

Tasks and activities
of the Prosecution Service of Hungary
in 2014

(extract from the report to the Hungarian Parliament)

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1. The structural organization of the Prosecution Service

Functions of the Prosecution Service are primarily defined by the Fundamental Law of Hungary and by cardinal acts concerning the Prosecution Service, namely by Act CLXIII of 2011 on the Prosecution Service (hereinafter referred to as *APS*) and Act CLXIV of 2011 on the Status of the Prosecutor General, Prosecutors and Other Prosecution Employees and the Prosecution Career (hereinafter referred to as *ASPGPOPEPC*)

The Prosecution Service comprises four levels. 5 appellate chief prosecution offices and 21 chief prosecution offices are placed under the direction of the Office of the Prosecutor General. 137 prosecution offices (non-Budapest district prosecution offices, local-level prosecution offices of investigation, district prosecution offices of Budapest and the Budapest Prosecution Office for the Protection of Public Interest) have been operating at the local level since 1st of February 2006. Their number decreased in the middle of last year, when the District Prosecution Office in Barcs ceased to operate for purposes of expediency, and its responsibilities were taken over by the District Prosecution Office in Kaposvár. The District Prosecution Office in Kaposvár performs the overtaken tasks partly as a 'branch office' of a district prosecution office, which is a new form of organizational unit within the prosecution service.

Apart from the decrease in the number of the district prosecution offices and some minor modifications no essential changes occurred in the structural system of the Prosecution Service.

2. Prosecutors' activities within the field of criminal law

Tasks and responsibilities in the field of criminal law constitute a considerable part of prosecutors' activities. As contributor to the administration of justice the Prosecution Service has the exclusive right to enforce the State's demand for punishment.

Supervision of investigations, preparation of indictments and prosecutorial investigations

In 2014 the number of cases registered and awaiting to be dealt with was 818,050 (in 2013: 901,635). In 2014 329,303 criminal offences were registered, which indicates a 12.8% decrease compared to the previous year (in 2003: 413,343, in 2004: 418,883, in 2005: 436,522, in 2006: 425,941, in 2007: 426,914, in 2008: 408,407, in 2009: 394,034, in 2010: 447,186, in 2011: 451,371, in 2012: 472,236, in 2013: 377,829). The number of registered perpetrators fell from 109,876 in 2013 to 108,389 (in 2009: 120,083, in 2010: 129,945, in 2011: 120,529, in 2012: 108,306).

In 2014 prosecution offices of investigation received 12,858 criminal complaints (in 2008: 7,128, in 2009: 8,124, in 2010: 9,250, in 2011: 8,888, in 2012: 10,590, in 2013: 11,341). Criminal investigations were ordered on 4,474 occasions, while the number of concluded investigations amounted to 7,260. (The latter number also concerns investigations concluded during the period in question, uncompleted and carried over from the previous year as well as cases taken over by the Prosecution Service after investigations had been ordered into them.)

In 2014 the central unit of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation received 1,107 cases¹, which shows a 4.2% decline compared to number of cases received in 2013 (1,156). From the criminal cases received there were 724 cases which had to be considered as criminal complaint. The Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation ordered investigations in 167 cases: on 14 occasions investigations were ordered after the criminal complaints had been supplemented. Investigations were terminated in 73 cases, and in 29 cases indictments were filed against 100 defendants.

In 2014 7,239 criminal cases were submitted to the 5 regional divisions of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation. This number indicates a 139% growth compared to

¹ Data regarding the Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation, its regional divisions and the military criminal proceedings are case management data.

the number of cases received in the previous year (3,025). 6,085 of the received cases were considered as criminal complaint.

It can be established that 5,620 cases fell under the scope of military criminal proceedings (in 2012: 2,359, in 2013: 2,017), while the number of registered military crimes (622) increased by 4.5% compared to 2013 (595).

By exercising supervision over criminal investigations and their power under the law prosecutors ensure that investigation bodies conduct their autonomous investigations lawfully and in a way that the question whether to prosecute a case could be decided.

In the year in question prosecutors examined altogether 455,495 decisions and orders of the investigation bodies including cases having been uncompleted and carried over from the previous year. This number is less by 10.6% than in 2013. The great majority of the decisions of the investigating bodies, namely 439,018 decisions (96.4%), were acknowledged by prosecutors. With regard to 6,692 decisions prosecutors called for investigation bodies to send records serving as basis for their decisions, but they took no further measures. By examining the records prosecutors modified decisions of investigation bodies on 4,004 occasions (0.9%), while in 5,781 cases (1.3%) they took other actions without modifying the decisions.

The number of cases (5,639) in which enhanced supervision over autonomous investigations of investigation bodies were exercised by prosecutors fell by 4.7% in 2014 compared to 2013 (in 2007: 6,951, in 2008: 6,911, in 2009: 7,671, in 2010: 7,127, in 2011: 5,801, in 2012: 5,711, in 2013: 5,915 cases). Prosecutorial measures taken after investigation files and records were examined changed slightly compared to the previous year (in 2011: 11,740, in 2012: 13,328, in 2013: 14,878, in 2014: 14,774).

Last year the number of complaints lodged against decisions and orders of investigative authorities decreased by 7%; 42,578 complaints had to be decided by prosecutors (in 2006: 9,592, in 2007: 25,519, in 2008: 34,981, in 2009: 38,408,

in 2010: 46,542, in 2011: 47,317, in 2012: 47,352, in 2013: 45,806 complaints). Out of these complaints 24,629 were lodged against formal acts of suspecting the offenders (57.8% of the total number of complaints), 3,766 against decisions dismissing criminal complaints, 1,042 against orders suspending investigations, and 6,903 complaints against orders terminating investigations. 1,374 complaints were filed against custodial arrests, 1,047 against house searches, 1,441 against seizures, and 2,376 for some other reasons. 9.1% of the complaints (3,892 complaints) were upheld, 80% of them (34,044 complaints) were rejected, while the remainder of the complaints required other actions to be taken.

Complaints may be lodged against prosecutors' decisions, orders, measures and omission of measures made or taken prior to indictments. In 2014 6,644 complaints (in 2013: 7,361 complaints) were filed against prosecutors' decisions: 4.1% of the complaints (272 complaints) were upheld, 91.9% of them (6,105 complaints) were referred to superior prosecutors and other kinds of measures were taken in 215 cases. 9.5% (736 complaints) of the total 7,771 complaints lodged against decisions of lower-level prosecution offices and were upheld by superior prosecutors, 75.2% of the complaints (5,843 complaints) were rejected, whereas with regard to 13.1% of the complaints (1,020 complaints) other kinds of prosecutorial actions were taken. The number of motions for review filed against prosecutors' decisions totaled 37, and two motions were upheld by the court.

Criminal complaints filed to prosecution offices shall be decided by prosecutors themselves except when prosecutors entrust investigative authorities with the task of supplementing criminal complaints. Prosecutors shall also decide criminal complaints if they have the exclusive right to investigate or they have otherwise instructed this. In 2014 altogether 26,334 criminal complaints including 137 ones still undecided on the first day of the reporting period had to be decided (in 2013: 24,280 criminal complaints). On the final day of the year 249 criminal complaints remained undecided.

Based on criminal complaints prosecutors ordered investigations on 10,582 occasions (40.6%), dismissed 5,160 criminal complaints (19.8%) and ordered 3,943 criminal complaints to be supplemented (15.1%). Based on the supplemented criminal complaints prosecutors ordered investigations into further 796 cases; thus, altogether 11,378 investigations were ordered to be conducted. The supplementing of criminal complaints resulted in the dismissal of criminal complaints in 1,735 cases, which accordingly totaled 6,895 dismissals. Based on criminal complaints other kinds of prosecutorial actions were taken on 6,400 occasions (24.5%).

