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## **PREFACE**

This report aims to examine crime in general during the years 2012-2014, by compiling data from various sources. It covers statistics from the Police, the Courts and the Prison Department. It provides, among others, information concerning the type of the offences, the time they were committed, the place and the manner with which they were committed, as well as information on the characteristics of the offenders and the victims.

Further information on the data presented in this report may be obtained from the Statistical Service (tel. no. 22602144).

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reviews the crime trend over the period 2005-2014 and focuses on the developments of the period 2012-2014, presenting statistical data from the Police, the Courts and the Prison Department.

The main developments during the years 2012-2014 can be summarized as follows:

- (1) During 2014, the number of serious offences reported to the Police (and found to be true cases) was 6.833, while the corresponding figures for the years 2013 and 2012 were 7.099 and 7.987. A decrease of 11,1% was observed between 2012 and 2013, and a decrease of 3,75% was observed between 2013 and 2014.
- (2) (i) For the year 2014, the offences against property constitute the largest group of offences, accounting for 56,0% of serious offences, followed by offences injurious to the public in general, accounting for 16,1%, miscellaneous offences for 9,0%, malicious damages to property for 5,9%, and offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation for 5,5%.  
  
(ii) During 2013, the offences against property also ranked first, accounting for 62,7% of the serious offences, followed by offences injurious to the public in general accounting for 14,3%, offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation for 7,5%, and malicious damages to property for 5,76%.  
  
(iii) For the year 2012, the offences against property again ranked first, accounting for 63,3% of serious offences, followed by offences injurious to the public in general, accounting for 13,3%, offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation for 8,0% and malicious damages to property for 5,5%.
- (3) (i) During 2014, a total of 4.359 offenders (natural persons) were involved in the commission of serious offences, the overwhelming majority of which (89,0%) were men. As regards the citizenship of the offenders, Cypriots constituted 53,4% of the total, other EU(28) citizens accounted for 11,5%, non-EU citizens for 9,3%, while for 25,8% of the offenders, the citizenship was unknown. The Cypriot offenders were primarily involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general (which constituted primarily offences against the narcotic drugs' law), accounting for 35,5% of Cypriot offenders, followed by the offences against property accounting for 31,1% of Cypriot offenders. The offenders who were other EU(28) citizens were primarily involved in the commission of offences against property, accounting for 47,0% of the offenders who were EU(28) citizens, while 33,9% of them were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general. The offenders who were citizens of third countries (non-EU 28) were primarily involved in the commission of offences against property (accounting for 33,8% of non-EU citizens), while 28,1% of offenders from non-EU countries were involved in the commission of offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, and 23,7% were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general.  
  
(ii) For the year 2013, a total of 4.440 offenders (who were natural persons) were involved in the commission of serious offences, with the overwhelming majority (91,3%) being men. Offenders with Cypriot citizenship constituted 52,3% of the total, other EU-28 citizens 13,8%, non-EU(28) citizens 8,9%, while for 25,0% of the offenders the citizenship was unknown. The Cypriot

offenders were mainly involved in the commission of offences against property (36,1% of them), while 35,3% of the Cypriot offenders were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general (and which constituted primarily offences against the narcotic drugs' law). The offenders who were citizens of other EU-28 countries were primarily involved in the commission of offences against property (64,7% of them), while 23,3% of this group of offenders were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general. The offenders who were citizens of third countries (non-EU 28) were involved primarily in the commission of offences against property, accounting for 32,7% of this group of offenders, while another 32,7% of offenders from third countries were involved in offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, and 23,9% were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general.

(iii) During 2012, a total of 4.811 offenders (who were natural persons) were involved in the commission of serious offences, with the overwhelming majority (88,5%) being men. Offenders with Cypriot citizenship constituted 49,4% of the total, other EU-27 citizens 16,8%, non-EU(27) citizens 10,5%, while for 23,3% of the offenders the citizenship was unknown. The Cypriot offenders were primarily involved in the commission of offences against property (38,3% of them), while 34,6% of the Cypriot offenders were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general (and which constituted primarily offences against the narcotic drugs' law). The offenders who were citizens of other EU-27 countries were primarily involved in the commission of offences against property (53,4% of them), while 22,8% of this group of offenders were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general. The offenders who were citizens of third countries (non-EU 27) were involved primarily in the commission of offences against property, accounting for 35,0% of this group of offenders, while 30,1% of offenders from third countries were involved in offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, and 23,4% were involved in the commission of offences injurious to the public in general.

(4) (i) The juveniles involved in the commission of offences, both serious and minor, reached a total of 216 in 2014. Of these, 60,6% were involved in serious offences and 39,4% in minor offences. Moreover, the overwhelming majority, or 88,9% of them, were boys. Juvenile delinquency is still mainly reflected in the offences against property, accounting for 41,7% of the total number of both serious and minor offences committed by juveniles.

(ii) In 2013, the juveniles involved in the commission of offences, both serious and minor, reached a total of 282, of which 70,9% were involved in serious offences and 29,1% in minor offences. The overwhelming majority of juvenile offenders (85,5%) were boys. Juvenile delinquency is mainly reflected in offences against property, accounting for 58,2% of the total number of both serious and minor offences committed by juveniles.

(iii) The juveniles involved in the commission of offences, both serious and minor, reached a total of 382 in 2012. Of these, 63,9% were involved in serious offences and 36,1% in minor offences. Moreover, the overwhelming majority, or 89,0% of them, were boys. Juvenile delinquency is still mainly reflected in the offences against property, accounting for 54,7% of the total number of both serious and minor offences committed by juveniles.

(5) (i) During 2014, 57,1% of victims (natural persons) were men, 32,3% were women, while for 10,6% of victims, the gender was not stated. The overwhelming majority (73,4%) were Cypriots,

6,7% were citizens of other EU(28) countries, 5,6% were citizens of third countries (non-EU 28), while for 14,3% of victims, the citizenship was not stated. A sizeable proportion of the total number of victims (both natural and legal persons), accounting for 58,6%, fell victim to offences against property, 13,3% fell victim to offences injurious to the public in general, 8,0% fell victim to miscellaneous offences, 6,8% to malicious damages to property, while 6,0% fell victim to offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation.

(ii) For the year 2013, 58,5% of the victims who were natural persons were men, 35,0% were women, while for 6,5% of victims, the gender was not stated. The overwhelming majority (or 75,4% them) were Cypriots, 8,8% were citizens of other EU(28) countries, 5,6% were citizens of third countries (non-EU 28), while for 10,2% of victims, the citizenship was not stated. A sizeable proportion of the total number of victims (both natural and legal persons), accounting for 63,7%, fell victim to offences against property, 11,7% fell victim to offences injurious to the public in general, 8,5% fell victim to offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, while 6,3% fell victim to malicious damages to property.

(iii) During 2012, 58,7% of the victims who were natural persons were men, 35,3% were women, while for 5,9% of the victims, the gender was not stated. The overwhelming majority (or 78,3% them) were Cypriots, 7,8% were citizens of other EU(27) countries, 4,6% were citizens of third countries (non-EU 27), while for 9,3% of the victims, the citizenship was not stated. A sizeable proportion of the total number of victims (both natural and legal persons), accounting for 64,6%, fell victim to offences against property, 10,8% fell victim to offences injurious to the public in general, while 9,1% of them fell victim to offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation.

(6) (i) Based on the Judicial Statistics, the following results were recorded: during 2014, a total of 125.843 persons (100.821 men and 25.022 women) appeared before the courts. Of these, 68.708 (or 54,6%) were convicted, 54.951 men and 13.757 women. The bulk of convictions were for motoring offences, accounting for 52,5% of the total, and for regulatory offences, accounting for 25,1%. The convictions for offences against the person constituted 0,94% of the total. The sentence most frequently imposed by the courts (for 95,3% of convictions) was that of fine.

(ii) During 2013, a total of 104.344 persons (84.432 men and 19.912 women) appeared before the courts. Of these, 60.819 (or 58,3%) were convicted, 48.979 men and 11.840 women. The bulk of convictions were for motoring offences, accounting for 54,7% of the total, and for regulatory offences, accounting for 20,5%. The convictions for offences against the person constituted 1,15% of the total. The sentence most frequently imposed by the courts (for 94,1% of convictions) was that of fine.

(iii) During the year 2012, a total of 129.126 persons (105.148 men and 23.978 women) appeared before the courts. Of these, 71.545 (or 55,4%) were convicted, 58.299 men and 13.246 women. The bulk of convictions, accounting for 53,7% of the total, concerned motoring offences, and 23,2% concerned regulatory offences. The convictions for offences against the person constituted 1,05% of the total. The sentence most frequently imposed by the courts was the fine (for 94,1% of convictions).

(7) (i) According to the Prison Statistics, admissions of convicted prisoners rose to 1.141 in 2014 (1.008 males and 133 females). Of these, 665 males and 121 females were convicted of criminal

offences, while the rest were non-criminal prisoners (i.e. convicted for civil debts or fine defaults). In most of the cases, the length of the sentences imposed was up to 12 months, giving as a result a median length of sentence of 8,8 months calculated on all admissions, and 5,3 months for penal offenders. In addition to the convicted prisoners, 1.115 persons awaiting trial were admitted into prison.

(ii) During 2013, a total of 1.358 admissions of convicted prisoners (1.229 males and 129 females) were recorded. Of these, 841 males and 124 females were convicted of criminal offences, while the rest were non-criminal prisoners (i.e. convicted for civil debts or fine defaults). In most of the cases, the length of the sentences imposed was up to 12 months, giving as a result a median length of sentence of 7,1 months calculated on all admissions, and 4,1 months for penal offenders. In addition to the convicted prisoners, 1.339 persons awaiting trial were admitted into prison.

(iii) During 2012, a total of 1.491 admissions of convicted prisoners (1.336 males and 155 females) were recorded. Of these, 932 males and 142 females were convicted of criminal offences, while the rest were non-criminal prisoners (i.e. convicted for civil debts or fine defaults). In most of the cases, the length of the sentences imposed was up to six months, thus giving a median length of sentence of 6,0 months calculated on all admissions, and 3,5 months for penal offenders. In addition to the convicted prisoners, 1.662 persons awaiting trial were admitted into prison.

