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REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AUSTRIA

**Sub-Dept. 3.3**

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**Drug-related Crime**

# **Annual Report**

# **2009**

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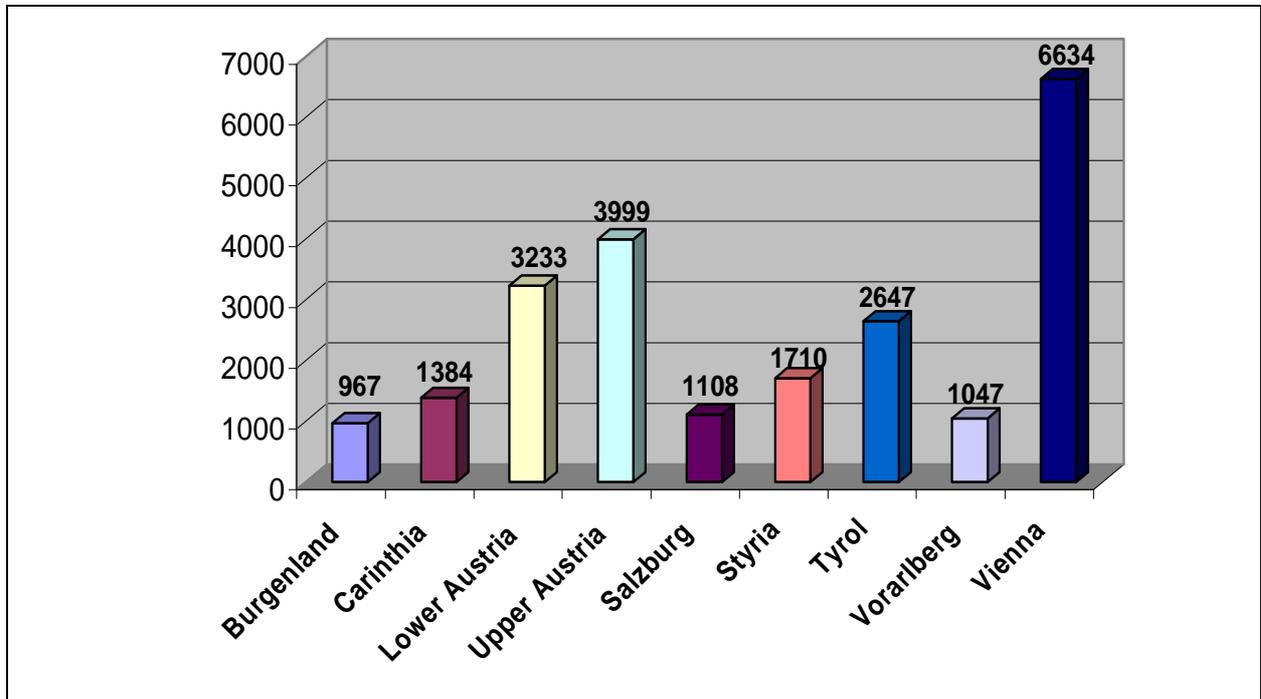
Vienna 2010

## Contents

Austria Chart 2009	3
Situation Report 2009	4
Organised trafficking in illicit drugs	7
International Cooperation	13
Situation in Austria and the individual provinces	14
Seizures of large quantities	33
Total number of charges	34
Charges / crimes	35
Charges / chart	36
Narcotic drugs – chart – males/females	36
Narcotic drugs – in terms of provinces	37
Narcotic drugs – in terms of provinces – chart Austria	38
Narcotic drugs – chart Vienna	38
Narcotic drugs – chart Vorarlberg	39
Narcotic drugs – chart Tyrol	39
Narcotic drugs – chart Styria	40
Narcotic drugs – chart Salzburg	40
Narcotic drugs – chart Upper Austria	41
Narcotic drugs – chart Lower Austria	41
Narcotic drugs – chart Carinthia	42
Narcotic drugs – chart Burgenland	42
Total number of charges – males/females	43
Total number of charges – first/repeat offender	44
Total number of charges – in terms of occupations	45
Non-Austrians	46
Chart – arrests	47
Chart – charges – non Austrians	47
Chart – charges – non Austrians pursuant to §§ 27-32 Austrian Narcotic Act	48
Chart – charges – unidentified suspects - §§ 27-32 Austrian Narcotics Act	48
Chart – charges – Austrian nationals - §§ 27-32 Austrian Narcotics Act	48
Cannabis herb – criminal offences	49
Cannabis resin – criminal offences	49
Cannabis concentrate – criminal offences	50
Cannabis plants – criminal offences	50
Magic Mushrooms – criminal offences	51
Heroin – criminal offences	51
Raw Opium – criminal offences	52
Morphine – criminal offences	52
Poppy Straw – criminal offences	53
Cocaine – criminal offences	53
Crack – criminal offences	54
LSD-Trips – criminal offences	54
Ecstasy – criminal offences	55
Amphetamines – criminal offences	55
Methamphetamines – criminal offences	56
Other narcotic drugs – criminal offences	56
Addictive medical drugs – criminal offences	57
Substance I – criminal offences	57
Substance II – criminal offences	58
Pharmaceutical I – criminal offences	58
Pharmaceutical II – criminal offences	59
Precursors Category I – criminal offences	59
Quantities seized Austria	60
Quantities seized Burgenland	61
Quantities seized Carinthia	62
Quantities seized Lower Austria	63
Quantities seized Upper Austria	64
Quantities seized Salzburg	65
Quantities seized Styria	66
Quantities seized Tyrol	67
Quantities seized Vorarlberg	68
Quantities seized Vienna	69
Age groups	70
Chart – total number of charges non-Austria / Austrians / unidentified	71
Chart – non Austrians / Austria - § 28 Austrian Narcotics Act	71
Chart – non Austrians / Austria - § 27 Austrian Narcotics Act	71

# Austria

## 2009



# Drug-related Crime in Austria 2009

## Situation Report

### General Situation in Austria

*Transit but no drug producing country*

Owing to its location along the "Balkan Route" - the transit link between East and West - Austria is of strategic importance to international drug smugglers. Therefore, Austria is regarded as a transit country for drugs. Major factors are the smuggling of heroin and opiate products from Afghanistan over the European continent and the smuggling of cocaine via Vienna International Airport.

The leading positions are dominated by foreign criminal groups. The statistical figures on criminal charges are dominated by Austrians, however, mainly with misdemeanours. As for criminal offences, Austrians are also involved, but they do not occupy leading positions and "only" serve to fill orders concerning smuggling and trafficking.

Foreign groups are dominated by West-African offenders, while Turkish associations are also prominent. Moreover, Persian, Serbian, Croatian and Kosovar groups are also active in the market. Especially in the Western part of the country, Moroccan nationals trade in/smuggle drugs with considerable influence.

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

As a rule, the Austrian demand for illegal narcotics is satisfied by way of drug transit. A different development can be observed in the problem area of cannabis. As equipment and information concerning the cultivation of cannabis can be easily obtained over the internet, the production of highest quality cannabis products is no problem. A tendency towards profit-oriented production cannot be overlooked.

### Key data

In 2009, in total **22,729 persons were charged for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA)**, which constitutes an **increase by 13.40 %** compared to 2008 (20,043 charges)!

Considering all the violations of the Austrian Narcotics Act, the number of criminal offences with **2,099 charges** increased by **6.01%** compared to 2008 with **1,980 charges**. Also, the number of misdemeanours increased by **16.73 %** with **20,630 charges** compared to **18,063** in 2008. These included **21,801 charges** for punishable offences involving narcotic drugs, **927 charges** for cases involving psychotropic substances, and **1 charge** for a case involving precursors.

### **Preface for the 2009 data collection**

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.

Also, special attention should be paid to the interpretation of the data: As annual fluctuations in the number of charges are quite common, trends should be interpreted not only by comparing two years but a number of years and taking into consideration additional background information.

### **Comparability of the data**

The terms of „criminal offence and misdemeanour“ are not to be understood in the sense of the legal definition pursuant to the Austrian criminal code. To ensure comparability with earlier statistical data, "criminal offence" is used for those cases involving a quantity of narcotic drugs exceeding the respective threshold quantity (§§ 28b and 31b ANA).

# Situation Report

✚ The regional allocation of the **22,729 charges filed in Austria for violations of the ANA** is as follows:

## Regional differences

The number of cases broken down by the individual provinces:

Burgenland	- plus	8.53 %
Carinthia	- plus	19.72 %
Lower Austria	- plus	21.77 %
Upper Austria	- plus	21.29 %
Salzburg	- plus	7.16 %
Styria	- plus	23.29 %
Tyrol	- plus	30.46 %
Vorarlberg	- plus	5.97 %
Vienna	- plus	0.42 %

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

In 2009, amongst other addictive drugs, the following narcotic drugs worth **€ 38,884,305** on the black market were seized, which constitutes a rise by 56.58% compared to the previous year.

	2009	2008	black market value 2009 Euro	black market value 2008 Euro
Cannabis kg	1,139	873.8	11,390,000,--	8,738.000,--
Heroin kg	189.6	104	18,960,000,--	8,320.000,--
Cocaine kg	53.3	78.4	7,462,000,--	7,056,000,--
XTC tablets	5,847	45,334.5	58,470,--	453,345,--
Amphetamine kg	63.9	12.9	958,500,--	258,000,--
LSD-Trips	1,581	225.5	55,335,--	7,892.5

#### ◆ Drug-related Crime – Narcotics

In 2009, 21,801 charges were filed with the Austrian judicial authorities for violation of the laws on narcotic drugs listed in the Austrian Narcotics Act, which constitutes an increase by 14.26 percent compared to the previous year. In 2009, 2,066 criminal offences (an increase by 5.46 % compared to 2008) and 19,735 misdemeanours (an increase by 15.27 % compared to 2008) were recorded.

##### Drugs in detail:

*Herbal Cannabis:* The quantity seized in 2009 increased by 46.42% compared to 2008, and the number of seizures rose by 18.53%. No abnormalities, no signs of a trend reversal.

*Cannabis resin:* The quantity seized was 15.66% larger than in 2008, the number of seizures rose by 0.71 %. No abnormalities, no signs of a trend reversal.

*Cannabis plants:* The quantity seized was 3.93 % less than in 2008, while the number of seizures rose by 15.65 %. No abnormalities, no signs of a trend reversal.

*Heroin:* The quantity seized was 82.69 % more than in 2008, while the number of seizures rose by 33.88 %. No signs of a trend reversal. Due to the ongoing enormous production of heroin and opiate products in Afghanistan, heroin is to be regarded as constant risk factor.

*Cocaine:* The quantity seized was 32.05 % less than in 2008, while the number of seizures rose by 5.13 %. Fluctuations are within normal range.

*Ecstasy:* The quantity seized in 2009 was 87.10 % less than in 2008, while the number of seizures sank by 27.62 %. Ecstasy has been decreasing since 2004. This trend can also be observed throughout Europe.

*Amphetamine:* The quantity seized was 384.62 % higher than in 2008, likewise, the number of seizures rose by 32.44%. The significant increase in the quantity seized results from a confiscation of a

larger quantity. In fact, interest towards amphetamine has been noted to be increasing.

*LSD:* The quantity seized was 602.47 % larger than in 2008, likewise, the number of seizures rose by 95%. The significant increase in the quantity seized results from a confiscation of a larger quantity. However, LSD is still not considered significant.

#### ◆ Drug-related Crime - Psychotropic Substances

In 2009, in total 927 persons were reported for a criminal offence involving psychotropic substances. These included 895 cases of the less serious offence pursuant to §30 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA), compared to 942 in 2008, and the charges for the more serious offence pursuant to §§ 31 and 31a of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA) rose from 13 to 32.

As in previous years, most of these cases occurred within the jurisdiction of the Vienna Police Directorate. 567 complaints were filed for violation of § 30 and 11 for violation of §§ 31 and 31a of the ANA (Austrian Narcotics Act).

Austrian statistics differentiate between seizures of substances listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation. Still, the most important ones are the pharmaceuticals "Rohypnol" and "Somnubene" containing the active ingredient "Flunitrazepam". Seizures of Somnubene (13,891 pills) by far outweigh those of Rohypnol with 2,688.5 pills. Other dominant pharmaceuticals are "Praxiten" with 5,341 and "Anxiolit" with 819 seized tablets containing the active ingredient "Oxazepam". 10,864 tablets were seized of the pharmaceutical "Valium" which contains the active ingredient "Diazepam". This high number results from one seizure of a major quantity.

There have been individual seizures of in total 36,624.5 pharmaceutical pills containing psychotropic substances as outlined in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, which

constitutes an increase of 48.43% compared to 2008.

#### ◆ **Drug-related Crime - Precursors**

In 2009, the Precursor Monitoring Unit dealt with a total of 314 investigation cases in relation to precursors and clandestine laboratories, which is an increase by approx. 27.13%, compared to 247 cases in 2008.

In 2009, the year under review, 2 illegal drug laboratories (kitchen laboratories) were located in Austria, more specifically in Upper Austria and Vienna. The aim was to manufacture methamphetamine by extracting ephedrine or pseudoephedrine from pharmaceuticals.

As in the previous years, no laboratories of larger production capacity were identified. The aim of the production was to meet the private requirements of the owner as well as local demand.

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

In 2009, in total 5,097 non-Austrians were reported for criminal offences violating the Narcotics Act, which constitutes an increase by 11.06 % compared with 2008. This year, the numbers are roughly at the same level as in 2007. For further comparison: The overall total number of charges rose by 13.04 %.

## **Organised trafficking in illicit drugs**

Austria remains a transit country; it is not a producing country! The situation with respect to smuggling and dealing with narcotic drugs has not changed noticeably; the market is dominated by West-African offenders, while Turkish associations are also prominent. Persian, Serbian, Croatian and Kosovar groups engage in smaller scale activities. Especially in the Western part of the country, Moroccan nationals trade in/smuggle drugs with considerable influence.

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 what type of drug they have been specialising in.

### **Cocaine**

Cocaine traffic and abuse constitutes a massive world-wide problem. Only cannabis products take on an even more prominent role in drug related crime.

#### Cocaine – Description / Smuggle Routes / General Remarks

Cocaine is a narcotic drug with a strongly stimulating effect. Mostly, cocaine abuse is highly addictive already on a small scale. It is predominantly consumed as a powder (Cocaine Hydro Chloride), which is usually snorted.

Cocaine is produced from coca plants cultivated in South America with the largest cultivation areas in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia. Of those states, Colombia has the largest area under coca cultivation as well as the highest production volume. According to the UN, global production output in total exceeds 800 tons per year, resulting in a profit in billions through illegal trafficking.

Cocaine is produced from the leaves of the coca bush. The alkaloids are extracted from the shredded leaves with the help of solvents. Then they are transformed to cocaine using further chemical substances such as Benzoyl Chloride and Methanol. The result is coca paste with high active substance content.

From the major cultivation and processing areas in South America, cocaine is mainly transported to the USA and Europe. Smuggle routes from South America to the USA include transport by air, sea or land. At the moment, Mexico in particular is a hotspot of organised drug-related crime. Especially in the Northern part of the country, conflicts between rivaling drug cartels lead to thousands of murders and other serious offences. The US market is mainly served from Colombia and smuggle routes lead through the Caribbean and neighbouring countries, which leads to gang wars, esp. in Mexico. For the transport by sea, the smugglers do not only use trade (container) vessels and ocean-going yachts but also submarines. The starting points for smuggling cocaine from South to North America by sea are often ports of the states located at the Pacific Ocean. Transport by air to the US, often with small air planes, is still in operation as a smuggle route tried and trusted by criminal organisations.

To Europe, cocaine is smuggled by air or sea. Major quantities of cocaine ranging from hundreds of kilograms to several tons are mostly transported on container vessels but also with yachts, setting out from various ports in South America and the Caribbean. Ships carrying cocaine destined for Europe would typically cast off from ports on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific Coast. As for smuggling with ocean-going yachts, Caribbean Islands are used as important starting points or for stop-overs.

The main target areas for cocaine smuggling are the large European ports, the countries bordering the North Sea as well as countries in Southern Europe, with ports along the Atlantic or Mediterranean Coasts serving as destinations. In many cases, the smuggled goods are reloaded

onto small boats and landed outside large ports.

An ever growing challenge for the European law enforcement authorities especially in the EU member states is constituted by cocaine smuggling from South America via ports in African countries to Europe. It is estimated that more than 50 tons of cocaine per year are transported on this route, a large part of which is destined for the European market. However, quite obviously, the number of cocaine addicts in Africa is also on the rise. The onward transport of the smuggled goods to Europe is not only carried out by sea but increasingly by land and air.

A lack of structures within the local police authorities and consequently a lack of efficient checks enable the groups of offenders to increasingly use these routes for large scale drug smuggling. The European Union, the European Police Office Europol, the UNO and other organisations such as Interpol strongly support the governments and law enforcement authorities of those African countries in their efforts to fight illegal drug smuggling.

Annually, more than 10 percent of worldwide seizures are carried out in Europe, especially in the states of Western and Central Europe, while the largest quantities of cocaine are still seized directly in the producing countries and other South American states.

#### Cocaine as an illegal narcotic drug in Austria

Investigations concerning cocaine smuggling in Austria usually concern the international airports of the country, Vienna International Airport being the "gate" used most often. In spite of the fact that there are no direct flights from destinations in South America to Austria (Vienna International Airport), also in 2009, suspects smuggling cocaine from South America to Austria via other destinations were arrested and the drugs seized. Also, Vienna International Airport is used by the groups of offenders as an appropriate transit destination for onward flights to Eastern European EU states and

other states in the area. The number of cases involving body packers smuggling cocaine to Austria by air increased in comparison to the previous year. The suspects included individuals from South American, African and European countries who entered Austria from Southern Europe (Spain).

Apart from Austrians, an increasing number of citizens from other EU member states and third countries acted as couriers. In comparison to the previous year, more individuals from African countries acted as smugglers. However, as a rule, African groups of offenders recruit white individuals to smuggle cocaine from South American countries.

The mentioned smuggling to Austria by air mostly involves single quantities of cocaine amounting to several kilograms. Among other reasons, cocaine seizures were possible because couriers heading to Austria had already been identified at other destinations. The corresponding judicial and police cooperation which, among other areas, concerned investigations of accomplices located in Austria, resulted in arrests and seizures. To a smaller extent, parcels containing cocaine that were sent by post were also seized at the airport.

Transport of cocaine to Austria by land is carried out by rail as well as by motor vehicles. Especially the Netherlands are a common starting point for attempts to import cocaine to meet Austrian demand on the one hand and to further distribute it to other (mostly EU) countries on the other hand.

The open scene (street-vending) - especially in the urban areas - is dominated by offenders and criminal rings of African origin. However, illegal trafficking in cocaine has also triggered appropriate police measures in rural areas. Inter alia, criminal rings were identified and measures introduced where direct links between urban areas and little villages existed. As in most European and North American countries, cocaine is consumed as a powder („snow“). Crack

cocaine (crystalline form) is insignificant for the Austrian market.

During police investigations to establish criminal structures, in numerous cases links to well-organised criminal rings in other EU member states but also to third countries, e.g. in South America, were detected.

Groups from Ex-Yugoslavia and Albania also constitute a considerable proportion of offenders involved in illegal trafficking in cocaine. The drug couriers identified are often citizens of the Eastern European member states and their neighbouring countries. Furthermore, investigations also resulted in intelligence, arrests and seizures involving individuals from the Dominican Republic.



## Heroin

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

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

On this routes, the so called "roll-on, roll-off" trains are again and again taken advantage of as essential opportunities for smuggling. In the past years, they were used especially by Turkish organisations to repeatedly smuggle major quantities of heroin to Western Europe. At the moment, however, due to the fact that special conditions for lorry traffic on Austrian roads (such as restrictive quota for crossing Austrian territory) do no longer apply, the roll-on, roll-off trains are less frequently chosen for smuggling.

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

Furthermore, in 2009, Serbian criminal rings were increasingly engaging in activities connected to heroin trafficking and smuggling. In the meantime, these criminal rings have established excellent links to Turkish rings, and Serbian groups of offenders maintain depots in Serbia which supply the market in Western Europe. Shipments from Serbia are mostly conducted in smaller quantities (up to several kilograms) and by passenger car or coach. In Western Europe, these shipments are taken over almost exclusively by individuals of Serbian

descent who have been living in the destination countries for some time and have set up their own distribution networks in those countries.

