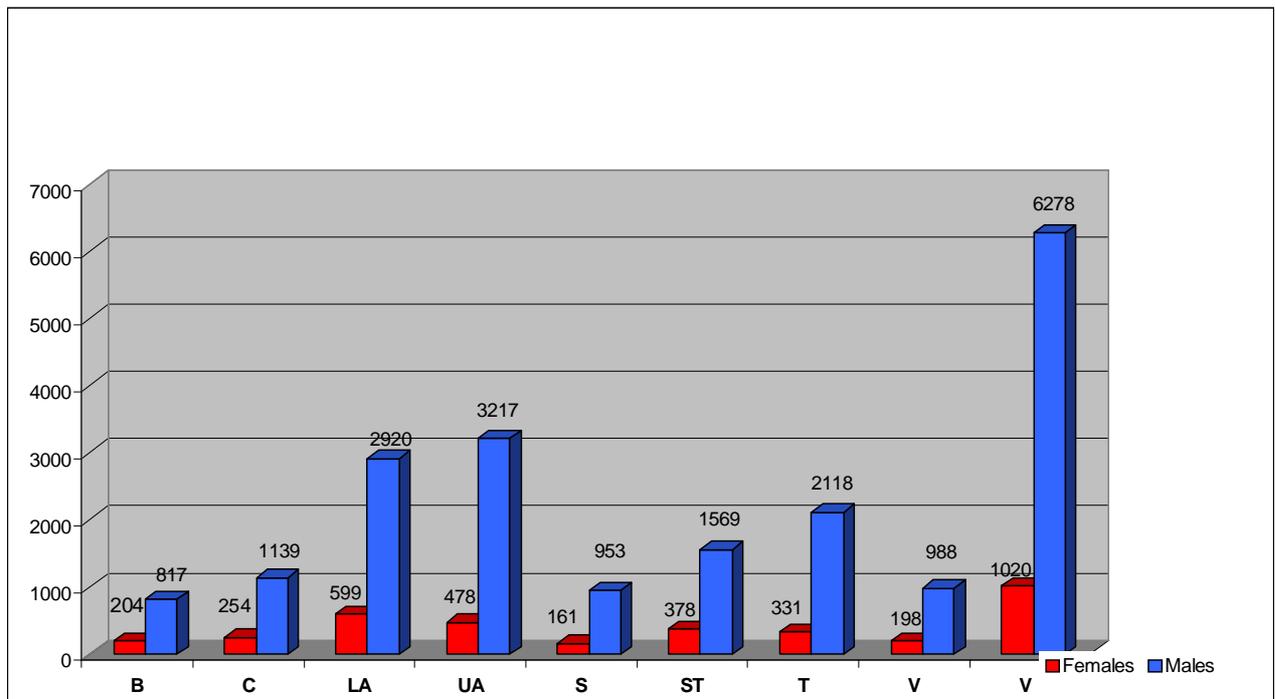


Burgenland 2002 - 2007
Narcotic Drugs Only



Total numbers of charges in terms of provinces Females/Males

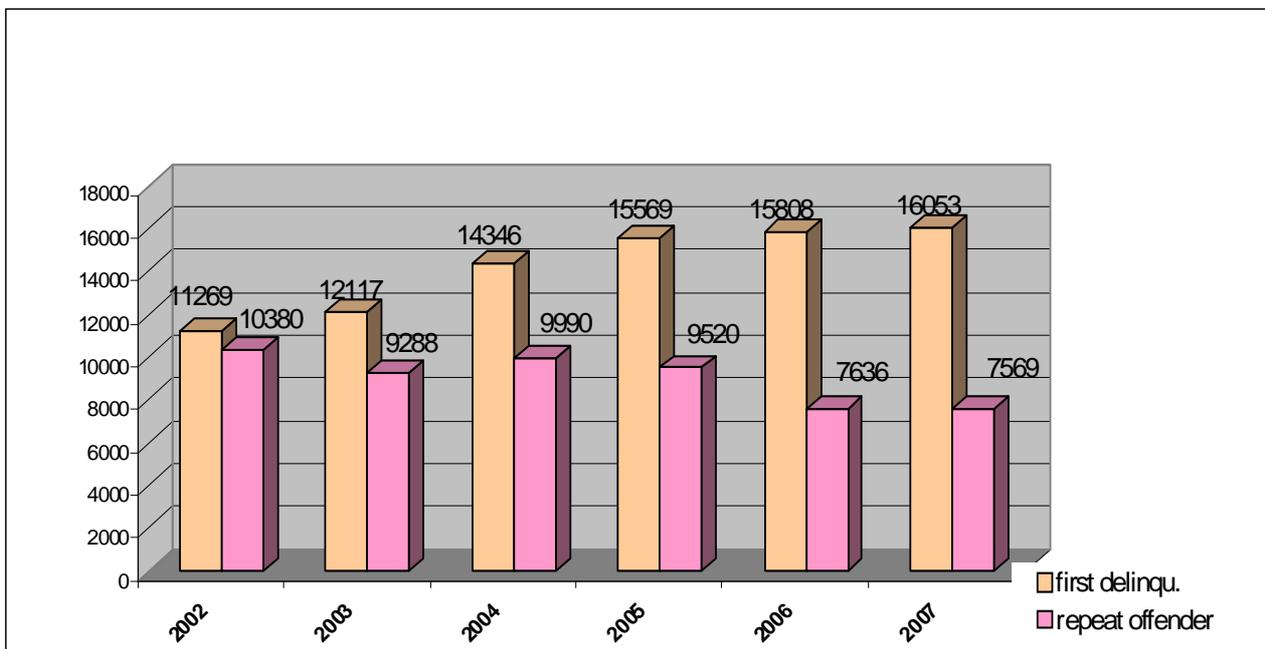
Province	Total 2006		Total 2007		Tendency ↑↓	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Burgenland	216	820	204	817	- 5.56 %	- 0.37 %
Carinthia	183	974	254	1,139	38.80 %	16.94 %
Lower Austria	493	2,574	599	2,920	21.50 %	13.44 %
Upper Austria	385	2,750	478	3,217	24.16 %	16.98 %
Salzburg	146	843	161	953	10.27 %	13.05 %
Styria	253	1,171	378	1,569	49.41 %	33.99 %
Tyrol	406	2,211	331	2,118	- 18.47 %	- 4.21 %
Vorarlberg	179	1,062	198	988	10.61 %	- 6.97 %
Vienna	1,215	7,563	1,020	6,278	- 16.05 %	- 16.99 %
Total	3,476	19,968	3,623	19,999	4.23 %	0.16 %