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## II. MAIN RESULTS

### A. POLICE STATISTICS

#### A.1. GENERAL REVIEW OF CRIME TRENDS

In all three years, 2014, 2013 and 2012, criminal activity occurred mostly in the large urban centers and mainly in the form of offences against property, i.e. burglaries, thefts and similar offences. The bulk of offenders were young males and the incidence of crime diminished as the age of the offenders increased. The number of juveniles involved in the commission of offences was 216 in 2014, compared to 282 in 2013 and 382 in 2012.

#### A.2. SERIOUS OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE POLICE

The present analysis is based on offences recognized as such by the criminal law. It covers only serious offences reported to the Police and thus excludes an unknown number of criminal offences which have not been reported to the Police, and all minor offences committed by adults; it includes, however, minor offences committed by juveniles.

In 2014, a total of 6.839 cases of serious offences were reported to the Police. Of these, five were classified as no case, with no criminal offence having really been committed, one as false, 250 as undetected, 100 as solved, whereas 6.483 were still under investigation at the end of the year.

In 2013, a total of 7.110 cases of serious offences were reported to the Police. Of these, 11 were classified as no case, 1.070 as undetected, 428 as detected, while 5.601 were still under investigation at the end of the year.

In 2012, a total of 7.998 cases of serious offences were reported to the Police. Of these, 11 were classified as no case, 1.863 as undetected, 871 as detected, while 5.253 were still under investigation at the end of the year.

The analysis of true cases reported to the Police presents, to the best available approximation, the general picture of crime. The total number of true cases reported in 2014 reached 6.833, compared to 7.099 in 2013 and 7.987 in 2012.

The index of crime, which is defined as the ratio of the number of true cases of serious offences reported to the Police per 100.000 inhabitants, was calculated to be 801 in 2014, compared to 824 in 2013 and 925 in 2012.

During 2014, offences against property continued to form the largest group of offences, accounting for 56,0% of serious offences, followed by offences injurious to the public in general, accounting for 16,1%, miscellaneous offences for 9,0% and malicious damages to property for 5,9%.

In 2013, offences against property also constituted the largest group of offences, accounting for 62,7% of serious offences, followed by offences injurious to the public in general accounting for 14,3%, offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation for 7,5% and malicious damages to property for 5,8%.

In 2012, offences against property accounted for 63,3% of serious offences, followed by offences injurious to the public in general for 13,3%, offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation for 8,0% and malicious damages to property for 5,5%.

Figure 1. Serious offences reported to the Police by offence group, 2012-2014

FIGURE 1a. Serious offences reported to the Police by offence group, 2012

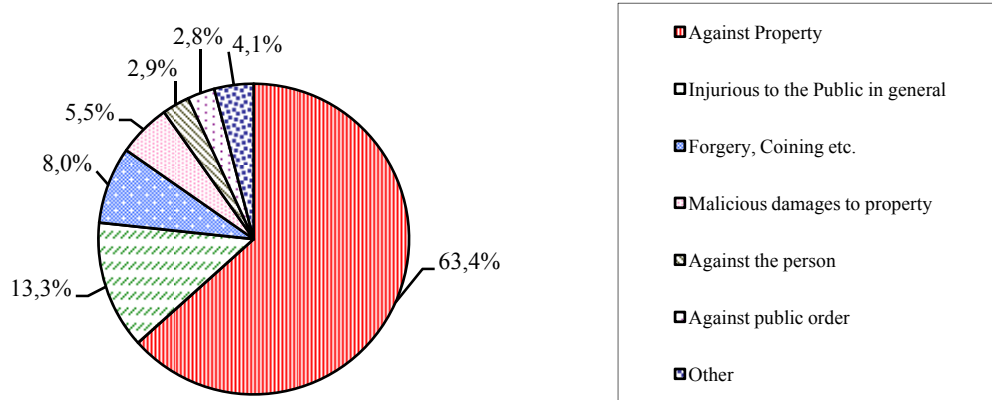
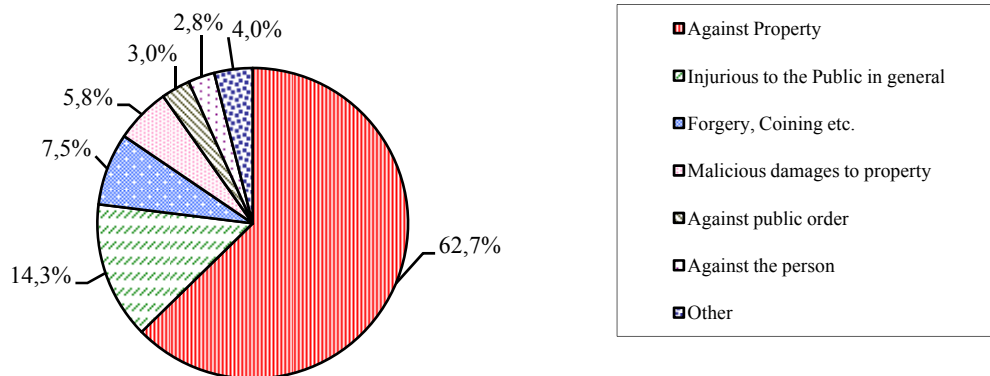
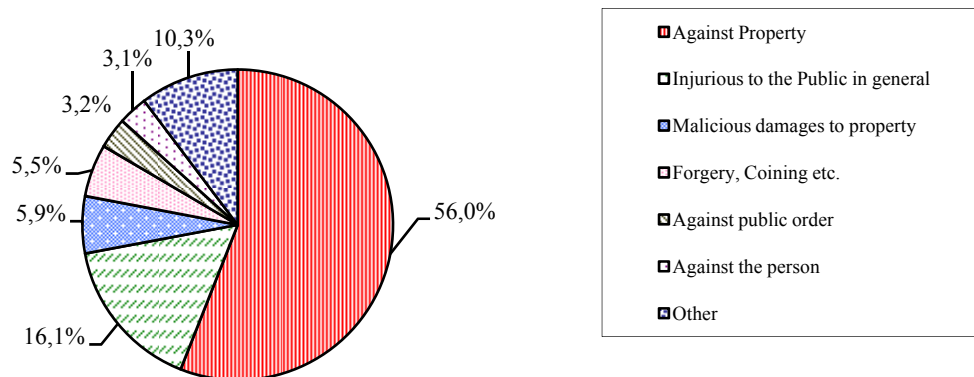


FIGURE 1b. Serious offences reported to the Police by offence group, 2013



**FIGURE 1c. Serious offences reported to the Police by offence group, 2014**



The majority of the serious offences reported to the Police in 2014 were committed in urban areas. They represent 62,2% of the total of serious offences, with Lefkosia in the lead accounting for 22,1%, followed by Lemesos accounting for 17,5%. When examining the number of serious offences in relation to the population in the corresponding areas, it is evident that the incidence of crime was higher in urban than in rural areas and especially in the Pafos, Larnaka and Lemesos urban areas. Among rural areas, the incidence of crime was higher in Pafos, followed by Ammochostos and Lemesos rural areas.

In 2013, 63,2% of the serious offences which were reported to the Police, were committed in urban areas. Lefkosia was in the lead accounting for 23,6% followed by Lemesos (16,2%). The incidence of crime was higher in urban than in rural areas and especially in the urban areas of Pafos, Larnaka and Lefkosia. Among rural areas, the incidence of crime was higher in Ammochostos, followed by Pafos and Lemesos rural areas.

In 2012, 63,8% of the serious offences which were reported to the Police, were committed in urban areas. Lefkosia was in the accounting for 23,5% followed by Lemesos (20,1%). The incidence of crime was higher in urban than in rural areas and especially in the urban areas of Pafos, Lemesos and Larnaka. Among rural areas, a higher incidence of crime was recorded in Ammochostos, followed by Pafos and Lemesos.

### A.3. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

The group of offences against property deserves particular reference, given that they constitute the bulk of offences committed.

In 2014, a large proportion of these offences, accounting for 40,1% of the total, were committed in residential places, 17,7% in offices, banks, retail stores, factories etc., and 11,8% in roads, outdoor parking and other outdoor places. The rest concerned places of recreation, schools, military camps, churches, public buildings and other indoor places.

In 2013, 38,3% of the offences against property were committed in residential places, 18,7% in offices, banks, retail stores, factories etc., and 12,0% in roads, outdoor parking and other outdoor places. The

rest concerned places of recreation, schools, military camps, churches, public buildings and other indoor places.

In 2012, 40,4% of the offences against property were committed in residential places, 20,2% in offices, banks, retail stores, factories etc., and 12,7% in roads, outdoor parking and other outdoor places. The rest concerned places of recreation, schools, military camps, churches, public buildings and other indoor places.

In 3.511 of the cases of serious offences against property which were committed in 2014, property of some value was stolen. The value of the stolen property ranged from the lower-end category, that is, under €200 in 516 cases, to the upper-end category, that is, over €50.000, in 63 cases. The type of stolen property included cash in 20,8% of the cases, jewelry in 24,6% of the cases, electric and electronic appliances in 19,5%, motor vehicles in 4,9%, tools in 3,2%, clothing and footwear in 1,3% etc. In 238 cases, accounting for 6,8% of the total, the stolen property was recovered (fully in 139 cases and partly in 99 cases).

In 3.954 of the cases of serious offences against property which were committed in 2013, property of some value was stolen. The value of the stolen property ranged from under €200 in 540 cases, to over €50.000, in 55 cases. The type of stolen property included cash in 19,1% of the cases, jewelry in 27,2% of the cases, electric and electronic appliances in 20,5%, motor vehicles in 5,4%, tools in 5,1%, clothing and footwear in 1,8% etc. In 291 cases, accounting for 7,4% of the total, the stolen property was recovered (fully in 179 cases and partly in 112 cases).

In 4.737 of the cases of serious offences against property which were committed in 2012, property of some value was stolen. The value of the stolen property ranged from under €200 in 569 cases, to over €50.000, in 70 cases. The type of stolen property included cash in 21,0% of the cases, jewelry in 26,7% of the cases, electric and electronic appliances in 19,5%, motor vehicles in 6,3%, tools in 5,3%, clothing and footwear in 2,2% etc. In 313 cases, accounting for 6,6% of the total, the stolen property was recovered (fully in 193 cases and partly in 120 cases).

