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REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AUSTRIA

Sub-Dept. 3.5

Drug-related Crime

Annual Report

2005

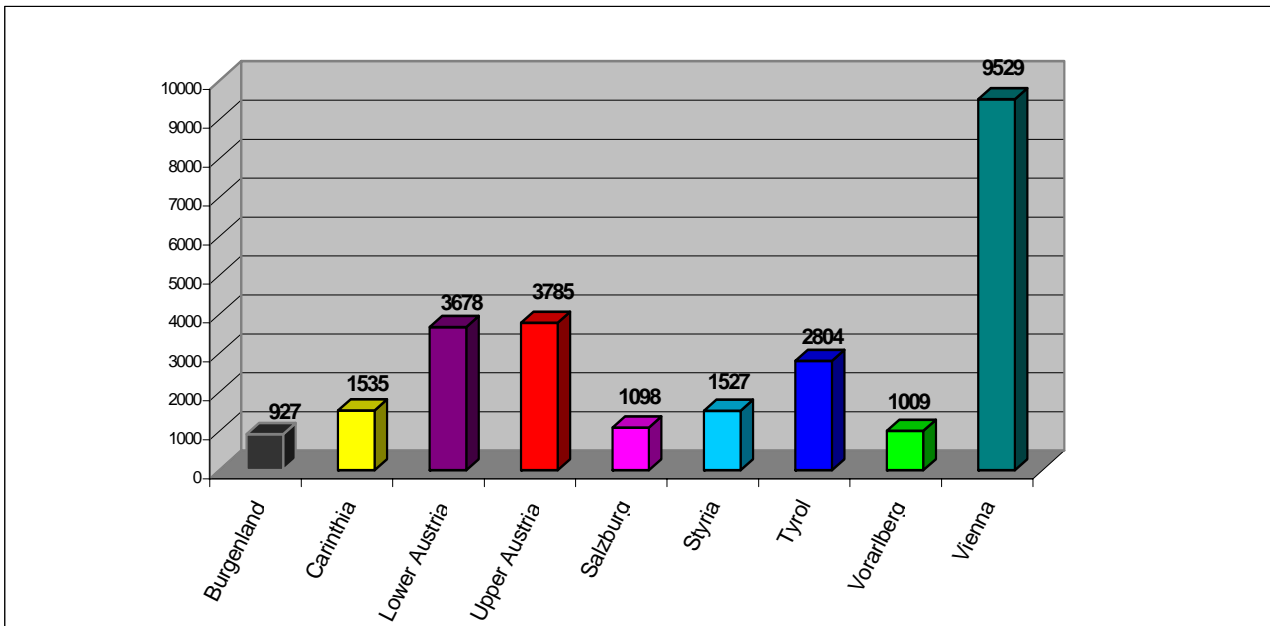
Vienna 2006

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Austria

2005



DRUG-RELATED CRIME IN AUSTRIA

Situation Report 2005

General Remarks

In 2005, in total 25,892 persons were charged for violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act. These included 24,041 criminal offences involving narcotic drugs and 848 criminal offences involving psychotropic substances.

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

Drug-related Crime

◆ Narcotics

Number of Charges

In 2005, 24,041 charges were filed with the Austrian justice authorities for violation of the laws on narcotic drugs listed in the Austrian Narcotics Act, which constitutes an increase by 2.09 percent compared to the previous year.

Regional differences

Naturally, the number of cases varies from province to province:

Burgenland	- 4.55 %
Carinthia	+ 4.44 %
Lower Austria +	2.86 %
Upper Austria +	7.04 %
Salzburg	+ 1.39 %
Styria	- 11.09 %
Tyrol	+ 2.97 %
Vorarlberg	- 3.45 %
Vienna	+ 3.20 %

Criminal offences

In 2005, during the period concerned, there were in total 2,308 cases to be classified as criminal offence, which constitutes a decrease of 4.63 percent compared to the same period of 2004.

Misdemeanours

In 2005, in total 22,733 cases presenting misdemeanours became known, which presents an increase of 2.83 percent compared to 2004.

Drug seizures in terms of street prices

In 2003, inter alia, drugs in following quantities were seized:

- 820 kg cannabis products, representing a street price of € 5,740,000
- 282 kg heroin, representing a street price of € 19,741,000
- 254 kg cocaine, representing a street price of € 22,000,000
- 114,103.5 XTC-pills, representing a street price of € 1,712,000
- 2,108,5 LSD-trips, representing a street price of € 73,800

Cannabis herb: The quantity seized in 2005 was 0.41% lower than in 2004, and the number of seizures sank by 8.28%.

Cannabis resin: The quantity seized in 2005 was 64.71% lower than in 2004, and likewise, the number of seizures decreased by 0.87%.

Heroin: The quantity seized in 2005 was 19.99% higher than in 2004, while the number of seizures sank by 0.87%.

Cocaine: The quantity seized in 2005 increased by 224.23% compared to 2004, and the number of seizures rose by 2.17%. This enormous increase is due to three major seizures of 143 kg, 30 kg, and 24 kg, respectively.

Ecstasy: The quantity seized in 2005 dropped by 6.98%, however, the number of seizures rose by 3.15%, compared to 2004.

LSD: The quantity seized in 2005 was 5.34% lower than in 2004, and the number of seizures dropped by 31.03%.

In 2005, in total 6.022 non-Austrians were reported for criminal offences violating the Narcotics Act, which constitutes an increase by 1.98% compared to 2004 (whereas the overall total number of charges rose by 2.88%).

◆ **Psychotropic Substances**

In 2005, in total 848 persons were reported for a criminal offence involving psychotropic substances. These included 822 cases of the less serious offence pursuant to §30 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA), compared to 644 in 2004, and the charges for the more serious offence pursuant to §31 of the Austrian Narcotics Act (ANA) rose from 23 to 26.

As in 2005, most of these cases occurred within the jurisdiction of the Vienna Police Directorate. 707 complaints were filed for violation of § 30 and 22 for violation of § 31 of the ANA (Austrian Narcotics Act). In the other Austrian provinces only very few cases involving psychotropic substances became known.

Austrian statistics differentiate between seizures of substances listed in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, the most important one being the pharmaceuticals "Rohypnol" and "Somnubene", containing the active ingredient "Flunitrazepam", and "Praxiten"-tablets containing Oxazepam.

There have been individual seizures of in total 27,104 pharmaceutical pills containing psychotropic substance as outlined in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Psychotropic Substance Regulation, constituting a rise of 28.34% in comparison to 2004.

◆ **Precursors**

The Precursor Monitoring Unit dealt in 2005 with in total 164 investigation cases in relation to precursors and clandestine laboratories, which is an increase by approx. 28.13%, compared to 128 cases in 2004.

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

Organised traffic in illicit drugs

Basically, there have been hardly any changes. Austrian nationals still do not play a dominant role with regard to smuggling and dealing with narcotic drugs; the market is more or less dominated by foreign criminal groups. Owing to its geographic location, Austria serves as a transit country along the main smuggling routes to other European countries. As Austria is not a drug producing country, the domestic Austrian market is supplied in the same way.

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

Cocaine

As in the past, the illegal importation of cocaine into Austria is done mainly by couriers hired by South-American organisations or African rings. Transport by air is a frequently employed method of smuggling. Individual seizures have been made at Vienna airport Schwechat of up to 30 kilograms. Couriers also travel by motor-vehicle or train. Furthermore, smuggling transports utilising sea routes from South-America to Europe with links to Austria have been noted.

Already in 2004, an internationally active, multi-national criminal organisation responsible for direct import of large quantities of cocaine in sea-containers from South-America to Europe, choosing Austria as "depot"-country, was detected. In 2005, we managed to smash this organisation. In the course of this operation, in total 143 kg cocaine were seized.

In 2005, the period under review, Austrian nationals were also involved as couriers. Apart from couriers from South-American countries, an increasing number of smugglers from African countries and East-European member states were noted. As last year, also in 2005, in some instances, smugglers were found to be nationals of Croatia, Serbia-Montenegro and Romania. The couriers have links to criminal associations in South-America (Colombia, Bra-

zil, Peru, Chile) and/or to the Caribbean (mainly Curacao).

Sub-Saharan African rings were again found to be quite active in the field of cocaine smuggling and dealing. They are in fact completely dominating street vending activities – 'open scene'. Black Africans do not specialise in one type of drug, they smuggle and sell both cocaine and heroin, cannabis products, and in a few cases, have been dealing with synthetic drugs.

Heroin

The Balkan route including its different branches has also in 2004 remained the predominantly used smuggling route. Apart from the traditional route - Turkey, Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Austria - some diversions via Romania, Hungary, Czechia, and Slovakia, have been noted. The ferry connections between Turkey and Italy, and between Albania and Italy, are nowadays also often used for drug transports.

"Roll-on roll-off"-traffic has also gained in significance. Turkish organisations use this means of transport to a large extent to smuggle major quantities of heroin mainly to Germany and the Netherlands. Right now, the routes Szeged (H) - Wels (A), Maribor (Slo), or Trieste (I) - Salzburg (A) are frequently used. Several 100 kg of heroin, smuggled by Ro-Ro to Austria and towards Germany, have been seized on these routes.

The former Eastern bloc countries are still being used as depositories. Transport of major consignments to these depots and further distribution is handled predominantly by Turkish groups. Investigations and operations at international level showed that apparently especially Romania is increasingly being used as 'depot-country' by such Turkish criminal groups. In Romania, part of the heroin is re-loaded onto other means of transport, namely trucks already customs-checked in Bulgaria, and forwarded to Western Europe. Albania and the Kosovo are still very much in use as depositories and operations

base for shipments to the European Union.

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

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

Cannabis products:

Also in 2005, the year under review, cannabis production in Austria has remained insignificant in international comparison. However, a renewed increase of domestic production, especially indoors cultivation, for personal use has been noted. Special cultivation of plants for personal use has led to a higher THC-content than was the case with the plants found in the seventies and eighties. Instead of the usual 0.5 to 5% THC-content, the "new" plants appear to contain 20 to 25% THC.

It is striking that mixed consumption appears to be on the rise, i.e. cannabis is consumed alternatingly with other narcotics, such as synthetic drugs, the reason being that the different drugs have different effects.

Organised rings of numerous couriers of different nationalities continue to supply the Austrian market. Transport is done by motor-vehicles, scheduled bus lines, or by rail. Cannabis products are imported into Austria several times a month, mainly from the Netherlands, from the so-called Balkan states, Schengen countries, and Switzerland. The quantities transported per trip vary.

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

place in certain hip-café's, and is dominated by North-Africans (Tunisia, Algeria).

In Austria, there are approx. 60 so-called Grow-Shops that sell hemp, of which 20 are located in Vienna, advertising the plants as "air-filters", insect deterrent, or as ornamental shrubs, also selling accessories, such as heating lamps, foils, fertilisers, and tools. Because of these shops, many young people get the misconception that cannabis was "legal anyway". Apart from the Grow-shops, there are many specialised Internet mail-order shops offering accessories and expert advice.

Despite awareness campaigns and information, there are persisting rumours both in the general public and in certain scene circles that "a certain quantity of cannabis was legal".

Amphetamines and derivates:

During the last years there was a steady increase in the trade with and the consumption of Ecstasy pills (MDMA) until 2003. However, in 2004, we noted a certain degree of stagnation. In 2004, the seized Ecstasy-quantity declined by 70.94% in 2004, as there was not one case of a major seizure. In 2005, the seized quantities also dropped, but only by 6.98%, whereas the number of seizures again rose by 3.15%. The number of charges filed for this off type of offence had been sinking in 2004 to 2,362, and in 2005 went further down to 2,106. Hence, the stagnation appears to be continuing.

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

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

The amphetamine quantities seized dropped noticeably in 2005, While in 2004, 25.7kg had been seized, not quite 9 kilograms were seized in 2005. The number of seizures too dropped from 324 to 312. Likewise, the number of criminal charges filed sank from 1,741 to 1,664.

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

International Cooperation

Austria is not a drug-producing country, rather a transit country, owing to its geographical location.

World-wide cooperation, across all frontiers is one of the important preconditions for efficient and successful cooperation of international drug-related crime.

An excellent example of such cooperation was the seizure of 143 kg of cocaine, the largest so far in Austria in 2005.

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

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

Outstanding Major Seizures

Cocaine

143 kg of cocaine

In January 2005 the largest quantity of cocaine so far was seized in Austria. 143 kilograms of cocaine were found in container cargo, concealed in individual, especially converted wooden lathes and confiscated. The smuggling route had started in Callao/Peru by boat to Freeport/Bahamas and continued as follows: Savannah/USA – Charleston/USA – Le Havre/France – Bremerhaven/Germany, and fro there to Graz/Austria.

Five suspects of a multi-national, world-wide active drug gang were arrested and thus a Europe-wide drug distribution network they had intended to build was prevented.



30 kg of cocaine

In total 34 African wood sculptures, which arrived in August and September from Lagos/Nigeria at Vienna airport Schwechat via Schiphol/Netherlands, served as cache for in total 30 kg of cocaine. The shipment was destined for an art-dealer in Upper Austria; it had initiated by African drug smugglers.



24 kg of cocaine – were seized on 17 June 2005 at Vienna Airport Schwechat. The cocaine had arrived in Vienna on flight KL 686 from Mexico City, hidden in a suitcase.

Heroin

97 kg of heroin

On 18 July 2005, 97 kg of heroin, concealed in the fuel tank of a Turkish truck-trailer were detected and seized, in Suben, province Upper Austria. The truck had been en route from Hungary to Austria on a train (roll-on, roll-off). The shipment, consisting of 190 brick-shaped parcels of 500 grams each, wrapped in brown tape, was found in the course of an High-Impact Operation.



70 kg of heroin

On 24 February 2005, customs officers at border-post of Suben, found and seized 70kg of heroin, concealed in a (new looking) spare-tyre. The truck had arrived in Suben from Istanbul via Trieste, border-post Arnoldstein, intending to continue to Cologne/Germany.

68 kg of heroin

On 17 August 2005 in Wels/Austria, 68kg of heroin were found and seized in the upper part of the driver's cabin of a truck. The truck had arrived (on rolling road) in Wels/Austria from Romania via Hungary.

Ecstasy

30,571 portions were found in possession of an Iranian national in January 2005 in Salzburg and seized. The pills had been concealed in the spare-tyre of a car. The shipment had come from Utrecht/NL.

