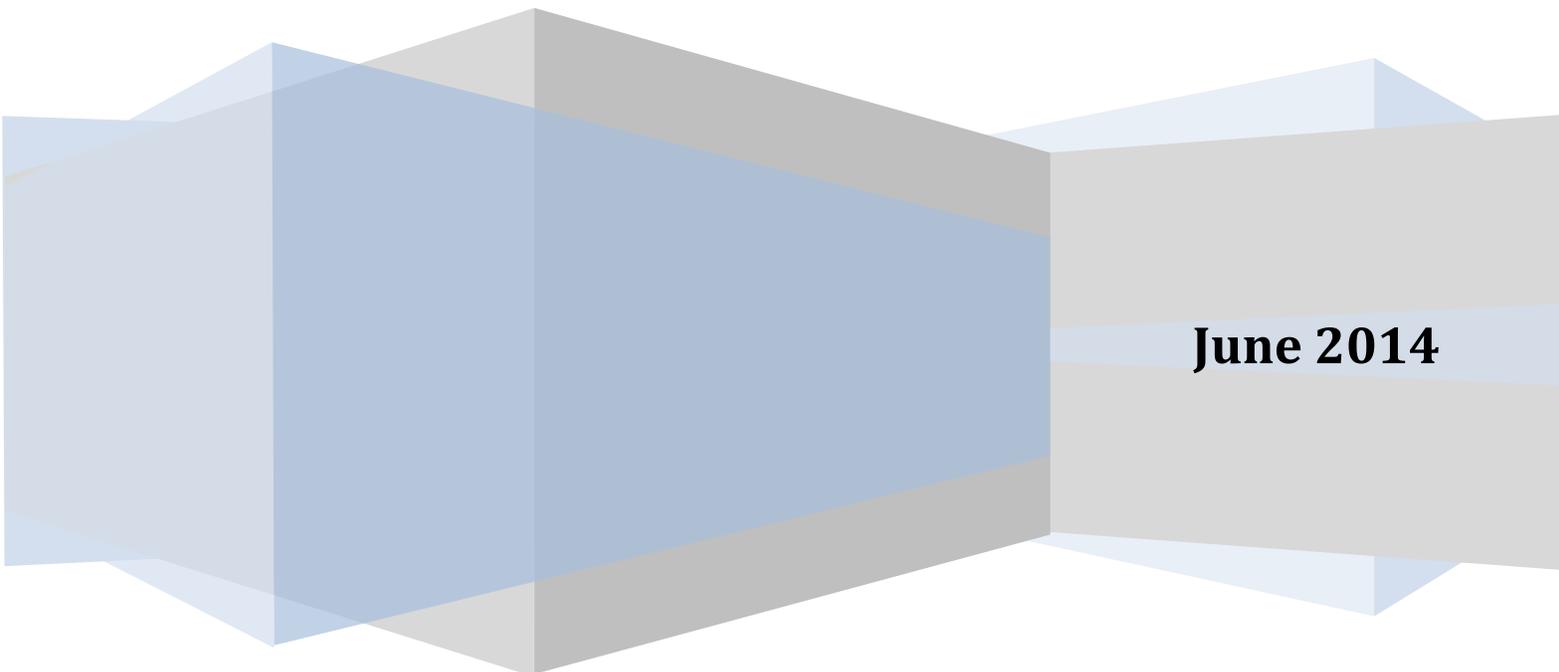


INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES (ICCS)

REPORT ON THE FINAL EXPERT GROUP MEETING
ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ICCS
VIENNA, 28-30 MAY 2014



June 2014



Table of Contents

Background and Objectives.....	3
Introductory Remarks	4
Review of the ICCS 2.3.....	5
1 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death	5
Further breakdowns of data on Intentional Homicide	8
Intentional homicide classification (Type of homicide).....	8
Intentional homicide classification (Relationship between victim and perpetrator)	8
Intentional homicide classification (Mechanism of killing).....	9
2 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person.....	10
3 Injurious acts of a sexual nature	11
4 Acts against property involving violence against a person	12
5 Acts against property only	13
6 Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs	14
7 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption	14
8 Acts against public order or authority.....	15
9 Acts against public safety and state security	16
10 Acts against the environment.....	16
11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified.....	17
Provisional disaggregating variables (Tags)	17
ICCS finalization process.....	19
Metadata and application rules.....	19
Looking forward	19
Annex	21
Agenda.....	21
Expert group contact information	23

Background and Objectives

In 2009 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe established a Task Force to work on a crime classification framework based on behavioural descriptions rather than legal codes¹. The need for developing a full-fledged international crime classification was further discussed by the United Nations Statistical Commission and the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2012. In 2013, the two commissions requested UNODC to develop an International Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes (ICCS).²

The ICCS is a hierarchical classification where criminal offences are allocated into categories based on conceptual, analytical and policy considerations and aims to provide a standard for the systematic production and comparison of data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions. It provides a statistical classification framework for data on all forms of crime that are collected at different stages (recording, investigation, arrest, prosecution, conviction, imprisonment, victim surveys, etc.). If consistently applied, a common classification can improve consistency and comparability of crime statistics at both the national and international levels.