#### A.4. VICTIMS

In 2014, in 6.833 true cases of serious offences, a total of 6.043 victims were recorded, 1.391 of which were legal persons. Of the 4.652 natural persons, 73,4% were Cypriots, 6,7% were EU-28 citizens, 5,6% were citizens of non-EU countries, while for 14,3% the citizenship was not stated. Of the victims which were legal persons, 49,1% were victims of the group of offences injurious to the public in general, 14,7% were victims of miscellaneous offences, 14,3% were victims of offences against property, 11,6% were victims of offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences. As regards natural persons, 71,9% were victims of offences against property, 8,2% of malicious damages to property, 6,0% of miscellaneous offences, 4,3% of the group of offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences.

In 2013, in 7.099 true cases of serious offences, a total of 6.486 victims were recorded, 1.404 of which were legal persons. Of the 5.082 natural persons, 75,4% were Cypriots, 8,8% were EU-28 citizens, 5,6% were citizens of non-EU countries, while for 10,2% the citizenship was not stated. Of the victims which were legal persons, 43,0% were victims of the group of offences injurious to the public in general, 22,7% were victims of offences against property, 18,3% were victims of offences relating to forgery, coining

and criminal impersonation, while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences. As regards natural persons, 75,1% were victims of offences against property, 7,4% of malicious damages to property, 5,8% were victims of the group of offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences.

In 2012, in 7.987 true cases of serious offences, a total of 7.466 victims were recorded, 1.365 of which were legal persons. Of the 6.101 natural persons, 78,3% were Cypriots, 7,8% were EU-27 citizens, 4,6% were citizens of non-EU countries, while for 9,3% the citizenship was not stated. Of the victims which were legal persons, 48,0% were victims of the group of offences injurious to the public in general, 21,3% were victims of offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, 15,3% were victims of offences against property, while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences. As regards natural persons, 75,6% were victims of offences against property, 6,7% of malicious damages to property, 6,3% were victims of the group of offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation, while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences.

In the cases where the relationship between the victim and the offender is known, and for most groups of offences, it was recorded that there was no relation between the victim and the offender, except for the groups of sexual offences and offences against the person where in the majority of the cases, there was some relationship between the victim and the offender (either spouse, cohabitant, relative, friend or acquaintance, or business associate/colleague). This applies to the data of all three years (2014, 2013 and 2012).

## A.5. OFFENDERS

In this section of Police Statistics, the criminal behaviour of offenders is examined based on detailed data on offenders involved in the commission of serious offences, referring to the total number of offenders, as well as data on juvenile offenders involved in the commission of serious as well as minor offences.

### A.5.1. OFFENDERS (TOTAL) INVOLVED IN SERIOUS OFFENCES

During 2014, a total of 4.375 offenders (of which 16 were legal persons) were involved in the commission of serious offences. Of the 4.359 who were natural persons, 473 were women, and this reflects the fact that the involvement of women in serious crime remains relatively small compared to that of men. The main offences committed by women were offences against property, accounting for 40,8% of the total, followed by miscellaneous offences (22,0%), offences injurious to the public in general (18,6%) and offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (11,8%). The main offences committed by male offenders during 2014 were offences against property (45,3%), offences injurious to the public in general (27,7%), miscellaneous offences (6,3%), while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences. Concerning the citizenship of offenders who were natural persons, 2.328 (or 53,4%) were Cypriots, 502 (or 11,5%) were EU-28 citizens, 405 (or 9,3%) were non-EU citizens, while for 1.124 (or 25,8%) the citizenship of offenders was unknown. The majority of Cypriot offenders (or 35,5%) committed offences injurious to the public in general (in which group are included mainly offences against the Narcotic Drugs Law) and were followed by offenders who committed offences against property (31,9%). On the contrary, the majority of non-Cypriot offenders, both EU-28 and non-EU citizens, committed offences against property. Of the offenders who were EU-28 citizens, 47,0% committed offences against property, while 33,9% committed offences injurious to the public in general (mainly drug-related offences). Of the offenders who were non-EU citizens, 33,8%

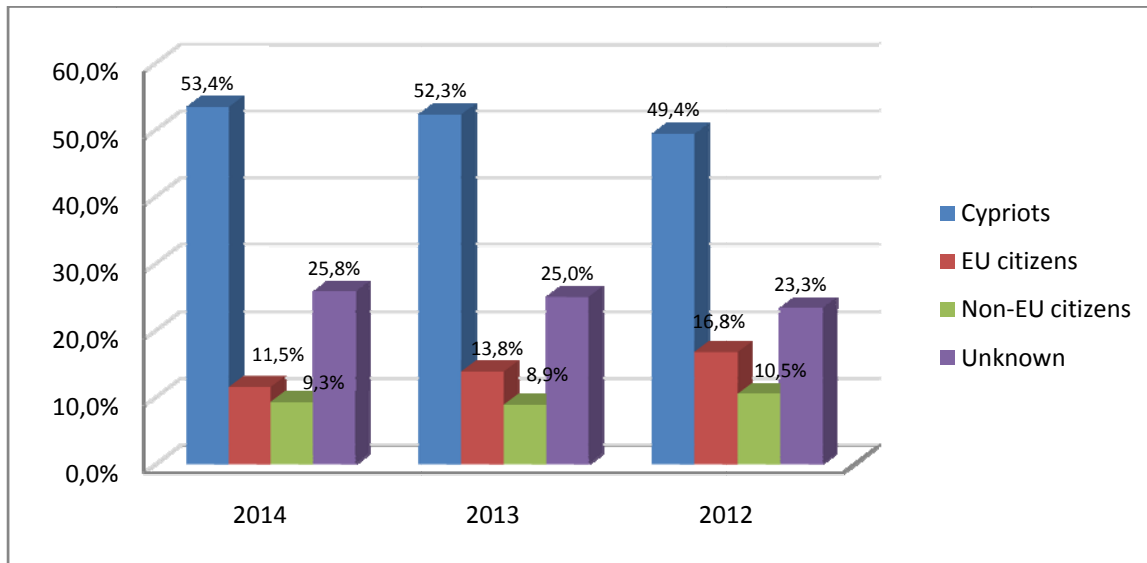
committed offences against property, 28,1% committed offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (mainly the latter type of offences), and 23,7% offences injurious to the public in general.

In 2013, a total of 4.447 offenders (of which seven were legal persons) were involved in the commission of serious offences. Of the 4.440 who were natural persons, 355 were women. The main offences committed by women were offences against property, accounting for 42,0% of the total, followed by offences injurious to the public in general (21,4%) and offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (18,9%). The main offences committed by male offenders during 2013 were offences against property (50,1%), offences injurious to the public in general (25,8%), offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (6,9%), while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences. Concerning the citizenship of offenders who were natural persons, 2.322 (or 52,3%) were Cypriots, 614 (or 13,8%) were EU-28 citizens, 394 (or 8,9%) were non-EU citizens, while for 1.110 (or 25,0%) the citizenship of offenders was unknown. The majority of Cypriot offenders (or 36,1%) committed offences against property, and were followed by offenders who committed offences injurious to the public in general (35,3%). The majority of non-Cypriot offenders, both EU-28 and non-EU citizens, also committed offences against property. Of the offenders who were EU-28 citizens, 64,7% committed offences against property, while 23,3% committed offences injurious to the public in general (mainly drug-related offences). Of the offenders who were non-EU citizens, 32,7% committed offences against property, another 32,7% committed offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (mainly the latter type of offences), and 23,9% committed offences injurious to the public in general.

In 2012, a total of 4.819 offenders (of which eight were legal persons) were involved in the commission of serious offences. Of the 4.811 who were natural persons, 528 were women. The main offences committed by women were offences against property, accounting for 52,3% of the total, followed by offences injurious to the public in general (21,4%) and offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (14,8%). The main offences committed by male offenders during 2012 were offences against property (48,3%), offences injurious to the public in general (25,2%), offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (7,9%), while smaller percentages were recorded in the other groups of offences. Concerning the citizenship of offenders who were natural persons, 2.377 (or 49,4%) were Cypriots, 807 (or 16,8%) were EU-27 citizens, 505 (or 10,5%) were non-EU citizens, while for 1.122 (or 23,3%) the citizenship of offenders was unknown. The majority of Cypriot offenders (or 38,3%) committed offences against property, and were followed by offenders who committed offences injurious to the public in general (34,6%). The majority of non-Cypriot offenders, both EU-28 and non-EU citizens, also committed offences against property. Of the offenders who were EU-27 citizens, 53,4% committed offences against property, 22,8% committed offences injurious to the public in general (mainly drug-related offences) while 11,5% committed offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation. Of the offenders who were non-EU citizens, 35,0% committed offences against property, 30,1% committed offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation (mainly forgery), and 23,4% offences injurious to the public in general.

Adult criminality is measured by the number of adult offenders involved in the commission of serious offences per 100.000 inhabitants in the corresponding age groups. The index was calculated to be 388 in 2014, compared to 404 in 2013 and 456 in 2012.

Figure 2. Offenders involved in the commission of serious offences by citizenship, 2012-2014



#### A.5.2. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

It is difficult to define juvenile delinquency because of the relevance of age to culpability. What may constitute a criminal act if committed by an adult may not be considered as such if committed by a child, since this is determined by the age of criminal responsibility, according to a country's legal framework.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Law (Cap. 157), the Juvenile Court hears charges against "children" or "young persons". This law defines "child" as a person under the age of 14 and "young person" as a person who is 14 years of age or older and under the age of 16 years. Therefore, a juvenile is a person falling within the above definition of "child" or "young person". An adult is a person not falling within the above definition. Furthermore, according to the Criminal Code (Cap. 154), "a person under the age of 14 is not criminally responsible for any act or omission" (Amendment Law 18(I)/2006).

The analysis which follows covers serious and minor offences committed by young persons (at least 14 years of age and younger than 16 years).

During 2014, a total of 216 juveniles were involved in the commission of offences, 24 of which were girls. There were 131 juveniles involved in serious offences and 85 in minor offences. Of these, 90 (or 41,7%) were involved in offences against property, 32 (or 14,8%) were involved in miscellaneous offences, 19 (or 8,8%) in offences injurious to the public in general, while 17 (or 7,9%) were involved in offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation. As regards the citizenship of juvenile offenders involved in both serious and minor offences, 63,4% were Cypriots, 7,9% were EU-28 citizens, 19,4% were non-EU citizens, while for 9,3% of juvenile offenders the citizenship was unknown. The juvenile offenders who committed offences against property acted primarily in residential places (38,9%) and retail stores, supermarkets, kiosks etc. (21,1%).