15,000 portions in form of tablets, wrapped in small plastic bags, were found and seized in March 2005 in Mattighofen, province Upper Austria. The drug was hidden in the mudguard-cover of a car. The vehicle was driven to Austria from the Netherlands via Germany. The suspect's arrest prevented the building a major distribution ring.

10,050 portions in form of tablets were found and seized in the car of a NL national in December 2005. He had driven from the Netherlands to Austria via Germany.

The drug situation in Austria, broken down by provinces

Vienna (capital)

On the whole, the situation in Vienna as regards drugs abuse and dealing has remained more or less the same. The drugs business is following the principles of market economy – demand and supply.

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 specialised in narcotic drugs who are internationally active.

The Austrian capital is the largest and most stable market for traffic in illicit drugs by these groups, below described in detail:

West-Africans:

Vienna is of central significance of these criminal groups focussing on market expansion – their present market share is at least 60%. They have created an infrastructure, composed of temporary operation bases, intermediates and go-betweens for facilitating money laundering activities; they run drugs depots, they operate central depositories, e.g. in their crowded accommodations; they take advantage of care institutions for cover stories and legal counselling.

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 drugs traffic and dealing.

They are absolutely ruthless in their pursuit of profit, they are totally different to health and life of others (selling drugs to persons under age linked with sexual exploitation), they have no sense of responsibility whatsoever, an enormous conscience deficit, and a highly antisocial attitude, manifested amongst others things in exploitation of the social benefits and aliens policy to optimise their criminal objectives, especially financial profits from dealing with drugs.

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

Turks

Vienna is of special strategic importance for Turkish organised criminal groups in the field of traffic in and dealing with drugs, i.a. because of the city's geographic location.

The Austrian capital has become a large and stable market for traffic in illicit drugs on the one hand, and because of its proximity to the Balkan route has developed into a hub from "East" to "West" making it the central trans-shipment point for heroin at regional, national, and to a certain extent, European level, on the other hand.

Vienna plays an important role for these criminal groups, as it has become their European "conference center" for organising and coordinating major shipments of heroin (hundreds of kilograms).

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

The strategic and logistic concept of these market-dominating, organised criminal Turkish gangs, acting at regional, super-

regional and international level is focussed on maintaining their monopoly status in drugs traffic (main supplier of heroin destined for the European market). This behaviour is reflected in fighting "competitors on the market" who are pushed away with brutal violence, or get killing right away by "clan members".

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

Analysis of violent crimes committed in 2004 to the detriment of Turkish nationals (Kurds and non-Kurds) and intelligence from different sources of information points to the existence of rivalries and clan disputes between the criminal groups established in Vienna. This situation has practically remained the same in 2005.

Other ethnic groups, esp. of Yugoslav/Albanian origin:

Apart from the information obtained from police operations relating to Yugoslavs or person of Yugoslav descent carried out in the previous years, no new intelligence has been gathered in 2005 for lack of in-depth and coordinated structural investigations.

Austrians:

In those rare cases, where Austrians gang up, job division might occur, but otherwise there are no characteristics of organised criminal structures to be observed.

Open scene – street scene:

The typical scene locations and meeting points of consumers have hardly changed in comparison to 2004, although sometimes only potential buyers showed up, or initial contacts were attempted owing to shifting of locations. Major traffic junctions and public transport remain very popular for the 'customers', thanks to location and suitable infrastructure.

A temporary re-location of business deals caused by creating protected zones, video-surveillance closure of asylum seeker accommodations, regionally effective measures in especially affected areas brought about a displacement effect to areas that are even more difficult to access and control, and dealing in public transport and vicinity is still going, how-

ever, perpetrators and consumers have changed their modus operandi. Protected zones and video surveillance have in any case brought about relief in previously strongly affected areas.

Vending modalities:

In general, the suspects have begun to act more cautiously, prefer to sell to well-known steady customers, in case of initial contact want the drug and the money deposited somewhere or make sure to keep a distance. Another method is to act in pairs dividing their activities, or use addicts as go-betweens.

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

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

Restaurants (e.g. "Vibrations") and small businesses (Call-Shops, videotheques, hair-dressers, etc.), operated and/or visited by West-Africans, and their accommodations serve as ideal contact points, "bunkers", and retreats for the suspects. Socalled "heroin or cocaine balls" – little balls, carried in the mouth and swallowed if an investigator shows up, are still being used by the street-runners, although bigger in size (5g). Small amounts of marijuana, wrapped in little sachets ready for sale, are carried on the body.

Types of drugs, locations, distribution and consumption modalities:

Heroin, cocaine: Street vending is still dominated by West-Africans (Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia), or at lower level, they supply Turks, or Yugoslavs.

Cannabis products are mainly distributed by Austrians and Yugoslavs. The sale of marijuana by nationals of Gambia is on the rise. Consumers are mainly Austrians,

also Turks and Yugoslavs who live in Austria. Sale and providing contacts happens in bars or restaurants, mainly through Austrians and Yugoslavs.

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

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

Price level:

Prices have hardly changed compared to 2004. The average daily amount needed by a drug addict would be approx. 50 to 70 € a day, depending on the type of drug to be financed. Most typical in the scene is mixed consumption.

Average street prices per gram:

Cannabis products: ranging from 3 to 8 €, cocaine 60 to 90 € (in 2002: 95€!), heroin (brown and white): 45 to 90 €, *ecstasy*: 10 to 15 per piece.

Lower Austria

In 2005, the drug-related crime rate in the province of Austria again increased.

Sub-Saharan African rings in particular appeared very active in distributing heroin and cocaine. They also operate in Vienna to supply middlemen in Lower Austria.

However, in the area around the refugee camp Traiskirchen and the district of Moedling, the drugs crime rate among Black Africans decreased compared to 2004, thanks to massive drugs investigation task forces.

In the area of the City of Wiener Neustadt, almost all drugs are supplied from the Greater Vienna area including the southern outskirts to the region near Baden und Traiskirchen. Increased drug-dealing activities were noted around the central railway-station. Increased drug-dealing activities were noted around the central railway-station.

The scene located in the City of Schwechat too is supplied with drugs mainly from Sub-Saharan Africans in Vienna.

Abuse of substitution medication and sale of drug replacement substances, such as "Substitol" has also been noted to a higher extent.

In 2005, the increasingly inferior quality of narcotic drugs sold by street-vendors from Sub-Saharan countries was noticeable.

During the period under review, the number of suspects who cultivated marihuana indoors and outdoors rose too. Professional cultivations methods resulted in a higher THC-content of up to 20 percent.

In 2005, as regards consumption of 'Speed' and 'Ecstasy' there was a renewed increase. In rural areas, there is a distinct trend towards younger users of "hard" drugs. The methamphetamine derivate "ICE" (known as "Crystal" or "Shabu") was noticed for the very first time on the illegal narcotics market in Lower Austria.

Vienna Airport Schwechat

Distinct changes with regards to passenger profiles have been noted. There was a noticeable rise of body-packing of heroin and cocaine.

Most of the suspects concerned were black Africans, arriving in Austria by air from Spain, Italy and the Netherlands.

South-Americans from Bolivia, Peru and Columbia are also often found to be body-packers.

The average quantities smuggled per person would amount to 300 to 1200 grams. Most likely potential recipients or buyers are Nigerians.

Smuggling in luggage, i.e. suitcases with double walls, or inside items carried in the luggage, has strongly decreased. Seizures of narcotics in quantities of 2 to five kilograms are rather rare. This decline might be due to stringent checks at international airports in relation to combating terrorism. The most significant seizure from a passenger in 2005 consisted in 24 kilograms of cocaine.

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

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

In 2005, minor quantities of cannabis products were smuggled to Austria from the Netherlands, and quantities ranging from 4 to 10 kilograms were imported from Nepal.

A major quantity of 30 kg of cocaine was found in cargo and seized. The drug had been smuggled to Austria from Lagos via Amsterdam, hidden in wooden sculptures. The cocaine was destined for a Nigerian criminal group.

The Vienna Airport Schwechat remains a popular meeting point for members of organised crime involved in criminal activities.

Burgenland

Also in 2005, major quantities of heroin and cocaine were seized. The investigations against members of "Sub-Saharan" criminal groups were continued and successfully completed, resulting in a high number of arrests. They had a street-runners supplied numerous consumers of the province of Burgenland with heroin and cocaine.

In the Northern Burgenland, the import of synthetic drugs and cocaine from Belgium

and the Netherlands was noted. A part of the drugs were exported to Hungary.

In the area of the central and southern Burgenland, two "Outdoor plantations" were discovered.

In the southern Burgenland, Africans from Sub-Saharan countries were found to sell synthetic drugs, heroin, cocaine and cannabis products, which they had acquired in Vienna beforehand.

Synthetic drugs, such as XTC, amphetamine and methamphetamines were purchased in Styria and sold to friends.

The development on the illegal drugs market varied depending on the type of drug.

The trend to cultivate cannabis continued and appears to be still increasing. However, in connection with major events of 'festive' nature attracting crowds, there is still wide-spread cannabis use, and quite a number of persons has been charged with violation of the Austrian Narcotics Act. There seems to be little awareness among consumers that possession of cannabis products constitutes a criminal offence.

With regard to consumption of synthetic drugs (XTC, amphetamines), further increase was recorded. These drugs are not only purchased and consumed in "smoke" cafés in Vienna, or at "raves" or similar events, but also readily available in local discotheques.

As in the past years, vivid "ant"-trade with heroin and cocaine was noted, especially in the districts of Neusiedl/See and Oberwart. In the course of successful investigations against African gangs, considerable quantities of heroin and cocaine were seized.

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

In the district Neusiedl/See the production of so-called "spore prints" detected, as well as the sale of substrates (carrying spore prints) to so-called "Head-Shops" in Vienna.

In contrast to 2004, only rare instances of abuse of medical drugs, notably substitution-medication were noted in 2005. A few isolated cases of prescription forgery were detected. In a number of cases, these drugs were acquired on the black market in Vienna.

Carinthia

The general tendency observed with relation to drug-related crime in Carinthia has hardly changed in comparison to the year before. The drugs most consumed are cannabis products, especially cannabis herb.

However, a few details appear to be noteworthy. The high proportion of juvenile consumers seems remarkable. Mention should be made of the growing number of illegal cannabis plantations, tendency towards more often indoors.

Other factors are abuse of medical drugs – most likely facilitated through generous prescription policy – and consumption of psychotropic substances, as a rule taken in combination with alcohol.

In April 2005, a major cocaine ring was detected, a remarkable success in the fight against drug-related crime. The cocaine had been smuggled by air from Brussels to Ljubljana, and was from there transported by car to Villach.

Cannabis resin and cocaine was discovered and seized in the course of thorough investigations following a series of attacks in Go-Go-bars and red-light establishments.

Styria

In 2005, the situation in the province of Styria was very similar to that of the years before. Cannabis products, hashish and marijuana are the illegal drugs consumed most often. Increasing trade and consumption of synthetic drugs, such as ecstasy and speed has been recorded. Furthermore, the tendency to consume mixed

drugs is rising, while the average age of the drug user is sinking.

As per 01.01.2005 the city of Graz had approx. 230,000 'official' inhabitants and all in all more than 270,000 residents.

Prudently estimated, about 4000 to 6000 persons are addicted to hard drugs in the Greater Graz area. The proportion of young persons is high and steadily on the rise. This fact is also reflected in the number of approx. 1000 youngsters who are at present in a substitution programme.

The number of organised offenders has risen considerably compared to 2004. Both demand by consumers and supply of illegal narcotic drugs by organised gangs are quite vivid. The number of consumers who are willing to undergo therapy has also increased. The drugs trade in Graz – especially of cannabis products, heroin, and - to a lesser extent – cocaine, is greatly dominated by African rings.

It is striking that the Africans rent several apartment, but do not register with the residents' registry. The flats are used as operations base for drug dealing, i.e. selling the drug, or deliver it in small quantities. Thus they can quickly arrange a sale, complete the transaction, or change the location. The dealers would always carry only very small quantities with them, so that they, if detected, are able to either swallow or dispose of it quickly. They also recruit consumers they find particularly trustworthy as sub-dealers for vending activities.

Undisguised and aggressive selling by African street-runners have been curbed for the time being by employing a special task force and targeted high impact operations, but there are indications that vending activities are increasing.

Cocaine, speed and ecstasy are procured and sold mainly by Hungarians, Albanians, Croatians and Austrians. Sale of ecstasy and speed takes place primarily in discotheques, at concerts, or other major events, while cocaine is sold in red light districts, and consumed by persons involved in the sex trade, and by the "in-crowd".

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

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

Cannabis products are considered as initiation drugs, or opportunistic drugs, sold by North-Africans and Austrians. About 40 percent of juveniles and young adults have experience with cannabis products. Estimates speak of approx. 15,000 regular users of cannabis products.

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

There has also been a remarkable demand for the drug substitution medication "Substitol". Addicts undergoing therapy frequently deal with this substance.

The price per capsule is between 10 and 20 Euros. Consumer and Substitol-dealers increasingly steal from each other or rob each other, in order to get hold of this substitution drug.

Upper Austria

Cannabis and ecstasy, followed by cocaine, have been and still are the most-consumed drugs in Upper Austria, and consumption is rising. Both hashish and marihuana are easily obtainable in the scene. They are either available "on site", or can be picked in cafés or bars frequented by that type of clientele in Linz and Wels.

Consumers also make trips to Vienna or the Netherlands several times a week. A survey regarding consumption behaviour

of drug consumers showed a general tendency towards sinking age of "newcomers" (13 or 14) irrespective of the type of drug involved, but the most vulnerable age appears to 16 to 19.

Hashish and marihuana dealers are not found among one specific ethnic group, apart from Turkish nationals or Turks of the second or third generation who already possess Austrian nationality.

Quite often unemployed young people from lower social classes were found to sell cannabis products, thus financing and satisfying their own demand. Apart from Austrian nationals, mainly nationals from Turkey and Serbia-Montenegro have been observed as small-scale dealers in discotheques and hot-spot cafés or bars.

Another growing phenomenon is outdoors and indoors cultivation of hemp, often in a very professional manner. As a rule, long-time consumers would cultivate their own cannabis.

Under the present law, the plantlets can be bought legally in various "Head-Shops" in Linz and Wels. Pertinent literature and accessories, such as lamps, pH-measuring instruments, and special fertiliser, are also freely available, or can be ordered via Internet in the Netherlands, which makes professional self-cultivation fairly simple.

Most of harvest is used by the growers themselves, and any surplus is sold to friends. Even youngsters have acquired enough expert knowledge through the Internet to be able to successfully grow their own hemp. The more refined details are learnt from sales staff in the Head Shops and Grow Shops, or "Ethno-Botanical Shops".