The ICCS is the result of close collaboration between national statistical offices, other national government institutions, regional and international organizations, branches and sections of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), and the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence (COE) for Statistical Information on Government, Victimization of Crime, Public Security and Justice. In order to develop a global perspective on crime classification and to bring in as many national experiences on crime data collections as possible, extensive consultations were carried out throughout the development of the ICCS. After several ad-hoc meetings and comprehensive written consultations with national counterparts by the UNODC-UNECE Task Force in 2009 to 2011, the first global Consultation Meeting on the crime classification was held from 17-19 October 2012 in Mexico City, followed by a second global Consultation Meeting from 7-8 February 2013 in Vienna. Accompanied by written testing and progressive adaptations and improvements, the process has resulted in an advanced version of the ICCS (Revision 2.3), which was to be reviewed in a final Expert Group Meeting (EGM) with global coverage. Taking into account the results of this EGM, the final revised version of the ICCS will be submitted to both the UN Statistical Commission and the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at their sessions in 2015.

The final Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on the development of the International Crime Classification for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) was held in Vienna on 28-30 May 2014. The meeting was jointly organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Statistics Division, with the support of the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence.

¹ Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians, Principles and Framework for an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes, ECE/CES/BUR/2011/NOV/8/Add.1 of 11 October 2011

² ECOSOC CCPCJ (2013). E/RES/2013/37; ECOSOC, Statistical Commission (2012). E/2012/24. P. 7(d)

The objectives of the meeting were:

- i. To review results of the testing of the ICCS, which was conducted among volunteer countries during March-April 2014;
- ii. To discuss and review the ICCS with a view to its finalization;
- iii. To review the timeline plans and activities required to finalize the ICCS; and
- iv. To discuss the contents and structure of the Manual that will accompany the ICCS for its implementation.

The agenda of the EGM and a list of participants are provided in the Annex to this document.

Introductory Remarks

International classifications are required for providing a basis for internationally comparable data, and to establish agreed common concepts for data collections by national statistical offices and other data providers. The following general principles are the structural pillars of the ICCS.

Exhaustiveness – ensuring that the classification comprise every possible manifestation of the phenomenon under study;

Mutual exclusivity – ensuring that each criminal act appear only once, eliminating the possibility for overlaps in the classification, while including residual categories to capture other criminal acts not yet defined or classified, as well as future criminal acts.

Uniformity and coherency of structure – providing a structure based on four levels for each category, with clarity on inclusions and exclusions;

Adequacy of the description used – describing each unit of the classification in objective and detailed terms, so that observable occurrences can be assigned to the classification unequivocally

Review of the ICCS 2.3

The following decisions and conclusions on the review of the ICCS 2.3 were taken at the meeting.

1 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death

Category 1.1 "**Intentional homicide**", is currently defined as "unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury". There were no comments on this general definition and the definition should be kept unchanged.

However, there were a number of comments and decisions on the precise scope of the definition that require a modification in the ICCS inclusions and exclusions. This concerns:

Death as a result of terrorist activities

This should be clearly included under intentional homicide unless considered as 'acts of war'. The manual should specify that such deaths may be excluded when defined as 'acts of war'.

Dowry related killing

This should be included in intentional homicide. The ICCS definition for 'dowry death' should be kept unchanged.

Femicide

The category should be included under intentional homicide. The EGM noted that there is a lack of data and a lack of a uniform definition. The definition of "Femicide" as 'intentional killing of a woman for misogynous or gender-based reasons' needs to be reviewed.

Honour killing

The category should be included under intentional homicide.

Infanticide

In view of the different approaches to including infanticide in intentional homicide, in the ICCS, infanticide could become a separate category under 1.6. The definition could stipulate that the infant (below a certain age threshold – to be determined) is killed by the mother 'under extraordinary emotional circumstances.' No final decision could be reached as to the placement of such an offence. Add exclusion: 'infanticide driven by gender motives is classified as femicide under 1.1.

Serious assault leading to death

This should be included in intentional homicide. The ICCS definition for 'serious assault leading to death' should be kept unchanged.