In 2009, also organisations from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were of particular relevance. They established large drug depots in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that are used as a basis for smuggling heroin to Western Europe. In most cases, couriers are sent off with quantities up to a maximum of 5 kg to reduce the losses in case of interceptions by police authorities. Other members of the organisations operate in the target countries, eventually taking care of street-vending. The organisational structures of those rings are excellent; in case of an arrest, the members are exchanged immediately. Quite obviously, especially in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, there are enough resources to recruit young men to participate in drug trafficking and transport. Furthermore, as another characteristic feature of those organisations, their members within the EU are exchanged on a regular basis: They would be operating in one city for some weeks and would then be sent to another one. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that investigations against them are based on international cooperation.

Sub-Saharan African groups of offenders are playing an increasingly important role in heroin trafficking. These groups are no longer only involved in street vending, but smuggle or hire couriers to smuggle major amounts of heroin to Austria, mostly from the Netherlands.

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



Also, offenders domiciled in Austria still obtain marijuana from The Netherlands.

Cannabis resin is smuggled from the Far East, especially from India but also from the Kingdom of Nepal, via Vienna International Airport to Switzerland, Germany, the United Kingdom as well as to Eastern European countries. Due to the fact that the drugs are no longer concealed as professionally as they used to be, they are detected during targeted transit checks. This applies especially to direct flights from Delhi, India, to Austria.



The primary source country for cannabis resin smuggled for the Austrian market, sometimes in direct procurement trips, is Morocco, but consumers also obtain the resin from the Netherlands. Larger quantities of cannabis resin destined for larger groups of offenders are offered by middlemen located in Spain and the Netherlands and illegally imported to Austria by offenders of various nationalities.

The transit route for smuggling drugs from the Netherlands to Italy and also Switzerland still and increasingly runs through Western Austria, especially the province of Tyrol. The cannabis destined for these markets is smuggled by criminal rings of various nationalities and ethnic backgrounds domiciled in these countries in small quantities up to 5 kg but also in shipments up to 100 kg. Again, in most cases, the drugs are not concealed professionally. Part of the smuggled drugs is then delivered back to groups of offenders in the greater Innsbruck area - most of them North-Africans - by the offenders in Italy. Cannabis from Switzerland is mostly delivered to Vorarlberg.

## Cannabis

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

A clear trend that has been noticed is herbal cannabis (marijuana) being smuggled to Austria from the Czech Republic by consumers and small-scale dealers. In the Czech Republic, Cannabis products are sold for a much lower price by Vietnamese street-vendors who procure the drugs from large scale indoor cultivations operated by Vietnamese groups of offenders.

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

The trend to cultivate cannabis indoors continued and appears to be still increasing. Those cultivation sites produce high quality yields destined for private

consumption as well as distribution among friends and small-scale sale. In contrast to previous years, an increase in domestic production with rather professionally operated mini indoor facilities was noted. As a rule, the yields of those facilities are only intended for private consumption. In 2009, only few large-scale cultivation sites were detected which are quite insignificant compared to other European countries.

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

The trend to grow cannabis outdoors continued to decrease in 2009. Presumably, the reason for this is that outdoor cultivation leads to lower quality yields that cannot be sold very easily.

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

The cannabis products are sold above all in the urban centres by Austrian offenders and groups of offenders comprised of 3rd generation Austrian offenders of Turkish and Yugoslav origin, offenders from West Africa and, especially in the greater Innsbruck, Graz and Vienna areas, by organised groups from Northern Africa. Apart from trafficking in cannabis, offenders from Northern Africa are increasingly trafficking in other narcotic drugs, noticeably in cocaine. In rural areas, cannabis is trafficked most often by younger local offenders who procure the drugs from the offenders in the urban centres described above.



#### **Amphetamines and derivatives:**

Corresponding to the general trend in Europe, in Austria a continuous decline has been noted with respect to ecstasy since 2004.

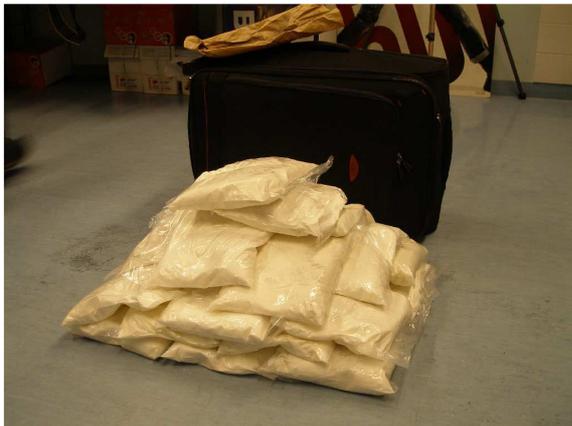
Ecstasy tablets are still consumed and trafficked in discos, at festivals and in meeting places for young people. Most of them are imported to Austria in smaller amounts from The Netherlands on several smuggling trips via Germany, to meet the Austrian demand.

As the demand for ecstasy declines, trafficking in and consumption of *new substances* such as 4-methylmethcathinone (Mephedrone) and 4-fluoromethcathinone (Flephedrone) are on the rise. These substances are not subject of the Austrian Narcotics Act and are purchased over the Internet and delivered to Austria by mail. The new substances are believed to be about as dangerous as the active ingredients used in ecstasy tablet so far, such as MDMA, MDA, MDE, etc. According to consumers, some of the effects are shorter but more intense. In November 2009, several capsules of Mephedrone were found in

possession of a person who demonstrably was a drug consumer.

In the meantime, the necessary steps have been taken at international („EU Early Warning System“) and national level to assess the risk and addictive potential and take the appropriate measures.

Large quantities of amphetamine are produced in Poland and the Baltic states. An increase in seizures can be observed throughout Europe. One of the reasons for the increase in seizures carried out in Austria in 2009 is a larger quantity seized in the course of individual seizures. Mostly, the drugs are smuggled with passenger cars, some of them also by rail or with scheduled bus lines.



Although only few charges are filed in connection with methamphetamine, the numbers of charges and seizures are rising steadily, with most of the drugs

being consumed by persons involved in the sex trade.

The methamphetamine seized in Austria is almost exclusively produced illegally in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

At the moment, LSD is only seized in small quantities all over Europe and there are no hints indicating the existence of large-scale illegal production sites.

## International Cooperation

International cooperation is of vital importance in the fight against organised drug-related crime. Due to its geographic location on the Balkan Route, Austria is a transit country for international organised illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, Vienna International airport being another important factor. While the Balkan Route is mainly used for smuggling heroin and opiate products, cocaine and other drugs are smuggled via Vienna International Airport.

Intensive use is made of the well-tried communication channels to Interpol, Europol and the United Nations institutions located in Vienna. Furthermore, bilateral international cooperation and implementation of joint projects are also successful measures in the fight against drug-related crime. Another efficient instrument is the SECI (Southeast European Cooperative Initiative) Center located in Bucharest, Romania.

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

## **The drug situation in Austria, broken down by provinces**

### **Vienna (capital)**

Combating drug-related, acquisitive, accompanying crime and secondary delinquency constitutes a problem relating to society as a whole which necessitates coordinated action of all persons responsible at national and international level within the framework of a comprehensive police, political and societal strategy.

Thereby, the main objective is to reduce supply and demand of narcotic drugs considering especially the economic factor of the criminally organised traffic in narcotic drugs as well as to reduce the number of victims to drugs by drastically reducing the open drug scenes in Vienna by taking operative and preventive measures at known drug scenes. Through this a strengthening of the drug scene and the expected edging-out of customers and minor dealers shall be countered actively and in a target-oriented way.

The drugs business is following the principles of market economy – demand and supply. Drug crimes may not only be combated at dealer level. Not acting enough against consumers and minor dealers would lead to the fact that acquisition will move somewhere else and the consumers will self-supply themselves ("ant-trade" from neighbouring countries). As a consequence, the combating strategies and tactics aim at both crime levels at the same time, in order to be able to then carry out investigations against higher-level offenders as general and special prevention.

### **Investigations to establish criminal structures - criminal groups**

Because of Vienna's geographic location at the former "easternmost" border of Europe, it has become a hub for organised crime – West-African, Turkish, Yugoslav, Albanian and Iranian criminal groups who are active internationally being specialised in narcotic drugs. The Austrian capital is

the largest and most stable market for traffic in illicit drugs by these groups.

### West-African criminal groups

Vienna is of central significance for the West-African criminal groups focussing on market expansion – their present market share still is at least 50%. The strategic and logistic concept of these market-dominating, organised criminal West-African gangs, acting at regional, super-regional and international level is focussed on reaching monopoly status in drug trafficking and dealing.

Apart from Nigerians, recently mostly West Africans from other countries, above all from Guinea-Bissau, take over the market. What has not changed is that the offenders mostly withhold their true origin. While in the 1970ies - 1980ies, only some offenders from this region were active in Vienna, today there are lots of them in the city's drug scene.

In the 1990ies, offenders entered Austria mostly legally taking advantage of the liberal immigration and asylum policy. Today, they enter the country mostly from safe third countries also using forged EU passports and/or Italian, Portuguese and Spanish residence permits and identity documents.

### *Black African offenders – development*

Since the mid-1980ies, an increase in coloured drug offenders has been seen and since the mid-1990ies a rapid increase, which still holds on.

Since years, they have no longer been concentrating on cocaine, but have since the mid-1990ies been increasingly involved in the heroin market and have also moved into the cannabis business (marijuana). It is again partly Africans who smuggle the drugs within the EU. Here, the Black African offenders analyse flight routes, in order to minimise the risks (trial shipments). If the route is suitable, it is used intensely (mainly by "body packers"). Yet, for smuggling from South America the offenders still recruit unsuspecting persons as couriers (often young white females); ever more often drugs are sent by post from South America. While

in the past, drug profits used to be transferred via banks, these criminal groups have (again) begun to employ their own money couriers.

#### Turkish criminal groups

Vienna is of special strategic importance for Turkish organised criminal groups in the field of drug trafficking and dealing, i.a. because of the city's geographic location. On the one hand, the Austrian capital has become a large and stable market for traffic in illicit drugs and on the other hand has developed into a hub from "East" to "West" because of its proximity to the Balkan route, making it the central transshipment point for heroin at regional, national, and to a certain extent, European level.

Vienna plays a central role for these groups as Europe's "conference centre" especially in organising and coordinating large heroin transports (hundreds of kilos).

Like in the previous years, in Vienna two rivalling, politically-motivated groups (operationalising political objectives to attain the targets of the criminal organisation) are active,

the "grey wolves" (non-Kurdish) and the Kurds (members of the PKK - Kurdistan Workers' Party, renamed to KADEK - Freedom and Democracy Congress of Kurdistan).

The criminally organised Turkish drug dealing organisations have established an infrastructure in Vienna, comprising drug depositories, intermediates and go-betweens for facilitating money laundering activities.

The strategic and logistic concept of these market-dominating, organised criminal Turkish gangs, acting at regional, super-regional and international level is focussed on maintaining their monopoly status in drug trafficking (main supplier of heroin destined for the European market).

This behaviour is reflected in fighting "competitors on the market" who are pushed away with brutal violence, or killed right away by "clan members".

As regards heroin smuggling and trafficking, the Turkish groups operating in Vienna (probably) still have excellent links to the drug cartels in Turkey and contacts with the producing countries, such as for instance Afghanistan.

#### Persian criminal groups

Regarding these groups of offenders it is also necessary to profoundly know their culture to be able to combat their criminal activities. They have excellent contacts with drug producing countries and transport heroin and opiates from Asia to Europe. Vienna again often is a hub for smuggling. Due to culture and family, perpetrator structures and networks are highly compartmentalized – it is very difficult to gain information.

#### Serbian criminal groups

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

In Vienna, criminal rings whose members are of Serbian descent have been active mainly in cocaine trafficking and in the organised and business-like traffic in herbal cannabis; the deals are mainly made in locales or flats. Seizures of heroin from perpetrators of Serbian descent in Vienna have been on the decline and may already be considered as rare.

Traffic in herbal cannabis or cannabis resin is more profitable and riskless, the latter having become less frequent. This dealing is done in locales which are being rented expressly for that purpose.

There continues to be a considerable demand for cannabis products. The criminal organisations adapt themselves to meet the demand, and hence keep developing new sales strategies. On the whole, these offenders are acting very cautiously.

#### Croatian criminal groups

Croatian offenders have also been noted to be strongly involved in cocaine trafficking

and smuggling. After various police operations and surveillance measures it was also established that not only amounts of one or several kilograms were smuggled from Croatia via Slovenia to Austria, but transports are also made by "ant"-trade, i.e. smuggling of quantities ranging from 100 to several 100 grams.

#### Kosovo criminal groups

In the Kosovo, so-called family clans are active in all fields. The criminal activities are discussed and controlled only within the family; there are large families having up to 60 members. The reason for remaining within the family is to prevent criminal prosecution as far as possible. In case of a sell-out the person in question is being cast out. In the Kosovo as well as in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Albania, the KANUN, the law of vendetta recorded in writing, still exists. This law is still applied today, yet in a more tightened form. Pursuant to the traditional KANUN it was prohibited to kill women and children. Today, in case of an event leading to a vendetta, sometimes it is threatened to kill the whole family. In Austria, the Kosovar groups of offenders mostly are active in the fields of drug trafficking and smuggling, mainly transporting large amounts. In Kosovo, there are proper logistics networks.

In Vienna, Kosovo-Albanians play a rather minor role. They have always been "dogs bodies" of the Macedonian Albanians and more involved in petty dealing as their retailers or acting on their behalf. They remain among themselves in Albanian restaurants/bars.

#### Austrian criminal groups

In those rare cases, where Austrians gang up, they divide their jobs, but otherwise there are nearly no characteristics of organised criminal structures to be observed.

#### Open scene/street scene

The typical scene locations and meeting points of consumers have hardly changed in comparison to 2008, although sometimes only potential buyers showed up, or initial contacts were attempted owing to shifting of locations. Major traffic

junctions and public transport are becoming very popular for the 'customers', thanks to location and suitable infrastructure.

#### Changed behaviour of offenders

As compared to the previous years, it was established that the behaviour of the offenders changed enormously regarding drug crimes committed in the street. The dealers do not offer their narcotic drugs that easily to everybody, but are intent on mainly selling them to regular customers (orders via telephone). It was often seen that dealers sent away persons apparently wanting to buy drugs, because they waited for their regular customers. Dealers do no longer always sell to anybody out of fear to be arrested.

#### Trafficking openly in the underground

Drug dealing in public transport has developed into a real problem since about 1998. Reasons: One is flexible in choosing the place of handover and the customers are split up to various places. This offers more anonymity. In the whole, today narcotic drugs are sold all over the underground system, in some places more than in others.

The fact that means of public transport are increasingly equipped with CCTVs led to a change in offenders' behaviour - the deals are mostly done in stations or near the underground stations.

#### Problematic lodgings/businesses

Each lodging where a high number of asylum seekers from West Africa are living constitutes a threat potential. Thus, in these lodgings again and again persons are arrested and large amounts of drugs are seized in rooms assigned to individuals or common rooms.

It may also be seen that drug trafficking increases significantly in areas with high concentration of centres for asylum seekers.

Businesses operated by persons of African descent often serve as contact points for drug dealers. Within the protective walls of call-shops, videotheques, cafés, hair-dressers, shops,

etc. suspects can take breaks, hide drugs and cash, and misuse these locations for drug deals.

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

#### Protected zones pursuant to section 36a of the Code of Police Practice.

Karlsplatz/Resspark: The first creation of a protected zone on 14 Feb 2005 led to a shift of the "optical scene" to the Ladenstraße and of the dealing into the side streets. Through the shifting of the scene the desired result was reached - students in this area are no longer approached and influenced, and thus drugs are no longer easily obtained, and the users of the public transportation are protected.

#### Video surveillance pursuant to section 54 paragraph 6 of the Code of Police Practice

The surveillance of neuralgic locations led to a noticeable decline there as regards dealing as well as acquisitive crime. Thus, the population – residents and users of public transportation – felt more secure. The results of the video surveillance were and are still very important for the local population and led to an increase in security and quality of life (less crimes = more quality of life). Thus, the risk of the citizens to become "victims" or to "only" be irritated was minimised and the risk of failure of the offenders who until this time have acted anonymously was maximised. Yet, these measures also force drug crimes into the side streets.

#### The pub and bar scene in detail:

##### Locales

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

##### *1) Small scale pub and bar scene - dealing in discos, at clubbings and other events:*

Mostly private individuals are responsible for "petty" deal in discos, at clubbings and other events; employees (waiters) are rarely involved. The illicit drugs in question would be mainly ecstasy, amphetamine and synthetic drugs. In the legal business dealing activities do not have any function. Investigations regarding "suppliers" and wirepullers end often with the realization that the narcotics originate from eastern neighbouring countries and their neighbouring countries and the narcotics business there is indeed initiated by criminal organisations acting at regional, super-regional and international level.

##### *2) Organized pub and bar scene:*

On the other hand, there are establishments that have the sole purpose of making profit by selling narcotic drugs. So-called "shit huts" are opened to sell narcotics in smaller quantities to a large number of consumers, mostly cannabis products, and only in few cases, though growing in number, small quantities of cocaine under the cover of a legal bar or restaurant. In many cases consumers purchase drugs in a pub or bar. The sale of drinks only has a minor function and serves as cover in case of any checks. At the closure of one local the employees reappear in another or newly opened local of this kind and tug along parts of their clientèle. The wire pullers are as identical as parts of the clientèle: In the past, the organisers were mostly members of Yugoslav crime groups who dominated this market, and acted in the way of a criminal organisation at regional, super-regional and international level. Compared to 2005 or 2004, the situation improved in 2009.

##### *Vending modalities:*

The drugs distributed in discotheques, etc. are obtained in small amounts and mostly consumed right away. In Austria, the distribution networks of the mainly young people or "young adults" as they are called according to penal law may mostly be larger, yet they do not have a tight structure. The sellers are often consumers themselves, recruited for further sale, e.g. on a commission basis.

In the organised bars the sellers distribute their tasks: A supplier who is not employed in the bar supplies the medium-sized amounts of drugs upon order, or the drugs are directly bought from him; after a potential customer consumed something, a waiter or another person, as e.g. a bouncer or similar, leads him/her to the seller staying in a side room; there, the deal is carried out. Fittings as "selling desks" or "counters" equipped with scales give the impression that they are real "shops" selling small portions of narcotic drugs to customers.

#### Drug production and trafficking in flats and other private apartments

The fact that this small sector becomes ever more important may be attributed to the offender's realisation that it is less dangerous to produce and sell in own rooms. In the Internet technical instructions and instruments are offered for sale.

#### *Localities*

The privacy in flats having separated rooms, no longer used flats, cellars and garages offers protection and space. In addition, technical installations such as optical access control by means of cameras offer protection.

#### *Vending modalities:*

Marijuana is sold among friends and to bars and other distributors who themselves have regular customers and dealers. Because in some places there are more police officers present on the streets for stopping street runners – also as regards other types of narcotic drugs - there is a change to "deals upon order" and/or calls by regular customers.

#### Types of drugs:

##### *Heroin, cocaine:*

Street vending is still dominated by Africans (Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia). At a lower level, Turks or nationals of former Yugoslavia are stopped whose suppliers are West Africans.

##### *Cannabis products*

Cannabis products are mainly distributed by Austrians and nationals of former

Yugoslavia. The sale of marijuana by West Africans is still on the increase. This involves a high danger, since it is harder to separate the heroin/cocaine scenes from the cannabis scenes. Consumers are mainly Austrians, also Turks and nationals of former Yugoslavia living in Austria. Sale and providing contacts happens in bars or restaurants, mainly through Austrians and nationals of former Yugoslavia. Private production, mainly of cannabis products, in some instances, also small quantities of XTC, is in the hands of Austrians, or non-Austrians who have settled or have been fully integrated in Austria. On the whole, Austrians distribute all kinds of narcotic drugs; with the major emphasis on cannabis products.

There is a trend to so-called indoor cultivation of hashish.