Total number of charges in terms of provinces

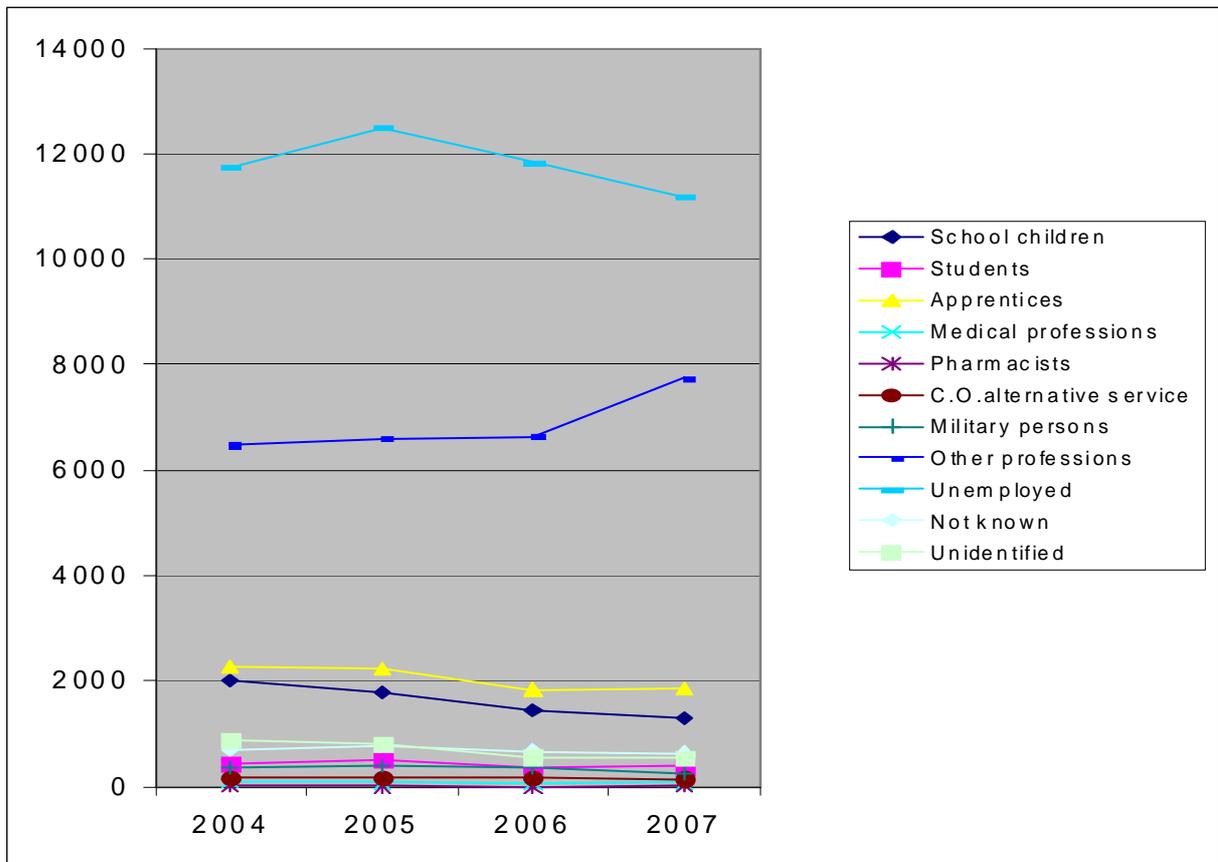
First delinquents - repeat offenders - unidentified suspects

Province	Total 2006			Total 2007			Tendency ↑↓		
	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	unidentified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	unidentified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	unidentified
Burgenland	459	577	3	533	488	0	16.12 %	- 15.42 %	- 100.00 %
Carinthia	731	426	37	916	477	30	25.31 %	11.97 %	- 18.92 %
Lower Austria	1,845	1,222	37	2,161	1,358	53	17.13 %	11.13 %	43.24 %
Upper Austria	2,085	1,050	95	2,404	1,291	129	15.30 %	22.95 %	35.79 %
Salzburg	535	454	15	683	431	13	27.66 %	- 5.07 %	- 13.33 %
Styria	705	719	25	1,054	893	24	49.50 %	24.20 %	- 4.00 %
Tyrol	1,604	1,013	27	1,504	945	37	- 6.23 %	- 6.71 %	37.04 %
Vorarlberg	786	455	10	835	351	14	6.23 %	- 22.86 %	40.00 %
Vienna	7,058	1,720	315	5,963	1,335	244	- 15.51 %	- 22.38 %	- 22.54 %
Total	15,808	7,636	564	16,053	7,569	544	1.55 %	- 0.88 %	- 3.55 %