In 2014 prosecution offices received 6,579 initiations of pre-trial detention. In reaction to these initiations prosecutors motioned the pre-trial detention of 5,143 defendants (78.2%). Prosecutorial motions for the pre-trial detention of 176 defendants were filed without receiving any initiations in this regard from investigation authorities. Thus prosecutors filed motions seeking the pre-trial detention of altogether 5,319 defendants with investigative judges (in 2007: 5,301, in 2008: 5,660, in 2009: 5,960, in 2010: 6,355, in 2011: 6,245, in 2012: 5,861, in 2013: 6,673). The pre-trial detention of 4,836 defendants (90.9%) were ordered by courts, while judges issued orders restraining defendants from leaving the territory of their residence with regard to 120 offenders and house arrest orders with regard to 114 offenders instead of ordering the pre-trial detention of those offenders. Pre-trial detention lasted for up to one month in 960 cases, for a period between one and three months in 1,048 cases and for between three and six months in 1,957 cases. In 194 cases the length of pre-trial detention (3.5%) exceeded one year.

The most significant action following investigations is the *filing of indictments*, which is subject to decisions of prosecutors acting as public accusers. In 2014 the total number of completed investigations received from investigative authorities with indictment proposals and awaiting to be indicted was 114,538 (in 2008: 113,217, in 2009: 118,887, in 2010: 127,893, in 2011: 122,822, in 2012: 112,344, in 2013: 115,947). Together with 5,902 unprocessed cases carried over from the previous year

120,440 cases had to be examined (in 2013: 122,643) as to whether they were appropriate for indictment.

From the 120,440 cases prosecutors filed indictments in 62,017 matters (51.5%), terminated investigations in 14,371 cases (11.9%), postponed indictments in 8,396 cases (7%), referred cases for mediation in 4,083 cases (3.4%) and suspended investigations in 96 cases (0.1%). The types of indictment showed the following division structure: prosecutors filed bill of indictments in 32,575 cases, initiated special proceedings of arraignment against defendants in 14,695 cases and filed motions for proceedings without trials in 16,857 cases.

The number of cases awaiting to be processed in which the termination of investigations was proposed totaled 5,732 in 2014. Out of these cases prosecutors terminated the investigations on 4,686 occasions (81.8%), filed indictments in 80 cases, postponed indictments in 52 cases, and referred 3 cases for mediation. Prosecutors suspended the investigations in 7 cases. On the first day of the reporting year the number of unprocessed cases was 179.

Actions necessary upon proposals for indictment were taken within 30 days in 96,879 cases (84.3%), between 30 and 60 days in 10,352 cases (9%) and over 60 days in 7,704 cases (6.7%). The 90-day case processing deadline was exceeded on 243 occasions (in 2013: 3,384) last year.

In 2014 4,464 defendants' cases were referred to mediation (in 2011: 4,382, in 2012: 4,446, in 2013: 4,467), while 3,625 requests for mediation were rejected by prosecutors (in 2011: 3,640, in 2012: 3,293, in 2013: 3,540). Having regard to the efficiency of proceedings, prosecutors discontinued proceedings against 3,182 defendants. After mediation proceedings prosecutors postponed indictments against 367 defendants and filed indictments against 855 defendants.

In 2014 prosecutors postponed indictments against 11,218 persons (in 2008: 6,715, in 2009: 6,974, in 2010: 8,168, in 2011: 8,666, in 2012: 9,103, in 2013: 10,877). The efficiency of this legal instrument is well reflected by the following

statistics: after the expiry of deadlines bringing effective results proceedings were terminated against 6,303 defendants, whereas proceedings against 838 defendants could be terminated because defendants had fulfilled the set requirements. Indictments had to be filed against 1,644 defendants. The number of defendants whose indictment had to be postponed increased by 3.1% in 2014. The number of cases referred to mediation did not change.

In 2014 prosecutors filed motions for *proceedings without trials* with regard to 26.3% of the total number of indictments (16,857 cases). The number of such motions indicates a 7.4% growth compared to the previous year. Special proceedings of arraignment were conducted in connection with 22.9% of the indictments (14,695 cases). It is a positive development that the number of special proceedings aimed at the speediest determination of criminal liability rose by 8.6% compared to the previous year.

Criminal prosecution activity

In spite of the above mentioned fact that in 2014 registered crimes showed a significant while registered perpetrators a slight decrease in their number, there were substantially more, namely, 67,718 cases (in 2013: 59,296) and more, namely, 88,550 defendants (in 2013: 78,684) in whose cases final judgements were delivered. In 2014 the number of cases in which indictments were filed basically remained the same as in 2013. As a result, the 14% increase in the number of cases ending with final judgements and the 12% growth of the number of accused persons concerned seems to imply the acceleration of criminal court activity.

One of the most important fields of prosecutors' activity in criminal courts was prosecutors' compulsory attendance and participation in criminal trials last year as well. In 2014 one or more-day-long trials at first instance courts were held in 54,969 cases (in 2013: 48,742). This shows a 12% increase.

Compared to 2013 (11,359), the number of cases finished in second-level appeal proceedings also increased: their number

totaled 12,904. The number of third-level appeal proceedings continued to grow, but it still remained marginal. In 2014 judgements became final in third-level appeal proceedings in 164 cases (in 2013: 148) concerning 208 defendants (in 2013: 176).

In line with prosecutors' relevant motions the number of defendants whose case was finally and conclusively decided by the court in arraignment proceedings continued to show a significant increase by reaching 14,527 (in 2013: 11,484). The number of defendants whose case was decided by first-instance courts in proceedings without trials increased to 16,260 (in 2013: 12,619). However, the number of defendants who opted for judgment of dismissal proceedings before their indictment (in 2013: 136, in 2014: 81) dropped significantly, while the number of defendants choosing judgement of dismissal proceedings after their indictment hardly increased (in 2013: 63, in 2014: 88).

In spite of the fact that the number of defendants on whom the court imposed punishments or measures significantly increased, the ratio of punishments and measures in the first full year of the largely restructured regime of criminal sanctions basically remained the same. In 2014 courts imposed punishments or measures on 83,861 defendants (in 2013: 74,347). Punishments were imposed on 78.71% (in 2013: 77.22%) of the accused persons; 11.73% of the accused (in 2013: 12%) received ancillary punishments, and criminal measures were used against 34.7% of them (in 2013: 35%).

In the reporting period first-instance courts delivered final judgements with regard to 73,819 defendants (in 2013: 66,229). Prosecutors lodged appeals concerning 7,798 defendants (in 2013: 6,271). The efficiency of prosecutors' appeals increased (in 2013: 52.7%, in 2014: 55.7%).

The efficiency of indictments still indicated favourable statistics: its rate was 96.6% (in 2013: 96.4%).

The number of cases overruled by second-instance courts – and in line with that the number of accused persons – increased at the same rate as the number of cases terminated

with a final decision. In 2014 1,592 defendants (in 2013: 1,351) were concerned with such decisions of second-instance courts.

In 2014 the number of cases adjudged by third-level courts (in 2013: 148, in 2014: 164) and the number of accused persons (in 2013: 176, in 2014: 208) somewhat increased, but the role of third-level courts acting as regular appeal courts was still inconsiderable. The number of accused persons concerned by decisions overruled by third-level courts somewhat reduced (in 2013: 17%, in 2014: 15%).

