

**Tasks and activities
of the Prosecution Service of Hungary
in 2015**

(extract from the report to Parliament)



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1. The 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*).

In the period covered by the report, changes in prosecutors' power to investigate called for the reorganization of the prosecution offices of investigation. As of 1 November 2015 out of the 20 prosecution offices of investigation 18 were integrated into the local prosecution offices located at their respective seats. As a result, the number of local and local-level prosecution offices decreased to 118. Apart from this and some minor adjustments no substantial changes were carried out in the structure of the Prosecution Service.

2. Prosecutors' activities in the field of criminal law

Supervision of investigations, preparation of indictments and prosecutorial investigation

The workload of prosecutors dealing with criminal matters slightly decreased in 2015 compared to 2014: the number of registered cases and cases awaiting to be dealt with was 760,272 last year (in 2014: 818,050).

Main statistics on criminality

In 2015 280,113 criminal offences were registered, which shows a 14.9% decline compared to the previous year. Last year the number of registered perpetrators was 101,494, which also indicates a decrease compared to the year before (in 2014: 108,389).

In 2015 altogether 99 completed intentional homicide cases were registered (in 2014: 129), and there were 86 attempted homicide cases (in 2014: 105).

From crimes against property, which crucially affect the total number of crimes, theft is the most common offence. The number of registered thefts in 2015 was 111,446, so it fell compared to the previous year (in 2014: 141,469). The number of registered frauds also reduced: in 2015 the number of those offences totaled 31,976 (in 2014: 33,370).

The number of infringements of copyright and related rights, formerly regulated among crimes against property, significantly fell last year again, 1,060 cases were registered in this field (in 2014: 5,785).

In 2015 17,695 traffic crimes were registered. This data is almost the same as the data of the previous year (in 2014: 17,639).

As far as crimes against public trust are concerned, the decreasing tendency of crimes involving false documents or the improper use of documents continued: 26,043 crimes of that kind were registered in 2015 (in 2014: 31,005).

The number of corruption crimes against public integrity was 761, which, compared to the year before, when 3,268 cases were registered, shows a significant decrease. This was partly caused by the so called language exam case, which produced outlier numbers in the statistics and was measured among economic briberies prior to the period covered by the report.

The number of active briberies of public officials was 333, which compared to the 141 cases in 2014 indicates a marked rise. Economic briberies occurred in 351 cases, which shows a significant decrease compared to the 1,684 offences registered in 2014.

The authorities detected 91 cases in which the natural environment was damaged. This shows a 27.2% decrease compared to 2014 when 125 similar crimes were registered.

The number of economic crimes, on the other hand, indicates again a rising tendency: in 2015 7,710 economic crimes were registered (in 2014: 5,970).

In 2015 altogether 2,154 cases belonging to the crime category of budget fraud were registered. The statistics show a slight decrease compared to the 2,324 detected criminal offences of 2014, but budget fraud still plays a significant role in the category of economic crimes.

One of the main tasks of the fight against crime is to confiscate the proceeds of crime. Last year the Prosecution Service facilitated the further improvement of the efficient application of law by conducting examinations and analyzing the outcomes thereof.

Prosecutorial investigations

Prosecution offices of investigation received 9,678 criminal complaints in 2015 (in 2014: 12,858). Criminal investigations were ordered in 4,038 cases (in 2014: 4,474), and the number of completed investigations was 6,308 (in 2014: 7,260).

The Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation received altogether 3,733 criminal complaints, which compared to the previous year, indicates a 30.3% reduction. 1,397 investigations were ordered on the basis of criminal complaints, and 1,556 criminal complaints were dismissed.

In 2015 103 investigations were ordered to be conducted by the central unit of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation. In addition, 39 investigations, initially started by other bodies, were taken over. Last year investigations were terminated in 71, suspended in 12 cases, and indictments were filed against 85 persons in 37 cases.

Prosecutorial investigations were ordered to be conducted by the 5 regional divisions of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation in 1,527 cases in 2015. Most of these cases were subject to military criminal law, and indictments were filed

against 641 persons in altogether 421 criminal cases. The number of registered military crimes was 611, which compared to the previous year implies an insignificant decrease (in 2014: 622).

Supervision of legality of criminal investigations

While supervising investigations prosecutors reviewed a total number of 409,580 decisions (together with cases initiated in the previous year) received from investigation authorities in 2015, which is 10.1% less than in 2014.

The number of cases subjected to enhanced supervision fell by 5.4% compared to 2014. In 2015 prosecutors exercised enhanced supervision in 5,336 cases, and the number of investigation file reviews and decisions based on such reviews slightly but increased (prosecutors took 14,876 actions, while this number in 2014 was 14,774).

The number of complaints lodged against decisions and orders of the investigation authorities and awaiting to be decided decreased by 2.6%: prosecutors had to decide 41,465 complaints (in 2014: 42,578). 8.6% of the complaints (3,585) were accepted, 80.2% of them (33,250 complaints) were dismissed and the others required other actions to be taken.

In 2015 6,125 complaints were lodged against prosecutorial decisions. 4.4% of these complaints were accepted, while 90.7% of them were referred to superior prosecutors. 9.3% of the 7,152 complaints filed against decisions of lower-level prosecution offices and awaiting to be decided were accepted by superior prosecutors, and 75% of them were dismissed.

Prosecutors had to decide 22,890 criminal complaints in 2015 (together with the 142 criminal complaints which were still undecided on the first day of the period covered by the report). On the last day of 2015 244 criminal complaints were still undecided.

In 2015 prosecution offices received 6,205 submissions initiating the pre-trial detention of defendants. Prosecutors filed

motions for the pre-trial detention of 5,075 offenders, and courts ordered the pre-trial detention of 4,453 defendants.

Compared to the previous year the number of cases received from investigation authorities with indictment proposals showed a slight decrease: 110,847 cases of that kind were received by the prosecution offices. A total number of 116,439 cases including the unprocessed cases carried over from the previous year had to be examined with a view whether they were appropriate for indictment. Prosecutors filed indictments in 50.8% of the cases, whereas they dismissed 11.6% of them.

The number of cases where the termination of the investigation was proposed was 5,732 in 2015. Out of those cases prosecutors terminated the investigations on 4,569 occasions (79.7%).

As to the types of indictment statistics show the following: prosecutors filed indictments in 30,956 cases, they initiated the special proceeding of arraignment against defendants in 11,430 cases and filed motions for proceedings without trials in 18,592 cases.