Delinquency in terms of occupations

	2004		2005		2006		2007	
School children	2,021	8 %	1,789	6.9 %	1,456	6.1 %	1,293	5.4 %
Students	437	1.7 %	499	1.9 %	367	1.5 %	381	1.6 %
Apprentices	2,286	9.1 %	2,241	8.7 %	1,843	7.7 %	1,866	7.7 %
Medical professions	89	0.4 %	88	0.3 %	75	0.3 %	85	0.4 %
Pharmacists	15	0.1 %	14	0.1 %	7	0.1 %	20	0.1 %
C.O. alternative service	179	0.7 %	183	0.7 %	185	0.8 %	155	0.6 %
Military persons	368	1.5 %	399	1.6 %	359	1.5 %	268	1.1 %
Other professions	6,475	25.7 %	6,604	25.5 %	6,638	27.6 %	7,739	32.0 %
unemployed	11,756	46.6 %	12,488	48.2 %	11,837	49.3 %	11,177	46.2 %
not known	710	2.8 %	784	3.0 %	677	2.8 %	638	2.6 %
Unidentified suspects	879	3.5 %	803	3.1 %	564	2.3 %	544	2.3 %
Total	25,215	100 %	25,892	100 %	24,008	100 %	24,166	100 %



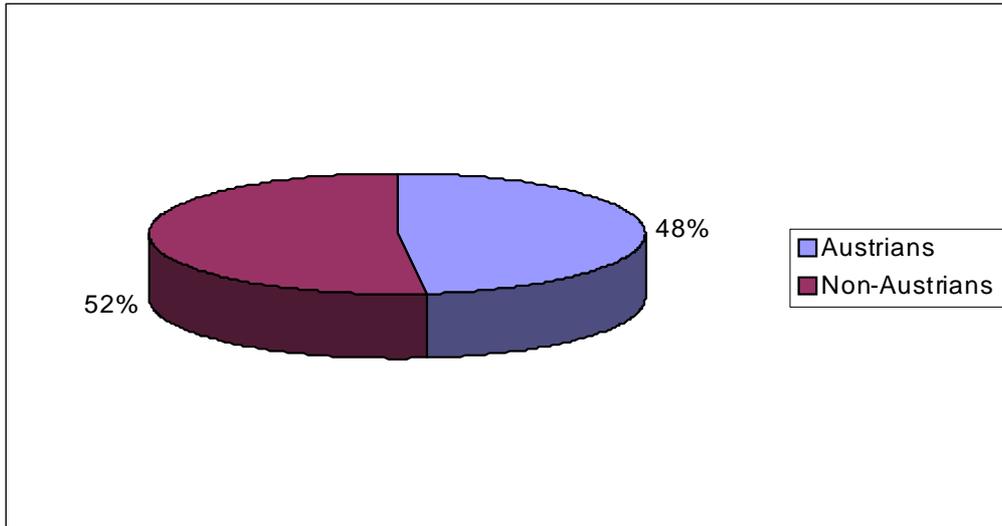
NON-AUSTRINIANS – Summary

Ranking of the number of charges – from 1 to 30

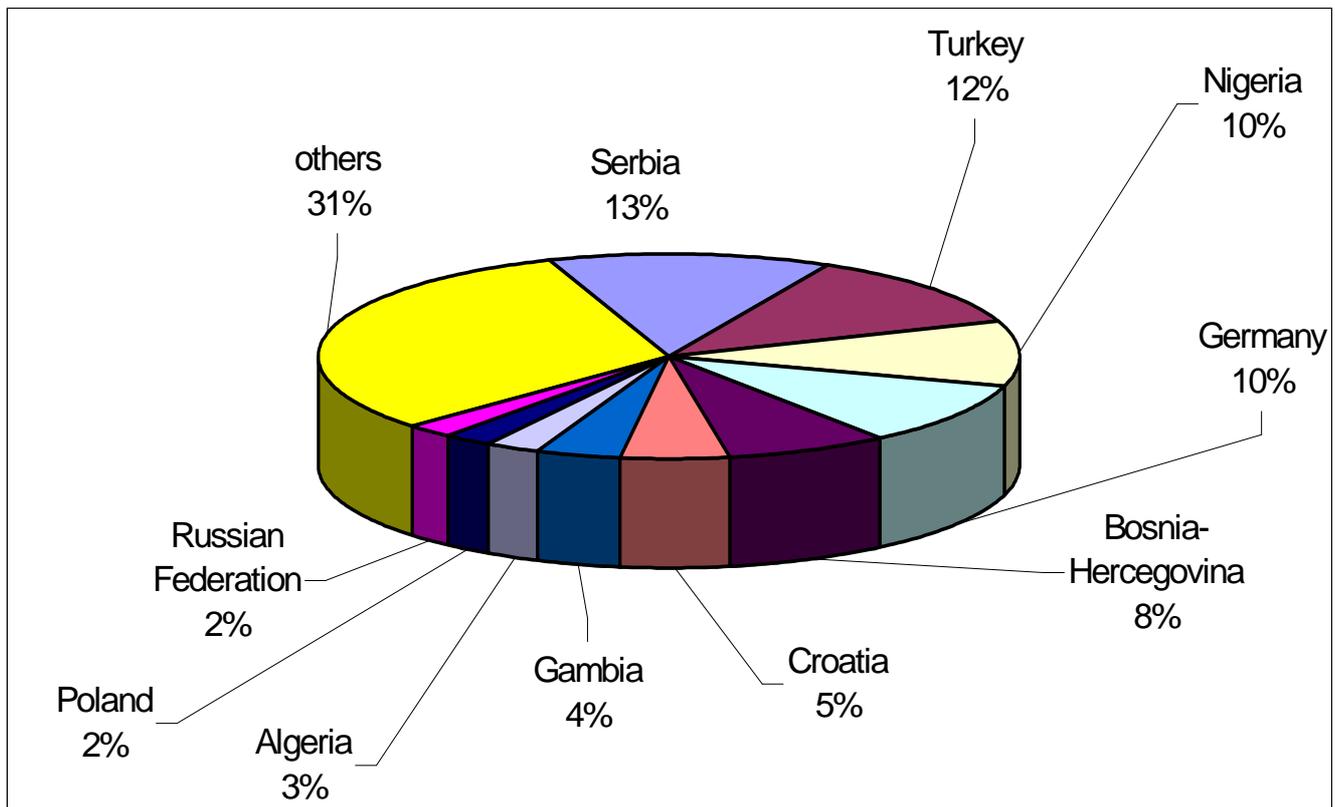
	Nations		Crimes	Misdemeanours	Total
1	Serbia	(SRB)	167	509	676
2	Turkey	(TUR)	75	541	616
3	Nigeria	(NGA)	150	372	522
4	Germany	(DEU)	67	451	518
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	(BIH)	43	343	386
6	Croatia	(HRV)	35	219	254
7	Gambia	(GMB)	39	155	194
8	Algeria	(DZA)	25	105	130
9	Poland	(POL)	34	84	118
10	Russian Federation	(RUS)	5	111	116
11	Marocco	(MAR)	24	81	105
12	Georgia	(GEO)	1	102	103
13	Romania	(ROU)	14	83	97
14	Iran	(IRN)	7	71	78
15	Slovakia	(SVK)	10	64	74
16	Italy	(ITA)	5	62	67
17	Hungary	(HUN)	5	55	60
18	Switzerland	(CHE)	1	57	58
19	Stateless	(O)	13	42	55
20	Macedonia	(MKD)	16	39	55