#### *Ecstasy, Amphetamine, and other synthetic drugs*

can be obtained and are consumed in various discos, at clubbings and rave parties. Nationals from Eastern European countries, esp. Poland, take advantage of abolished borders and free movement of goods within the European Union to import Ecstasy.

#### Average street prices per gram in Vienna:

Prices have hardly changed compared to 2008. The average daily amount needed by a drug addict would be approx. EUR 50 to 70 a day, depending on the type of drug to be financed. Mixed consumption has become quite typical of the scene.

Average street prices per gram:

Cannabis products ranging from EUR 3 to 8 per gram,  
cocaine ranging from EUR 60 to 90 per gram (in 2002: EUR 95!),  
heroin (brown and white): EUR 40 to 70 per gram  
ecstasy EUR 10 to 15 per piece – sometimes already available for less than EUR 10

#### Quality of the drugs

A reduction in quality was observed especially in case of heroin sold by Africans. The heroin sold on the street often

has a degree of purity of only 1 - 3 %, seizures of drugs having a degree of purity of more than 7 % are very seldom.

Acquisitive crime, accompanying crime and secondary delinquency:

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

In view of the illegality of the drugs and high prices (the average amount of money needed to feed a drug habit ranges from EUR 50 to 70 a day), individuals who are addicted seem to have practically no other choice but to resort to criminal activities (theft, handling stolen goods, robbery, prostitution) to finance their drugs. Secondary delinquency comprises bodily injury, brawl, dangerous threat, other criminal or administrative offences.

**Lower Austria**

Groups of offenders coming from former Yugoslavia - mainly from the Former Republic of Macedonia - deal mostly with heroin. The wire pullers of these organisations coordinate and control their activities from the Former Republic of Macedonia.

But there were also Czech and Slovak groups having smuggled metamphetamine (Pico) to Lower Austria and selling it there. This so-called Pico stems from small laboratories in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

In the Traiskirchen area, again there are increasingly Black Africans dealing with narcotics. It is striking that there are more asylum seekers from Georgia and Chechnya consuming drugs.

Indoor and outdoor cultivation plants of various sizes and partly very good equipment and high-quality production were found.

In 2009, mostly cannabis products, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines, narcotic medication, ecstasy and other narcotic drugs were illegally consumed.

A clear increase in the distribution of forged amphetamines could be seen. The seized forged narcotics were m-CPP. Their effects are similar to normal amphetamine, yet they are not covered by the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act.

GBL (gamma-butyrolactone which is not an illicit drug, also called "Liquid Ecstasy") increasingly is taken by very young persons, mainly at major events.

Accompanying crime and secondary delinquency:

The punishable acts comprise mostly robberies, thefts by breaking and entering as well as frauds.

Vienna International Airport:

There have been slight changes compared to 2008. Body-packing of drugs by passengers has again slightly increased. Offenders are Black-Africans coming from Spain/Madrid, who smuggled narcotics to Austria via the Vienna International Airport Wien-Schwechat in the first half of 2009. The former trend that Black-Africans departing from African airports smuggled narcotics as body-packers decreased. During the past years, stricter x-ray screenings at the airport have led to a clear decrease in the number of body-packers among the passengers. A side effect of increased checks for narcotic drugs was that in particular during the checks of Black Africans coming from Schengen countries numerous false or altered entry documents were seized.

At the beginning of the year, again sometimes South Americans, mainly nationals of Costa Rica and Honduras, acted as body packers.

It can be observed that there is a tendency of narcotic smuggling by body packing within the first six months of a year. During the second half of the year, from July to December, there always is a strong decline in the number of passengers smuggling illegal narcotics by body packing.

Smuggling 2 to 5 kg of narcotics in suitcases with double walls or inside items carried in the luggage has roughly remained the same compared to the previous year.

Narcotic drugs are mainly smuggled in "double walls" of the luggage or concealed directly in suitcases. At the Vienna International Airport there were less cases with narcotic drugs concealed thoroughly in articles, such as soaked clothes and cloth, in electric devices, in various materials, in toiletries, shoes, etc.

Yet, 1.2 kg of cocaine-made golf balls were seized. The whole golf balls were produced from cocaine and had the same weight as original golf balls. Only when letting the balls bounce, differences to original golf balls were noticed. 3 Hungarian smugglers were arrested. The cocaine was destined for the Hungarian red-light scene.

Black Africans use Europeans having no money, drug addicts and Eastern European prostitutes as couriers on flights and within the Schengen area. Mainly passengers coming from the East European area were arrested as couriers at the Vienna International Airport. They were Bulgarian, Romanian, Czech, Slovak and Hungarian nationals.

The seizure of 71 LSD-trips and 16 grams of herbal cannabis was very unusual because of the age of the smuggler. The smuggler was a 75-year old British national who was on his way to a rock concert to Hungary.

Most of the smugglers arriving at the Vienna International Airport from airports within Europe came from Amsterdam, Brussels and Madrid. As regards countries outside Europe, most of the departures were from Delhi/India, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Because of the fact that there are no direct flights from South America, transit flights are taken via large transit airports as Amsterdam, Brussels and Madrid.

The Vienna International Airport is more and more used as connecting airport to Eastern Europe. Apparently due to the more thorough controls, smugglers increasingly avoid to use the Vienna airport. Alternatives are the airports in Bratislava and Budapest. Further transportation of the narcotic drugs to

Vienna is then done by passenger car or train.

The Vienna International Airport is used by various drug trafficking groups from Eastern Europe as international departure airport for international smuggling of narcotic drugs. The reason for this is that on the international level, Austria is neither seen as narcotics producing country nor as suspicious regarding terrorism. Thus, there are nearly no suspicions upon departure of narcotic smugglers having as destination the United States, Canada and Australia. This, however, refers only to smuggling of Ecstasy tablets and amphetamines.

The long standing smuggling of cannabis products also remained the same in 2009. Cannabis resin is mostly smuggled to Austria from Delhi/India. Basically, the amount of cannabis smuggled via the Vienna International Airport ranges between 5 and 8 kg, destination countries being mostly Switzerland, Germany and Eastern European countries. The smugglers also mostly come from these countries.

At the airport, the number of seizures of narcotic drugs sent by post increased. Cannabis products and psychotropic medicine being covered by the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act are the narcotics which are most frequently smuggled. Seizures are mostly done by the customs office, because this authority has the legal foundation for checks at the re-routing post office at the Vienna International Airport. The smuggled narcotics come from the Netherlands and Spain.

The quantities involved amounted to 5 to 15 grams. The senders and/or recipients were youngsters who had established contacts via the Internet to suppliers in the Netherlands and had herbal cannabis sent to their homes by post. This trend is clearly on the rise.

Due to its central position, the Vienna International Airport is a popular meeting point for members of organised crime involved in criminal activities.

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

Prescribed substitution medication is still misused; secondary delinquency (e.g. prescription forgeries, robbery of mobile phones, etc.) continues to be on the rise. Cannabis is still grown indoors and outdoors by individuals.

## **Burgenland**

Illegal drugs are supplied by Austrian groups of offenders, groups consisting of Austrian and Turkish nationals (also Austrians having migration background), by Macedonian (ethnic Albanians) and Slovenian groups of offenders and also by Serbian as well as Austrian – Hungarian – Slovakian groups.

In several cases, Austrian nationals smuggled cannabis products and cocaine through the so-called "national BCPs" from Hungary to Austria, where they consumed or sold them.

A Serbian-Austrian group of offenders acting internationally smuggled about 11 kg of heroin from Albania to Austria via the BCP Nickelsdorf.

A Slovakian group smuggled in several cases amphetamines / methamphetamines from Slovakia to Austria through the BCP Kittsee and sold them in the Greater Vienna area.

Narcotics, mostly small amounts of heroin and cocaine, are bought from Sub-Saharan African street dealers mainly on the Vienna narcotics market. These activities, however, seem to decrease slightly. The consumption of liquid ecstasy and (also liquid) LSD is on the rise.

### North Burgenland:

#### *District Neusiedl/See*

Several smuggling trips were made via the border between Slovakia and the Province of Burgenland or Hungary and the Province of Burgenland. The drugs were destined for the Vienna area. It was possible to prove that considerable quantities of ecstasy and Cannabis flowers

were bought and sold, and cocaine, heroin and amphetamines were trafficked in a business-like way. Trafficking in prescribed substitution medication poses large problems. The increase of trafficking and consumption of LSD is also noteworthy, since LSD had played a minor role during the past years. Outdoors cannabis plantations were detected also in 2009. Yet, there is a tendency towards indoor plantations.

#### *City / District of Eisenstadt*

Outdoor cannabis plantations were found, yet here also there is a tendency towards indoor plantations.

#### *District of Mattersburg*

The number of under-age consumers (heroin, cocaine and cannabis products) was striking. Problematic areas were naturally music events. Here, synthetic drugs were seized; in this case offenders coming from neighbouring EU countries were involved. Acquisitive and accompanying crime in these cases mostly comprises thefts of all kinds.

#### *Mid-Burgenland / district of Oberpullendorf*

Cannabis indoor plantations also exist in this district.

#### *South Burgenland:*

A Serbian-Austrian group of offenders acting internationally could be located.

#### *District of Oberwart*

Illegal drugs are sold and consumed at events. From an Austrian group of offenders large amounts of amphetamines, cocaine and cannabis products were seized. A Turkish national distributed rather large amounts of false ecstasy and amphetamine. Austrian nationals operated outdoor plantations. Amphetamine and cocaine were seized in this district.

#### *District Güssing*

As is the case of other districts, cannabis outdoor and indoor plantations were found. There is also a tendency towards indoor cultivation. The groups of offenders being active in this district have connections to the neighbouring districts of the Province of Styria, but also to Vienna.

### *District of Jennersdorf*

In this district there are also connections to the neighbouring districts of the Province of Styria and to Vienna, where the narcotic drugs are partly bought but also sold. A cannabis indoor plantation was also found in this district.

### Narcotic drugs

#### *Cannabis:*

Home production is not only done for personal use; the products are also profitably sold. For growing the plants mostly indoor plants are used. In general, however, presently a change from outdoor plantations to indoor production has been taking place.

However, in connection with major music events attracting crowds, there is still widespread cannabis use, and quite a number of persons have been charged with violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act, despite the fact that the number of events being surveyed was declining.

#### *Synthetic drugs:*

As regards the use of synthetic drugs (ecstasy, amphetamines), the number of consumers has hardly changed at all and these drugs are not only acquired and used in the typical pubs and bars in the capital Vienna or at "raves". The drugs are also sold and consumed in discotheques.

What was striking was the traffic in and consumption of GBL (gamma butyrolactone), which was mostly ordered via the Internet in other EU countries and delivered by parcels services.

#### *Heroin, cocaine:*

Almost in all districts of the Province of Burgenland, the so-called "ant-trade" with heroin and cocaine has been observed. These activities, however, seem to decrease slightly. In many cases, the users / re-sellers travel to Vienna to buy their supply of heroin and cocaine from – mainly Sub-Saharan African – street dealers for their personal use, and partly for further distribution to other consumers.

#### *Psychedelic mushrooms, LSD:*

Mushrooms containing psycho-active substances are still consumed in the

Province of Burgenland and are partly obtained in so-called "grow-shops" – there, they can be bought legally.

Police operations and seizures were made in connection with LSD and/or liquid LSD on sugar cubes.

#### *Medications:*

Substitution medications were profitably sold in high numbers and misused. In a number of cases, such medication was acquired on the black market (street trade in Vienna). Offences involving violence were also observed in connection with substitution medications.

### Other

In 2009, illegal weapons and firearms as well as war material and stolen goods were seized also in connection with investigations pursuant to the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act. It has been observed since years that consumers almost have no sense of wrongdoing regarding possession and consumption of narcotic drugs. In 2009, accused persons showed high aggression and readiness to resist.

### **Carinthia**

Sub-Saharan African criminal groups – mostly Nigerians – finally set themselves up in Klagenfurt and further extended trafficking in heroin, cocaine and cannabis products. Most of the African dealers are asylum seekers. They mainly obtain the illegal drugs in Vienna.

By now, investigations against Sub-Saharan African dealers have not shown much effects, because the leading dealers arrested in Carinthia are immediately replaced by new ones or become active again after their short imprisonment.

If they loose their asylum status all the customers are ceded to their successors. Investigations so far revealed that the Sub-Saharan African dealers divide their jobs.

The leading members known in Carinthia order the "product" from contact persons in Vienna, where it is collected by the

transporters and brought to Klagenfurt where it is sold to customers by street vendors. It is also noteworthy that they react very flexible to police measures and immediately change their behaviour. In the street, drugs are sold more or less openly.

The Sub-Saharan Africans trafficked large amounts of illegal drugs (cocaine, heroin, marijuana).

There still is cocaine trafficking in the red-light milieu. It is known that several times between 9 and 14 kg of cocaine were smuggled; some of the offenders were arrested and the drugs were seized.

The Balkan Route still is the main smuggling route. Smuggling of narcotic drugs from Slovenia to Carinthia increased. Known Austrian drug dealers buy their "products" mostly from ethnic Albanians and Bosnians in Slovenia, smuggle the drugs to Carinthia and sell them there with profits.

In 2009, cultivation of cannabis in Carinthia remained high. A large amount of cannabis plants were found – half of them indoor and half of them outdoor plants. Cannabis consumers cover their demands mainly with own cultivation.

#### Focus City of Klagenfurt:

There may be seen a considerable increase in consumption of cannabis, cocaine and heroin. As regards drug production (herbal cannabis), there was a trend to "indoor plantations". The seized herbal cannabis mostly was of high quality.

The number of young people and "young adults" consuming drugs increased. At the same time, an increase in acquisitive and accompanying crime was observed. As motive for various criminal offences the suspects indicate that they are drug addicts, in order to benefit from the special regulations laid down in the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act, as e.g. "therapy instead of punishment".

Within the criminal groups the dealers are mainly Sub-Saharan Africans (asylum

seekers). Drugs are mostly sold openly in the street. The Sub-Saharan Africans mainly sell cocaine, herbal cannabis and heroin at affordable prices. Since the consumers often do not have enough cash money, it also is possible that they pay by means of technical devices (mobile phones, laptops, television sets), jewellery and sexual services.

Moreover, it could be seen that a criminal group from Chechnya apparently formed a group together with Egyptian and Moroccan criminal groups. These criminal groups seem to distribute mainly cannabis products and cocaine.

#### **Styria**

Compared to 2008, there is a clear increase in the number of reports pursuant to the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act - 1,710 reports pursuant to section 100 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There is a steady increase in the whole province. Yet, compared to the previous years under review, the development in 2009 is not unusual. In 2004, 1,713 reports were filed, in 2005 1,527, in 2006 1,449, in 2007 even 1,971, and in 2008 the number decreased to 1,387.

As in the previous years, most of the accompanying crimes are committed in the capital of the Province. Here, many of the crimes accompanying drug crimes were committed last year - partly as serial offences. The punishable acts comprise thefts, thefts by breaking and entering and robberies, e.g. handbag robberies, robberies of mobile phones, etc.; these offences were mostly committed by young persons. In rural areas there is much less accompanying crime; probably a connection may not be seen immediately.

Traffic in illegal drugs and narcotic substances is done in all regions of the Province of Styria (with slightly differing intensity). As in the past, the provincial capital Graz and partly the Greater Graz area may still be seen as the peak. There are only few police operations that do not reveal close connections between dealer groups in Graz and sub dealers and/or customers in all districts of Styria. Nearly

all types of narcotic drugs and substitution substances are concerned thereof; in particular cannabis products, heroin, cocaine, and substitol. It is also noteworthy that drug trafficking in the Greater Graz area is in the hands of aliens who, with the exception of some Austrian 'red-light cliques', dominate the market.

In Graz, several hierarchically structured Sub-Saharan criminal groups having close connections to Vienna, the Netherlands and their African home countries are (still) leading. – This was clearly seen during a cooperation in a case between the CID Vienna, the CID Styria and the City police command of Graz. Every ten days, this criminal group organised and carried out deliveries of several kilograms of heroin and marijuana from the Netherlands (NL) to Austria/Graz and then immediately brought the 'product' on the streets through the usual channels. Through the mentioned police operation several seizures were made from the criminal group in Graz and Vienna - in total about 21 kg of heroin and 76 kg of marijuana were seized.

Current investigations to establish criminal structures reveal that (still) many persons from the Dominican Republic who are staying in Graz commit business-like drug trafficking. They act in close cooperation with their countrymen staying in Vienna and Linz. – Independent thereof, one and a half kg of cocaine were seized. The cocaine was part of a transport of more than 5 kg of cocaine from the Netherlands to Austria, which was carried out by a Dominican national resident in Linz who was intercepted in Germany. The police found about 4 kg of cocaine in the heating system of the vehicle, yet one and a half kg concealed in the air filter remained undetected. A car dealer who had bought the vehicle found the 'foreign substance' in the air filter box and called the police. It has to be noted that the Dominican nationals are prepared to 'bring debtors round' by force of arms, even if these debtors come from among them (two such cases are documented in Graz).

Yet, apart from these two ethnic groups dominating drug trafficking in Graz groups

from former Yugoslavia (Croatia, Serbia, Kosovo), Romania and Northern Africa continue to be active. Moreover, it was revealed that persons from Kosovo sell high-quality heroin (up to 50 %); the heroin sold by West Africans has a 4 to 6 % quality.

The drugs retail trade in Graz may continue to be organised to a large part at the usual locations, as e.g. various parks and near the city centre, yet the increased operations by police officers in uniform and in plain clothes suppressed and still suppress the dealing to a high degree. This may, however, lead to a shift of the drug dealing to various shops and bars in Graz that are (often) operated by members of the criminal groups. Customers come from various countries.

In rural areas, traffic in drugs and narcotic substances, in particular retail trade, is only sometimes dominated by foreigners. There are mostly groups of Austrian nationals, often consisting of very young people. – Many suspects state in interrogations that their motivation to traffic drugs is that they quickly make a lot of money! These criminal groups are often organised as rather loose association of like-minded persons without strict distributed tasks; nevertheless, they often act in a business-like manner. Nearly all these regional groups have (drug-related) business relations to dealers in Graz, they, however, do not shrink from satisfying their demand in Vienna and sometimes even abroad.

It is noticeable that in particular juveniles from the Mur and Muerztal regions as well as from the district of Leibnitz travel to Vienna, mainly in order to acquire substitol.

As regards smuggling of drugs along the border to Slovenia: Since there are no longer entry controls along the borders, there have been no major seizures in this area. (Large) seizures in other European countries and thus interrogations of couriers show that this 'route' via Spielfeld still is attractive and probably often used. Police operations carried out together with the Slovenian police show that the Leibnitz area is steadily used as meeting place by

different members of organised crime stemming from former Yugoslavia.

In the districts Graz-Umgebung, Voitsberg and Leibnitz, small indoor plantations were found also in the year under review. Several cannabis fields in the district of Leibnitz brought in total a crop yield of more than 21 kg of marijuana. In total, however, there is the trend that many consumers grow themselves some hemp plants in their dwellings and smoke them themselves. Such home-grown cannabis quite often is of good quality in terms of the addictive constituents.

As regards consumption of drugs, in general the following may be seen: The majority of the persons having become known to the police consume what they get (mixed consumption)!

There still is evidence that the Substitol seized was obtained in Vienna in larger quantities and then fed into the market and street-sold in Styria, primarily in Graz. An alarming fact is that often young people and partly also minors are among the consumers. For many persons who came to notice, Substitol was the first drug consumed, which has been assessed as a serious problem.

It has to be noted that most of the suspected drug-related deaths happened after having taken substitution substances in connection with Benzodiazepine and/or alcohol.

In 2009, the synthetic substance SPICE was ordered only once in the Internet and subsequently imported from New Zealand by postal packet - this happened in the district of Hartberg. In 2009, several cases of mephedrone imports from China (via Vienna to Bruck/Mur) became known. However, mephedrone has not yet become subject to the regulations of the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act.

Special problem: More and more, the professionally acting drug offenders use electronic devices – in particular in the field of communication. Meanwhile, SIM cards of mobile phone providers of nearly all European countries are standard. The possibilities of using Skype to phone as

well as of communicating in various chat rooms, which may be done in each Internet Café, make it more difficult to monitor telecommunications in technical as well as legal view. This trend is still on the rise.