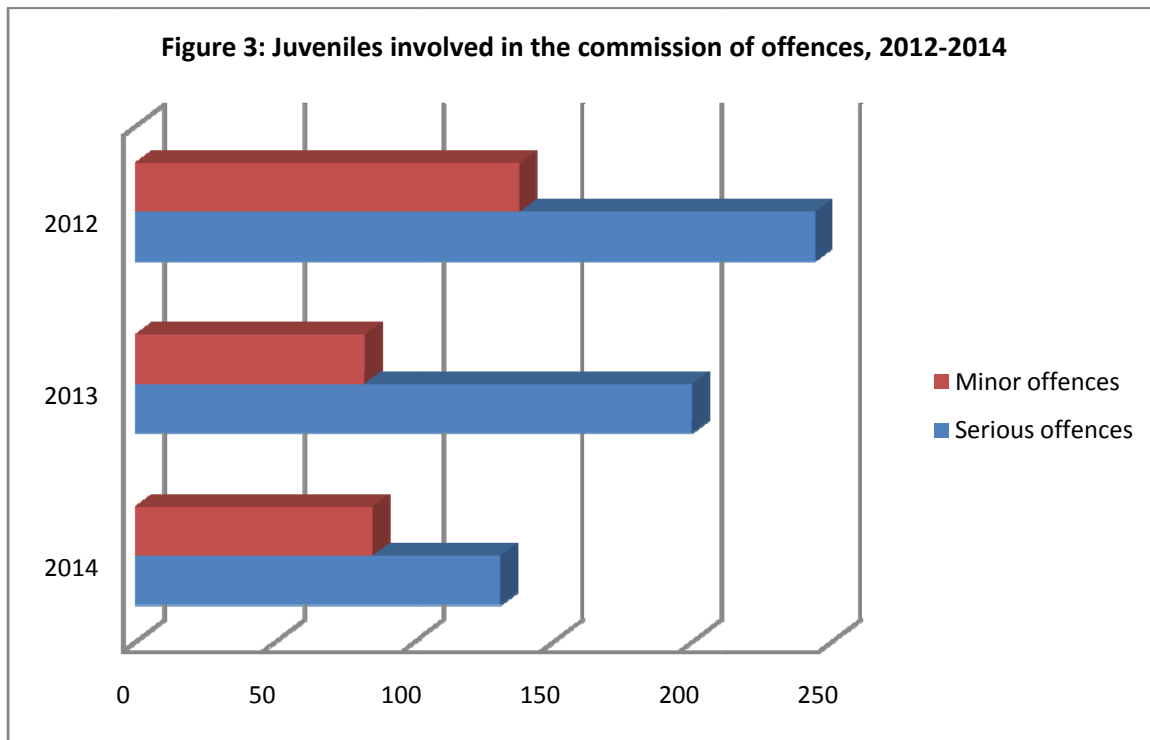
During 2013, a total of 282 juveniles were involved in the commission of offences, 40 of which were girls. There were 200 juveniles involved in serious offences and 82 in minor offences. Of these, 164 (or 58,2%) were involved in offences against property, 28 (or 9,9%) were involved in offences injurious to

the public in general, 22 (or 7,8%) were involved in offences against various other laws/regulatory offences, 17 (or 6,0%) committed offences against the person, while another 17 (6,0%) committed offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation. As regards the citizenship of juvenile offenders involved in both serious and minor offences, 65,2% were Cypriots, 13,5% were EU-28 citizens, 13,5% were non-EU citizens, while for 7,8% of juvenile offenders the citizenship was unknown. The juvenile offenders who committed offences against property acted primarily in retail stores, supermarkets, kiosks etc. (31,1%), and in residential places (23,2%).

In 2012, a total of 382 juveniles were involved in the commission of offences, 40 of which were girls. There were 244 juveniles involved in serious offences and 138 in minor offences. Of these, 209 (or 54,7%) were involved in offences against property, 37 (or 9,7%) were involved in offences injurious to the public in general, another 37 (or 9,7%) were involved in miscellaneous offences, 22 (or 5,8%) in offences against various other laws/regulatory offences, while 20 (5,2%) committed offences relating to forgery, coining and criminal impersonation. As regards the citizenship of juvenile offenders involved in both serious and minor offences, 59,4% were Cypriots, 18,1% were EU-27 citizens, 11,8% were non-EU citizens, while for 10,7% of juvenile offenders the citizenship was unknown. The juvenile offenders who committed offences against property acted primarily in retail stores, supermarkets, kiosks etc. (37,3%), and in residential places (23,4%).

In the cases where property of some value was stolen, the majority of the offenders focused on cash, electric and electronic appliances, as well as on jewelry, while in the majority of the cases, the value of the stolen property was relatively low (under €1.000). This observation applies to all three years (2014, 2013 and 2012).

Figure 3. Juvenile offenders involved in serious and minor offences, 2012-2014





## **B. JUDICIAL STATISTICS**

### **B.1. PENAL PROCEEDINGS**

The data refers to the year during which the penal proceedings at the courts were completed, that is the year during which the prosecution of the suspects to the courts and the indictment took place. The year in question is not necessarily the year the offence was committed.

During the year 2014, 125.843 persons (100.821 males and 25.022 females) appeared before the courts charged with an offence and had their cases disposed of. The corresponding figures for 2013 and 2012 were 104.344 (84.432 males and 19.912 females) and 129.126 (105.148 males and 23.978 females) respectively. An increase of 20,6% was observed between 2013 and 2014.

The appearance before the courts of women accused has become noticeable. The share of women to the total number of persons prosecuted, has gradually increased from 7,2% in 1976, to 15,1% in 1990 and to 17,1% in 2010. In 2012, the corresponding percentage was 18,6%, in 2013 it rose to 19,1% while in 2014 it reached 19,9%.

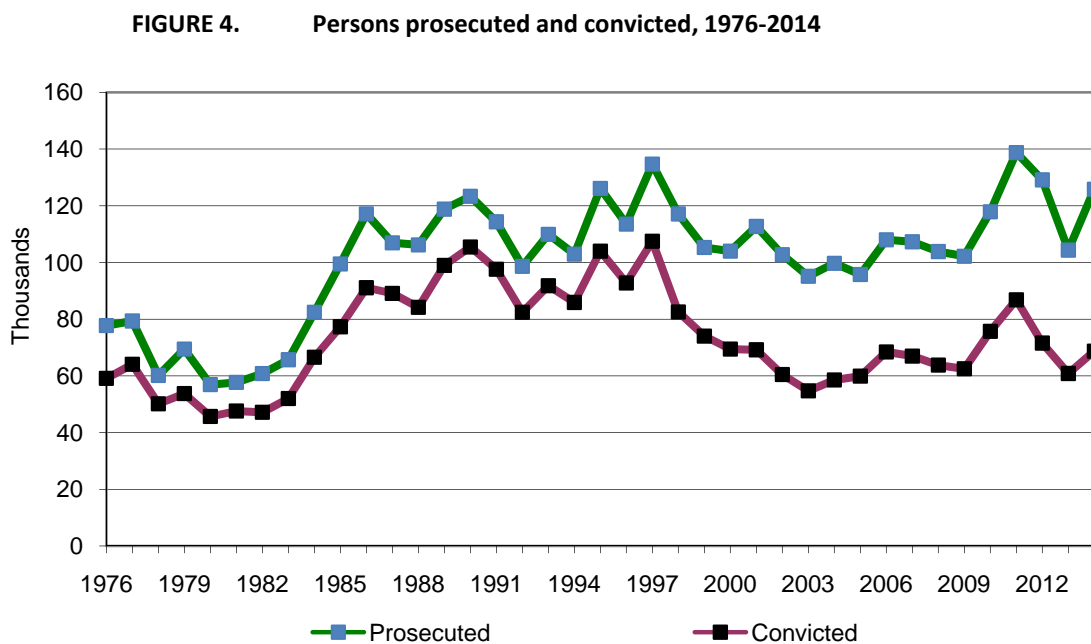
An indication of the extent to which charges are upheld in judicial proceedings, is given by the ratio of the number of offenders convicted to the number of persons charged. This ratio ranged over the last few years, from 0,80 in 1980 to 0,86 in 1990, to 0,67 in the year 2000. In 2010 it was calculated to be 0,64, in 2012 it was 0,55, in 2013 it was 0,58 while in 2014 it was 0,55.

The percentage of charges withdrawn calculated on the total number of persons prosecuted, increased during the last few years, from 19,3% in 1980, and 14,1% in 1990, to 32,0% in 2000, 34,7% in 2010, 43,4% in 2012, 40,5% in 2013 and 44,7% in 2014.

### **B.2. CONVICTIONS**

The total number of persons convicted in 2014 rose to 68.708. Of these, 54.951 or 80,0% were males and 13.757, or 20,0%, were females. In 2013, 60.819 persons were convicted, 48.979 males (or 80,5%) and 11.840 (or 19,5%) females. In 2012, 71.545 persons were convicted, 58.299 males (or 81,5%) and 13.246 (or 18,5%) females.

Figure 4. Persons prosecuted and convicted by the courts, 1976-2014



### B.3. OFFENCES

The distribution of persons convicted by offence group is similar for males and females. In 2014, the bulk of offences were motoring offences, accounting for 52,7% of males convicted and 51,7% of females convicted, while regulatory offences accounted for 23,8% of males convicted and 30,5% of females convicted. The most common offences, excluding motoring and regulatory offences, which may be regarded as less serious from the criminological point of view and which in some countries are not treated as criminal offences, were offences against property, for which 4.133 males and 1.026 females were convicted, or a share of 7,5% of the total males and 7,5% of the total females convicted, and offences against the person for which 559 males (or 1,0%) and 84 females (or 0,6%) were convicted. As regards miscellaneous offences, 6.863 males (or 12,5%) and 1.240 females (or 9,0%) were convicted.

In 2013, the most common offences were motoring offences, accounting for 54,3% of males convicted and 56,0% of females convicted, while regulatory offences accounted for 19,5% of males convicted and 24,7% of females convicted. The most common offences, excluding motoring and regulatory offences, were offences against property, for which 4.652 males and 1.063 females were convicted, or 9,5% and 9,0% respectively, and offences against the person for which 622 males (or 1,3%) and 76 females (or 0,6%) were convicted. As regards miscellaneous offences, 6.069 males (or 12,4%) and 1.034 females (or 8,7%) were convicted.