21	Liberia	(LBR)	9	42	51
22	Guinea-Bissau	(GNB)	29	18	47
23	Czech Republic	(CZE)	3	38	41
24	Slovenia	(SVN)	7	32	39
25	Sierra Leone	(SLE)	14	24	38
26	Guinea	(GIN)	7	24	31
27	Netherlands	(NLD)	11	16	27
28	Cameroon	(CMR)	6	21	27
29	Tunisia	(TUN)	1	24	25
30	Mali	(MLI)	5	18	23

Arrests in the course of drug-related investigations 2007

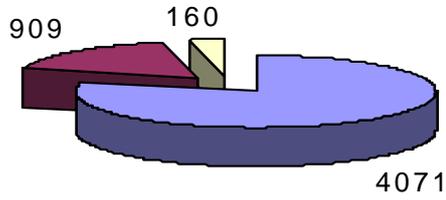
Arrests total: these include	Austrians	non-Austrians
3,195	1,534	1,661



Non-Austrians charged in 2007

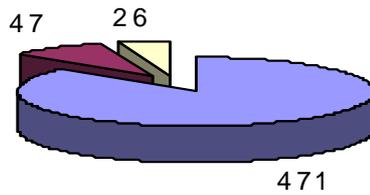


2007
Non-Austria charged under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



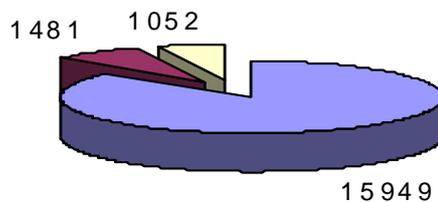
- § 27 Narcotics Act
- § 28 Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences - §§ 29-32 Narcotics Act

2007
Unidentified suspects charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



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

2007
Austrians charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



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

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

IN TERMS OF PROVINCES

DRUG: CANNABIS HERB

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	819	723	96	0	398	421
CARINTHIA	1,227	1,111	116	0	795	415
LOWER AUSTRIA	2,343	2,194	149	0	1,271	1,045
UPPER AUSTRIA	2,432	2,276	156	0	1,439	934
SALZBURG	699	637	62	0	378	316
STYRIA	1,526	1,412	114	0	714	798
TYROL	1,084	1,015	69	0	545	523
VORARLBERG	799	665	134	0	532	257
VIENNA	2,523	2,238	285	0	1,767	675
<u>TOTAL</u>	13,452	12,271	1,181	0	7,839	5,384