Voluntary manslaughter

This should be included in intentional homicide. The ICCS definition for ‘voluntary manslaughter’ should be ‘Voluntary manslaughter means unlawful death inflicted upon a person with intent to cause death or serious injury where the perpetrator should have a reasonable notion that the actions can result in death, under circumstances of diminished responsibility such as provocation.

Death due to legal interventions

The conclusion is excluding this category from intentional homicide and keeping the definition unchanged.

Justifiable homicide in self-defence

The conclusion is excluding this category from intentional homicide and keeping the definition unchanged.

Killings during civil unrest

This should be included in intentional homicide (if intentional). The ICCS definition for ‘intentional killings during civil unrest’ should include ‘disruption of normal life where the perpetrator should have a reasonable notion that the actions can result in death’.

Killings of civilians during internal armed conflict

No final decision as to whether this should be included in intentional homicide was reached. It was proposed that this category of violent deaths should be included in intentional homicide if the killing was intentionally directed against the victim.

Killings between parties to an internal armed conflict

No final decision as to whether this should be included in intentional homicide was reached. While some experts argued that such acts should be included in intentional homicide others pointed out that killings attributed to ‘acts of war’ should be excluded. More research and consultations with experts are required to establish a consistent approach to address the classification of intentional killings falling into the continuity between civil unrest and internal armed conflict.

In addition to the above categories, the following should be listed under inclusions for 1.1:

- murder
- extrajudicial killings
- killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement

The other categories in Level 2 – 4 received the following comments:

1.3 Non-intentional homicide

The conclusion is not considering this category as intentional homicide and specifically excluding ‘voluntary manslaughter’ (killing under circumstances of diminished responsibility, such as provocation) from 1.3.

1.3.1 Non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter

The conclusion is not considering this category as intentional homicide and keeping the definition unchanged.

1.3.2 Negligent manslaughter

The conclusion is not considering this category as intentional homicide. Inclusions should also list death through corporate negligence.

1.4 Assisted suicide

In view of the different approaches to including assisted suicide under intentional homicide or not, the consensus is to keep this as a separate category 1.4. The ICCS definition of assisting suicide should be modified to include “persuasion.”

1.5 Illegal abortion

It was noted that some countries consider this as intentional homicide, while others consider an unborn fetus not as a human being (therefore not including it under ‘acts leading to death or intending to cause death’). The consensus is to keep this category as a separate offence under 1.5. The definition should be broadened to include ‘Illegal feticide.’ Feticide is an act that causes the death of a fetus and encompasses abortion and other alternatives, such as intentionally causing miscarriages or stillbirths. Exclude legal feticide or abortion conducted by a person lacking medical skills that is coded to 2.7.1 ‘acts that endanger health’.

1.6.1 Euthanasia

Many countries consider this as intentional homicide but note that it is a crime that is rarely reported. The category should be kept as a separate offence under 1.6. In the definition, mutual exclusivity should be strengthened between euthanasia and assisting suicide (where the person receives facilitation to commit suicide and “wishes to die) by specifying that the death of the person is brought about by another person with or without consent of the person dying.

Further breakdowns of data on Intentional Homicide

Intentional homicide classification (Type of homicide)

While some countries noted that they are able to apply at least part of the breakdown by type of homicide, other countries commented that no such detailed data exist or that such records exist only in narrative form and not yet in statistical form.

The conclusion is keeping the breakdowns unchanged and modifying some definitions. Specific comments for changes include:

1.1.1.1.2 Homicide related to gangs

This category has a potential overlap with 1.1.3 (socio-political homicide) when groups/gangs are formed that have political/ideological agendas (e.g. racist groups, nazi-groups) and with 1.1.2 when perpetrated out of revenge/retribution (e.g. drive-by shootings to settle personal scores). Include specific exclusions to strengthen mutual exclusivity.

1.1.2 Interpersonal homicide

Include “intentional homicide for the purposes of property disputes and personal vendetta/personal enmity”.

1.1.3 Socio-political homicide

The definition for ‘socio-political’ should encompass “race, religion, sexuality, and other attributes.” Additionally, inclusions for 1.1.3 ‘socio-political homicide’ should list “bias-motivated murder”, 1.1.3.1 ‘homicide related to social prejudice’ should list “intentional homicide due to allegations of witchcraft”, 1.1.3.2 ‘homicide related to political agendas’ should list “intentional homicide for political reasons”, and 1.1.3.3 ‘homicide related to other socio-political agendas’ should list intentional homicide due to “communalism, casteism, and class conflicts.”