Ecstasy is wide-spread among juveniles and candidly spoken about. Both consumption and seizures have again risen in 2005. Observations have shown that 50 percent% of under-age participants in raves and clubbings in the Greater Linz Area made use of ecstasy and speed offered to them. In larger discotheques with techno-music, young people are directly approached by dealers and bluntly asked to take drugs.

Ecstasy tables are smuggled into Austria from the Netherlands, or Northern Germany by non-Austrian criminal groups, mostly Turks, using their own vehicles for this purpose. Quite often unemployed young Turks or Yugoslavs act as small-scale dealers to finance their expensive life-style (night-life).

As regards cocaine, the typical user would be in the thirties and socially an upper class member, or would be at least in a stable social environment. However, there is a distinct trend towards younger cocaine-users. Typically, cocaine would be consumed during private meetings, or festive occasions held by "reliable" private parties.

Furthermore, because of the drop in prices, cocaine is more often "sniffed en passant" by otherwise typical amphetamine users, i.e. techno- or clubbing fans.

In 2005, the cocaine trade appeared to be dominated by criminal rings of Sub-Saharan countries, especially with respect to street-vending - open scene - where they completely control the market, and they virtually supply every type of drug.

Heroin has never gained much ground in the region of Upper Austria. Heroin smoking which was temporarily in fashion, appears to become less popular.

Only in the City of Wels, heroin abuse rose distinctly compared to the previous year, and here too the age of the consumers appears to be lowering.

The heroin trade is greatly dominated by criminal organisations from Ex-Yugoslavia and their successor nationalities.

While in the past there have been groups composed of members of the second generation of nationals from Ex-Yugoslavia, nowadays Austrians, aged 16 to 30, are taking over, constituting heroin and cocaine consumers very much at risk.

Use of pure opium is found in Linz almost only in Iranian or Iraqi circles, however only little information is available in that respect.

In Linz and Braunau, several cases of Substitol-abuse have become known; the

youngest delinquent involved was a girl of 15 and a half.

The use of mushrooms containing psilocibine is getting more popular. One reason might be - as with LSD - that young people are curious and like to experiment. Mushrooms and cultures can be easily purchased via Internet, likewise all hallucinogenic drugs.

Salzburg

As in 2004, also in 2005 a distinct drug-related crime increase was recorded in the province of Salzburg both with regard to trade in and consumption of cannabis products. Traditional countries of origin for illegal imports are the Netherlands, followed by Germany, and the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia. Furthermore, outdoors and indoors cultivation of cannabis plants to harvest drugs was found to be on the rise. Cannabis trade appears to be in the hands of Austrian and foreign structures with direct links to international organisations.

While in the past, urban areas were more affected, the narcotic drug issue has meanwhile spread over the entire province. The main trading points are hot-spot-cafés, discos, the area around the central railway-station, and major events.

The age of "newcomers" to cannabis often is the age at leaving primary school. Quite often, the youngsters are incited to drug abuse through some sort of "group dynamics", which can also be said about ecstasy consumption.

In the heroin sector, practically no change has been noted compared to the previous years, presumably due to positive effects of Methadone and Substitol therapies.

An open scene still prevails in and around the central railway station.

International trade is mainly controlled by Turks and Albanians from Ex-Yugoslavia. Apart from Turkish organisations, there are also Bulgarians who make use of the province of Salzburg as transit country for further distribution of large quantities of heroin to other West-European countries.

International intelligence indicates that suspects who reside in the province of

Salzburg, and are to be linked to organised crime, are organisers of heroin trafficking in large quantities. The Netherlands, the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia, and Germany are considered countries of origin of the heroin to satisfy local demand.

Cocaine smuggling and dealing also increased during the period under review. Apart from Austrians, more perpetrators from Eastern European countries are getting involved in import of and traffic in cocaine. A growing demand for cocaine has noted in the tourist resorts. Countries of origin are mainly the Netherlands, Germany and the countries of Ex-Yugoslavia.

Ecstasy trade and consumption also rose in 2005. As already outlined above with regard to cannabis products, it is very often the effect of group dynamics that leads to use of ecstasy. Hot-spot cafes or bars in the city of and throughout the province of Salzburg, and certain types of major events are increasingly becoming trading points for ecstasy. The fact that huge quantities have been discovered and seized prove that the demand is enormous.

Like with other types of drugs, ecstasy smuggling and trade appears to be in the hands of structured organisations.

It is also quite noticeable that for some years, consumers obtain SUBSTITOL 200 mg in Vienna. This substitution drug is quite popular among addicts, as it is fairly safe to use, protecting from contamination and overdoses. It is administered intravenously.

Another growing phenomenon observed in 2005 in the Greater Salzburg Area, is outdoors and indoors cultivation of hemp to render cannabis (THC). In the course of 2005, major quantities of mature hemp plants were seized in several instances. These products are also traded.

There is still a drug scene in and around the central railway station which could however be curbed during the last few months. Other open drug-scenes are as always discotheques and the like.

Intelligence indicates that the drug traffic in Salzburg is still closely linked to the Bavar-

ian border region. Many dealers in Salzburg pick up supply of heroin, cocaine and cannabis products in Bavaria.

It is worthwhile to mention that dealers always relapse after being released from prison, and return to drugs dealing.

Tyrol

In 2005, the number of persons charged with violation of the Narcotics Act again increased. There was a distinct rise of the number of charges for criminal offences, among them a higher number of charges non-Austrians and persons who only come to the Tyrol to work. As in the past, again $\frac{3}{4}$ of all charges filed concerned the age group up to 24 years and the percentages - males and females - have not changed. The highest number of reports were made in the districts of Innsbruck-Stadt and Innsbruck-Land, followed by Kitzbuehel, Telfs, Imst, St.Johann, and Lienz, Kufstein, Kramsach, Seefeld, Kematen, Wörgl, Ischgl, Kaltenbach, and Schwaz.

Trade in narcotics in the Provincial Capital Innsbruck and the Greater Innsbruck Area is organised and run by native Austrians, and naturalized Austrians of East-European descent, and by North-African and Sub-Saharan African criminal gangs (asylum seekers and illegals). Street-vending has lost significance, as most deals nowadays take place in apartments of local women. The North-African dealers – most of them Moroccans and Algerians – at present approx. 40 to 50 persons – get their supply of cannabis and cocaine mostly from Italy, mainly from the regions Turino, Milano, Modena. and Bologna. The smuggling trips are made either in international trains to the Austrian border of Brenner, where they change into regional trains, or cars. Naturally, Austrian female friends are also recruited to carry out such smuggling operations.

Intelligence has been received that the quality of the drugs, mainly cannabis, from Northern Italy, was so inferior that the next shipments will be smuggled to Austria from France via Switzerland.

The North-African groups are potentially very violent (knife assaults, etc.). The

number of criminal offences involving violence, has however, dropped noticeably since summer 2005. German nationals, many of them from the "new" German *Länder*, who have taken up employment in the catering business in tourist resorts during the last few years, appears to much involved in consumption and small-scale dealing, and who - to a certain extent - smuggle the drug to Austria themselves.

No changes have been noted in relation to type and handling of narcotic drugs; cannabis is leading in dealing and consumption, followed by cocaine and ecstasy/amphetamines. Heroin has been losing significance for quite some time. Not to be underestimated is consumption of and trade with medical drugs prescribed legally (substitution programmes, etc.) and subsequently sold illegally. Home-cultivation and quality of marihuana have increased compared to previous years.

As regards origin of these illicit drugs, they are smuggled to Austria mainly from the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Germany, recently also from Italy - by African dealers. Suppliers from the Netherlands have begun to appear in Tyrol themselves.

Besides, Tyrol is still an important transit country for smuggling drugs from the Netherlands to Italy.

Burglaries into pharmacies, surgeries, and prescription forgeries to get hold of medical drugs than can be abused as narcotic drugs are relatively rare. There were only few charges regarding psychotropic substances, and no cases involving precursors.

Vorarlberg

The drug-related crime rate development in 2005 was fairly similar to that of 2004. The number of charges filed for violation of the Narcotics Act dropped slightly, however the proportion of charges referring to criminal offences is on the rise, and the number of solved crimes is quite high.

It is striking though that the share of young migrants (mainly young Turkish nationals) involved in drug-related crime is still quite high. They are, however, no longer mainly

dealing with ecstasy-tablets, but have begun to concentrate on dealing with heroin and/or cocaine. The ongoing increase in the consumption of heroin is also noteworthy. Large-scale dealing with ecstasy-pills and amphetamines continues.

Within the milieu, readiness to use violence is still very high. Several robberies and other sorts of assaults have been reported, and the respective crimes have been solved.

Summing up, drug consumers are suspected of being involved in all sorts of offences across all criminal areas (burglaries, thefts, prostitution, exploitation of prostitution, robberies, fraud, bodily injuries, etc.) to feed their habit.

The hem-shops among the frontier Vorarlberg – Switzerland continue to attract various drug-consumer, not only from the province of Vorarlberg, but also from other provinces, and from the Federal Republic of Germany. As dealers and/or smugglers need not fear any reprisals in Switzerland, the majority of cannabis herb has been and still is coming from Switzerland.

As regards marihuana available on the market, the THC-content has remained the same and the price has hardly changed. At present, the average THC-content is around 10 percent, in some instances, the THC-content of seized cannabis exceeded 20 percent. A dramatic drop in the age of users of cannabis products has been observed, and some consumers that came to notice of the authorities were under age. A revival of indoors cannabis cultivation has been noted.

Heroin is still to a large extent imported from Switzerland, most often acquired there by young Turks and sold in Vorarlberg.

The quality – as is quality of Swiss heroin – is still inferior compared to previous years. The degree of purity of heroin of seizures made at the border was approx. 10 to 12 percent. But there have also been instances of seizures of heroin with a degree of purity of more than 20%. However, it is not possible yet to identify a definite trend.

Already in 2004, the authorities' attention was drawn to cocaine. Also in 2005, numerous investigations have led to identification and arrest of cocaine dealers.

The situation with regard to ecstasy and amphetamines is fairly stable, the number of users has stopped to rise, and - compared to 2004 - has even gone down. Nevertheless, not only ecstasy, but also cocaine is passed around at parties or similar events. Amphetamines too have been noted to be on the rise.

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

Province	2004	2005	Tendency	
			↑↓	↑↓
Burgenland	970	927	↓ - 43	↓ - 4.43 %
Carinthia	1,476	1,535	↑ 59	↑ 4.00 %
Lower Austria	3,567	3,678	↑ 111	↑ 3.11 %
Upper Austria	3,540	3,785	↑ 245	↑ 6.92 %
Salzburg	1,092	1,098	↑ 6	↑ 0.55 %
Styria	1,713	1,527	↓ - 186	↓ - 10.86 %
Tyrol	2,721	2,804	↑ 83	↑ 3.05 %
Vorarlberg	1,044	1,009	↓ - 35	↓ - 3.35 %
Vienna	9,092	9,529	↑ 437	↑ 4.81 %
Total	25,215	25,892	↑ 677	↑ 2.68 %

Number of individuals charged under the Narcotics Act

Province	2004	2005	Tendency	
			↑↓	↑↓
Burgenland	876	859	↓ - 17	↓ - 1.94 %
Carinthia	1,314	1,357	↑ 43	↑ 3.27 %
Lower Austria	3,041	3,209	↑ 168	↑ 5.52 %
Upper Austria	3,040	3,171	↑ 131	↑ 4.31 %
Salzburg	987	979	↓ - 8	↓ - 0.81 %
Styria	1,592	1,394	↓ - 198	↓ - 12.44 %
Tyrol	2,365	2,377	↑ 12	↑ 0.51 %
Vorarlberg	961	911	↓ - 50	↓ - 5.20 %
Vienna	6,868	7,078	↑ 210	↑ 3.06 %
Total	21,044	21,335	↑ 291	↑ 1.38 %