Prosecutors' function in extraordinary appeal proceedings is significant to ensure the uniform application of law. In 2014 prosecutors made statements to the Curia with respect to 518 (in 2013: 478) petition for review cases. With 94.2% (89.9% in 2013) the efficiency rate of petitions submitted by prosecutors for review is still highly favourable. Based on the Constitutional Court Decision No. 23/2014. (VII. 15.) prosecutors filed motions for the review of punishments - pronounced upon unconstitutional laws - in 46 cases and with regard to 60 defendants, which resulted in a significant increase in the number of petitions filed for review by the Office of the Prosecutor General ex officio.

Petitions for legality review to be submitted by the Prosecutor General were 77 in 2014 (in 2013: 75). Prosecutors filed motions of appeal in 9 cases (2013: 8). Out of the 7 cases adjudged so far the Curia ruled in favour of the motion in 6 cases, whereas it rejected the prosecutorial motion on one occasion.

In 2014 no uniformity decision proceedings were conducted. The Office of the Prosecutor General filed one motion for uniformity decision, but the Curia has not decided the motion yet.

As far as extraordinary appeal proceedings are concerned retrials occur most commonly. In the reporting year 1,334 petitions or submissions for retrial pre-trials (in 2013: 1,252) were received, out of which 945 (in 2013: 896) were dealt with in the court. Prosecutors filed 155 motions for retrial for pre-trials

ex officio (in 2013: 198). 75.5% of the motions, which meant 117 motions (in 2013: 78.6%, 154) proved to bring results.

In order to ensure uniform actions of prosecutors in criminal court several guiding opinions have been issued. The results of several examinations conducted in the Prosecution Service were also used when giving guidance.

Prosecutors' activities with regard to criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders

In the reporting period 11,212 cases ended with indictment proposals and 425 cases ended with dismissal proposals were received from investigation authorities related to criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders.

As a result of case corrections carried out at the beginning and end of the year, prosecutors dealing with criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders completed 11,730 cases which ended with investigations. This meant 9.7% of the cases received by the entire criminal law branch of the Prosecution Service.

Prosecutors processed 87.7% of the investigation records sent with indictment proposals (in 2012: 84%, in 2013: 87%) and 96.5% of the investigation records sent with dismissal proposals (in 2012: 94.6%, in 2013: 94.7%) within 30 days, whereas 100% of the cases were decided within 60 days (in 2012: 95.8%, in 2013: 98.3%).

Special mention should be made that in 2014 35 cases were initiated against 42 minors between the age of 12 and 14 for crimes punishable under the Section 16 of the new Criminal Code. The court ordered pre-trial detention against 11 of those minors. Except for one case instituted for plundering, the rest of the criminal proceedings were initiated for robberies. In 2014 investigations were terminated against 7 persons between the age of 12 and 14, whereas 16 persons were indicted and a special proceeding of arraignment was initiated against 1 person.

In cases ending in indictments and arraignments 3 persons received final sentences.

In spite of the significant increase shown last year the number of arraignments reduced again (in 2013: 362 cases 376 minors, while in 2014: 286 cases 345 minors). Prosecutors filed motions for proceedings without holding trials in 1,098 cases (in 2013: 1,231 cases), which indicates a 10.8% decrease compared to the statistics of the previous year. Prosecutors postponed indictments regarding 1,502 juvenile delinquents. This represents a 24.3% drop. After postponing their indictment prosecutors decide to file indictments against 354 juvenile delinquents. The number of cases referred to mediation totaled 512, which compared to the number from the previous year (527) showed a 2.8% decrease. At the same time, the number of indictments subsequent to mediations continued to grow: 104 persons had to be indicted (in 2013: 85 persons).

In the reference period, prosecutors filed indictments against 8,232 juvenile delinquents in 4,376 cases (in 2013: 4,977 in cases against 9,845 juveniles). There were 327 persons against whom coercive measures imposing restrictions on liberty were used at the time of their indictment.

Prosecutors lodged appeals with regard to 363 defendants against decisions of courts of first instance. The national efficiency rate of prosecutorial appeals further improved compared to last year (in 2013: 51.65%, in 2014: 53.06%).

In 2014 out of the 4,604 cases dealt by prosecutors responsible for criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders courts issued final judgements with regard to 6,133 defendants. In their final judgements courts convicted 5,980 defendants and imposed punishments (2,796 defendants), supplementary punishments (286 defendants) and used measures (4,547 defendants) against them.

The efficiency rate of cases dealt by prosecutors responsible for criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders was 98.4%, which corresponds to the average rate of the previous years.

3. Activities of the Prosecution Service outside the field of criminal law

Prosecutorial tasks relating to the protection of public interest

The Fundamental Law of Hungary declares that in addition to its traditional, prosecutorial functions the Prosecution Service has other competences, and such competences specified by law may be exercised by prosecutors when they act in the protection of public interest. Prosecutorial functions relating to the protection of public interest are partly defined by the APS and partly by individual laws.

Compared to the previous years the number of cases relating to the protection of public interest shows significant increase: compared to 2013 69,814 more cases were received, thus in 2014 the number of cases to be dealt with grew to 280,603. 42.7% (119,795) of the caseload was invariably made up by contravention matters.

In the reference period the increase in the number of prosecutorial measures taken to ensure the lawful operation of foundations and associations was caused by the changes of relevant legal provisions as a result of the new Civil Code. Compared to the number of registered cases in 2013 (19,621) the number of cases with such subject matter, registered by the prosecution offices, doubled and reached 38,061.

Conclusions of review of legality

Reviewing the legality of decisions of public administration authorities is one of the most multifaceted field of prosecutors' function.

Even in 2014 the legality review of decisions of public administration authorities concerning arable land was treated by prosecutors as a priority.

Similarly to the previous years the rate of petitions calling into question administrative decisions regarding traffic offence

matters and calling for prosecutorial measures was still significant. The Chief Prosecution Office of the Capital submitted most of its reminders to the Police Headquarters in Budapest, which as a second-level authority is responsible for fining.

Some coercive measures, mainly police escorting ordered by administrative authorities are subject to prosecutor's approval, and only upon such approval can they be carried out in a lawful way. In 2014 requests for approval of police apprehensions in administrative proceedings were lodged to prosecution offices on 1,019 occasions. Approval was rejected in 74 cases, which is slightly over 7% of all the requests.

Supervision of the decisions of contravention authorities and police bodies conducting preliminary proceedings on the termination of proceeding is a key prosecutorial task in the *field of contraventions*. This task concerned 118,012 decisions in 2014. The majority of decisions terminating proceedings that were monitored by prosecutors proved to be lawful. In spite of this, prosecutorial measures were taken in connection with 3,677 decisions of contravention authorities having been issued to terminate proceedings in order to ensure lawfulness.

By reviewing case files, the Prosecution Service examined the legality of police escorting orders issued to ensure the execution of custodial detention in 90,192 cases within a rather strict, five-day-long deadline. As a result of their legality review, police escorting orders were annulled in 6,489 cases – including 420 cases which concerned juvenile delinquents – due to violations of law occurring either in the main proceeding or during the execution of the orders.

The number of complaints submitted in contravention cases that were decided by prosecutors increased by 9%. Close to one fifth of the complaints submitted against decisions and measures of authorities having competence for contravention cases (hereinafter: contravention authorities) were found to violate law in a way that required prosecutorial actions to be taken. Based on such violations of law prosecutors annulled measures of contravention authorities or they established the violation of law in 295 cases.

The amendments of the Contraventions Act in 2013 granted prosecutors a new power by giving them the right to initiate retrial in cases where the court ordered the conversion of fine into custodial detention in the course of contravention enforcement procedures. By means of exercising this power prosecutors took actions in 1,021 (non-litigious) cases to ensure that violations of law are remedied by court decisions.

In 2014 prosecution offices assigned for the *tasks relating to integrity screenings* approved 947 decisions which ordered that integrity screenings should be carried out, while they rejected their approval in 31 cases.