Intentional homicide classification (Relationship between victim and perpetrator)

While some countries noted that they are able to apply at least part of the breakdown by relationship between victims and perpetrators, other countries commented that no such detailed data exist or that such records exist only in narrative form and not yet in statistical form.

The conclusion is keeping the breakdowns unchanged and modify some definitions. Specific comments for changes include:

1.1.1 Intimate partner or family member

It was noted that ‘intimate partner’ could be further sub-divided into former and current intimate partner. Furthermore, the list of inclusions should mention “adulterous relationship” and “emotional rivals”.

Intentional homicide classification (Mechanism of killing)

While some countries noted that they are able to apply at least part of the breakdown by relationship between victims and perpetrators, other countries commented that no such detailed data exist or that such records exist only in narrative form and not yet in statistical form.

The conclusion is keeping the breakdowns unchanged and modify some definitions . Specific comments for changes include:

1.1.1 With firearms

Crossbow should be listed under 1.1.3.3 'other'.

1.1.3 With another weapon

The definition for 'sharp object' should be further clarified and could include a 'knife or a weapon with a blade fixed into a handle, syringe, and glass'.

1.1.5 Other

Inclusions for 1.1.5.2 'other' should list killing by fire, intentional drowning, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons.

2 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person

The EGM agreed that the definition for harm requires further clarification. This broad category covers offences that cause not only physical harm but also emotional and psychological harm. Consequently, the ICCS requires a broad definition for harm that includes physical, psychological, and emotional harm.

2.2.2 Kidnapping

The consensus is to add a new level 3 category that is disaggregated into kidnapping, illegal restraint, hijacking, and other as level 4 categories. Countries indicated the inability or the difficulty of separately identifying kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hijacking. As a result, the countries that cannot provide separate data on these offences can submit data into the new level 3 category and disaggregate data if it is available. This level 3 category could be called ‘deprivation of liberty’ and defined as “unlawful detainment of a person.”

Mutual exclusivity should be strengthened between kidnapping and illegal restraint. The current kidnapping definition stipulates the demand of an illicit gain for the detained person’s liberation. However, hostage taking situations are considered as illegal restraint in the ICCS and often entail similar demands for the victim’s liberation. The definition of kidnapping should mention the removal of the victim from their original location to strengthen mutual exclusivity as illegal restraint stipulates the person is not transported to a different location.

2.3 Slavery and exploitation

Mutual exclusivity of this category should be strengthened. The current definition of 2.3 slavery and exploitation is “taking away or limiting the movement of a person for the purposes of exploitation for financial or other gain.” This definition overlaps with 2.4 TIP. Therefore, 2.3 slavery and exploitation should explicitly mention, “not amounting to TIP” within its definition to emphasize that trafficking in persons is a separate offence from slavery and exploitation.

2.3.2 Forced labour

Include ‘forced begging.’

2.4.4 TIP for other purposes

Include ‘TIP for camel jockeying’ and ‘TIP to commit crimes.’

2.6.2 Professional negligence

Mutual exclusivity should be strengthened between professional negligence and professional malpractice. The ICCS definition for ‘professional negligence’ should stipulate that the offence relates to individuals while ‘professional malpractice’ relates to institutions and not persons.

2.6.3 Negligence related to operating a vehicle

The word “operating” within the name of the category should be changed to “driving.” This will further clarify the exclusion of professional negligence related to operating a vehicle.

2.6.1.3 Other negligence related to the duty to care

Include ‘failure to provide necessities for a servant/apprentice.’

2.7 Dangerous acts

Mutual exclusivity between negligent acts and dangerous acts should be strengthened. The current ICCS definition of a dangerous act is “an act or behaviour that is able or likely to inflict injury or harm.” This definition needs to expand to include the perpetrator possessing a previous knowledge that the act or behaviour can cause harm.

2.7.1 Acts that endanger health

Mutual exclusivity should be strengthened between 2.7.1 ‘acts that endanger health’ and 9.2 ‘acts against health and safety.’ In particular, adulteration of food and medicine needs further clarification within the manual.

2.8 Acts intending to induce fear or emotional distress

Include ‘persistently calling a person.’

2.8.1 Harassment

Menacing phone calls listed in the inclusions for 2.8.1 should stipulate ‘not amounting to stalking.’

2.9.1 Defamation or insult

This category should be moved up one level to 2.9, using the current definition of 2.9

2.9.1.3 Other defamation or insult

Move up one level and include ‘defamation or insult to honor and dignity.’

2.9.2 Personal discrimination

The consensus was to combine 2.9.2 personal discrimination and 2.9.3 group discrimination into a level 2 category called discrimination. This category will be disaggregated into personal and group discrimination and both into discrimination due to ‘characteristics or ascribed attributes’ and ‘ascribed beliefs or values’.