Actions necessarily resulting from proposals for indictment were taken within 30 days in 91,819 cases (83%), within between 30 and 60 days in 10,328 cases (9.3%) and within a time period exceeding 60 days in 8,494 cases (7.7%). The 90-day deadline of case processing was exceeded in 11 cases (in 2014: 243) typically due to wrong data recording during case management, failure of data recording or the long processing of extraordinarily large cases.

The deadlines for cases received with a proposal for the termination of investigation showed a similar picture: prosecutorial actions were taken within 30 days in 89.9% of the cases, within between 30 and 60 days in 5% of the cases and within a period exceeding 60 days in 5.1% of the cases. The 90-day long deadline was not exceeded in this type of cases.

The use of legal tools aimed at accelerating and simplifying criminal cases showed the following:

In 2015 prosecutors filed motions for proceedings without trial with regard to 30.5% of the total number of indictments (in 2014: 26.3%). Thus, the number of motions for proceedings without trial rose by 10.3%.

Compared to the previous year the number of defendants whose case the indictment was postponed in was by 3.2% less than in 2015. The number of defendants whose case was referred to mediation increased slightly by 3.8%.

Special proceedings of arraignment were conducted in connection with 18.7% of the indictments, which means by 22.2% less cases compared to the previous year (in 2014: 14,695).

Criminal prosecution activity

In 2015 prosecutors' activity in the criminal court was mainly characterized by the decreasing number of indictments. Accordingly, in 2015 courts delivered final judgements against 79,957 defendants (in 2014: 88,550) in 61,589 cases (in 2014: 67,718). In 2015 prosecutors attended one or several day long trials at courts of first instance in 48,068 cases (in 2014: 54,969).

The number of cases finished in appeal proceedings of second-instance slightly but reduced as well (in 2015: 12,868, in 2014: 12,904). Out of this number there were 894 cases which were ended with decisions made at trials attended by prosecutors (in 2014: 892). In 2015 prosecutors attended 2,257 cases where public sessions were held, and prosecutors were present at 21.6% of the court sessions (in 2014: 2,512, 24.4%).

In 2015 judgements became final in appeal proceedings of third instance with regard to 166 defendants (in 2014: 208) and in 134 cases (in 2014: 164). In 2015 there were 120 cases where courts of third instance held public sessions requiring prosecutors' compulsory attendance (in 2014: 149).

The number of defendants convicted with final judgements in arraignment proceedings fell significantly due to the decreasing number of prosecutorial motions seeking convictions in such proceedings (in 2015: 10,761, in 2014: 14,527). 13.5% of the cases of defendants convicted with final judgements (in 2014: 16.4%) were decided by the court in this type of accelerated proceeding. Prosecutorial proposals for arraignment proceedings proved to be efficient in a high rate, namely in 95.1% of the cases (in 2014: 94.9%).

In connection with the increasing number of prosecutorial proposals the number of convicts whose case was decided by courts of first instance in proceedings without trials rose to 17,162 (in 2014: 16,260), so the tendency shown in 2014 continued. Despite the decreasing number of arraignment proceedings, the merit of the cases for 34.9% of the defendants concerned with final court decisions (in 2014: 36%) were decided either in arraignment proceedings or proceedings without trial in 2015. Such data also imply that these two legal tools complementing each other effectively facilitate the acceleration of judicial proceedings. On the other hand, waiver of trial proceedings or proceedings conducted in the absence of the defendant, which also aim at accelerating criminal proceedings, hardly gained space.

In 2015 the ratio between punishments and penal measures hardly changed despite the significant decrease in the number of defendants sanctioned with punishments or penal measures (in 2015: 76,462, in 2014: 83,861). The number of defendants sentenced to life imprisonment rose (in 2015: 39, in 2014: 27). The ratio between executable and suspended imprisonments, which were the most frequently imposed punishments, did not show any significant changes and showed the ratio 1/3:2/3. The rate of community work services (in 2015: 20.9%, in 2014: 22.8%) decreased and the rate of fines (in 2015: 34.5%, in 2014: 32.6%) rose. The number of custodial arrests rose to 938 (in 2014: 455). The number of bans from visiting sport events increased, but it is still insignificant (in 2015: 28, in 2014: 15).

The number of probations fell significantly, but was still the most commonly imposed penal measure by courts (in 2015: 13,086 – 17.1%, in 2014: 16,175 – 19.3%). As far as penal measures are concerned reparation work were imposed by courts in 183 cases (in 2014: 116), whereas the penal measure aimed at irreversibly rendering electronic information inaccessible was not applied at all in 2015, either.

The number of prosecutorial appeals against decisions on the merit of the case slightly increased (in 2015: 8,068, in 2014: 7,798). The efficiency rate of prosecutors' appeals was 52.1% (in 2014: 55.7%).

The efficiency rate of indictments continued to show a positive tendency, and compared to the statistics of 2014 (96.6%) it further increased and reached 97.3% in 2015.

The major challenge in the period covered by the report was how to handle criminal offences relating to mass migration quickly and effectively. It was mainly in connection with the application of Act CXL of 2015 that theoretical and practical problems deriving from the amendments of Act C of 2012 on the Hungarian Criminal Code or of Act XIX of 1998 on Criminal Proceedings arose and with their quick solution conditions of the uniform application of law had to be created in judicial proceedings.

Several examinations were made whose outcomes were utilized in theoretical guidelines. Examinations were carried out to look at the application of law relating to the crime of harassment, the application of sanctions in corruption crime cases which were ended with final judgements convicting the defendants, the reasons for acquittals (termination of proceedings) in criminal cases which ended with acquittals (termination of the proceedings). Moreover, a review was made of the unsuccessfully ended priority and priority-like criminal cases and criminal cases of high interest to the public.

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

In 2015 10,008 cases with indictment proposals and 393 cases with dismissal proposals were received from investigation authorities by prosecutors dealing with criminal matters of children and juvenile offenders. 10,401 cases ending with investigations were processed by prosecutors dealing with criminal matters of children and juvenile offenders. This constituted 8.95% of the matters dealt with by the entire criminal section of the Prosecution Service.

In the period covered by the report 41 cases were instituted against 49 juveniles (41 males and 8 females) between the age of twelve and fourteen for the commission of 56 criminal offences defined under Section 16 of the HCC (in 2014: 35 cases and 42 juveniles).