In 2012, the most common offences were motoring offences, accounting for 53,5% of males convicted and 54,8% of females convicted, while regulatory offences accounted for 22,8% of males convicted and 25,1% of females convicted. The most common offences, excluding motoring and regulatory offences, were offences against property, for which 4.294 males and 1.051 females were convicted, or 7,4% and 7,9% respectively, and offences against the person for which 672 males (or 1,2%) and 79 females (or 0,6%) were convicted. As regards miscellaneous offences, 7.514 males (or 12,9%) and 1.401 females (or 10,6%) were convicted.

#### **B.4. SENTENCES**

The sentencing practice of the courts, as shown by available statistical data, has not changed during the last few years. The type of sentence imposed varies with the nature and gravity of the offence committed and the individual need for treatment of the offender.

In 2014, the most commonly used sentence by the courts was the imposition of fines which occurred in 95,3% of convictions, followed by binding over (accounting for 1,8% of convictions), sentence of imprisonment (1,2%) and suspended sentence of imprisonment (0,6%). Absolute discharge accounted for 0,4% of the total number of convictions.

In 2013, the most commonly used sentence by the courts was the imposition of fines which occurred in 94,1% of convictions, followed by imprisonment (accounting for 1,7% of convictions), binding over (1,4%) and suspended sentence of imprisonment (0,9%). Absolute discharge accounted for 0,6% of the total number of convictions, whereas conditional discharge accounted for 0,4%.

In 2012, the most commonly used sentence by the courts was the imposition of fines which occurred in 94,1% of convictions, followed by imprisonment and binding over (each accounting for 1,7% of convictions) and suspended sentence of imprisonment (accounting for 1,1%). Absolute discharge accounted for 0,7% of the total number of convictions.

Fines were mostly imposed for motoring and regulatory offences and to a lesser degree for offences in the other offence groups. Binding over, imprisonment and suspended sentence of imprisonment have been used over the whole range of offences.

### **C. PRISON STATISTICS**

#### **C.1. ADMISSIONS**

During 2014, admissions of convicted prisoners amounted to 1.008 males and 133 females. Of these, 665 males and 121 females were convicted for criminal offences by the criminal courts and the martial court. The rest were convicted for offences against the military criminal code, or were non-criminal prisoners, i.e. civil debtors or fine defaulters. In 2013, admissions of convicted prisoners amounted to 1.229 males and 129 females, of which 841 males and 124 females were convicted for criminal offences. In 2012, admissions of convicted prisoners amounted to 1.336 males and 155 females, of which 932 males and 142 females were convicted for criminal offences.

The rate of sentenced prisoners per 100.000 inhabitants aged 16 and over was 162 in 2014, 191 in 2013 and 210 in 2012. The corresponding rate for penal offenders was 112 in 2014, 136 in 2013 and 151 in 2012.

#### **C.2. TIME SPENT IN PRISON**

The length of imprisonment varied with the type of offence committed as well as the circumstances and the individual needs of the offender. Most sentences imposed in 2014 were shorter than 12 months, giving a median length of sentence of 8,8 months. The median length of sentence imposed on penal offenders was 5,3 months. For the year 2013, the median length of sentence imposed was 7,1 months

for the total of convictions, while for the convicted prisoners of penal offences it was 4,1 months. The corresponding figures for 2012 were 6,0 and 3,5 months.

The actual time spent in prison, however, is generally less than the sentence imposed, being reduced to a large extent by the use of remission. Thus, the median length of stay in prison for the total of convicted prisoners, computed from the releases of 2014, was 1,9 months, while the median length of stay in prison for penal offenders was 2,7 months. The corresponding figures for 2013 were 1,9 and 2,6 months, while for 2012 they were 1,7 and 2,4 months.

Figure 5. Sentence of imprisonment imposed and actual length of time spent in prison, 2012-2014

FIGURE 5a. Sentence of imprisonment imposed and actual length of time spent in prison, 2012

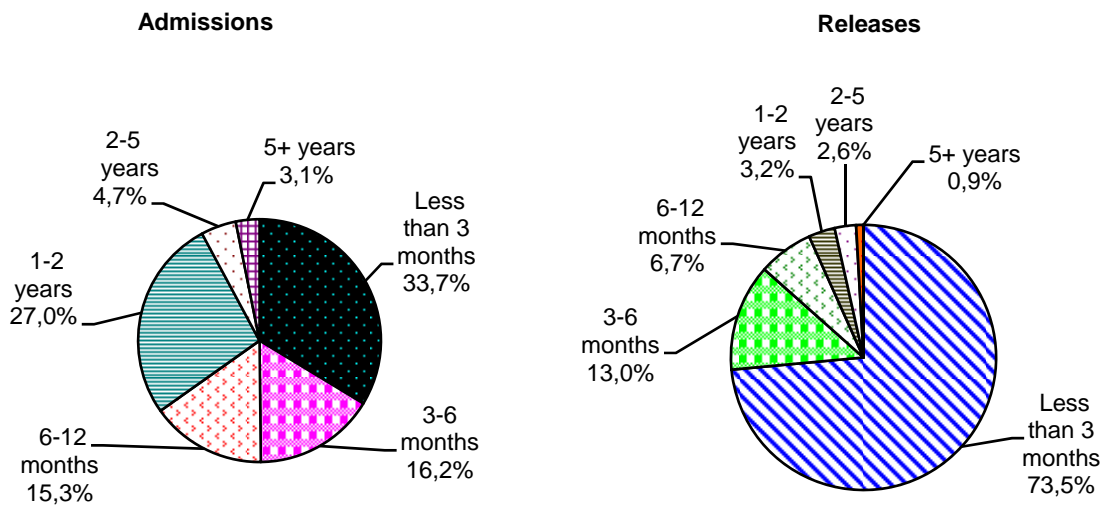


Figure 5b. Sentence of imprisonment imposed and actual length of time spent in prison, 2013

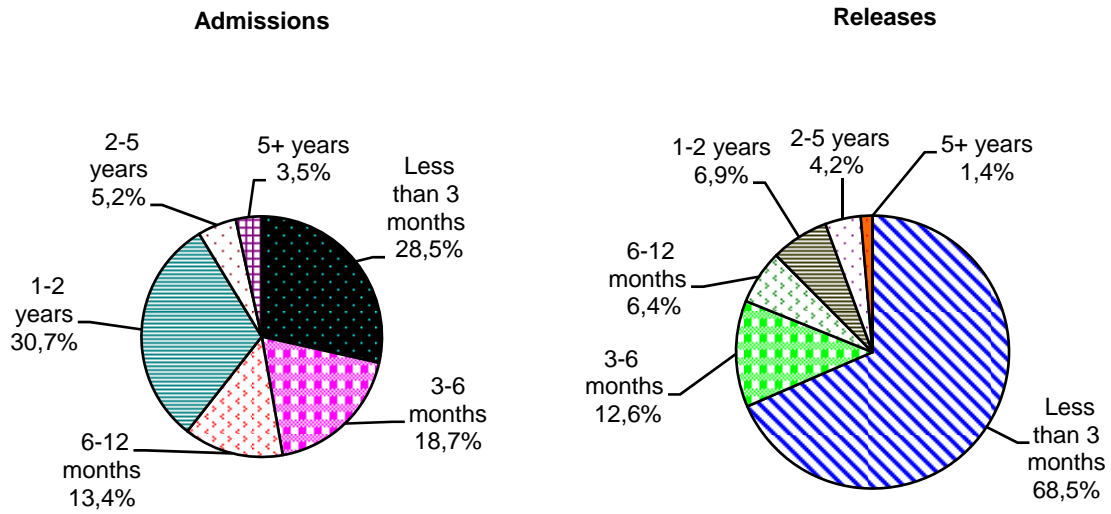
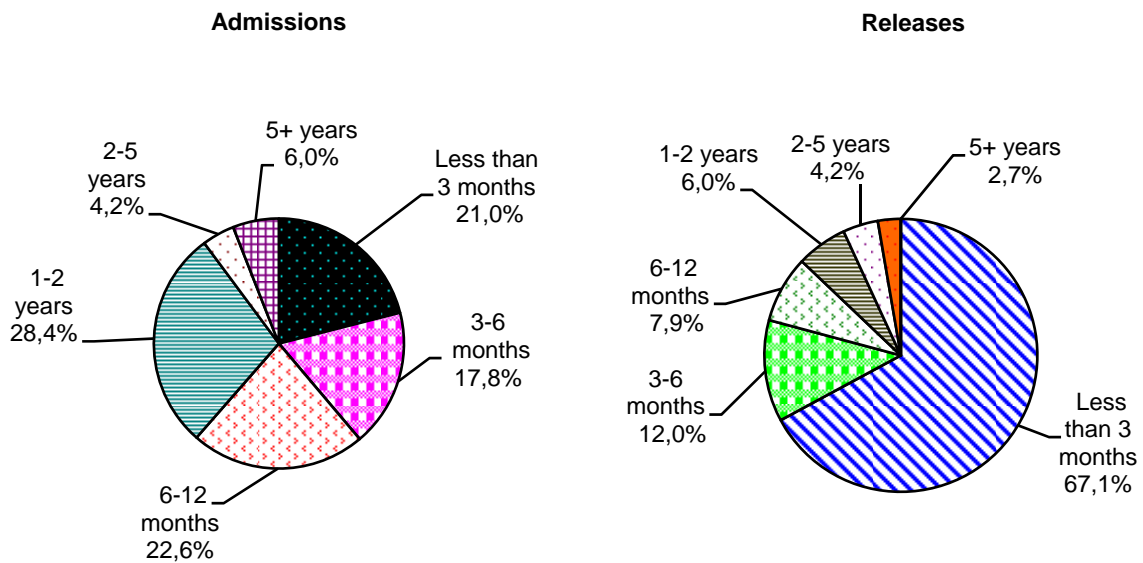


Figure 5c. Sentence of imprisonment imposed and actual length of time spent in prison, 2014



### C.3. PRISON RECIDIVISM

Out of 1.141 persons admitted into prison during 2014, five persons had been previously given non-custodial sentences, 152 or 13,3% had previously served at least one sentence of imprisonment, and 984 or 86,2% had no previous convictions. In 2013, out of 1.358 persons admitted into prison, no one had been previously convicted to non-custodial sentences, 159 or 11,7% had previously served at least one sentence of imprisonment and 1.199 or 88,3% had no previous convictions. In 2012, out of a total of 1.491 admissions into prison, no one had been previously convicted to non-custodial sentences, 190 or 12,7% had previously served at least one sentence of imprisonment and 1.301 or 87,3% had no previous convictions.