Prosecutors' participation in court proceedings

Prosecutors may be involved in court proceedings in two ways: on the one hand by general authorization given by the Civil Procedure Code or by exercising the right to file lawsuits in sectoral laws; on the other hand by intervening into proceedings ongoing between other parties. Tasks relating to the prosecutorial review of legality defined by the Civil Code make up a substantial part of prosecutors' functions in civil law cases.

As regards the caseload in the field of civil law cases prosecutors' registration tasks relating to non-profit organizations significantly increased prosecutors' workload. Thus, the Chief Prosecution Office of the Capital, Budapest alone, for example, received more than one and a half thousand decisions ordering the registration of information changes concerning civil society organizations from the competent courts, so that prosecutors could exercise their right to appeal or to file lawsuits.

Legislators authorize prosecutors to terminate the operation of political parties or to file lawsuits requesting the termination of the party if a party no longer fulfils the legal requirements set for political parties or if it decides to give up its activities. Upon authorization of the Political Parties Act prosecutors contacted the courts in 43 cases.

Legislators and bodies applying the law pay special attention to the assistance of financially vulnerable or bankrupt persons. *Usurers* can generally be *fought effectively* by the cooperation between prosecutors working in the criminal and non-criminal law fields.

Upon authorization granted by laws regarding the nature and environmental protection, prosecutors are also entitled to file lawsuits requesting injunctions against acts threatening the environment, violating the rules of animal protection. Prosecutors are also entitled to file lawsuits to claim damages caused by environmental threats. Based on this authorization by law prosecutors lodged 17 lawsuits in 2014, out of which 7 lawsuits concerned animal protection cases, 8 lawsuits environmental protection cases (protected nature values, destruction of area) and 2 lawsuits environmental (air pollution) cases. The majority of the cases aimed at requesting injunctions, whereas the minority of the cases aimed at claiming damages. In completed lawsuits, courts decided in favour of the prosecutors' requests.

In 2014, *during their involvement in company incorporation proceedings*, prosecutors filed lawsuits for the annulment of company incorporation decisions (or decisions ordering the registration of changes in company data) in 84 cases, which number indicates a 44% growth compared to the previous year (58). 42 lawsuits contested court decisions that ordered the registration of company data changes.

There were 635 cases when prosecutors initiated the legality review of proceedings of courts of registry because information contained in the company register was unlawful, constituent documents of companies or extracts from company registers lacked information and were incomplete, and companies did not comply with legal provisions concerning their operation. The majority of the legality reviews initiated by prosecutors with regard to companies ended with eliminating violations of law. There were several cases, however, where upon prosecutors' initiation companies failing to remedy the violations of law or "phantom companies" were deleted from company registers.

In 2014 prosecutors lodged 10 lawsuits due to unfair *general contract terms and conditions*, which is less than the number of lawsuits filed in the 2013 (in 2013: 13 lawsuits).

The Prosecution Service also lays special emphasis on exercising its rights relating to *customers protection*, which on the one hand includes the legality review of decisions of customers protection agencies, and on the other hand filing class action lawsuits in cases where the customers' rights of a great number of people have been violated. These two prosecutorial tools are used to remedy such violations of customers' rights.

Prosecutors are not only entitled to initiate not litigious proceedings and non-litigious actions, but, as mentioned before, they are also entitled to intervene into ongoing court proceedings. Prosecutors have the unconstrained right, for example, to file actions and motions in the course of *non-litigious, preventive, restraining order (civil) procedures*. In the previous years the number of prosecutorial actions rose sharply. While in 2012 prosecutors were actors in non-litigious, restraining order (civil) procedures in 991 cases, in 2014 this number rose to 1,418.

Initiating proceedings of public administration authorities

The APS grants the power to prosecutors to initiate proceedings of public administration authorities (hereinafter: administrative authority proceedings) if legal requirements are met and if prosecutors become aware of any acts or omissions violating the law.

In 2014 prosecutors initiated 460 administrative authority proceedings relating to environmental law (in 2013: 376). Typical acts or conducts giving rise to administrative authority proceedings include, for example, waste management carried out without any license, noisy, smelly industrial operation, unpermitted mining, tree cutting activity or deforestation, prohibited hunting, fishing, killing protected birds, their nestlings or their habitats, or animal abuse of livestock or pets. A new phenomena is the increasing incoming of wrecked vehicles

(for illegal purposes of vehicle demolition) from abroad, and the rise in the number of illegal fishing (poaching) and illegal hunting.

Prosecutorial activity relating to child and juvenile protection outside the field of criminal law

The law grants the power to prosecutors to review whether the operation of child protection services complies with law. In 2014 prosecutors conducted comprehensive, national inspections in 25 special children's home. The inspections aimed at monitoring whether children's rights were respected, the operation of homes was lawful and appropriate and child care services were adequate.

Similarly to the previous years monitoring the legality of the use of coercive measures constraining liberty was also considered to be a priority by the Prosecution Service. It can be concluded that the operation of the monitored institutions complies with law. In order to eliminate the violations of law competent heads of such institutions were requested to act in accordance with suggested prosecutorial measures on 24 occasions.

Pursuant to the Act on restraining order proceedings in *domestic violence cases* prosecutors issued indicative letters to bodies entrusted with tasks of family protection on 655 occasions when they became aware of a risk of domestic violence.

The Prosecutor General's rights

Upon authorization by law the Prosecutor General is entitled to initiate a uniformity decision proceeding of the Curia and exercises certain powers defined by law in relation to uniformity proceedings. Upon the request of the Council of Uniformity Decisions the the Prosecutor General issued his statements on motions for uniformity decisions regarding the field of public interest on 5 occasions in 2014.

Legality supervision over the enforcement of punishments

Similarly to the previous years, a priority task in the field of legality supervision over the enforcement of punishments and the protection of human rights (hereinafter: supervision over the enforcement of punishments) included the control of the enforcement of all punishment types, criminal measures, coercive measures severely limiting one's rights during criminal proceedings, other sanctions and constraints of rights prescribed by non-criminal laws from a rule-of law perspective.

An increase in the workload is reflected by the number of cases received. In 2014 the number of complaints, petitions and submissions concerning the enforcement of punishments received by prosecution offices was 4,351. This number shows a 31.7% growth (2013: 3,303). 12.8% of the complaints, petitions and submissions were accepted and agreed with. The establishment of accountability was initiated in 0.3% of the cases.

Last year the Department for the Supervision of Punishments and Protection of Human Rights at the Office of the Prosecutor General received 207 (in 2013: 124) complaints filed against opinions of the chief prosecution offices rejecting complaints, requests and submissions which concerned supervision over the enforcement of punishments. The Department for the Supervision of Punishments and Protection of Human Rights decided in favour of 12.5% of the complaints (in 2013: 18.5%). The significant drop in the rate of second-level decisions accepting the complaints shows that prosecutors work at the first instance has improved and become more efficient.

Terminating unlawful acts infringing liberty demand immediate actions in country where rule of law prevails. This is ensured by powers of prosecutors exercising supervision over the enforcement of punishments which entitle them to carry out examinations and take actions. Last year prosecutors exercising supervision over the enforcement of punishments carried out 8,285 examinations (in 2013: 6,836). Based on the results of these examinations, competent prosecutors initiated criminal

proceedings in 35 cases, contravention proceedings in 6 cases and disciplinary cases in 3 cases.

The examinations carried out by prosecutors working in the field of supervision of the enforcement of punishments revealed violations of law occurring in connection with the enforcement of punishments last year as well, and prosecutorial actions were taken to terminate and prevent them. In 2014 prosecutors exercising supervision over the enforcement of punishments issued orders in 15 cases (in 2013: 20), and they issued reminders in 180 cases (in 2013: 79). Compared to 2013 the 21.2% increase in the number of examinations and the 97% growth in the number of prosecutorial measures implies that prosecutors have become more active in the field of supervision of enforcement of punishments.