Prosecutors dealing with criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders should carefully consider which individualized measures to use as most effective tools against offenders in juvenile criminal proceedings. Accordingly, there were 175 cases where 224 juvenile offenders were prosecuted in the special, accelerated proceedings of arraignment (in 2014: 286 cases against 345 juvenile offenders), while prosecutorial motions were filed for the special proceedings without holding trials in 891 cases (in 2014: 1,098). Indictments were postponed with regard to 1,411 juveniles (in 2014: 1,502), and 440 cases were referred to mediation (in 2014: 512).

In the reference period 6,813 juvenile delinquents were indicted in 3,655 cases (in: 2014: 4,376 cases and 8,232 juvenile delinquents), while the courts brought final judgments against 5,275 juvenile offenders in 3,948 cases (in 2014: against 6,133 juvenile defendants in 4,604 cases).

Prosecutors lodged appeals against decisions of the courts of first instance with regard to 416 defendants. Criminal proceedings of third instance were conducted in 4 cases and against 4 defendants.

In their final judgements courts imposed punishments on 2,572 defendants (in 2014: 2796 defendants), and they used penal measures against 3,793 defendants (in 2014: 4,547 defendants). 1,396 juvenile delinquents were sentenced to imprisonment (in 2014: 1,618), out of whom 331 were sentenced to executable punishment (in 2014: 361).

Probation is still the most commonly used penal measure against juvenile delinquents (in 2015: 2,196, in 2014: 2,800). 248 juvenile defendants (in 2014: 232) were sentenced to placement in juvenile correctional facilities.

The efficiency rate of indictment regarding cases which fall into the power of prosecutors dealing with criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders was 98.45%. This corresponds to the average rate of the previous years.

3. Prosecutors' activities outside the field of criminal law

Prosecutors' activities relating to the protection of public interest

In 2015 prosecutors working outside the criminal law field received 319,348 cases, 80% of which (267,059 cases) were processed by prosecutors dealing with matters relating to the protection of public interest. In 2015 the number of cases was 4.82% less than in the year before (in 2014: 280,603).

The decrease in the number of cases can be largely contributed to the drop in the number of cases received from courts (in 2015: 20,067, in 2014: 26,824). Due to lack of perceived violations of law, the number of notifications received from regional courts concerning NGOs which failed to deposit their accounting reports in 2015 was not similar to the number of notifications received in 2014.

In 2015 the number of prosecutorial actions taken in connection with NGOs (reminders, indicative letters, lodgings litigious and non-litigious actions, appeals) showed an opposite tendency compared to the tendency of received cases (in 2015: 11,751, in 2014: 4,739). The increase is partly due to the fact that several prosecutorial actions were taken on the basis of

legality reviews initiated upon judicial requests in 2014 and carried over from that year to 2015.

Conclusions drawn by reviews of legality

In 2015 there were 2,288 cases where the legality of proceedings or of decisions of public administration authorities were reviewed upon the requests of clients concerned seeking prosecutorial actions.

Reminders were typically issued by prosecutors because of unfounded decisions or due to inappropriate application of legal sanctions in 887 cases in 2015. Entities which reminders were issued to complied with the reminders in each case, and they took actions in accordance with prosecutors' proposals to eliminate violations of law.

In order to ensure legality control prosecutorial approval is needed for some coercive measures to be carried out by public administration authorities. In 2015 785 (in 2014: 945) requests seeking prosecutorial approval for the liberty-restricting coercive measure of police escorting ordered by public administration authorities were received. Prosecutorial approvals for the coercive measure of police escorting were refused in 57 cases (in 2014: 74).

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 99,321 decisions in 2015. As a result of their prosecutorial review, 80,403 decisions ordering police escorting were affirmed by prosecutors, while due to the violation of law occurring during the predicate proceeding or the actual police escorting decisions were set aside in 6,345 cases (in 2014: 6,489). In addition to setting aside the decisions, if legal requirements had been met, prosecutors initiated re-trials before the competent district courts.

In 2015 the number of complaints submitted in contravention cases decreased insignificantly; the overall number of complaints filed to prosecutors was 1,415 (in 2014: 1,556).

One third of the complaints proved to be substantiated: there were 453 cases where prosecutors annulled actions of the contravention authorities against which complaints had been filed, or if annulling the actions was not possible, prosecutors established the violation of law.

Chief prosecution offices which were assigned to fulfil the tasks relating to integrity screening approved 1,199 decisions ordering integrity screenings in 2015. This showed a 26% increase compared to the previous year.

The prosecutorial practice of approving integrity screenings was analyzed within the framework of a special inspection in 2015. Another special inspection was carried out to analyze the practice of prosecutorial appeals lodged in non-litigious proceedings which aimed at determining the non-profit status of civil society organizations.

Prosecutors' participation in court proceedings

Prosecutors filed 5,638 lawsuits in 2015, and they initiated 2,056 non-litigious proceedings. Similarly to the previous years, the majority of lawsuits – 5,509 cases – were started in relation to civil society organizations (in 2014: 1,653 lawsuits).

The Prosecution Service continues to lay special emphasis on tasks relating to customer protection. Prosecutors also lodged lawsuits during the period covered by the report due to unfair general contract terms and conditions used by enterprises (in 2015: 11, in 2014: 10 lawsuits). Prosecutors' actions concerned enterprises operating in different fields of activity: among the defendants one could find companies operating web shops, other kinds of retail enterprises as well as business organizations pursuing telecommunication or insurance activities.

Upon authorization granted by laws regarding nature and environmental protection, prosecutors filed lawsuits to request injunctions against acts threatening the environment, violating the rules of animal protection and to claim damages caused by environmental threats (in 2015: 16, in 2014: 17 lawsuits.)

In the context of their involvement in incorporation proceedings prosecutors lodged 43 lawsuits, which, compared to the previous year, indicated a 50% decrease (in 2014: 84). The reason of the decrease was that in 2014 half of the lawsuits were triggered by unlawfulness of decisions ordering the registration of changes in company data which resulted from the amendment of law regarding non-profit status. At the same time, the number of requests submitted to the courts of registry due to violations of law, which gave reason to the legality review of companies, significantly increased, and 969 non-litigious proceedings were initiated compared to the 635 proceedings in the year before.

In 2015 there were 1,320 cases (in 2014: 1,418) where prosecutors participated in proceedings seeking preventive restraining orders before civil courts if domestic violence occurred between relatives. In cases of this kind the prosecutors' right to file actions is considered to be a tool to enforce victims' interest.