DRUG: CANNABIS RESIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	139	112	27	0	75	64
CARINTHIA	373	321	52	0	253	119
LOWER AUSTRIA	403	365	38	0	253	145
UPPER AUSTRIA	1,202	1,090	111	1	752	434
SALZBURG	401	354	47	0	240	161
STYRIA	330	294	36	0	154	174
TYROL	1,304	1,187	117	0	817	474
VORARLBERG	294	240	54	0	207	85
VIENNA	838	745	93	0	694	119
<u>TOTAL</u>	5,284	4,708	575	1	3,445	1,775

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

DRUG: CANNABIS CONCENTRATE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	0	1	0	1	0
CARINTHIA	2	1	1	0	2	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	6	2	4	0	3	3
UPPER AUSTRIA	4	4	0	0	4	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	5	4	1	0	3	2
TYROL	2	2	0	0	1	1
VORARLBERG	6	6	0	0	4	2
VIENNA	1	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	27	20	7	0	19	8

DRUG: CANNABIS PLANTS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	17	3	14	0	12	5
CARINTHIA	20	11	9	0	9	2
LOWER AUSTRIA	44	29	15	0	21	16
UPPER AUSTRIA	68	61	7	0	34	20
SALZBURG	16	16	0	0	7	6
STYRIA	42	34	8	0	26	12
TYROL	43	37	6	0	21	17
VORARLBERG	11	6	5	0	7	4
VIENNA	39	33	6	0	25	12
TOTAL	300	230	70	0	162	94

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

DRUG: POPPY STRAW

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	3	2	1	0	2	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	2	1	1	0	1	1
UPPER AUSTRIA	2	2	0	0	2	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	5	2	0	5	2

DRUG: RAW OPIUM

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	3	3	0	0	2	1
UPPER AUSTRIA	1	1	0	0	1	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	1	0	1	0	0	1
TYROL	1	1	0	0	1	0
VORARLBERG	1	1	0	0	1	0
VIENNA	11	6	5	0	6	5
TOTAL	18	12	6	0	11	7

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

DRUG: HEROIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	87	49	38	0	69	18
CARINTHIA	75	41	34	0	59	15
LOWER AUSTRIA	537	461	76	0	404	131
UPPER AUSTRIA	624	475	149	0	479	130
SALZBURG	82	44	38	0	52	30
STYRIA	131	111	20	0	90	41
TYROL	77	57	20	0	60	16
VORARLBERG	216	160	56	0	187	29
VIENNA	1,349	1,070	279	0	1,035	260
TOTAL	3,178	2,468	710	0	2,435	670

DRUG: MORPHINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	1	0	0	1	0
CARINTHIA	3	3	0	0	2	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	22	20	2	0	20	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	28	28	0	0	24	2
SALZBURG	7	7	0	0	6	0
STYRIA	4	4	0	0	3	0
TYROL	10	10	0	0	10	0
VORARLBERG	6	6	0	0	5	1
VIENNA	10	10	0	0	6	2
TOTAL	91	89	2	0	77	6

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

DRUG: ECSTASY

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	114	82	32	0	75	39
CARINTHIA	108	76	32	0	80	28
LOWER AUSTRIA	562	448	114	0	403	158
UPPER AUSTRIA	379	302	77	0	222	150
SALZBURG	166	135	31	0	101	65
STYRIA	193	165	28	0	89	103
TYROL	129	104	25	0	87	40
VORARLBERG	57	39	18	0	35	20
VIENNA	181	105	76	0	108	67
TOTAL	1,889	1,456	433	0	1,200	670

DRUG: COCAINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	123	80	43	0	82	41
CARINTHIA	238	168	70	0	178	58
LOWER AUSTRIA	573	442	131	0	370	199
UPPER AUSTRIA	492	396	96	0	343	135
SALZBURG	192	135	57	0	127	63
STYRIA	182	134	48	0	119	62
TYROL	511	376	135	0	366	141
VORARLBERG	275	186	89	0	194	80
VIENNA	1,675	1,332	343	0	1,223	393
TOTAL	4,261	3,249	1,012	0	3,002	1,172

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

DRUG: CRACK

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	1	1	0	0	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	2	2	0	0	2	0

DRUG: LSD-TRIPS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	35	12	23	0	28	7
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	53	42	11	0	38	15
UPPER AUSTRIA	34	30	4	0	20	14
SALZBURG	7	5	2	0	5	2
STYRIA	13	12	1	0	5	8
TYROL	28	26	2	0	22	6
VORARLBERG	11	8	3	0	4	7
VIENNA	14	11	3	0	11	3
TOTAL	196	147	49	0	133	63

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

DRUG: AMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	134	89	45	0	96	38
CARINTHIA	50	39	11	0	40	10
LOWER AUSTRIA	561	464	97	0	403	157
UPPER AUSTRIA	464	382	82	0	303	155
SALZBURG	130	106	24	0	88	42
STYRIA	231	194	37	0	117	113
TYROL	89	66	23	0	46	43
VORARLBERG	55	44	11	0	37	18
VIENNA	200	119	81	0	127	65
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,914	1,503	411	0	1,257	641

DRUG: METHAMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	34	20	14	0	19	15
CARINTHIA	7	7	0	0	3	4
LOWER AUSTRIA	55	44	11	0	40	14
UPPER AUSTRIA	31	25	6	0	21	10
SALZBURG	2	2	0	0	1	1
STYRIA	25	22	3	0	12	13
TYROL	16	11	5	0	9	7
VORARLBERG	5	5	0	0	1	4
VIENNA	23	16	7	0	12	11
<u>TOTAL</u>	198	152	46	0	118	79