#### Styria according to regions:

Naturally, Graz has to be seen as an important focal point if it comes to drug crime. Most drug offences are committed in Graz. Graz is also the destination and starting point for many drug activities by offenders from other regions of Styria.

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

In the capital of the province - Graz - so-called park dealers are operating in the "Stadtpark". These offenders come mostly from the following countries:

West-Africa (Nigeria, Gambia, Senegal, Sudan), North-Africa (Algeria, Tunisia), Turkey, and from the Dominican Republic (altogether about 90%), and Austria (about 10%), while the share of the buyers is the other way round: 90% Austrians, and 10% non-Austrians.

Since summer 2006, most of the dealers in the "Volksgartenpark" in Graz have been nationals of the Dominican Republic, or of Dominican or West African descent, who are mainly acting in the vicinity of the park, i.e. in side streets. Here, mainly cocaine and grass are sold in the park as well as heroin in the side streets.

Their clients are Austrians, Turks, nationals of Ex-Yugoslavia, North-Africans, and nationals of Chechnya.

Dealing in discotheques and at events: Small-scale drug dealing with ecstasy, speed and cocaine is in the hands of Bosnians, Yugoslavs, Croats, Turks, Serbs, and Austrians.

The buyers are of no specific nationalities. The drugs used at parties - speed and ecstasy - mostly come from Slovenia to Graz.

Dealing in the areas Griesplatz Jakominplatz and in betting cafés: Here,

persons from Ex-Yugoslavia (and Kosovo) as well as Algerians are dealing. In betting cafés mostly heroin seems to be sold.

So-called Substitol dealers: The tendency has not changed. The dealers deal mainly in the centre of Graz (Hauptplatz) and in side streets and small places nearby as well as in private flats. 95% of the Substitol is brought by suppliers from Vienna. Dealers themselves go to Vienna by train or vehicle, in order to acquire up to 120 pieces of substitution substances per trip.

During a police operation against a red-light group, 15 cocaine dealers and 30 customers could be located. They partly sold cocaine having a purity of 80 %!

In Leoben, there is an increase in drug crime compared to the previous year. The number of persons addicted to "hard" drugs seems to be on the rise. In the streets, mostly cannabis products and amphetamines are sold. It now was revealed that to a lesser degree heroin and speed are sold in public places, mainly in discotheques. Currently, in Leoben, cocaine, speed and ecstasy are mainly sold and procured by foreign criminal groups. Since drug offences are increasing, there is also an increase in accompanying crime. The stolen objects then serve as mediums of exchange for drugs. In Leoben, there is still a high demand for the substitution drug Substitol.

## **Upper Austria**

### Types of drugs and their importance

#### *Cannabis*

Marijuana is increasingly smuggled from the Czech Republic to Austria by consumers and small-scale dealers as couriers. In the Czech Republic, the drugs are bought from mainly Vietnamese street-dealers. There are more and more hints that large-scale hemp growing is operated in South Bohemia. Thus, it is possible to sell the drugs at very low prices. Therefore, "shopping trips" are increasingly made to the Czech Republic for acquiring above all cannabis products at favourable prices (1 gram of marijuana at € 5.-, - in Upper Austria up to € 10.-),

while purchases and sales are organised via mobile phone at short notice. The dealers in the Czech Republic are mostly Vietnamese nationals working at the stalls at the roadside. These groups rent or lease older buildings along the border to Upper Austria, where they operate very productive hemp growing plantations with several hundred and/or thousand plants.

In Upper Austria, no larger indoor plantations were found; in 2007, a very large indoor plantation was found in a former carpentry in the district Innviertel. In Upper Austria, presently home-cultivation is only done in small indoor plantations and only for own consumption. Yet, this is done very professionally and with rising quality, so that a higher THC-content is achieved. More and more the Internet is used for ordering narcotic drugs. So-called "GrowBoxes" including necessary equipment (heating lamps, seeds, ....) were found, which had been ordered via the Internet and obtained mainly from Germany. The total price of such a box is between € 400.- and 500.-.

Apart from cannabis consumption, there is a general trend towards uncontrolled mixed consumption; i.e. alcohol and all types of illegal drugs are taken together at the same time. In most cases, the drugs are obtained in pubs or bars in Linz, or from friends. Drugs are mostly consumed in discotheques, at private parties and/or certain events mainly frequented by young people.

#### *Ecstasy and amphetamines:*

In 2009, there was an increase in metamphetamines; in total, three kitchen laboratories were found. Ecstasy may be easily obtained in discotheques. It was not established that it is obtained outside the disco scene. This "party drug" is more and more seen to be dangerous.

#### *Cocaine*

Cocaine is smuggled via various routes; the dealers come from all population groups. It was possible to establish some sort of structure: Austrians are often active in some groups (gangs); yet members of groups that are larger and acting at least European-wide are mostly Dominicans,

Nigerians and Albanians. In addition, it is observed that Romanian offenders start to become active in this respect.

In general, the supply of the illegal market is secured, the prices are stable - between 70 to 100 euros per gram. The degree of purity is generally relatively high; i.e. at least 10%.

#### *Heroin*

Heroin may be obtained easily; there was a decline in prices to 30.- euros per gram as regards heroin sold on the street. In Upper Austria, the prices rose for a short time in the summer of 2009 to about € 70.- to 80.-. Yet, the harder it is to obtain heroin, the more substitutes are consumed, in particular morphine-containing medicine. There is a large black market for substitution substances, and the number of deaths due to mixed consumption increased. Heroin is increasingly replaced by the substitution substance Substitol, since a large part of the known consumers were admitted to substitution therapy programmes.

Heroin is distributed by Black Africans as well as third generation nationals from Ex-Yugoslavia and Austrians.

#### *Other*

More and more, drug addicts take "Ketamine" which is being given as substitution medication. This medication is mainly used by veterinarians as anaesthetic for animals. It is not subject to the regulations of the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act, thus taking it only constitutes an administrative offence pursuant to the Pharmaceutical Act. Originally, the medicine is a liquid and is processed into a powder by heating it, and then it is taken nasally. The effects are very strong. If a dose is too high this leads to a "near-death experience". The medicine partly is also used in liquid form (intramuscular injection). In the district of Grieskirchen, this medicine was used by many of the consumers who were reported to the police. A reported drug dealer, who had been in custody several months, had bought it in Lower Austria and distributed it in several districts of Upper Austria.

### Consumption behaviour of determined groups

#### *a) Young persons*

Young persons easily lose their inhibitions about consuming soft drugs or experiment with them. The age threshold of entrants into the drug scene is between 14 and 16, in some cases even below 14 years of age. Young persons partly excessively consume cannabis products, often also in connection with alcohol, in order to cope with their everyday problems and problems in school. The sense of wrongdoing regarding consumption of cannabis products is still decreasing; in part, cannabis already is seen as legal drug. Some persons having been reported, but also parents or persons having parental control, seem to be unaware of the legal consequences or refuse to accept them. Some media support this by publishing international reports according to which in some countries the legalisation of cannabis lies ahead or partly already is in force and that this revolutionary development will also take place in Austria.

All investigations showed an increased readiness for mixed consumption, whereby not only illegal, but also legal drugs (alcohol) are misused (key word: binge drinking).

Young people do not consume heroin intravenously, but snort and smoke it in a foil, since they believe they will not become addict in this way.

#### *b) Schools*

In 2009, only some cases of students consuming cannabis/marijuana were revealed; dealing and consuming is mostly done among friends in private flats, in public places and in discos or notorious establishments.

### Structures of offenders

#### *Cannabis*

Cannabis constitutes the most frequently used drug and partly is cultivated professionally in indoor plantations in cellars and attic flats for own consumption. Outdoor plantations may be found again

and again, yet their quantity does not really play a role.

The largest part of cannabis products being distributed in Upper Austria is smuggled to Austria from abroad (Netherlands, Balkan route). Thereby, the South Bohemian area plays an increasingly important role; there, Vietnamese street vendors undertaking courier trips can buy cannabis products at a relatively low price. In 2009, several criminal groups were located and their members arrested. These groups had smuggled marijuana from the Czech Republic to Austria and distributed the drugs in Linz and its surrounding areas. In one case, among others the Czech supplier was arrested in Linz.

Moreover, nationals of Sudan, Gambia, Morocco, Congo, Nigeria, and Romania were arrested, who had profitably sold hashish and marijuana in Linz and its surrounding areas.

A rather large part of the drugs are smuggled by train.

#### Ecstasy and amphetamines

Very often, they smuggle ecstasy tablets and other amphetamines on smuggling trips by land from the Netherlands, from where they usually obtain other drugs, too. Drug couriers are frequently detected and arrested in the course of train controls. Amphetamines are partly obtained directly from Poland.

In early 2009, in the district Wels-Land a large group of mainly German nationals (nationals of the former GDR) could be located. This group had smuggled large quantities of amphetamines from Holland and Poland to Austria and sold them here. Buyers were mainly young people and young adults being active in the techno-scene.

#### *Heroin*

In general, an increase in the past years has been observed as regards heroin and cocaine. Heroin dealers are mainly foreign nationals, to a large part nationals from former Soviet republics. They are partly naturalised German nationals living in the

neighbouring Bavarian border region and partly asylum seekers or acknowledged refugees living in Austria.

Other suppliers are persons coming from Southern Europe (ex-Yugoslavia) and Asia (Turkey). These are mainly heroin dealers distributing heroin having been smuggled via the Balkan route or obtained in Vienna and then sold in other parts of Austria. In this connection, in the spring of 2009, after comprehensive criminal investigations in international cooperation, a Hungarian smuggling gang could be dismantled and a total of 64.1 kg of heroin having a purity of 45% were seized. The arrested forty-year-old courier had already smuggled high-quality heroin from Kosovo via Serbia – Hungary - Austria to Munich.

Since 2009, more heroin has been ordered via the Internet in the German/Dutch border area and dispatched by regular mail - either directly to Austria or to contact addresses in the German border region.

#### *Cocaine*

is partly distributed via the same channels as heroin, yet partly also smuggled directly from the Czech Republic, Poland or Hungary. In 2009, in the district of Freistadt investigations were carried out against several drug dealers coming from the districts Perg, Linz, Linz-Land, and Steyr. Two offenders being active in the red-light scene were arrested for business-like cocaine trafficking, and 15 other persons were reported. Among other things, they had planned to buy large quantities in the Kosovo (means of transportation: passenger car and sports plane) and then smuggle the drugs to Austria. As go-betweens acted Kosovo Albanians living in Austria, who also established the contacts to the Kosovo.

#### Accompanying crime

More and more addicts commit accompanying crimes. In 2009, in Upper Austria several pharmacies, tobacco shops and service stations were robbed, but also thefts by breaking and entering were committed and individuals robbed (handbag robbery). The offenders intended to use the money they had

robbed for buying narcotic drugs. The number of petty crimes committed in this connection is steadily rising; thefts, but also stabbings and serious bodily injury are no longer uncommon in the drug scene. It may be seen that the readiness to use violence is increasing.

## **Salzburg**

### *Cannabis Products*

In 2009, the trend regarding dealing and consuming cannabis products remained the same as in 2008.

Typical countries of origin for illegal imports continue to be the Netherlands, Germany and the countries of former Yugoslavia.

As for professional indoor and outdoor cannabis cultivation by Austrian perpetrators, a slight increase has been observed. Orders via the Internet are on the rise.

In the course of various investigations, large amounts of cannabis products were seized.

The fact that huge quantities have been discovered leads to the assumption that the number of consumers is by far higher as has become known through investigations.

Thus, the whole region has to be seen as focal point.

As the trend during the past years has shown, in particular so-called hot-spot cafés, discos and known large events such as raves and techno parties serve as drug trafficking spots.

Regarding the initiation age, through hints and in part written statements it has been established that young people of compulsory school age are seduced to consume cannabis and/or ecstasy.

### *Heroin*

Compared to 2008, an increase in heroin consuming and dealing was noted.

There is an "open scene" in the area of the Salzburg main train station and several other public places in the city of Salzburg.

It has been noted that heroin users increasingly get hold of so-called substitution substances, such as Substitiol, Compensan, Vendal, or similar medication, mainly on the black market in Vienna, and also use these drugs for dealing in Salzburg. In the course of a big investigative case, in total 21 persons were arrested, and dealing and selling of about 20,000 tablets could be proved. Yet, again the offenders acquire the majority of SUBSTITOL in Vienna.

As regards international heroin trafficking, it has to be noted that in this field Albanian nationals and nationals of ex-Yugoslavia continue to play a dominating role.

In 2009, several Albanian, Bosnian and Serbian nationals were arrested in the province of Salzburg; they had imported large quantities of heroin mainly from Ex-Yugoslavia to Austria and profitably sold the substance in the Salzburg area or in Upper Austria.

Thanks to cross-border cooperation, 3 groups of an international drug organisation were detected and dismantled, 11 suspects were arrested and 26 kg of heroin seized. The perpetrators were mainly members of an Albanian organisation.

The drugs originate mostly from the Near and Middle East, Kosovo and Albania.

Intelligence obtained in current investigations shows that suspects living in the Province of Salzburg, who may be assigned to organised crime, are dealing and organising the trafficking of large amounts of heroin.

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

Seizures abroad show that always large amounts of heroin have been transported via this route.

### *Cocaine*

Compared to 2008, there was no increase in cocaine-related crimes.

Apart from Austrian offenders, cocaine is imported and trafficked by more and more offenders coming from Ex-Yugoslavia,

Africa and the Netherlands, and increasingly by persons of Albanian origin staying abroad; repeatedly large amounts of cocaine could be seized.

Moreover, it may be seen that persons staying in Salzburg carry out courier trips for international smuggling organisations. In 2009, in Western Europe or South America several suspects were arrested in possession of large amounts of cocaine.

#### *Ecstasy and amphetamines:*

More ecstasy and amphetamines are consumed as compared to 2008.

Hot-spot cafés in the City of Salzburg and the Province of Salzburg, discos, and typical events, such as raves and techno parties, have developed into the main trading points for ecstasy and amphetamines. The quantities encountered prove that the demand is enormous.

It has been observed that structured criminal rings are involved in ecstasy and amphetamine smuggling and trafficking.

Ecstasy and amphetamines are smuggled to Austria from the Netherlands and with increasing frequency in large amounts from the Czech Republic and the former Eastern Germany (Berlin area).

During a large police operation in the districts of Zell am See and St. Johann im Pongau, in total 31 suspects were arrested. It could be proved that they had trafficked large amounts of amphetamines.

#### **Tyrol**

In 2009, there were again many more reports pursuant to the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act all over the Tyrol. Yet, given the nature and circumstances of such crimes, it is not unusual that the number of reports pursuant to the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act varies from year to year.

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

As regards the distributed drugs, there has been no change: Cannabis products are still most often consumed and trafficked, followed by cocaine, ecstasy / amphetamine. Outside Innsbruck, the

situation regarding heroin remains the same.

Cannabis plantations (indoor and outdoor) are regularly found. Illegal trade and use of various medical drugs, also those provided for substitution programmes, have still been going on. No new drugs were found. 'Spice' was only found in its initial stage in 2008 and apparently has lost its importance.

In July 2009, in the course of the seizure of a large number of amphetamines in the district Innsbruck Land, also 2,500 pieces of supposed ecstasy tablets were seized. These had the logos "Rolex" and "Kronen". In reality, the ingredient was GHB (Gamma-Hydroxybutyric acid). The drugs were supplied by German nationals from Northern Germany; the country of origin is unknown.

In the rural areas of the Tyrol, there are no 'sealed-off' ethnic criminal groups. Frequently, there are Turkish nationals or individuals of Turkish origin as well as nationals of the former Eastern Bloc who, however, also cooperate with Austrians. They traffic all usual illicit drugs. German nationals are still dominating. Most of them are tourists or seasonal workers in the catering industry, among the latter group many from the "new" German Länder.

The main supplying countries for the drug market of Tyrol are the Netherlands, followed by Germany and Switzerland/Vorarlberg. Consumers/small-scale dealers of various districts of the Tyrol continue to pick up the drugs from drug dealers in Innsbruck.

The transit route from the Netherlands via the Tyrol to Italy is still used. Apart from the route via the motorway Kiefersfelden/Kufstein also the A 7 (Germany) – Füssen – Reutte is increasingly used.

At the checkpoint Musau in the district of Reutte, 101 kg of cannabis resin and 40 kg of herbal cannabis were seized which had been found in a minivan with Dutch licence plates. The cannabis was destined

for Italy. Shortly before, 100 kg of cannabis were seized.

#### Drug-related crime in the city of Innsbruck

As in the previous years, the Innsbruck drug market still is organised and operated by Austrians, naturalised Austrians mainly of Turkish and/or ex-Yugoslavian, but also Albanian decent, and by North Africans mainly from Morocco, who mostly come to Austria via Italy and apply for asylum in Austria, as well as by Black Africans.

In general, the average drug offender is addict and drug dealer at the same time. Young Austrian addicts get their drugs from North Africans, Black Africans and/or persons from the Balkan and Turkey - depending on which drug they want. Older addicts supply one another and/or get the drugs they need in Switzerland, but also in the Netherlands. Drug consumers and dealers are found in all strata of society.

Persons coming from ex-Yugoslavia, Albania and Turkey sell and/or consume all kinds of illegal drugs. To a large part these offenders are third generation children of guest workers, who are badly integrated in the social system and also do not have regular jobs.

Asylum seekers mostly of Moroccan decent organise street vending of cannabis and cocaine, and now also sell heroin due to heavy demand. Presently, about 50 persons of North African decent are in custody in the prison in Innsbruck for various drug-related crimes. Another 60 – 70 North Africans are staying in Innsbruck, some of them being asylum seekers and some of them staying illegally. Fictitious asylum seekers having remained in the Provincial capital have "intimate contacts" to Austrian girls and also use the flats of these girls for their businesses.

The increased police operations make it harder for this group to get their "supplies" from Northern Italy (Milan, Turin, and Bologna) to Austria. Therefore, this criminal group attempts to establish more contacts to Vienna, Linz or Graz. Moreover, it may be seen that North

Africans move to these cities and newly organise their businesses from there.

Yet, the North African criminal group does not only commit drug offences, but increasingly also thefts in night clubs, shoplifting, thefts by breaking and entering as well as robberies. The partly serious bodily injuries they inflict one another (probably "turf wars" regarding the Innsbruck market) declined.

In 2008 as well as in 2009, the number of Black Africans coming here rose. Among other things, this may be attributed to the fact that Black offenders being committed to various prisons voluntarily finish their prison sentences in the prison in Innsbruck and then stay in Innsbruck, since they do not have any social contacts. This criminal group mainly specialised in cocaine trafficking. The Black Africans dealing with narcotic drugs are organised very well and use a European-wide network for their "businesses".

Cannabis was increasingly found also in 2009. The consumers produce cannabis themselves in indoor and outdoor plantations. As a rule, these would be "small-scale" plantations, mainly operated for personal use. Part of the cultivated herbal cannabis, however, is further sold, if need be. While formerly the privately cultivated cannabis used to be of bad quality, now high-quality / high proof herbal cannabis is cultivated in the Tyrol (e.g. grass produced in home-cultivation having a THC-content of more than 20 % was seized).

Since there are no longer entry controls along the border to Switzerland, mainly Austrian addicts again increasingly import cannabis from Switzerland, since there the narcotics are cheaper. These imported drugs are mainly used for own consumption, yet the travelling and subsistence expenses are financed through "ant-trade". The mainly young offenders often do not know about the risks they encounter when dealing with cannabis products. They also do not think of the consequences of the offences they commit, but only want to acquire the drugs

they need or the money for purchasing drugs.

As was already recognised in 2008, in 2009, heroin again is becoming more important. In 2009, the number of heroin consumers clearly increased. In addition, there were many police operations in connection with heroin dealing. It has to be noted that heroin having a purity of more than 50 % was seized. The heroin market is dominated by Turkish nationals as well as Austrians, yet offenders coming from Albania as well as Northern Africa increasingly penetrate the "market".

Especially in the beginning, heroin is smoked, so that the partly young individuals who fall victim to heroin lose their inhibitions, since they do not have to inject. Yet, after some time, the addict has to inject, since for smoking more heroin is needed, which makes it more expensive. Heroin normally is sold in bags or bubbles having a weight of about 0.2 grams at a price of 50.- Euro.