Of the 152 admissions of convicted prisoners in 2014, who had served a previous custodial sentence, 149 had been convicted during the last five years prior to their last admission into prison and three had been convicted earlier. The corresponding figures for 2013 were 154 within the last five years and five earlier. The corresponding figures for 2012 were 185 within the last five years and five earlier.

### C.4. PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL

In addition to the convicted prisoners, 1.115 untried persons were admitted into prison during 2014. In 2013, a total of 1.339 persons awaiting trial were admitted while the corresponding figure for 2012 was 1.662. Attention should be drawn to the fact that a sizeable proportion of these persons do not return to prison at the conclusion of the proceedings, either because they are acquitted or because they are given non-custodial sentences. The proportion of those who returned to custody on conviction was 51,8% in 2014, 52,7% in 2013 and 48,1% in 2012.

### III. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

#### 1. SOURCES AND COVERAGE

The report on criminal statistics is based on data from three sources: the Police, the Courts and the Prison. The detailed tables are presented in the files “Police Statistics”, “Judicial Statistics” and “Prison Statistics”.

The file titled “Police Statistics” which is comprised of the sections “Cases”, “Offenders” and “Victims” is based on administrative data obtained from the Police. In the section “Cases”, an analysis is presented concerning cases of serious offences reported to the Police and more specifically, detailed data relating to the time, place and manner in which the offence was committed, as well as the offence group or the individual offence in detail. The basic statistical unit is the case recorded. It is noted that, in many cases, more than one offence is reported, however only the most serious offence is recorded in each case. In the section “Offenders”, an analysis is presented on the total number of offenders, both legal and natural persons, involved in the commission of serious offences, as well as on juvenile offenders involved both in serious as well as minor offences. Under the Juvenile Offenders’ Law (Cap. 157), the Juvenile Court hears charges against “children” or “young persons”. This law defines “child” as a person under the age of 14 and “young person” as a person who is 14 years of age or older and under the age of 16 years. Therefore, a juvenile is a person falling within the above definition of “child” or “young person”. An adult is a person not falling within the above definition. Furthermore, according to the Criminal Code (Cap. 154), “a person under the age of 14 is not criminally responsible for any act or omission” (Amendment Law 18(I)/2006). An offender who is involved in a serious offence more than once (on separate occasions) in one year, is counted as two or more persons (i.e. he or she is counted as a different offender in each separate case). Data is presented, inter alia, on the age, gender and citizenship of offenders who are natural persons. The basic statistical unit is the offender involved. In the section “Victims”, an analysis is presented pertaining to victims, both legal and natural persons, of the cases of serious offences reported to the Police, such as, data on the age, gender and citizenship of victims (natural persons) as well as on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. The basic statistical unit is the victim.

In the file titled “Judicial Statistics”, data is presented on criminal judicial statistics. It is based on annual returns of criminal proceedings submitted at the end of the year by the District Courts, the Assize Courts and the martial Court. It covers both adult and juvenile offenders. The basic statistical unit is the “occasion” on which proceedings against a person are completed.

The file titled “Prison Statistics” presents data based on monthly and quarterly reports of the Central Prison in Lefkosia, which is the only prison currently operating in Cyprus. The basic statistical unit is the prisoner.

## 2. CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES

It is considered essential to classify offences, if a summary of crime statistics is to be presented. In this report, two classifications have been used.

The first one divides offences into two broad categories of “serious” and “minor” according to gravity. This classification is being used by the Police and as a result it affects the data which are based on Police Statistics.

In the second classification, eleven groups of offences have been constructed. In so doing, the division of the Criminal Code into parts has been followed to a large extent, many groups having been retained as they appear in the Criminal Code. New groups were formed for offences which were not included in the Criminal Code and could not be incorporated in the other groups. Furthermore, some offences thought to be of a particular criminological interest were shown as a separate group.

The eleven major groups formed are the following:

- I. Offences against the state and public order
- II. Offences against the administrative or lawful authority
- III. Offences injurious to the public in general
- IV. Sexual Offences
- V. Offences against the person
- VI. Offences against property
- VII. Malicious damages to property
- VIII. Forgery, coining, counterfeiting, similar offences and criminal impersonation
- IX. Motoring Offences
- X. Regulatory Offences
- XI. Miscellaneous Offences

In the Annex to the report (section V), a detailed list of the offences included in each group is presented.



#### IV. DETAILED TABLES

The complete list of the detailed tables of Police Statistics, Judicial Statistics and Prison Statistics are available in the relevant Excel files in the sections presented below, on the website of the Statistical Service (in the Statistical Theme “Population and Social Conditions”, the sub-theme “Crime” and the category “Key Figures”), by following the URL,

[http://www.cystat.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition\\_27main\\_en/populationcondition\\_27main\\_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2](http://www.cystat.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/populationcondition_27main_en/populationcondition_27main_en?OpenForm&sub=7&sel=2)

##### POLICE STATISTICS:

- A. Time Series
- B. Cases (annual data)
- C. Offenders (annual data)
- D. Victims (annual data)

##### JUDICIAL STATISTICS:

- A. Time Series
- B. Annual data

##### PRISON STATISTICS:

- A. Time Series
- B. Annual data

## V. ANNEX: CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES

### I. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

#### 1-01 Serious offences

1-01-01	Treason	Cap. 154, art. 36-46
1-01-02	Insulting the President of the Republic	Cap. 154, art. 46A
1-01-03	Seditious intention, seditious conspiracy, unlawful oaths, unlawful drilling and publication of false news	Cap. 154, art. 47-55
1-01-04	Unlawful association	Cap. 154, art. 56-67
1-01-05	Defamation of foreign princes	Cap. 154, art. 68
1-01-06	Piracy	Cap. 154, art. 69
1-01-07	Riot and unlawful assembly	Cap. 154, art. 70-79
1-01-08	Possessing firearms with intent to injure	Cap. 154, art. 92
1-01-09	Prevention of election by force or threats	Cap. 154, art. 98
1-01-10	Explosive substances law	Cap. 54, art. 4(A)
1-01-11	Firearms law (offences punishable with imprisonment of longer than five years)	Law 113(I)/2004
1-01-12	Law against hijacking	Law 73/1972

#### 2-01 Minor offences

2-01-01	Carrying arms to terrorise	Cap. 154, art. 80
2-01-02	Knives and daggers	Cap. 154, art. 81-86
2-01-03	Forcible entry and detainment	Cap. 154, art. 87-88
2-01-04	Affray	Cap. 154, art. 89
2-01-05	Challenge to fight a duel	Cap. 154, art. 90
2-01-06	Threatening violence	Cap. 154, art. 91
2-01-07	Assembling for the purposes of smuggling	Cap. 154, art. 93
2-01-08	Drunkenness	Cap. 154, art. 94
2-01-09	Disturbance	Cap. 154, art. 95
2-01-10	Destruction of official notices	Cap. 154, art. 96
2-01-11	Moslem feasts	Cap. 154, art. 97
2-01-12	Public insult	Cap. 154, art. 99
2-01-13	Law on assemblies and parades	Cap. 32
2-01-14	Firearms law (offences punishable with imprisonment of less than five years)	Law 113(I)/2004
2-01-15	Breaking of tableware in public places of entertainment	Cap. 154, art. 95A

2-01-16	Explosive substances law	Cap. 54 (excl. art. 4(4))
2-01-17	Violence on sports grounds law	Law 5(1) 94, excl. art. 10-17

## II. OFFENCES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF LAWFUL AUTHORITY

### 1-02 Serious offences

1-02-01	Corruption and extortion by public officers	Cap. 154, art. 100-107, Cap. 161
1-02-02	Perjury and subornation of perjury	Cap. 154, art. 110-112, Cap. 208, art. 14, Law 9/65
1-02-03	Fabricating evidence	Cap. 154, art. 116
1-02-04	Inducing witnesses to give false or to withhold true testimony	Cap. 154, art. 118
1-02-05	Deceiving witnesses	Cap. 154, art. 119
1-02-06	Destroying evidence	Cap. 154, art. 120
1-02-07	Conspiracy to defeat justice and interference with witnesses	Cap. 154, art. 121
1-02-08	Deterrence of judges etc. and interference, with judicial proceedings	Cap. 154, art. 122
1-02-09	Corruptly taking a reward	Cap. 154, art. 126
1-02-10	Assisting in the rescues and escapes from lawful custody	Cap. 154, art. 127-129, 130
1-02-11	False assumption of authority, personating public officers etc.	Cap. 154, art. 108-109
1-02-12	Frauds and breaches of trust by public officers	Cap. 154, art. 133
1-02-13	Disclosure of official secrets	Cap. 154, art. 135
1-02-14	Disobedience of lawful orders	Cap. 154, art. 137
1-02-15	Synergy after committing an offence	Cap. 154, art. 23-25

### 2-02 Minor offences

2-02-01	Contradictory statements by witnesses	Cap. 154, art. 113
2-02-02	Giving false information to Police Officers	Cap. 154, art. 114
2-02-03	Effecting public mischief	Cap. 154, art. 115
2-02-04	False swearing	Cap. 154, art. 117
2-02-05	Compounding felonies	Cap. 154, art. 123
2-02-06	Compounding penal actions	Cap. 154, art. 124
2-02-07	Advertisements for stolen property	Cap. 154, art. 125
2-02-08	Escape from lawful custody	Cap. 154, art. 128
2-02-09	Obstructing Court Officers	Cap. 154, art. 132
2-02-10	Neglect of official duty	Cap. 154, art. 134

2-02-11	Disobedience to statutory duty	Cap. 154, art. 136
2-02-12	Disobedience of lawful orders	Cap. 154, art. 137
2-02-13	Contempt of Court	Cap. 154 & Law 14/1960, art. 44
2-02-14	Removal, etc of property under lawful seizure	Cap. 154, art. 131
2-02-15	Synergy after committing a misdemeanor	Cap. 154, art. 25