3 Injurious acts of a sexual nature

3.1 Sexual violence

‘Incest not amounting to rape’ should be listed under exclusions and coded to 8.2.3 ‘other acts against public order sexual standards.’

3.1.1.1 Rape with force

Include ‘sexual penetration with physical force.’

3.1.1.2 Rape without force

Include ‘through abuse of a position.’

3.1.2.1 ‘physical sexual assault

Include ‘sexual assault by abuse of position.’

3.1.2.3 other sexual assault not amounting to rape

Include ‘voyeurism’ and provide a clear definition of ‘voyeurism’.

3.2.2 Sexual exploitation of children

Countries commented on the ability to provide data for sexual grooming of children and the consensus is to add a new level 4 category under 3.2.2 for 'sexual grooming of children.' The suggested definition for this new category is 'making contact with children in order to expose them gradually to sexually explicit material or for sexual purposes.'³

3.2.2.3 Other sexual exploitation of children

Include 'child sex tourism' and provide a clear definition of 'child sex tourism'.

4 Acts against property involving violence against a person

The name of category 4 was changed to 'acts against property involving violence or threat against a person' to clarify that robbery could also take place through threats only with no physical violence.

4.1 Robbery

The ICCS definition of robbery is the "unlawful taking or obtaining property with the use of force or threat of force with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive it from a person or organization." This definition should stipulate the use of force or threat of force 'against a person'. In addition, more guidance is needed to exclude extortion from robbery in the manual.

4.1.1.3 Other robbery from the person

Include 'robbery of a person with a disability' and 'robbery from persons in miscellaneous locations.'

4.1.2 Robbery of valuables or goods in transit

The definition of 4.1.2.1 robbery of a car or vehicle should specify robbery from the person operating the vehicle and its passengers. As a result, the new definition for 4.1.2.1 should be 'robbery of a vehicle in transit from the person operating the vehicle or its passengers.'

4.1.2.2 Other robbery of valuables or goods in transit

Include 'robbery in or from a railway', 'robbery of a security van', and 'taxi robbery.'

4.1.3.2 Robbery of a non-financial institution

Include 'shop robbery.'

4.2 Other acts against property involving violence against a person

It should be noted that theft escalating to robbery should be coded into the appropriate robbery category.

³ "Sexual violence against children - The European legislative framework and outline of Council of Europe conventions and European Union policy.", Page 63. Council of Europe, n.d. Web.
<<http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/Source/PublicationSexualViolence/Ruelle.pdf>>.

5 Acts against property only

5.1 Burglary

The definition of burglary requires changes for countries that had difficulties separating burglary from other offences. The consensus was to change the definition of burglary to “gaining unauthorized access to a part of a building/dwelling or other premises with or *without the use of force against the building/dwelling*, with the intent to *commit theft or committing theft.*”

Include ‘access by deception.’

5.1.1 Burglary of business premises

Include burglary of ‘shops, offices, clubs, banks, pharmacies, factories, service stations, casinos, liquor stores.’

5.1.2 Burglary of residential/private premises

The current definition of residential/private premises is real estate owned by a person but this should be expanded to include residential/private premises that are rented or leased. The new definition is real estate owned, rented, or leased by a person.

5.1.3 Other acts of burglary

Create a new category under 5.1 ‘burglary.’ Countries included burglary of public places or institutions that do not fully meet the definition of burglary of business premises. A new category should be created under 5.1 called ‘burglary of public premises.’

Include summerhouses, mobile homes, and other secondary houses. These homes are often vacated for an extended period of time and do not fully identify as residential premises.

Include premises that cannot be identified as public, private, or business, such as ships and boats that can act as both private and business premises.

5.2 Theft

In the exclusions: ‘theft after unauthorized access to premises is coded as burglary to 5.1’.

5.2.1 Theft of a vehicle or parts thereof

Category 5.2.1 ‘theft of vehicle or parts thereof’ should focus explicitly on motorized vehicles. The category should be renamed to theft of a motorized vehicle or parts thereof with the definition of motorized vehicle being ‘all land vehicles with an engine that run on the road, including cars, motorcycles, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles.’

Appropriately, 5.2.1.1 ‘theft of a car, van or truck’ and 5.2.1.2 ‘theft of a motorcycle’ should be combined to form 5.2.1.1 ‘theft of a motorized vehicle.’ Other level 4 categories should be renamed accordingly to ‘illegal use of a motorized vehicle’, ‘theft of parts of a motorized vehicle’, and ‘other motorized vehicle theft.’