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

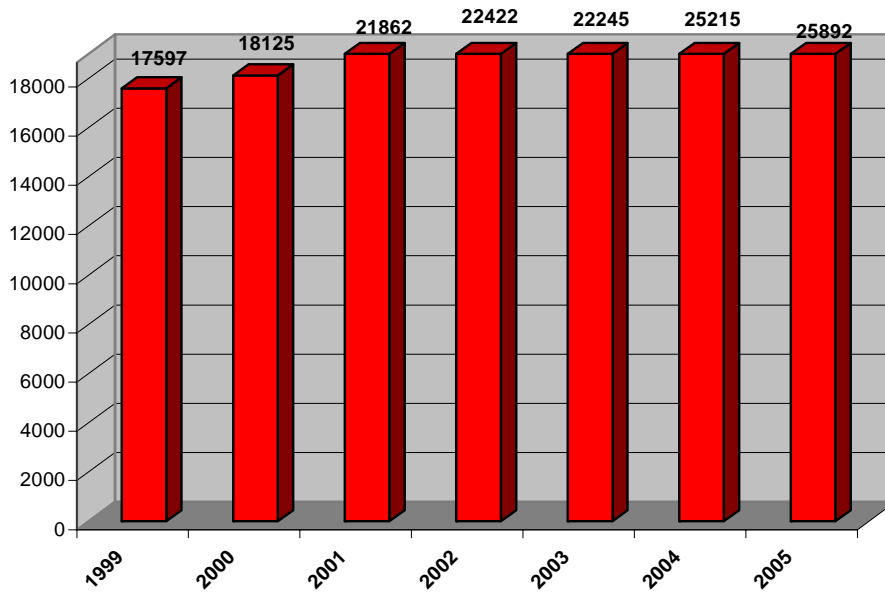
Total number of charges

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

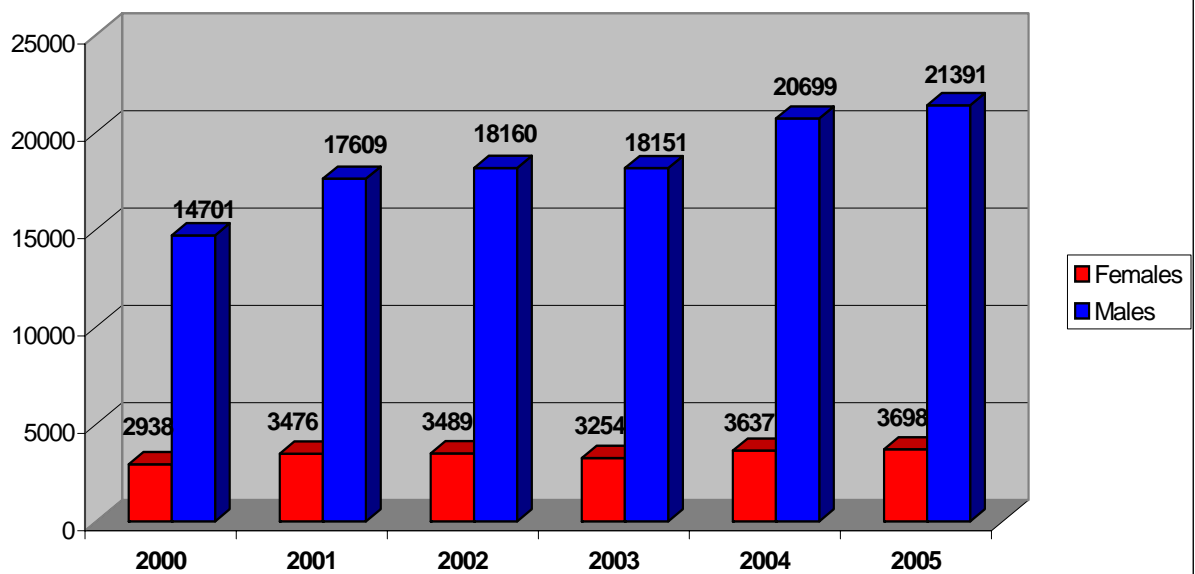
Province	2004	2005	2004 § 27 SMG*	2005 § 27 SMG*	2004 § 28 SMG*	2005 § 28 SMG*	2004 § 29 SMG*	2005 § 29 SMG*	2004 § 30 SMG*	2005 § 30 SMG*	2004 § 31 SMG*	2005 § 31 SMG**	2004 § 32 SMG*	2005 § 32 SMG*
Burgenland	970	927	912	823	55	100	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	0
+/- %		- 4.43		- 9.76		81.82		-		100		- 100		-
Carinthia	1476	1535	1355	1457	109	72	0	0	11	4	1	2	0	0
+/- %		4.00		7.53		- 33.94		-		- 63.64		100		-
Lower Austria	3567	3678	3163	3260	368	370	0	2	30	46	6	0	0	0
+/- %		3.11		3.07		0.54		-		53.33		- 100		-
Upper Austria	3540	3785	3279	3540	242	229	0	0	17	16	2	0	0	0
+/- %		6.92		7.96		- 5.37		-		- 5.88		- 100		-
Salzburg	1092	1098	940	978	137	114	0	0	15	6	0	0	0	0
+/- %		0.55		4.04		- 16.79		-		- 60.00		-		-
Styria	1713	1527	1510	1382	195	134	0	0	7	9	1	2	0	0
+/- %		- 10.86		- 8.48		- 31.28		-		28.57		100		-
Tyrol	2721	2804	2531	2571	164	204	0	0	26	29	0	0	0	0
+/- %		3.05		1.58		24.39		-		11.54		-		-
Vorarlberg	1044	1009	892	837	152	171	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
+/- %		- 3.35		- 6.17		12.50		-		-		-		-
Vienna	9092	9529	7526	7883	998	914	0	0	556	707	12	22	0	3
+/- %		4.81		4.74		- 8.42		-		27.16		83.33		-
Total	25215	25892	22108	22731	2420	2308	0	2	664	822	23	26	0	3
+/- %		2.68		2.82		- 4.63		-		23.80		13.04		-

*) SMG = Austrian Narcotics Act

Charges under the Drug Law/Narcotics Act



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

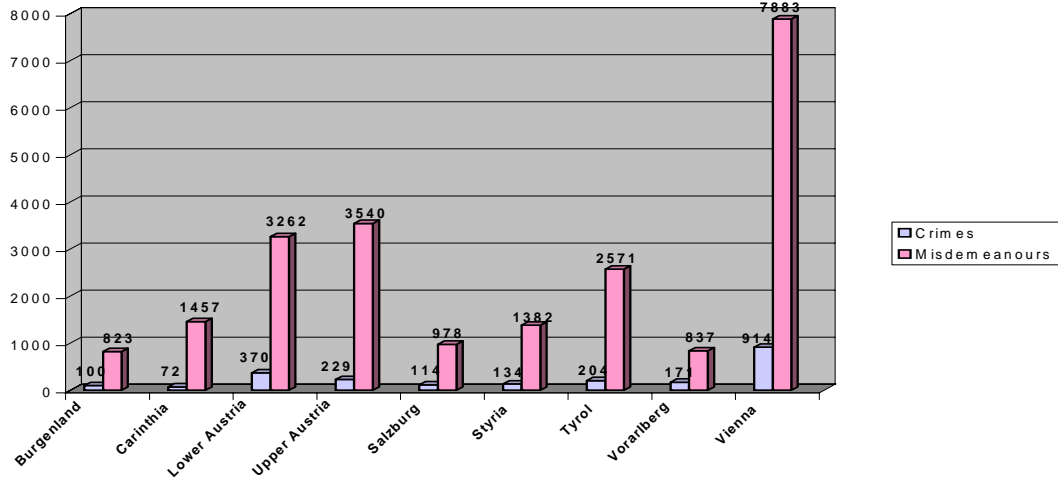


Provinces Compared (Narcotic Drugs Only)

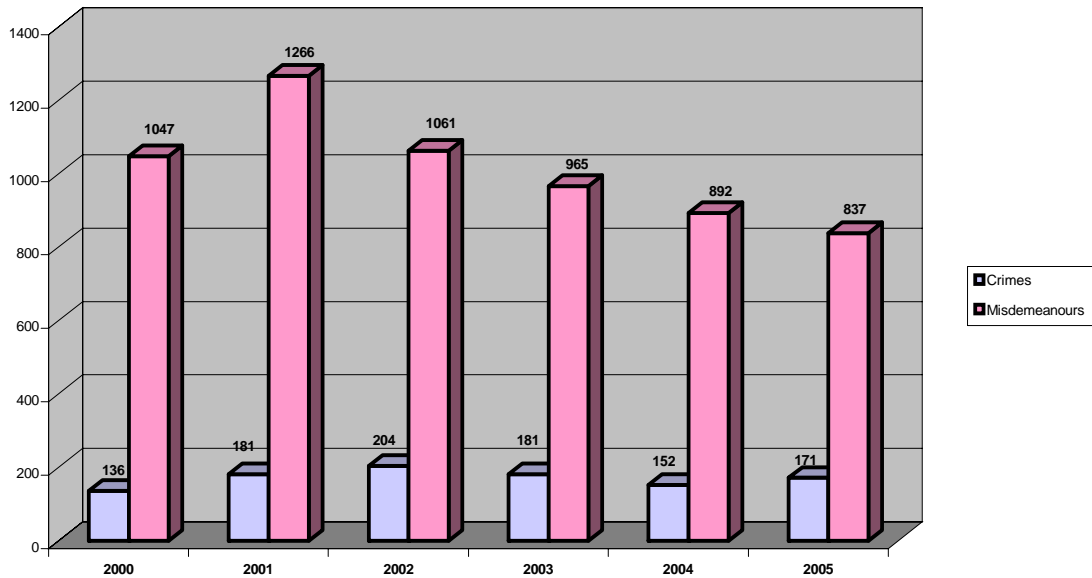
Province		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Tendency 2004 - 2005	
								↑↓	
Burgenland	Crimes	37	40	48	69	55	100	45	81.82 %
	Misdemeanours	806	672	757	915	912	823	- 89	- 9.76 %
	Total	843	712	805	984	967	923	- 44	- 4.55 %
Carinthia	Crimes	52	65	92	86	109	72	- 37	- 33.4 %
	Misdemeanours	1036	1693	1584	1573	1355	1457	102	7.53 %
	Total	1088	1758	1676	1659	1464	1529	65	4.44 %
Lower Austria	Crimes	354	304	288	407	368	370	2	0.54 %
	Misdemeanours	2270	2671	3031	2610	3163	3262	99	3.13 %
	Total	2624	2975	3319	3017	3531	3632	101	2.86 %
Upper Austria	Crimes	160	298	341	247	242	229	- 13	- 5.37 %
	Misdemeanours	1727	2379	2713	2535	3279	3540	261	7.96 %
	Total	1887	2677	3054	2782	3521	3769	248	7.04 %
Salzburg	Crimes	99	250	284	157	137	114	- 23	- 16.79 %
	Misdemeanours	619	1221	1100	711	940	978	38	4.04 %
	Total	718	1471	1384	868	1077	1092	15	1.39 %
Styria	Crimes	133	166	176	198	195	134	- 61	- 31.28 %
	Misdemeanours	1172	1435	1734	1372	1510	1382	- 128	- 8.48 %
	Total	1305	1601	1910	1570	1705	1516	- 189	- 11.09 %
Tyrol	Crimes	163	132	105	131	164	204	40	24.39 %
	Misdemeanours	2524	2317	2124	1971	2531	2571	40	1.58 %
	Total	2687	2449	2229	2102	2695	2775	80	2.97 %
Vorarlberg	Crimes	136	181	204	181	152	171	19	12.50 %
	Misdemeanours	1047	1266	1061	965	892	837	- 55	- 6.17 %
	Total	1183	1447	1265	1146	1044	1008	- 36	- 3.45 %
Vienna	Crimes	655	930	755	1014	998	914	- 84	- 8.42 %
	Misdemeanours	4578	5282	5455	6638	7526	7883	357	4.74 %
	Total	5233	6212	6210	7652	8524	8797	273	3.20 %
Total	Crimes	1789	2366	2293	2490	2420	2308	- 112	- 4.63 %
	Misdemeanours	15779	18936	19559	19290	22108	22733	625	2.83 %
	Total	17568	21302	21852	21780	24528	25041	513	2.09 %