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

ADDICTIVE PHARMACEUTICALS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	71	55	16	0	67	4
CARINTHIA	68	50	18	0	61	7
LOWER AUSTRIA	352	339	13	0	291	58
UPPER AUSTRIA	274	259	15	0	244	23
SALZBURG	138	112	26	0	123	12
STYRIA	351	288	63	0	292	58
TYROL	118	106	12	0	98	19
VORARLBERG	79	73	6	0	66	12
VIENNA	1,263	1,249	14	0	1,190	48
<u>TOTAL</u>	2,714	2,531	183	0	2,432	241

OTHER DRUGS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	15	11	4	0	9	6
CARINTHIA	26	22	4	0	11	15
LOWER AUSTRIA	105	89	16	0	63	39
UPPER AUSTRIA	60	51	9	0	36	24
SALZBURG	17	15	2	0	11	5
STYRIA	38	34	4	0	14	24
TYROL	18	12	6	0	14	4
VORARLBERG	17	16	1	0	8	9
VIENNA	27	24	3	0	22	4
<u>TOTAL</u>	323	274	49	0	188	130

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

DRUG: SUBSTANCE I

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

DRUG: SUBSTANCE II

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	3	3	0	1	2
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	1	0	1	1	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	3	3	0	3	0
SALZBURG	1	1	0	1	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0	0
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	8	8	0	1	4
<u>TOTAL</u>	16	15	1	7	6

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

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	8	8	0	6	2
CARINTHIA	8	8	0	6	2
LOWER AUSTRIA	87	83	4	65	22
UPPER AUSTRIA	34	31	3	31	1
SALZBURG	6	6	0	6	0
STYRIA	50	45	5	45	5
TYROL	18	18	0	15	3
VORARLBERG	25	23	2	21	4
VIENNA	797	771	26	756	23
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,033	993	40	951	62

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

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	1	0	1	0
CARINTHIA	12	12	0	9	3
LOWER AUSTRIA	49	45	4	39	8
UPPER AUSTRIA	9	9	0	6	1
SALZBURG	8	8	0	7	1
STYRIA	30	26	4	24	6
TYROL	20	20	0	17	3
VORARLBERG	28	26	2	26	2
VIENNA	345	335	10	330	10
<u>TOTAL</u>	502	482	20	459	34

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

PRECURSORS CATEGORY II

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 32 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	2	2	2	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
<u>TOTAL</u>	2	2	2	0

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

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

AUSTRIA

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	1,392,297.30 g	3685	886,895.70 g	4003
Cannabis resin	252,234.54 g	1873	164,469.11 g	1519
Cannabis concentrate	51.40 g	8	845.47 g	10
Cannabis plants	235,833.39 g	204	223,827.18 g	200
Poppy straw	11,599.21 g	6	1,430.60 g	4
Opium, raw	4,235.20 g	4	7.33 g	5
Heroin	34,330.17 g	883	117,042.11 g	765
Ecstasy	30,854.5 Pieces	248	66,167.5 Pieces	250
Morphine and derivates	811.56 g	24	479.91 g	24
Cocaine	61,757.28 g	1044	78,074.88 g	1087
Crack	21.10 g	2	1.00 g	1
LSD-Trips	10,831.5 Pieces	20	1,058 Pieces	39
Amphetamine	38,171.09 g	299	17,543.34 g	319
Metamphetamine	724.40 g	35	1,918.69 g	61
Addictive pharmaceuticals	12,252.5 Pieces	1571	10,375.5 Pieces	1234
Other	2,362.38 g	84	3,572.50 g	92
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	31.90 g	2
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	32.30 g	2	173.10 g	8
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	19,445 Pieces	783	18,046.5 Pieces	684
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	24,971 Pieces	517	8,242 Pieces	335
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	2,850.00 g	3	170.00 g	1
Category III	7,000.00 g	4	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

B u r g e n l a n d

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	30,673.63 g	169	23,248.75 g	183
Cannabis resin	1,463.24 g	32	1,599.44 g	35
Cannabis concentrate	20.00 g	2	220.00 g	1
Cannabis plants	32,984.10 g	8	12,230.60 g	11
Poppy straw	3,597.50 g	1	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	1.00 g	1	1,240.29 g	9
Ecstasy	1,209 Pieces	12	1,136 Pieces	19
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	102.21 g	7	362.78 g	17
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	32 Pieces	2	156 Pieces	11
Amphetamine	377.08 g	13	274.02 g	23
Metamphetamine	603.50 g	2	50.85 g	10
Addictive pharmaceuticals	97 Pieces	4	74 Pieces	7
Other	75.71 g	8	22.00 g	2
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	61 Pieces	2
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	14 Pieces	1
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Carinthia

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	15,329.13 g	139	56,332.91 g	199
Cannabis resin	343.65 g	37	139.01 g	31
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	2,092.90 g	11	4,107.24 g	16
Poppy straw	0	0	253.00 g	1
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	84.60 g	3	239.42 g	12
Ecstasy	124 Pieces	8	3,467 Pieces	15
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	1,154.84 g	16	960.81 g	30
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	2 Pieces	1	0	0
Amphetamine	698.90 g	5	217.54 g	10
Metamphetamine	0	0	2.10 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	20 Pieces	6	283 Pieces	4
Other	75.24 g	5	18.33 g	3
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	5 Pieces	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	120 Pieces	4	41 Pieces	2
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Lower Austria