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

Within the framework of a national inspection in 2015 prosecutors carried out a comprehensive monitoring in all institutions. The monitoring aimed at checking whether the operation of the institutions was legal, in particular, whether children's rights were respected, provisions of law concerning the legal operation of institutions and the adequacy of services was adhered to and if measures constraining liberty were lawful. In order to eliminate violations of law detected in the institutions prosecutors issued 13 reminders and 11 indicative letters.

In order to protect and maintain children and juveniles, necessary criminal proceedings and other public authority proceedings were instituted at the appropriate level of the child protection alert system. In addition, based on the Act on Restraining Orders Applicable in Incidents of Violence between Relatives prosecutors issued indicative letters to institutions responsible for the coordination of family protection in order to

call attention to domestic violence between relatives (in 2015: 590, in 2014: 602).

Legality supervision of the enforcement of punishments

The law applicable to the legality supervision of the enforcement of punishments and the protection of human rights (hereinafter: supervision of the enforcement of punishments) went through significant changes last year. Act CCXL of 2013 on the Enforcement of Punishments, Measures, Certain Coercive Measures and Detention for Contraventions and the relating decrees implementing it came into force on January 1st, 2015. The significantly changed legal environment created numerous challenges for prosecutors exercising supervision of the enforcement of punishments.

Compared to 2014 the workload increased in this field of prosecutorial activity, which is demonstrated by the number of complaints, petitions and submissions received by prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments. In 2015 5,235 matters were received, which shows a 20.3% growth compared to the 4,351 matters received in 2014.

In 2015 there were 21,005 cases (in 2014: 21,108) which became final in the proceedings of penal judges. Prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments attended the hearings or trials held by penal judges in 11,823 cases, and their participation facilitated the quick ending of proceedings and the lawful deciding of the matters.

In 2015 prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments carried out 9,271 examinations (in 2014: 8,285). The 11.9% growth in the number of examinations compared to 2014 implies that prosecutors' activity in this field has further increased. In 2015 there were 12 cases where prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments issued orders because of violations of law that were revealed by legality supervisions, and they issued reminders in 131 cases.

Last year the significantly growing number of detained illegal migrants generated a considerable increase in the

workload of prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments.

A considerable increase in the workload of prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments was caused by the significantly growing number of detained illegal migrants. The number of prosecutorial examinations carried out by the chief prosecution offices concerned was generally increased by the growing number of new immigration detention facilities created to accommodate immigration detainees.

Continuous monitoring of the legality of detainees' treatment has long been a priority task for prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments. The national examination in 2015 concluded that similarly to the previous years, detainees' treatment in Hungary, despite some occasional mistakes and deficiencies, generally complied with requirements set forth by international norms and recommendations as well as with the law in force.

Last year in accordance with the guidance of the Office of the Prosecutor General the competent chief prosecution offices examined whether the health-care facilities in penal institutions operated legally. The examination concerning the Psychiatric and Mental Institution (hereinafter: IMEI), the Central Prison Hospital and the Chronic Post-treatment Centre revealed deficiencies mainly in connection with the conditions of the IMEI and central hospital buildings as well as with regard to the furniture therein.

It was also in accordance with guidance of the Office of the Prosecutor General that prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments from the competent chief prosecution offices examined whether the conditions under which juvenile detainees were held in penal institutions were legal. Examinations carried out in the Juvenile Penal Institution and Regional Juvenile Penal Institution (in Szirmabesenyő) detected numerous deficiencies in the conditions of the accommodation of juvenile detainees.

Under the continuous monitoring of the European Committee prosecutors supervising the enforcement of

punishments monitor the legality of deportations. Monitoring deportations carried out by air is of paramount importance in this context, and there were 14 occasions (in 2014: 10) when the competent prosecutors monitored the legality of the coercive measures used while the individuals concerned were being deported back to their country of origin.

The European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) visited Hungary and held its examination between 21-27 October 2015. The Prosecution Service of Hungary efficiently assisted the work of the CPT delegation.

4. The Prosecutor General's activity

Activity relating to Parliament

In 2015 Members of Parliament addressed 46 written questions, 14 urgent questions – one of which was not debated due to lack of time and another was withdrawn – and 5 verbal questions to the Prosecutor General of Hungary.

The parliamentary report on the activities of the Prosecution Service in 2014 was discussed in September, October and November of 2015, and it was adopted by the plenary sessions of Parliament on 3rd November 2015.

The Prosecutors General's power

The Prosecutor General may seek legal remedy from the Curia against final judgements in criminal cases to ensure the legality of those judgements. In 2015 the number of petitions seeking legal remedy was 111 (in 2014: 77), and motions for legality review were filed in 26 cases (in 2014: 9). The Curia decided 11 motions for legality review, and it ruled in favour of them in each case.

In 2015 4 uniformity decision proceedings were conducted, while in the field of the protection of public interest the Prosecutor General made statements in response to motions

for uniformity decision on 8 occasions upon request of the Curia's chamber adopting uniformity decisions.

In 2015 the Prosecutor General did not request the waiver of immunity of any Members of Parliament but requested the waiver of immunity of 3 judges as they are entitled to the same or similar immunity as Members of Parliament. The Prosecutor General waived the immunity of 2 prosecutors, and with regard to a diplomat's relative he had recourse to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

4 requests seeking the waiver of immunity were received in contravention cases in 2015. In 3 cases Members of Parliament waived their right to immunity, a right preventing a proceeding against them, and in the fourth case a request seeking the waiver of a judge's immunity was submitted.

The Prosecutor General has the power to issue an opinion about the drafts of certain legislation. The number of such drafts of legislation exceeded 240 in the period of the report. The Prosecutor General and heads of the Prosecution Service exercising the power delegated to them made comments about close to one-fourth of the drafts received in 2015.

The Prosecutor General may request the Constitutional Court to review if laws comply with the Fundamental Law of Hungary. This occurred only once in 2015 when the Prosecutor General requested that certain provisions of Act CXXV of 1995 on the National Security Services be repealed. At the end of 2015 the proceeding of the Constitutional Court was still pending.

The Prosecutor General has the right to issue normative instructions and circulars. This occurred on 16 and 5 occasions, respectively, in 2015.

The Prosecutor General's international activity

Bilateral meetings held at the highest level of the Prosecution Service were organized in line with two priorities: maintaining and developing good relations with EU Members States and Eastern partners.

On 25–27 March Mr. Werner Pleischl, the new Prosecutor General of the Republic of Austria visited Budapest. Mr. Dr. Péter Polt went on an official visit to Madrid on 10th September 2015. The series of meetings with our Eastern Partners began with the Prosecutor General’s visit to Astana between March 31 – April 2. On April 19–23 the Prosecutor General of Vietnam paid a return visit to Hungary in response to the Prosecutor General of Hungary’s visit in 2014. Mr. Dr. Péter Polt’s Chinese partner, Mr. Cao Jianming visited Hungary on August 23–25 2015.