5.2.2 Theft of personal property

Include ‘theft where entry was lawfully gained.’

5.2.3 Theft of business property

Include 'theft by employees.'

5.2.3.2 Theft from another type of business premises

Include 'hotels, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, places of entertainment, offices, industrial plants, and workshops.'

5.2.7 Other theft

The EGM noted the possibility of disaggregating this category to separately identify offences that were coded into this category.

5.4 Property damage

Include 'tampering with a motor vehicle (where no property is taken).'

5.4.2 Damage of private property

Categories under 1:5 'acts against property only' are disaggregated by private, public, and business property. All levels under category 5 should be disaggregated in a consistent manner and as a result, category 5.4.2.2 'damage of private business property' should be moved to a level 3 category under 5.4 'property damage' and labeled as 'damage of business property.' 5.4.2.1 'damage of personal property should then be eliminated.

6 Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs

The EGM noted the need to strengthen mutual exclusivity by establishing clear definitions for adulteration of food and medicine, illicit trafficking in prescription drugs, fraudulent medicine, forging prescriptions, and counterfeiting prescription drugs.

6.1.3 Unlawful trafficking or distribution of controlled drugs

Include 'facilitating a drug trafficking operation.' The consensus for countries that cannot distinguish the difference between 'trafficking' and 'cultivation' was to use category 6.1.3.

6.2.1 Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of alcohol products

Include 'illegal brewing' and 'giving alcohol to a drunk person.'

6.2.3 Other unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco or other controlled substances

A new level 2 residual category is required to capture data that 6.1 'acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs' and 6.2 'unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco, or other controlled substances' cannot encompass. This new category should be labeled 6.3 'other acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs'.

Doping (using controlled substances) remains in 6.2.3; however, doping using legal substances should be coded under 7.1 as fraud, if it is relevant by criminal law.

7 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption

7.1.1.1 Finance fraud against the state

Exclude tax fraud, which should be coded under 8.4.1.

7.1.2 Other acts of fraud

Include hiding or destroying money.

7.2.1 Counterfeiting means of payment

This category should be further disaggregated into 7.2.1.1 Counterfeiting means of cash payment and 7.2.1.2 Counterfeiting means of non-cash payment. Additionally, preparatory offences such as the making of an instrument for counterfeiting means of payment should be stipulated as an inclusion in 7.2.1.

7.2.3 Other acts of forgery/counterfeiting

Create level 3 categories for “counterfeit of documents” and “counterfeit of visas.” Clarify the difference between counterfeited and fraudulent medicines and medicine that is stolen and trafficked.

8 Acts against public order or authority

The name of this category requires changes. Currently this name is too narrow and does not encompass all of its disaggregated offences. Countries suggested, “Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the state.”

8.1.1 Violent public disorder offences

Include ‘violent behaviour at sporting events.’

8.2.3 Other acts against public order sexual standards

Include ‘sexual indecent writing, pictures, or objects.’

8.4.4 Smuggling of goods

Exclude ‘import/export offences’ which are coded to 8.4.2 ‘acts against commercial or financial regulations.’

8.4.5 Market manipulation or insider trading

The new EU directive on criminal sanctions for insider dealing and market manipulation will soon be adopted and published. The definitions and inclusions/exclusions could be adapted accordingly as well as footnote 60.

8.4.6 Other acts against public administration or regulatory provisions

“Illicit trafficking in cultural property or property damage” should be taken out of the inclusions as illicit trafficking in cultural property is coded to 7.4.2 ‘illicit trafficking in cultural property.’ Use of personal data offences should be taken out of the exclusions.

8.6.1 Obstruction of justice

Include ‘attempt to influence a fair trial.’

8.6.2 Breach of justice order

Include ‘post-incarceration supervision offences.’

8.8 Acts contrary to labour law

Include 'wrongful transfer from work and wrongful dismissal.'

8.8.2 Individual labour law violations

Include 'wrongful transfer from work and wrongful dismissal.'

8.9 Other acts against public order or authority

Include 'not declaring a birth to the authorities' and 'not giving a child one has found.'

9 Acts against public safety and state security

9.1.1 Possession or use of weapons and explosives

Include 'gas' as a weapon.

9.1.3 Other acts relating to weapons and explosives

Include "illegal collective teaching of weapons use."

9.2 Acts against health and safety

Create a new category called 9.2.1 "Acts against health and safety at work" and 9.2.2 'other acts against health and safety.'

9.3.2 Unlawful interference with a computer system or computer data

Divide 9.3.2 into two level 4 categories 9.3.2.1 Unlawful interference with a computer system and 9.3.2.2 Unlawful interference with computer data.