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

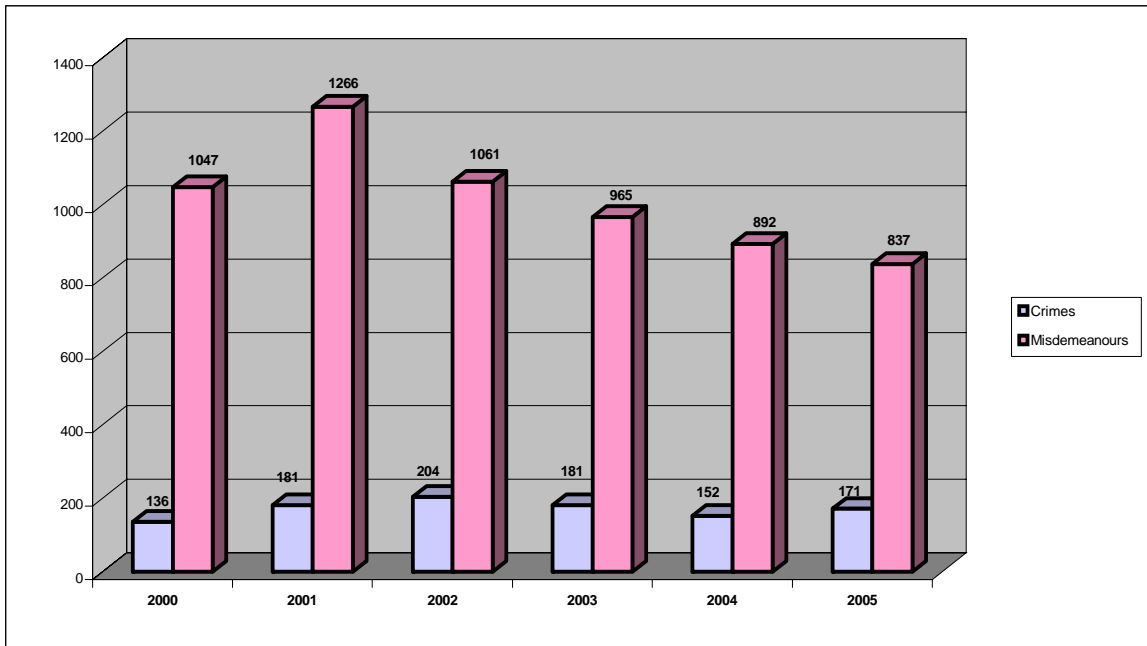
2005 Austria Narcotic Drugs Only



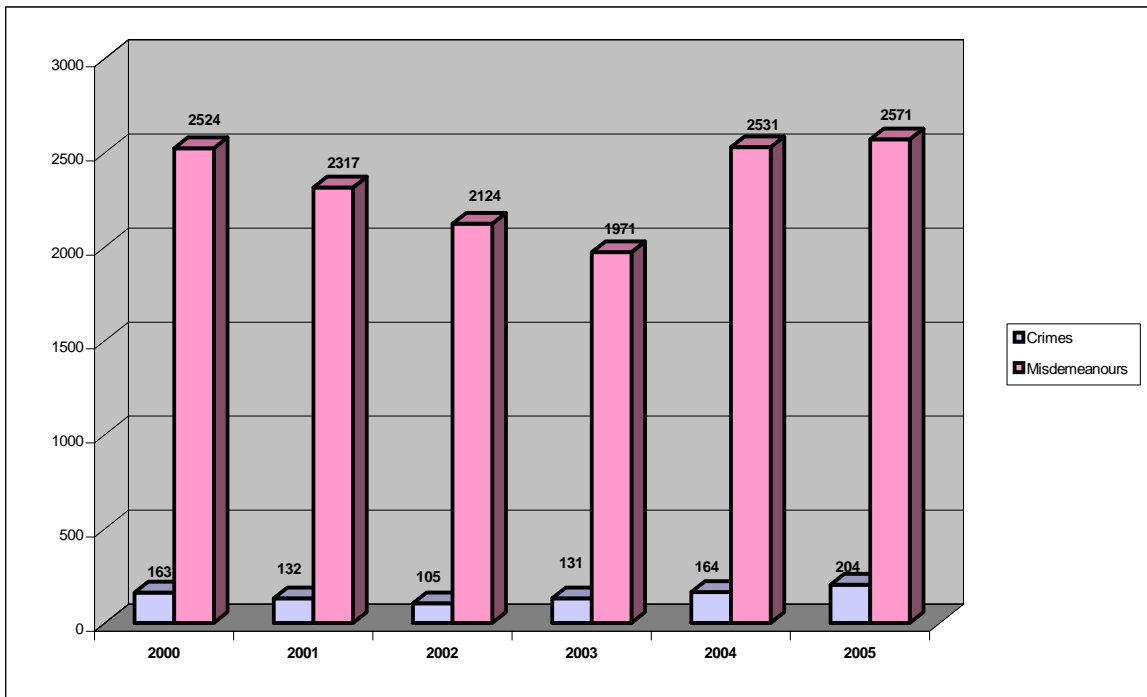
Vienna 2000 - 2005 Narcotic Drugs Only



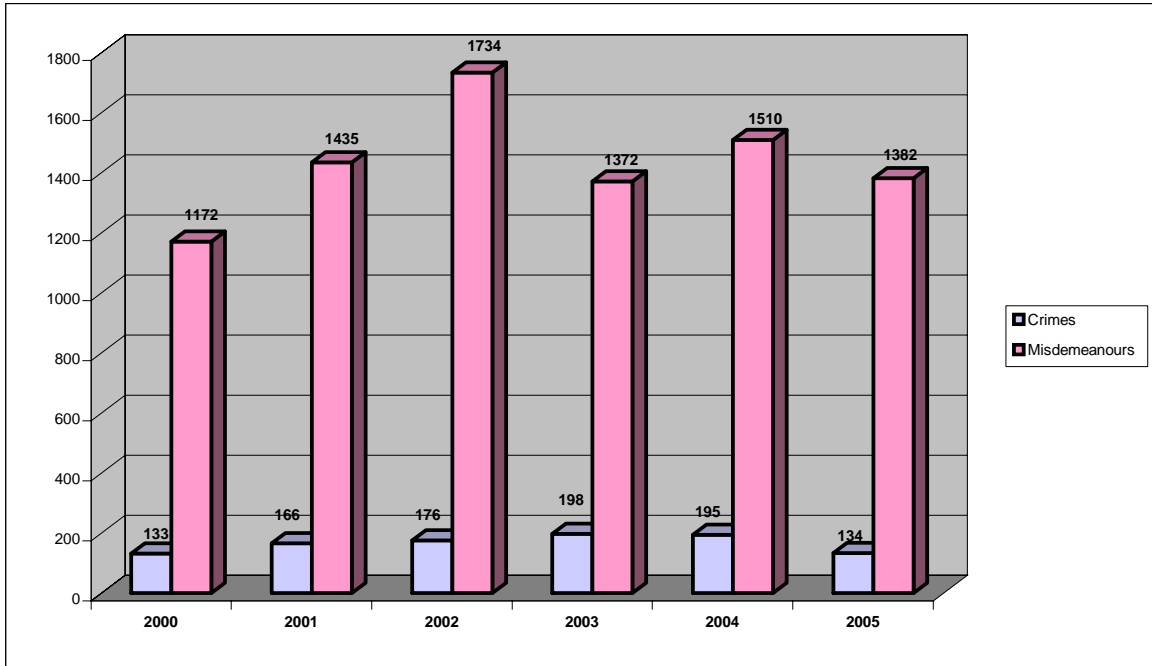
Vorarlberg 2000 - 2005
Narcotic Drugs Only



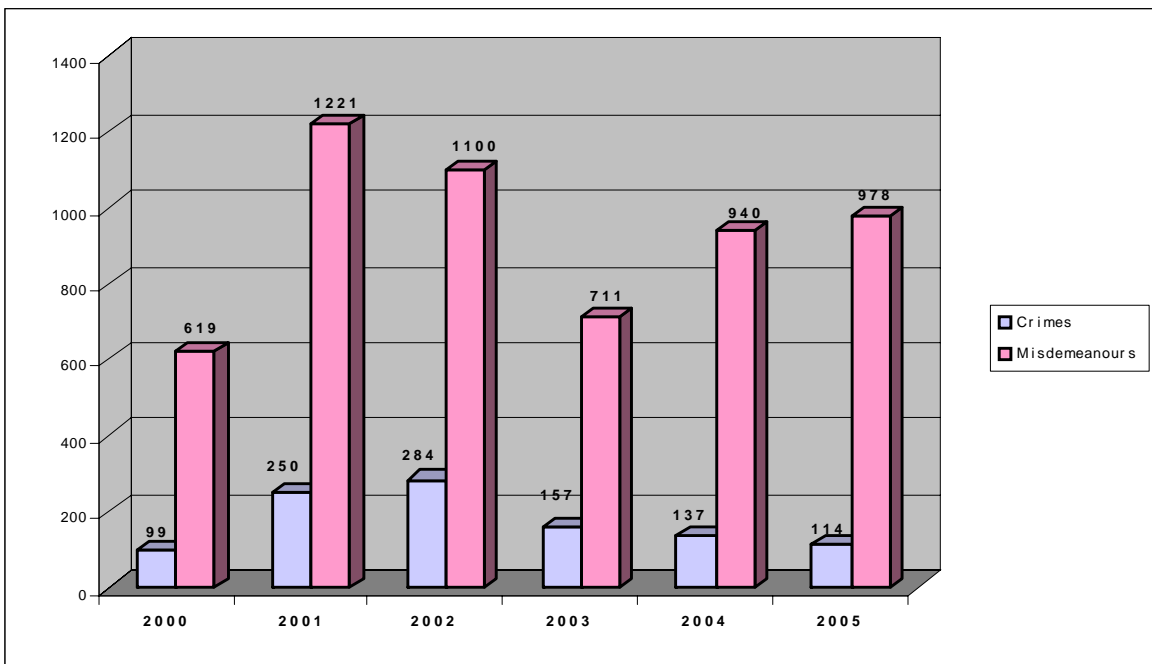
Tyrol 2000 - 2005
Narcotic Drugs Only



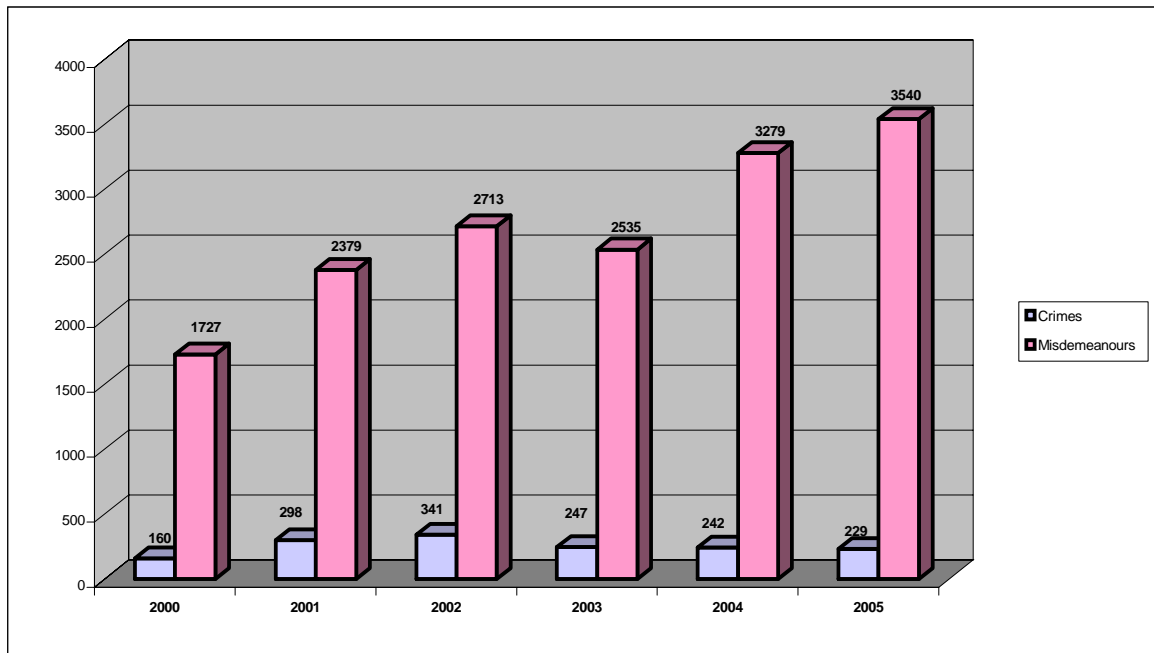
Styria 2000 - 2005
Narcotic Drugs Only



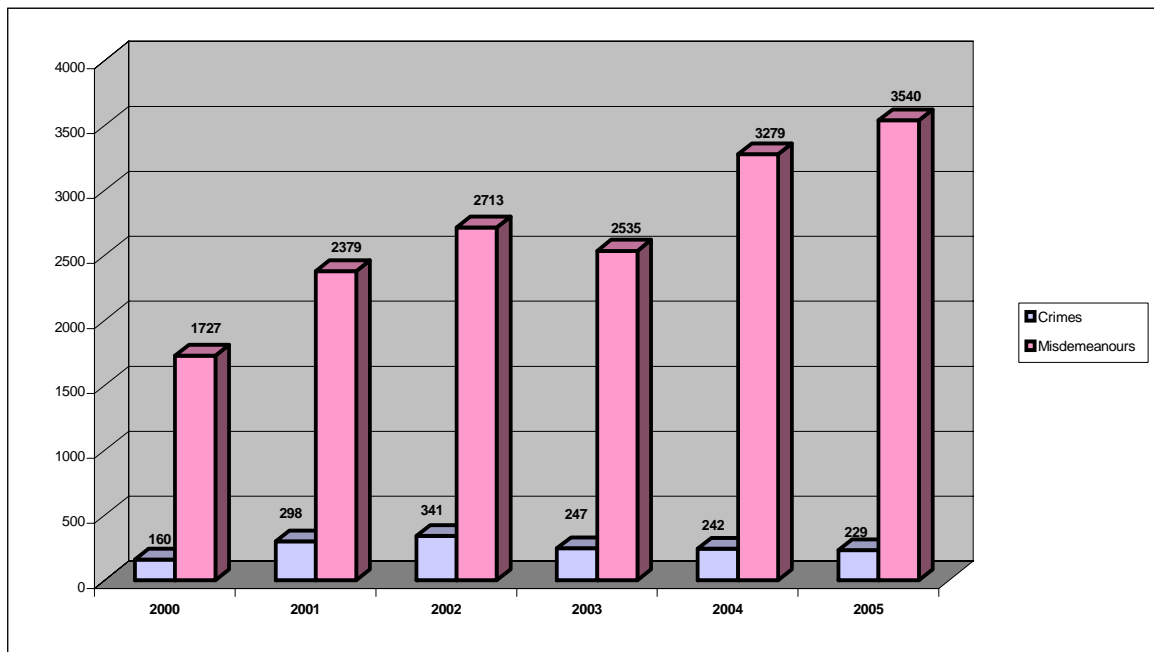
Salzburg 2000 - 2005
Narcotic Drugs Only



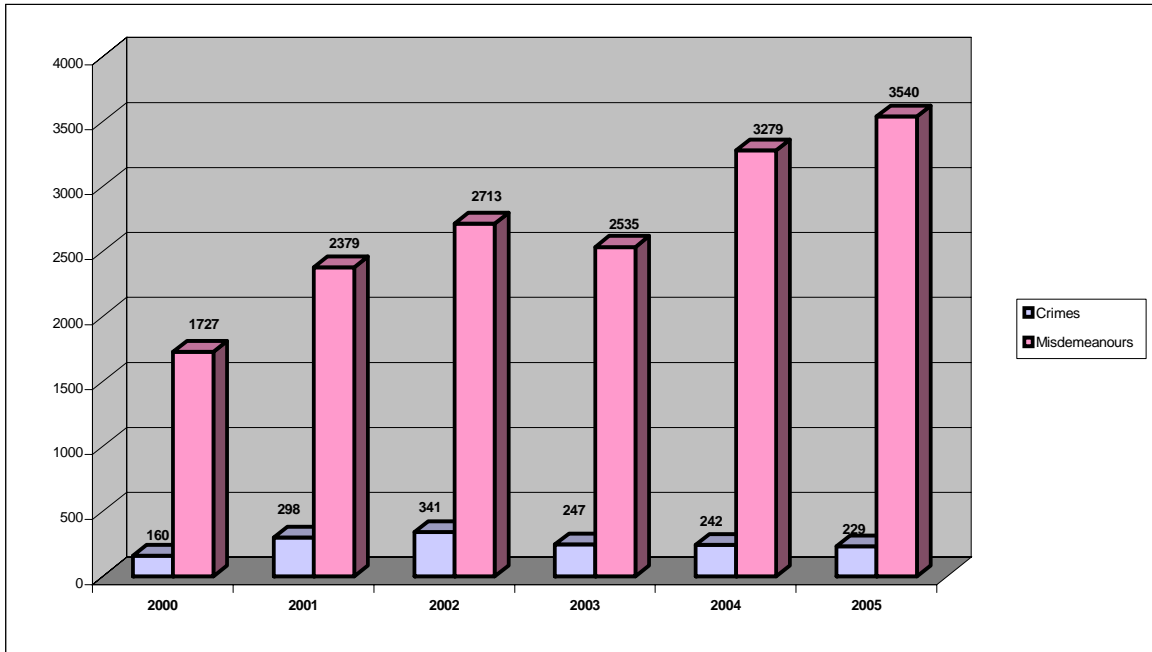
Upper Austria 2000 - 2005 Narcotic Drugs Only



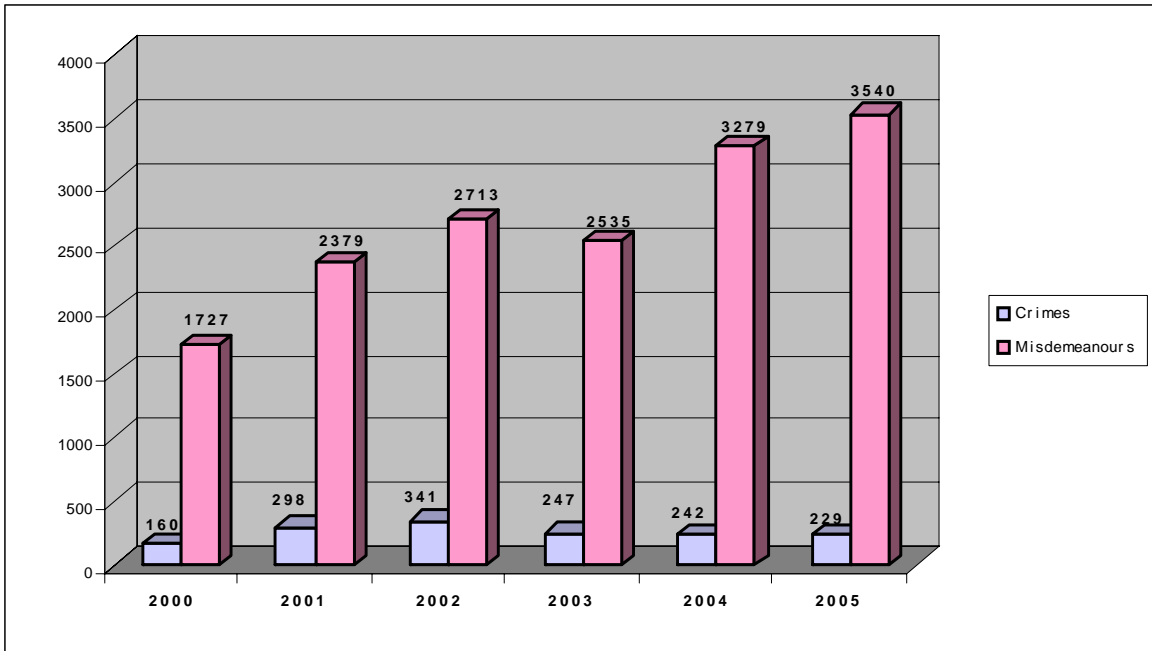
Lower Austria 2000 - 2005 Narcotic Drugs Only