### **III. OFFENCES INJURIOUS TO PUBLIC IN GENERAL**

#### **1-03 Serious offences**

1-03-01	Suppression of brothels	Cap. 154, art. 156
1-03-02	Procuring, sexual exploitation of adult	Cap. 154, art. 157
1-03-03	Allowing a child or young person to frequent a brothel	Cap. 154, art. 158
1-03-04	Procuring defilement of woman by threats or fraud or administering drugs	Cap. 154, art. 159
1-03-05	Householder, etc. permitting defilement of girl under 13 years of age on his premises	Cap. 154, art. 160
1-03-06	Householder, etc. permitting defilement of girl under 16 years of age on his premises	Cap. 154, art. 161
1-03-07	Detention with intent or in brothel	Cap. 154, art. 162
1-03-08	Conspiracy to defile	Cap. 154, art. 166
1-03-09	Attempt to induce abortion	Cap. 154, art. 167, 168
1-03-10	Supplying drugs or instruments to induce abortion	Cap. 154, art. 169
1-03-11	Fraudulent pretence of marriage	Cap. 154, art. 178
1-03-12	Bigamy	Cap. 154, art. 179
1-03-13	Marriage ceremony, deceitfully carried out, without lawful marriage	Cap. 154, art. 180
1-03-14	Narcotic drugs law	Law 29/77
1-03-15	Concealing the birth of child	Cap. 154, art. 220
1-03-16	Destruction of monument or public building	Cap. 154, art. 14
1-03-17	Conspiracy for the illegal operation of brothel	Cap. 154, art. 164

#### **2-03 Minor offences**

2-03-01	Persons living from earnings of prostitution or persistently soliciting	Cap. 154, art. 164
2-03-02	Woman aiding etc., for gain, the prostitution of another woman	Cap. 154, art. 165
2-03-03	Indecency	Cap. 154, art. 176
2-03-04	Obscene publications and exhibitions	Cap. 154, art. 177
2-03-05	Offences pertaining to Religion	Cap. 154, art. 138-142
2-03-06	Nuisances	Cap. 154, art. 189-193
2-03-07	Defamation	Cap. 148, art. 17

2-03-08	Insulting the memory of the deceased	Cap. 154, art. 202A
2-03-09	Cinematography law	Cap. 43
2-03-10	Pharmacy and poisons law	Cap. 254
2-03-11	Law on pesticides	Law 2/1967, Law 1(I)/1993
2-03-12	Drugs Law (control of quality, supply and prices)	Law 6/1967
2-03-13	Noise abatement law	Law 91/1968

#### IV. SEXUAL OFFENCES

##### 1-04 Serious offences

1-04-01	Rape	Cap. 154, art. 144, 145
1-04-02	Attempt to commit rape	Cap. 154, art. 146
1-04-03	Incest	Cap. 154, art. 147
1-04-04	Abduction	Cap. 154, art. 148
1-04-05	Coercion to marriage	Cap. 154, art. 150
1-04-06	Defilement of girls under 13 years of age	Cap. 154, art. 153
1-04-07	Defilement of girls between 13 and 17 years of age	Cap. 154, art. 154
1-04-08	Defilement of a mentally deficient woman	Cap. 154, art. 155
1-04-09	Unnatural offences	Cap. 154, art. 171-174
1-04-10	Bestiality	Cap. 154, art. 175
1-04-11	Rape (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 5
1-04-12	Attempt to commit rape (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 5
1-04-13	Incest (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 3(2)&(4)
1-04-14	Sexual exploitation of juveniles	Law 3(1) 2000
1-04-16	Defilement of girls under 13 years of age (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(c)(d)
1-04-17	Defilement of girls between 13-17 years of age (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(e)
1-04-18	Defilement of a mentally deficient woman (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2) (f)
1-04-19	Unnatural offences (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(g)(h)(i)

##### 2-04 Minor offences

2-04-01	Abduction of girls under 16 years	Cap. 154, art. 149
2-04-02	Indecent assault on females	Cap. 154, art. 151
2-04-03	Indecent assault on males	Cap. 154, art. 152
2-04-04	Indecent assault on females (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(a)

2-04-05 Indecent assault on males (violence within the family) Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(b)

## V. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

### 1-05 Serious offences

1-05-01 Exposure or abandonment of child under 2 years of age Cap. 154, art. 181  
1-05-02 Stealing of child under 14 years of age Cap. 154, art. 185  
1-05-03 Premeditated murder, homicide, killing on provocation and infanticide Cap. 154, art. 203-205 and 208-209  
1-05-04 Causing death by want of precaution or by carelessness (excluding causing death in a traffic accident) Cap. 154, art. 210  
1-05-05 Attempt to kill Cap. 154, art. 214  
1-05-06 Written threats to murder Cap. 154, art. 216  
1-05-07 Conspiracy to commit murder Cap. 154, art. 217  
1-05-08 Abetting suicide Cap. 154, art. 218  
1-05-09 Disabling and stupefying in order to commit felony or misdemeanour Cap. 154, art. 226-227  
1-05-10 Causing grievous bodily harm etc Cap. 154, art. 228-233  
1-05-11 Wounding and similar acts Cap. 154, art. 234  
1-05-13 Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy Cap. 154, art. 239  
1-05-14 Kidnapping/abduction Cap. 154, art. 245-253  
1-05-15 Attempt to cause grievous bodily harm Cap. 154, art. 228-233  
1-05-16 Attempt to wound and similar acts Cap. 154, art. 234  
1-05-18 Causing grievous bodily harm etc (violence within the family) Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(i)  
1-05-19 Wounding and similar acts (violence within the family) Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(ia)

### 2-05 Minor offences

2-05-01 Neglect of filial duty Cap. 154, art. 182  
2-05-02 Master not providing for servants or apprentices Cap. 154, art. 184  
2-05-04 Reckless and negligent acts Cap. 154, art. 236-237  
2-05-05 Failure to supply necessities Cap. 154, art. 235  
2-05-06 Conveying persons by water for hire in unsafe or overloaded vessel Cap. 154, art. 240  
2-05-07 Danger of obstruction in public way or line on navigation Cap. 154, art. 241  
2-05-08 Common assault Cap. 154, art. 242  
2-05-09 Assaults causing actual bodily harm Cap. 154, art. 243, 244  
2-05-10 Unlawful compulsory labour. Cap. 154, art. 254

2-05-12	Sudden and unnatural deaths	Cap. 153
2-05-13	Common assault (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 4(2)(ib)
2-05-14	Assaults causing actual bodily harm (violence within the family)	Law 119(I) 2000, art. 3(1)(3)(4)
2-05-15	Dereliction of duty of head of household	Cap. 154, art. 222
2-05-16	Dereliction of duty by person responsible for dangerous matters	Cap. 154, art. 225
2-05-17	Law for the protection of children	Cap. 352

## VI. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

### 1-06 Serious offences

1-06-01	Thefts (over €1000)	Cap. 154, art. 255-264, 266-272, 277-279
1-06-02	Stealing animals (over €1000)	Cap. 154, art. 265-276
1-06-03	Stealing crops etc, (over €1000)	Cap. 154, art. 265
1-06-04	Concealing registers, will, deeds etc.	Cap. 154, art. 273-275
1-06-05	Robbery and extortion	Cap. 154, art. 282-290
1-06-06	Burglary, housebreaking and similar offences	Cap. 154, art. 291-296
1-06-07	False pretences and cheating	Cap. 154, art. 297, 298, 300
1-06-08	Obtaining execution on security by false pretences	Cap. 154, art. 299
1-06-09	Obtaining credit etc., by false pretences	Cap. 154, art. 301
1-06-10	Conspiracy to defraud	Cap. 154, art. 302
1-06-11	Fraud on sale or mortgage of property	Cap. 154, art. 303
1-06-12	Receiving stolen goods etc. (over €1000)	Cap. 154, art. 306, 308, 309
1-06-13	Frauds by trustees and persons in a position of trust and false accounting	Cap. 154, art. 310-314
1-06-14	Bankruptcy law	Cap. 5
1-06-15	Attempted burglary	Cap. 154, art. 291-296
1-06-16	Obtaining registration by false pretences	Cap. 154, art. 305
1-06-17	Attempt to steal	Cap. 154, art. 266
1-06-18	Attempt to defraud or cheat by false pretences	Cap. 154, art. 297, 298, 301
1-06-19	Attempted robbery	Cap. 154, art. 282-290
1-06-20	Law against concealment offences and confiscation of proceeds from criminal acts	Law 61(I)/1996
1-06-21	Cyprus stock Exchange Law	Law 14(I)/1993, art. 67
1-06-22	Offences pertaining to the handling of inside confidential information	Law 36(1)99, art. 5(1),(2),(3)

- |         |  |                            |
|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 1-06-23 | Fraudulent transactions regarding real estate belonging to another   | Cap. 154, art. 303A        |
| 1-06-24 | Usury and profiteering   | Cap. 154, art. 314A - 314C |
| 1-06-25 | Law on the establishment, structure, responsibilities, powers and organization of the Capital Markets Commission | Law 64(I)/2001, art. 42    |

**2-06 Minor offences**

- |         |   |                                   |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2-06-01 | Stealing property (up to €1000)   | Cap. 154, art. 255, 262           |
| 2-06-02 | Stealing, receiving stolen goods and unlawful possession of bicycles  | Cap. 154, art. 255, 262, 306, 309 |
| 2-06-03 | Stealing crop (up to €1000)   | Cap. 154, art. 265                |
| 2-06-04 | Pretending to exercise witchcraft or tell fortunes  | Cap. 154, art. 304                |
| 2-06-05 | Obtaining registration etc. by false pretences  | Cap. 154, art. 305, 305A          |
| 2-06-06 | Receiving stolen goods and unlawful possession of property (up to €1000)  | Cap. 154, art. 306, 309           |
| 2-06-07 | Removing boundary marks with intent to defraud  | Cap. 154, art. 327                |
| 2-06-08 | Criminal trespassing  | Cap. 154, art. 280, 281           |
| 2-06-09 | Copyright law   | Law 59/76                         |
| 2-06-10 | Theft of property worth up to € 1000 committed by a person, in violation of Article 266 (a) of the Criminal Code, Cap. 154 (a necessary condition is not to have been exercised any physical violence or violence against objects and the offence to not coexist with another more serious offence) | Cap. 154, art. 266(a)             |
| 2-06-11 | Theft of property worth up to € 1000 from a locked room, box etc., in violation of Article 266(g) of the Criminal Code, Cap. 154 (a necessary condition is for burglary not to have preceded the offence, and the offence not to coexist with another more serious offense)                         | Cap. 154, art. 266(g)             |