In accordance with the guidelines of the Office of the Prosecutor General, the chief prosecution offices carried out examinations all over the country checking whether the use of handcuffs was lawful when police escorting was used as a coercive measure. In order to terminate violations of law, chief prosecution offices took all necessary actions and issued 46 reminders to the heads of police bodies concerned to stop any unlawful practices or omissions discovered by the examinations.

It was also in accordance with the guidelines of the Office of the Prosecutor General that prosecutors of the chief prosecution offices exercising supervision over the enforcement of punishments monitored in 2014 whether foreign inmates sentenced to imprisonment were lawfully admitted to and detained in prisons. The national monitoring found that in the majority of cases foreign inmates were lawfully admitted and held in Hungarian prisons, but some unlawful practices and violations of law in individual cases (e.g. infringements of the right to use one's native language or of the right to use another language known by the convict, or violations of the right to have the competent diplomatic or consular corps informed that the convict is processed in prison) were discovered some prisons.

4. The relationship between the Parliament and the Prosecution Service

Pursuant to Article 7 (1) of the Fundamental Law of Hungary Members of the National Assembly may address questions to the Prosecutor General of Hungary about any matter within their functions.

In 2014 Members of the National Assembly addressed 21 written questions and 7 urgent questions to the Prosecutor General of Hungary. No verbal questions were addressed to the Prosecutor General of Hungary.

In 2014 the Prosecutor General initiated the waiver of immunity of 2 Members of the National Assembly and 5 other persons entitled to the same or similar immunity as Members of the Parliament (2 parliamentary candidates, one judge, one Member of the European Parliament, one person entitled to diplomatic immunity) in criminal cases.

In 2014 two requests for the waiver of immunity were submitted in contravention cases. In one of the cases the Member of the Parliament waived his own immunity preventing a procedure against him, whereas in the other case the waiver of the judge's immunity was requested.

In November and December 2014 the parliamentary reports on the activities of the Prosecution Service from years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were discussed, which the plenary session of the Parliament adopted on 15th December 2014.

5. International relations and activities of the Prosecution Service

Bilateral meetings held at the highest level were one of the priorities in the international affairs and relationships of the Prosecution Service in 2014. Bilateral meetings are grouped into two different categories which were equally given priority:

bilateral meetings with EU partners and with partners from Eastern countries.

The first bilateral meeting with an EU partner was a meeting held in Budapest between Mladen Bajic, the State Attorney General of Croatia and the Prosecutor General of Hungary on 9th–10th January. On 6th–7th March Jaromir Čížnár, Prosecutor General of the Slovak Republic and his three deputies visited Hungary. In May Jean-Claude Marin together with the Advocat General of the Criminal Division of the Court of Cassation and the President of the Bar Council of the Council of State and Court of Cassation welcomed the Prosecutor General of Hungary in Paris. Dr. Péter Polt attended a bilateral meeting in Poland on 2nd–4th July. The visit of the Prosecutor General of the Slovak Republic was returned in September, when the Prosecutor General attended a meeting in Bratislava and in Trenčín.

The first bilateral meeting with a partner from an Eastern country was held on 17th–21st March, when Tsendsuren Byambatsogt, Deputy Prosecutor General of Mongolia visited Hungary. On 3rd June Daulbajev Askhat Kajzullaevics, the Prosecutor General of Kazakhstan was welcomed in Hungary. On 26th–28th August the Prosecutor General attended a conference in Irkutsk titled “Role of the Prosecutor’s Office in Fighting against Transnational Organized Crime”, where he delivered a presentation. Between 27th September and 3rd October the Prosecutor General of Hungary went on an official visit to Vietnam.

Dr. Péter Polt played an active role in the various forms of cooperation between prosecution offices both at regional and EU levels. On 10th–11th June a meeting of the Consultative Forum of Prosecutors General and Directors of Public Prosecutions of the Member States of the European Union was convened in The Hague, where Dr. Péter Polt and his colleagues discussed current issues of the use of European Arrest Warrants and of the fight against corruption.

On 22nd–24th October Trier hosted the plenary meeting of the Network of Public Prosecutors or Equivalent Institutions at

the Supreme Judicial Courts of the Member States of the European Union, where the Prosecutor General of Hungary made his presentation on the so called network model of the European Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) to be established.

The annual meetings of the Prosecutors General of the countries of the Visegrad Four Group keep the issue of the establishment of the EPPO also on the agenda. In 2014 the Presidency of this regional cooperation between Prosecutors General of V4 countries was given by Hungary, and on 15th–17th May the so called Balaton Declaration was signed in Balatonlelle by the four partners.

The Prosecutor General of Hungary had been a member of the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE), functioning as an advisory body of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, since the CCPE was established. At its plenary meeting held on 15th–17th December the CCPE adopted its Opinion No. 9 on European norms and principles concerning prosecutors, the so called Rome Charter. In December the Prosecutor General of Hungary was re-elected to be a member of the CCPE working group.

A meeting organized by the Office of the Prosecutor General on 11th December, where the President of the Curia, President of the National Office for the Judiciary, the Prosecutor General, the Minister of Interior, the President of the State Audit Office, and the Parliamentary State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice assessed the annual anti-corruption activity of their institutions was an event with international dimensions.

Similarly to the previous years, not only the active involvement of the Prosecutor General added value to the international relations of the Prosecutor Service, but cooperation of prosecutors at expert level also gained significance.

Mutual assistance matters

In 2013 1,976 MLA requests, while in 2014 2,310 requests (16.9% increase) were received directly from national

judicial authorities by chief of the prosecution offices, and district prosecution offices located in the country and in Budapest. The number of direct MLA requests has also grown (15.8%): in 2013 their number was 1,434, while in 2014 their number reached 1,660.

The Department for Supervision of Investigations and Preparation of Indictments at the Office of the Prosecutor General forwarded 38 MLA requests in 2013. In 2014 the Department forwarded 19 and received 386 (in 2013: 388) requests. Criminal complaints were filed with foreign authorities in 2 cases, whereas formal decisions were served in 790 cases.

Criminal cases initiated for crimes committed by Hungarian citizens abroad were transferred by foreign judicial authorities to the Prosecution Service of Hungary in 171 cases (in 2013: 151), while the Prosecution Service of Hungary transferred 30 criminal cases (in 2013: 16) in which foreigners committed crimes in Hungary.

The Department for Serious and Military Cases dealt with 509 international cases. Countries of the European Union sent 161 MLA requests and the Department requested legal assistance from EU countries in 5 cases. The Prosecution Service of Hungary requested legal assistance from third countries in 59 matters, and third countries contacted the Department for Serious and Military Cases in 32 cases.

Requests sent in contravention cases reduced to a reasonable level: their number halved compared to 2013 and thus reduced to 3,489 in 2014. Foreign authorities requested legal assistance in 3,379 cases. Austria sent 3,163 MLA requests, which with the exception of 437 cases were all complied with.

The Hungarian authorities submitted MLA requests in 110 matters.

Tasks and activities of the Eurojust National Member for Hungary

Tasks arising from the Eurojust membership of Hungary are performed by the Prosecution Service. Since 1st July 2012 Hungary is represented in the Eurojust by prosecutor in the position of a deputy head of department assigned to the position of the Eurojust National Member for Hungary by the Prosecutor General. His mandate is for four years.