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	98,530.34 g	384	49,774.90 g	507
Cannabis resin	10,690.17 g	85	38,547.17 g	99
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	603.87 g	3
Cannabis plants	49,042.47 g	43	121,689.49 g	24
Poppy straw	6,078.71 g	2	1,173.00 g	2
Opium, raw	35.20 g	3	0	0
Heroin	334.78 g	48	4,083.93 g	48
Ecstasy	4,247 Pieces	28	1,552 Pieces	31
Morphine and derivates	8.88 g	6	226.20 g	4
Cocaine	31,443.89 g	59	20,342.05 g	68
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	12 Pieces	2	419 Pieces	6
Amphetamine	805.56 g	40	3,137.79 g	53
Metamphetamine	1.86 g	5	46.08 g	20
Addictive pharmaceuticals	485.5 Pieces	39	679.5 Pieces	67
Other	705.55 g	18	1,081.43 g	24
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	46.20 g	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	178 Pieces	10	371.5 Pieces	20
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	86 Pieces	5	193.5 Pieces	13
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	170.00 g	1
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Upper Austria

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	27,118.72 g	554	121,542.24 g	569
Cannabis resin	4,415.73 g	299	18,559.79 g	228
Cannabis concentrate	23.10 g	2	0	0
Cannabis plants	13,392.60 g	38	12,041.30 g	48
Poppy straw	373.00 g	1	4.60 g	1
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	1,050.35 g	74	10,701.41 g	85
Ecstasy	895.5 Pieces	49	13,204 Pieces	56
Morphine and derivates	758.05 g	9	13.55 g	7
Cocaine	4,224.68 g	68	15,857.50 g	88
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	5 Pieces	2	351 Pieces	6
Amphetamine	1,071.43 g	102	2,122.24 g	78
Metamphetamine	71.95 g	13	17.50 g	10
Addictive pharmaceuticals	374.5 Pieces	56	607 Pieces	67
Other	64.30 g	13	213.04 g	23
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	31.90 g	2
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	17.30 g	1	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	68 Pieces	8	122.5 Pieces	12
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	210 Pieces	7	12 Pieces	3
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

S a l z b u r g

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	16,586.47 g	150	6,826.87 g	190
Cannabis resin	22,904.05 g	90	691.50 g	84
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	4,041.60 g	22	929.20 g	9
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	2,409.10 g	18	10,257.30 g	15
Ecstasy	3,667.5 Pieces	20	5,425.5 Pieces	27
Morphine and derivates	0	0	1.00 g	1
Cocaine	1,151.40 g	28	594.30 g	30
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	6 Pieces	1	0	0
Amphetamine	167.20 g	12	1,259.90 g	23
Metamphetamine	7.40 g	2	0.10 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	579 Pieces	50	864 Pieces	56
Other	21.70 g	5	42.80 g	5
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	6.00 g	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	6 Pieces	1	145 Pieces	3
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	121 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

Styria

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	42,002.26 g	317	59,588.65 g	375
Cannabis resin	777.60 g	52	5,191.60 g	37
Cannabis concentrate	2.00 g	1	0.10 g	1
Cannabis plants	7,928.32 g	28	13,474.41 g	25
Poppy straw	1,550.00 g	2	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	190.67 g	15	9,241.26 g	6
Ecstasy	5,057.5 Pieces	15	2,916.5 Pieces	18
Morphine and derivates	0	0	1.25 g	2
Cocaine	776.00 g	14	224.20 g	20
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	1 Pieces	1
Amphetamine	722.15 g	21	1,436.18 g	22
Metamphetamine	2.37 g	3	1.00 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	691.5 Pieces	37	2,162.5 Pieces	49
Other	42.70 g	6	561.00 g	6
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	311 Pieces	4	188 Pieces	9
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	475 Pieces	1	259 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

T y r o l

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	21,823.62 g	244	15,383.86 g	278
Cannabis resin	18,884.79 g	384	17,245.64 g	355
Cannabis concentrate	5.60 g	2	1.00 g	1
Cannabis plants	4,883.30 g	19	4,367.24 g	28
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	816.84 g	24	4,611.29 g	16
Ecstasy	1,140.5 Pieces	23	4,240.5 Pieces	19
Morphine and derivates	0.80 g	2	6.70 g	3
Cocaine	979.71 g	71	2,792.37 g	75
Crack	20.00 g	1	1.00 g	1
LSD-Trips	10,722.5 Pieces	5	36 Pieces	4
Amphetamine	38.35 g	14	1,658.26 g	16
Metamphetamine	21.46 g	4	10.00 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	521 Pieces	62	408.5 Pieces	33
Other	409.95 g	11	500.20 g	7
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	124 Pieces	7	68 Pieces	8
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	201.5 Pieces	19	138.5 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

V o r a r l b e r g

Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	11,663.61 g	182	49,663.22 g	195
Cannabis resin	2,386.46 g	50	1,958.35 g	70
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	3.00 g	3
Cannabis plants	500.40 g	4	1,781.50 g	7
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	79.60 g	21	149.30 g	34
Ecstasy	1,519 Pieces	5	1,100.5 Pieces	7
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0.10 g	1
Cocaine	184.13 g	30	1,291.35 g	44
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	13 Pieces	1	0	0
Amphetamine	31.50 g	8	305.15 g	12
Metamphetamine	12.00 g	1	6.20 g	2
Addictive pharmaceuticals	35.5 Pieces	16	172 Pieces	22
Other	6.40 g	5	2.00 g	2
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	9 Pieces	2	237 Pieces	8
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	62 Pieces	3
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

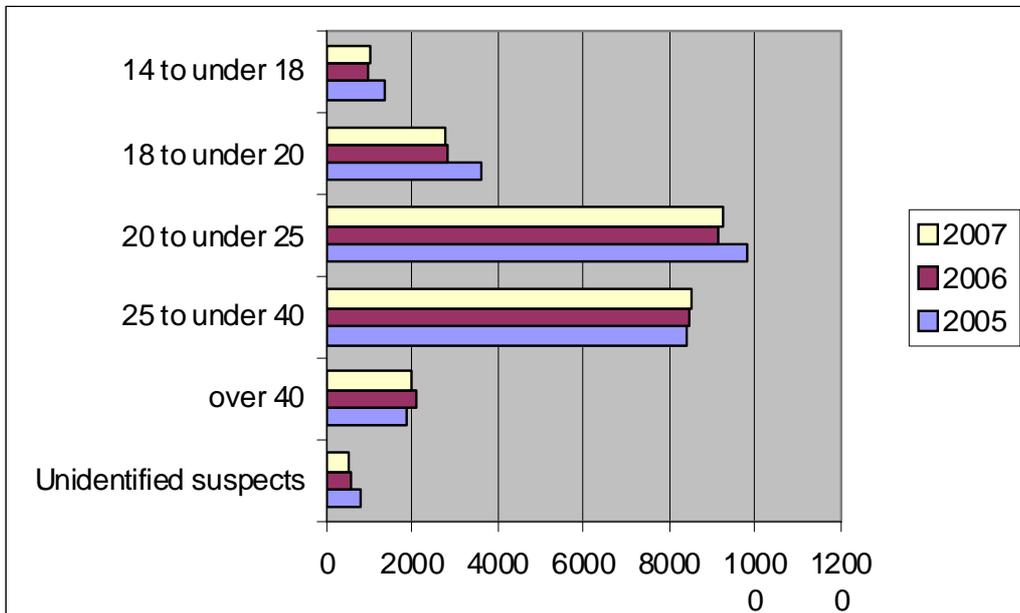
Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Vienna

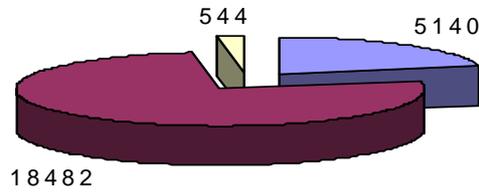
Substance	Quantity 2006	Number 2006	Quantity 2007	Number 2007
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	1,128,569.50 g	1546	504,534.30 g	1507
Cannabis resin	190,368.85 g	844	80,536.61 g	580
Cannabis concentrate	0.70 g	1	17.50 g	1
Cannabis plants	120,967.70 g	31	53,206.20 g	32
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	4,200.00 g	1	7.33 g	5
Heroin	29,363.23 g	679	76,517.91 g	540
Ecstasy	12,994.5 Pieces	88	33,125.5 Pieces	58
Morphine and derivates	43.83 g	7	231.11 g	6
Cocaine	21,740.42 g	751	35,649.52 g	715
Crack	1.10 g	1	0	0
LSD-Trips	39 Pieces	6	95 Pieces	11
Amphetamine	34,258.92 g	84	7,132.26 g	82
Metamphetamine	3.86 g	5	1,784.86 g	15
Addictive pharmaceuticals	9,448.5 Pieces	1301	5,125 Pieces	929
Other	960.83 g	13	1,131.70 g	20
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	15.00 g	1	120.90 g	6
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	18,749 Pieces	751	16,848.5 Pieces	621
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	23,878.5 Pieces	481	7,401 Pieces	290
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	2,850.00 g	3	0	0
Category III	7,000.00 g	4	0	0

AGE GROUPS

	2005		2006		2007	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Under 14	4	.0	4	.0	3	.0
14 to under 18	1,388	5.4	963	4.1	1,039	4.3
18 to under 20	3,616	14.0	2,807	11.7	2,790	11.5
20 to under 25	9,833	38.0	9,129	38.0	9,264	38.3
25 to under 40	8,382	32.4	8,458	35.2	8,532	35.3
over 40	1,865	7.2	2,083	8.7	1,994	8.3
Unidentified suspects	804	3.0	564	2.3	544	2.3

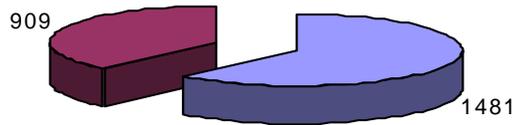


2007
Total number of charges (includes Austrians, Non-Austrians, and unidentified suspects)



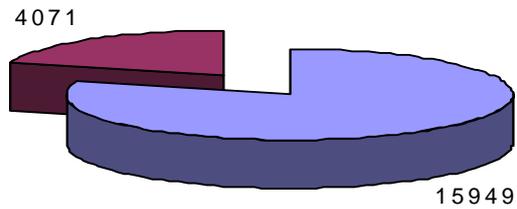
■ Non-Austrians
 ■ Austrians
 ■ unidentified suspects

Criminal offences pursuant to § 28 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians
 ■ Non-Austrians

Criminal offences pursuant to § 27 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians
 ■ Non-Austrians