

**Tasks and activities
of the Prosecution Service of Hungary
in 2016**

(extract from the report to Parliament)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	The organization of the Prosecution Service	3
2.	Prosecutors' activities in the field of criminal law	3
3.	Prosecutors' activities outside the field of criminal law	16
4.	Participation of the Prosecution Service in legislation	21
5.	The Prosecutor General's activity	23
6.	International relations and activities of the Prosecution Service	25
7.	The personnel of the Prosecution Service	28
8.	Communication activity of the Prosecution Service	30
9.	Information Technology within the Prosecution Service	31
10.	Financial conditions of the operation of the Prosecution Service	33
11.	Prosecutors' research activity and the National Institute of Criminology	34
Annex:	Organizational structure of the Prosecution Service	36
	Statistical tables	37
	(based on statistics of 16th February 2017)	

1. The organization of the Prosecution Service

The functions and operation of the Prosecution Service are primarily defined by the Fundamental Law of Hungary and by cardinal acts concerning the Prosecution Service, more specifically by Act CLXIII of 2011 on the Prosecution Service (hereinafter referred to as the *Prosecution Service Act*) 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 the *Prosecutorial Employment and Career Act*).

The need for more efficient prosecutorial actions to fight some serious crimes such as corruption crimes, organized crimes, terrorism and money laundering called for the division of the Department for Serious and Military Cases. As of 1st January 2016 the Department for Priority, Corruption and Organized Crime Cases and the Counter-Terrorism, Anti-Money Laundering and Military Cases Department were formed. Beside the division of the former department into two individual departments no other fundamental changes affecting the structural organization of the Prosecution Service occurred last year.

2. Prosecutors' activities in the field of criminal law

Supervision of investigations, preparation of indictments and prosecutorial investigation

Main statistics on criminality

In 2016 the number of registered cases awaiting to be processed was 715,662 (in 2015: 760,272, in 2014: 818,050).

Last year 290,779 criminal offences were registered, which shows a 3.8% increase compared to the previous year. In 2016 the number of registered perpetrators was 100,933, which shows a decreasing trend compared to the previous years.

In 2016 101 completed intentional homicide cases were registered, and there were 98 attempted homicide cases.

The number of registered thefts, which was 92,149, decreased compared to the previous years, but the number of registered frauds increased: 43,383 frauds were committed.

The number of traffic crimes in the report year rose: 19,830 traffic crimes were registered.

Compared to last year the number of registered human smugglings nearly halved. 351 human smuggling cases were registered, which is close to the number of cases in 2014.

As far as crimes against public order are concerned, the number of cases where the offence of disturbing the peace was committed also fell: 11,509 such offences were registered.

Within the category of crimes against public trust the number of crimes relating to official documents also fell significantly in 2016: 19,848 crimes committed in connection with official documents were registered.

Drug abuse crimes were committed almost in the same number as in 2015. 6,032 drug abuse crimes were registered in 2016.

The number of registered corruption crimes – which are crimes against public integrity –, and in particular, the rate of bribes of public officials and the rate of economic bribes within the category of corruption crimes varied significantly in the past few years. Trends cannot be inferred from these statistics because the detection and the completion of investigation into some individual, extensive cases which multiple people are involved in may multiply the number of registered crimes and may change the rates. On the other hand, it suggests the permanence of corruption affiliation that the number of relevant criminal proceedings does not seem to vary

much, similarly to the number of relevant crimes (accordingly, in 2016 82, while in 2015 119 and in 2014 87 investigations into corruption crimes of public officials were completed).

Crimes involving money and stamps counterfeiting, crimes against the budget, against economic management, against consumers and against fair economic competition as well as money laundering have been taken into consideration and analyzed under the category of economic crimes, which is used only as a criminological category today and is included in several individual chapters of Act C of 2012 on the Hungarian Criminal Code.

As far as crimes against secure cash flow are concerned, the decrease in the number of money counterfeiting, having been experienced for years now, continued. The number of such registered crimes was 501 in 2016.

Budget fraud, whose factual and legal qualification tends to be rather complex, still plays a key role among economic crimes. The number of budget frauds (in 2016: 2,444) shows an increase compared to the previous years.

Particular attention was paid to proceedings relating to money laundering last year as well, and what gave this special relevance were the conclusions of the Fifth Round Mutual Evaluation Report of the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (Moneyval). In 2016 the number of registered money launderings was 67, which can be evaluated as a significant growth.

Our case management experiences show that a new, worldwide modus operandi appeared in relation to predicate offences known as “derailing” in the terminology of criminalistics. Derailing is when the offenders obtain information connected to economic and financial relations by unlawfully hacking information systems operated by the victim. Afterwards, by sending emails with misleading contents, the offenders succeed

to have sums payable to business partners for supplies and for other reasons transferred to bank accounts controlled by them. The bank accounts are opened for this specific purpose. The majority of the detection of these crimes requires international cooperation, as the predicate offences are generally committed abroad, and the moneys from the crime are laundered or attempted to be laundered in Hungary.

The number of crimes committed against information systems or data therein increased to 702 in 2016.

The number of registered crimes against the environment and nature do not show any significant changes compared to the previous years. In 2016 a total number of 37 environmental offences were registered, which shows a slight decrease compared to the previous years. The number of crimes damaging the natural environment was 87, which suggests a slightly decreasing trend. Violation of waste management regulations was registered in 287 cases. This also indicates a fall in numbers compared to the previous years.

Prosecutorial investigations

Prosecutorial investigations are conducted by a specific central unit of the Prosecution Service assigned to this task (The Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation) and the regional offices of that central unit (Budapest Prosecution Office of Investigation, Pest Region Prosecution Office of Investigation as well as the local and investigative prosecution offices at local level).

Prosecution offices conducting criminal investigations issued orders on the commencement of investigations in 4,530 cases in 2016, and they completed 5,758 criminal investigations.

The territorial jurisdiction of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation, which was set up to effectively fight corruption and malfeasances in office, covers the entire territory of Hungary. Criminal proceedings were conducted

by the central office of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation mainly for the commission of malfeasances in office and corruption crimes, crimes against property, traffic crimes and forgery of official documents by public officials. The regional offices seated in Budapest, Debrecen, Győr, Kaposvár and Szeged typically – but not exclusively – dealt with cases subject to military criminal proceedings.

In the report year the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation issued orders on the commencement of investigations in 1,669 cases. The Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation received 3,713 criminal complaints based on which criminal investigations were ordered in 1,432 cases. In 1,540 cases criminal complaints were dismissed. Based on completed investigations 2,033 prosecutorial actions were taken: indictments were filed in 432 cases, criminal investigations were terminated in 1,470 cases, criminal investigations were suspended in 87 cases, the filing of indictments were postponed in 8 cases and cases were referred to mediation in 12 cases.

Several units of the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation are particularly focused on and deal with the fight against corruption. With regard to the special nature of the detection of corruption crimes the Central Chief Prosecution Office of Investigation cooperates with various investigation authorities and with the security agencies.