Cocaine: In Innsbruck, cocaine still is the mostly consumed narcotic drug. Depending on the quality, the street price of cocaine in Innsbruck lies between 60.- Euro and 150.- Euro per gram. Cocaine is sold in the street (by Black Africans and also individuals from Northern Africa) as well as in special bars/cafés located in the archway underneath the metropolitan railway line. While Austrian consumers having consumed cocaine since some time continue to acquire the drugs in the Netherlands and had them sent by post, since then there is less risk, younger consumers buy the cocaine from a/m Black and North Africans.

Synthetic drugs: Amphetamine and amphetamine derivatives are offered, distributed and consumed by young people mainly on occasions like techno-parties, rave events and in discos. Apart from ecstasy, speed and other narcotic drugs that have been consumed since years, the consumption of GHB ("liquid ecstasy") is on the rise. Moreover, it was established that "mephedrone", which is not subject to the regulations of the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act (the effects are similar to those of cocaine or

amphetamine), is penetrating the "Innsbruck Market".

Replacement drugs and medicine In this sector, there exists a rather important black market.

## **Vorarlberg**

### Cannabis

Cannabis – Herbal cannabis is still very popular in the province of Vorarlberg. Investigations and seizures show that a very large part of the herbal cannabis is still smuggled from Switzerland to Vorarlberg. Some of the consumers of marijuana grow marijuana at home. Therefore, several indoor plantations and, especially in autumn, some outdoor plantations for cultivating herbal cannabis were found and the operators reported. On average, the THC concentration of the seized cannabis varieties lies just below 9.5 %.

### Heroin

Heroin plays an important role for young drug consumers. During police operations as well as in various drug advice centres it was established that ever younger people consume heroin. It increasingly happens that persons under 18 are established as consumers of heroin who until then had been inconspicuous.

A reason for this might be that the young people are not aware of the danger posed by heroin. They do not at all worry when consuming this drug. Mostly, only grams of heroin were seized. The heroin mainly is acquired in Switzerland.

### Cocaine

Presently, cocaine is acquired mainly in Switzerland and Spain and sold above all in noble winter sports resorts. A criminal group from Bludenz mainly supplies cocaine to the Vorarlberg Oberland (districts of Bludenz and Feldkirch). Supplies are made through the Netherlands.

Despite the fact that mainly cocaine is trafficked, there is also traffic in cannabis products (partly ranging up to several kilograms).

In general, cocaine plays an important role in Vorarlberg; again and again persons are arrested and drugs seized.

#### Ecstasy, amphetamine, liquid ecstasy, and the like

- have become fairly insignificant. There were only few seizures. Some cases of consumption of "liquid ecstasy", apparently in the form of GBL (gamma-butyrolactone), became known. After having consumed this substance, several young people had to be brought to hospital, some of them in a life-threatening condition. As is known, pursuing the suppliers of GBL is very difficult, because GBL is not subject to the regulations of the Austrian Narcotic Drugs Act.

Other phenomenons:

"Spice" no longer seems to be an issue. In the course of investigations and during interrogations "spice" no longer is mentioned.

#### Goa-Parties

In Vorarlberg, so-called "Goa-Parties" are very popular. These parties, apparently only having the purpose to consume hallucinogenic drugs together with kindred spirits, are mainly organised in the warm season in the open air. The organisers often mislead landowners and responsible persons from the community regarding the real reason of their events, by giving the events unsuspecting names and using club names which seem to be unsuspecting.

#### **Seizures of large quantities**

- ✚ On 30 August 2009, 165 kg of herbal cannabis are seized in a storage room in Vienna.
- ✚ On 20 November 2009, 101 kg of cannabis resin and 40 kg of herbal cannabis are seized in a small van in the Tyrol.
- ✚ On 1 October 2009, 50 kg of amphetamine are seized in a hotel in Vienna. The amphetamine was brought to Austria from the Netherlands via Germany.
- ✚ On 11 March 2009, 19.3 kg of heroin are seized from a national of Guinea Bissau in a safe house in Vienna.
- ✚ On 17 October 2009, 17.3 kg of heroin are seized in a hotel in Vienna. The drugs were transported by train to Vienna from Rotterdam via Frankfurt concealed in a trolley.

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

Province	2008	2009	Tendency ↑↓	
Burgenland	891	967	<b>76</b>	<b>8.53 %</b>
Carinthia	1,156	1,384	<b>228</b>	<b>19.72 %</b>
Lower Austria	2,655	3,233	<b>578</b>	<b>21.77 %</b>
Upper Austria	3,297	3,999	<b>702</b>	<b>21.29 %</b>
Salzburg	1,034	1,108	<b>74</b>	<b>7.16 %</b>
Styria	1,387	1,710	<b>323</b>	<b>23.29 %</b>
Tyrol	2,029	2,647	<b>618</b>	<b>30.46 %</b>
Vorarlberg	988	1,047	<b>59</b>	<b>5.97 %</b>
Vienna	6,606	6,634	<b>28</b>	<b>0.42 %</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,043</b>	<b>22,729</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>13.40 %</b>

## Number of individuals charged under the Narcotic Act

Province	2008	2009	Tendency ↑↓	
Burgenland	814	899	<b>85</b>	<b>10.44 %</b>
Carinthia	1,026	1,219	<b>193</b>	<b>18.81 %</b>
Lower Austria	2,297	2,814	<b>517</b>	<b>22.51 %</b>
Upper Austria	2,670	3,178	<b>508</b>	<b>19.03 %</b>
Salzburg	928	957	<b>29</b>	<b>3.13 %</b>
Styria	1,253	1,511	<b>258</b>	<b>20.59 %</b>
Tyrol	1,708	2,166	<b>458</b>	<b>26.81 %</b>
Vorarlberg	853	868	<b>15</b>	<b>1.76 %</b>
Vienna	4,971	4,991	<b>20</b>	<b>0.40 %</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,520</b>	<b>18,603</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>12.61 %</b>

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

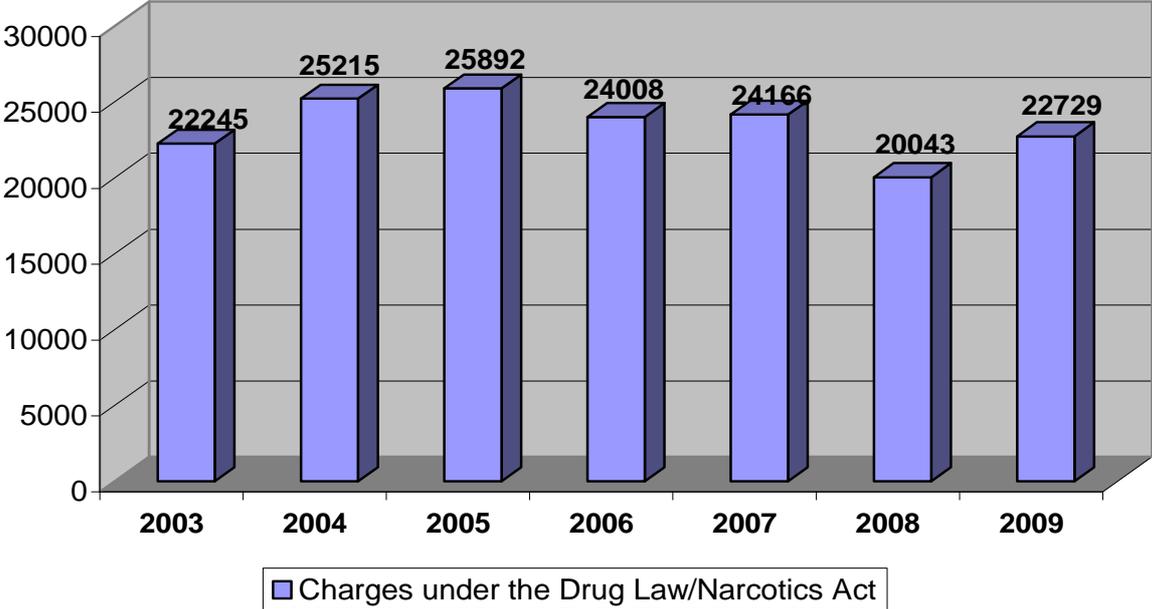
# Total number of charges

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

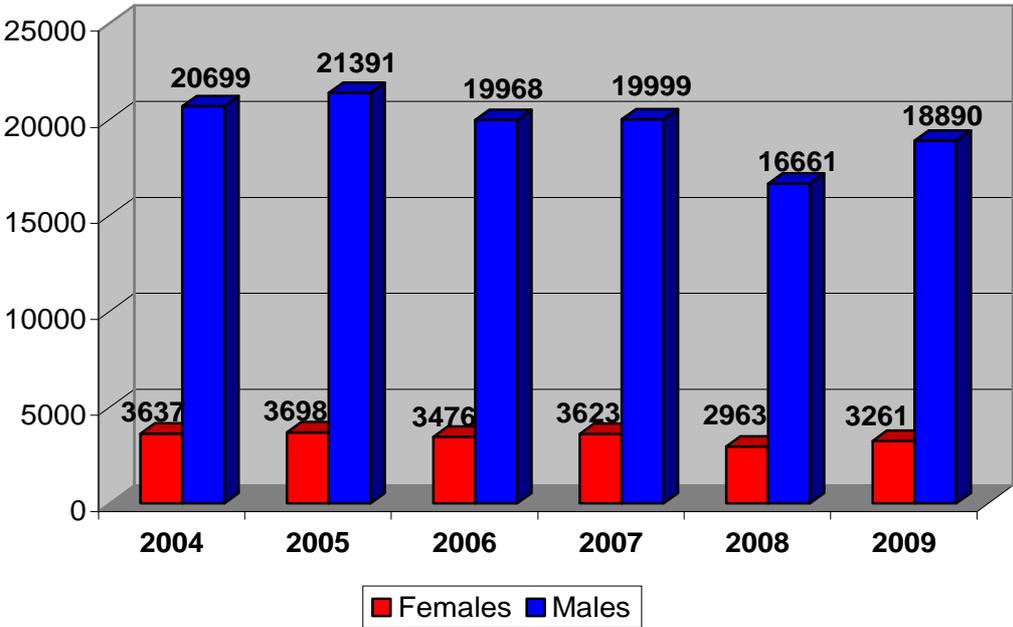
Province	Total	§ 27 SMG*	§ 28 SMG*	§ 28a SMG*	§ 30 SMG*	§ 31 SMG*	§ 31a SMG*	§ 32 SMG*
Burgenland	967	783	18	152	10	1	3	0
Carinthia	1,384	1,272	30	70	10	0	2	0
Lower Austria	3,233	2,880	132	153	67	1	0	0
Upper Austria	3,999	3,513	103	292	84	2	4	1
Salzburg	1,108	972	29	95	12	0	0	0
Styria	1,710	1,537	24	108	34	0	7	0
Tyrol	2,647	2,335	27	193	91	0	1	0
Vorarlberg	1,047	885	14	128	20	0	0	0
Vienna	6,634	5,558	95	403	567	2	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,729</b>	<b>19,735</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>

\*) SMG = Austrian Narcotics Act

**Charges under the Drug Law/Narcotics Act**



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

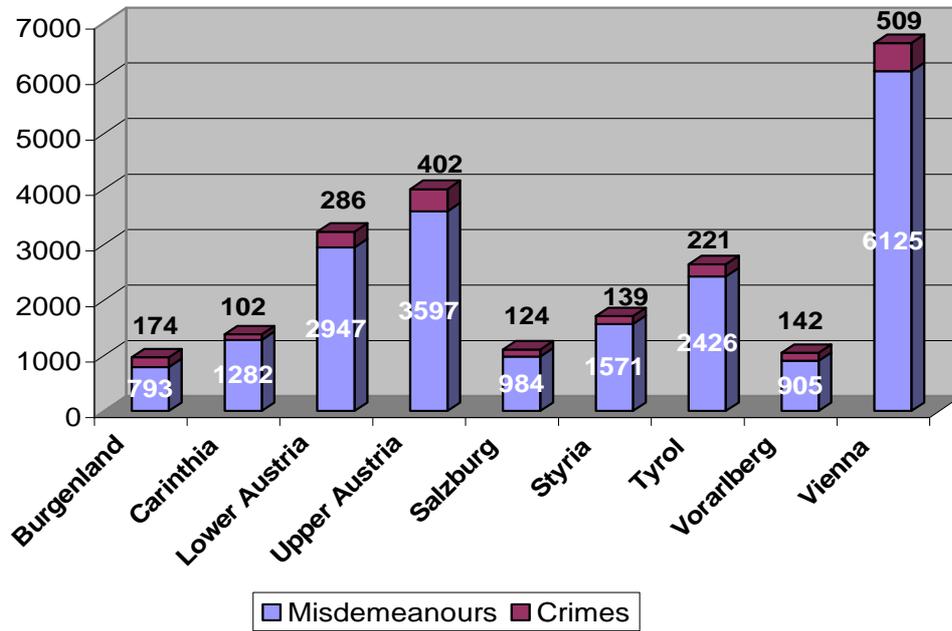


## Provinces Compared (all Drugs)

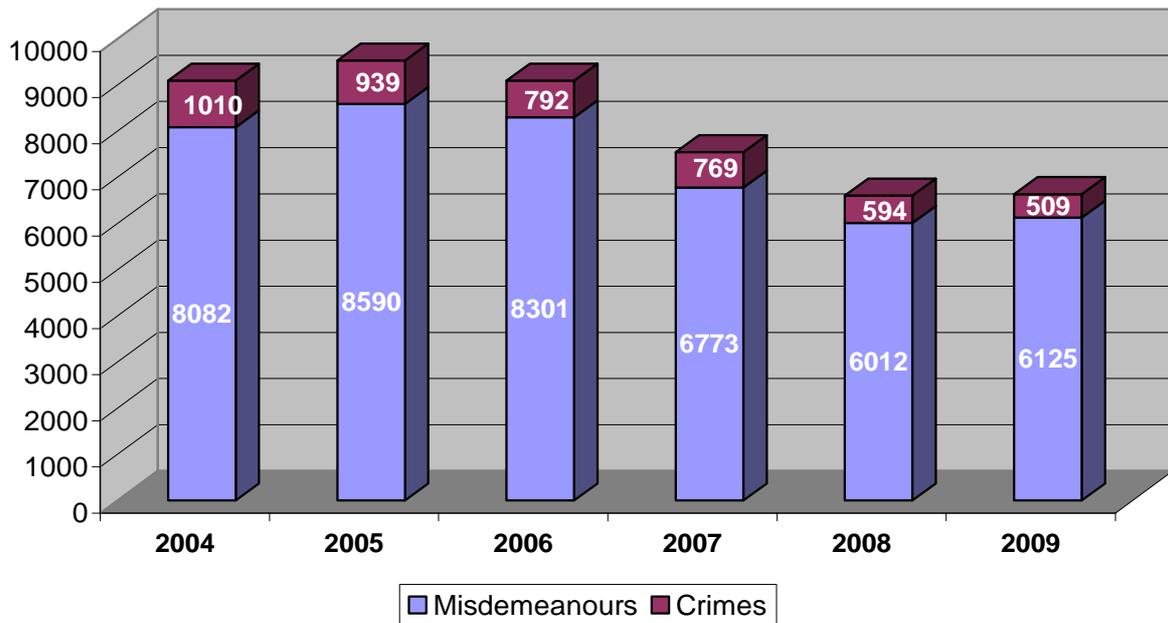
Province		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Tendency 2008 – 2009 ↑↓	
Burgenland	Crimes	56	100	131	140	184	174	-10	-5.43 %
	Misdemeanours	914	827	908	881	707	793	86	12.16 %
	Total	970	927	1039	1021	891	967	76	8.53 %
Carinthia	Crimes	110	74	69	146	79	102	23	29.11 %
	Misdemeanours	1366	1461	1125	1277	1077	1282	205	19.03 %
	Total	1476	1535	1194	1423	1156	1384	228	19.72 %
Lower Austria	Crimes	374	370	329	347	237	286	49	20.68 %
	Misdemeanours	3193	3308	2775	3225	2418	2947	529	21.88 %
	Total	3567	3678	3104	3572	2655	3233	578	21.77 %
Upper Austria	Crimes	244	229	237	335	312	402	90	28.85 %
	Misdemeanours	3296	3556	2993	3489	2985	3597	612	20.50 %
	Total	3540	3785	3230	3824	3297	3999	702	21.29 %
Salzburg	Crimes	137	114	142	135	105	124	19	18.10 %
	Misdemeanours	955	984	862	992	929	984	55	5.92 %
	Total	1092	1098	1004	1127	1034	1108	74	7.16 %
Styria	Crimes	196	136	159	191	145	139	-6	-4.14 %
	Misdemeanours	1517	1391	1290	1780	1242	1571	329	26.49 %
	Total	1713	1527	1449	1971	1387	1710	323	23.29 %
Tyrol	Crimes	164	204	230	210	158	221	63	39.87 %
	Misdemeanours	2557	2600	2414	2276	1871	2426	555	29.66 %
	Total	2721	2804	2644	2486	2029	2647	618	30.46 %
Vorarlberg	Crimes	152	171	288	200	166	142	-24	-14.46 %
	Misdemeanours	892	838	963	1000	822	905	83	10.10 %
	Total	1044	1009	1251	1200	988	1047	59	5.97 %
Vienna	Crimes	1010	939	792	769	594	509	-85	-14.31 %
	Misdemeanours	8082	8590	8301	6773	6012	6125	113	1.88 %
	Total	9092	9529	9093	7542	6606	6634	28	0.42 %
Total	Crimes	2443	2337	2377	2473	1980	2099	119	6.01 %
	Misdemeanours	22772	23555	21631	21693	18063	20630	2567	14.21 %
	Total	25215	25892	24008	24166	20043	22729	2686	13.40 %