Carinthia 2000 - 2005
Narcotic Drugs Only

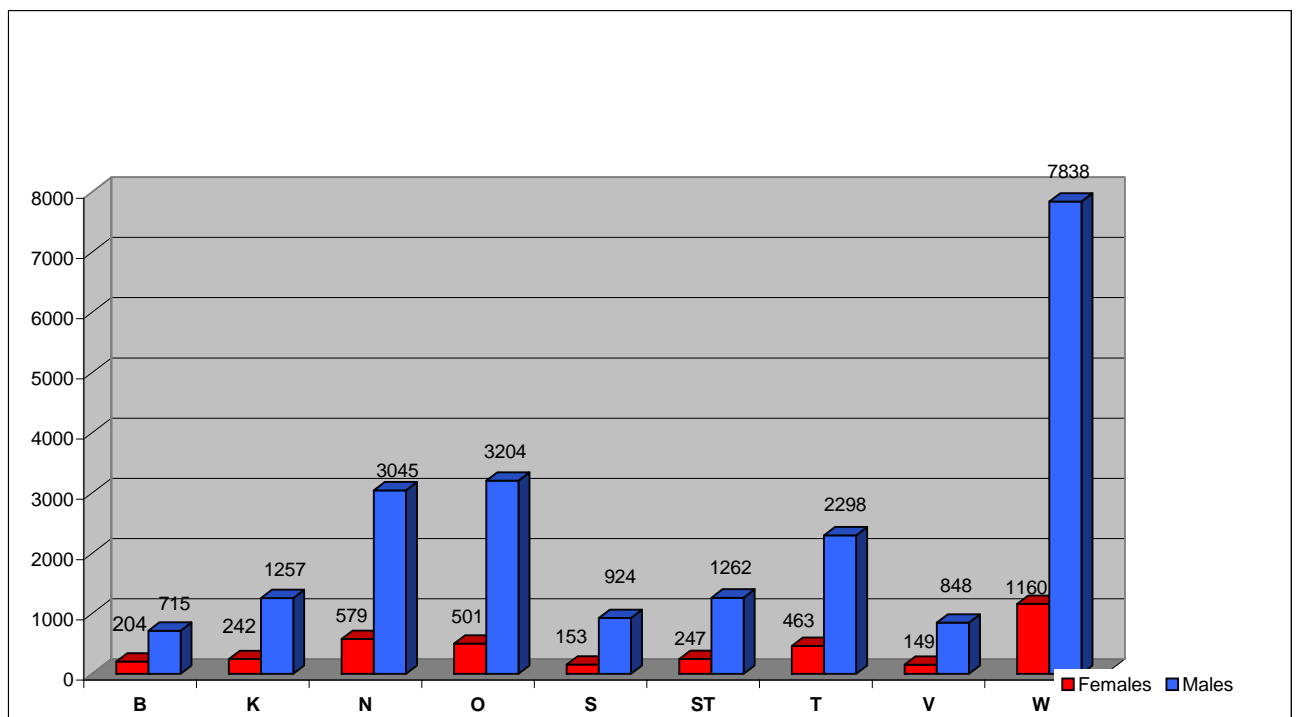


Burgenland 2000 - 2005
Narcotic Drugs Only



Total numbers of charges in terms of provinces Females/Males

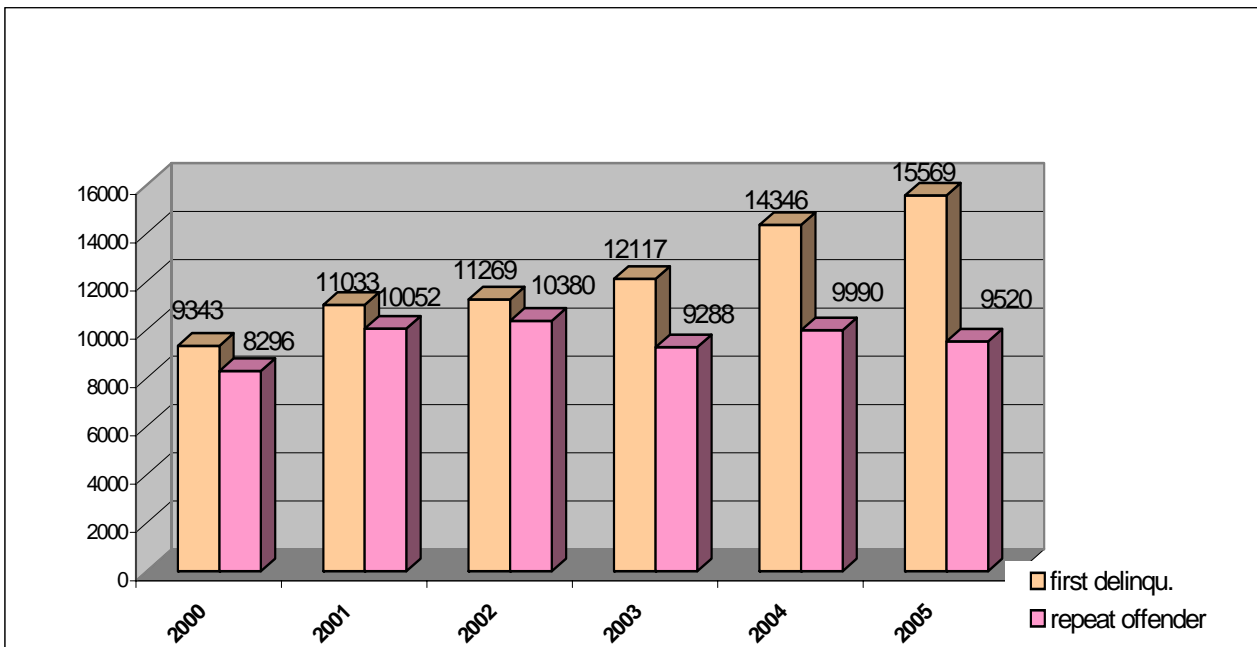
Province	Total 2004		Total 2005		Tendency ↑↓	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Burgenland	225	743	204	715	↓ - 9.33 %	↓ - 3.77 %
Carinthia	274	1169	242	1257	↓ - 11.68 %	↑ 7.53 %
Lower Austria	580	2914	579	3045	↓ - 0.17 %	↑ 4.50 %
Upper Austria	487	2981	501	3204	↑ 2.87 %	↑ 7.48 %
Salzburg	170	896	153	924	↓ - 10.00 %	↑ 3.13 %
Styria	282	1410	247	1262	↓ - 12.41 %	↓ - 10.50 %
Tyrol	453	2226	463	2298	↑ 2.21 %	↑ 3.23 %
Vorarlberg	162	866	149	848	↓ - 8.02 %	↓ - 2.08 %
Vienna	1004	7494	1160	7838	↑ 15.54 %	↑ 4.59 %
Total	3637	20699	3698	21391	↑ 1.68 %	↑ 3.34 %



Total number of charges in terms of provinces

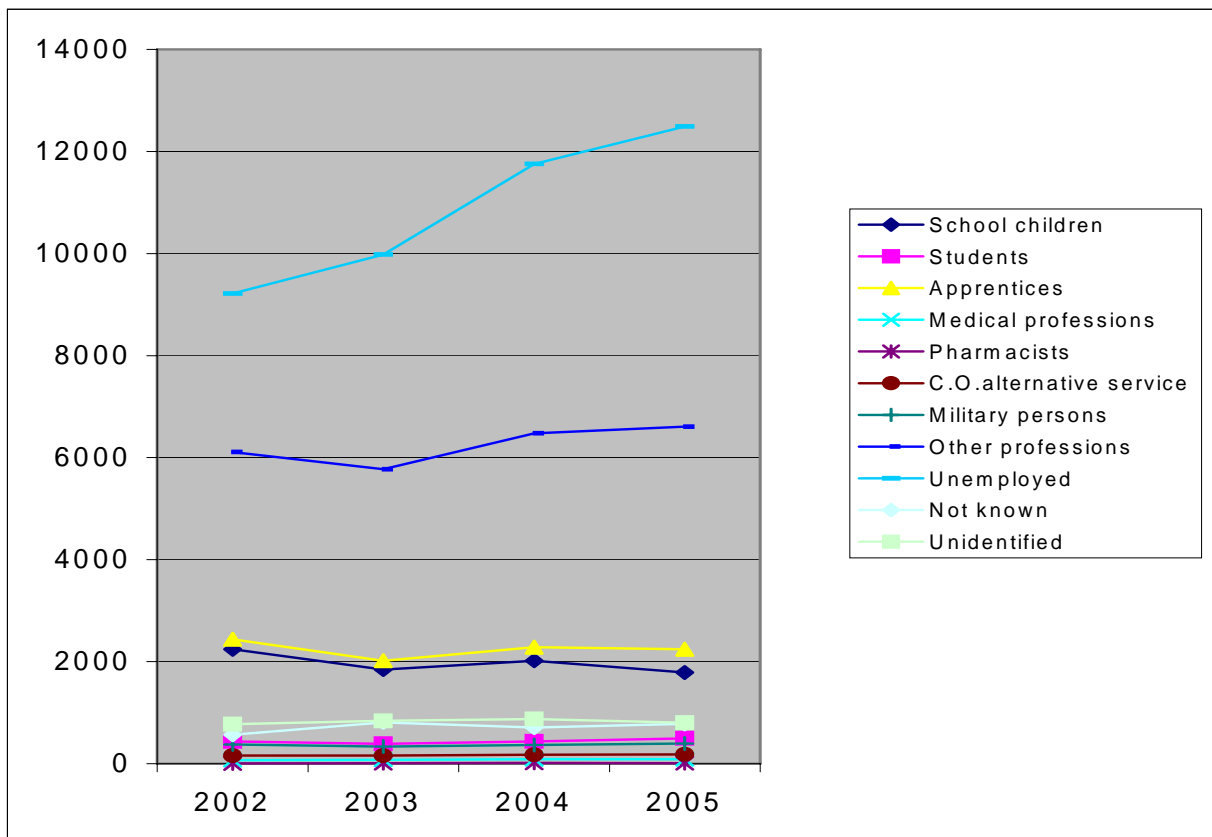
First delinquents - repeat offenders - unidentified suspects

Province	Total 2004			Total 2005			Tendency ↑↓		
	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First delinqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified	First de- linqu.	Repeat offender	uniden- tified
Burgenland	374	594	2	373	546	8	↓ -0.27%	↓ -8.08%	↑ 300.00%
Carinthia	789	654	33	843	656	36	↑ 6.84%	↑ 0.31%	↑ 9.09%
Lower Austria	1,872	1,622	73	2,040	1,584	54	↑ 8.97%	↓ -2.34%	↓ -26.03%
Upper Austria	1,857	1,611	72	2,246	1,459	80	↑ 20.95%	↓ -9.44%	↑ 11.11%
Salzburg	557	509	26	586	491	21	↑ 5.21%	↓ -3.54%	↓ -19.23%
Styria	778	914	21	781	728	18	↑ 0.39%	↓ -20.35%	↓ -14.29%
Tyrol	1,456	1,223	42	1,592	1,169	43	↑ 9.34%	↓ -4.42%	↑ 2.38%
Vorarlberg	619	409	16	585	412	12	↓ -5.49%	↑ 0.73%	↓ -25.00%
Vienna	6,044	2,454	594	6,523	2,475	531	↑ 7.93%	↑ 0.86%	↓ -10.61%
Total	14,346	9,990	879	15,569	9,520	803	↑ 8.53%	↓ -4.70%	↓ -8.65%



Delinquency in terms of occupations

	2002		2003		2004		2005	
School children	2,244	10.01%	1,848	8.31 %	2,021	8 %	1,789	6.9 %
Students	437	1.95%	389	1.75 %	437	1.7 %	499	1.9 %
Apprentices	2,437	10.87%	2,018	9.07 %	2,286	9.1 %	2,241	8.7 %
Medical professions	71	0.32%	75	0.34 %	89	0.4 %	88	0.3 %
Pharmacists	3	0,01%	11	0.04 %	15	0.1 %	14	0.1 %
C.O. alternative service	157	0.70%	161	0.72 %	179	0.7 %	183	0.7 %
Military persons	379	1.69%	340	1.53 %	368	1.5 %	399	1.6 %
Other professions	6,108	27.24%	5,770	25.94%	6,475	25.7 %	6,604	25.5 %
unemployed	9,217	41.11%	9,983	44.88%	11,756	46.6 %	12,488	48.2 %
not known	596	2.65%	810	3.64 %	710	2.8 %	784	3.0 %
Unidentified suspects	773	3.45%	840	3.78 %	879	3.5 %	803	3.1 %
Total	22,422	100%	22,245	100 %	25,215	100 %	25,892	100 %