9.4 Acts against state security

Exclude military offences (keep service military offences including failure to serve and draft dodging).

9.8 Other acts against public safety and state security

Include 'forming a militia, hiring a mercenary, and hiding a dead body.'

10 Acts against the environment

The EGM noted that majority of environmental crimes are regarded to be reported only when there is an arrest. The EGM is suggested adding emphasis on corporate crimes – such as collusion by companies in order to violate water and air.

10.4.3 Illegal mining

Include 'illegal sand mining.'

10.5 Other acts against the natural environment

Include 'failure to protect the health and well being of flora or fauna.'

10.5.1 Acts against animals

Include 'cruelty to animals' and 'ill treatment of animals.'

11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

11.1.4 Other acts under universal jurisdiction

Include 'forming groups with the intention of committing acts under universal jurisdiction.'

11.2 Acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors

It was suggested that this category was missing criminal aspects that relate to minors; notably, not declaring a birth and not giving a child one has found. It was suggested, however, that such offences belong in Category 8.9 (Other acts against public order or authority) as they would best fit under the inclusions for this category.

Provisional disaggregating variables (Tags)

Many countries use such tags and countries noted that tags are a practical method to follow up on policy relevance of the ICCS and fully understand the nature of the crime being described. The EGM suggested that IT tools accompany the ICCS in order for countries that do not currently have the technological tools to appropriately 'tag' the disaggregating variables. Many countries noted that the quality of data available for tags is uneven: better quality for victim or perpetrator characteristics such as sex or age, but less available for tags involving motivation or location. Some countries also noted that the information for the tags was collected in narrative form, but not statistically processed and thus not readily available for use. It was also noted that the information included in tags is used primarily for aiding the court to appropriately determine sentencing (for instance, if a weapon was used it would be an aggravating factor leading to a more severe sentence).

It was discussed that some tags together would 'create' certain crimes (i.e. femicide), but such a crime may be recorded elsewhere; as such, the tags may create crimes that are not mutually exclusive in the classification, which leaves room for risk of error.

Victim-offender tag

It was recommended that "current or former partner" be split into two, to "current partner" and "former partner" tags. In some countries, there may also be a need to distinguish which "current partner" (there may be multiple current wives, for example)

Motivation tag

It was noted that these only describe hate-related crime. It was suggested to remove the gender-based violence tag from the 'motivation' category as it could have multiple meanings. "Gender"-related motivations should only be included once (currently included as 3. Gender-based, 4. Misogyny, and possible 5. Other hate crime).

Victim and Perpetrator tags

Some countries suggested including information on whether the victim and/or offender was known to the police, or a repeat offender. Additionally, the EGM was interested in knowing if the perpetrator was a member of law enforcement. It was also suggested to add an option regarding whether the victim or the perpetrator was intoxicated (with alcohol or illicit drugs). These options should be added to these tags.

Location tag

The EGM suggested identifying whether the crime occurred in prison. This option should be added to the Location tag.

Extraterritoriality tag

It was noted that “international waters” should be included in the definition noted in footnote 112. An extended description of what “extraterritoriality” means should also be considered, to include this tag when crimes were committed abroad but reported in the country in question.

ICCS finalization process

Metadata and application rules

Problems affecting the comparability of data were discussed as well as methods to document or reduce the differences through the use of metadata. Basic rules are needed on how to apply the crime classification in practice, how to interpret descriptions and what procedures shall be followed if there are conflicting interpretations or classification rules (e.g. priority rules when two or more categories apply at the same time, or where there are mixed criminal acts). It is planned that this will be covered in a manual to be developed together with the crime classification.

The consensus was to leave aside for the moment the issue of which counting rules are applied for the collection of crime and criminal justice data, for example on whether a most serious offence⁴ rule is applied; how serial offences and offences committed by more than one person are counted; the reference date used for the counts; specifications between incidence and prevalence rates; specifications between estimates and counts; and information that identifies the stage of the investigation that data are being collected (e.g. input or output). Such information should be included in the metadata of any data collection.

Actual data collections making use of the ICCS should further include metadata to specify the stage of the criminal justice process (e.g. police, courts), whether or not attempts are included, the administrative jurisdiction being covered by the data, differences in definitions⁵ (e.g. specifications of exclusions and inclusions), sources of information, breaks in series (e.g. when there is a change in methodology, counting rules, law reforms) and vital information on legal frameworks related to statistical systems, data recording and data collection.