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

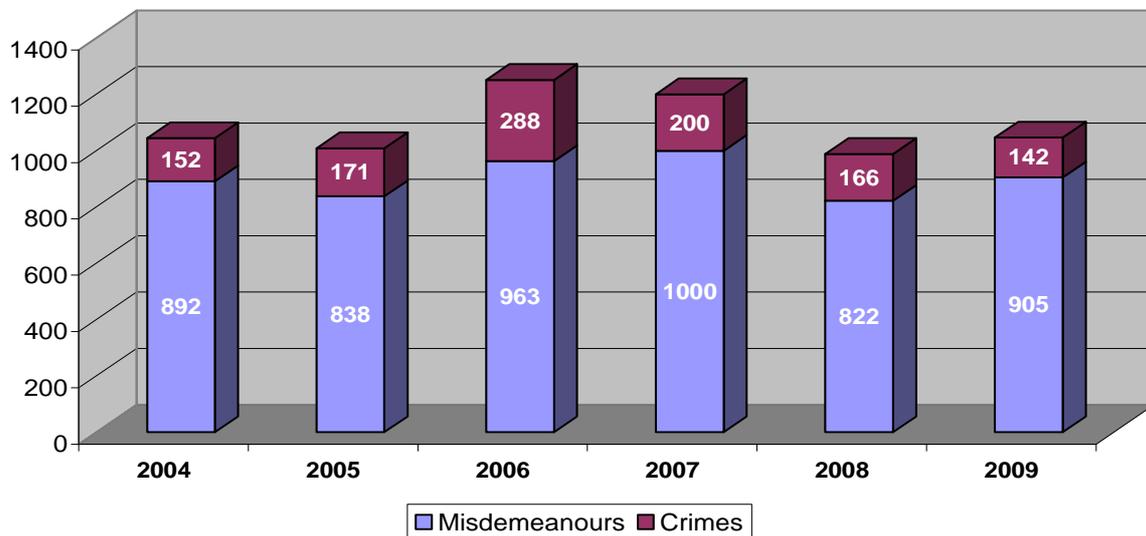
### 2009 Austria



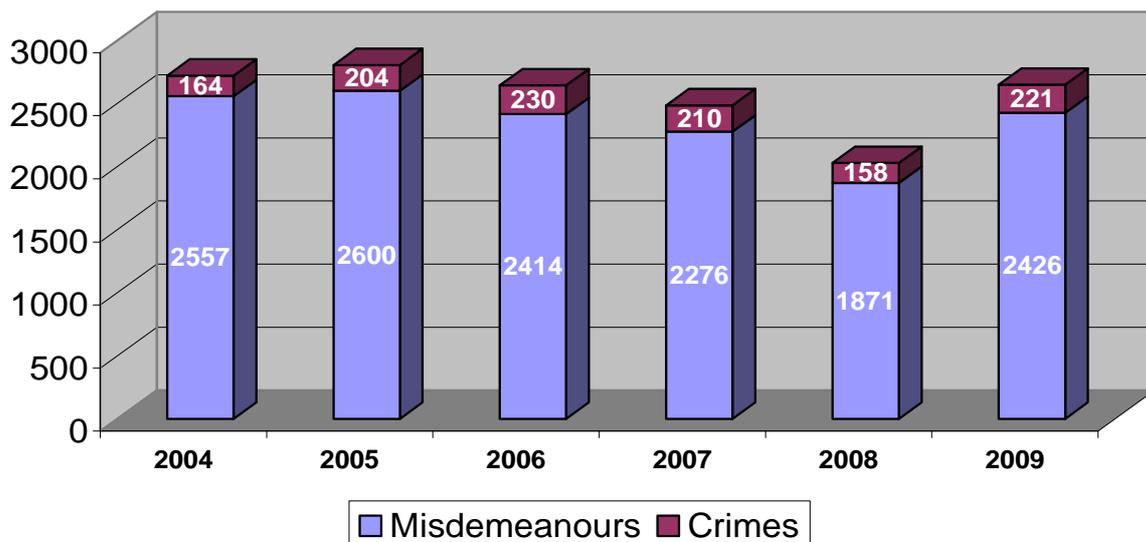
### Vienna 2004 - 2009



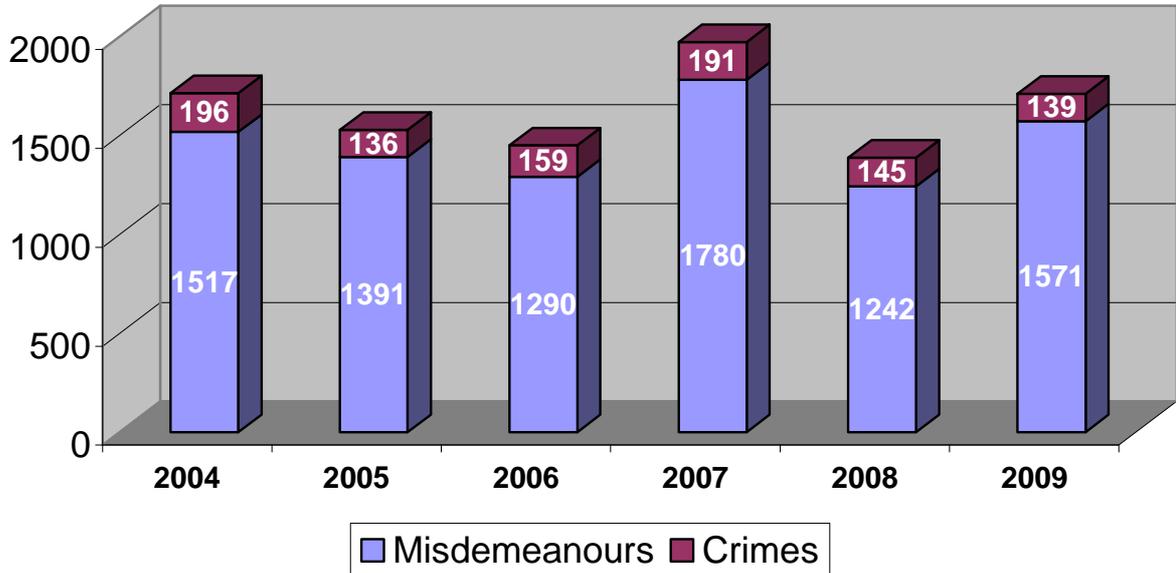
### Vorarlberg 2004 - 2009



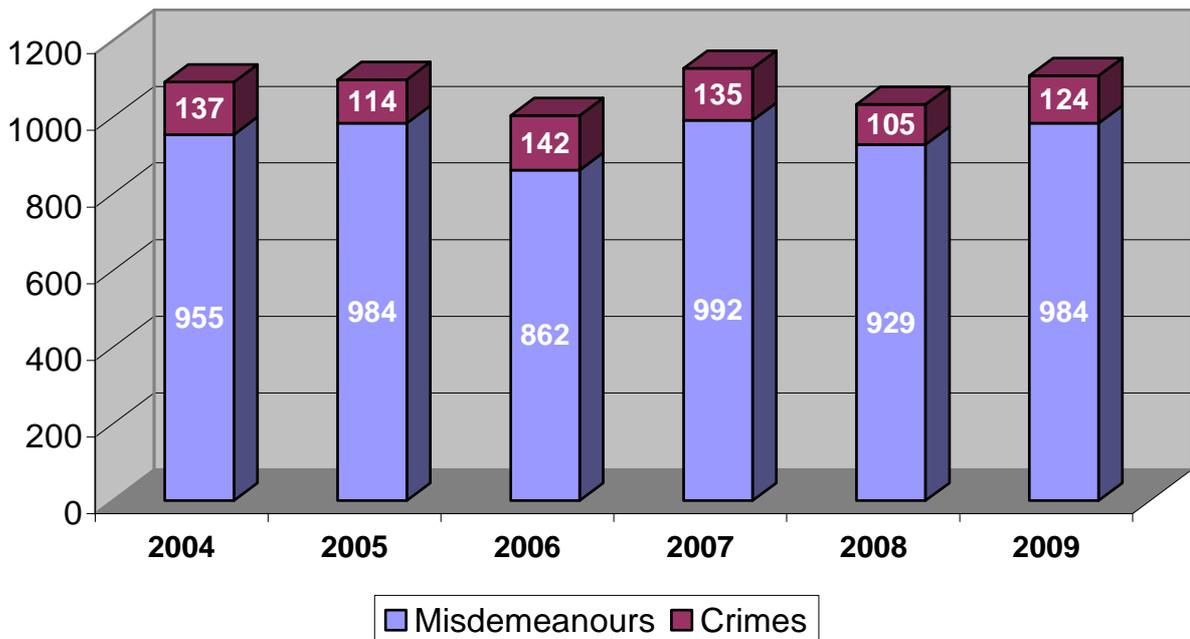
### Tyrol 2004 - 2009



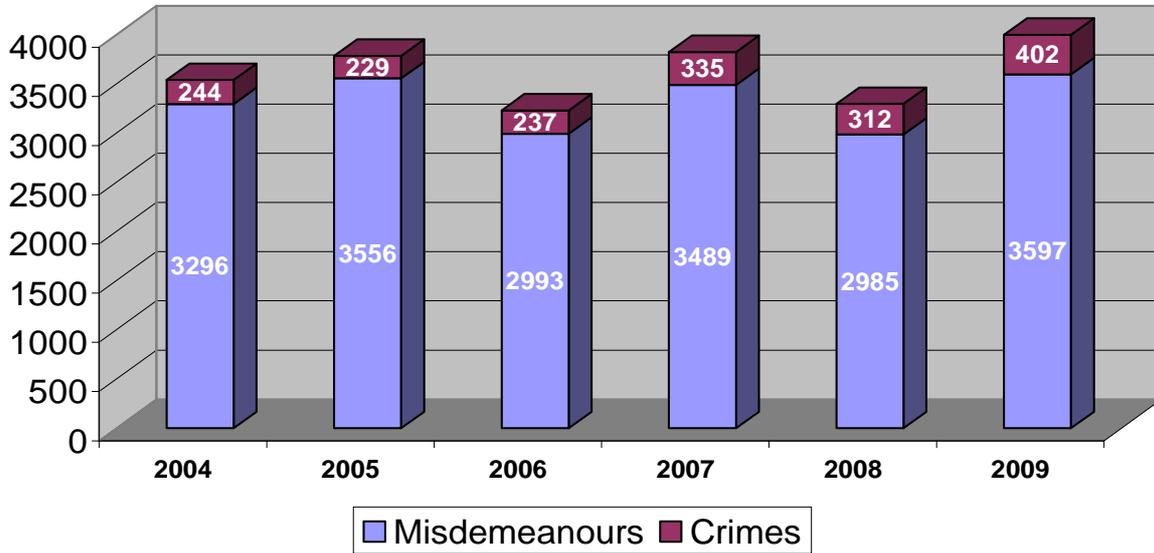
### Styria 2004 - 2009



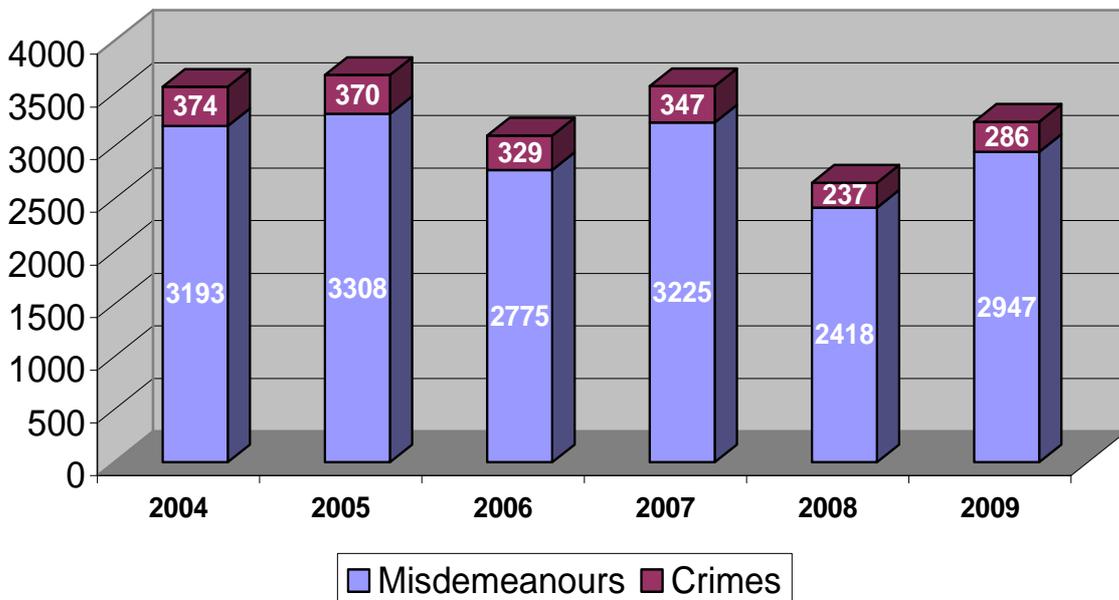
### Salzburg 2004 - 2009



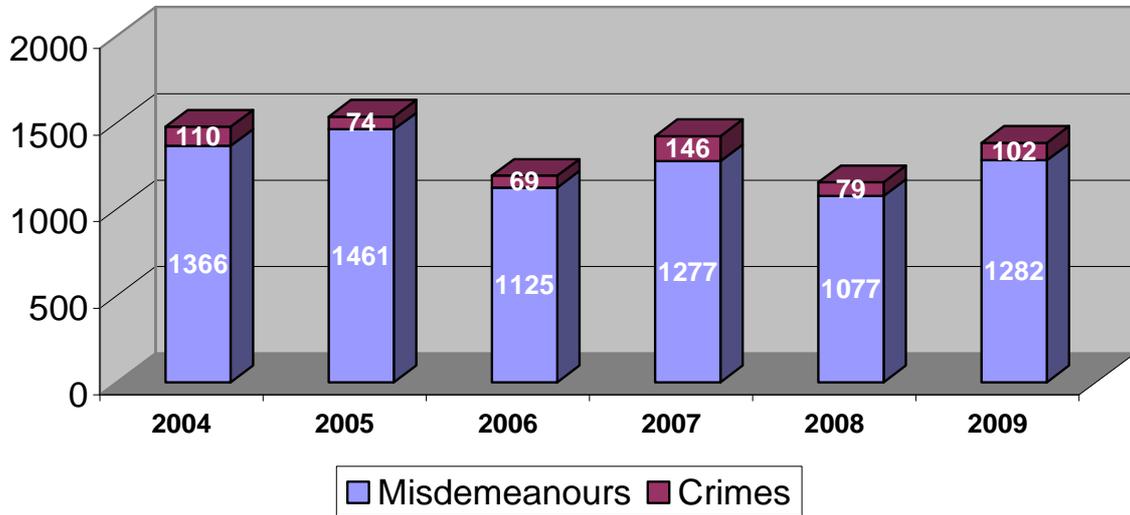
### Upper Austria 2004 - 2009



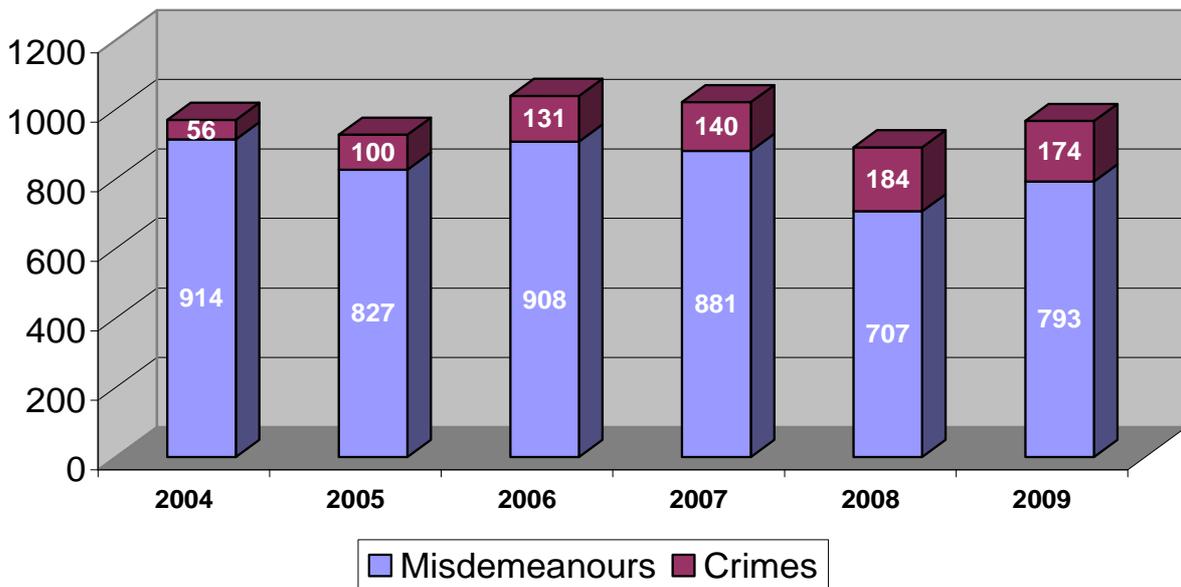
### Lower Austria 2004 - 2009



### Carinthia 2004 - 2009

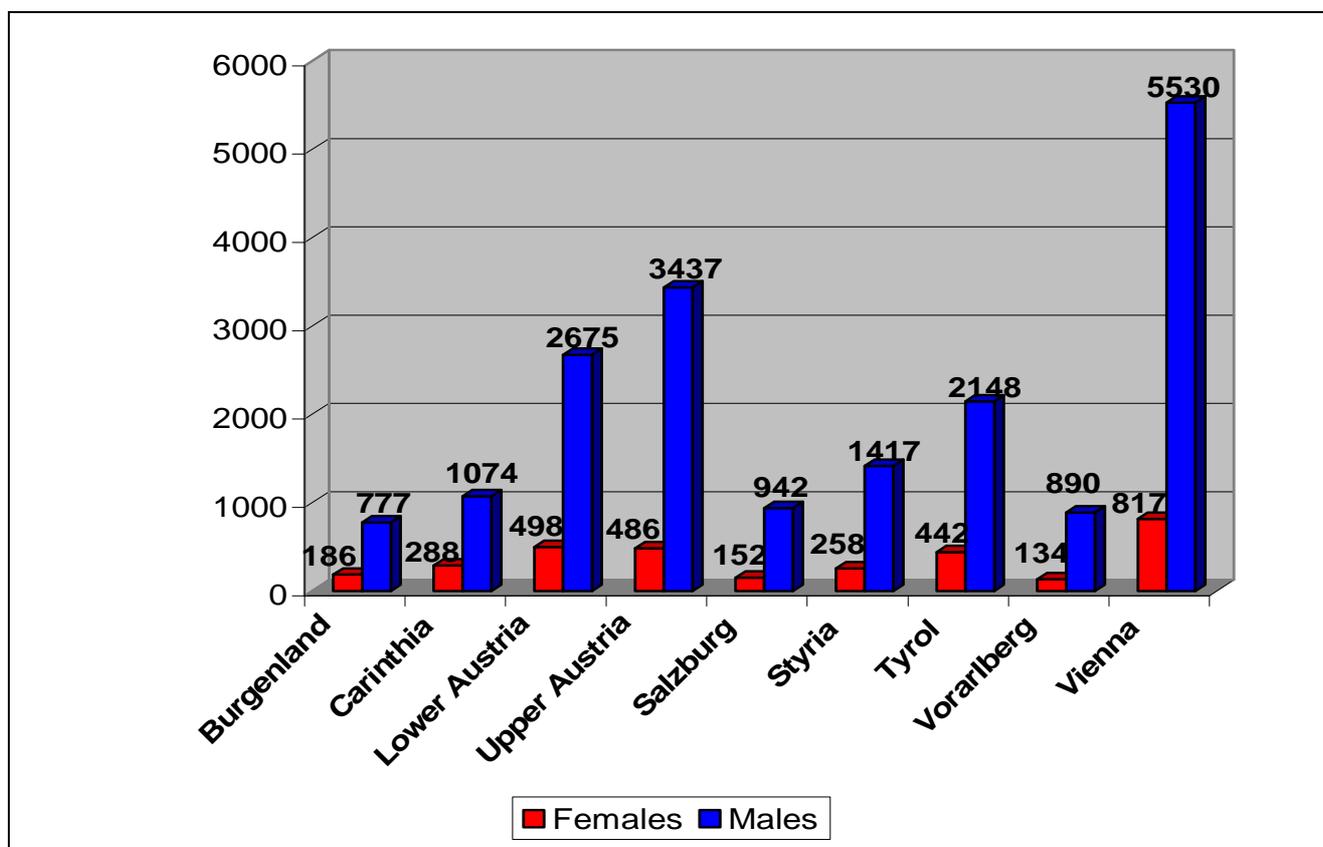


### Burgenland 2004 - 2009



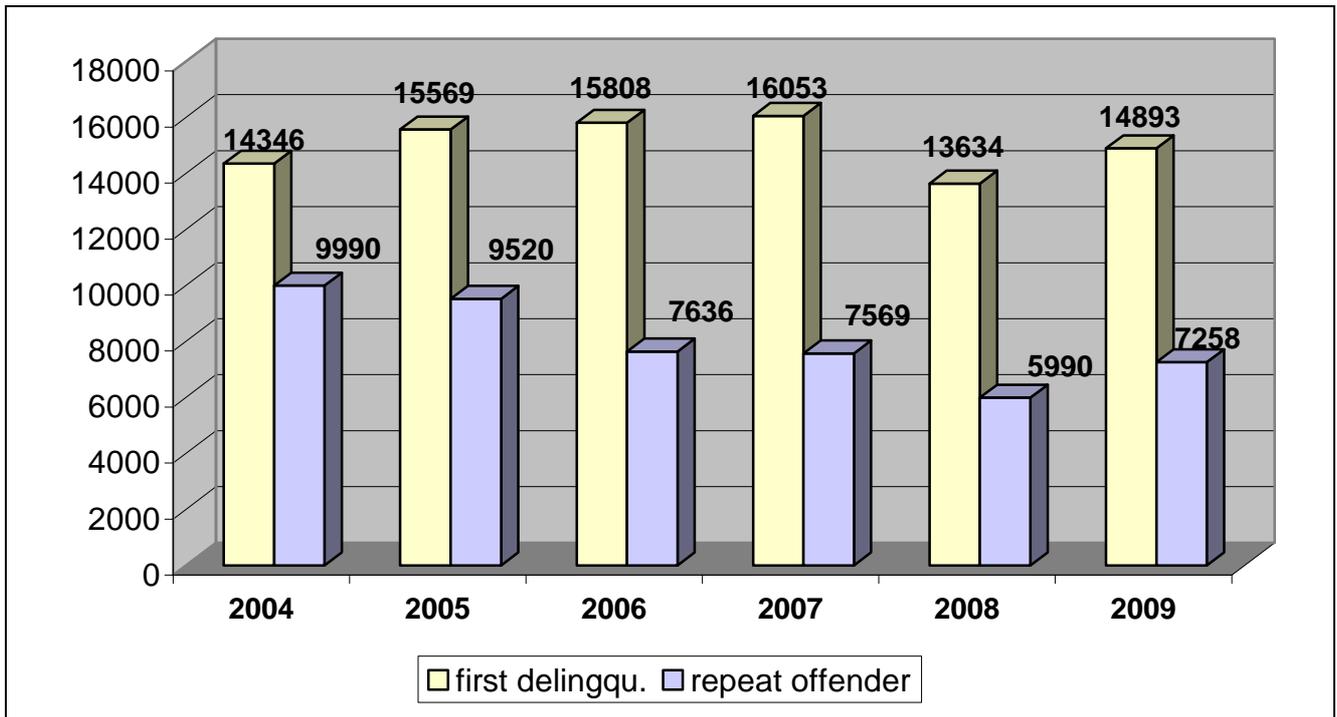
## Total numbers of charges in terms of provinces Females/Males