Supervision of criminal investigations

Together with the cases carried over from the previous year prosecutors reviewed a total number of 375,606 decisions received from investigation authorities in 2016. This number is by 8.3% less than in 2015.

In 2016 investigation authorities issued 93,283 orders on the termination of investigations (in 2015: 111,259; in 2014: 112,296).

Last year the number of cases subjected to enhanced (high priority) prosecutorial supervision fell by 3.7% compared to 2015. In 2016 prosecutors exercised enhanced supervision of criminal investigations in 5,140 cases. Compared to the previous year the number of prosecutorial actions on the merit which were taken on the basis of reviews of case files slightly changed: 14,655 actions on the merit were taken by prosecutors in the course of enhanced supervisions.

In 2016 the number of complaints lodged against decisions and orders of investigation authorities that were awaiting to be processed decreased by 7.7%. Prosecutors had to decide 38,278 complaints: they accepted 8.5% and dismissed 79.3% of the complaints, whereas they took other actions with respect to the remaining part of the complaints.

Complaints may also be lodged against prosecutors' pre-indictment orders, actions or measures that failed to be taken. In the report year 5,465 complaints were lodged against prosecutorial decisions (in 2015: 6,125; in 2014: 6,644). 4.5% of the complaints were accepted, 90.7% of them were referred to superior prosecutors, and in the case of the remaining part of the complaints other types of prosecutorial actions were taken.

In 2016, together with the 116 cases that were still undecided on the first day of the report year a total number of 21,163 criminal complaints had to be decided, and 209 criminal complaints remained undecided on the last day of 2016. The decreasing trend of the total number of criminal complaints filed with prosecution offices continued.

In the report year 5,936 submissions initiating suspects' pre-trial detentions were received by prosecution offices (in 2015: 6,205; in 2014: 6,579). Prosecutors filed motions for the pre-trial detention of 4,846 suspects with investigating judges. Courts ordered the pre-trial detention of 4,199 offenders (86.6%), prohibited 168 offenders from leaving the territory of their residence and ordered the house arrest of 198 offenders.

In 2016 the number of completed investigations received from investigation authorities with indictment proposals and awaiting to be indicted was 107,048 (in 2015: 110,847; in 2014: 114,538). Together with the 5,876 unprocessed cases carried over from the previous year 112,924 cases had to be examined and determined if they are suitable for indictment. Out of these cases prosecutors filed indictments in 60,264 cases (53.4%), terminated the criminal investigations in 12,705 cases (11.3%), postponed the filing of indictments in 8,875 cases, referred 4,089 cases (3.6%) to mediation and suspended the investigation in 95 cases (0.1%).

Other prosecutorial measures (e.g. referring the case to the competent office/authority, ordering further investigative acts) had to be taken in 23.7% of the cases.

Statistics show the following as to the types of indictments: prosecutors filed bill of indictments in 28,395 cases, they initiated the special proceeding of arraignment against 15,421 defendants and they filed motions for proceedings without trials in 18,239 cases.

Prosecutors filed motions for proceedings without trials with regard to 29.4% of the total number of indictments. Compared to the previous year this shows a 1.9% decrease as far as the number of motions are concerned. In 2016 arraignments were conducted with regard to 24.8% of the total number of indictments. This suggests an increase by 34.9% in the number of cases compared to the previous year.

The number of cases received with proposals for the termination of investigations and awaiting to be processed was 5,299 in 2016. Out of these cases prosecutors terminated the criminal investigations in 4,279 cases (80.8%), filed indictments in 66 cases, postponed indictments in 52 cases and referred 5 cases to mediation. Prosecutors suspended the criminal investigations in 45 cases.

Actions necessarily resulting from proposals for indictment were taken within 30 days in 90,571 cases (84.2%). Last year there were 5 cases where it was registered that the 90-day deadline set for case processing was exceeded. The typical reason for the latter was wrong data recording during case management, failure of data recording or the long processing of extraordinarily large cases for which the 90-day deadline set by law could not be sufficient.

The deadline of cases received with proposals for the termination of investigations showed a similar picture: prosecutorial actions were taken within 30 days in 90.2% of the cases that were awaiting to be processed. With regard to this type of cases the 90-day deadline was not exceeded.

From the total number of 118,223 cases awaiting to be processed (proposals for indictment and proposals for termination of cases) 5,496 cases remained to be unprocessed on the last day of 2016, which is an evident consequence of continuous case management.

In 2016 prosecutors referred 4,480 defendants' cases for mediation (in 2015: 4,633; in 2014: 4,464), while they rejected 3,248 requests for mediation (in 2015: 3,844; in 2014: 3,625). In the report year prosecutors postponed indictments with respect to 11,012 defendants (in 2015: 10,858; in 2014: 11,218).

In addition to the prosecutorial workload clearly indicated by the statistics the activity the Office of the Prosecutor General carried out in order to learn more about and to influence legal practice is also worth noting.

By issuing a guideline the Office of the Prosecutor General standardized legal practice in cases where, in order to gain unlawful and undue advantage, government officials issued false travel documents to unknown foreign citizens by using ID documents having been issued in simplified nationalization procedures.

The Office of the Prosecutor General reviewed the legality of evidence collection and presentation in proceedings instituted on the basis of integrity screenings for the commission of corruption crimes. More specifically, the Office of the Prosecutor General examined the legal practice relating to instigations by public officials or “provocation” as well as the application of tests which were created by the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and which are necessary for the assessment of legality of evidence.

The overall view formulated on the basis of experience of everyday case management and reflecting the current situation of corruption in Hungary shows that the perception of corruption is likely to differ from the real situation. People suspect corruption even when there is actually no bribery or unlawful influence behind the decisions. It can also be attributed to integrity screenings that in reality public officials can less likely be influenced by acts that constitute a bribery of public official in accordance with substantive criminal law. People who trade in influence often cannot exert any real influence on cases or caseworkers. In this way, corruption crime is typically not ‘real’ bribery but the act of trading in influence committed by purporting to bribe a public official.

Last year the Office of the Prosecutor General analyzed the practice of investigation authorities and prosecutors regarding house arrests as well as the legality of prosecutors’ decisions dismissing criminal complaints. Moreover, it assessed the reasons of long-continued investigations, but the prosecutorial tools handling this problem are limited.

Prosecutors in criminal courts

After the decrease in 2015 the number of cases decided by courts in final judgments (61,847) and the number of defendants concerned (80,274) basically showed no changes in 2016. Accordingly, the number of first instance cases tried on one or more trial days where prosecutors’ attendance was compulsory rose to 48,620.

In spite of the slight decrease of cases completed in the course of second instance proceedings (12,711) the number of second instance trials where prosecutors were present rose to 960, which displays a 7.4% increase for last year. Prosecutors attended one fifth of second instance public sessions in 2016, even though their attendance is not compulsory here.

The number of third instance proceedings was still very small. Court decisions became final in third instance proceedings with respect to 222 defendants and in 163 cases. As far as second-level appeals are concerned, the rate of prosecutors' appeals remained to be high. Third instance proceedings were conducted as a result of prosecutors' second-level appeals against 56.8% of the defendants.

The number of persons convicted with final judgments in arraignment proceedings increased significantly: it rose to 14,698. 95.3% of the prosecutorial proposals filed in this regard were found well-grounded by courts.

Upon prosecutorial motions courts conducted proceedings without trials against 16,647 persons in 2016. Court decisions delivered in proceedings without trials became final with respect to 88.3% of the defendants.

In 2016 the number persons convicted in arraignment proceedings rose significantly, while the number of defendants in proceedings without trial slightly fell. As a result, 39.04% of the finally convicted offenders (in 2015: 34.9%; in 2014: 34.8%) were found guilty and were convicted in these accelerated and efficient proceedings.

The other types of proceedings aimed at accelerating judicial proceedings were hardly used. There were no fundamental changes in the number of indictments filed against absent defendants (406). The number of defendants whose cases were decided by courts of first instance in waiver of trial proceedings continued to decrease and fell to 101.

As far as criminal sanctions are concerned, the rate of criminal punishments continued to increase and rose to 82.4% as opposed to criminal measures.

In 2016 courts sentenced 34 defendants to life imprisonment. The number of defendants sentenced to determinate imprisonment fell to 25,363. The rate of non-suspended and suspended imprisonment basically remained $1/3 - 2/3$, corresponding to the previous years.

Compared to last year the number of community work services (12,526) hardly changed among the imposed sentences. The number of fines considerably rose by 7.2% to 22,824. In 2016 the number of defendants who were sentenced to driving ban increased significantly again: it rose by 16% and reached 15,142.

It is connected to the situation caused by illegal mass migration that the number of expulsions more than doubled again and rose to 2,669 in the report year. The number of custodial arrests increased by 60% to 1,500, and in this way this short-term (maximum 3 months long), non-suspended penalty depriving convicts of their liberty has become an integral part of the regime of criminal sanctions. The number of bans from visiting sport events rose to 46, but it is still considered to be a small number.

Due to the regime of criminal sanctions formulated by the Hungarian Criminal Code the number of probations (12,025) decreased again in 2016, but it still remained to be the most commonly used criminal measure by courts. Out of the criminal measures introduced from 1st July 2013 the number of court decisions sentencing defendants to reparation work rose by 43.7% to 263, and there were two cases where the penal measure aimed at irreversibly rendering electronic information inaccessible, a measure not imposed in 2015 and in 2014, was also used.

The number of appeals lodged against decisions of the courts of first instance on the merit of the case moderately increased to 17,356. The efficiency rate of prosecutorial appeals was 51.06%.

The efficiency rate of indictments was still high: it was 97.5%. Within this rate courts convicted 81.54% of the defendants in accordance with prosecutors' indictments.

In 2016 the number of decisions delivered by courts of first instance on the merit of cases and set aside by courts of second instance fell by almost 20% (to 1,379). This can fundamentally contribute to the improved timeliness of criminal proceedings.

In the report year 1,355 petitions and requests for re-trial were received by prosecution offices, out of which 961 were transferred to courts. Prosecutors ex officio initiated 170 re-trials, 86% of which – namely 147 initiations – proved to be efficient.

One of our most important examinations in 2016 focused on analyzing the practice of confiscating the proceeds of crime. Based on our experience this measure can be initiated and applied by courts in a more effective way in the future.

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

In 2016 7,672 juveniles offenders were registered (in 2015: 7,872, in 2014: 8,797), which with its rate of 7.6% shows a declining trend in the rate of registered offenders. Prosecutors who deal with criminal cases of child and juvenile offenders processed 9,608 cases ending with criminal investigations, which gives 8.56% of the total workload of the entire criminal section of the Prosecution Service.

In the period covered by the report arraignment proceedings were conducted against 220 juvenile delinquents, proceedings without trials were initiated in 889 cases, indictments were postponed with respect to 1,408 juvenile offenders, and there were 442 cases that were referred to mediation.

In the report year indictments were filed against 6,162 juvenile offenders in 3,446 cases. There were 3,560 cases involving 4,690 juvenile offenders which the courts decided in final judgments. Out of this number of juvenile defendants coercive measures restricting liberty were being used against 261 juvenile defendants at the time of their prosecution in court, and out of the 261 juveniles defendants 216 were held in pre-trial detention.

Courts imposed punishments on 2,135 defendants in cases decided by final judgments, and they used penal measures against 3,453 defendants. 1,052 juvenile defendants were sentenced to imprisonment, out of which the number of unsuspended imprisonments was 254. Out of the penal measures that can be used individually, probations instead of punishments were imposed most commonly. The number of such probations was 2,017, whereas 267 defendants were sentenced to placement in juvenile correctional facilities.

The efficiency rate of indictments regarding criminal cases of child and juvenile offenders was 98.78%, which corresponds to the average rate of the previous years.

Opinions facilitating the uniform application of law in the field of criminal law

Last year the Office of the Prosecutor General issued 116 opinions to facilitate the work of the criminal law section of the Prosecution Service and to assist the work of prosecutors supervising investigations, acting in criminal courts and dealing with cases of child and juvenile offenders.

3. Prosecutors' activities outside the field of criminal law

Prosecutors' activities relating to the protection of public interest

In 2016 219,599 cases were registered relating to the field of public interest, which compared to the workload of the previous year shows a decrease by 18%. The number of requests for prosecutorial actions (4,115) did not significantly differ from the number of requests submitted in the preceding year. As far as the subject of the requests and petitions are concerned, there was an increase by more than 20% in the number of petitions concerning minor traffic offences (558).

In 2016 the number of high priority prosecutorial actions relating to legality reviews in juvenile protection cases (1,483) exceeded the statistics of previous years. The number of proceedings aimed at holding juvenile offenders liable and initiated by prosecutors who deal with cases relating to the protection of public interest rose to 541.

Conclusions drawn by legality review proceedings

In the report year there were altogether 996 cases where the legality of proceedings or decisions of public administration authorities were reviewed upon clients' requests seeking prosecutorial actions. Among the requests concerning public administration matters there was a significant increase in the number of requests relating to traffic administration matters (in 2016: 163), whereas there was a decrease in the number of registering real estates (in 2016: 78) compared to 2015.

Prosecutors issued 13 reminders against decisions of public administration bodies competent to act in environmental protection cases. The reminders were issued because the reviews of the requests found violations of substantive and procedural laws, lack of well-grounded decisions or omissions. 14 indicative letters were issued because of 14 minor violations of law.

Last year prosecution offices received 502 requests from public administration authorities seeking prosecutorial approval for the coercive measure of forced police accompanying. Prosecutorial approvals were refused in 60 cases. Prosecutorial approvals were primarily refused because of the procedural status of persons subjected to forced police accompanying, the incorrectly established legal consequences resulting from the former and the irregular measures preceding the forced police accompanying.

Prosecutors' key task in the field of contraventions and minor offences is the review of orders on the termination of proceedings issued by contravention authorities and police authorities conducting preliminary proceedings. In 2016 87,395 decisions were subjected to such reviews.

Based on reviewed orders on the termination of proceedings prosecutors issued 853 reminders, they issued 1,384 indicative letters because of minor violations of law, while in 341 cases they initiated other type of proceedings: mainly criminal proceedings. In this way, altogether 2,578 prosecutorial actions were taken with respect to orders on the termination of proceedings.

As a result of reviewing orders on forced police accompanying prosecutors affirmed 65,575 orders of this kind, whereas due to violations of law occurring in predicate proceedings or during the actual use of forced police accompanying prosecutors set aside 5,858 orders.

Prosecutors filed 1,410 petitions for re-trials against court decisions issued in contravention cases, which shows an increase by 7% compared to the previous year.

In 2016 the number of complaints filed in contravention cases moderately increased: a total number of 1,465 complaints were lodged with prosecution offices. One third of the complaints proved to be substantiated, and prosecutors annulled

complained actions of contravention authorities or established violations of law in 418 cases.

Integrity screenings can be carried out only after prosecutorial approvals. Once integrity screenings are finished, prosecutors also review whether screenings have been carried out in accordance with law. Chief prosecution offices assigned to this task approved 743 integrity screening orders at the initiation of the National Protective Service in 2016. Based on the screenings and their reviews criminal proceedings were opened against staff members of the police, the National Tax and Customs Administration, the Hungarian Prison Service, government offices, disaster management and staff members of the Immigration and Asylum Office.

Prosecutors' participation in court proceedings

By using their statutory right of action prosecutors filed 5,144 lawsuits (in 2015: 5,638, in 2014: 1,959) in 2016. Last year the majority of lawsuits – namely 5,006 lawsuits – were also filed in connection with civil society organizations.

There were 1,274 cases where prosecutors took actions in judicial proceedings seeking preventive restraining orders if domestic violence occurred between relatives.

Prosecutors filed 30 lawsuits based on the authorization of laws regarding the protection of nature and environment. The majority of these lawsuits concerned animal protection and sought injunctions prohibiting animal keeping and illegal actions.

In the context of their involvement in incorporation proceedings prosecutors filed more lawsuits seeking legality reviews by courts of company registration in 2016 than in 2015. The number of these lawsuits reached 1,142. Prosecutors filed 27 lawsuits seeking the annulment of decisions registering companies (registering changes in company information). In cases concerning companies prosecutors issued 13 reminders

seeking the avoidance of lawsuits in order to have violations of law eliminated.

Prosecutors mainly exercised their power to file lawsuits for unfair general terms and conditions of contracts against financial service providers, insurance companies and real estate companies. In 2016 prosecutors filed 15 lawsuits and took 16 actions seeking the avoidance of lawsuits.

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

Within the framework of legality review in 2016 prosecutors monitored if 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 cases where restraint orders were sought and used because of domestic violence occurring between relatives prosecutors issued 628 indicative letters to guardianship authorities, which are the competent institutions responsible for the coordination of family protection.

There were 144 cases where public authority proceedings aimed at taking children into care were initiated.

In juveniles' cases prosecutors issued 257 reminders and 686 indicative letters as high priority measures to eliminate violations of law observed in decisions of guardianship and contravention authorities. Moreover, prosecutors initiated that the liability of offenders should be established in a considerable number of cases (541). Such cases typically included cases opened for the criminal offence of nonsupport and in order to protect juveniles' interests.

Legality of supervision of the enforcement of punishments

The increase in the workload of the field of legality supervision of the enforcement of punishments and the protection of human rights (supervision of enforcement of punishments) compared to 2015 is demonstrated by the changes in the number of complaints, requests and reports received by competent prosecutors. In 2016 the number of complaints, requests and reports was 6,427, which indicates a 22.7% rise compared to 2015. Affirmative decisions in this regard were made in 13.7% of the cases.

In 2016 prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments carried out 10,401 examinations. The 12.2% rise in the number of completed examinations compared to 2015 indicates a further intensification of prosecutors' activity in this field. In view of the results of the examination prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments initiated criminal proceedings in 26 cases, contravention proceeding on 1 occasion, and disciplinary proceedings in 4 cases. In 2016 prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments issued orders in 9 cases and reminders in 92 cases.

Last year the number of persons detained in Hungary in connection with illegal migration significantly fell; consequently, prosecutors' workload in this regard returned to the normal level. Only Csongrád and Bács-Kiskun Counties faced a substantial amount of tasks in this field.

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 2016 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. The competent prosecution offices took all necessary and legal measures to eliminate the discovered deficiencies.

As to conditions under which detainees are held, the biggest problem continued to be caused by cramped prisons and penitentiary institutions. This condition led to inappropriate treatment of detainees on several occasions, but other inadequate conditions of prison facilities – such as insect-infected cells and dilapidated shower rooms – were often the causes of humiliating treatment.

Last year the competent chief prosecution offices carried out a complex monitoring of the Somogy County Penitentiary Institution, the Budapest Police Headquarters Central Police Holding Facility, and the Hungarian National Police Headquarters Police Holding Facility to check if the accommodation and treatment of detainees met the requirements and if their rights were respected. The monitoring concluded that there were detainees who were not provided with the appropriate size of living space set forth by law, and it was also found as a deficiency that the open regime did not exist in cells which were actually created for that reason. The monitoring carried out in the central police holding facility found that some cells, shower rooms and outdoor exercise yards were in such a dilapidated state which calls for renovation, and the way how detainees' medical data are processed also requires modifications.

Since the end of 2010 prosecutors supervising the enforcement of punishments have been responsible for monitoring forced returns. This task of prosecutors has been continuously monitored by the European Commission, and monitoring forced returns by air has proven to be a high priority task in this context. In 2016 there were 13 occasions when prosecutors monitored how forced returns by air were carried out to countries of origin.

4. Participation of the Prosecution Service in legislation

The Prosecutor General has the power to express his opinion on some draft legislation. In 2016 the number of draft legislation sent for opinion exceeded 220. Prosecutorial

comments and remarks were made about one fourth of these draft legislations.

In addition to expressing opinions on draft laws the Prosecution Service also plays an active role in legislation.

In 2016 the Prosecution Service participated in legislation by having 8 experienced prosecutors with great professional skills assigned to work in the Ministry of Justice. In connection with preparing the legal text of the new Criminal Procedure Code the Minister of Justice appointed a prosecutor as state commissioner for the strategic direction of this task and another prosecutor as head of department to be in charge. Other 5 prosecutors were working in subordination of the two prosecutors. The preparation of the text of the new Criminal Procedure Code determined key tasks for 2016.

In order to assist the codification work the state commissioner for strategic direction set up a 5-member expert committee, which also included a prosecutor among its members. The most important forum directing the codification work was the meeting of the heads of competent institutions, where the Prosecution Service was represented by Mr. Dr. Péter Polt. In addition, representatives of the Prosecution Service expressed their opinions and made recommendations at expert meetings. A significant part of prosecutors' recommendations were taken into consideration in the course of the codification, and they were integrated into the draft law.

The work aimed at modernizing and updating the civil procedure law and the codification of the Acts on general administrative procedure and on administrative court proceedings finished in 2016. Prosecutors representing the Office of the Prosecutor General were also actively involved in this work. The Office of the Prosecutor General participated in several working groups as well, mainly in working groups dealing with child protection.

5. The Prosecutor General's activity

Activity relating to Parliament

In 2016 Members of Parliament addressed 77 questions requiring written responses, 13 urgent questions and 3 questions requiring verbal responses to the Prosecutor General of Hungary.

The parliamentary report on the activities of the Prosecution Service in 2015 was adopted by the plenary session of the Parliament on 13th December 2016.

The Prosecutor General's power

In 2016 the number of petitions of the Prosecutor General seeking legal remedy against final judgements of the Curia in criminal cases in order to ensure legality was 112 (in 2015:111; in 2014: 77). Motions for legality review were filed in 16 cases. Last year the Curia decided 24 motions for legality review and ruled in favour of them in each case.

Section 2 (2) a) of Act CXXX of 2000 on invalidating convictions in connection with the repression following the 1956 revolution authorizes the Prosecutor General to file motions ex officio to have certificates issued on the invalidation of convictions for persons concerned by the Act. After the modifying Act entered into force, such motions were filed with respect to 21 persons concerned. The Curia certified the invalidation in accordance with the prosecutorial motion in each case.

Upon authorization by law the Prosecutor General may initiate uniformity decision proceedings before the Curia, and he shall exercise his power set forth by law in that uniformity decision proceeding. In 2016 3 uniformity decision proceedings were conducted in criminal cases. Out of these 3 cases there were 2 where the Curia decided in accordance with the prosecutorial motions or statements. In the field of public interest the Prosecutor General issued his statements in 3

uniformity decision proceedings and elaborated his opinion in writing. The Curia decided in accordance with the prosecutorial statements.

The Prosecutor General has the power to request the waiver of the immunity of any Member of Parliament. This immunity is granted to MPs by Article 4 of the Fundamental Law of Hungary. In 2016 the Prosecutor General requested the waiver of immunity of 2 Members of Parliament. Last year the Prosecutor General waived the immunity of 1 prosecutor and requested the waiver of immunity of 2 other persons (1 judge and 1 Member of European Parliament). The requests were successful, and 1 MP had resigned before the decision on the waiver of his immunity was made.

The Prosecutor General is authorized by law to regulate in orders and circulars the structure and operation of offices and units directed by him. In 2016 the Prosecutor General issued 17 orders and 1 circular.

The Prosecutor General's international activity

In 2016 bilateral meetings of the Prosecutor General's were also organized in line with two priorities: maintaining and developing good relations with EU Members States and Eastern partners.

The Prosecutor General met his European partners at Austrian-Hungarian, Hungarian-German, Hungarian-Slovenian and Hungarian-Serbian bilateral meetings.

Upon the invitation of his Chinese counterpart, Cao Jianming Dr. Péter Polt visited China between 25th October and 2nd November 2016. The Hungarian delegation led by the Prosecutor General of Hungary was welcomed by the President of the Supreme People's Court, and the chief prosecutors of Beijing, Xi'ani and Shanghai.

In 2016 the Prosecutor General of Hungary held talks with several high-ranking non-prosecutor partners: he welcomed Věra Jourová, the European Commissioner for Justice and Consumer Affairs, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the Israeli Minister of Justice and ambassadors of China, Israel and Egypt to Hungary.

The Prosecutor General participated in various forms of prosecutors' European and regional cooperation: in the meeting of the Network of Public Prosecutors or Equivalent Institutions at the Supreme Judicial Courts of the Member States of the European Union, of the Consultative Forum of Prosecutors General and Directors of Public Prosecutions of the Member States of the European Union or at the meeting of Prosecutor Generals of the Visegrad Four Group.

In 2016 Dr. Péter Polt participated in the work of the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE), which functions 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.

6. International relations and activities of the Prosecution Service

International relations

The expert-level activity of the Prosecution Service had two aims in 2016 as well: on the one hand, to facilitate prosecutorial work in concrete cases by consultations with partner organizations and authorities as well as by strengthening cross-border relations; on the other hand, to provide the widest possible opportunities for employees of the Prosecution Service to exchange their experience and participate in foreign trainings or trainings which are also attended by foreign participants and where the working language is a foreign one.

In 2016 three cross-border meetings held at chief-prosecutor level took place, and on 17 occasions 29 colleagues

participated in expert meetings held in relation to concrete criminal cases and attended by members of foreign partner authorities as well. These expert meetings were mainly organized abroad.

Similarly to the previous years the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) organized and financed the greatest part of the foreign training programs attended by Hungarian prosecutors in 2016. Our key partners in international and foreign training programs also included the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest, the International College of Financial Investigation working as a unit of the International Training Centre of the Ministry of Interior, the European Police Academy, the Central European Police Academy, the Academy of European Law and the Eurojust.

In accordance with past years' experiences the Prosecution Service was also invited to various programs and projects funded by the EU, the Council of Europe and by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in 2016.

The efficiency of the expert-level international activity of the Prosecution Service is demonstrated by the fact that in 2016 altogether 271 employees of the Prosecution Service participated in 170 international events, which shows an increase by 40% and 10% respectively compared to 2015.

Cases relating to European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) investigations fall into the competence of the Prosecution Service. If suspicion of a crime arises, OLAF has the right to issue recommendations for the investigation of the offence to the judicial authorities of the EU Member State concerned. In 2016 OLAF addressed 10 recommendations to the Office of the Prosecutor General, and the Prosecution Service opened a criminal investigation in each case. Out of the cases opened on the basis of OLAF recommendations there was 1 case where an indictment was filed, 3 cases where criminal investigations were terminated, and 1 case which was closed with a final judgement of court.

Mutual legal assistance cases

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

In 2016 judicial authorities sent 2,793 MLA requests (in 2015: 2,434, in 2014: 2,310) to prosecution offices, while the number of MLA requests seeking assistance of foreign authorities was 2,520 (in 2015: 1,853, in 2014: 1,660).

Mutual legal assistance requests typically concerned criminal procedures opened for crimes against property, tax- or budget fraud, human smuggling or human trafficking.

Past year experiences show that direct judicial cooperation with EU Member States have proven to be effective and successful, it has become a common practice and mutual assistance relations in criminal matters with third countries are also well-balanced.

In 2016 the number of mutual assistance cases in contravention matters was 3,026 (in 2015: 2,089, in 2014: 3,491). There were 87 contravention cases (in 2015: 86, in 2014: 110) where MLA requests seeking legal assistance of foreign judicial authorities were submitted.

Tasks and Activities of the Eurojust National Member for Hungary

Eurojust, seated in The Hague, is a European Union body established to improve judicial cooperation in criminal matters between the EU Member States. The Eurojust National Member for Hungary is a prosecutor appointed by the Prosecutor General.

In 2016 the judicial authorities of EU Members States and the liaison prosecutors of the United States, Norway and Switzerland submitted 2,306 cases to the Eurojust seeking coordination, and there were 300 Eurojust cases where third countries were involved. 2016 was the first time when Hungary was among the countries that annually initiated more than 100 cases (102). By this active involvement in judicial cooperation Hungary is ranked 11th, while it is also ranked 11th on the list of the most commonly requested EU Member States.

Eurojust financed and organized 250 coordination meetings, out of which Hungarian prosecutors attended 10 meetings.

Eurojust was involved in setting up 148 joint investigation teams and financially supported 90 JITs. With the participation of Hungarian prosecutors the Prosecutor General, who has exclusive authorization by law to sign JIT agreements, concluded 3 agreements with the aim of setting up 3 new joint investigation teams in 2016. Out of these agreements 2 were concluded at the initiation of the Hungarian party. 6 other joint investigation teams set up earlier with Hungarian participation were operating throughout 2016.

The European Judicial Network (EJN) is a privileged partner of Eurojust. Therefore, its Hungarian prosecutor and judge contact points as well as its contact point from the Ministry of Justice closely cooperate with the Eurojust in the execution of judicial assistance requests. The EJN prosecutor contact point processed 164 judicial assistance requests in 2016.

7. The personnel of the Prosecution Service

Personnel situation

Act LXIV of 2016, which regarded the amendment of certain Acts in relation to the entry of Act LII of 2016 on public officials into force, allowed that public officials could be appointed as prosecutors subject to specific statutory

requirements. This caused changes in the regulation of the legal status of the employees of the Prosecution Service in 2016. The amount of prosecutors' basic salary changed: on 1st October 2016 prosecutors' basic salary, which was determined to be 391,600 HUF starting from 1st January 2012, rose to 411,180 HUF.

The Prosecutors General issued 3 orders in connection with personnel issues of the Prosecution Service: an order about funeral care, on employer support for house purchasing, and one on the amendment of rules of substitution for job vacancies and absences.

On 1st January 2016 the number of allotted positions for prosecutors established (allowed for) by the Prosecutor General was 2,045, which fell to 2,044 until 31st December 2016, while the number of prosecutor positions divided among structural units of the Prosecution Service decreased from 2,006 to 2,005. The number of filled positions for prosecutors increased from 1,881 to 1,882. The number of vacant positions for prosecutors decreased to 123 by the end of 2016 compared to the 125 vacant positions shown at the beginning of 2016. This indicates a 7.9% shortage of staff. (Taking into consideration the temporary use of prosecutor positions for junior prosecutor positions, the shortage of prosecutors was 6.4%).

If one also takes into account the use of allotted prosecutor positions for junior prosecutor positions, 244 positions were filled out of the 266 junior prosecutor positions on 31st December 2016. In 2016 the number of allotted trainee prosecutor positions changed from 230 to 188 due to the fact that 42 trainee prosecutor positions were transformed into 21 junior prosecutor positions. Out of the allotted (188) trainee prosecutor positions 142 were filled.

Last year applications were called for 52 prosecutor, 21 head prosecutor and 6 senior head prosecutor positions (altogether 79 positions), 45 junior prosecutor and 33 trainee prosecutor positions.

In 2016 the number of disciplinary proceedings (21) cannot be considered as significant. Out of the applied disciplinary sanctions the less severe ones dominated.

Continuous training of employees of the Prosecution Service

20 centrally organized trainings were held for prosecutors. These included the meeting of deputy chief prosecutors, who direct the criminal law and non-criminal law sections of the Prosecution Service, in addition to the functional, communication and management trainings organized for senior head prosecutors. Apart from the three-week long course on criminalistics prosecutors responsible for the direction of IT activities, prosecutors dealing with legality supervision of the enforcement of punishments, prosecutors responsible for criminal cases of children and juvenile offenders, prosecutors investigating economic crimes and crimes of corruption, unit leader prosecutors dealing with criminal court cases, investigating prosecutors, prosecutors dealing with traffic offences and district head prosecutors had the opportunity to participate in various trainings. Participants of rhetorical trainings and of trainings organized for spokesmen/spokeswomen could also gain practical experience. Postgraduate studies of prosecutors were also supported.

The XXVIIth Professional Scientific Conference and the Kozma Sándor Legal Science Competition were also organized.

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

8. Communication activity of the Prosecution Service

Starting from 2013 the press communication activity of the Prosecution Service fundamentally changed. On the one hand, pro active communication as a change of quality gained ground, while, on the other hand, the quantity of press releases

and publications have displayed continuous and significant increase, too.

In 2016 the press activity of the Prosecution Service increased three and a half times compared to 2012, which – compared to 2014 – resulted in a 43% expansion of the activity. In 2016 6,346 press releases and statements were published. This, compared to 2015, also indicates a significant, namely 18% growth.

Spokespersons of the Prosecution Service continued to maintain good relations with communicators of partner organizations, and they laid special emphasis on keeping contacts with the local press.

Image and video materials were also regularly published for the press on the official website of the Prosecution Service and in accordance with law in 2016.

9. Information Technology within the Prosecution Service

Information technology (IT) is diversely built into the legal processes by our days. Continuous, quick and reliable change of information is necessary for the effective administration of justice. In 2016 foreign relations and cooperation with partner organizations and telecommunication service providers were widened in relation to the information technology used within 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 internet access, e-mailing, and access to internal and external databases and registers supporting the work of prosecutors. 98% of the employees of the Prosecution Service are authorized to access e-net at their workstation. In 2016 all prosecutors possessed laptops, so they could process and manage electronic documents in the courtroom, too. More than half of the prosecutors had a

classified e-signature generator which they could use to access 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 2016 as well. The Prosecution Service continued its cooperation in the IT project of the eService Ticket System of the National Security Service and remained to be an important participant in the electronic archives project of the Hungarian National Archives Country Archives. With regard to our international cooperation it must be noted that the system set up by the Prosecution Service secured the national connection to the internal Case Management System of the Eurojust in 2016 as well.

Several events connected to the activity of the cybercrime network of prosecutors were organized with the participation of delegates of law enforcement authorities, judges and representatives of various foreign and international organizations.

By using funds allocated to IT developments the high level security and availability as well as the effective and cost-efficient operation of the IT systems of the Prosecution Service and IT services was ensured. The self-developed systems of case management, register and statistics were modernized, and data provision to the national security services authorized by law was electronized in new areas.

Statistics collected by the Prosecution Service are fully processed electronically. The Prosecution Service published the current data of crime, prosecution, prosecutorial functions and activities both in paper-back and online versions, and it also fulfilled its legal obligation to provide public information by providing relevant data on its website (www.ugyeszseg.hu).

10. Financial conditions of the operation of the Prosecution Service

Within the budgetary chapter of the Prosecution Service 39,881.9 million HUF original expenditure and revenue appropriations were allocated for the performance of professional duties in 2016. This amount was the same as in 2015.

Due to changes in appropriations carried out on various legal grounds the modified expenditure appropriation rose by 5,106.4 million HUF to 44,988.3 million HUF.

Balanced liquidity conditions were successfully provided with respect to the budgetary chapter throughout the whole year in 2016. As far as economic management was concerned emphasis was laid on providing the conditions of smooth daily operation, maintaining sufficient level of and developing IT resources and equipment, as well as on covering operating costs, which went up as a result of the growth in territory of newly acquired office buildings and modern infrastructure.

26,378.1 million HUF were used for personnel-related expenses, which guaranteed that the individual rights and entitlements specified by the Prosecutorial Employment and Career Act as well as payments falling under the category of external personnel allowance would be sufficiently covered.

In 2016 the Prosecution Service as employer supported the access of its employees to housing by providing 74.5 million HUF interest-free loan for this purpose. Altogether 45 employees received an average of 1,656 thousand HUF support.

3,812.1 million HUF was spent on non-personnel allowances, which is by 92.7 million HUF more than in 2015. 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.

In 2016 2,936.5 million HUF original appropriation was available for cumulative expenses in the budgetary chapter. This sum changed to 4,739.3 million HUF, which was due to modifications in the appropriation – mainly as a result of residue from the previous year – in the course of the year.

The net value of investments indicated in the budgetary chapter was 18,582.8 million HUF at the end of the reporting period, which is by 1,220.0 million HUF higher than the terminal value at the end of the previous reporting period.

As far as changes in equities are concerned the net value of real estates and relating rights of property value have increased to the biggest extent: by 689.1 million HUF. The balance sheet value of intangible assets has significantly fell: by 128.7 million HUF. The acquisition value fell short of the value of the depreciation value. The balance sheet value of the equipment, tools and vehicles significantly rose by 90.4 million HUF. The volume of ongoing, incomplete investments rose considerably by 569.2 million HUF.

11. Prosecutors' research activity and the National Institute of Criminology

Prosecutors' research activity

Prosecutors are respected participants in academic public life and they regularly issue publications. Every superior leader of the Prosecution Service has a scientific degree. 36 employees of the Prosecution Service – 20 of them being prosecutors – possess academic titles, and 2 of them have a doctoral degree of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. 63 prosecutors, junior prosecutors and trainee prosecutors are Ph.D. students at various universities. Close to 70 prosecutors are lecturers and professors at institutions of higher education.

The National Institute of Criminology

As a scientific and research institute, the National Institute of Criminology (OKRI) carries out comprehensive researches on the causes of crime, the possible ways of crime prevention, the current theoretical and practical issues of criminality and law enforcement.

64% of the researchers (14 researchers) of the Institute have scientific degrees: 2 researchers have a doctoral degree of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 12 researchers have Candidate of Sciences or Ph.D. degrees, and 4 researchers are university professors with Habilitation degrees.

The results and outcomes of researches are used in the codification and law interpretation activity of the Prosecution Service, and they also enrich the theoretical achievements of criminal sciences. In addition, they are used in higher education and postgraduate programmes.

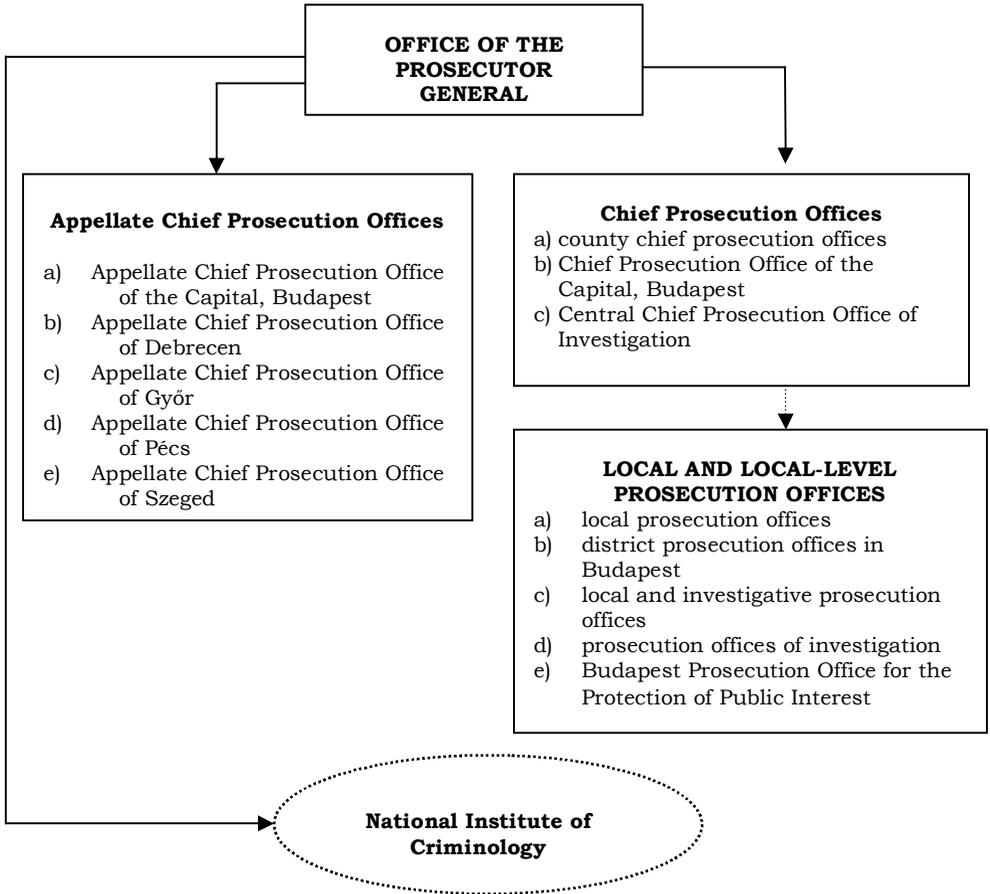
In 2016 researchers of the Institute published 123 papers and studies in 15 languages. They delivered 107 presentations at various conferences and forums of experts, and out of this number 29 presentations were made in foreign languages at 20 conferences held abroad.

In 2016 altogether 38 research programmes were carried out, and out of them 29 researches were completed.

The majority of the researchers are members of international scientific or research-related organizations (e.g. International Society of Criminology, Scientific Commission, European Crime Prevention Network).

The Office of the Prosecutor General first published its research journal Prosecutorial Review (*Ügyészégi Szemle*) online (at www.ugyeszsegiszemle.hu) in 2016. Tasks relating to the publication are carried out by the OKRI.

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 2016**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table 1	Prosecution caseload in 2007–2016	39
Table 2	Caseload of (appellate) chief prosecution offices in 2016	40
Table 3	Main indicators of activities within the criminal law field in 2007–2016	41
Table 4	Number of registered crimes in 2007–2016	41
Table 5	Total number of registered perpetrators, number and frequency of juvenile and child perpetrators in 2007–2016	42
Table 6	Number of prosecutors, junior prosecutors and trainee prosecutors and their number by sex, 2007–2016	42
Table 7	Prosecutors by age group in 2016	43

Table 1
Prosecution caseload in 2007–2016

Year	Total number of cases	Received cases per capita	of which			
			Criminal law ¹		Non-criminal law ²	
			number	%	number	%
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
2016.	991 236	527	715 662	72,2	275 574	27,8

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

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

Table 2
Caseload of (appellate) chief prosecution offices³ in 2016

Territory	Total number of cases		of which			
			Criminal law		Non-criminal law	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Capital/Budapest	199 584	20,5	149 132	74,7	50 452	25,3
Baranya County	28 921	3,0	21 149	73,1	7 772	26,9
Bács-Kiskun County	53 116	5,5	39 204	73,8	13 912	26,2
Békés County	31 081	3,2	20 982	67,5	10 099	32,5
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County	75 214	7,7	50 584	67,3	24 630	32,7
Csongrád County	53 823	5,5	43 193	80,3	10 630	19,7
Fejér County	38 946	4,0	26 412	67,8	12 534	32,2
Győr-Moson-Sopron County	30 707	3,2	21 825	71,1	8 882	28,9
Hajdú-Bihar County	43 019	4,4	28 408	66,0	14 611	34,0
Heves County	33 600	3,5	22 304	66,4	11 296	33,6
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County	47 096	4,8	33 658	71,5	13 438	28,5
Komárom-Esztergom County	28 015	2,9	21 630	77,2	6 385	22,8
Nógrád County	20 728	2,1	14 348	69,2	6 380	30,8
Pest County	93 112	9,6	71 204	76,5	21 908	23,5
Somogy County	30 449	3,1	21 952	72,1	8 497	27,9
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County	61 457	6,3	41 721	67,9	19 736	32,1
Tolna County	19 758	2,0	15 092	76,4	4 666	23,6
Vas County	21 489	2,2	14 367	66,9	7 122	33,1
Veszprém County	29 740	3,1	21 843	73,4	7 897	26,6
Zala County	24 066	2,5	17 773	73,9	6 293	26,1
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of the Capital, Budapest	3 051	0,3	2 926	95,9	125	4,1
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Debrecen	1 210	0,1	1 094	90,4	116	9,6
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Győr	1 635	0,2	1 489	91,1	146	8,9
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Pécs	560	0,1	477	85,2	83	14,8
Appellate Chief Prosecution Office of Szeged	1 255	0,1	1 199	95,5	56	4,5
Total	971 632	100,0	703 966	72,5	267 666	27,5

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

Table 3
**Main indicators of activities within the criminal law field
 in 2007–2016**

Year	High priority prosecutorial supervision ⁴	Number of indictments (persons)	Arraignments (persons)	Efficiency of indictments	Number of proposed indictments processed within 30 days ⁵
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
2016.	27 484	80 274	14 698	97,5	90 571

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 in 2007–2016

Year	Registered crimes		of which	
			Perpetrator of a crime was unknown	
	number	2007. = 100%	number	rate %
2007.	426 914	100,0	187 668	44,0
2008.	408 407	95,7	178 306	43,6
2009.	394 034	92,3	182 602	46,3
2010.	447 186	104,7	221 194	49,5
2011.	451 371	105,7	245 080	54,3
2012.	472 236	110,6	274 143	58,1
2013.	377 829	88,5	177 877	47,1
2014.	329 303	77,1	139 000	42,2
2015.	280 113	65,6	109 178	39,0
2016.	290 779	68,1	91 073	31,3

Table 5

Total number of registered perpetrators, number and frequency of juvenile and child perpetrators in 2007–2016

Year	Registered perpetrators		Perpetrators per 100 000 inhabitants	Juvenile perpetrators			per 100 000 juvenile inhabitants	Child perpetrators	
	number	2007. = 100%		number	rate %	2007. = 100%		number	2007. = 100%
2007.	121 561	100,0	1 207,6	11 057	9,1	100,0	2 235,8	3 387	100,0
2008.	122 695	100,9	1 221,4	11 606	9,5	105,0	2 380,8	3 433	101,4
2009.	120 083	98,8	1 197,1	10 178	8,5	92,1	2 130,6	2 573	76,0
2010.	129 945	106,9	1 297,6	11 497	8,8	104,0	2 491,7	2 607	77,0
2011.	120 529	99,2	1 207,0	11 378	9,4	102,9	2 554,0	2 714	80,1
2012.	108 306	89,1	1 087,7	10 418	9,6	94,2	2 427,7	2 604	76,9
2013.	109 876	90,4	1 108,9	10 473	9,5	94,7	2 466,5	2 196	64,8
2014.	108 389	89,2	1 097,3	8 797	8,1	79,6	2 182,2	1 483	43,8
2015.	101 494	83,5	1 029,8	7 872	7,8	71,2	2 006,5	1 375	40,6
2016.	100 933	83,0	1 026,7	7 672	7,6	69,4	1 974,1	1 660	49,0

Table 6

Number of prosecutors, junior prosecutors and trainee prosecutors and their number by sex in 2007–2016

Year	Full-time prosecutors ⁶		Trainee and junior prosecutors		Prosecutors				Trainee and junior prosecutors			
	number	2007. = 100%	szám	2007. = 100%	males		females		males		females	
					number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
2007.	1 580	100,0	364	100,0	636	40,1	952	59,9	130	35,7	234	64,3
2008.	1 612	102,0	318	87,4	646	40,1	966	59,9	109	34,3	209	65,7
2009.	1 660	105,1	270	74,2	660	39,8	1 000	60,2	86	31,9	184	68,1
2010.	1 741	110,2	261	71,7	685	39,3	1 056	60,7	86	33,0	175	67,0
2011.	1 850	117,1	402	110,4	759	41,0	1 091	59,0	118	29,4	284	70,6
2012.	1 809	114,5	497	136,5	741	41,0	1 068	59,0	143	28,8	354	71,2
2013.	1 824	115,4	497	136,5	739	40,5	1 085	59,5	145	29,2	352	70,8
2014.	1 876	118,7	450	123,6	751	40,0	1 125	60,0	139	30,9	311	69,1
2015.	1 876	118,7	409	112,4	750	40,0	1 126	60,0	123	30,1	286	69,9
2016.	1 882	119,1	386	106,0	756	40,2	1 126	59,8	109	28,2	277	71,8

⁶ The term "full time" refers in statistics to prosecutorial employees who are employed in the frame of allotted staff number.

Table 7
Prosecutors by age group in 2016⁷

Place of employment	Number of prosecutors	30 years and below		31-40 years		41-50 years		51-54 years		55-59 years		60 years and above	
		number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
All prosecution offices	1882	37	2,0	616	32,7	751	39,9	185	9,8	169	9,0	124	6,6
Office of the Prosecutor General	106	0	0,0	19	17,9	39	36,8	15	14,2	17	16,0	16	15,1
Other prosecution offices	1767	37	2,1	591	33,4	709	40,1	170	9,6	152	8,6	108	6,1
Ministry of Justice	9	0	0,0	6	66,7	3	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

⁷ State of 31st December.