In the period of the report the Prosecutor General of Hungary also held meetings with several high-ranking non-prosecutor partners. The Prosecutor General of Hungary welcomed Ms. Vera Jourová, European Union’s Commissioner for Justice, Consumer and Gender Equality, and he also met in his office the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, the Director-General of the European Anti-Fraud Office, the Deputy President of the Supreme Court of Vietnam as well as the ambassadors of the United States, Spain and Kazakhstan to Hungary.

In 2015 the Prosecutor General of Hungary played a key role and was actively involved in various forms of European and regional cooperation. On June 3–5 2015 Latvia, which held the rotating EU Presidency, organized the meeting of the of the Consultative Forum of Prosecutors General and Directors of Public Prosecutions of the Member States of the European Union in the Hague, which Mr. Dr. Péter Polt also attended. In 2015 the Prosecutor General of Sweden was the President of the Network of Public Prosecutors or Equivalent Institutions at the Supreme Judicial Courts of the Member States of the European Union. The 8th plenary meeting of the Network was held in Stockholm on October 5–7, where Mr. Dr. Péter Polt chaired the Session titled “Independence of the Prosecution”. In 2015, during the term of the Polish Presidency, the annual meeting of the Prosecutors General of the countries of the Visegrad Four Group was convened in Sopot between May 14–16.

In the period covered by the report Mr. Dr. Péter Polt actively participated in the work of the Consultative Council of

European Prosecutors (CCPE), functioning as an advisory body of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe also as a permanent member of the workgroup responsible for drawing up CCPE opinions.

5. International relations and activities of the Prosecution Service

International Relations

In 2015 a significant part of the international activity of the Prosecution Service included the participation in international programmes relating to trainings and the exchange of experiences, accepting invitations as lecturers and experts, and the participation in missions or delegations to facilitate professional coordination with foreign partners in relation to concrete cases.

The training programmes of the European Union continued to be organized and financed mainly by the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN). We actively participated in its popular exchange programmes. We maintained intensive relationships with the judicial training institutions of the countries of Visegrad Four Group. Similarly to the practice of the previous years, in 2015 we also took part in the projects financed by the European Union and by the Council of Europe.

The efficiency of the international activity of the prosecutors as experts is represented by the fact that in the period of the report 194 employees of the Prosecution Service took part in 154 international programmes.

Mutual Legal Assistance Matters

In the recent years the intensity of international cooperation between the judicial authorities including the prosecution services was increasing because of cross boarder organized crime and other unfavourable global phenomena.

In 2014 2,310 MLA-requests, while in 2015 2,434 (an increase by 5.4%) requests were received directly from the

national judicial authorities by chief prosecution offices, by local prosecution offices and by local level prosecution offices due to the application of the Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters between Member States of the EU, which means a direct, rapid and more cost efficient procedure without the involvement of the central authorities. The number of direct MLA-requests seeking assistance of foreign authorities also increased; in 2014 their number was 1,660, while in 2015 their number totaled 1,853 (a rise by 11.6%).

The Office of the Prosecutor General forwarded 67 MLA-requests in 2014, and in 2015 their number was 73 (an increase by 9%), while the number of received MLA-requests was 492 (in 2014: 608). A criminal complaint was filed with a foreign authority in one case, whereas formal decisions were served abroad in 751 cases.

MLA-requests were typically submitted in criminal procedures initiated for crimes against property, tax fraud, budget fraud and trafficking in human beings.

Requests of foreign authorities seeking the transfer of criminal procedures initiated for crimes committed by Hungarian citizens abroad were accepted by the Prosecution Service of Hungary in 240 cases (in 2014: 226), while the Prosecution Service of Hungary transferred 21 criminal cases (in 2014: 30) committed by foreign citizens in Hungary.

The number of MLA-requests received in contravention cases decreased significantly compared to the previous years. The Hungarian authorities submitted requests mainly to the judicial authorities of Slovakia and Austria.

Tasks and Activities of the Eurojust National Member for Hungary

The Eurojust supports harmonization of the criminal procedures in the Member States, the execution of requests seeking judicial cooperation and the implementation of decisions based on the mutual recognition principle.

In 2015 the Hungarian desk dealt with 189 new cases requiring bilateral or multilateral co-ordination. Hungary, as an active member of the judicial co-operation in the European Union, is the 11th among the Member States which initiated the most cases, and it is 12th which received the most requests from the Member States.

In 2015 a higher number of cases concerning more than two Member States or of complicated nature were registered upon the initiation of Hungarian prosecutors than in the previous years. Out of the total number of 219 case reports sent to Eurojust every 5th was received from Hungarian prosecutors.

The Eurojust held and financed 274 co-ordination meetings compared to the 196 meetings held earlier. Among them Hungarian prosecutors accompanied by policemen and customs investigators took part in 26 co-ordination meetings, which is twice more than in 2014. Upon the initiation of Hungarian prosecutors 7 co-ordination meetings were held instead of the average of 1 or 2 of the previous years.

5 new joint investigating teams (JIT) were established in 2015 by support of the Eurojust, and 2 of them were initiated by Hungarian prosecutors. The joint investigating teams investigated criminal cases of budget (VAT) fraud, child pornography, trafficking in human beings and last but not least of human smuggling relating to illegal immigration.

The contact points of the European Judicial Network (EJN) assigned at prosecution services, courts and ministries of justice co-operated closely with the Eurojust for the execution of MLA-requests. The EJN contact points received approx. 700 written or verbal requests in 2015 seeking information to make judicial cooperation easier. The Prosecution Service contact point received 140 requests out of that number.

6. The personnel of the Prosecution Service

Personnel situation

The number of allotted posts of the Prosecution Service decreased from 4,826 to 4,783 in 2015. The reorganization of the prosecution offices of investigation from 1st November 2015 did not result in any layoff.

The number of allotted posts for prosecutors at the Prosecution Service changed from 2,046 to 2,045. To ensure future employment supply for prosecutors we temporarily use 34 vacant prosecutorial positions for junior prosecutors. The number of prosecutorial positions divided among various structural units decreased from 2,033 to 2,006. The number of reserve prosecutorial positions increased from 13 to 39. (Due to the temporary use of prosecutorial positions for junior prosecutors the number of prosecutorial posts allotted to different structural units was 1,972.) The number of filled prosecutorial posts decreased from 1,882 to 1,876. The number of vacant prosecutorial posts decreased from 151 to 130, which indicates a 8.2% shortage of prosecutorial staff. (Because of the temporarily different use of prosecutorial posts the number of vacant prosecutorial posts was 96 at the end of 2015, thus the shortage of prosecutors is 6.7%). 33 persons were appointed prosecutors, and in case of 32 prosecutors the fixed-term employment at the Prosecution Service terminated.

Because of the transformation of 92 trainee prosecutor positions into 46 junior prosecutor positions, the number of allotted posts for junior prosecutors increased from 167 to 213, from which 211 posts were filled by the end of 2015. (Because of the temporarily different use of prosecutorial posts the number of allotted posts for junior prosecutors was 247.) As far as junior prosecutors are concerned there were 113 appointments and 6 terminations of fixed-term employment in 2015.

The number of allotted posts for trainee prosecutors, because of the reason mentioned above, changed from 322 to 230, and the number of filled posts was 198 at the end of 2015.

In 2015 one person was appointed a trainee prosecutor, whereas the employment of 8 trainee prosecutors terminated.

In 2015 vacancy notices were issued for 35 prosecutors, for 36 head prosecutors, 6 higher chief prosecutors (overall: 77), and for 129 junior prosecutors.

In the year of the report the number of disciplinary proceedings was 21, which cannot be viewed as a considerable number compared to the staff number of Prosecution Service. As regards the imposed disciplinary sanctions, the less severe sanctions prevailed.

The training and continuous training of employees of the Prosecution Service

2 central trainings were organized for junior prosecutors and 14 for prosecutors responsible for the direction of the field of informatics, prosecutors dealing with legality supervision of the enforcement of punishments, prosecutors responsible for criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders, and for prosecutors investigating economic crimes and crimes of corruption, for team leader prosecutors at criminal court, for investigating prosecutors and deputy chief prosecutors directing criminal and administrative fields of law. Participants could also gain practical experience in trainings of rhetoric, trainings organized for spokesmen/spokeswomen, for leader prosecutors and in a course on criminalistics. Postgraduate studies and specialized foreign language learning of prosecutors were also supported.

The XXVIth Professional Scientific Conference was organized and the Kozma Sándor Legal Science Competition was announced again.

Courses were organized for non-prosecutor employees including IT specialists, statisticians, financial managers and administrators with financial duties.

7. Communication activity of the Prosecution Service

The press communication activity of the Prosecution Service fundamentally changed between 2013 and 2015. Pro active communication, which was a change of quality gained ground on the one hand. On the other hand, the quantity of press releases and publications increased significantly.

In the year of the report the press activity of the Prosecution Service tripled compared to 2012, and a total number of 5,371 press releases and statements were published, which is an important growth compared to the previous year, as well. The deputy press spokesperson system used at the chief prosecution offices played a role in this growth.

8. Information Technology within the Prosecution Service

Information technology (IT) is widely built into the legal processes by our days. Continuous, quick and reliable change of information is necessary for the effective administration of justice. Therefore, in 2015 the fields of cooperation with partner organizations and foreign relations were widened in the context of information technology of the Prosecution Service.

The Prosecution Service operates a national remote data transport network (Praetor Net) which accesses every premise. The services of Praetor Net cover the access to internet, email system, internal and external databases and registers supporting the work of Prosecution Service. 98% of the employees of the Prosecution Service have access to e-net according to their authorization. In 2015 all prosecutors possessed laptops, so they could manage electronic documents in the courtroom, too. More than half of the prosecutors had equipment which was capable of generating e-signatures and accessing online databases of company and property registers.

The joint IT workgroup established for harmonizing IT developments of the Prosecution Service and the Judiciary carried out its work effectively in 2015 as well. The Prosecution Service continued its former cooperation by being involved in the IT project of the eService Ticket System of the National Security

Service, remained to be an important participant in the electronic archives project of the Hungarian National Archives Country Archives, joined successfully the renewed arrest warrant register system (HERMON KÖNYIR) and established the IT conditions of connecting to the new centralized Payroll Accountant Salary System (KIRA). With regard to our international cooperation it is worth emphasizing that the system established by the Prosecution Service ensured the national connection to the inner Case Management System of the Eurojust in 2015 as well.

In the year of the report, by using the money allocated to the IT developments, we finalized the new centralized Praetor Net system, which is able to ensure a more economical operation, provides appropriate security and decreases significantly the lost time period of the services. The self-developed systems of case management, register and statistics were modernized, and data provision to the national security services, which is authorized by law, was also made electronic, so this can become much quicker in the future. IT support for the extra workload of justice generated by the massive immigration was provided smoothly and effectively by the Prosecution Service, and the activity relating thereto was started to be monitored.

The statistical information collection of the Prosecution Service, which is the part of the national statistical information collection programme (OSAP), is done entirely electronically. The current data of crime, law enforcement, prosecution and prosecutorial functions and activities were published in electronic and paper-based issues. In addition, the Prosecution Service fulfilled its legal responsibility on its website (www.ugyeszseg.hu) to provide data of public interest online.

In 2015 the Prosecution Service facilitated the work of several international, interdepartmental committees not only by its participation, but also by providing statistical data to them. These included tasks relating to the fight against trafficking in human beings, the Moneyval evaluation report and tasks in connection with the International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) project by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

9. Financial conditions of the operation of the Prosecution Service

Last year 39,881.9 million HUF original expenditure appropriations were allocated for the professional duties of the Prosecution Service within its budgetary chapter. This amount was 1,625.5 million HUF higher than in the previous year and thus indicated a 4.2% increase. The rise in the expenditure appropriations was based on the increase of the support appropriation of 1,611.5 million HUF and of the own revenue of 14 million HUF.

In the year of the report the modified expenditure appropriations rose to 43,224.2 million HUF as a result of modifications to the appropriations carried out on various legal grounds.

The structure of resources available in 2015 hardly changed compared to the previous years. The sources of the expenditures included the following: 92.6% of the expenditures was covered by supports granted in the year concerned, 7.0% by the residual amounts of the appropriation, and 0.4% by own revenues.

The available support appropriation was financed 100% by the Hungarian State Treasury in the year of the report.

76.5% of the used appropriations was made up by personnel-related expenses and related contributions, 12.6% was spent on developments and 10.9% was used for operational costs.

25,715.3 million HUF was used for personnel allowances. This sum covered allowances that employees of the Prosecution Service as individuals were entitled to under the ASPGPOPEPC as well as the external personnel allowances.

20,586.6 million HUF was expenditure to be spent on allowances and salaries defined by law. This included the sum of allowances and compulsory promotions payable according to the ASPGPOPEPC.

3,719.4 million HUF was spent on non-personnel allowances, which is 71.8 million HUF higher than the amount spent in the previous year. Similarly to the previous years, operating costs went up as result of inflation, the growth in territory of newly acquired or refurbished office buildings that were necessary because of the rise in the number of personnel of the Prosecution Service. 3.4% of the non-personnel costs were spent on obtaining professional documents, 9.3% on operating the nationwide internet access for the Prosecution Service, 8.5% on experts' and defence counsels' fees as well as on expenditures of translation and interpretation.

In 2015 2,936.5 million HUF original appropriation was available for cumulative expenses in the chapter. This sum changed to 4,688.9 million HUF, which was due to modifications in the appropriation – mainly due to the residue from the previous year – in the course of the year. In 2015 the new building of the Local Prosecution Office of Kalocsa was opened, and the building of the Local Prosecution Office of Sátoraljaújhely, the building of the Local Prosecution Office of Paks and the building of the National Institute of Criminology were reconstructed.

10. Scientific Activity of Prosecutors and the National Institute of Criminology

Prosecutors are respected participants in academic public life and they regularly issue publications. There are 43 employees of the Prosecution Service who possess academic titles. From them 18 are prosecutors, three of them obtained the doctoral degree of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Every superior leader of the Prosecution Service has scientific degree. 66 prosecutors, junior prosecutors and trainee prosecutors are students of Ph.D. students at various universities. Close to 70 prosecutors are lecturers and professors at institutions of higher education and give lectures in different postgraduate programmes.

As a scientific and research institute, the National Institute of Criminology carries out comprehensive researches on

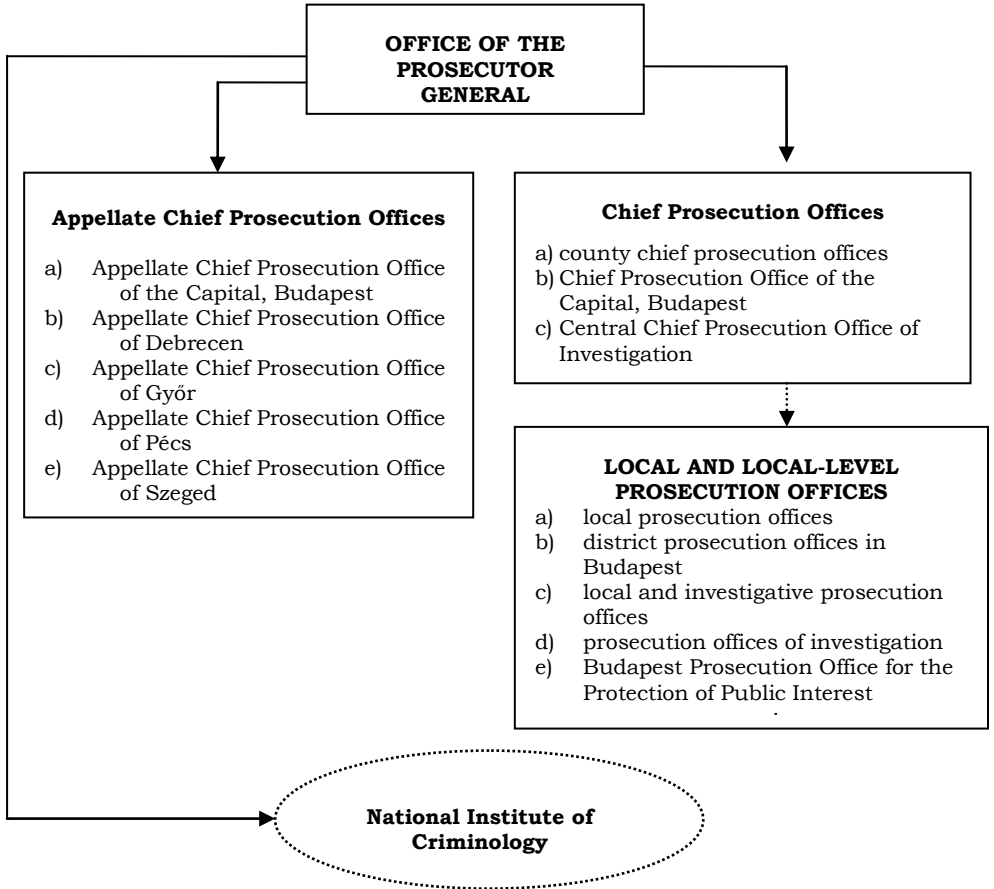
the causes of crime, the possibilities of crime prevention, the current theoretical and practical issues of criminality and criminal law enforcement. The work of the Institute is facilitated and monitored by the Scientific Council, whose members comprise high ranking representatives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the legal faculties of the universities and of offices and agencies dealing 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 mentioning.

In the National Institute of Criminology 49 research programmes were in process in 2015 their topics included homicide, terrorism, crimes relating to drugs, protection of environment, falsification of and illicit trade in works of arts, violent sexual crimes, the use of internet and prostitution, violent crimes against property.

In the reporting year 120 publications were issued by the colleagues of the Institute, from them 17 were published in foreign languages (and from them 10 were issued abroad). Among the publications there were 9 monographs, 26 chapters of different books, 24 studies in different scientific periodical and 24 were presented in the 6 issues of the periodical published by the Institution itself in the reporting period, furthermore 5 legal scientific articles became parts of various conference books. 133 lectures were delivered by the researchers of the Institute and 20 of them were presented at conferences abroad. Broad international relations were fostered at several levels and in various forms.

Organizational structure of the Prosecution Service



Annex

**Statistical tables
for the Prosecutor General's
report to Parliament
about the activities of
the Prosecution Service in 2015**

(Data of the year 2015 correspond to the state on 15th February, 2016)

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Table 1
Prosecution workload, 2006–2015

Year	Total number of cases	Received cases per capita	of which			
			Criminal law ¹		Public law ²	
			number	%	number	%
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
2015	1 079 620	576	760 272	70,4	319 348	29,6

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

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

Table 2

Caseload of (appellate) chief prosecution offices, 2015³

Territory	Total number of cases		of which:			
			Criminal law		Public law	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Főváros / Capital	215 350	20,3	150 211	69,8	65 139	30,2
Baranya County	31 064	2,9	22 905	73,7	8 159	26,3
Bács-Kiskun County	59 791	5,6	43 247	72,3	16 544	27,7
Békés County	35 886	3,4	23 168	64,6	12 718	35,4
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County	89 843	8,5	55 641	61,9	34 202	38,1
Csongrád County	51 243	4,8	38 671	75,5	12 572	24,5
Fejér County	42 336	4,0	28 596	67,5	13 740	32,5
Győr-Moson-Sopron County	33 527	3,2	23 320	69,6	10 207	30,4
Hajdú-Bihar County	47 301	4,5	33 196	70,2	14 105	29,8
Heves County	32 728	3,1	21 191	64,7	11 537	35,3
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County	49 525	4,7	36 420	73,5	13 105	26,5
Komárom-Esztergom County	31 309	3,0	22 432	71,6	8 877	28,4
Nógrád County	22 150	2,1	16 520	74,6	5 630	25,4
Pest County	103 089	9,7	78 300	76,0	24 789	24,0
Somogy County	34 742	3,3	24 509	70,5	10 233	29,5
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County	67 875	6,4	46 447	68,4	21 428	31,6
Tolna County	22 043	2,1	15 823	71,8	6 220	28,2
Vas County	23 374	2,2	16 636	71,2	6 738	28,8
Veszprém County	33 919	3,2	24 597	72,5	9 322	27,5
Zala County	26 251	2,5	19 856	75,6	6 395	24,4
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of the Capital, Budapest	3 025	0,3	2 859	94,5	166	5,5
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Debrecen	1 195	0,1	1 025	85,8	170	14,2
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Győr	837	0,1	656	78,4	181	21,6
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Pécs	632	0,1	543	85,9	89	14,1
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Szeged	1 438	0,1	1 297	90,2	141	9,8
Total	1 060 473	100,0	748 066	70,5	312 407	29,5

³ Excluding the data of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation.

Table 3
**Main indicators of activities within the criminal law field,
 2006–2015**

Year	High priority prosecutorial supervision ⁴	Number of indictments (persons)	Arraignments (persons)	Efficiency of indictments	Number of proposed indictments managed within 30 days ⁵
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	88 550	14 527	96,6	96 879
2015	28 146	79 971	10 762	97,3	91 819

⁴ Data refer to the total number of notifications and activities.

⁵ Data refer to the total number of proposed indictments and completed prosecutorial investigations.

Table 4
Number of registered crimes, 2006–2015

Year	Registered crimes		of which:	
			Perpetrator of a crime was unknown	
	number	2006 = 100%	number	rate %
2006	425 941	100,0	174 120	40,9
2007	426 914	100,2	187 668	44,0
2008	408 407	95,9	178 306	43,6
2009	394 034	92,5	182 602	46,3
2010	447 186	105,0	221 194	49,5
2011	451 371	106,0	245 080	54,3
2012	472 236	110,9	274 143	58,1
2013	377 829	88,7	177 877	47,1
2014	329 303	77,3	139 000	42,2
2015	280 113	65,8	109 178	39,0

Table 5

Total number of registered perpetrators, number and frequency of juvenile and child perpetrators, 2006–2015

Year	Registered perpetrators		Perpetrators per 100 thousand inhabitants	Juvenile perpetrators			Per 100 thousand juvenile inhabitants	Child perpetrators	
	number	2006 = 100%		number	rate %	2006 = 100%		number	2006 = 100%
2006	129 991	100,0	1 290,0	11 462	8,8	100,0	2 303,5	3 565	100,0
2007	121 561	93,5	1 207,6	11 057	9,1	96,5	2 235,8	3 387	95,0
2008	122 695	94,4	1 221,4	11 606	9,5	101,3	2 380,8	3 433	96,3
2009	120 083	92,4	1 197,1	10 178	8,4	88,8	2 130,6	2 573	72,2
2010	129 945	99,9	1 297,6	11 497	8,8	100,3	2 491,7	2 607	73,1
2011	120 529	92,7	1 207,0	11 378	9,4	99,3	2 554,0	2 714	76,1
2012	108 306	83,3	1 087,7	10 418	9,6	90,9	2 427,7	2 604	73,0
2013	109 876	84,5	1 108,9	10 473	9,5	91,4	2 466,5	2 196	61,6
2014	108 389	83,4	1 097,3	8 797	8,1	76,7	2 182,2	1 483	41,6
2015	101 494	78,1	1 029,8	7 872	7,8	68,7	2 006,5	1 375	38,6

Table 6

Number of prosecutors, junior prosecutors and trainee prosecutors by sex, 2006–2015

Year	Full-time prosecutors ⁶		Trainee and junior prosecutors		Prosecutors				Trainee and junior prosecutors			
	number	2006 = 100%	number	2006 = 100%	males		females		males		females	
					number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
2006	1 538	100,0	412	100,0	622	40,1	928	59,9	148	35,9	264	64,1
2007	1 580	102,7	364	88,3	636	40,1	952	59,9	130	35,7	234	64,3
2008	1 612	104,8	318	77,2	646	40,1	966	59,9	109	34,3	209	65,7
2009	1 660	107,9	270	65,5	660	39,8	1 000	60,2	86	31,9	184	68,1
2010	1 741	113,2	261	63,3	685	39,3	1 056	60,7	86	33,0	175	67,0
2011	1 850	120,3	402	97,6	759	41,0	1 091	59,0	118	29,4	284	70,6
2012	1 809	117,6	497	120,6	741	41,0	1 068	59,0	143	28,8	354	71,2
2013	1 824	118,6	497	120,6	739	40,5	1 085	59,5	145	29,2	352	70,8
2014	1 876	122,0	450	109,2	751	40,0	1 125	60,0	139	30,9	311	69,1
2015	1 876	122,0	409	99,2	750	40,0	1 126	60,0	123	30,0	286	70,0

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

Table 7

Prosecutors by age-groups, 2015⁷

Place of employment	Number of prosecutors	-30 years		31-40		41-50		51-54		55-59		60-	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
All prosecution offices	1867	35	1,9	677	36,3	704	37,7	172	9,2	155	8,3	124	6,6
Office of the Prosecutor General	108	0	0	23	21,3	40	37,0	10	9,3	17	15,7	18	16,7
Other prosecution offices	1759	35	2,0	654	37,2	664	37,7	162	9,2	138	7,8	106	6,0
Ministry of Justice	9	0	0	7	77,8	2	22,2	0	0	0	0	0	0

⁷ State on 31st December.