The judicial authorities of the Member States submitted to the Eurojust 1,804 cases including concrete criminal cases and cases relating to so called general questions. This shows a 12% growth compared to 2013 (in 2013: 1,576). Compared to 2013 the Hungarian national desk had to deal with 32 more (altogether 185) new cases requiring bilateral or multilateral coordination that were registered by the Eurojust College. This meant that the Hungarian national desk processed one tenth of the Eurojust cases received. Out of this number Hungarian judicial authorities, mainly prosecutors, initiated 96 individual criminal and 2 general Eurojust cases successfully, which again indicates a considerable, namely 46% increase compared to the previous year.

In European Arrest Warrant cases, which are subject to judicial decision, the Ministry of Justice as central authority contacted the Eurojust National member for Hungary in 11 matters to request cooperation. The number of cases (87 cases) submitted against Hungary was only with one case higher than the number of cases submitted in the previous year, but 8 so called general issues did not concern any individual criminal cases. Thus, as regards the number of submitted cases, Hungary is prominently ranked as the 6th country among the 28 member states, while in the rank concerning the number received cases it has taken the 11th place.

In order to coordinate investigations and prosecutions in 2014 Eurojust held 196 coordination meetings in which prosecutors and investigators from the member states and occasionally from third countries participated. Travel expenses, accommodation and subsistence costs for these coordination meetings were reimbursed.

Coordination meetings attended by Hungarian participants were held at the seat of the Eurojust on 13 occasions, but there was only one case where Hungarian authorities considered it necessary to act as the initiating party. 5 joint investigation teams in which Hungary also participated were either set up or they continued to carry out their investigative tasks in 2014. The work of 3 joint investigation teams out of the five ended with efficient prosecution in Hungary.

According to the Eurojust Council Decision a Eurojust National Coordination System (ENCS) comprising representatives of various judicial networks operates in the Member States. The European Judicial Network (EJN) is a privileged partner of the Eurojust; therefore, its Hungarian contact points from the Prosecution Service and from the Judiciary are also linked to the ENCS. In 2014 the EJN contact point of the Office of the Prosecutor General received 110 written requests for information facilitating judicial cooperation.

6. The personnel of the Prosecution Service

The number of personnel of the Prosecution service in 2014 showed the following:

On 1st January 2014 the number of allotted positions of the Prosecution Service was 4,771, which rose to 4,826 until the end of the year. The rise was partly due to the staff number increase including 40 prosecutors, 22 clerks and 5 other prosecutorial officials. This staff number increase was needed because “revealing and preventing transactions aimed circumventing legal provisions restricting the acquisition of the ownership and the use of arable land” meant more workload.

The number of allotted positions was further amended as the extra workload of the Prosecution Service (e.g. tasks relating to the registration of civil society organizations), work management issues at certain structural units, the recruitment of would-be prosecutors required the transformation of the already existing prosecutorial positions.

On 1st January 2014 the number of allotted prosecutorial positions was 2,034. This number rose to 2,046 until 31st December 2014. The number of prosecutorial positions divided among the various structural units changed from 2,024 to 2,033 between 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2014. The number of filled prosecutorial positions increased from 1,826 to 1,876. The reserve prosecutorial positions rose from 10 to 13. The vacant positions was 198 at the beginning of 2014, and in spite of the fact that 70 persons were appointed to be prosecutors it only changed to 157, which indicates a 8.3% shortage of staff.

Between 1st January and 31st December 2014 the employment of 6 prosecutors terminated due to retirement, of 2 prosecutors because of their death, and of some prosecutors for other reasons – based on Section 31 (6) of *ASPGPOPEPC* or due to expiry of fixed-term employment. 7 prosecutors decided to terminate their employment by mutual consent.

In the reporting year the number of disciplinary proceedings was 21, which is not deemed to be a considerable number (in 2013 20 disciplinary proceedings were initiated). As regards the imposed disciplinary sanctions, the less severe sanctions prevailed.

In 2014 trainings also focused on would-be prosecutors (trainee and junior prosecutors) and on the professional training of prosecutors. Prosecutors' training was implemented in accordance with the annual training program. In 2014 the majority of the employees of the Prosecution Service again took part in a training of some kind.

The Hungarian Centre for the Training of Prosecutors (MÜK) continued its activity started in 2006. Organized by MÜK, 3-5 day-long trainings for trainee and junior prosecutors were held in training cycles for a total period of 8 weeks. Trainings for trainee and junior prosecutors also included all those events or competitions that offered opportunities for application and participation (e.g. Professional scientific conference, Kozma Sándor Legal Science Competition, various courses and conferences etc.)

Continuous training of prosecutors has remained to be a priority area of trainings, and it is still considered to be a decisive tool of the professional direction of the Prosecution Service influencing the efficiency of prosecutors' work. In 2014 29 centrally organized trainings were held for prosecutors. Superior prosecutors could delegate participants to a wide range of trainings carried out for close to 110 days.

Trainings were also organized for the non-prosecutor staff, including IT specialists, system administrators, financial managers and administrators.

Postgraduate studies and foreign language trainings in specialized courses for prosecutors are still treated as priorities and are supported within the limits of financial resources.

7. Information technology within the Prosecution Service

The Prosecution Service efficiently operated its national, remote data transport network (Praetor Net) in 2014, too. Every employee of the Prosecution Service could get access to applications, data and information online if it was necessary for his work. Every structural unit of the Prosecution Service could access and download information from databases of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Central Office for Administrative and Public Services, the National Police Headquarters and from database of detainees managed by the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters. In 2014 every prosecutor possessed a laptop, so for them some IT services were accessible outside the intranet of the Prosecution Service. More than half of the prosecutors had such equipment that was capable of generating e-signatures and accessing online databases of company and property registers.

In 2014 the Prosecution Service continued its former cooperations by being involved in the IT project of the eService Ticket System of the National Security Service, and it remained to be an important participant in the electronic archives project of the Hungarian National Archives Country Archives as well as in the pilot project of the Hungarian Post JSC assigned for the

regulated electronic case management service. For the purpose of coordinating IT developments between the Prosecution Service and the Hungarian Judiciary a joint IT working group was set up, and as a result of its activity the electronic transfer of bill of indictments was modernized, and the IT conditions of information flow relating to civil societies were created.

By adhering to structural changes and amendments to the law the Prosecution Service has modernized its case management systems, registry and statistical databases. In 2014 the integration of the already existing case management systems was continued by the use of the electronic records and document management system (eIR) in the Prosecution Service. The eIR has been implemented as a result of a project entitled "Electronization of prosecutorial proceedings" within the framework of the Electronic Public Administration Operative Program (EKOP), and it is suitable for the attested and legally complying management of electronic documents received, made and forwarded by the Prosecution Service.

In 2014 all statistical information gathering was carried out electronically. Information obtained and created in this was forms part of the government's national statistical information gathering program (OSAP). The current data of crime, law enforcement, prosecution and prosecutorial functions and activities were again published in thematic publications of the Prosecution Service. The Prosecution Service facilitated the work of several international, interdepartmental committees not only by participating them, but also by providing statistical data to them. Moreover, it continuously fulfilled its responsibility to provide data of public interest under the law.

8. Financial conditions of the operation of the Prosecution Service

Last year 38,256.4 million HUF original expenditure appropriations were allocated for the professional duties of the Prosecution Service within its budgetary chapter. This amount was 1,453.6 million HUF higher than in the previous year and

thus indicated a 3.9% increase. In the reporting year, the rise in the expenditure appropriations was based on the increase of the support appropriations.

The modified expenditure appropriations rose to 41,150 million HUF as a result of modifications carried out on various legal grounds to the appropriations in the reporting year.

The structure of resources available in 2014 hardly changed compared to the previous years. The sources of the expenditures included the following: 95.5% of the expenditures was covered by supports granted in the year concerned, 4.4% by the residual amounts of the appropriation and 0.1% by own revenues.

86.8% of the appropriations used were made up by personnel-related expenses and related contributions; only 3.2% was spent on certain developments and 10% were used for operational costs.

25,353.6 million HUF were used for personnel allowances. This sum covered the regular personnel allowances, and from the non-regular personnel allowances those ones that employees of the Prosecution Service as individuals were entitled to, the obligations defined by the ASPGPOPEPC, as well as the external personnel allowances.

3,647.6 million HUF were spent on non-personnel expenses, which is 500.9 million HUF less than the amount spent in the previous year. Similarly to the previous years, operating costs went up as a result of inflation, the growth in territory of newly acquired or refurbished office buildings being necessary because of the rise in the number of personnel of the Prosecution Service.

In 2014 1,311 million HUF original appropriation was available for cumulative expenses in the chapter. This sum changed to 4,074.4 million HUF, which was due to modifications of the appropriation – mainly due to the residue from the previous year – in the course of the year.

In 2014 the Prosecution Service managed its resources by enforcing austerity measures having been introduced in the previous years. Special attention was given to securing the continuous maintainance of the conditions of operation and liquidity in addition to providing the necessary personal and non-personal conditions of the performance of professional duties.

9. Prosecutors' scientific activity and the National Institute of Criminology

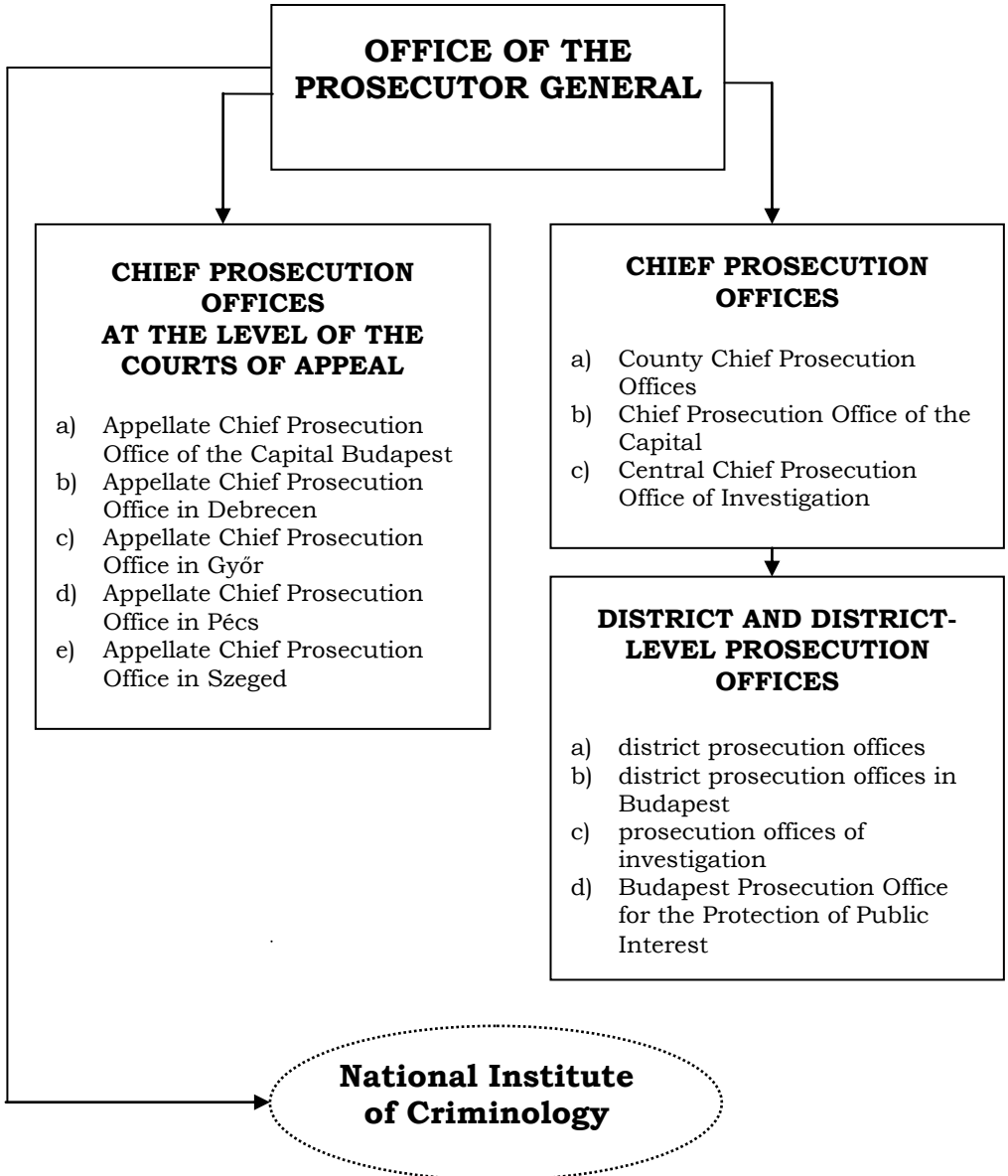
Prosecutors are still respected participants in academic legal research. Their essays and studies are regularly published in *Jogtudományi Közlöny (Legal Jurisprudence Review)*, *Magyar Jog (Hungarian Legal Review)*, *Ügyészek Lapja (Prosecutors' Bulletin)*, *Belügyi Szemle (Internal Affairs Journal)* and in other professional-scholarly journals. Several prosecutors are authors of handbooks, university textbooks, and other publications used for educational purposes in the higher education. There are 42 employees of the Prosecution Service, 19 of them working as prosecutors, who possess academic titles. 23 employees of the Prosecutor Service including prosecutors, junior and trainee prosecutors are Ph.D. students at various universities. Close to 70 prosecutors are university professors and lecturers at the legal faculties of Hungarian universities, at other institutions of higher education, or they teach subjects in postgraduate programs.

As a scientific and research institute, the National Institute of Criminology carries out comprehensive researches on the causes of crime, the possibilities of crime prevention, the current theoretical and practical issues of criminality and criminal law enforcement. The work of the Institute is facilitated and monitored by the Scientific Council, whose members comprise high-rank representatives of the Hungarian National Academy of Sciences, the legal faculties of the universities and of offices and agencies delaing with law enforcement.

The outcomes of researches, especially of those having been initiated by the Office of the Prosecutor General, were implemented in the codification and law interpretation activity of the Prosecution Service, and they also enrich the theoretical achievements of criminal sciences particularly in the field of criminal prevention and criminal policy. Their usage in the curricula and training programs of universities, colleges and postgraduate programs are also worth noting.

In the reporting year altogether 143 publications were issued, and altogether 125 lectures and presentations were delivered at various conferences and professional forums. Out of these presentations and lectures 33 were held in foreign languages at 24 conferences abroad. In the reporting year altogether 44 research programs were carried out in the Institute. Out of them 29 were completed.

Structure of Organs of the Prosecution Service



Annex

Statistical tables
for the Prosecutor General's
report to the Hungarian Parliament
about the activities of
the Prosecution Service in 2014

(Data of the year 2014 correspond to the state on 16th February, 2015)

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Table 1
Prosecution caseload, 2005-2014

Year	Total caseload	Received cases per capita	Ebb61			
			Criminal law ¹		Public law ²	
			number	%	number	%
2005	975 239	655	807 425	82,8	167 814	17,2
2006	1 046 553	681	877 444	83,8	169 109	16,2
2007	1 129 691	715	948 427	84,0	181 264	16,0
2008	1 144 876	710	978 251	85,4	166 625	14,6
2009	1 105 771	666	948 006	85,7	157 765	14,3
2010	1 119 091	642	952 877	85,1	166 214	14,9
2011	1 155 615	648	987 846	85,5	167 769	14,5
2012	1 172 347	648	980 426	83,6	191 921	16,4
2013	1 198 943	657	901 635	75,2	297 308	24,8
2014	1 160 914	619	818 050	70,5	342 864	29,5

¹ Since 2013 excluding data of supervision over the enforcement of punishments because of changes regarding fields.

² Since 2013 including data of supervision over the enforcement of punishments because of changes regarding fields.

Table 2
Main indicators of activities within the criminal law field, 2005-2014

Year	High priority prosecutorial supervision ³	Number of indictments (persons)	Arraignments (persons)	Efficiency of indictments	Number of proposed indictments managed in 30 days ⁴
2005	21 534	110 560	9 330	96,7	103 924
2006	23 254	104 794	8 226	96,8	101 820
2007	26 390	98 127	7 011	96,7	97 265
2008	27 666	96 629	6 432	96,5	97 924
2009	31 113	95 468	6 336	96,9	100 303
2010	31 239	101 920	7 256	96,9	101 490
2011	25 648	90 994	8 245	96,8	98 644
2012	29 160	82 680	8 706	95,9	91 095
2013	30 278	79 186	11 548	96,4	97 362
2014	28 915	88 506	14 529	96,6	96 879

³ Data refer to the total number of notifications and activities.

⁴ Data refer to the total number of proposed indictments and concluded prosecutorial investigations.

Table 3

Caseload of (appellate) chief prosecution offices, 2014⁵

Territory	Total caseload		of which:			
			Criminal law		Public law	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Főváros	229 373	20,2	156 073	68,0	73 300	32,0
Baranya	36 215	3,2	25 065	69,2	11 150	30,8
Bács-Kiskun	60 844	5,4	42 390	69,7	18 454	30,3
Békés	37 773	3,3	24 962	66,1	12 811	33,9
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	92 514	8,1	59 695	64,5	32 819	35,5
Csongrád	54 249	4,8	39 748	73,3	14 501	26,7
Fejér	45 263	4,0	32 426	71,6	12 837	28,4
Győr-Moson-Sopron	35 167	3,1	24 454	69,5	10 713	30,5
Hajdú-Bihar	51 538	4,5	37 030	71,8	14 508	28,2
Heves	33 556	3,0	22 094	65,8	11 462	34,2
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	52 580	4,6	38 892	74,0	13 688	26,0
Komárom-Esztergom	33 869	3,0	24 617	72,7	9 252	27,3
Nógrád	23 451	2,1	17 460	74,5	5 991	25,5
Pest	116 159	10,2	90 486	77,9	25 673	22,1
Somogy	39 686	3,5	28 966	73,0	10 720	27,0
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	73 728	6,5	50 629	68,7	23 099	31,3
Tolna	23 688	2,1	17 909	75,6	5 779	24,4
Vas	25 593	2,3	18 088	70,7	7 505	29,3
Veszprém	34 692	3,1	25 358	73,1	9 334	26,9
Zala	29 378	2,6	21 314	72,6	8 064	27,4
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of the Capital, Budapest	3 160	0,3	3 015	95,4	145	4,6
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office in Debrecen	1 521	0,1	1 364	89,7	157	10,3
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office in Győr	1 003	0,1	763	76,1	240	23,9
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office in Pécs	748	0,1	571	76,3	177	23,7
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office in Szeged	1 163	0,1	1 053	90,5	110	9,5
Total	1 136 911	100,0	804 422	70,8	332 489	29,2

⁵ Excluding the data of Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation.

Table 4
Number of registered crimes, 2005-2014

Year	Registered crimes		of which:	
			Perpetrator of a crime was unknown	
	number	2005 = 100%	number	rate %
2005	436 522	100,0	179 328	41,1
2006	425 941	97,6	174 120	40,9
2007	426 914	97,8	187 668	44,0
2008	408 407	93,6	178 306	43,6
2009	394 034	90,3	182 602	46,3
2010	447 186	102,4	221 194	49,5
2011	451 371	103,4	245 080	54,3
2012	472 236	108,2	274 143	58,1
2013	377 829	86,6	177 877	47,1
2014	329 575	75,5	139 020	42,2

Table 5
Total number of registered perpetrators, number and frequency of juvenile and child perpetrators, 2005-2014

Year	Registered perpetrators		perpetrators per 100 thousand inhabitants	Juvenile perpetrators			per 100 thousand juvenile inhabitants	Child perpetrators	
	number	2005 = 100%		number	rate %	2005 = 100%		number	2005 = 100%
2005	140 211	100,0	1 388,6	12 362	8,8	100,0	2 491,0	3 697	100,0
2006	129 991	92,7	1 290,0	11 462	8,8	91,4	2 303,5	3 565	90,0
2007	121 561	86,7	1 207,6	11 057	9,1	88,1	2 235,8	3 387	85,5
2008	122 695	87,5	1 221,4	11 606	9,5	92,5	2 380,8	3 433	86,6
2009	120 083	85,6	1 197,1	10 178	8,4	81,1	2 130,6	2 573	64,9
2010	129 945	92,7	1 297,6	11 497	8,8	91,7	2 491,7	2 607	65,8
2011	120 529	86,0	1 207,0	11 378	9,4	90,7	2 554,0	2 714	68,5
2012	108 306	77,2	1 087,7	10 418	9,6	83,1	2 427,7	2 604	65,7
2013	109 876	78,4	1 108,9	10 473	9,5	83,5	2 466,5	2 196	55,4
2014	108 466	77,4	1 097,3	8 806	8,1	71,2	2 182,2	1 488	40,2

Table 6

Number of prosecutors, junior prosecutors and trainee prosecutors by sex, 2005-2014

Year	full-time prosecutors ⁶		trainee and junior prosecutors		prosecutors				trainee and junior prosecutors			
	number	2005 = 100%	number	2005 = 100%	males		females		males		females	
					number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
2005	1 490	100,0	468	100,0	612	40,6	897	59,4	170	36,3	298	63,7
2006	1 538	103,2	412	88,0	622	40,1	928	59,9	148	35,9	264	64,1
2007	1 580	106,0	364	77,8	636	40,1	952	59,9	130	35,7	234	64,3
2008	1 612	108,2	318	67,9	646	40,1	966	59,9	109	34,3	209	65,7
2009	1 660	111,4	270	57,7	660	39,8	1 000	60,2	86	31,9	184	68,1
2010	1 741	116,8	261	55,8	685	39,3	1 056	60,7	86	33,0	175	67,0
2011	1 850	124,2	402	85,9	759	41,0	1 091	59,0	118	29,4	284	70,6
2012	1 809	121,4	497	106,2	741	41,0	1 068	59,0	143	28,8	354	71,2
2013	1 824	122,4	497	106,2	739	40,5	1 085	59,5	145	29,2	352	70,8
2014	1 876	125,9	450	96,2	751	40,0	1 125	60,0	139	30,9	311	69,1

⁶ The nomination "full time" means in statistics the prosecutorial employees who are employed in the frame of allowed staff number.

Table 7

Prosecutors by age-groups, 2014⁷

Prosecution offices	Number of prosecutors	-30 years		31-40		41-50		51-54		55-59		60-	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
All prosecution offices	1 869	43	2,3	745	39,9	662	35,4	163	8,7	154	8,2	102	5,5
Office of the Prosecutor General	113	0	0	23	20,4	42	37,2	10	8,8	23	20,4	15	13,3
Other prosecution offices	1 756	43	2,4	722	41,1	620	35,3	153	8,7	131	7,5	87	5,0
Ministry of Justice	7			5		2							

⁷ State on 31st December.