Looking forward

An implementation manual is required for the correct application of the ICCS with rules, guidelines, detailed definitions, annexes, and a coding syntax. UNODC will send both this manual and the finalized ICCS to the expert group and other volunteer countries to receive final feedback and confirmation that the manual addresses all issues and suggestions raised. UNODC intends to present the ICCS and the implementation manual to the UN Statistical Commission in 2015.

The following timetable is foreseen for the finalization of the ICCS until its submission to the UN Statistical Commission for consideration at its next session in 2015:

⁴ This rule defines whether, in cases where two offences are committed at the same time, both offences or only the most serious offence are recorded. In case of 'combined offences', where the national definition of the crime is a combination of two or more offences, whether only the most serious offence is counted or several separate offences are counted.

⁵ For example, if a country cannot separately identify an offence such as attempted homicide and aggravated assault, data should be assigned to the category best fitting the national definition while the discrepancies to the ICCS should be specified in the metadata.

<i>Milestone</i>	<i>Working period</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
Send EGM report to participants	July	10-Jul-14
Revised ICCS 3.0	June-July	14-Jul-14
Send revised ICCS 3.0 to EGM participants	July	16-Jul-14
Collect comments on ICCS 3.0	July	31-Jul-14
Revised ICCS 3.1	Jul-Aug	11-Aug-14
Send revised ICCS 3.1 to EGSC	Aug	15-Aug-14
Send revised ICCS 3.1 to PM of countries	Aug	15-Aug-14
Collect comments on ICCS 3.1	Aug-Sep	26-Sep-14
Revised ICCS 3.2	Sep	06-Oct-14
Submit ICCS 3.2 to EGM participants for final review	Oct	15-Oct-14
Final revision ICCS 3.3	Oct.	31-Oct-14
Draft report to UNSC	Oct-Nov	07-Nov-14
Submit to UNSC	Nov	15-Nov-14

Annex

Expert Group Meeting on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical
Purposes (ICCS)
Vienna, 28-30 May 2014
Vienna International Centre, Room C-C4

Jointly organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Statistics Division, with the support of the INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Victimization of Crime, Public Security and Justice.

Agenda

Wednesday 28 May 2014	
	<i>Morning</i>
9 h 00 - 9 h 30	Arrival and registration of participants
9 h 30 - 10 h 00	Welcoming remarks and objectives of the meeting
10 - 00 - 11 : 00	ICCS testing, overall findings
11 h 00 - 11 h 15	<u>Coffee / Tea break</u>
11 h 15 - 13 h 00	Review of overall structure and contents of ICCS
13 h 00 - 14 h 30	Lunch Break
	<i>Afternoon</i>
14 h 30 - 16 h 00	Review of definition and classification of Intentional homicide (Discussant: Allen Beck)
16 h 00 - 16 h 15	<u>Coffee / Tea break</u>
16 h 15 - 18 h 00	Review of ICCS categories 1 (Intentional and non-intentional homicide)
Thursday 29 May 2014	
	<i>Morning</i>
9 h 30 - 11 h 00	Review of ICCS categories 2 and 3 (Discussant: Edgar Guerrero Centeno)
11 h 00 - 11 h 15	<u>Coffee / Tea break</u>

1 1 h 1 5 - 1 3 h 0 0	Review of ICCS categories 4 and 5 (Discussant: Robert Buluma)
1 3 h 0 0 - 1 4 h 3 0	Lunch Break
	<i>Afternoon</i>
1 4 h 3 0 - 1 6 h 0 0	Review of ICCS categories 6, 7 and 8 (Discussant: Maria Giuseppina Muratore)
1 6 h 0 0 - 1 6 h 1 5	<u>Coffee / Tea break</u>
1 6 h 1 5 - 1 8 h 0 0	Review of ICCS categories 9, 10 and 11 (Discussant: tbc (Rinat Cohen Moreno))

Friday 30 May 2014	
	<i>Morning</i>
9 h 3 0 - 1 1 h 0 0	Review of ICCS attributes/tags
1 1 h 0 0 - 1 1 h 1 5	<u>Coffee / Tea break</u>
1 1 h 1 5 - 1 3 h 0 0	Review of cross-cutting issues: counting rules and other factors affecting data comparability
1 3 h 0 0 - 1 4 h 3 0	Lunch Break
	<i>Afternoon</i>
1 4 h 3 0 - 1 6 h 0 0	Review of ICCS finalization process
1 6 h 0 0 - 1 6 h 1 5	<u>Coffee / Tea break</u>
1 6 h 1 5 - 1 7 h 0 0	Tools to facilitate the implementation of ICCS
1 7 h 0 0 - 1 7 h 3 0	Wrap-up and closing

Expert group contact information

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