Province	Total 2008		Total 2009		Tendency ↑↓	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Burgenland	146	741	186	777	27.40 %	4.86 %
Carinthia	204	919	288	1,074	41.18 %	16.87 %
Lower Austria	413	2,191	498	2,675	20.58 %	22.09 %
Upper Austria	481	2,731	486	3,437	1.04 %	25.85 %
Salzburg	139	875	152	942	9.35 %	7.66 %
Styria	257	1,112	258	1,417	0.39 %	27.43 %
Tyrol	309	1,687	442	2,148	43.04 %	27.33 %
Vorarlberg	120	853	134	890	11.67 %	4.34 %
Vienna	894	5,552	817	5,530	-8.61 %	-0.40 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>16,661</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>18,890</b>	<b>10.06 %</b>	<b>13.38 %</b>



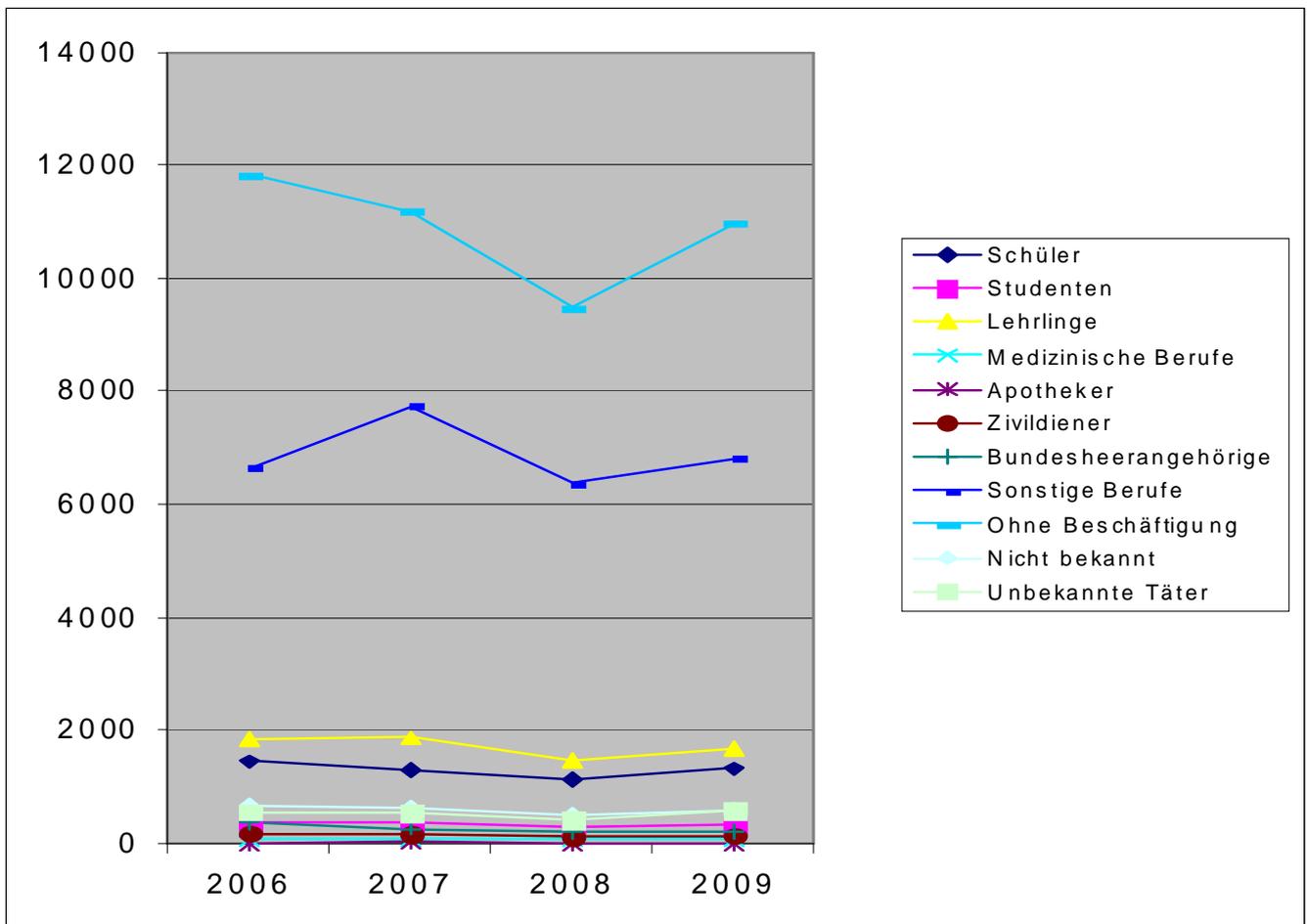
## Total number of charges in terms of provinces First delinquents – repeat offenders – unidentified suspects

Province	Total 2008			Total 2009			Tendency ↑↓		
	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified
Burgenland	444	443	4	503	460	4	13.29 %	3.84 %	-
Carinthia	740	383	33	927	435	22	25.27 %	13.58 %	-33.33 %
Lower Austria	1,570	1,034	51	1,898	1,275	60	20.89 %	23.31 %	17.65 %
Upper Austria	2,245	967	85	2,748	1,175	76	22.41 %	21.51 %	-10.59 %
Salzburg	542	472	20	715	379	14	31.92 %	-19.70 %	-30.00 %
Styria	827	542	18	990	685	35	19.71 %	26.38 %	94.44 %
Tyrol	1,257	739	33	1,639	951	57	30.39 %	28.69 %	72.73 %
Vorarlberg	657	316	15	690	334	23	5.02 %	5.70 %	53.33 %
Vienna	5,352	1,094	160	4,783	1,564	287	-10.63 %	42.96 %	79.38 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,634</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>14,893</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>9.23 %</b>	<b>21.17 %</b>	<b>37.95 %</b>



## Delinquency in terms of occupations

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
School children	1,456	6.1 %	1,293	5.4 %	1,120	5.6 %	1,321	5.8 %
Students	367	1.5 %	381	1.6 %	293	1.5 %	329	1.4 %
Apprentices	1,843	7.7 %	1,866	7.7%	1,459	7.3 %	1,669	7.3 %
Medical professions	75	0.3 %	85	0.4 %	74	0.4 %	89	0.4 %
Pharmacists	7	0.1 %	20	0.1 %	7	0.0 %	8	0.1 %
C.O. alternative service	185	0.8 %	155	0.6 %	122	0.6 %	136	0.6 %
Military persons	359	1.5 %	268	1.1 %	196	1.0 %	200	0.9 %
Other professions	6,638	27.6 %	7,739	32.0 %	6,361	31.7 %	6,821	30.1 %
unemployed	11,837	49.3 %	11,177	46.2 %	9,483	47.3 %	10,980	48.3 %
not known	677	2.8 %	638	2.6 %	509	2.5 %	598	2.6 %
Unidentified suspects	564	2.3 %	544	2.3 %	419	2.1 %	578	2.5 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,008</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>24,166</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>20,043</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>22,729</b>	<b>100 %</b>



## NON-AUSTRILIANS - Summary

### Ranking of the number of charges – from 1 to 30

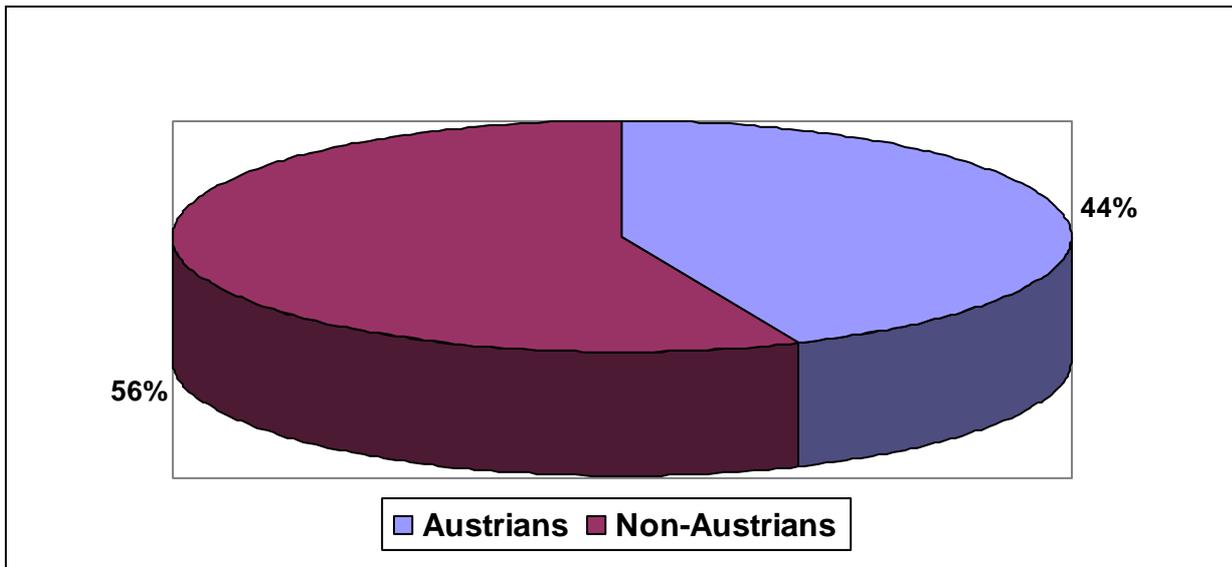
Nations			Crimes	Misdemeanours	Total
1	Nigeria	(NGA)	121	477	598
2	Turkey	(TUR)	63	484	547
3	Serbia	(SRB)	95	407	502
4	Germany	(DEU)	69	415	484
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	(BIH)	50	317	367
6	Algeria	(DZA)	33	207	240
7	Marocco	(MAR)	31	175	206
8	Gambia	(GMB)	32	160	192
9	Russian Federation	(RUS)	5	166	171
10	Croatia	(HRV)	24	137	161
11	Romania	(ROU)	17	111	128
12	Georgia	(GEO)	0	109	109
13	Slovakia	(SVK)	10	80	90
14	Hungary	(HUN)	17	62	79
15	Italy	(ITA)	11	67	78
16	Poland	(POL)	14	63	77
17	Czech Republic	(CZE)	11	64	75
18	Macedonia	(MKD)	15	55	70
19	Stateless	(O)	6	59	65
20	Kosovo	(KS)	27	21	48
21	Slovenia	(SVN)	10	28	38
22	Guinea	(GIN)	7	31	38
23	Afghanistan	(AFG)	0	37	37
24	Bulgaria	(BGR)	13	22	35
25	Switzerland	(CHE)	3	30	33
26	Iran	(IRN)	7	25	32
27	Liberia	(LBR)	6	23	29
28	Dominican Republic	(DOM)	13	14	27
29	Sierra Leone	(SLE)	4	21	25
<b>30</b>	<b>Mali</b>	<b>(MLI)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>

## Arrests in the course of drug-related investigations 2009

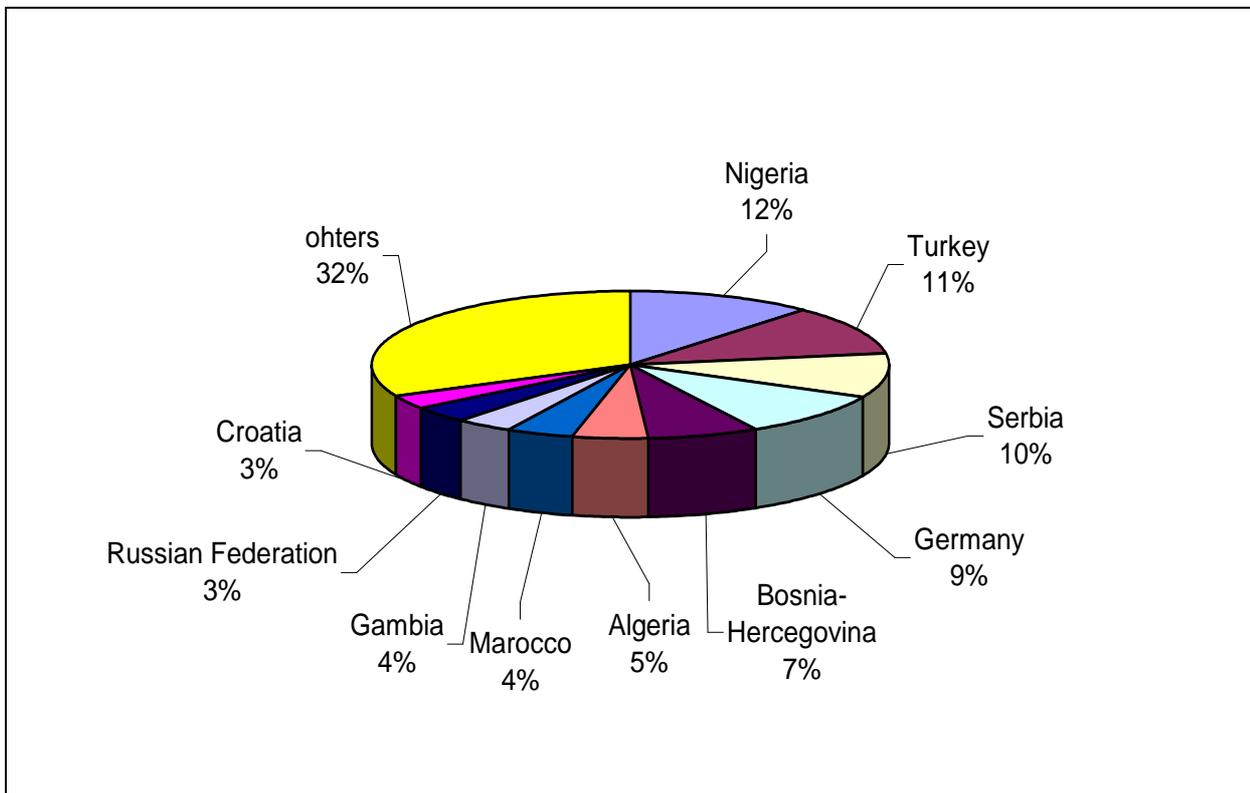
**Arrest total: these include  
2,775**

**Austrians  
1,211**

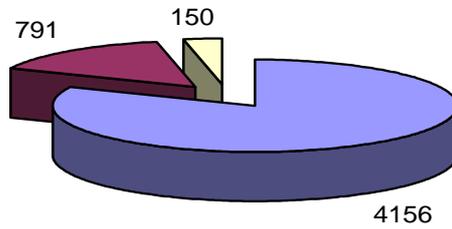
**Non-Austrians  
1,564**



### Non-Austrians charged in 2009

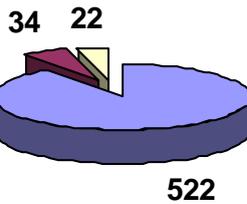


**2009  
Non-Austria charged under sections  
27-32 Narcotics Act**



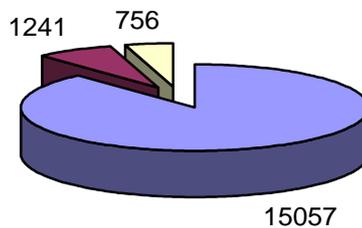
■ § 27 Narcotics Act ■ §§ 28 and 28a Narcotics Act □ other criminal offences - §§ 30-32 Narcotics Act

**2009  
Unidentified suspects charged with criminal  
offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act**



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

**2009  
Austrians charged with criminal offences under  
sections 27-32 Narcotics Act**



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

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

### IN TERMS OF PROVINCES

#### DRUG: CANNABIS HERB

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	771	651	15	105	382	388
Carinthia	1,204	1,137	27	40	798	389
Lower Austria	2,166	2,045	64	57	1,145	1,005
Upper Austria	2,526	2,351	50	125	1,615	877
Salzburg	674	611	13	50	400	266
Styria	1,355	1,281	16	58	729	604
Tyrol	1,109	1,009	18	82	601	495
Vorarlberg	718	630	13	75	438	266
Vienna	2,437	2,272	46	119	1,519	796
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,960</b>	<b>11,987</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>5,086</b>

#### DRUG: CANNABIS RESIN

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	115	93	3	19	68	46
Carinthia	230	211	12	7	172	58
Lower Austria	257	230	17	10	146	106
Upper Austria	708	638	22	48	496	207
Salzburg	227	208	6	13	155	72
Styria	168	148	5	15	96	72
Tyrol	1,487	1,348	13	126	944	510
Vorarlberg	238	191	7	40	157	78
Vienna	745	698	11	36	549	141
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>1,290</b>

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

## DRUG: CANNABIS CONCENTRATE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	1	0	0	1	1	0
Carinthia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Austria	3	3	0	0	1	2
Upper Austria	3	2	0	1	3	0
Salzburg	1	0	0	1	1	0
Styria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyrol	2	2	0	0	2	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

## DRUG: CANNABIS PLANTS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	22	5	3	14	17	4
Carinthia	22	20	2	0	13	7
Lower Austria	48	30	14	4	27	16
Upper Austria	88	72	4	12	47	22
Salzburg	23	22	1	0	13	8
Styria	38	32	3	3	15	13
Tyrol	43	40	3	0	17	17
Vorarlberg	19	13	4	2	14	5
Vienna	64	59	2	3	33	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>118</b>

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

## DRUG: MAGIC MUSHROOMS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	6	3	1	2	5	1
Carinthia	23	20	2	1	21	2
Lower Austria	18	16	1	1	11	7
Upper Austria	33	24	1	8	18	15
Salzburg	7	7	0	0	3	4
Styria	14	13	0	1	7	7
Tyrol	9	8	0	1	5	4
Vorarlberg	5	5	0	0	3	2
Vienna	7	6	0	1	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>43</b>

## DRUG: HEROIN

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	94	58	1	35	81	13
Carinthia	124	87	8	29	102	18
Lower Austria	508	419	17	72	381	123
Upper Austria	491	372	33	86	408	74
Salzburg	49	32	2	15	40	9
Styria	121	86	1	34	82	38
Tyrol	125	92	5	28	97	28
Vorarlberg	249	198	1	50	214	31
Vienna	1,293	1,109	32	152	902	348
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>682</b>

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

## DRUG: RAW OPIUM

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	1	1	0	0	1	0
Carinthia	2	0	1	1	2	0
Lower Austria	2	2	0	0	2	0
Upper Austria	3	2	0	1	2	1
Salzburg	1	1	0	0	1	0
Styria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	2	0	0	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>

## DRUG: MORPHINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	3	3	0	0	3	0
Carinthia	2	2	0	0	2	0
Lower Austria	21	19	1	1	11	3
Upper Austria	34	34	0	0	28	4
Salzburg	2	2	0	0	2	0
Styria	2	2	0	0	2	0
Tyrol	8	8	0	0	6	1
Vorarlberg	2	2	0	0	2	0
Vienna	12	11	0	1	7	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b>