**VII. MALICIOUS DAMAGES TO PROPERTY**

**1-07 Serious offences**

- |         |  |                                   |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1-07-01 | Arson etc., attempt to commit arson      | Cap. 154, art. 315, 316, 319, 320 |
| 1-07-02 | Setting fire to crops and growing plants | Cap. 154, art. 317, 318           |
| 1-07-03 | Casting away ships                       | Cap. 154, art. 321, 322           |
| 1-07-04 | Injuring animals                         | Cap. 154, art. 323                |
| 1-07-05 | Malicious damages (over €1000)           | Cap. 154, art. 324                |



1-07-07	Threats to burn etc	Cap. 154, art. 330
1-07-08	Attempt to destroy property by explosives	Cap. 154, art. 325
1-07-09	Attempt to injure animals	Cap. 154, art. 323
1-07-10	Trespassing on forbidden area	Cap. 154, art. 50B(1)(2)

**2-07 Minor offences**

2-07-01	Destroying or damaging public buildings and trees	Cap. 154, art. 143
2-07-02	Malicious damage (up to €1000)	Cap. 154, art. 324(I)
2-07-03	Willful damage etc. to survey and boundary marks	Cap. 154, art. 328
2-07-04	Transmitting infectious diseases to animals	Cap. 154, art. 326
2-07-05	Injuring animals	Cap. 154, art. 323; Law 85 (I)/2002

**VIII. FORGERY, COINING, COUNTERFEITING, SIMILAR OFFENCES AND CRIMINAL IMPERSONATION**

**1-08 Serious offences**

1-08-01	Forgery etc.	Cap. 154, art. 331-347; Cap. 276, art. 14; Cap. 279, art. 26; Law 195(I)/2012
1-08-02	Offences pertaining to currency	Cap. 154, art. 348-356, Law 110(I)/2004
1-08-03	Counterfeit stamps	Cap. 154, art. 357-359
1-08-04	Criminal Impersonation	Cap. 154, art. 360-365; Cap. 113, art. 82; Law 88/1986; Law 165(I)/2012

**IX. MOTORING OFFENCES**

**2-09 Minor offences**

2-09-01	Reckless, negligent and careless driving and cycling	Cap. 154, art. 236(α), 335
2-09-02	Driving under the influence of alcoholic beverages or drugs	Law 86/1972
2-09-03	Offences against the Motor Vehicles Law (Third Party Insurance)	Cap. 333
2-09-04	Other motoring offences	
2-09-05	Causing death in a traffic accident	Cap. 154, art. 210

**X. OFFENCES AGAINST VARIOUS OTHER LAWS/REGULATORY OFFENCES**

**2-10 Minor offences**

2-10-01	Game and Wild Birds (Protection) law	Law 39/74
2-10-02	Registration of residents law	Cap. 85
2-10-03	Street and house to house collection law	Cap. 95
2-10-04	Aliens and immigration law	Cap. 105
2-10-05	Intoxicating liquors law	Cap. 144
2-10-06	Marina's regulation law	Law 4/77
2-10-07	Electricity law	Cap. 170
2-10-08	Employment law	Cap. 177, 178, 180
2-10-09	Antiquities' law	Cap. 31
2-10-10	Dogs law	Cap. 52
2-10-11	Shop assistants' law	Cap. 185
2-10-12	Summer afternoon recess law	Cap. 186
2-10-13	Police law	Cap. 285 & Law 73(I)/2004
2-10-14	Post office law	Cap. 303
2-10-15	Telegraphs' law	Cap. 305
2-10-16	Wireless telegraphy law	Cap. 307
2-10-17	Election of members of the House of Representatives law	Law 72/79
2-10-18	Press law	Cap. 79
2-10-19	Clubs' registration law	Cap. 112
2-10-20	Petroleum law	Cap. 272
2-10-22	National guard law	Law 20/64
2-10-23	Civil Defence law	Law 42/64
2-10-24	Trade unions law	Law 71/65
2-10-25	Hire-purchase, credit-sale and hiring of property (control) law	Law 32/66
2-10-26	Insurance companies' law	Law 27/1967 & Law 72(I)/1984
2-10-27	Hotels and tourist establishments law	Law 40/69
2-10-28	Law on the regulation of telecommunications and postal services	Law 112(I)/2004
2-10-29	Law on goods and services (regulations and control)	Law 32/62
2-10-30	The Law pertaining to Elections (President and Vice President of the Republic) Amendment Law of 2015	Law 37/1959 & Law 164(I)/2015
2-10-31	Law pertaining to Recreation Centres (closing hours)	Law 29(I)/1985
2-10-32	Law on illegal receipts	Law 61(I)/1996, art. 31(2), 58(2), 59

2-10-33	Law which provides for taking measures to restrict smoking	Law 75(I)/2002
2-10-34	Law pertaining to the publication of obscene topics	Law 35/1963
2-10-35	Law pertaining to customs and consumption taxes	Law 82/1967
2-10-36	The Value Added Tax Law	Law 95(I)/2000
2-10-37	Law pertaining to safety and health at work	Law 89(I)/1996
2-10-38	Law which provides for the prevention and fighting of fires in the countryside	Law 220/1988
2-10-39	Infringements resulting from the operation of facilities for the management of vehicles reaching the end of their lives	Law 157(I)/2003
2-10-40	Law pertaining to dealers of old metal	Cap. 75
2-10-41	The Public Roads Act	Cap. 83
2-10-42	Law on the prohibition of offensive weapons	Cap. 159
2-10-43	Law pertaining to the registration of physicians	Cap. 250
2-10-44	Law pertaining to mines and quarries	Cap. 270
2-10-45	Law pertaining to the requisition of property	Law 21/1962
2-10-46	Law pertaining to forests	Law 14/1967
2-10-47	Law providing for the protection of bathers at sea	Law 72/1968
2-10-48	Law pertaining to private schools and tutorials	Law 5/1971
2-10-49	Law pertaining to the conditions for the sale of goods at discount prices	Law 34/1990
2-10-50	Law which provides for the prevention of pollution in public roads and public places	Law 19(I)/1992
2-10-51	The Law pertaining to high speed boats	Law 56(I)/1992
2-10-52	Law pertaining to Elementary and Secondary Education (compulsory school attendance and provision of free education)	Law 24(I)/1993
2-10-53	Law pertaining to game and entertainment machines	Law 32(I)/1996
2-10-54	Prison Law	Law 62(I)/1996
2-10-55	Law which provides for the necessary indication of the unit price of products sold to consumers	Law 112(I)/2000
2-10-56	Law which provides for the equal treatment of men and women in employment and vocational training opportunities	Law 205(I)/2002
2-10-57	The Equal Treatment in Employment and Labour Law	Law 58(I)/2004
2-10-58	Law which provides for the healthy production of food of animal origin and its distribution in the market	Law 150(I)/2003
2-10-59	Law pertaining to the private companies offering safety services	Law 125(I)/2007
2-10-60	Real Estate Agents Law	Law 71(I)/2010
2-10-61	Law pertaining to banking operations	Law 66(I)/1997 Law 106(I)/2012
2-10-62	Law on Betting (excluding offenses 1-11-17 and 1-11-18)	(excluding art. 78-79, 81-84)

## **XI. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES**

### **1-11 Serious offences**

1-11-01	Incitement to commit an offence	Cap. 154, art. 370
1-11-02	Conspiracies	Cap. 154, art. 371-373
1-11-03	Law pertaining to wrecks	Cap. 298, art. 40
1-11-04	Offences pertaining to currency (counterfeiting)	Law 110(I)/2004
1-11-05	Cyprus Athletic Organization law	Law 79/90, art. 17A
1-11-06	Offences against the security of Civil Aviation	Law 79/1973 & Law 213(I)/2002
1-11-07	Violence on sports grounds law	Law 5(I) 94, art. 10-17
1-11-08	Illegal immigration	Law 153(I)/2011
1-11-09	Cybercrime	Law 22(III)/2004, art. 4-13
1-11-10	Children's rights law (selling of children, child prostitution, child pornography)	Law 91(I)/2014
1-11-11	Law on foreigners and migration	Cap. 105, art. 19A(1)(2) and 19B(1)(2)
1-11-12	Law on the processing of personal data	Law 138(I)/2001
1-11-13	Law which provides for the special protection of persons who are victims of sexual exploitation and relevant matters	Law 87(I)/2007
1-11-14	Law which provides for the prevention, suppression and punishment of human trafficking	Law 60(I)/2014
1-11-15	Law ratifying the Convention against torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or pejorative treatment or punishment	Law 36(III)/2002
1-11-16	Attempt to commit a felony which incurs imprisonment of ten years or over	Cap. 154, art. 368
1-11-17	The Law On Betting - betting exchange, extending bets, greyhound and fraudulent cheating	Law 106(I)/2012, art. 81-84
1-11-18	The Law on Betting - limited benefit game machines and online casinos	Law 106(I)/2012, art. 78-79
1-11-19	Law on foreigners and immigrants (pertaining to cases of marriage of convenience)	Cap. 105, art. 7A
1-11-20	Law on Marriage	Law 104(I)/2003
1-11-21	The law pertaining to the retention of telecommunications data for purposes of investigation of serious criminal offenses	Law 183(I)/2007
1-11-22	Law on prevention of corruption	Cap. 161
1-11-23	Various other offences punishable by imprisonment of more than five years or by a fine exceeding €100.000	-

## **2-11 Minor offences**

2-11-01	Neglect to prevent felony	Cap. 154, art. 369
2-11-02	Various minor offences of the criminal Code	Cap. 154, art. 374
2-11-03	Cruelty to animals and contagious diseases (animal) law	Cap. 45,47
2-11-04	Lotteries law	Cap. 74
2-11-05	Betting and gaming law	Cap. 151
2-11-06	Exchange control law	Cap. 199
2-11-07	Various other misdemeanors	Law 197, art. 19(2)
2-11-08	Attempt to commit penal offences (except burglary, housebreaking and similar offences)	Cap. 154, art. 367
2-11-09	Incitement to commit a misdemeanor	Cap. 154, art. 370(b)
2-11-10	Law which provides for the elimination of any form of racial discrimination	Law 42(I)/2004
2-11-11	Various other offences punishable by imprisonment for up to five years or by a fine of up to € 100.000	-