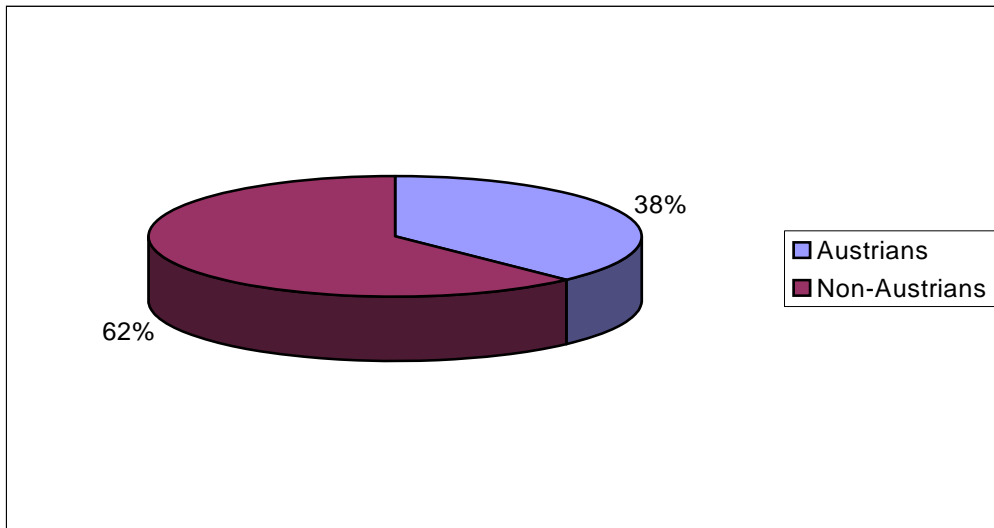
NON-AUSTRIANS – Summary

Ranking of the number of charges – from 1 to 30

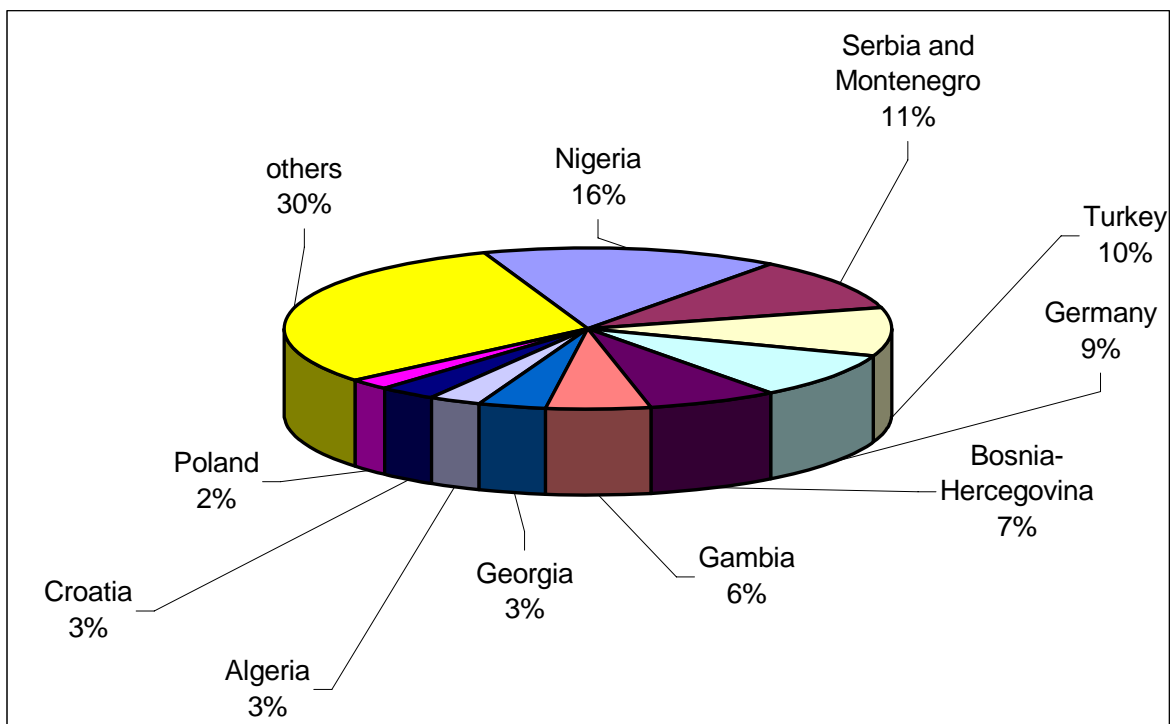
	Nations		Crimes	Misdemeanours	Total
1	Nigeria	(WAN)	211	727	938
2	Serbia and Montenegro	(SCG)	86	554	640
3	Turkey	(TR)	93	481	574
4	Germany	(D)	29	509	538
5	Bosnia-Hercegovina	(BIH)	43	371	414
6	Gambia	(WAG)	50	287	337
7	Georgia	(GE)	0	204	204
8	Algeria	(DZ)	50	128	178
9	Croatia	(HR)	17	152	169
10	Poland	(PL)	30	108	138
11	Liberia	(LB)	22	89	111
12	Guinea-Bissau	(GNB)	68	40	108
13	Guinea	(GN)	33	60	93
14	Russian Federation	(RUS)	1	88	89
15	Sierra Leone	(WAL)	26	62	88
16	Italy	(I)	9	75	84
17	Iran	(IR)	12	66	78
18	Romania	(RO)	8	69	77
19	Slovakia	(SK)	13	61	74
20	Morocco	(MA)	22	49	71
21	Mali	(RMM)	7	59	66
22	Hungary	(H)	12	49	61
23	FYROM	(MK)	8	47	55
24	Switzerland	(CH)	4	43	47
25	Sudan	(SUD)	9	38	47
26	Stateless	(O)	8	37	45
27	Czech Republic	(CZ)	7	33	40
28	Afghanistan	(AFG)	3	34	37
29	Great Britain	(GB)	4	29	33
30	Netherlands	(NL)	20	12	32

Arrests in the course of drug-related investigations 2005

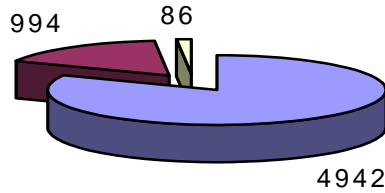
Arrests total: these include	Austrians	non-Austrians
3,929	1,487	2,442



Non-Austrians charged in 2005

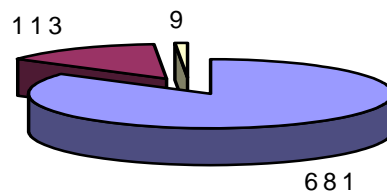


2005
Non-Austria charged under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



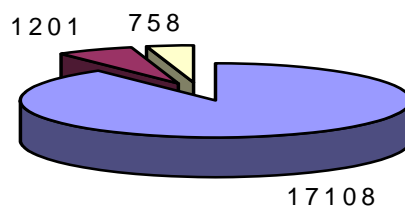
- § 27 Narcotics Act
- § 28 Narcotics Act
- other criminal offences - §§ 29-32 Narcotics Act

2005
Unidentified suspects charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



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

2005
Austrians charged with criminal offences under sections 27-32 Narcotics Act



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

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

IN TERMS OF PROVINCES

DRUG: CANNABIS HERB

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	787	726	61	0	280	502
CARINTHIA	1360	1307	53	0	724	605
LOWER AUSTRIA	2429	2252	175	2	1166	1242
UPPER AUSTRIA	2391	2283	108	0	1299	1065
SALZBURG	611	569	42	0	291	313
STYRIA	1195	1124	71	0	549	632
TYROL	1495	1409	86	0	723	759
VORARLBERG	758	666	92	0	391	361
VIENNA	2715	2448	267	0	1556	996
<u>TOTAL</u>	13741	12784	955	2	6979	6475

DRUG: CANNABIS RESIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	96	81	15	0	50	46
CARINTHIA	383	364	19	0	193	188
LOWER AUSTRIA	538	496	42	0	321	215
UPPER AUSTRIA	1748	1639	109	0	1126	601
SALZBURG	516	476	40	0	271	240
STYRIA	608	555	53	0	296	310
TYROL	1614	1484	130	0	936	659
VORARLBERG	187	164	23	0	107	78
VIENNA	1191	1052	139	0	957	191
<u>TOTAL</u>	6681	6311	570	0	4257	2528

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

DRUG: CANNABIS CONCENTRATE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	0	1	0	0	1
CARINTHIA	2	2	0	0	0	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	4	1	3	0	0	4
UPPER AUSTRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALZBURG	3	2	1	0	1	2
STYRIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
TYROL	1	1	0	0	1	0
VORARLBERG	1	1	0	0	0	1
VIENNA	7	6	1	0	4	3
TOTAL	20	14	6	0	6	13

DRUG: CANNABIS PLANTS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	13	5	8	0	9	3
CARINTHIA	14	13	1	0	6	4
LOWER AUSTRIA	71	38	33	0	33	32
UPPER AUSTRIA	43	36	7	0	24	11
SALZBURG	15	13	2	0	10	3
STYRIA	24	19	5	0	11	11
TYROL	35	32	3	0	19	11
VORARLBERG	12	4	8	0	9	3
VIENNA	31	18	13	0	12	16
TOTAL	258	178	80	0	133	94

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

DRUG: POPPY STRAW

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	2	2	0	0	0	2
UPPER AUSTRIA	2	2	0	0	2	0
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	6	5	1	0	3	3
TYROL	0	0	0	0	0	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	9	1	0	5	5

DRUG: RAW OPIUM

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	1	0
LOWER AUSTRIA	4	3	1	0	3	0
UPPER AUSTRIA	15	14	1	0	12	3
SALZBURG	0	0	0	0	0	0
STYRIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYROL	3	3	0	0	3	0
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	26	13	13	0	24	0
TOTAL	49	34	15	0	43	3

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

DRUG: HEROIN

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	95	59	36	0	68	27
CARINTHIA	28	25	3	0	20	8
LOWER AUSTRIA	708	590	118	0	505	188
UPPER AUSTRIA	379	332	47	0	311	63
SALZBURG	43	30	13	0	36	6
STYRIA	165	139	26	0	138	27
TYROL	130	111	19	0	110	20
VORARLBERG	190	108	82	0	166	23
VIENNA	2833	2425	408	0	1794	819
TOTAL	4571	3819	752	0	3148	1181

DRUG: MORPHINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	4	4	0	0	2	2
CARINTHIA	2	2	0	0	0	2
LOWER AUSTRIA	28	28	0	0	21	4
UPPER AUSTRIA	21	21	0	0	17	4
SALZBURG	5	5	0	0	4	1
STYRIA	2	2	0	0	1	1
TYROL	17	16	1	0	12	4
VORARLBERG	4	4	0	0	4	0
VIENNA	7	7	0	0	7	0
TOTAL	90	89	1	0	68	18

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

DRUG: ECSTASY

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	89	56	33	0	60	29
CARINTHIA	140	122	18	0	94	46
LOWER AUSTRIA	527	432	95	0	333	194
UPPER AUSTRIA	531	463	68	0	306	219
SALZBURG	193	154	39	0	100	89
STYRIA	105	88	17	0	51	54
TYROL	242	208	34	0	150	91
VORARLBERG	103	77	26	0	58	44
VIENNA	176	91	85	0	95	72
TOTAL	2106	1691	415	0	1247	838

DRUG: COCAINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	122	71	51	0	79	43
CARINTHIA	141	110	31	0	105	36
LOWER AUSTRIA	801	612	189	0	531	265
UPPER AUSTRIA	459	393	66	0	315	131
SALZBURG	179	127	52	0	101	74
STYRIA	160	121	39	0	91	68
TYROL	451	349	102	0	315	131
VORARLBERG	230	155	75	0	164	65
VIENNA	2948	2461	487	0	1835	886
TOTAL	5491	4399	1092	0	3536	1699

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

DRUG: LSD-TRIPS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	10	4	6	0	7	3
CARINTHIA	1	1	0	0	0	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	43	36	7	0	27	16
UPPER AUSTRIA	42	30	12	0	30	12
SALZBURG	2	2	0	0	0	2
STYRIA	19	17	2	0	9	10
TYROL	24	18	6	0	19	5
VORARLBERG	7	6	1	0	4	3
VIENNA	12	2	10	0	9	3
TOTAL	160	116	44	0	105	55

DRUG: AMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	78	54	24	0	54	24
CARINTHIA	17	12	5	0	11	6
LOWER AUSTRIA	440	362	78	0	287	153
UPPER AUSTRIA	621	554	67	0	397	218
SALZBURG	75	60	15	0	43	31
STYRIA	111	95	16	0	55	56
TYROL	97	80	17	0	68	29
VORARLBERG	26	18	8	0	18	8
VIENNA	199	120	79	0	108	81
TOTAL	1664	1355	309	0	1041	606

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

DRUG: METHAMPHETAMINE

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	10	6	4	0	3	5
CARINTHIA	4	4	0	0	2	2
LOWER AUSTRIA	46	31	15	0	26	20
UPPER AUSTRIA	20	19	1	0	7	13
SALZBURG	2	1	1	0	1	1
STYRIA	14	13	1	0	5	9
TYROL	18	12	6	0	16	2
VORARLBERG	4	4	0	0	1	2
VIENNA	13	11	2	0	9	4
TOTAL	131	101	30	0	70	58

ADDICTIVE PHARMACEUTICALS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	29	19	10	0	20	9
CARINTHIA	33	32	1	0	26	7
LOWER AUSTRIA	208	193	15	0	171	33
UPPER AUSTRIA	125	122	3	0	116	8
SALZBURG	77	73	4	0	67	10
STYRIA	130	114	16	0	112	18
TYROL	85	84	1	0	77	8
VORARLBERG	34	29	5	0	31	3
VIENNA	1192	1174	18	0	1065	108
TOTAL	1913	1840	73	0	1685	204

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

OTHER DRUGS

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 27 Narc.Act	§ 28 Narc.Act	§ 29 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	19	15	4	0	10	9
CARINTHIA	50	48	2	0	34	16
LOWER AUSTRIA	116	100	16	0	75	40
UPPER AUSTRIA	79	78	1	0	53	24
SALZBURG	10	10	0	0	5	5
STYRIA	54	51	3	0	27	27
TYROL	43	36	7	0	29	14
VORARLBERG	18	11	7	0	12	6
VIENNA	38	34	4	0	30	7
<u>TOTAL</u>	427	383	44	0	275	148

DRUG: SUBSTANCE II

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

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

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

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	6	6	0	6	0
CARINTHIA	3	2	1	2	1
LOWER AUSTRIA	35	35	0	33	2
UPPER AUSTRIA	12	12	0	9	3
SALZBURG	4	4	0	4	0
STYRIA	5	4	1	5	0
TYROL	15	15	0	10	4
VORARLBERG	0	0	0	0	0
VIENNA	553	528	25	514	36
<u>TOTAL</u>	633	606	27	583	46

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

<u>Province</u>	TOTAL	§ 30 Narc.Act	§ 31 Narc.Act	FIRST DELINQU.	REPEAT OFFENDER
BURGENLAND	1	1	0	0	1
CARINTHIA	11	8	3	9	2
LOWER AUSTRIA	29	29	0	16	13
UPPER AUSTRIA	6	6	0	5	1
SALZBURG	5	5	0	3	2
STYRIA	7	6	1	3	4
TYROL	23	23	0	18	4
VORARLBERG	1	1	0	1	0
VIENNA	365	360	5	330	28
<u>TOTAL</u>	448	439	9	385	55

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

PRECURSORS CATEGORY I

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

PRECURSORS CATEGORY III

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

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

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

AUSTRIA

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	505,601.37 g	4129	503,503.06 g	3787
Cannabis resin	426,832.50 g	1861	150,648.07 g	2053
Cannabis concentrate	567.90 g	6	203.20 g	8
Cannabis plants	180,616.31 g	206	165,524.14 g	164
Poppy straw	1,615.00 g	2	1,920.92 g	4
Opium, raw	36,697.50 g	13	12,612.83 g	8
Heroin	235,031.96 g	1383	282,015.66 g	1371
Ecstasy	122,662.5 Pieces	286	114,103.5 Pieces	295
Morphine and derivates	125.09 g	21	53.01 g	17
Cocaine	75,518.75 g	1475	244,849.13 g	1507
Crack	0.20 g	1	0	0
LSD-Trips	2,227.5 Pieces	29	2,108.5 Pieces	20
Amphetamine	25,689.69 g	324	8,911.08 g	312
Metamphetamine	1,861.44 g	18	689.90 g	16
Addictive pharmaceuticals	9,030.5 Pieces	812	9,056.5 Pieces	1117
Other	21,428.81 g	87	5,040.03 g	97
Psychotropic Substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	1.00 g	1	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	53.00 g	4	0.20 g	2
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	12,851.5 Pieces	413	18,945.5 Pieces	478
Pharmaceutical acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	8,267 Pieces	265	8,158.5 Pieces	345
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	100.00 g	2
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

B u r g e n l a n d

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	6,688.64 g	148	27,211.12 g	171
Cannabis resin	126.66 g	30	114.59 g	26
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	10,099.00 g	3	1,392.50 g	8
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	6.20 g	6	923.85 g	7
Ecstasy	6.5 Pieces	4	3,232 Pieces	7
Morphine and derivates	0	0	5.58 g	1
Cocaine	23.96 g	11	400.19 g	16
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	1.5 Pieces	2	0	0
Amphetamine	198.28 g	4	9.00 g	3
Metamphetamine	0	0	161.50 g	4
Addictive pharmaceuticals	3 Pieces	3	125 Pieces	10
Other	11.86 g	4	10.26 g	3
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	571 Pieces	2	0	0
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Carinthia

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	79,789.32 g	234	40,943.42 g	195
Cannabis resin	2,329.34 g	55	263.11 g	41
Cannabis concentrate	504.00 g	1	0	0
Cannabis plants	2,902.34 g	8	1,855.17 g	6
Poppy straw	15.00 g	1	0	0
Opium, raw	7,109.70 g	1	4.93 g	1
Heroin	20.75 g	7	5.00 g	1
Ecstasy	1,354 Pieces	14	269 Pieces	11
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	757.11 g	15	915.43 g	14
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	5.5 Pieces	1	0	0
Amphetamine	1.11 g	3	1.10 g	2
Metamphetamine	0	0	2.00 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	117 Pieces	9	17 Pieces	5
Other	166.60 g	8	29.51 g	7
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	11 Pieces	1	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	1,078 Pieces	2	254 Pieces	4
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Lower Austria

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	123,260.91 g	393	146,061.77 g	418
Cannabis resin	73,934.02 g	86	8,532.00 g	102
Cannabis concentrate	41.90 g	3	171.85 g	2
Cannabis plants	82,394.92 g	37	94,530.15 g	49
Poppy straw	0	0	166.92 g	2
Opium, raw	26,984.90 g	4	16.00 g	1
Heroin	12,865.80 g	117	7,285.36 g	85
Ecstasy	4,994 Pieces	16	12,636 Pieces	31
Morphine and derivates	3.64 g	7	10.71 g	6
Cocaine	29,729.39 g	97	68,746.54 g	70
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	2 Pieces	1	8 Pieces	2
Amphetamine	11,679.19 g	36	506.57 g	38
Metamphetamine	1,800.89 g	2	486.90 g	4
Addictive pharmaceuticals	3,187 Pieces	30	272.5 Pieces	52
Other	16,952.47 g	21	2,997.68 g	25
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	2.00 g	1	0.10 g	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	1,452 Pieces	6	84 Pieces	8
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	100 Pieces	2	66.5 Pieces	7
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Upper Austria

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	61,156.79 g	593	37,794.69 g	581
Cannabis resin	12,289.38 g	374	12,491.22 g	429
Cannabis concentrate	2.00 g	1	0	0
Cannabis plants	21,589.60 g	52	3,816.00 g	23
Poppy straw	0	0	1,714.00 g	1
Opium, raw	1.60 g	2	2.28 g	3
Heroin	15,679.39 g	64	230,369.20 g	75
Ecstasy	5,279 Pieces	100	5,312 Pieces	88
Morphine and derivates	6.50 g	7	1.50 g	2
Cocaine	5,461.50 g	76	1,799.91 g	61
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	317.5 Pieces	7	54.5 Pieces	10
Amphetamine	7,871.85 g	142	341.65 g	146
Metamphetamine	6.60 g	9	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	60 Pieces	7	94 Pieces	20
Other	3,851.00 g	22	145.70 g	21
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	10.00 g	1	0.10 g	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	24 Pieces	6	425 Pieces	3
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	32 Pieces	4	98 Pieces	4
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

S a l z b u r g

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	16,075.50 g	142	15,781.60 g	153
Cannabis resin	12,023.50 g	100	12,969.40 g	124
Cannabis concentrate	20.00 g	1	1.15 g	2
Cannabis plants	4,576.50 g	13	492.60 g	10
Poppy straw	1,600.00 g	1	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	6,960.80 g	17	451.52 g	11
Ecstasy	21,964.5 Pieces	25	79.338 Pieces	54
Morphine and derivates	0.10 g	1	22.10 g	1
Cocaine	203.20 g	23	2,455.30 g	33
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	0	0
Amphetamine	137.20 g	16	1,189.30 g	15
Metamphetamine	2.20 g	2	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	80 Pieces	22	202 Pieces	44
Other	24.80 g	6	10.60 g	5
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	4 Pieces	3
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	18 Pieces	2	6 Pieces	1
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Styria

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	28,657.34 g	258	58,608.78 g	228
Cannabis resin	30,217.54 g	99	3,220.43 g	81
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0	0
Cannabis plants	3,937.30 g	18	13,812.40 g	14
Poppy straw	0	0	40.00 g	1
Opium, raw	2.00 g	1	0	0
Heroin	24,078.20 g	21	69.59 g	13
Ecstasy	534.5 Pieces	19	107 Pieces	7
Morphine and derivates	4.30 g	1	0	0
Cocaine	854.17 g	13	138,111.50 g	13
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	124 Pieces	7	2 Pieces	1
Amphetamine	656.48 g	24	38.68 g	16
Metamphetamine	8.00 g	1	0	0
Addictive pharmaceuticals	41 Pieces	11	124.5 Pieces	16
Other	6.00 g	3	35.20 g	4
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	4 Pieces	1	8 Pieces	1
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	28 Pieces	3	0	0
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

T y r o l

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	9,151.67 g	373	30,785.10 g	288
Cannabis resin	104,321.99 g	374	22,667.03 g	374
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	8.50 g	1
Cannabis plants	7,759.75 g	29	9,454.92 g	26
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	0	0	0	0
Heroin	3,867.37 g	18	1,945.57 g	15
Ecstasy	20,158.5 Pieces	37	2,028.5 Pieces	22
Morphine and derivates	7.05 g	2	5.82 g	4
Cocaine	2,502.91 g	63	2,869.42 g	71
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	1,740 Pieces	7	2 Pieces	2
Amphetamine	78.68 g	13	2,297.35 g	19
Metamphetamine	8.95 g	2	12.00 g	1
Addictive pharmaceuticals	586.5 Pieces	38	83 Pieces	24
Other	82.05 g	7	694.20 g	8
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	2 Pieces	2	62.5 Pieces	8
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	110 Pieces	17	165 Pieces	9
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Vorarlberg

Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	10,102.50 g	237	20,797.60 g	200
Cannabis resin	4,460.80 g	58	536.97 g	48
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	0.20 g	1
Cannabis plants	1,495.20 g	8	11,673.50 g	8
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	5,00 g	1	0	0
Heroin	30.45 g	15	304.50 g	26
Ecstasy	885 Pieces	17	407 Pieces	10
Morphine and derivates	0	0	0	0
Cocaine	935.25 g	28	351.20 g	31
Crack	0	0	0	0
LSD-Trips	0	0	0	0
Amphetamine	97.90 g	9	3.90 g	3
Metamphetamine	0	0	0.40 g	2
Addictive pharmaceuticals	5.5 Pieces	2	71 Pieces	10
Other	70.30 g	3	739.00 g	7
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	0	0	0	0
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	0	0
Category III	0	0	0	0

SEIZURES

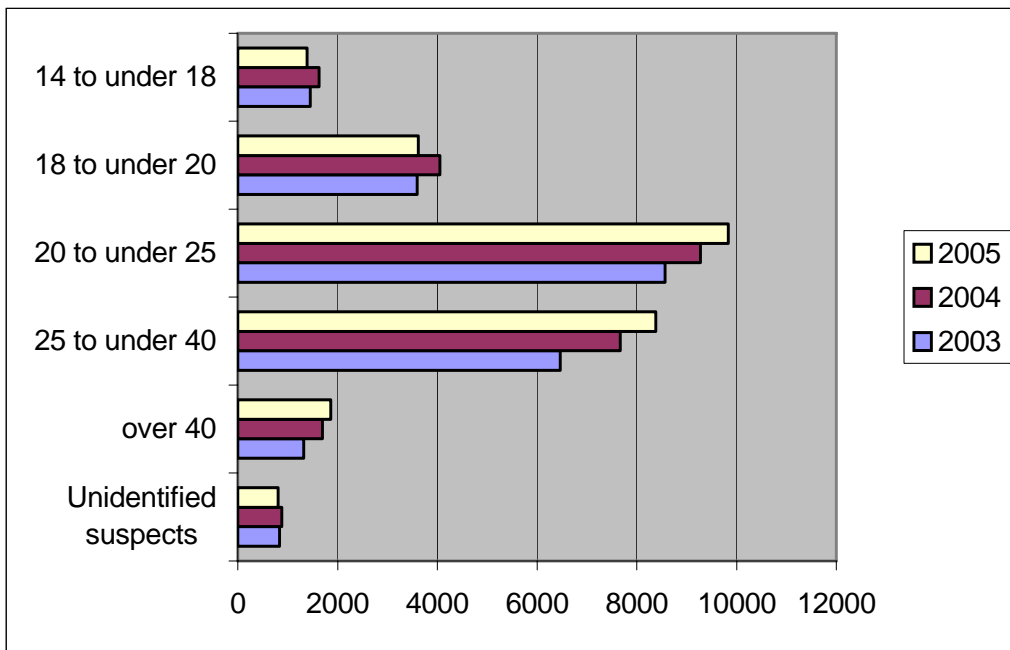
Total quantities seized/
number of seizures

Vienna

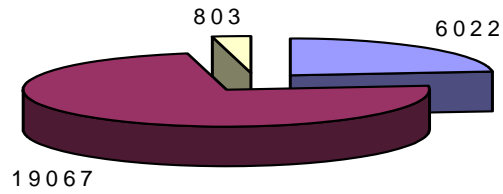
Substance	Quantity 2004	Number 2004	Quantity 2005	Number 2005
Narcotic Drugs				
Cannabis herb	170,718.70 g	1751	125,518.98 g	1553
Cannabis resin	187,129.27 g	685	89,853.32 g	828
Cannabis concentrate	0	0	21.50 g	2
Cannabis plants	45,861.70 g	38	28,496.90 g	20
Poppy straw	0	0	0	0
Opium, raw	2,594.30 g	4	12,589.62 g	3
Heroin	171,523.00 g	1118	40,661.07 g	1138
Ecstasy	67,486.5 Pieces	54	10,774 Pieces	65
Morphine and derivates	103.50 g	3	7.30 g	3
Cocaine	35,051.26 g	1149	29,199.64 g	1198
Crack	0.20 g	1	0	0
LSD-Trips	37 Pieces	4	2,042 Pieces	5
Amphetamine	4,969.00 g	77	4,523.53 g	70
Metamphetamine	34.80 g	2	27.10 g	4
Addictive pharmaceuticals	4,950.5 Pieces	690	8,067.5 Pieces	936
Other	263.73 g	13	377.88 g	17
Psychotropic substances				
Substance acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	1.00 g	1	0	0
Substance acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	41.00 g	2	0	0
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 1 PS-Reg.	11,358.5 Pieces	397	18,362 Pieces	455
Pharmaceuticals acc.to Annex 2 PS-Reg.	6,330 Pieces	233	7,569 Pieces	320
Precursors				
Category I	0	0	100.00 g	2
Category III	0	0	0	0

AGE GROUPS

	2003		2004		2005	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
Under 14	4	.0	6	.0	4	.0
14 to under 18	1451	6.5	1633	6.5	1388	5.4
18 to under 20	3595	16.2	4055	16.1	3616	14.0
20 to under 25	8566	38.5	9276	36.8	9833	38.0
25 to under 40	6469	29.1	7671	30.4	8382	32.4
over 40	1320	5.9	1695	6.7	1865	7.2
Unidentified suspects	840	3.8	879	3.5	804	3.0

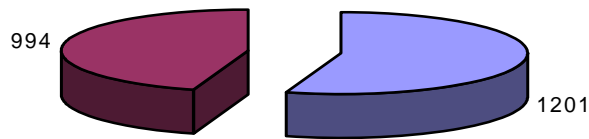


2005
Total number of charges (includes Austrians, Non-Austrians, and unidentified suspects)



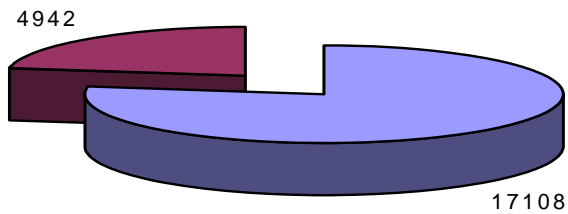
■ Non-Austrians ■ Austrians ■ unidentified suspects

Criminal offences pursuant to § 28 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians

Criminal offences pursuant to § 27 Narcotics Act



■ Austrians ■ Non-Austrians