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

## DRUG: POPPY STRAW

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	1	0	0	1	1	0
Lower Austria	2	2	0	0	1	1
Upper Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salzburg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Styria	3	1	0	2	0	3
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

## DRUG: COCAINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	168	101	6	61	123	45
Carinthia	260	201	11	48	205	53
Lower Austria	531	430	44	57	357	172
Upper Austria	587	435	34	118	416	168
Salzburg	130	93	12	25	97	32
Styria	182	124	2	56	106	76
Tyrol	383	272	9	102	270	101
Vorarlberg	187	143	1	43	118	67
Vienna	1,499	1,253	38	208	980	459
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>1,173</b>

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

## DRUG: CRACK

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Austria	1	1	0	0	1	0
Upper Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salzburg	1	1	0	0	0	1
Styria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	1	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## DRUG: LSD-TRIPS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	42	16	5	21	37	5
Carinthia	1	1	0	0	1	0
Lower Austria	29	26	3	0	17	12
Upper Austria	25	15	6	4	21	4
Salzburg	9	6	0	3	4	5
Styria	13	12	0	1	9	4
Tyrol	38	28	3	7	27	11
Vorarlberg	13	11	0	2	5	8
Vienna	23	20	1	2	15	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>57</b>

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

## DRUG: ECSTASY

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	88	53	4	31	53	35
Carinthia	79	65	10	4	58	21
Lower Austria	213	177	24	12	111	101
Upper Austria	248	187	19	42	146	99
Salzburg	98	71	9	18	49	48
Styria	87	77	2	8	52	35
Tyrol	65	52	4	9	42	22
Vorarlberg	22	19	0	3	9	12
Vienna	66	49	2	15	45	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>391</b>

## DRUG: AMPHETAMINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	147	94	7	46	101	45
Carinthia	38	34	1	3	25	13
Lower Austria	393	338	29	26	252	139
Upper Austria	480	387	23	70	327	150
Salzburg	105	76	12	17	59	45
Styria	149	136	1	12	89	60
Tyrol	62	47	1	14	43	19
Vorarlberg	36	32	1	3	20	16
Vienna	152	121	4	27	97	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>535</b>

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

## DRUG: METHAMPHETAMINE

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	17	8	0	9	13	3
Carinthia	13	12	1	0	11	2
Lower Austria	77	58	9	10	44	32
Upper Austria	38	32	2	4	28	10
Salzburg	6	6	0	0	3	3
Styria	6	6	0	0	2	4
Tyrol	10	10	0	0	8	2
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	20	17	0	3	10	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>65</b>

## OTHER DRUGS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	2	2	0	0	1	1
Carinthia	21	19	1	1	17	4
Lower Austria	28	26	2	0	9	13
Upper Austria	29	29	0	0	19	9
Salzburg	3	3	0	0	1	2
Styria	8	8	0	0	7	1
Tyrol	13	11	1	1	9	4
Vorarlberg	6	5	0	1	4	1
Vienna	9	8	1	0	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>38</b>

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

## ADDICTIVE PHARMACEUTICALS

Province	Total	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 28a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	39	24	3	12	36	3
Carinthia	80	74	2	4	63	17
Lower Austria	302	275	18	9	240	46
Upper Austria	589	545	19	25	513	67
Salzburg	147	124	4	19	128	18
Styria	275	228	8	39	241	33
Tyrol	169	158	3	8	147	22
Vorarlberg	50	46	0	4	38	12
Vienna	1,042	1,027	0	15	986	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>269</b>

## DRUG: SUBSTANCE I

Province	Total	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salzburg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Styria	1	1	0	0	1	0
Tyrol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vorarlberg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

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

## DRUG: SUBSTANCE II

Province	Total	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	1	1	0	0	0	1
Lower Austria	1	1	0	0	1	0
Upper Austria	1	1	0	0	0	1
Salzburg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Styria	2	2	0	0	1	0
Tyrol	7	6	0	1	5	2
Vorarlberg	1	1	0	0	1	0
Vienna	2	2	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>

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

Province	Total	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	11	8	1	2	10	1
Carinthia	8	6	0	2	6	2
Lower Austria	48	48	0	0	43	5
Upper Austria	89	83	1	5	82	7
Salzburg	8	8	0	0	8	0
Styria	41	31	0	10	32	9
Tyrol	73	73	0	0	68	5
Vorarlberg	14	14	0	0	11	3
Vienna	507	494	1	12	470	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>50</b>

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

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

Province	Total	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	§ 31a Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	10	4	0	6	9	1
Carinthia	11	11	0	0	9	2
Lower Austria	32	31	1	0	25	7
Upper Austria	19	14	2	3	16	3
Salzburg	7	7	0	0	5	2
Styria	35	24	0	11	26	9
Tyrol	45	45	0	0	41	3
Vorarlberg	6	6	0	0	5	1
Vienna	210	203	4	3	198	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>37</b>

**PRECURSORS CATEGORY I**

Province	Total	§ 32 Narc.Act	First Delinqu.	Repeat Offender
Burgenland	0	0	0	0
Carinthia	0	0	0	0
Lower Austria	0	0	0	0
Upper Austria	1	1	1	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

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

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### A u s t r i a

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	529,925.64 g	3410	775,508.83 g	4042
Cannabis resin	165,684.96 g	1410	191,685.91 g	1420
Cannabis concentrate	74.60 g	8	757.02 g	5
Cannabis plants	178,128.22 g	230	171,333.11 g	266
Heroin	103,975.02 g	673	189,594.84 g	901
Opium, raw	98.60 g	2	136.70 g	5
Morphine and derivates	405.24 g	22	784.23 g	16
Poppy straw	8,762.92 g	4	13,826.83 g	2
Cocaine	78,383.27 g	936	53,209.78 g	984
Crack	0	0	1.00 g	1
LSD-Trips	225.5 Pieces	20	1,581 Pieces	39
Ecstasy	45,334.5 Pieces	181	5,847.5 Pieces	131
Amphetamine	12,926.65 g	262	63,871.61 g	347
Methamphetamine	120.13 g	37	1,064.96 g	53
Others	2,319.60 g	26	2,970.33 g	21
Addictive pharmaceuticals	7,180 Pieces	1015	8,233.5 Pieces	1121
Magic Mushrooms	568.86 g	32	1,178.33 g	29
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0.03 g	1	1.95 g	2
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	17,589 Pieces	566	16,579.5 Pieces	456
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	7,085.5 Pieces	277	20,045 Pieces	241
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	1,900.00 g	3	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	20,260.00 g	9	0	0

# SEIZURES

## Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

### B u r g e n l a n d

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	27,975.66 g	153	41,908.91 g	144
Cannabis resin	470.48 g	29	189.72 g	28
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	577.00 g	1
Cannabis plants	13,227.70 g	9	29,411.90 g	16
Heroin	11,088.82 g	10	719.10 g	9
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	308.35 g	20	638.64 g	23
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	6 Pieces	2	731 Pieces	14
Ecstasy	1,100 Pieces	10	1,763 Pieces	13
Amphetamine	188.34 g	10	3,898.77 g	33
Methamphetamine	3.00 g	1	664.83 g	6
Others	0	0	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	563 Pieces	11	127 Pieces	8
Magic Mushrooms	306.85 g	3	19.96 g	2
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	818 Pieces	3	214 Pieces	3
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	116.5 Pieces	6	525 Pieces	6
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	0	0	0	0

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### C a r i n t h i a

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	58,434.61 g	168	31,015.38 g	190
Cannabis resin	1,018.79 g	21	71.77 g	8
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	2,181.29 g	10	4,897.01 g	13
Heroin	13,418.07 g	14	4,638.63 g	23
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	850.85 g	37	796.06 g	21
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	0	0
Ecstasy	196 Pieces	5	134 Pieces	8
Amphetamine	19.70 g	7	2.66 g	3
Methamphetamine	4.27 g	1	10.00 g	2
Others	0	0	4.50 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	9 Pieces	7	14.5 Pieces	5
Magic Mushrooms	12.00 g	2	722.15 g	3
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	10 Pieces	1
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	130 Pieces	2	228 Pieces	3
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	0	0	0	0

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### Lower Austria

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	88,257.97 g	338	61,531.90 g	438
Cannabis resin	57,682.56 g	77	31,205.53 g	86
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0.52 g	1
Cannabis plants	33,791.43 g	39	39,000.51 g	40
Heroin	12,237.55 g	33	2,413.85 g	50
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	5.24 g	6	55.63 g	4
Poppy straw	444.92 g	2	92.80 g	1
Cocaine	32,850.80 g	48	15,214.66 g	53
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	4.5 Pieces	3	85 Pieces	4
Ecstasy	4,357.5 Pieces	20	589 Pieces	13
Amphetamine	561.16 g	35	50,309.41 g	61
Methamphetamine	51.92 g	15	279.43 g	11
Others	1,927,58 g	8	93.62 g	5
Addictive pharmaceuticals	471.5 Pieces	37	428.5 Pieces	60
Magic Mushrooms	6.71 g	4	10.22 g	3
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	390 Pieces	11	139 Pieces	8
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	442 Pieces	10	164 Pieces	11
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	400.00 g	1	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	16,500.00 g	5	0	0

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### Upper Austria

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	104,791.50 g	591	132,045.50 g	681
Cannabis resin	51,713.97 g	164	6,478.93 g	179
Cannabis concentrate	4.50 g	1	158.50 g	1
Cannabis plants	36,265.50 g	42	30,364.70 g	59
Heroin	1,721.63 g	61	37,042.09 g	90
Opium, raw	81.00 g	1	35.00 g	2
Morphine and derivates	231.30 g	7	51.10 g	6
Poppy straw	8,318.00 g	2	0	0
Cocaine	9,391.43 g	92	8,933.83 g	69
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	12 Pieces	6	267 Pieces	7
Ecstasy	5,840 Pieces	65	768.5 Pieces	23
Amphetamine	3,594.90 g	95	1,231.46 g	82
Methamphetamine	12.00 g	5	63.70 g	17
Others	320.50 g	8	274.00 g	4
Addictive pharmaceuticals	701 Pieces	82	965 Pieces	123
Magic Mushrooms	36.90 g	8	60.40 g	13
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	1,148 Pieces	12	586.5 Pieces	13
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	98 Pieces	3	594 Pieces	7
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	0	0	0	0

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### S a l z b u r g

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	36,458.51 g	197	12,570.39 g	287
Cannabis resin	12,551.84 g	100	833.00 g	79
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	1.00 g	1
Cannabis plants	4,220.80 g	18	2,163.40 g	19
Heroin	9,947.16 g	6	7,885.05 g	12
Opium, raw	0	0	3.20 g	1
Morphine and derivates	1.30 g	3	0.70 g	1
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	1,326.68 g	22	1,426.30 g	38
Crack	0	0	1.00 g	1
LSD-Trips	42 Pieces	1	26 Pieces	2
Ecstasy	95.5 Pieces	17	418 Pieces	30
Amphetamine	890.00 g	22	1,515.69 g	41
Methamphetamine	2.00 g	1	12.90 g	4
Others	0	0	14.00 g	2
Addictive pharmaceuticals	375 Pieces	43	401.5 Pieces	52
Magic Mushrooms	18.80 g	2	0	0
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	145 Pieces	5	17 Pieces	4
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	127 Pieces	5	9 Pieces	1
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	1,500.00 g	2	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	3,760.00 g	4	0	0

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### S t y r i a

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	111,730.41 g	254	40,786.70 g	332
Cannabis resin	3,035.97 g	19	59.46 g	24
Cannabis concentrate	33.60 g	1	0	0
Cannabis plants	19,340.75 g	26	23,840.93 g	24
Heroin	306.20 g	7	14,549.35 g	22
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	151.40 g	1	0	0
Poppy straw	0	0	13,734.03 g	1
Cocaine	123.35 g	15	1,587.90 g	18
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	2 Pieces	1	1 Pieces	1
Ecstasy	106 Pieces	9	556 Pieces	3
Amphetamine	572.40 g	10	92.00 g	19
Methamphetamine	2.50 g	2	6.40 g	2
Others	8.00 g	1	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	698 Pieces	55	1,745.5 Pieces	75
Magic Mushrooms	45.00 g	1	0	0
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	37 Pieces	3	4,171 Pieces	12
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	136.5 Pieces	6	1,271 Pieces	10
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	0	0	0	0

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### T y r o l

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	28,481.86 g	250	53,416.10 g	280
Cannabis resin	22,256.35 g	337	117,481.58 g	415
Cannabis concentrate	30.70 g	3	0	0
Cannabis plants	7,390.10 g	24	10,073.61 g	29
Heroin	39.35 g	15	111.07 g	18
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0.20 g	1	1.00 g	1
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	2,548.13 g	57	1,768.70 g	58
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	90 Pieces	3	52 Pieces	5
Ecstasy	256 Pieces	20	222 Pieces	12
Amphetamine	180.07 g	14	3,789.20 g	21
Methamphetamine	24.50 g	2	3.20 g	3
Others	2.70 g	2	538.60 g	3
Addictive pharmaceuticals	348.5 Pieces	46	134.5 Pieces	36
Magic Mushrooms	14.64 g	3	9.60 g	2
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	206 Pieces	18	483 Pieces	45
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	468.5 Pieces	21	613 Pieces	22
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	0	0	0	0

## SEIZURES

### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### V o r a r l b e r g

Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	9,184.93 g	178	13,330.49 g	189
Cannabis resin	779.70 g	42	1,347.10 g	45
Cannabis concentrate	5.80 g	3	0	0
Cannabis plants	4,044.00 g	15	4,490.75 g	15
Heroin	199.61 g	48	273.50 g	44
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Morphine and derivates	0	0	1.00 g	1
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	264.71 g	41	1,718.21 g	30
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	2 Pieces	1
Ecstasy	46 Pieces	7	64 Pieces	6
Amphetamine	17.90 g	11	13.70 g	9
Methamphetamine	1.30 g	3	0	0
Others	0	0	24.00 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	98 Pieces	14	52.5 Pieces	9
Magic Mushrooms	41.50 g	3	0.20 g	1
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0.03 g	1	0.90 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	15 Pieces	2	11 Pieces	3
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	9 Pieces	2	1 Pieces	1
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	0	0	0	0

## SEIZURES

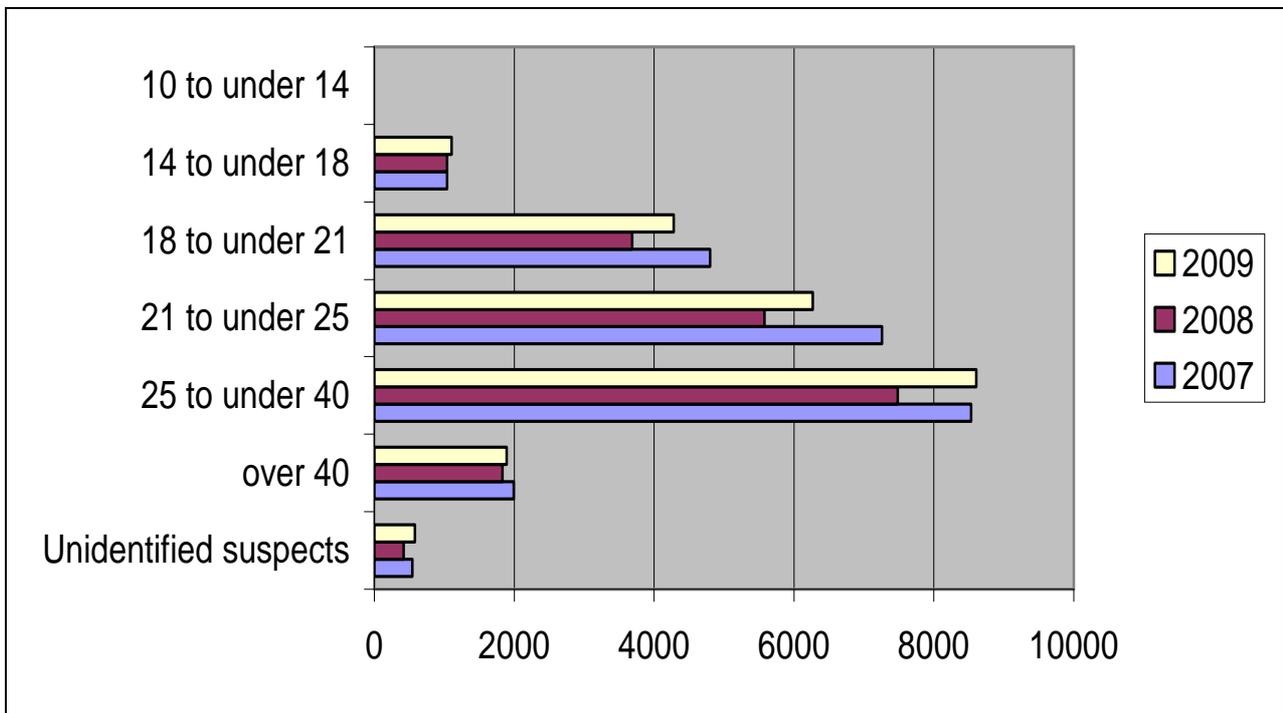
### Total quantities seized/ number of seizures

#### V i e n n a

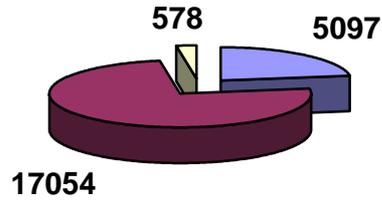
Substance	Quantity 2008	Number 2008	Quantity 2009	Number 2009
<b>Narcotic Drugs</b>				
Cannabis herb	64,610.19 g	1281	388,903.46 g	1501
Cannabis resin	16,175.30 g	621	34,018.82 g	556
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	20.00 g	1
Cannabis plants	57,666.65 g	47	27,090.30 g	51
Heroin	55,016.63 g	479	121,962.20 g	633
Opium, raw	17.60 g	1	98.50 g	2
Morphine and derivates	15.80 g	4	674.80 g	3
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	30,718.97 g	604	21,125.48 g	674
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	69 Pieces	4	417 Pieces	5
Ecstasy	33,337.5 Pieces	28	1,333 Pieces	23
Amphetamine	6,902.18 g	58	3,018.72 g	78
Methamphetamine	18.64 g	7	24.50 g	8
Others	60.82 g	7	2,021.61 g	5
Addictive pharmaceuticals	3,916 Pieces	720	4,364.5 Pieces	753
Magic Mushrooms	86.46 g	6	355.80 g	5
<b>Psychotropic Substances</b>				
Substance acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	1.05 g	1
Pharmaceutical acc. to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	14,830 Pieces	512	10,948 Pieces	367
Pharmaceutical Acc. to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	5,558 Pieces	222	16,640 Pieces	180
<b>Precursors</b>				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category II	0	0	0	0
<b>Category III</b>	0	0	0	0

# AGE GROUPS

	2007		2008		2009	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
10 to under 14	3	.0	4	.0	3	.0
14 to under 18	1,039	4.3	1,039	5.2	1,103	4.9
18 to under 21	4,799	19.9	3,688	18.4	4,280	18.8
21 to under 25	7,255	30.0	5,577	27.8	6,268	27.6
25 to under 40	8,532	35.2	7,483	37.4	8,606	37.9
over 40	1,994	8.3	1,833	9.1	1,891	8.3
<b>Unidentified suspects</b>	544	2.3	419	2.1	578	2.5

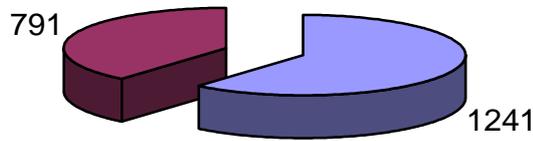


**2009**  
**Total number of charges**  
**(includes Austrians, Non-Austrians and unidentified suspects)**



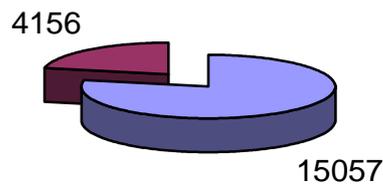
■ Non-Austrians ■ Austrians ■ unidentified suspects

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



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians

**Criminal offences pursuant to § 27 Narcotics Act**



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians