



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# **INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES**

Principles – Structure - Application

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# Part One - Introduction

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## I. Overview

### Nature and purpose of the ICCS

The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) is a classification structure of criminal offences. On the basis of internationally agreed concepts and principles, the ICCS consists of a framework to assign criminal offences to hierarchical categories that have a certain degree of similarity in relation to conceptual, analytical and policy areas. The purpose of the ICCS is to enhance consistency and international comparability of crime statistics and improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels.

The ICCS aims to provide a standard for the systematic production and comparison of statistical data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions. This means the ICCS should be applicable for all forms of data on crime that are collected at different stages of the criminal justice process (police, prosecution, conviction, imprisonment) as well as in crime victimization surveys.

At the national level, the ICCS can be used as a model to provide structure and organize statistical data that are often produced according to legal instead of analytical categories. Moreover, the ICCS can harmonize data across domestic criminal justice institutions (police, prosecutions, courts, prisons) and across different data sources (administrative records and statistical surveys).<sup>1</sup> Likewise, the ICCS can be a tool to standardize data from subnational entities that may have different statistical systems or legal frameworks.

At the international level, the ICCS improves the comparability of crime data across countries. Standardized concepts and definitions allow for the systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of data and they also respond to the demand for in-depth research and analysis of transnational crime.

### The need for an international crime classification

Reliable crime statistics are critical for measuring changes in crime levels, monitoring the state response to crime, evaluating policies, and understanding the various facets of crime in different contexts. Often, raw data are available from different stages of the criminal justice process, but purposeful collection and organization of this data into statistical form is required to produce valuable information for use in decision making. In particular, comparing crime statistics across time, between countries, or with other available statistics is difficult due to the lack of standardized concepts available to make such comparisons possible.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. Statistical Commission. *Report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels* (19 December 2012). E/CN.3/2013/11.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. Statistical Commission. *Report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico on crime statistics*. E/CN.3/2012/3.

To illustrate, various data sources, often within the same jurisdiction, use different definitions and concepts to organize crime data, which are often based on legal rather than statistical principles.<sup>3</sup> This close and intertwined relationship between legislation and statistics creates problems from an analytical perspective: statistical data are often organized and categorized according to legal provisions, such as articles in legal or penal codes, that are not always relevant from an analytical standpoint. Further, comparability across time and jurisdictions can be hampered by changes in legislation and by the fact that, for example, the same act can be criminalized under very different legal provisions in different countries or can be considered as a criminal offence in one country and not in another.

The ICCS addresses these issues by providing a methodological standard and a common definitional framework to improve data quality and comparability. Offences are grouped in a meaningful and systematic way and, as a result, the ICCS improves the capability to accurately produce, disseminate, and analyze crime data in order to inform the public and tailor policies and programs in the areas of crime prevention, rule of law, and criminal justice reform.

## **Developing an international classification for a nationally defined event**

Currently, national statistics on crime refer to criminal offences as defined by each country's criminal legal system. Without legal harmonization, differences in definition of offences are inevitable and international comparison must always be placed in the context of these differences. For example, one country may require physical contact for an offence to be considered an assault, while another country may not require physical contact to label the offence as such.

In order to overcome such challenges, the approach used by the ICCS is to consider the 'criminal' acts in national and international laws as the universe of acts that are subject to classification within the ICCS. However, the specific classification of such acts, i.e. their allocation to analytical categories, is based on behavioural descriptions rather than legal specifications derived from criminal laws. Crimes as defined in criminal law are typically associated with actions or behavioural and contextual attributes that are universally considered to be an offence (for example, wounding or injuring, or taking property without consent). This event-based approach avoids issues created by legal complexities, resulting in a simplified and globally applicable classification.

It is important to note that the ICCS uses specific names that are widely recognized and defined in criminal legislation, such as 'rape', 'harassment' or 'burglary'. In the ICCS, these terms are given a specific description that is intended to be used for statistical purposes. The adoption of the ICCS at national level will require the attentive translation of offences as defined by national legislation into ICCS categories, with careful consideration of the full act/event descriptions and explanatory notes.

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Conference of European Statisticians. *Report of the UNODC/UNECE Task Force on Crime Classification to the Conference of European Statisticians*. 2011. Web. <[https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report\\_crime\\_classification\\_2012.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report_crime_classification_2012.pdf)>.

## The process of building the classification

The Social Commission of the United Nations first highlighted the importance of preparing a standard classification of offences in 1951.<sup>4</sup> However, successive endeavors to develop such an international crime classification were fraught with many challenges due to disparities in definitions, national legislations, and reporting systems.

Concrete steps to overcome such limitations were made in 2009 when the Conference of European Statisticians established a Task Force, led by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), to develop a crime classification framework based on behavioural descriptions rather than legal codes.<sup>5</sup> The framework of the first international crime classification was developed by the Task Force and approved by the Conference of European Statisticians at the 60<sup>th</sup> plenary session in June 2012.<sup>6</sup>

The proposal to develop a full international crime classification was discussed at the 43<sup>rd</sup> session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)<sup>7</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)<sup>8</sup>. At the next session of both UNSC and CCPCJ, both Commissions approved the plan to develop an international classification of crime for statistical purposes,<sup>9</sup> in consultation with statisticians and experts from national statistical offices, other national government institutions and regional and international organizations.

The first consultation meeting on the crime classification was held in October 2012 in Mexico City<sup>10</sup> and analyzed the results of a first testing of the ICCS among 16 volunteer countries. A second consultation meeting took place in February 2013 in Vienna<sup>11</sup> and a large-scale testing of ICCS took place in 2014 (41 volunteer countries participated, of which 19 were from Europe, 7 from Asia, 7 from the Americas, 6 from Africa and 2 from Oceania). Both testing exercises confirmed the feasibility of developing and implementing the ICCS, with the view to a gradual application to statistics produced at national level. An advanced version of the ICCS was reviewed in a final Expert Group Meeting (EGM), held in Vienna in May 2014, which took full account of the results of the second testing.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. Social Commission. *Criminal Statistics: Recommendations of the Secretary-General* (8 January 1951). E/CN.5/233.

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Terms of Reference of UNECE/UNODC Task Force on Crime Classification* (16 October 2009). ECE/CES/BUR/209/OCT/2012..

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Conference of European Statisticians. *Report of the UNODC/UNECE Task Force on Crime Classification to the Conference of European Statisticians*. 2011. Web. <[https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report\\_crime\\_classification\\_2012.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report_crime_classification_2012.pdf)>.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Conference of European Statisticians. *Report of the Conference of European Statisticians Sixtieth plenary session* (6-8 June 2012). ECE/CES/83.

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. Statistical Commission. *Report of the forty-third session* (28 February - 2 March 2012). E/2012/24, E/CN.3/2012/34.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. *Report of the twenty - first session* (13 December 2011 and 23-27 April 2012). E/2012/30, E/CN.15/2012/24.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Economic and Social Council. Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. *Report of the twenty - second session* (7 December 2011 and 22-26 April 2013). E/2013/30, E/CN.15/2013/27.

United Nations Economic and Social Council. Statistical Commission. *Report of the forty-fourth session* (26 February - 1 March 2013). E/2013/24, E/CN.3/2013/33.

<sup>10</sup> The 1<sup>st</sup> consultation meeting was attended by representatives from 13 countries from the Americas, Asia and Europe and representatives from international organizations.

<sup>11</sup> The 2<sup>nd</sup> consultation meeting was attended by representatives from 18 countries from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, and representatives from international organizations and research institutes.

<sup>12</sup> This 3<sup>rd</sup> consultation meeting in the form of an Expert Group Meeting was attended by representatives from 31 countries from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe and representatives from international organizations and research institutes.

Built on the active participation and collaboration of experts from several countries who participated in the expert group meetings and testing exercises and provided inputs and comments, the present version of the ICCS is the result of extensive consultations and collaboration between national statistical offices, other national government institutions, regional and international organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence (COE) for Statistical Information on Government, Victimization of Crime, Public Security and Justice, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Eurostat, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the Organisation of American States (OAS). Furthermore, the ICCS has been reviewed by the Expert Group on International Statistical Classifications, the central coordinating body in the work on international classifications established by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

## **II. Principles used in the ICCS**

### **Definition of crime for the purposes of the ICCS**

While there are common elements that can be associated with crime, such as ‘harm’ and ‘wrongfulness’, they cannot wholly and operationally define a phenomenon such as crime. Moreover, the vast disparity of countries’ approaches and sources in establishing criminal laws makes it impossible to create a consistent and comprehensive definition of crime. The common denominator for what constitutes a ‘crime’ is that it consists of a range of events that are defined as such and punishable by law. The offences that are included within this range of events, however, are established by each country’s legal system and the codification of crimes (criminal code, penal code, etc.).

As a result, ‘crime’ is considered by the ICCS to be the punishable contravention or violation of the limits on human behaviour or demands, as defined by national criminal legislation. Each criminal offence has a perpetrator—person, corporation, or institution—that is liable for the criminal behaviour.

### **Unit of classification**

The ICCS’s unit of classification is the act or event that constitutes a crime. The event description has to be understood in a broad sense: the apparent behaviour or event is in most cases sufficient to define an offence for the purposes of the ICCS, while in some cases additional elements need to be taken into account, such as the intentionality (state of mind) of the perpetrator or the condition/status of the victim (for example whether he/she is a minor); in other cases, a crime is defined by a series of events/behaviours, such as in the case of trafficking in persons.<sup>13</sup>

Defining and classifying the type of crime event is the primary focus of the classification, which aims to assign all criminal offences to categories on the basis of a number of criteria (see section ‘Criteria used to build the classification’). The ICCS also provides for a number of additional attributes of the crime event that, though not determinant of the nature of the crime, are very important additions that provide analytical insight to statistical data on crime, such as selected characteristics of victims or perpetrators (see section on ‘Disaggregating variables as additional descriptors of criminal offences’).

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<sup>13</sup> United Nations. *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. 2000. Doc. A/55/383, A/RES/55/25.



The crime event is also the starting point of the criminal justice process and the event-based approach caters to all data sources in the criminal justice system by providing the capacity to measure the flows and links between the different stages of the criminal justice system. For example, if the ICCS is applied at all stages of the criminal justice process, links can be made between data on offences (whether from administrative data or from victimization surveys), formal charges, to prosecutions and convictions, and through prison sentences, for any given type of offence.

## Application of principles of statistical classification

The ICCS is based on established statistical practices and principles. By definition, a classification is a “set of discrete, exhaustive and mutually exclusive observations that can be assigned to one or more variables to be measured in the collation and/or presentation of statistics.”<sup>14</sup> Particular care has been taken that the following core characteristics of an international statistical classification have been implemented in the ICCS:

**Exhaustiveness:** *every possible manifestation of the phenomenon under study should be included in the classification*

*Application of the principle of exhaustiveness:* while the ICCS aims to cover every manifestation of crime, it is clear that this principle needs to be adopted with due consideration as to what is feasible. The sheer number of acts that are criminalized in statutes, regulatory provisions, and judicial decisions in any given country and continuous legislative changes hamper any attempt to build a comprehensive listing of criminal offences that exist at global level. A realistic goal for the classification is thus to capture acts or events that are generally known to constitute criminal offences in a sufficient number of countries, at a certain level of detail, determined by carefully balancing the classification for practicality and policy-relevance at an international level. In addition, the ICCS does not include classification categories for events that generally constitute administrative offences (such as minor traffic violations).

As such, the ICCS also includes some events or behaviours that are criminalized in some countries only, while being legal in other countries. In a small number of cases, the criminalization of certain acts has been held to contravene international human rights law.<sup>15</sup> In such cases, it is important to note that the ICCS should not be viewed as supporting or legitimizing the criminalization of any offence presented within the classification, but be taken as a statistical standard that attempts to provide realistic, global coverage of every manifestation of crime for statistical purposes.

**Mutual exclusivity:** *every elementary manifestation of the phenomenon under study should be assigned to one and only one category of the classification such that there are no overlaps*

*Application of the principle of mutual exclusivity:* the ICCS can be used to classify every offence into one and only one category of the classification with no overlaps. The description of each category clearly defines the respective event/behaviour with additional guidance provided by legal inclusions and exclusions (examples of offences or acts that are respectively included in or excluded from that category) that will further clarify the boundaries of each category.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations. Statistical Division. *UN Glossary of Classification Terms. "Classification"*. Web. <[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary\\_short.asp](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary_short.asp)>.

<sup>15</sup> See, for example, Concluding observations of the UN Human Rights Committee: CCPR/CO/79/LKA (abortion); [CCPR/C/SDN/CO/3 (apostasy); CCPR/C/UZB/CO/3 (proselytism)]; CCPR/C/PHL/CO/4 (libel and defamation).

The use of additional crime disaggregations or ‘tags’ (explained in more detail below) provides a method to deal with cases that could be attributed to one offence or another. For example, an offence of fraud perpetrated through the use of a computer is classified as a fraud with a cybercrime-related tag. Similarly, an offence of trafficking in persons perpetrated by an organized criminal group is classified as trafficking in persons with an organized crime tag.

**Structure:** all possible values of the classification should be grouped in homogeneous categories, which are eventually aggregated at different hierarchical levels. A classification is different from a list of values of the variable under examination.

*Application of the principle of structure:* the ICCS has a hierarchical structure that is disaggregated into four levels: sections (level 1), divisions (level 2), groups (level 3), and classes (level 4). There are eleven sections that are designed to cover all acts or events that constitute a crime within the scope of the ICCS. Sections are aggregated categories of divisions, groups, and classes; divisions are aggregated categories of groups and classes and groups are aggregated categories of classes, which means that the sum of the most detailed levels equates to the level above.<sup>16</sup>

Offences can be identified at the level of detail that is of interest. Offences at levels 2, 3 and 4 can be summed to provide observations at more aggregated levels and observations at higher levels can be subdivided into lower level categories.<sup>17</sup> The ICCS has also been designed with a view to being a flexible tool to create ‘meta-categories’. If needed, divisions, groups, and classes can also be aggregated across different sections, divisions or groups. For example, Section 04 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person can be aggregated with Section 05 Acts against property only to form a new meta-category ‘acts against property’.

**Description:** Every unit of the classification needs to be described in objective and detailed terms so that observable occurrences can be unequivocally assigned to categories of the classification.

*Application of the principle of description:* all categories of the classification are described in detailed terms. Each offence has an act- or event-based description, which is the core set of actions, behavioural and contextual attributes that define the offence. Descriptions are accompanied by legal inclusions and exclusions to identify the most common or important criminal offences that are included in or excluded from the category.

For example, the ICCS defines negligence through the core behavioural actions: the failure to exercise care toward others, which a reasonable or prudent person would exert under the circumstances, or taking action that such a reasonable person would not. Besides, negligence in situations of persons under care is defined with the addition of contextual attributes—in this case, the victim—as behavioural attributes alone cannot define acts that are separately criminalized (often with a higher penalty) due to the specific vulnerability of the target of the act rather than the overall behavior itself.

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<sup>16</sup> United Nations. Statistical Division. *UN Glossary of Classification Terms*. “Group”. Web. <[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary\\_short.asp](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary_short.asp)>.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

## Criteria used to build the classification

Criminal offences can be seen, and classified, from a multitude of angles: the impact on victims, the way they have been perpetrated, the offender's motivation and their seriousness are but a few. In building the classification, priority has been given to criteria that are particularly relevant from a policy perspective: the ICCS categories, and the data produced accordingly, should provide information that can be easily understood and used when developing crime prevention and criminal justice policies. For example, data organized along the lines of the ICCS should provide answers to questions on trends and comparisons regarding acquisitive crime, or crime of a sexual nature, or on more complex constructs such as on financial crime or on offences committed by organized criminal groups. A number of criteria have been used to build the hierarchical structure of the ICCS, in the attempt to build categories that can respond to a variety of information needs. In particular, the following criteria have been used to form categories of the ICCS:

- Policy area of the act/event (protection of property rights, protection of health, etc.).
- The target of the act/event (e.g. person, object, animal, state, etc.);
- Seriousness of the act/event (e.g. acts leading to death, acts causing harm, etc.);
- Modus operandi of the act/event (e.g. by violence, threat of violence, etc.);

Four types of categories have been developed: sections are the broadest categories and have a two-digit code (e.g. 01); divisions have a four-digit code (e.g. 0101); groups have a five-digit code (e.g. 01011); and classes are the most detailed level with six-digit codes for its categories (e.g. 010111).

Categories for Level 1 (Sections)	
1	Acts leading to death or intending to cause death
2	Acts leading to harm or intending to cause harm to the person
3	Injurious acts of a sexual nature
4	Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
5	Acts against property only
6	Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs
7	Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
8	Acts against public order, authority, and provisions of the State
9	Acts against public safety and state security
10	Acts against the natural environment
11	Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

In particular, the 11 categories (sections) in level one have been chosen based on all the attributes above but also by giving due attention to categories often used in national data, on the grounds of facilitating the practical implementation of the ICCS. The same criteria are used to identify divisions, groups and classes. For example, on the basis of the target of an act/event, sexual exploitation is disaggregated into sexual exploitation of adults and sexual exploitation of children. Sexual exploitation of children is further disaggregated into four classes based on policy relevance: child pornography, child prostitution, sexual grooming of children, and other sexual exploitation of children.

Sections, divisions and groups of the ICCS are intended to be complete and to encompass every possible criminal offence; however, not all divisions and groups (levels 2 and 3) are further divided into classes

(level 4 categories) since the latter are not always necessary to identify policy-relevant offences. Overall, the ICCS has a structure that “is well balanced within the limits set by the principles for the classification (i.e. not too many or too few categories)”<sup>18</sup>.

## Disaggregating variables as additional descriptors of criminal offences

The categories of the ICCS capture and describe the nature of criminal offences, but a number of other characteristics are also essential to fully identify policy-relevant patterns and trends of crime and to conduct comprehensive and detailed analyses. For example, when producing statistics on intentional homicide, additional value is provided if data can be disaggregated by characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators, or by the use of firearms or by the motivation of killings. To this purpose, additional disaggregating variables (also called ‘tags’) are provided, which enable the coding of additional information about an offence that helps to enrich the analysis with specific event-, victim- and perpetrator characteristics related to any particular crime.

In the current practice of national crime recording systems, the number, structure and application of such additional disaggregating variables to datasets of crime and criminal justice statistics varies greatly, and is often determined by factors such as specific policy needs; recording and processing capacities at the local, regional and national levels of data collection; the level of development and sophistication of the national crime statistics system; and the degree of automation and digitalization of data collection. In particular, the latter criterion, i.e. whether it is a paper or a computer-based system, determines whether a national crime statistics system can support a comprehensive structure of disaggregating variables.

In systems where data collection, transmission and aggregation are automated through electronic data capture, storage, transfer and compilation, it is more likely that data are organized in a way that allows for the capture and retrieval of every possible detail. For example, all relevant details of a criminal offence, such as characteristics of the perpetrator and victim, can be captured and stored electronically in a unit record. Multiple types of statistical outputs can then be obtained, for example, by disaggregating data on individual offences by selected disaggregating variables (e.g. corruption offences by economic sector or trafficking of persons by citizenship of the victims) or by using disaggregating variables in combination with several crime categories (e.g. by considering sex and age of victims of all ‘violent offences’ or the geographical location of all ‘property crimes’).

The system of disaggregating variables is thus an additional tool for use in a comprehensive system of crime and criminal justice statistics, the realization of which heavily relies on the existence of an automated data collection system.

In cases where a system of disaggregating variables is implemented or is planned to be implemented in the future, it is beneficial to apply a harmonized set of basic policy-relevant characteristics of crimes, perpetrators and victims for analytical and comparative purposes. For example, using the same disaggregations for data on the victim-perpetrator relationship (e.g. current intimate partner/spouse, former intimate partner/spouse, blood relative etc.) would greatly assist the cross-national analysis of patterns and trends of violent crime and its enabling and mitigating factors. Based on their policy-

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<sup>18</sup> United Nations. Statistical Division. *UN Glossary of Classification Terms. "Classification good practices"*. Web. <[http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary\\_short.asp](http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary_short.asp)>.

relevance, the supplementary table to the ICCS indicates that the following *minimum set* of disaggregating variables should be applied to criminal offences where relevant:

- Event descriptions: degree of completion, type of weapon used, situational context, geographical location, type of location, motivation, cybercrime-related, reporting entity
- Victim descriptions: sex, age, age status, citizenship, legal status, economic sector (of victimized businesses), intoxication status
- Perpetrator descriptions: sex, age, age status, victim-perpetrator relationship, citizenship, legal status, economic sector (of business-related perpetrators), intoxication status, repeat offender

The proposed system of disaggregating variables can be implemented by national crime recording institutions in a number of different ways. A comprehensive statistical solution would integrate at least the *minimum set* of disaggregating variables in the template used for (electronic) unit records of any type of crime, thus allowing a full analysis of any offence, perpetrator or victim by any relevant combination of disaggregating variable required.<sup>19</sup> A more limited option, for example, would be the collection of only certain perpetrator or victim characteristics for all crimes (e.g. separate counts for juvenile perpetrators) while an interim option would be the collection of an expanded number of event, perpetrator and victim characteristics on a few core crimes only (such as homicide, robbery or trafficking in persons).

Given the specific value of data on intentional homicide, due to the gravity of the crime and its impact on the wider society, additional disaggregating variables are necessary to describe this offence, which provide a higher level of detail about the situational context, social relationships and killing mechanism (see below).

For any available data set, further data descriptors should be made available to facilitate the interpretation of statistical data. While most of the crimes, and their statistical reporting, refer to offences actually committed by one or more direct perpetrators (whether known or not), data can also include cases of threats to commit a certain crime or where the offence consisted in planning or assisting others to commit it. It is therefore important that information be provided on whether available data on criminal offences (and perpetrators) include or exclude the following behaviours in the counts for the categories:

- Threats to commit the crime
- Aiding/abetting/accessory to the crime
- Accomplice to the crime
- Conspiracy/planning the crime
- Incitement to commit the crime

This information should ideally be captured and stored for every criminal offence to indicate whether the recorded event refers to a threat, a case of aiding/abetting/accessory to the crime or any other typology of the list above. In such cases, the desired statistical outputs can be produced by either including or excluding such events from the aggregate counts. Alternatively, the information on the inclusion of such cases can be provided at an aggregated level of crime categories, in the form of meta-data.

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<sup>19</sup> Not all 'tags' are applicable to all crime types (e.g. 'attempted' does not apply to negligent homicide; 'type of weapon used' or 'motivation' do not apply to theft or fraud; and 'age of victim' does not apply to illegal logging). Consequently, only a certain part of the resulting combinations will be sensible and policy-relevant.

## Relationship to other international classifications

The ICCS is linked with the World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD) with regard to offences causing physical harm or death. The ICD is the long-standing standard diagnostic tool for epidemiology, health management and clinical purposes.<sup>20</sup> Within its structure, the ICD-10 provides a classification of external causes of morbidity and mortality (Chapter XX), and for the purposes of the ICCS, one of the most important categories is the group of causes considered as ‘Assault’, which is defined as “injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means”. In case of death of the victim of assault, the mortality cause is classified in the ICD-10 as an ‘Assault’ and the statistical count of such deaths is often used to measure intentional homicides, and compared to criminal justice statistics for homicide counts

In general terms, the definition of intentional homicide from the ICCS and the definition of deaths due to assault from the ICD-10 do not contradict one another, since they both require the intentionality of the act and they both refer to the unlawfulness of the act (for example, the ICD-10 excludes killings deriving from legal interventions and in relation to conflicts). That said, some discrepancies between the two classifications do exist, mainly due to the ICCS providing more detailed descriptions of certain killings due to different levels of criminal liability of perpetrators. Such a discrepancy occurs, for example, in relation to killings in self-defence (included in ‘deaths due to assault’ in the ICD-10, while in the ICCS these are considered ‘intentional homicides’ only in the case of excessive use of force in self-defence). In other cases, the ICCS provides more detailed description of acts to include or exclude from the count of intentional homicide or other unlawful killings. For example, deaths due to the excessive use of force by law enforcement/state officials are included as intentional homicides in the ICCS, but not necessarily in the deaths by assault of ICD-10; similarly, certain killings in situations of war may be classified as ‘intentional homicide’ or ‘unlawful killing associated with armed conflict’ or as ‘war crimes’ – depending on the circumstances – in the ICCS, while the relevant ICD-10 category makes no such distinction.

A detailed disaggregation of the category ‘Assault’ is provided in the ICD-10, which encompasses a wide variety of mechanisms that cause injury or death, and the ICCS adopts a consistent approach to build the additional disaggregation of intentional homicide by mechanism of killing (see Table: V , which is based on ICD-10’s Assault group categories X85-Y09).

Besides the ICD-10, the ICCS also makes a reference to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), which is the international classification for productive activities, first developed by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in 1948 and revised in 2008. The ISIC is reflected in the disaggregating variables table of the ICCS to identify, by economic sector, businesses and institutions that are either the victim or perpetrator of a crime. This is especially useful to identify crimes against businesses, such as offences committed by employees or offences perpetrated by organized crime groups against businesses.

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<sup>20</sup> The most recent version (ICD-10) came into use in 1994, while the 11th revision is currently under development.



## Intentional homicide as a special case

The study of intentional homicide is relevant not only because of the gravity of the offence, but also because intentional homicide is one of the most measurable and comparable indicator for monitoring violent deaths and is often considered as both a proxy for violent crime as well as an indicator of levels of security within countries. According to the ICCS, intentional homicide is the “unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.” Such a definition provides clear guidance for the determination of whether a specific act of killing is to be considered as intentional homicide for the purpose of producing statistics; to facilitate the implementation of the ICCS, further guidance is provided by a description of types of killings that should be, respectively, included in and excluded from the count of intentional homicide.

Furthermore, in some cases, contextual circumstances have also to be taken into account in determining whether, for statistical purposes, certain killings have to be included in the count of homicides. This occurs for killings during situations of collective violence - such as during armed conflicts, or in situations of civil unrest – where it is important to distinguish between different types of killings, as the context can determine if and how such acts should be coded in the ICCS. While producing statistical data in such situations can be very challenging, it is nonetheless important to provide guidance on which killings should be considered within the ICCS and on how to classify them for the purpose of producing internationally consistent statistics on homicide.

### Killings during civil unrest

Killings during civil unrest are those that occur during a situation of violent hostilities between two or more parties that do not amount to an internal armed conflict,<sup>21</sup> and may include riots or other sporadic acts of violence linked to strikes or protests/demonstrations that turn violent. As these situations usually do not amount to internal armed conflict, and thus are not to be considered within the legal framework in force during conflicts, each violent death that occurs during a situation of civil unrest should be classified according to the same standards applicable to intentional homicides. This means that each killing needs to be examined and attributed to the applicable type according to the factual circumstances, based on whether, for example, the killing was unlawful and intentional. When such killings are classified as intentional homicides in the ICCS, there is the option to use the disaggregating variable tag for intentional homicides “Situational Context – Related to civil unrest”, which allows for the statistically identification of the situational context in which such killing takes place (see Table: III ).

### Killings during armed conflict

International humanitarian law distinguishes between two types of armed conflict<sup>22</sup>: (1) international armed conflicts, which exist wherever there is a resort to armed force between States<sup>23</sup>; and (2) non-international armed conflicts (or internal armed conflict), which occur whenever there is protracted armed

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<sup>21</sup> See next section on “Killings during armed conflict” for definitions of armed conflict.

<sup>22</sup> See also D. Schindler, “The Different Types of Armed Conflicts According to the Geneva Conventions and Protocols,” RCADI Vol. 163, 1979-II, p. 147, and ICTY, *The Prosecutor v. Fatmir Limaj*, Judgement, IT-03-66-T, 30 November 2005, paras. 94-134.

<sup>23</sup> Common Article 2 of the Geneva Conventions.

violence between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups within a State.<sup>24</sup>

While the first type of conflict is largely related to armed actions perpetrated by military forces of States, non-international armed conflicts are more difficult to define and identify. In particular, in the continuum of situations of collective violence within a country, it is important to distinguish situations of civil unrest from those of internal armed conflict. The elements that determine the difference are the threshold of *intensity of hostilities* (whether hostilities are of a collective character, or whether the government uses military force rather than police force against insurgents), and the degree of *organization of the group* (whether the armed group is sufficiently organized, with a command structure, headquarters, and the ability to plan and carry out military operations). In situations of armed conflicts, the following types of killings should be classified within the ICCS:

- In situations of armed conflict, any *targeted or excessive* killing by a combatant (acting in association with or in the context of the conflict) of a civilian taking no active part in the hostilities can be recorded as a war crime in 11013 (Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified, Acts under universal jurisdiction, War crimes)
- In situations of armed conflict, the killing of combatants by other combatants that is in breach of international humanitarian law can also be coded to 11013; for example, wilful killing of parties to the conflict that are *hors de combat*.<sup>25</sup>
- A killing perpetrated by a combatant that is not directly in association with the armed conflict or by a civilian taking no active part in hostilities in a situation of armed conflict should not be considered as associated with the conflict, and should be analyzed as any other killing, irrespective of the conflict situation, and classified into the existing typologies of violent death according to the standard definitions.
- Killing by a combatant that is considered as a criminal offence in the national legislation (and is prosecuted as such) but does not amount to a war crime should be classified under 0107 (Unlawful killing associated with armed conflict).

These standards can be very challenging to apply when there is a lack of operational capabilities to measure and identify the different killings. However, establishing strict boundaries for this ambiguous field will help to distinguish intentional homicide from other killings and increase data quality and comparability around the world.

### Additional disaggregations of intentional homicide

Once it has been established whether a particular act of killing is to be classified and counted as an intentional homicide, there is often a need for more detailed quantitative information on the social contexts and mechanisms of intentional homicide that can help to design better evidence-based policies for preventing and responding to this particular type of crime. For comparative and analytical purposes, three classification criteria are particularly relevant for the characterization of intentional homicide and can be used to define it in more detail. These three criteria (1. Situational context; 2. Relationship between

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<sup>24</sup> Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions.

<sup>25</sup> International Humanitarian Law prohibits wilful killing of parties to the conflict that are *hors de combat*, as well as treacherous killing of parties to the conflict. Geneva Conventions (1947).



victim and perpetrator and 3. Mechanism of killing) have been used to build three additional disaggregation tables that are applicable for intentional homicide only (see Tables IV, V and VI).

### **III. Application of the ICCS**

#### **Classifying offences for the purpose of the ICCS**

To implement the ICCS it is necessary to properly allocate any given offence to one of the ICCS categories. This requires knowledge of ICCS's structure before attempting to classify offences. As previously mentioned, the ICCS is a hierarchical classification and the first step is to identify which Section (level one) category is the most relevant to the particular offence in question. Each level one category is defined by the broad actions, attributes, or events that it encompasses to allow easy reference to the appropriate category. For example, all acts leading to death or intending to cause death are classified under Section 01.<sup>26</sup> Similarly, all injurious acts of a sexual nature are classified under section 03.

It is then necessary to classify an offence into a level two, three, or four sub-category. This can be done by identifying the shorthand name in criminal legislation, such as rape, consulting the act/event-based definitions, and following guidance from the legal inclusions and exclusions. Guidance from all elements of the ICCS is necessary to correctly classify an offence. The use of shorthand names alone is insufficient as the meaning and definition of shorthand terms may be different from those used in national legal systems and may even vary between jurisdictions within countries.<sup>27</sup>

There are residual categories represented by the word “other” in the category name (i.e. other acts of fraud) for cases where an offence cannot be classified in an established category. Offences should be classified into these residual categories as sparingly as possible, and only upon a thorough review of the full classification to ensure that a category is not overlooked.

The implementation of the ICCS at national level will be a gradual process, which will require attentive mapping of national criminal offences into the ICCS framework. National correspondence tables between the ICCS and national crime classifications will facilitate ICCS implementation at country level. The development of computer assisted coding systems will further facilitate this task.

#### **The use of legal inclusions and exclusions**

##### **Inclusions**

Each category has a list of inclusions or examples of offences or acts/events that are to be classified in that category. These are not subcategories but important or common offences belonging to the respective category listed, with the aim of providing practical guidance in the allocation of offences and to

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<sup>26</sup> With the exception of crimes classified as war crimes, genocide or crimes against humanity classified under Section 11 Acts under universal jurisdiction.

<sup>27</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Conference of European Statisticians. *Report of the UNODC/UNECE Task Force on Crime Classification to the Conference of European Statisticians*. 2011. Web. <[https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report\\_crime\\_classification\\_2012.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report_crime_classification_2012.pdf)>..

distinguishing the boundary between one category and another.<sup>28</sup> For example, the inclusions under Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora (1003) stipulate that trafficking in wildlife and unlawful trade or possession of wildlife are some of the offences that belong to this category. Inclusions are not exhaustive and the list of inclusions can be further expanded in the future.

## Exclusions

Most categories also have a list of exclusions or examples of offences or acts/elements that are classified elsewhere despite similarities to the category. Following each excluded offence is the code referring to the category to which the excluded offence should be allocated.<sup>29</sup> For example, the exclusions under Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora (1003) stipulate that theft of a pet is coded to 0502; offences against the treatment, raising or keeping of animals is coded to 10051; robbery of livestock is coded to 04014; and theft of livestock is coded to 05025.

Together, exclusions and inclusions assist in reinforcing mutual exclusiveness. They clarify boundaries between categories to ensure acts/events can be assigned to one category only.

## Additional disaggregating variables

Disaggregating variables allow the recording of additional information about an offence that is necessary to understand the complexities of each individual offence, such as victim and perpetrator characteristics. Table A provides an overview of the minimum set of disaggregating variables that can be used to more fully describe each individual crime act/event or for further describing perpetrator and victim attributes. The acronyms in front of each category title provide a shorthand description for coding these variables in crime records.

Most disaggregating variables ('tags') will provide useful breakdowns only in relation to certain criminal offences. For example, the attempted/completed tag (At) does not apply to 0101 'intentional homicide' (as only completed intentional homicide are counted), nor to 0102 attempted homicide (as only attempted homicides are counted here), nor to 0103 non-intentional homicide (as this is, per definition, not attempted). However, for other crime types, this or other disaggregating variables will provide policy-relevant information on certain crime characteristics:

- The *Situational Context* (SiC) tag provides information on some important types of criminal organizations that are involved in the crime
- The *Geographical location* (Geo) tag enables the regional location of the crime within the country and identifies crimes recorded as 'extraterritorial' crimes
- The *Reported by* (Rep) tag allows the analysis of reporting channels of recorded crimes, for example whether certain crimes are frequently reported by victims or witnesses or more often detected by the police
- The *Type of Weapon* (We) tag distinguishes violent crime by the main categories of weapons used in the offence

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<sup>28</sup> World Health Organization. *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision, Volume 2 Instruction Manual*. Page 19. 2010. Web. <[http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/ICD10Volume2\\_en\\_2010.pdf](http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/ICD10Volume2_en_2010.pdf)>.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. Page 20.

- The *Location of the crime* (Lo) tag collects data on crime locations by type and allows the identification of typical or notorious settings of crime such as the home or prisons
- The *Motivation* (Mo) tag highlights several particularly policy-relevant forms of motivation for committing crime, and in particular, certain hate crimes where the victim is specifically targeted because of her or his characteristics, attributes, beliefs or values
- The *Cybercrime-related* (Cy) tag serves to identify various forms of crime committed with the use of a computer (for example, internet fraud or violation of copyrights through electronic dissemination)

In addition, there are a number of self-explanatory victim and perpetrator disaggregations.

**Table: A** Disaggregating variables<sup>30</sup>

Event disaggregations	Victim disaggregations	Perpetrator disaggregations	Data descriptions/inclusions
<b>At</b> – Attempted/Completed	<b>SV</b> – Sex of victim	<b>SP</b> – Sex of perpetrator	<b>Th</b> – Threats included
<b>We</b> – Type of weapon used	<b>AV</b> – Age of victim	<b>AP</b> – Age of perpetrator	<b>AA</b> – Aiding/abetting included
<b>SiC</b> – Situational context	<b>STV</b> – Age status victim (minor/adult)	<b>STP</b> – Age status of perpetrator (minor/adult)	<b>Ac</b> – Accessory/accomplice included
<b>Geo</b> – Geographic location		<b>ViP</b> – Victim-Perpetrator relationship	<b>CP</b> – Conspiracy/planning included
<b>Lo</b> – Type of location	<b>Cit</b> – Citizenship	<b>Cit</b> – Citizenship	<b>In</b> – Incitement to commit crime included
<b>Mot</b> – Motivation	<b>LS</b> – Legal status of victim (natural/legal person)	<b>LS</b> – Legal status of perpetrator (natural/legal person)	
<b>Cy</b> – Cybercrime related	<b>Int</b> – Intoxication status of victim	<b>Int</b> – Intoxication status of perpetrator	
<b>Rep</b> – Reported by	<b>ES</b> – Economic sector of business victim	<b>ES</b> – Economic sector of business perpetrator	
		<b>Rec</b> – Recidivist status of perpetrator	

<sup>30</sup> Each element and variable may be relevant for selected categories only.



## Part Two – Broad and detailed structure

Section 01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
0101			Intentional homicide
0102			Attempted intentional homicide
0103			Non-intentional homicide
	01031		Non-negligent manslaughter
	01032		Negligent manslaughter
		010321	Vehicular homicide
		010322	Non-Vehicular homicide
0104			Assisting or instigating suicide
	01041		Assisting suicide
	01042		Other acts leading to death by suicide
0105			Euthanasia
0106			Illegal feticide
0107			Unlawful killing associated with armed conflict
0108			Other acts leading to death
Section 02 Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
0201			Assaults and threats
	02011		Assault
		020111	Serious Assault
		020112	Minor Assault
	02012		Threat
		020121	Serious Threat
		020122	Minor Threat
	02013		Other acts causing threatening injury or harm
0202			Acts against liberty
	02021		Abduction of a minor
		020211	Parental abduction
		020212	Abduction by a family member
		020213	Abduction by a legal guardian
		020214	Other abduction of a minor
	02022		Deprivation of liberty
		020221	Kidnapping
		020222	Illegal restraint
		020223	Hijacking
		020224	Other deprivation of liberty
	02023		Other acts against liberty
		020231	Illegal adoption
		020232	Forced marriage

	020233	Other acts against liberty
<b>0203</b>		<b>Slavery and exploitation</b>
	02031	Slavery
	02032	Forced labour
	020321	Forced labour for domestic services
	020322	Forced labour for industry services
	020323	Forced labour for the State or armed forces
	020324	Other forced labour
	02033	Other acts of slavery and exploitation
<b>0204</b>		<b>Trafficking in persons (TIP)</b>
	02041	TIP for sexual exploitation
	02042	TIP for forced labour or services
	02043	TIP for organ removal
	02044	TIP for other purposes
<b>0205</b>		<b>Coercion</b>
	02051	Extortion or blackmail
	02052	Other acts of coercion
<b>0206</b>		<b>Negligent acts</b>
	02061	Negligence in situations of persons under care
	020611	Negligence in situations of children under care
	020612	Negligence in situations of other dependent persons under care
	020613	Other negligence in situations of persons under care
	02062	Professional negligence
	02063	Negligence related to driving a vehicle
	02064	Other acts of negligence
<b>0207</b>		<b>Dangerous acts</b>
	02071	Acts that endanger health
	02072	Operating a vehicle under the influence of psycho-active substances
	020721	Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol
	020722	Operating a vehicle under the influence of illicit drugs
	020723	Operating a vehicle under the influence of other psycho-active substances
	02073	Other dangerous acts leading to injury
<b>0208</b>		<b>Acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress</b>
	02081	Harassment
	020811	Harassment at the workplace
	020812	Other harassment
	02082	Stalking
	02083	Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional

			distress
0209		Defamation or insult	
	02091	Defamation or insult due to the victim's characteristics or ascribed attributes	
	02092	Defamation or insult due to the victim's ascribed beliefs or values	
	02093	Other defamation or insult	
0210		Discrimination	
	02101	Personal discrimination	
	02102	Group discrimination	
	02103	Other discrimination	
0211		Acts that trespass against the person	
	02111	Invasion of privacy	
	02112	Other acts that trespass against the person	
0212		Other acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	
Section 03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
0301		Sexual violence	
	03011		Rape
		030111	Rape with force
		030112	Rape without force
		030113	Statutory rape
		030114	Other rape
	03012		Sexual assault
		030121	Physical sexual assault
		030122	Non-physical sexual assault
		030123	Other sexual assault not amounting to rape
	03013		Other acts of sexual violence
0302		Sexual exploitation	
	03021		Sexual exploitation of adults
	03022		Sexual exploitation of children
		030221	Child pornography
		030222	Child prostitution
		030223	Sexual grooming of children
		030224	Other sexual exploitation of children
	03023		Other acts of sexual exploitation
0304		Other injurious acts of a sexual nature	
Section 04 Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
0401		Robbery	
	04011		Robbery from the person
		040111	Robbery from the person in a public location
		040112	Robbery from the person in a private location

		040113	Other robbery from the person
	04012		Robbery of valuables or goods in transit
		040121	Robbery of a car or vehicle
		040122	Other robbery of valuables or goods in transit
	04013		Robbery of an establishment or institution
		040131	Robbery of a financial institution
		040132	Robbery of a non-financial institution
	04014		Robbery of a livestock
	04015		Other acts of robbery
0402			Other acts against property involving violence against a person
Section 05 Acts against property only			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
0501			Burglary
	05011		Burglary of business premises
	05012		Burglary of residential/private premises
	05013		Burglary of public premises
	05014		Other acts of burglary
0502			Theft
	05021		Theft of a motorized vehicle of parts thereof
		050211	Theft of a motorized land vehicle
		050212	Illegal use of a motorized land vehicle
		050213	Theft of parts of a motorized land vehicle
		050214	Other theft of a motorized vehicle or parts thereof
	05022		Theft of personal property
		050221	Theft of personal property from a person
		050222	Theft of personal property from a vehicle
		050223	Other theft of personal property
	05023		Theft of business property
		050231	Theft from a shop
		050232	Theft from another type of business premises
	05024		Theft of public property
	05025		Theft of livestock
	05026		Theft of services
	05027		Other theft
0503			Intellectual property theft
0504			Property damage
	05041		Damage of public property
	05042		Damage of personal property
	05043		Damage of business property
	05044		Other damage of property
0505			Other acts against property only



Section 06 Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
<b>0601</b>			<b>Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors</b>
	06011		Unlawful possession or use of controlled drugs for personal consumption
	06012		Unlawful cultivation or production of controlled drugs
	06013		Unlawful trafficking or distribution of controlled drugs
		060131	Street-level selling of minor quantities of controlled drugs
		060132	Wholesale trading of drugs
		060133	Other trafficking or distribution of controlled drugs
	06014		Other unlawful acts involving controlled drugs, psycho-active substances or precursors
<b>0602</b>			<b>Unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco, or other controlled substances</b>
	06021		Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of alcohol products
		060211	Unlawful possession or use of alcohol products
		060212	Unlawful production, trafficking or distribution of alcohol products
		060213	Other unlawful handling, possession or use of alcohol products
	06022		Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of tobacco products
		060221	Unlawful possession or use of tobacco products
		060222	Unlawful production, trafficking, or distribution of tobacco products
		060223	Other unlawful handling, possession or use of tobacco products
	06023		Other unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco or other controlled substances
<b>0603</b>			<b>Other acts involving controlled psycho-active substances</b>
Section 07 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
<b>0701</b>			<b>Fraud</b>
	07011		Finance fraud
		070111	Finance fraud against the state
		070112	Finance fraud against natural or legal persons
	07012		Other acts of fraud
<b>0702</b>			<b>Forgery/counterfeiting</b>

	07021	Counterfeiting means of payment
	070211	Counterfeiting means of cash payment
	070212	Counterfeiting means of non-cash payment
	07022	Counterfeit product offences
	07023	Acts of forgery/counterfeiting documents
	07024	Other acts of forgery/counterfeiting
<b>0703</b>		<b>Corruption</b>
	07031	Bribery
	070311	Active bribery
	070312	Passive bribery
	07032	Embezzlement
	07033	Abuse of functions
	07034	Trading in influence
	07035	Illicit enrichment
	07036	Other acts of corruption
<b>0704</b>		<b>Acts involving proceeds of crime</b>
	07041	Money laundering
	07042	Illicit trafficking in cultural property
	07043	Other acts involving proceeds of crime
<b>Section 08 Acts against public order, authority, and provisions of the State</b>		
<b>Division</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>
<b>0801</b>		<b>Acts against public order behavioural standards</b>
	08011	Violent public disorder offences
	08012	Acts related to social and religious public order norms and standards
	08013	Other acts against public order behavioural standards
<b>0802</b>		<b>Acts against public order sexual standards</b>
	08021	Prostitution offences
	08022	Pornography offences
	08023	Other acts against public order sexual standards
<b>0803</b>		<b>Acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression</b>
	08031	Acts against freedom of expression
	08032	Acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms
	080321	Violations of norms on religious beliefs/views
	080322	Violations of norms on intolerance and incitement to hatred
	080323	Other acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms
<b>0804</b>		<b>Acts contrary to public revenue or regulatory provisions</b>
	08041	Acts against public revenue provisions
	08042	Acts against commercial or financial regulations

	08043	Acts against regulations on betting
	08044	Smuggling of goods
	08045	Market manipulations or insider trading
	08046	Other acts against public administration or regulatory provisions
<b>0805</b>		<b>Acts related to migration</b>
	08051	Smuggling of migrants offences
	08052	Other unlawful acts related to migration
<b>0806</b>		<b>Acts against the justice system</b>
	08061	Obstruction of justice
	08062	Breach of justice order
	08063	Criminal intent
	08064	Conspiracy
	08065	Other acts against the justice system
<b>0807</b>		<b>Acts related to democratic elections</b>
	08071	Acts intended to unduly influence voters at elections
	08072	Other acts related to democratic elections
<b>0808</b>		<b>Acts contrary to labour law</b>
	08081	Collective labour law violations
	08082	Individual labour law violations
<b>0809</b>		<b>Other acts against public order, authority, and provisions of the State</b>
<b>Section 09 Acts against public safety and state security</b>		
<b>Division</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>
<b>0901</b>		<b>Acts involving, weapons, explosives and other destructive materials</b>
	09011	Possession or use of weapons and explosives
		090111 Unlawful possession or use of firearms
		090112 Unlawful possession or use of other weapons or explosives
		090113 Unlawful possession or use of chemical, biological or radio-active materials
		090114 Other acts related to possession or use of weapons and explosives
	09012	Trafficking of weapons and explosives
		090121 Trafficking of firearms
		090122 Trafficking of other weapons or explosives
		090123 Trafficking of chemical, biological or radio-active materials
		090124 Other acts related to trafficking of weapons and explosives
	09013	Other acts relating to weapons and explosives
<b>0902</b>		<b>Acts against health and safety</b>
	09021	Acts against health and safety at work

	09022	Other acts against health and safety
<b>0903</b>		<b>Acts against computer systems</b>
	09031	Unlawful access to a computer system
	09032	Unlawful interference with a computer system or computer data
	090321	Unlawful interference with a computer system
	090322	Unlawful interference with computer data
	09033	Unlawful interception or access of computer data
	09034	Other acts against computer systems
<b>0904</b>		<b>Acts against state security</b>
<b>0905</b>		<b>Acts related to organized criminal groups</b>
	09051	Participation in an organized criminal group
	09052	Other acts related to an organized criminal group
<b>0906</b>		<b>Terrorism</b>
	09061	Participation in a terrorist group
	09062	Financing of terrorism
	09063	Other acts related to the activities of a terrorist group
<b>0907</b>		<b>Non-injurious traffic violations</b>
<b>0908</b>		<b>Other acts against public safety and state security</b>
<b>Section 10 Acts against the natural environment</b>		
<b>Division</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Class</b>
<b>1001</b>		<b>Acts that cause environmental pollution or degradation</b>
	10011	Acts that cause the polluting or degrading of air
	10012	Acts that cause the polluting or degrading of water
	10013	Acts that cause the polluting or degrading of soil
	10014	Other acts that cause the polluting or degrading of the environment
<b>1002</b>		<b>Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste</b>
	10021	Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste within national borders
	10022	Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste across national borders
<b>1003</b>		<b>Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora</b>
	10031	Trade or possession of protected species of wild fauna and flora
		100311 Trade or possession of protected species within national border
		100312 Trafficking of protected species across national borders

	10032	Trade or possession of prohibited or controlled species of animals	
1004		Acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources	
	10041	Illegal logging	
	10042	Illegal hunting, fishing or gathering of wild fauna and flora	
	10043	Illegal mining	
	10044	Other acts that result in the depletion of natural resources	
1005		Other acts against the natural environment	
	10051	Acts against animals	
	10052	Other acts against the natural environment	
Section 11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified			
Division	Group	Class	Crime
1101			Acts under universal jurisdiction
	11011		Torture
	11012		Piracy
	11013		War crimes
		110131	Unlawful killing, causing or intending to cause death or serious injury associated with armed conflict
		110132	Unlawful destruction or damage to property associated with armed conflict
		110133	Sexual violence associated with armed conflict
		110134	Acts against liberty or human dignity associated with armed conflict
		110135	Conscripting or enlisting child soldiers
	11014		Genocide
	11015		Crimes against humanity
	11016		Crime of aggression
	11017		Other acts under universal jurisdiction
1102			Acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors
	11021		Status offences
	11022		Other acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors
1103			Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified



**Table: I** International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes (ICCS)

Section 01: Acts Leading to death or intending to cause death					
Division (Level 2)		Group (Level 3)	Class (Level 4)	Definitions	Examples of Legal Inclusions/exclusions
0101	Intentional homicide			Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Murder <sup>31</sup> ; honour killing <sup>32</sup> ; serious assault leading to death <sup>33</sup> ; death as a result of terrorist activities <sup>34</sup> ; dowry related killings <sup>35</sup> ; femicide <sup>36</sup> ; infanticide <sup>37</sup> ; voluntary manslaughter <sup>38</sup> ; extrajudicial killings; killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement/state officials <sup>39</sup> <b>Exclusions:</b> Death due to legal interventions <sup>40</sup> ; justifiable homicide in self-defence <sup>42</sup> ; attempted intentional homicide (0102); homicide without the element of intent is non-intentional homicide (0103); Non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter <sup>43</sup> (01031); assisting suicide or instigating suicide (0104); Illegal abortion (0105); euthanasia (01061)
				Unlawful death attempted to be inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Attempted murder; attempted deaths as a result of terrorist activities; attempted infanticide; attempted femicide; <b>Exclusions:</b> Conspiracy to procure or commit illegal abortion (0105)
				Unlawful death unintentionally inflicted upon a person by another person.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Involuntary manslaughter, causing death by dangerous driving; apply all inclusions listed in 01031 - 01032 <b>Exclusions:</b> Serious assault leading to death (0101); voluntary manslaughter (0101)
				Unlawful death inflicted upon a person where there is generally intent to cause harm but no intent to cause death or serious injury	<b>Inclusions:</b> Involuntary manslaughter; bodily injury leading to death where no serious harm was intended <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0103
				Unintended death as a result of a negligent or involuntary act that is not directed against the victim. <sup>44</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Criminally negligent manslaughter; corporate manslaughter; vehicular manslaughter; apply all inclusions listed in 010321 - 010322 <b>Exclusions:</b> Negligent acts not amounting to death (0206); dangerous acts not amounting to death (0207); apply all exclusions listed in 0103
		01031	Non-negligent manslaughter		
		01032	Negligent manslaughter		
		010321	Vehicular Homicide	Unintended death as a result of a negligent, reckless or involuntary act that is not directed against the victim while operating a vehicle. <sup>45</sup> - Negligent as defined in footnote 44.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Causing death by dangerous driving; causing death by driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol; vehicular manslaughter <b>Exclusions:</b> Negligence related to traffic not amounting to death (02063); operating a vehicle under the influence of psycho-active substances not amounting to death (02072); apply all exclusions listed in 01032
		010322	Non- Vehicular Homicide	Unintended death as a result of a negligent or involuntary act that is not directed against the victim. - Negligent as defined in footnote 44.	<b>Inclusion:</b> Gross negligent manslaughter; professional negligence leading to death <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 01032

<sup>31</sup> **Murder** is the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury, including when premeditated and/or with malice aforethought.

<sup>32</sup> **Honour killing** is the Unlawful killing of a person by relatives or other closely associated persons as a result of avenging a perceived dishonor brought on the family, or with the intent of restoring the honour of the family, related to an actual or assumed sexual or behavioural transgression, including adultery, sexual intercourse or pregnancy outside marriage. (World Health Organization. *Understanding and addressing violence against women*. 2012. Web. <[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77421/1/WHO\\_RHR\\_12.38\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77421/1/WHO_RHR_12.38_eng.pdf)>.)

<sup>33</sup> **Serious assault leading to death** is understood as an unlawful death due to an assault committed with the knowledge that it was probable that death or serious injury would occur.

<sup>34</sup> **Death as a result of terrorist activities** refers to the killing due to an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury by a person who is not a combatant (i.e. party to a conflict), when the purpose of such an act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. (United Nations General Assembly. *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. 1999. E/RES/54/109, Article 2(1b).

<sup>35</sup> **Dowry-related killing** refers to the unlawful killing of a woman associated with the giving or receiving of a dowry at any time before, during or after the marriage. A dowry is any property or asset that is provided by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage. United Nations. (United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women. *Good Practices in Legislation on "Harmful Practices" Against Women*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 2009. Web. <[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw\\_legislation\\_2009/Final report](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw_legislation_2009/Final%20report%20EGMPLVAW.pdf)

<sup>36</sup> **Femicide** is the Intentional killing of a woman for misogynous or gender-based reasons.

<sup>37</sup> **Infanticide** refers to the killing of a child under one year old.

<sup>38</sup> **Voluntary manslaughter** is the unlawful deaths inflicted upon a person with intention to cause death under circumstances of diminished responsibility such as provocation

<sup>39</sup> **Death as a result of the use of force by law enforcement or other state officials** that exceeded the limits, set by national and international standards of what is strictly necessary and required for the performance of their duty

<sup>40</sup> For the statistical treatment of killings during armed conflict, see the guidance provided in the manual

<sup>41</sup> **Death due to legal interventions** refers to the death inflicted upon a person by the police or other law-enforcement agents, including military on duty, in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest lawbreakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order, and other legal action when the use of force by law enforcement is necessary to protect life.

<sup>42</sup> **Justifiable homicide in self-defence** is the killing of a person committed in self-defence or defence of others when less extreme means are insufficient to protect life against the imminent threat of death or serious injury.

<sup>43</sup> **Non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter** is the unlawful death inflicted upon a person where there is generally intent to cause harm but no intent to cause death or serious injury.

<sup>44</sup> **Negligence** is the failure to exercise the care toward others, which a reasonable or prudent person would do in the circumstances, or taking action that such a reasonable person would not.

<sup>45</sup> **Vehicle**, at minimum, is a device or structure for transporting persons or things and includes car, motorcycle, truck, bus, train, boat, aircraft, bicycle, horse, tractor, etc.

0104	Assisting or instigating suicide		Unlawful acts intentionally facilitating or instigating suicide of a person.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 01041 - 01042
		01041	Assisting suicide	
		01042	Other acts leading to death by suicide	
0105	Euthanasia		Death of a person by another person with or without consent of the dying person with the intention of painlessly putting to death, relieving intractable suffering or failing to prevent death from natural causes in cases of terminal illness or irreversible coma. <sup>47</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Non-voluntary euthanasia; involuntary euthanasia <b>Exclusions:</b> Facilitating the death of a person who wishes to die (0104)
0106	Illegal feticide		Unlawful death of a foetus intentionally procured or conducted by a person. <sup>48</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal abortion; abortion offences as defined by national legislation; concealment of birth by secretly disposing the body; intentional miscarriages and still births; procuring an illegal abortion; aborting a foetus against abortion regulations; forced abortion <sup>49</sup> <b>Exclusions:</b> Legal abortion/ legal feticide; abortion conducted by a person lacking medical skills (02071)
0107	Unlawful killing associated with armed conflict		Unlawful killing in a situation of armed conflict not amounting to a war crime - War crime as defined in 1101.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Killing by a combatant that is considered as a criminal offence in the national legislation (and is prosecuted as such) but does not amount to a war crime <b>Exclusions:</b> Killing during armed conflict considered as intentional homicide (0101); Killing associated with armed conflict amounting to war crime (11103)
0108	Other acts leading to death		Acts leading to the death of a person by another person that are not described in categories 0101 – 0107.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Failure to offer aid leading to death

<sup>46</sup> World Health Organization. WHO Centre for Health Development. *Glossary of Terms for Community Health Care and Services for Older Persons*. 2004. Web. <[http://www.who.int/kobe\\_centre/ageing/ahp\\_vol5\\_glossary.pdf](http://www.who.int/kobe_centre/ageing/ahp_vol5_glossary.pdf)>.

<sup>47</sup> World Health Organization. WHO Centre for Health Development. *Glossary of Terms for Community Health Care and Services for Older Persons*. 2004. Web. <[http://www.who.int/kobe\\_centre/ageing/ahp\\_vol5\\_glossary.pdf](http://www.who.int/kobe_centre/ageing/ahp_vol5_glossary.pdf)>.

<sup>48</sup> Unlawful death of a foetus as defined by national legislation. Death of a foetus may be prohibited or restricted based on weeks of gestation, weight of the foetus, prohibited under all circumstances, or prohibited on other grounds.

<sup>49</sup> Performing an abortion on a woman without her prior and informed consent; performing surgery which has the purpose or effect of terminating a woman's capacity to naturally reproduce without her prior and informed consent or understanding of procedure. (Council of Europe. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Art. 39 Istanbul, Turkey. 2011)



## Section 02: Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person

0201	Assaults and threats	02011	Assault		Use of force to cause injury or harm or the threat to cause injury or harm.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 02011 - 02013 <b>Exclusions:</b> Serious assault leading to death (0101); all injurious acts of a sexual nature (03); using force to take property (04); using threat of force to demand a particular course of action from a person (0205)	
					Intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. <sup>50</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 020111 - 020112 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0201	
				020111	Serious Assault	Intentional or reckless application of serious physical force inflicted upon the body of a person resulting in serious bodily injury. <sup>51</sup> - Reckless as defined in footnote 50.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Inflicting grievous bodily harm; wounding; aggravated assault; inflicting bodily harm under aggravating circumstances; battery; acid attacks; female genital mutilation; poisoning; assault with a weapon; forced sterilisation <sup>52</sup> ; taking human blood, organs, or tissues by use of violence <b>Exclusions:</b> Threat to inflict serious bodily injury (020121); torture (11011); apply all exclusions listed in 02011
				020112	Minor Assault	Intentional or reckless application of minor physical force inflicted upon the body of a person resulting in no injury or minor bodily injury. <sup>53</sup> - Reckless as defined in footnote 50	<b>Inclusions:</b> Inflicting minor bodily harm, simple assault; pushing, slapping, kicking, hitting; drugging or spiking <b>Exclusions:</b> Threat to inflict minor bodily injury (020122); apply all exclusions listed in 02011
	Threat	02012		Any type of threatening behaviour if it is believed that the threat could be enacted. <sup>54</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 020121- 020122 <b>Exclusions:</b> Using threat of force to demand a particular course of action from a person (0205); threatening a witness, justice or law enforcement official (08061); threatening voters to influence their vote (08071); threat of force to take property (0401); all injurious acts of a sexual nature (03); recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons through the threat of force for exploitation (0204); apply all exclusions listed in 0201		
			020121	Serious Threat	Threat with the intention to cause death or serious harm. <sup>55</sup> - Threat as defined in 02012.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Threatening death or serious injury, threatening the death or serious injury of a family member, friend or another person. <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02012	
			020122	Minor threat	Threat with the intention to cause minor harm. <sup>56</sup> - Threat as defined in 02012..	<b>Inclusions:</b> Threatening minor injury, threatening minor injury to a family member, friend. <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02012	
			02013	Other acts causing or threatening injury or harm	Acts causing or threatening injury or harm not described in categories 02011-02012.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0201	
	Acts against liberty	02021		Taking away or limiting the movement or liberty of a person. <sup>57</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 02021 - 02023 <b>Exclusions:</b> Slavery and exploitation (0203); trafficking in persons (0204); acts against freedom or control of expression (0803); all acts of a sexual nature (03)		
				Abduction of a minor	Unlawfully taking away, concealing or detaining a minor from their legal guardian or custodial parent.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 020211 - 020214 <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawfully detaining a person for the purposes of demanding for their liberating an illicit gain (020221); illegal adoption is (020231); apply all exclusions listed in 0202	

<sup>50</sup> **Acting recklessly**, at minimum, is acting without thinking or caring about the consequences of an action.

<sup>51</sup> **Serious bodily injury**, at minimum, includes gunshot or bullet wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries.

**Serious physical force**, at minimum, includes shot; stabbed or cut; hit by an object; hit by a thrown object; poisoning and other applications of force with the potential to cause serious bodily injury.

<sup>52</sup> Performing surgery which has the purpose or effect of terminating a woman or man's capacity to naturally reproduce without his or her prior and informed consent or understanding of the procedure. (Council of Europe. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Art. 39 Istanbul, Turkey. 2011)

<sup>53</sup> **Minor bodily injury**, at minimum, includes bruises, cuts, scratches, chipped teeth, swelling, black eye, and other minor injuries.

**Minor physical force**, at minimum, includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking down and other applications of force with the potential to cause minor bodily injury.

<sup>54</sup> **Threatening behaviour**, at minimum, is an intentional behaviour that causes fear of injury or harm.

<sup>55</sup> **Serious harm**, at minimum, includes serious bodily injury or serious physical force defined in footnote 13.

<sup>56</sup> **Minor harm**, at minimum, includes minor bodily injury or minor physical force defined in footnote 53.

<sup>57</sup> **Liberty**, at minimum, is freedom in the public sphere, freedom from captivity, oppression or despotic rule. (United Nations. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Web. <<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>>.)

02022	Deprivation of liberty	020211	Parental abduction	Abduction of a minor by a parent who does not have exclusive custody. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	<b>Inclusions:</b> International parental abduction, domestic parental abduction <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02021
		020212	Abduction by a family member	Abduction of a minor by another family member who does not have exclusive custody. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02021
		020213	Abduction by a legal guardian	Abduction of a minor by a legal guardian who is not a family member and does not have exclusive custody. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02021
		020214	Other abduction of a minor	Abduction of a minor by a person other than the parent, family member, or legal guardian. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02021
02023	Other acts against liberty			Unlawful detainment of a person or persons against their will.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Kidnapping; illegal restraint; hijacking; apply all inclusions listed in 020221 - 020224 <b>Exclusions:</b> Abduction of a minor (02021); apply all exclusions listed in 0202
		020221	Kidnapping	Unlawful detainment and taking away of a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain, any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Kidnapping; express kidnapping <b>Exclusions:</b> Abduction of a minor is coded to 02021; TIP is coded to 0204; illegal adoption is coded to 020231; taking a hostage is coded as illegal restraint to 020222; apply all exclusions listed in 02022
		020222	Illegal restraint	Unlawful detainment of a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force; threat; fraud or enticement), where the person is not transported to a different location.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Hostage taking; false imprisonment; unlawful deprivation of liberty; unlawful detainment <b>Exclusions:</b> Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP (0204); illegal adoption (020231); forced marriage (020232); unlawfully detaining a person for the purposes of demanding for their liberating an illicit gain (020221); apply all exclusions listed in 02022
		020223	Hijacking	Unlawful seizure of a vehicle together with its passengers through the use of force or threat of force. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Hijacking of an aircraft, car, bus, ship or other motor vehicle <b>Exclusions:</b> Electronic or communication related hijacking (0903); violence, detention, rape or depredation committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or aircraft directed on the high seas against another ship, aircraft or against persons or property on board a ship or aircraft (11012); theft of a motor vehicle or other types of theft (0502); robbery (0401); apply all exclusions listed in 02022
		020224	Other deprivation of liberty	Deprivation of liberty not described in categories 020221 – 020223.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02022
				Acts against liberty not described in categories 02021 – 02024 - Liberty as defined in footnote 57.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal adoption, forced marriage; apply all inclusions listed in 020231 - 02033 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0202
		020231	Illegal adoption	Unlawfully adopting a child and/or unlawfully arranging, facilitating or controlling a child for the purposes of adoption. <sup>58</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Adoption fraud; illegal adoption <b>Exclusions:</b> Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP (0204); taking a hostage (020222); apply all exclusions listed in 02023
		020232	Forced marriage	Marriage without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. <sup>59</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Forced marriage, early marriage <b>Exclusions:</b> Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP for forced marriage (02044); taking a hostage (020222); slavery and exploitation (0203); apply all exclusions listed in 02023
		020233	Other acts against liberty	Acts against liberty not described in categories 020231 – 020232. - Liberty as defined in footnote 57.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP (0204); taking a hostage (020222); apply all exclusions listed in 02023

<sup>58</sup> United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *Child Adoption: Trends and Policies*. 2009. Web. <[http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/adoption2010/child\\_adoption.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/adoption2010/child_adoption.pdf)>.

<sup>59</sup> United Nations. Division for the Advancement of Women. *Forced and Early Marriage: A Focus on Central and Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union Countries with Selected Laws from other Countries*. Expert paper by Thomas, Cheryl. 2009. Web. <[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw\\_legislation\\_2009/Expert\\_Paper\\_EGMGPLHP\\_Cheryl\\_Thomas\\_revised\\_.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw_legislation_2009/Expert_Paper_EGMGPLHP_Cheryl_Thomas_revised_.pdf)>.

0203	Slavery and exploitation			Taking away or limiting the movement of a person for the purposes of exploitation for financial or other gain not amounting to TIP.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 02031 - 02033 <b>Exclusions:</b> TIP (0204); sexual exploitation (0302); forced marriage (020232); acts violating labour laws (0808)
		02031	Slavery	Unlawful capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce the person to a status or condition over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging the person; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and every act of trade or transport in slaves.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Slavery; debt bondage; bonded labour or servitude; involuntary servitude <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawful work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered himself voluntarily (02032); apply all exclusions listed in 0203
		02032		Unlawful work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered himself voluntarily.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 02032 <b>Exclusions:</b> Slavery (02031); TIP for forced labour or services (02042); apply all exclusions listed in 0203
		020321	Forced labour for domestic services	Forced labour to provide services for third party private households. - Forced labour as defined in 02032.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Forced domestic labour; domestic labour exploitation <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02032
		020322	Forced labour for industry services	Forced labour to provide services for industry. <sup>60</sup> - Forced labour as defined in 02032.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Forced labour in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, entertainment, fisheries; sweatshops; farms <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02032
		020323	Forced labour for the State or armed forces	Forced labour to provide services for the State or armed forces. - Forced labour as defined in 02032.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful labour in labour camps <b>Exclusions:</b> Conscription or enlisting child soldiers (110135); apply all exclusions listed in 02032
		020324	Other forced labour	Forced labour not described in categories 020321 – 020321. - Forced labour as defined in 02032.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Forced begging <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02032
		02033	Other acts of slavery and exploitation	Slavery and exploitation not described in categories 02031 – 02032.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0203
0204	Trafficking in persons (TIP)			Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. <sup>61</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Trafficking of adults, child trafficking; apply all inclusions listed in 02041 - 02044 <b>Exclusions:</b> Slavery (02031); forced labour (02032); acts violating labour laws (0808); forced marriage (020232); all injurious acts of a sexual nature (03); assaults and threats (0201); acts against liberty (0202); acts against public order sexual standards (0802); smuggling of migrants and other migration offences (0805)
		02041	TIP for sexual exploitation	TIP for the purposes of sexual exploitation. - TIP as defined in 0204. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302.	<b>Inclusions:</b> TIP for sexual exploitation, TIP for the exploitation of the prostitution of others; TIP for commercial sexual exploitation <b>Exclusions:</b> Sexual exploitation of adults not amounting to TIP (03021); apply all exclusions listed in 0204
		02042	TIP for forced labour or services	TIP for the purposes of forced labour or services. <sup>62</sup> - Forced labour as defined in 02032.	<b>Inclusions:</b> TIP for forced labour; TIP for slavery or similar practices; TIP for indentured servitude; TIP for domestic work <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0204
		02043	TIP for organ removal	TIP for the purposes of organ removal. <sup>63</sup> - TIP as defined in 0204.	<b>Inclusions:</b> TIP for organ removal; TIP for liver removal <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts that endanger health (02061); acts against health and safety (0902); apply all exclusions listed in 0204

<sup>60</sup> International Labour Organization. *Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No. 29) Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Entry into force: 01 May 1932)*. Geneva, Switzerland: , Web. <[https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312174](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174)>.

<sup>61</sup> United Nations. *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. 2000. Web. <[http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final\\_documents\\_2/convention\\_traff\\_eng.pdf](http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_traff_eng.pdf)>.

<sup>62</sup> **Services**, at minimum, is work obtained from a person under a threat and which the person has not offered themselves voluntarily. (International Labour Organization. *Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No. 29) Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (Entry into force: 01 May 1932)*. Geneva, Switzerland: , Web. <[https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312174](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174)>.)

<sup>63</sup> **Organ** is the differentiated and vital part of the human body, formed by different tissues that maintain its structure, vascularisation, and capacity to develop physiological functions with an important level of autonomy. (World Health Organization. *Global Glossary of Terms and Definitions on Donations and Transplantation*. Geneva, Switzerland: , 2009. Web. <<http://www.who.int/transplantation/activities/GlobalGlossaryonDonationTransplantation.pdf>>.)

0205	Coercion	02044	TIP for other purposes		TIP for other purposes of exploitation not described in categories 02041 – 02043. - TIP as defined in 0204.	<b>Inclusions:</b> TIP for forced marriage, TIP for slavery or practices similar to slavery, TIP for servitude; TIP for camel jockeying; TIP for committing crimes <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0204
					Demanding a particular course of action through the use of force, threat, intimidation, threat to reveal compromising information, or threat of defamation. - Defamation as described in 0209.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Coercion; extortion; blackmail; apply all inclusions listed in 02051 - 02052 <b>Exclusions:</b> Procuring sexual acts under coercion and any injurious acts of a sexual nature (03); taking property through the use of force threat or threat of force (0401); TIP (0204); slavery and exploitation (0203); assaults and threats (0201); acts intended to cause fear or emotional distress (0207); threatening a witness, justice or law enforcement official (08061); threatening voters to influence their vote (08071); defamation or insult (02081)
		02051	Extortion or blackmail		Demanding a particular course of action through a written or verbal threat. <sup>64</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Extortion of persons, businesses or institutions <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0205
0206	Negligent acts	02052	Other acts of coercion		Acts of coercion not described in 02051 - Coercion as defined in 0205.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0205
					Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a person's negligent, reckless or careless behaviour. - Negligent as defined in footnote 44. - Reckless as defined in footnote 50.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 02061 - 02064 <b>Exclusions:</b> Manslaughter caused by negligence (01032); causing bodily harm or leading to bodily harm as a result of a dangerous act (0207)
		02061	Negligence in situations of persons under care		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a legally obligated or responsible person's negligence towards their duty to care. <sup>65</sup> - Negligent as defined in footnote 44.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 020611 - 020613 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0206
		020611	Negligence in situations of children under care		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm inflicted upon a child by a legally obligated or responsible person's negligence towards their duty to care. - Negligent as defined in footnote 44. - Duty to care as defined in footnote 65. - Child as defined in national legislation.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Neglect of a child under care; child neglect; child abandonment <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02061
		020612	Negligence in situations of other dependent persons under care		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm inflicted upon a dependent person by a legally obligated or responsible person's negligence towards their duty to care. <sup>66</sup> - Negligent as defined in footnote 44. - Duty to care as defined in footnote 65.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Neglect of elderly persons; neglect of an adult person under care; neglect of an elderly person under care; abandonment of an elderly person requiring care <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02061
		020613	Other negligence in situations of persons under care		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm by a legally obligated or responsible person's negligence towards their duty to care not described in categories 020611 – 020612. - Negligent as defined in footnote 44. - Duty to care as defined in footnote 65.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Negligence related to family; violation of obligations towards family; failure to provide necessities for a servant/apprentice <b>Exclusions:</b> Negligence related to taking proper care of pets (10051); apply all exclusions listed in 02061
		02062	Professional negligence		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm caused by a person's failure to perform his or her professional duty that a reasonable person in this profession would perform.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Medical negligence in prescriptions; gross negligent conduct of medical procedures; professional malpractice; gross negligent acts in the performance of professional duty; criminal negligence of pilots, boat captains and other professional operators of vehicles <b>Exclusions:</b> Professional negligence leading to death (010322); apply all exclusions listed in 0206

<sup>64</sup> A particular course of action includes, at minimum, forfeiting property, forfeiting money, or providing services or benefits.

Written or verbal threat, at minimum, is threat of releasing information, threat of defamation, threat of force, threat of bodily injury, or threat of criminal prosecution.

<sup>65</sup> Duty to care, at minimum, is the requirement that a person act toward others and the public with the watchfulness, attention, caution and prudence that a reasonable person in the circumstances would.

<sup>66</sup> Dependent person, at minimum, is a person dependent upon one or more other persons for care and support who would be in danger if the care and support were withdrawn.

0207	Dangerous acts	02063	Negligence related to driving a vehicle		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a negligent, reckless or careless behavior while in control of a vehicle. - Negligent as defined in footnote 44. - Reckless as defined in footnote 50. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Negligent driving or operation of a vehicle; driving and texting; negligence related to the duty to care while operating a motor vehicle; hit and run causing bodily injury <b>Exclusions:</b> Criminal negligence of pilots, boat captains and other professional operators of vehicles (02062); operating a vehicle under the influence of psycho-active substances (02072); causing the death of a person by negligent driving (010321); apply all exclusions listed in 0206
		02064	Other acts of negligence		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a negligent, reckless or careless behavior not described in categories 02061 - 02063. - Negligent as defined in footnote 44. - Reckless as defined in footnote 50.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Failure to offer aid to an injured person; negligent pedestrian offences; <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0206
		02071	Acts that endanger health		Endangering health and/or having the potential to endanger health as a result of a dangerous act. <sup>68</sup> - Dangerous as defined in footnote 67.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Adulteration of food or medicine <sup>69</sup> ; sale of noxious food or drink; criminal transmission of HIV/AIDS <b>Exclusions:</b> Harming the health of a person through neglect of professional duty (02062); forging medicine and prescription goods (07022); apply all exclusions listed in 0207
		02072	Operating a vehicle under the influence of psycho-active substances		Operating a vehicle under the influence of psycho-active substances or other controlled drugs and causing bodily harm or potential for bodily harm to a person. - Psycho-active substance as defined in footnote 93. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Causing injury while driving or operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs; apply all inclusions listed in 020721 - 020723 <b>Exclusions:</b> Causing death by operating a vehicle under the influence of psycho-active substances (010321); non-injurious traffic violations (0907); acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs not amounting to operating a vehicle (0601); joyriding or other illegal use of a motor vehicle (050212); negligence related to operating a vehicle (02063); apply all exclusions listed in 0207
		020721	Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol		Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol and causing bodily harm or potential for bodily harm to a person. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Driving under the influence of alcohol, causing an accident under the influence of alcohol <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawful acts involving alcohol not amounting to operating a vehicle (0602); apply all exclusions listed in 02072
		020722	Operating a vehicle under the influence of illicit drugs		Operating a vehicle under the influence of illicit drugs and causing bodily harm or potential for bodily harm to a person. - Illicit drugs as defined in footnote 93. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Driving under the influence of illicit drugs, causing an accident under the influence of illicit drugs <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts involving illicit drugs not amounting to operating a vehicle (0601); apply all exclusions listed in 02072
		020723	Operating a vehicle under the influence of other psycho-active substances		Operating a vehicle under the influence of other psycho-active substances and causing bodily harm or potential for bodily harm to a person. - Psycho-active substance as defined in footnote 93. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs not amounting to operating a vehicle (06); apply all exclusions listed in 02072
		02073	Other dangerous acts leading to injury		Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a dangerous behavior or act not described in categories 02071 – 02072. - Dangerous as defined in footnote 67.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Setting mantraps <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0207

<sup>67</sup> A dangerous act, at minimum, is an act or behavior that is able or likely to inflict injury or harm.

<sup>68</sup> Health, at minimum, is the state of being free from illness or injury.

<sup>69</sup> Adulteration of food or medicine means to make impure in order to give a false impression or value or to hide defects, by the addition of a foreign, inferior or inert substance to food, or by the exclusion or removal of a valuable or necessary ingredient of food. (Food and Agriculture Organization. *Perspectives and guidelines on food legislation, with a new model food law* Page 209. Rome, Italy. 2005. Web. <[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/legal/docs/ls87-e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/legal/docs/ls87-e.pdf)>.)

0208	Acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress	02081	Harassment		Fear or emotional distress caused by a person's behavior or act. - Emotional distress, at minimum, is mental or psychological pain.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Bullying; non-sexual harassment; persistently calling a person; apply all inclusions listed in 02081 - 02083 <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms (08032); intentional remark, action, or communication (spoken or otherwise) by a person that harms another person's reputation; respect; confidence in which a person is held; or induces hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings (0209)
					Acts that harass or are intended to harass a person. <sup>70</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Harassment; sharing offensive material; apply all inclusions listed in 020811 - 020812 <b>Exclusions:</b> Sexual harassment (030122); particular course of action is demanded from a person (0205); assault and threats (0201); communication intended to hurt a person's reputation (0209); apply all exclusions listed in 0208
020811	Harassment at the workplace	020812	Other harassment		Harassment by a colleague, supervisor, or other co-worker in a work environment or related to employment. - Harassment as defined in footnote 70.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Workplace harassment; mobbing at the workplace; bullying at the workplace <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02081
					Harassment by a person not in a work environment and unrelated to employment. - Harassment as defined in footnote 70.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Mobbing or bullying outside of the work place; menacing phone calls not amounting to stalking; private nuisance; acts causing alarm or distress <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 02081
02082	Stalking	02083	Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress		Unwanted communication, following, or watching of a person.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Cyber-stalking; stalking <b>Exclusions:</b> Stalking of a sexual nature (030122); unlawful and unwarranted intrusion upon the privacy of a person (0211); apply all exclusions listed in 0208
					Fear or emotional distress from a behavior or act that is not described in categories 02081 – 02082	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0208
0209	Defamation or insult	02091	Defamation or insult due to the victim's characteristics or ascribed attributes		Intentional remark, action, or communication (spoken or otherwise) by a person that harms another person's reputation; respect; confidence in which a person is held; or induces hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Slander; libel; insult; calumny; traducement; apply all inclusions listed 02091 - 02093 <b>Exclusions:</b> Threat of defamation or insult for demanding a particular course of action (0205); improper behavior without the intent to harm a person's reputation (0208)
					Defamation or insult based on the victim's characteristics or ascribed attributes <sup>71</sup> - Defamation or insult as described in 0209	<b>Inclusions:</b> Slander; libel; insult; calumny; traducement <b>Exclusions:</b> Threat of defamation or insult for a particular course of demand (0205); improper behavior without the intent to harm a person's reputation (0208)
02092	Defamation or insult due to the victim's ascribed beliefs or values	02093	Other defamation or insult		Defamation or insult based on the victim's ascribed beliefs or values. <sup>72</sup> - Defamation or insult as described in 0209.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Insult or defamation based on religion, political views, social views, economic views <b>Exclusions:</b> Crimes where the beliefs and values of the victim are a motivating factor is identified with the motivation tag; distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on beliefs or values (0210); apply all exclusions listed in 0209
					Defamation or insult not described in categories 02091 – 02092. - Defamation or insult as described in 0209.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Slander, libel, insult, calumny, traducement where the basis for defamation or insult is not recorded; defamation or insult to honor and dignity <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0209
0210	Discrimination				Distinction, exclusion, restriction, unlawful treatment, or preference based on a person's or group's race, colour, age, sex, language, religion, opinion, descent, or national or ethnic origin which discourages or prevents equal recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. <sup>73</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Personal discrimination, group discrimination, discrimination based on ascribed beliefs and values or ascribed attributes and characteristics; apply all inclusions listed in 02101 - 02103 <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts related to freedom or control of expression (0803)

<sup>70</sup> **Harassment**, at minimum, is improper behavior directed at and which is offensive to a person by another person who reasonably knew the behavior was offensive. This includes objectionable or unacceptable conduct that demeans, belittles or causes personal humiliation or embarrassment to an individual. (United Nations. *Policy on Prevention of Harassment*. Web. <[http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/UN\\_system\\_policies/\(FAO\)Policy\\_on\\_the\\_prevention\\_of\\_harassment.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/UN_system_policies/(FAO)Policy_on_the_prevention_of_harassment.pdf)>.)

<sup>71</sup> **Characteristics and attributes**, at minimum, include sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, language, ethnic origin, disability, and/or race.

<sup>72</sup> **Beliefs or values**, at minimum, include religious beliefs, political views, and/or economic and social views.

<sup>73</sup> United Nations. *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*. 1969. Web. <<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.asp&xgt;>>.

0211	Acts that trespass against the person	02101	Personal discrimination		Discrimination and unlawful treatment inflicted upon a person. - Discrimination as defined in 0210.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Employment discrimination, wage discrimination, housing discrimination against a person <b>Exclusions:</b> Group discrimination (02102)
		02102	Group discrimination		Discrimination and unlawful treatment inflicted upon a group of persons as a collective. - Discrimination as defined in 0210.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Employment discrimination, wage discrimination, housing discrimination against a group; group discrimination based on gender, sex, age, disability, race, sexual orientation, religion, political views, social views, or economic views <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts related to freedom or control of expression of a group (0803); personal discrimination (02101)
		02103	Other discrimination		Discrimination and unlawful treatment not described in categories 02101 – 02102. - Discrimination as defined in 0210.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Encouraging others to practice discrimination against a person or group <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0210
	Invasion of privacy	02111	Invasion of privacy		Unlawful and unwarranted intrusion of the privacy or other rights of a person. <sup>74</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 02111 - 02112 <b>Exclusions:</b> Invasion of computer data or computer systems that is not an intrusion upon one's privacy (0903); unwanted following, watching, or communication of a person by another person (02082); invasion of sexual privacy or other acts of a sexual nature (03); trespassing on property (0505)
					Invasion or intrusion of privacy. - Privacy as defined in footnote 74.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Violation of privacy; violation of secrecy of mail; phone tapping; invasion of solitude or private concerns; invasion of private computer files; interfering with mail <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0211
					Unlawful and unwarranted intrusion of the privacy or other rights of a person not described in 02111. - Privacy as defined in footnote 74.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Mutilation of a dead body; trafficking in body parts not amounting to TIP for organ or tissue removal; destruction of a grave; unlawful use of a death body; grave digging <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0211
0212	Other acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person				Acts that cause harm or intend to cause harm to a person not described in categories 0201 – 0211.	

<sup>74</sup> **Privacy**, at minimum, is the individual autonomy of a person or state of being free from being observed or disturbed by other people.



## Section 03: Injurious acts of a sexual nature

0301	Sexual Violence		Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 03011 - 03012 <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts of abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust or use of force or threat of force, for profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the prostitution or sexual acts of a person (0302); coercion (0205); prostitution offences, pornography offences, and other acts against public order sexual standards such as incest not amounting to rape and exhibitionism (0802); assaults and threats (0201); slavery and exploitation not amounting to injurious acts of a sexual nature (0203); TIP for sexual exploitation (02041); harassment and stalking (0208)
		03011	Rape	Sexual penetration without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of benefits. <sup>75</sup> <b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 030111 - 030114 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0301
		030111	Rape with force	Sexual penetration without valid consent inflicted upon a person with force. - Sexual penetration as defined in footnote 75. <b>Inclusions:</b> Sexual penetration with physical force <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03011
		030112	Rape without force	Sexual penetration without valid consent inflicted upon a person without force. - Sexual penetration as defined in footnote 75. <b>Inclusions:</b> Deception to procure sex; drug facilitated rape; procuring sex under coercion or through abuse of a position <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03011
		030113	Statutory rape	Sexual penetration with or without consent with a person below the age of consent, or with a person incapable of consent by reason of law. - Sexual penetration as defined in footnote 75. <b>Inclusions:</b> Sexual intercourse with a person below the age of consent; sexual intercourse with a person incapable of consent <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03011.
		030114	Other rape	Rape not described in categories 030111 – 030113. - Rape as defined in 03011. <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03011
		03012	Sexual assault	Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention not amounting to rape. - Rape as defined in 03011. <b>Inclusions:</b> Drug facilitated sexual assault, sexual harassment; sexual assault committed against a marital partner against her/his will; sexual assault against a helpless person; apply all inclusions listed in 030121 - 030123 <b>Exclusions:</b> Rape (03011); apply all exclusions listed in 0301
		030121	Physical sexual assault	Sexual assault with physical contact of a person. - Sexual assault as defined in 03012. <b>Inclusions:</b> Drug facilitated sexual assault, unwanted groping or fondling; sexual assault by abuse of position <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03012
		030122	Non-physical sexual assault	Sexual assault without physical contact of a person - Sexual assault as defined in 03012. <b>Inclusions:</b> Sexual harassment, threat of a sexual nature <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03012
		030123	Other sexual assault not amounting to rape	Sexual assault that is not described in categories 030121- 030122. - Sexual assault as defined in 03012. <b>Inclusions:</b> Voyeurism <sup>76</sup> <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03012
0302	Sexual exploitation	03013	Other acts of sexual violence	Sexual violence not described in categories 03011 – 03012. - Sexual violence as defined in 0301. <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0301
				Acts of abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust or use of force or threat of force, for profiting financially, physically, socially or politically from the prostitution or sexual acts of a person. <sup>77</sup> <b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 03021 - 03023 <b>Exclusions:</b> Rape (03011); sexual violence (0301); prostitution offences, pornography offences, and other acts against public order sexual standards such as incest and exhibitionism (0802); abuse of function (07033); assaults and threats (0201); slavery and exploitation not amounting to injurious acts of a sexual nature (0203); TIP for sexual exploitation (02041); harassment and stalking (0207); status offences (11021)

<sup>75</sup> Sexual penetration, at minimum, is the penetration of the vulva, anus or mouth with any body part or object.

<sup>76</sup> Voyeurism is obtaining sexual gratification by observing unsuspecting individuals who are partly undressed, naked, or engaged in sexual acts.

<sup>77</sup> Prostitution, at minimum, is the exchange of money or other forms of remuneration for sexual activities.



0302	03021	Sexual exploitation of adults		Sexual exploitation of an adult. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Recruiting, enticing, or procuring a person into prostitution; pimping; keeping, managing, or knowingly financing a brothel; knowingly letting or renting a building or other place for the purpose of the prostitution of others <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0302
		Sexual exploitation of children		Sexual exploitation of a child. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302. - Child as defined in national legislation.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possession of child pornography, creating child pornography, recruiting, enticing, procuring a child into prostitution; pimping; keeping, managing, or knowingly financing a brothel for child prostitution; knowingly letting or renting a building or other place for the purpose of the prostitution of children; apply all inclusions listed in 030221 - 030224 <b>Exclusions:</b> Statutory rape (030113); apply all exclusions listed in 0302
	030221	Child pornography		Procuring, arranging, facilitating or controlling a child for the purposes of creating child pornography and/or possessing, disseminating, broadcasting, transmitting, exhibiting, or selling child pornography. <sup>78</sup> - Child as defined in national legislation.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possession of child pornography; sharing child pornography; creating child pornography; downloading child pornography, procuring sexual images or other forms of child abuse materials from children <b>Exclusions:</b> Pornography offences (08022); apply all exclusions listed in 03022
	030222	Child prostitution		Recruiting, enticing, and/or procuring a child into prostitution or procuring sexual services of a child prostitute. <sup>79</sup> - Prostitution as defined in footnote 77. - Child as defined in national legislation.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Paying for sexual services of a child, recruiting, enticing, or procuring a child into prostitution; pimping; keeping, managing, or knowingly financing a brothel for child prostitution; knowingly letting or renting a building or other place for the purpose of child prostitution <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03022
	030223	Sexual grooming of children		Making contact with a child in order to expose the child gradually to sexually explicit material or for sexual purposes. <sup>80</sup> - Child as defined in national legislation.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Cyber grooming; making contact with a child through the internet and exposing them to sexually explicit material; making contact with a child in person to expose them gradually to sexually explicit material <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0302
	030224	Other sexual exploitation of children		Sexual exploitation of children not described in categories 030221 – 030223. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302. - Child as defined in national legislation.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Gross indecency with a child; luring a child; forcing a child to witness a sexual act or to view pornography; child sex tourism <sup>81</sup> <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 03022
	03023	Other acts of sexual exploitation		Sexual exploitation not described in categories 03021 – 03022. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0302
0303		Other injurious acts of a sexual nature		Injurious acts of a sexual nature not described in categories 0301 – 0302.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Sexual violence (0301); sexual exploitation (0302); coercion (0203); prostitution offences, pornography offences, and other acts against public order sexual standards such as incest and exhibitionism (0802); abuse of function (07033); assaults and threats (0201); slavery and exploitation not amounting to injurious acts of a sexual nature (0203); TIP for sexual exploitation (02041); harassment and stalking (0207)

<sup>78</sup> **Child pornography**, at minimum, is visual representation or depiction of a child engaged in a sexually explicit conduct, a real person appearing to be a child involved or engaged in sexually explicit conduct, or realistic images of a non-existent child involved in sexually explicit conduct. (Article 20 of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse)

<sup>79</sup> Article 3(1) I (b) of the 2000 UN Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

<sup>80</sup> Council of Europe "Sexual violence against children - The European legislative framework and outline of Council of Europe conventions and European Union policy.", Page 63. Web. <<http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/Source/PublicationSexualViolence/Ruelle.pdf>>.

<sup>81</sup> **Child sex tourism** is the commercial sexual exploitation of children by persons who travel from one place to another and there engage in sexual acts with children. (UNICEF, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) in the Pacific: A regional report. Suva, Fiji, 2006. Web. [http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Pacific\\_CSEC\\_report.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Pacific_CSEC_report.pdf))

## Section 04: Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person

0401	Robbery		Unlawful taking or obtaining property with the use of force or threat of force against a person with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive it from a person or organization.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft with violence; banditry; dacoity; apply all inclusions listed in 04011 - 04015 <b>Exclusions:</b> Burglary, theft, and other acts against only property (05); assaults and threats (0201); possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling, or trafficking stolen goods; using stolen parts for producing other goods; or concealment of stolen goods (0704); property damage (0504); kidnapping or taking a (02022); demanding a particular course of action through a written or verbal threat (02051)
		04011	Robbery from the person	Robbery of personal property with direct contact with the victim. <sup>82</sup> - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 040111 - 040113 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0401
		040111	Robbery from the person in a public location	Robbery of personal property from a person in a public location. <sup>83</sup> - Robbery as defined in 0401. - Personal property as defined in footnote 82. <b>Inclusions:</b> Street robbery; mugging; bag snatching with force <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 04011
		040112	Robbery from the person in a private location	Robbery of personal property from a person in a private location. <sup>84</sup> - Robbery as defined in 0401. - Personal property as defined in footnote 82. <b>Inclusions:</b> Force or threat of force used to steal during the course of a residential burglary <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 04011
		040113	Other robbery from the person	Robbery of a person not described in categories 040111 – 040112. - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Inclusions:</b> Robbery from a person in miscellaneous locations <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 04011
		04012	Robbery of valuables or goods in transit	Robbery of property in transit. - Robbery as defined in 0401 <b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 040121 - 040122 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0401
		040121	Robbery of a car or vehicle	Robbery of a vehicle in transit from the person operating the vehicle or its passengers. - Robbery as defined in 0401. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45. <b>Inclusions:</b> Carjacking; robbery of property in a vehicle in transit; taxi robbery, robbery of a security van; robbery in or from a railway <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 04012
		040122	Other robbery of valuables or goods in transit	Robbery of valuables or goods in transit not described by 040121. - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Inclusions:</b> Robbery of cargo on highways <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 04012
		04013	Robbery of an establishment or institution	Robbery of an establishment or institution. - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 040131 - 040132 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0401
		040131	Robbery of a financial institution	Robbery of a financial institution. <sup>85</sup> - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Inclusions:</b> Robbery of a bank; robbery of an ATM <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 04013
		040132	Robbery of a non-financial institution	Robbery of a non-financial institution. - Financial institution as defined in footnote 85. - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Inclusions:</b> Robbery of a post office; robbery of petro/gas station; robbery of a business; shop robbery <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 04013
		04014	Robbery of livestock	Robbery of livestock from the animal caretaker. <sup>86</sup> - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Inclusions:</b> Robbery of cattle, goats, sheep, chickens, or other livestock animals; cattle rustling <b>Exclusions:</b> Theft of livestock (05025); Apply all exclusions listed in 0401
		04015	Other acts of robbery	Acts of robbery not described in categories 04011 – 04014 - Robbery as defined in 0401. <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0401.
			Other acts against property involving violence or threat against a person	Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person not described in 0401. <b>Exclusions:</b> Property damage (0504); burglary, theft, and other acts against property (05); assaults and threats (0201); possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling, or trafficking stolen goods; using stolen parts for producing other goods; or concealment of stolen goods (0704); robbery (0401); kidnapping or taking a hostage (02022)

<sup>82</sup> **Personal property**, at minimum, is any asset of a person other than real estate.

<sup>83</sup> **Public location**, at minimum, is a location that is open and accessible to everyone.

<sup>84</sup> **Private location**, at minimum, is a place that is exclusively used for personal purposes or private gatherings and where the public does not have free access.

<sup>85</sup> **Financial institution**, at minimum, is a public or private establishment that focuses on dealing with financial transactions, including investments, loans and deposits.

<sup>86</sup> **Livestock**, at minimum, are domesticated animals used for food, fiber, and labor and includes cows, sheep, chickens, pigs, horses, and other species. (United Nations: Food and Agriculture Organization. *Livestock Statistics*. Web. <www.fao.org/.../eufao.../SUA\_FBS\_Workshop\_Background\_LivestockStatics>.)

## Section 05: Acts against property only

0501	<b>Burglary</b>		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. - Theft as defined in 0502;	<b>Inclusions:</b> Breaking and entering; unlawful entry with intent to commit an offence; access by deception; apply all inclusions listed in 05011 - 05014 <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawful taking or obtaining of property with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive it from a person or organization without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception (0502); possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling, or trafficking stolen goods; using stolen parts for producing other goods; or concealment of stolen goods (0704); property damage (0504); unlawful taking or obtaining of property with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive it from a person or organization directly from a person with the use of force or threat of force (0401)
		05011	<b>Burglary of business premises</b>	Burglary of business premises. <sup>87</sup> - Burglary as defined in 0501. <b>Inclusions:</b> Breaking and entering business premises; ram raid; unlawful entry into a business with intent to commit an offence <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
		05012	<b>Burglary of residential/private premises</b>	Burglary of residential/private premises. <sup>88</sup> - Burglary as defined in 0501. <b>Inclusions:</b> Breaking and entering residential premises; unlawful entry into residential premises with intent to commit an offence; breaking, entering, and stealing from residential premises; theft by burglary of a dwelling; burglary of a shed/garage; housebreaking <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
		05013	<b>Burglary of public premises</b>	Burglary of public premises. <sup>89</sup> - Burglary as defined in 0501. <b>Inclusions:</b> Breaking and entering public premises; unlawful entry into public property with intent to commit an offence <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
		05014	<b>Other acts of burglary</b>	Acts of burglary not described in categories 05011 – 05013. - Burglary as defined in 0501. <b>Inclusions:</b> Burglary of summerhouses, mobile homes, secondary houses; premises that cannot be identified as public, private, or business <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
0502	<b>Theft</b>		Unlawful taking or obtaining of property with the intent to permanently deprive it from a person or organization without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 05021 - 05027 <b>Exclusions:</b> Possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling, or trafficking stolen goods; using stolen parts for producing other goods; or concealment of stolen goods (0704); obtaining money or other benefit or evading a liability through deceit or dishonest conduct (0701); robbery (0401); property damage (0504); theft after unauthorized access to premises (0501); theft of intellectual property (0503); identity theft (07012)
		05021	<b>Theft of a motorized vehicle or parts thereof</b>	Theft of a motorized vehicle or parts of a motorized of vehicle. <sup>90</sup> - Theft as defined in 0502. - Motorized vehicle as defined in footnote 90 <b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 050211 - 050214 <b>Exclusions:</b> Robbery of a car or vehicle (040121); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
		050211	<b>Theft of a motorized land vehicle</b>	Theft of a motorized land vehicle. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Motorized land vehicle as defined in footnote 90. <b>Inclusions:</b> Larceny of a car, van or truck; theft of a motorcycle <b>Exclusions:</b> Illegal use of a motor vehicle (050212); theft of parts of a motor vehicle (050213); theft of personal property from a motor vehicle (050221); apply all exclusions listed in 05021
		050212	<b>Illegal use of a motorized land vehicle</b>	Unlawful taking or obtaining a motorized land vehicle with the intent to temporarily deprive it from a person or organization without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, <b>Inclusions:</b> Joyriding <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawfully taking or obtaining a motor vehicle with the intent to permanently deprive (050211); theft of parts of a motor

<sup>87</sup> **Business premises**, at minimum, is the structure or land on which a commercial or industrial enterprise is located and includes office buildings, shops, clubs, banks, factories, service stations, hotels, malls, retail stores, farm land, warehouses, and other land or buildings.

<sup>88</sup> **Residential/private premises**, at minimum, is the real estate owned, rented, or leased by a person.

<sup>89</sup> **Public premises**, at minimum, are property that is owned by the government or other public bodies.

<sup>90</sup> **Motorized vehicle** means all self-propelled vehicles that are propelled by an engine or a motor, including cars, motorcycles, boats and aircraft.

**Motorized land vehicle** means all land vehicles with an engine that run on the road, including cars, motorcycles, buses, lorries, construction and agricultural vehicles.

**Parts of a vehicle** are any element or replacement element specifically designed for a vehicle and essential to its operation, including engines, transmissions, tires, and windows.

05022	Theft of personal property		coercion or deception. - Motorized land vehicle as defined in footnote 90.	vehicle (050213); theft of boats, planes and other vehicles (050214); theft of personal property from a motor vehicle (050221); apply all exclusions listed in 05021
		050213	<b>Theft of parts of a motorized land vehicle</b>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of car tires, motors, transmission, window, etc. <b>Exclusions:</b> Siphoning oil or gas or the theft of personal property from a motor vehicle (050221); apply all exclusions listed in 05021
		050214	<b>Other theft of a motorized vehicle or parts thereof</b>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of boat or aircraft; theft of boat or aircraft parts <b>Exclusions:</b> Siphoning oil or gas or the theft of personal property from a motorized vehicle (050222); hijacking cars and aircrafts (020223); apply all exclusions listed in 05021
			Theft of personal property. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Personal property as defined in footnote 82.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft where entry was lawfully gained; apply all inclusions listed in 050221 - 050223 <b>Exclusions:</b> Theft of a motorized land vehicle or motorized land vehicle parts (05021); theft of livestock (05025); theft of pets (05025); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
05023	Theft of business property	050221	<b>Theft of personal property from a person</b>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Pick pocketing; bag snatching not amounting to robbery <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 05022
		050222	<b>Theft of personal property from a vehicle</b>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of a purse in a vehicle; theft of a GPS device; siphoning gas or oil <b>Exclusions:</b> Theft of motorized land vehicle parts (050213); apply all exclusions listed in 05022
		050223	<b>Other theft of personal property</b>	<b>Inclusions:</b> theft without breaking and entering; theft of property outside of the dwelling; theft from garages, or sheds and lock-ups with no connecting door to a dwelling; theft of pet <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 05022
05023	Theft of business property		Theft of movable property that is not a vehicle from a business. - Movable property is any asset other than real estate. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Dine and dash; leaving without payment; theft by employees; apply all inclusions listed in 050231 - 050232 <b>Exclusions:</b> Burglary of a business premises (05011); robbery of an establishment or institution (04013); theft of public property (05024); theft of a vehicle or parts thereof (05021); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
		050231	<b>Theft from a shop</b>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Shoplifting; theft of merchandise from a shop <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 05023
		050232	<b>Theft from another type of business premises</b>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of business/office supplies by an employee; theft from a vending machine; theft from hotels, restaurants, cinemas, theaters, places of entertainment, offices, workshops <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 05023
05024	Theft of public property		Theft of any movable public property that is not a vehicle. <sup>91</sup> - Theft as defined in 0502. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 45.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of public property; theft of public park equipment <b>Exclusions:</b> Theft of electric power, water or other utility services (05025); robbery of an establishment or institution (04013); theft of a vehicle or parts thereof (05021); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
05025	Theft of livestock		Theft of livestock. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Livestock as defined in footnote 86.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of cows, chicken, sheep, fish, etc. <b>Exclusions:</b> Robbery of livestock (04014); theft of pets (050223); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
05026	Theft of services		Theft of services. - Theft as defined in 0502.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of electric power, water, or other utility services; theft of television/cable signals; fare evasion; avoiding payment for services <b>Exclusions:</b> Fraud (0701); apply all exclusions listed in 0502

<sup>91</sup> **Public property** is property owned by the government other than real estate.

0503	Intellectual property offences	05027	Other theft		Theft of property not described in categories 05021 – 05026. - Theft as defined in 0502.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Theft of mail; theft by conversion <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0502
					Unlawful copying, using, reproducing or other infringements of copyrights, patents, trademarks, or other intellectual property. <sup>92</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Copy right infringements; unlawful appropriation of a copyright; computer software piracy; industrial espionage not amounting to forgery or counterfeiting <b>Exclusions:</b> Creating, manufacturing, passing, or possessing counterfeit trademarked, patented, licensed, or otherwise protected products (07022); theft (0502); possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling, or trafficking stolen goods; using stolen parts for producing other goods; or concealment of stolen goods (0704); identity theft (07012); forgery/counterfeiting (0702); acts against computer systems not amounting to piracy of computer software (0903)
0504	Property damage				Willful destruction, damage, or defacement of property.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Arson; property damage by explosion; vandalism; graffiti; sabotage not amounting to dangerous or negligent act; illegal inundation; sabotage not amounting to a dangerous or negligent act; hit and run causing property damage, wilful damage to a motor vehicle; apply all inclusions listed in 05041 - 05044 <b>Exclusions:</b> Breaking and entering property (0501); damaging computer systems or computer data is coded as an act against computer systems (0903); killing or hurting animals (10051); damage against the environment (10)
					Intentional destruction, damage, or defacement of public property. - Public property as defined in footnote 91.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Destruction of government facilities; physical damage to public schools <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions in 0504
		05041	Damage of public property		Intentional destruction, damage, or defacement of personal property.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Destruction of a private dwelling; damage to personal property <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions in 0504
		05042	Damage of personal property		Intentional destruction, damage, or defacement of business property.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Destruction of business property; damage to business property <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions in 05042
		05043	Damage of business property		Intentional destruction, damage, or defacement of public, business, or personal property not described in categories 05041- 05043.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions in 0504
		05044	Other damage of property		Acts against property only not described in categories 0501 – 0504.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful appropriation of property; squatting; unlawful acquisition of housing or land; criminal trespass; forcible entry and occupation <b>Exclusions:</b> Damaging computer systems (0903); damage against the environment (10)
0505	Other acts against property only					

<sup>92</sup> **Intellectual property** is defined, at minimum, as inventions; literary and artistic work; and symbols, images and names used in commerce. (World Intellectual Property Organization. *Basic Definitions*. Geneva, Switzerland: , Web. <[http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip\\_definitions.htm](http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip_definitions.htm)>.)

**Patent** is defined as an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. (World Intellectual Property Organization. *Basic Definitions*. Geneva, Switzerland: , Web. <[http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip\\_definitions.htm](http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip_definitions.htm)>.)

**Copyrights** is defined as a legal term describing rights given to creators for their literary and artistic works. (World Intellectual Property Organization. *Basic Definitions*. Geneva, Switzerland: , Web. <[http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip\\_definitions.htm](http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip_definitions.htm)>.)

**Trademark** is defined as a distinctive sign that identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. (World Intellectual Property Organization. *Basic Definitions*. Geneva, Switzerland: , Web. <[http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip\\_definitions.htm](http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/studies/publications/ip_definitions.htm)>.)

## Section 06: Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs

0601	Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors		Unlawful handling, possession or use of controlled drugs or precursors for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption. <sup>93</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 06011 - 06014 <b>Exclusions:</b> Operating a vehicle under psycho-active substances (02072); causing death by driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (010321)
		06011	Unlawful possession or use of controlled drugs for personal consumption	<b>Inclusions:</b> Drug possession; drug use <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0601
		06012	Unlawful cultivation or production of controlled drugs	<b>Inclusions:</b> Drug cultivation; drug production <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0601
		06013	Unlawful trafficking or distribution of controlled drugs	<b>Inclusions:</b> Offering for sale, distribution, purchase, of controlled drugs or precursors; drug dealing; drug trafficking; facilitating a drug trafficking operation; apply all inclusions listed in 060131 - 060133 <b>Exclusions:</b> Import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0601
		060131	Street-level selling of minor quantities of controlled drugs	<b>Inclusions:</b> Street-level drug dealing, drug pushing, retail selling of drugs through use of internet <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 06013
		060132	Wholesale trading of drugs	<b>Inclusions:</b> Drug dealing in wholesale quantities, drug trafficking; organizing, supervising, or managing a drug distributing enterprise <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 06013
		060133	Other trafficking or distribution of controlled drugs	<b>Inclusions:</b> Drug mules <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 06013
		06014	Other unlawful acts involving controlled drugs, psycho-active substances or precursors	<b>Inclusions:</b> Issuing, handling or dealing in forged or altered prescription offences; illicit acts involving drug paraphernalia; encouraging the consumption of controlled drugs <b>Exclusions:</b> Import/export offences (08042); customs offences are (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0601
			Unlawful handling, possession or use of controlled drugs, psycho-active substances or precursors for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption not described in categories 06011 – 06013. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 93. - Psycho-active substance as defined in footnote 93. - Precursors as defined in footnote 93.	
			Unlawful handling, possession or use of alcohol or tobacco products or other controlled substances for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 06021 - 06023 <b>Exclusions:</b> Operating a vehicle under psycho-active substances (02072); drinking or smoking age violations or selling alcohol or tobacco to a minor (11021); causing death by driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (010321); import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041)
0602	Unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco or other controlled substances	06021	Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of alcohol products	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal brewing of alcohol; illegal distilling of alcohol; moonshining; giving alcohol to an intoxicated person; apply all inclusions listed in 060211 - 060213 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0602
		060211	Unlawful possession or use of alcohol products	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful possession, use or consumption of alcohol products <b>Exclusions:</b> Drinking age violations or selling alcohol to a minor (11021); apply all exclusions listed 06021

<sup>93</sup> **Controlled drugs** are narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances scheduled as such under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances  
**Precursors** are substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

06022	Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of tobacco products	060212	Unlawful production, trafficking or distribution of alcohol products	Unlawful production, sale, distribution, delivery, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation or exportation of alcohol products not for personal consumption.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Criminal violation of restrictions on the procurement of alcohol products; criminal violation of restrictions on the distribution/selling of alcohol products <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 06021
		060213	Other unlawful handling, possession or use of alcohol products	Unlawful handling, possession or use of alcohol products for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption not described in categories 060211 – 060212.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful promotion or advertising of alcohol products; encouraging the unlawful consumption of alcohol <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 06021
				Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of tobacco products for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 060221 - 060223 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0602
		060221	Unlawful possession or use of tobacco products	Unlawful possession or use of tobacco products for personal consumption.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possession, use or consumption of tobacco products in prohibited locations; Smoking on aircrafts <b>Exclusions:</b> Smoking or tobacco chewing age violations or selling tobacco products to a minor (11021); apply all exclusions listed in 06022
		060222	Unlawful production, trafficking or distribution of tobacco products	Unlawful production, sale, distribution, delivery, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation or exportation of tobacco products not for personal consumption.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Criminal violation of restrictions on the procurement of tobacco products; criminal violation of restrictions on the distribution/selling of tobacco products <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 06022
		060223	Other unlawful handling, possession or use of tobacco products	Unlawful handling, possession or use of tobacco products for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption not described in categories 060221 – 060222.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful promotion or advertising of tobacco products; encouraging to the unlawful use of tobacco products <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 06022
06023	Other unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco or other controlled substances			Unlawful handling, possession or use of alcohol, tobacco products, or other controlled substances for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption not described in categories 06021 – 06022.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Doping using controlled substances; providing or consuming medicinal or other illegal products used to improve performance in sport; encouraging others to dope; trading of medicinal or other illegal products
				Acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs not described in categories 0601 – 0602. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 93.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Operating a vehicle under psycho-active substances (02072); drinking or smoking age violations or selling alcohol or tobacco to a minor (11021); causing death by driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (010321); import/export offences (8042); customs offences (08041)
0603	Other acts involving controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs				



## Section 07: Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption

0701	Fraud		Obtaining money or other benefit or evading a liability through deceit or dishonest conduct.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Mortgage fraud, finance fraud, quackery, impersonation, identity theft; possession, creation, or use of false weights for measure; apply all inclusions listed in 07011 - 07012 <b>Exclusions:</b> Obtaining money without a dishonest conduct but with intent to deprive from the owner (0502); fraudulent insolvency, insider trading and other acts against commercial financial regulations (08042); electoral fraud (08072); illicit enrichment (07035)
		07011	Finance fraud	Fraud involving financial transactions for the purpose of personal gain. This includes using consumer financial products such as bank accounts, credit cards, cheques, store-cards or online banking systems. - Fraud as defined in 0701
		070111	Finance fraud against the state	Finance fraud against the state. - Finance fraud as defined in 07011.
		070112	Finance fraud against natural or legal persons	Finance fraud against natural or legal persons. <sup>94</sup> - Finance fraud as defined in 07011.
		07012	Other acts of fraud	Fraud not described in 07011. - Fraud as defined in 0701.
0702	Forgery/counterfeiting		Creating, manufacturing, selling, passing, or possessing a false imitation of a good, or an instrument to create a false imitation of a good.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possession, creation, or use of false weights for measure; medical fraud or quackery not amounting to malpractice or medical negligence; fraudulent failure to supply consumer goods or obtaining goods by fraud; false accounting; hiding or destroying money; fraud involving holdings and investments; wire fraud; insurance fraud; unlicensed/ unregistered practice in a trade or profession; identity theft; false representation of identity or professional status; impersonation; fraudulent pretence of marriage; setting up or operating a pyramid scheme; swindling <b>Exclusions:</b> Financial transactions to conceal, transfer, or disguise proceeds of crime (07041); embezzlement (07032); tax fraud (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0701
		07021	Counterfeiting means of payment	Creating, manufacturing, passing, using, or possessing counterfeit means of payment or an instrument to create a false imitation with or without the use of computer systems.
		070211	Counterfeiting means of cash payment	Creating, manufacturing, passing, using, or possessing counterfeit means of cash payment or an instrument to create a false imitation with or without the use of computer systems. <sup>95</sup>

<sup>94</sup> A natural person is a human being as distinguished in law from an artificial or juristic person.

A legal person is a lawful association, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, trust, or individual that has the capacity to enter into agreements or contracts, assume obligations and be accountable for illegal activities.

<sup>95</sup> Cash payment means legally authorized notes and coins.



0703	Corruption	07022	Counterfeit product offences			<b>Exclusions:</b> Counterfeiting means of non-cash payment (070212); finance fraud (07011); acts involving proceeds of crime (0704); apply all exclusions listed in 07021								
						07023	Acts of Forgery/counterfeiting documents			<b>Inclusions:</b> Fraudulent making or altering of non-cash forms of payment; fraudulent making, receiving, obtaining or possession of instruments, articles, computer programs and other means for counterfeiting or altering non-cash forms of payment; import, export, transport, receiving or obtaining of counterfeit non-cash payment with the knowledge that it is counterfeit <b>Exclusions:</b> Counterfeiting means of cash payment (070211); finance fraud (07011); acts involving proceeds of crime (0704); apply all exclusions listed in 07021				
										07024	Other acts of forgery/counterfeiting			<b>Inclusions:</b> Counterfeit product offences (including bags, shoes, medicines and prescription goods); possession of an article for creation of counterfeit goods or instruments; counterfeit medicines; counterfeiting pharmaceutical products <b>Exclusions:</b> Adulteration of medicine (02071); smuggling goods (08044); apply all exclusions listed in 0702
														<b>Inclusions:</b> Forging or counterfeiting documents; forging or counterfeiting passports; forging a visa or creating a counterfeit visa; forging signatures; fraudulent making, receiving, obtaining or possession of instruments, articles, computer programs and other means for counterfeiting or altering documents; import, export, transport, receiving or obtaining of counterfeit documents with the knowledge that it is counterfeit <b>Exclusions:</b> Using forged/counterfeit identity documents (0701); using a forged/counterfeit visa or passport to gain unlawful entry into a State (0805); unlawful copying, using, reproducing or other infringements of copyrights, patents, trademarks, or other intellectual property (0503); apply all exclusions listed in 0702
		07031	Bribery			<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0702								
						<b>Inclusions:</b> Active and passive bribery of national public officials; active and passive bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations; active and passive bribery in the private sector; apply all inclusions listed in 07031 - 07036 <b>Exclusions:</b> A course of action demanded from a person by another person through the use of force, threat, intimidation, threat to reveal compromising information, or the threat of defamation (0205)								
		070311	Active bribery			<b>Inclusions:</b> Active bribery of national public officials, bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, bribery in the private sector; apply all inclusions listed in 070311 - 070312 <b>Exclusions:</b> Asking or enticing another to commit bribery by the use of force, threat, intimidation, threat to reveal compromising information, or the threat of defamation (0205); apply all exclusions listed in 0703								
						<b>Inclusions:</b> Active bribery of a public official; active bribery of a foreign public official and of an official of a public international organization; active bribery in the private sector <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 07031								
		070312	Passive bribery			<b>Inclusions:</b> Passive bribery of a public official; passive bribery of a foreign public official and of an official of a public international organization; passive bribery of an official in the private sector <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 07031								
						<b>Inclusions:</b> Embezzlement in the public sector; embezzlement in the								
07032	Embezzlement			Embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion by a public official or a	<b>Inclusions:</b> Embezzlement in the public sector; embezzlement in the									

<sup>96</sup> Non-cash payment is a method of payment that is not notes or coins, such as credit cards, cheques, virtual currencies, and debit cards.

<sup>97</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*. Vienna, Austria: , 2004. Web. <[http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf)>.

0704	Acts involving proceeds of crime		person who directs or works in a private sector entity of any property, public or private funds or securities or any other thing of value entrusted to the public official or person by virtue of his or her position. <sup>98</sup>	private sector; misappropriation; dishonest conversion <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawfully taking money or property that is not entrusted to one's care or trespassing to take property (05); fraud involving financial transactions for the purpose of personal gain (07011); apply all exclusions listed in 0703
		07033	Abuse of functions	<b>Inclusions:</b> Abuse of function; nepotism; abuse of authority; abuse of public office; abuse of official position. <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0703
		07034	Trading in influence	<b>Inclusions:</b> Trading in influence <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0703
		07035	Illicit enrichment	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illicit enrichment <b>Exclusions:</b> Fraud (0701); Apply all exclusions listed in 0703
		07036	Other acts of corruption	<b>Inclusions:</b> Conflict of interest; dishonest appropriation <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0703
			Acts of corruption not described in categories 07031 – 07035. - Corruption as defined in 0703.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possession of stolen goods or money; apply all inclusions listed in 07041 - 07043 <b>Exclusions:</b> The committed offence that obtained the property or money is not coded to this level.
		07041	Money laundering	<b>Inclusions:</b> The conversion or transfer of property; illicit concealment or disguise of property related information; the illicit acquisition, possession or use of laundered property; "self-laundering"; concealment or continued retention of the proceeds of crime. <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0704
		07042	Illicit trafficking in cultural property	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illicit trafficking in cultural property; cultural and artistic property offences not amounting to theft or property damage <b>Exclusions:</b> The unlawful taking of cultural property (0502); import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0704
		07043	Other acts involving proceeds of crime	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling or trafficking stolen goods, using stolen parts for producing other goods (car re-birthing), concealment of stolen goods <b>Exclusions:</b> The unlawful taking of property (0502); apply all exclusions listed in 0704
			Receiving, handling or processing money or property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of an offence not described in categories 07041 – 07042.	

<sup>98</sup> **Embezzlement**, at minimum, is fraudulently taking money or property entrusted to one's care without permission to one's own use. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*. Vienna, Austria.; 2004. Web. <[http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf)>.)

**Misappropriation**, at minimum, is the unlawful use of money or property entrusted to one's care without permission to one's own use. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*. Vienna, Austria.; 2004. Web. [http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026\\_E.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/Convention/08-50026_E.pdf).)

<sup>99</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*, Art.6. New York, NY.: , 2004. Web.<[https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC\\_Convention/TOCbook-e.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC_Convention/TOCbook-e.pdf)>.)

<sup>100</sup> **Cultural property**, at minimum, is property which, on religious or secular grounds, is specifically designated by a State Party as being subject to export control by reason of its importance for archaeology, prehistory, history, literature, art or science. (UNESCO. Article 1 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property . Web. <<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-traffic-of-cultural-property/1970-convention>>.)

## Section 08: Acts against public order, authority, and provisions of the State

0801	Acts against public order behavioural standards		Acts contrary to public order behavioural standards. <sup>101</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Begging; litter offences; organizing an unlawful assembly; hooliganism; apply all inclusions listed in 08011 - 08013 <b>Exclusions:</b> Public order sexual standards (0802)
		08011	Violent public disorder offences	<b>Inclusions:</b> Riot; violent disorder; affray; public fight; hooliganism; violent behaviour at sporting events <b>Exclusions:</b> An act that is not against public order behavioural standards but use force to cause injury or harm or the threat to cause injury or harm (0201); apply all exclusions listed in 0801
		08012	Acts related to social and religious public order norms and standards	<b>Inclusions:</b> Public drunkenness; disorderly conduct; causing public nuisance; offensive language or behaviour; vagrancy; begging; litter offences; public mischief; disturbing religious assemblies; loitering; noise complaints <b>Exclusions:</b> Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or psycho-active substances (02072); expression of controlled social beliefs and norms (08032); polluting the natural environment through noise or vibrations (1001); serving alcohol to minors (11021); apply all exclusions listed in 0801
		08013	Other acts against public order behavioural standards	<b>Inclusions:</b> Organizing an unlawful assembly, joining an unlawful assembly, hiring a person to join an unlawful assembly, owning or occupying the property where the unlawful assembly is held <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0801
0802	Acts against public order sexual standards		Acts contrary to accepted public order sexual standards. <sup>103</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Pornography and prostitution offences; unlawful forms of sexual intercourse; apply all inclusions listed in 08021 - 08023 <b>Exclusions:</b> All injurious acts of a sexual nature (03); female genital mutilation (020111); TIP for sexual exploitation (02041)
		08021	Prostitution offences	<b>Inclusions:</b> Offering sexual services for financial or other benefit; procuring sexual services; sex tourism not amounting to child sex tourism <b>Exclusions:</b> Exploiting a person into prostitution or exploitation of prostitutes (0302); child prostitution (030222); apply all exclusions listed in 0802
		08022	Pornography offences	<b>Inclusions:</b> Procuring, arranging, facilitating or controlling a person for illicit pornography; production, creation, distribution, dissemination, broadcast, transmission, sale, or possession of illicit pornography; obscene material <b>Exclusions:</b> Child pornography (030221); exploiting a person into prostitution or exploitation of prostitutes (0302); apply all exclusions listed in 0802
		08023	Other acts against public order sexual standards	<b>Inclusions:</b> Public indecency; performing a sexual act in public; exhibitionism; unlawful forms of sexual intercourse; incest or familial sexual offences not amounting to rape or sexual assault; unlawful consensual sexual acts between persons of the same sex; bestiality; necrophilia; bigamy; polygamy; adultery; sodomy not amounting to injurious acts of a sexual nature; sexually indecent writing, pictures, or objects <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0802

<sup>101</sup> **Public order behavioural standards**, at minimum, include behavioural standards to uphold public decency and civility.

<sup>102</sup> **Social and religious public order norms and standards**, at minimum, include standards to prevent personal conduct that is offensive or causes disruption, fear or injuries to members of the public.

<sup>103</sup> **Public order sexual standards**, at minimum, include sexual standards to prevent sexual behaviour that is likely to be offensive to members of the public or that otherwise involves a prohibited form of intercourse.

<sup>104</sup> **Pornography**, at minimum, is a visual representation or depiction of an adult engaged in a sexually explicit conduct or realistic images of a non-existent adult involved in sexually explicit conduct.

0803	Acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression		Acts aimed at restricting the freedom of expression or violating restrictions on expression. <sup>105</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 08031 - 08033
		08031	Acts against freedom of expression	
		08032	Acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful censorship; unlawful restrictions on freedom of speech; unlawful restrictions on freedom of art <b>Exclusions:</b> Restricting one's speech through force, threat, intimidation, threat to reveal compromising information, or the threat of defamation (0205)
			Publication, expression, production, possession, distribution, or display of prohibited or controlled views or material.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 080321 - 080323 <b>Exclusions:</b> Production, possession, distribution, or display of child pornography (030221); pornography offences (08022)
	Other acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression	080321	Violations of norms on religious beliefs/views	<b>Inclusions:</b> Blasphemy, apostasy, proselytism <b>Exclusions:</b> Discrimination (0210); defamation or insult due to the victim's ascribed beliefs or values (02092); apply all exclusions listed in 08032
		080322	Violations of norms on intolerance and incitement to hatred	<b>Inclusions:</b> Promotion of ethnic, racial or religious hatred; incitement to racial hatred; hate speech; glorification of violence; hate mail <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawful expressions of intolerance and incitement of hatred by a person that harms another person's reputation; respect; confidence in which a person is held; or induces hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings (0209); discrimination (0210); apply all exclusions listed in 08032
		080323	Other acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms	<b>Inclusions:</b> Propagation, promotion or dissemination of controlled political views or material <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 08032
			Acts contrary to controls of expression not described in categories 080321 – 080322. - Freedom of expression as defined in footnote 105.	
	Acts contrary to public revenue or regulatory provisions	08033	Other acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression	
			Acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression not described in categories 08031 – 08032. - Freedom of expression as defined in footnote 105.	
			Acts against public revenue provisions and acts involving behaviour that is regulated or prohibited on moral or ethical grounds.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Tax evasion; corporate offences; illegal gambling; apply all inclusions listed in 08041 - 08046 <b>Exclusions:</b> Behaviour that caused bodily harm or potential for bodily harm by a person's negligent, reckless or careless behavior (0206); behaviour that caused bodily harm or potential for bodily harm by a person's dangerous behavior or act (0207); acts involving fraud, deception or corruption (07); illicit trafficking in cultural property (07042)
			Acts against custom, taxation and other public revenue provisions.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Tariff, taxation, duty and revenue offences <b>Exclusions:</b> Social welfare and tax fraud and other acts involving fraud, deception or corruption (07); smuggling of migrants (0805); apply all exclusions listed in 0804
0804	Acts against public revenue provisions	08041	Acts against commercial, industry or financial regulations.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Corporate or company offences including competition and insolvency offences; fraudulent insolvency; trade, trade descriptions or import/export offences; investment or stock/shares offences (not amounting to fraud); usury; insider trading <b>Exclusions:</b> Intellectual property offences (0503); acts involving fraud, deception or corruption (07); acts against health and safety (0902); acts against the natural environment (10); apply all exclusions listed in 0804
		08042	Acts against regulations, restrictions or prohibitions on betting and gambling.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Betting and gambling offences <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0804
		08043	Acts against regulations, restrictions or prohibitions on betting and gambling.	

<sup>105</sup> **Freedom of expression**, at minimum, includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. (United Nations. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Web. <<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>>.)

0805	Acts related to migration	08044	Smuggling of goods	Acts consisting in customs fraud and the movement of goods across a customs frontier in any clandestine manner. <sup>106</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Smuggling of goods, illegal traffic in contraband <b>Exclusions:</b> Import/export offences are coded to 08042; counterfeiting goods and products is coded to 07022; apply all exclusions listed in 0804
		08045	Market manipulation or insider trading	Unlawful market manipulation or insider trading. <sup>107</sup> -Market manipulation as defined in Footnote 107. -Insider trading as defined in Footnote 107.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Trading financial products on inside information (insider dealing), improper disclosure, of market-relevant information, misuse of market-relevant information, manipulating market transactions, price fixing <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0804
		08046	Other acts against public administration or regulatory provisions	Acts against public revenue provisions and acts involving behaviour that is regulated or prohibited on moral or ethical grounds that are not described in categories 08041 – 08045.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Cultural and artistic property offences not amounting to theft; misuse of cultural heritage; other acts against public administration <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0804
0806	Acts against the justice system			Unlawful acts related to migration. <sup>108</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Smuggling of migrants; unlawful entry into a State; unlawfully employing or housing a foreigner; emigration fraud; apply all inclusions listed in 08051 - 08052 <b>Exclusions:</b> Trafficking in persons (0204); illegal adoption (020231); creating, manufacturing, selling, passing, or possessing a forged or counterfeit visa, passport, or other documents required to enter a State (07023)
		08051	Smuggling of migrants offences	Procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. <sup>109 110</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Smuggling of migrants offences; harbouring smuggled migrants <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0805
		08052	Other unlawful acts related to migration	Unlawful acts related to migration not described in 08051. - Migration as defined in footnote 108.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful entry/illegal border crossing; using a forged document to enter a State; unlawfully employing or housing a foreigner <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0805
				Acts contrary to the operation of the law enforcement or justice system. <sup>111</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Resisting arrest; breach of bail conditions; perverting the course of justice; perjury; escape from custody; breach of court order; failure to comply with jury summons; contempt of court/insulting the court; prison regulation offence; feigning commission of a crime/fabricating evidence; apply all inclusions listed in 08061 - 08065 <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts leading to death (01); acts amounting to assault or threats (0201)
		08061	Obstruction of justice	Acts intended to obstruct, subvert, mislead or impede justice procedures. <sup>112</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Pervverting the course of justice; failure to appear before court or comply with jury summons; giving false testimony/perjury; destroy, damage, fabricate or tamper with evidence; prevent, threaten or deceive a witness, threaten or intimidate a justice or law enforcement official; feigning commission of a crime; failure to report a crime; giving false information; aiding and abetting; attempt to influence a fair trial <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0806

<sup>106</sup> **Smuggling of goods** are acts consisting in customs fraud and the movement of goods across a customs frontier in any clandestine manner. (World Customs Organization. *International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation and Repression of Customs Offences (Nairobi Convention 1977)*, Article 1(d). Web. <[http://www.wcoomd.org/en/about-us/legal-instruments/~/\\_media/574B25F13D9C4D4BA44AB4CD50A967C5.ashx](http://www.wcoomd.org/en/about-us/legal-instruments/~/_media/574B25F13D9C4D4BA44AB4CD50A967C5.ashx)>.)

<sup>107</sup> **Market manipulation** is defined as entering into a transaction, placing an order to trade or any other behavior which gives false or misleading signal as to the supply of, demand for, or price of, a financial instrument or a related spot commodity contract; or secures the price of one or several financial instruments or a related spot commodity contract at an abnormal or artificial level.

**Insider trading** is defined as possessing inside information and using that information by acquiring or disposing of, for its own account or for the account of a third party, directly or indirectly, financial instruments to which that information relates. (European Union. *Directive European Parliament and of the Council on Criminal Sanctions for Market Abuse (Market Abuse Directive)*. Strasbourg, 16 April, 2014. Web. <<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/doc/srv?l=EN&f=PE%208%202014%20REV%201>>.)

<sup>108</sup> **Migration** is the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State (International Organization for Migration. *Key migration terms*. Web. <<http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html>>.)

<sup>109</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. 2000. Web.

<[http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final\\_documents\\_2/convention\\_smug\\_eng.pdf](http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_smug_eng.pdf)>.

<sup>110</sup> **Illegal entry** is crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime*. 2000. Web. <[http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final\\_documents\\_2/convention\\_smug\\_eng.pdf](http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_smug_eng.pdf)>.)

<sup>111</sup> **Justice system** is the system of law enforcement that is directly involved in apprehending, prosecuting, defending, sentencing, and punishing those who are suspected or convicted of criminal offenses.

<sup>112</sup> **Justice procedures**, at minimum, are the procedures to facilitate the justice system.

0807	Acts related to democratic elections	08062	Breach of justice order	Acts intended to obstruct, subvert or impede the effective execution of justice orders. <sup>113</sup> - Justice system as defined in footnote 111.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Resisting arrest; breach of bail conditions; escape from custody; escape from house arrest; breach of court order; breach of parole; breach of probation; breach of domestic violence or other restraining order; violation of court-imposed sanctions; unlawful return from banishment or exile; contempt of court; post-incarceration supervision offences <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0806
		08063	Criminal intent	Behaving in a manner that indicates an intention by a person to commit a criminal offence through associating with criminal offenders, or possessing tools or other material.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Criminal intent; unlawfully possessing instruments used for crime; unlawfully possessing articles of disguise <b>Exclusions:</b> Participating in the activities of an organized criminal group (0905); apply all exclusions listed in 0806
		08064	Conspiracy	Conspire, consort or plan with other persons to commit a criminal offence.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Conspiracy/planning to commit a criminal offence; preparation <b>Exclusions:</b> Conspiracy to murder (0101); conspiracy to procure an illegal abortion (0105); conspiracy against the state (0904); conspiracy to commit a particular crime is also recorded with the conspiracy tag; apply all exclusions listed in 0806
		08065	Other acts against the justice system	Acts contrary to the operation of the law enforcement or justice system not described in categories 08061 – 08064.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Insulting the court; insulting a law enforcement officer; prison regulation offence; criminal solicitation <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0806
0807	Acts related to democratic elections			Acts related to democratic elections. <sup>114</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Vote buying; electoral fraud; campaign finance laws; apply all inclusions listed in 08071 - 08072
		08071	Acts intended to unduly influence voters at elections	Acts intended to unduly influence voters during an election through monetary or other benefits or through threats.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Vote buying; vote coercion <b>Exclusions:</b> Demanding a particular course of action not related to democratic elections by intimidation, threat of physical harm or violence (0205); a behavior, contact or statement communicated by a person with the intention to cause harm to another person (08071); obtaining money or other benefit or evading a liability through deceit or dishonest conduct not related to democratic elections (0701)
		08072	Other acts related to democratic elections	Acts related to democratic elections not described in 08071. - Democratic elections as defined in footnote 114.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Electoral fraud; violating campaign finance laws; unlawful manipulation of the democratic process during elections <b>Exclusions:</b> Obtaining money or other benefit or evading a liability through deceit or dishonest conduct not related to democratic elections (0701)
0808	Acts contrary to labour law			Criminal acts contrary to labour laws. <sup>115</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Employment/labour law offences; offences under industrial law; minimum wage offences; child labour; wrongful transfer from work and wrongful dismissal; apply all inclusions listed in 08081 - 08082 <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawfully employing a foreigner (0805); negligence (0206); professional malpractice (02062); acts endangering health and safety (0902); wage or employment discrimination (02010); forced labour (02032); TIP for forced labour (02042)
		08081	Collective labour law violations	Criminal acts contrary to collective labour law. <sup>116</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Acts against collective bargaining; union offences <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0808
		08082	Individual labour law violations	Criminal acts contrary to individual labour law. <sup>117</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Wage and contract offences; wrongful transfer from work and wrongful dismissal <b>Exclusions:</b> Harassment in the workplace (02071); sexual harassment (030122); apply all exclusions listed in 0808

<sup>113</sup> **Justice orders**, at minimum, are orders stipulated by the justice system.

<sup>114</sup> **Democratic election** is a formal decision-making process where a population chooses an individual to hold a public office.

<sup>115</sup> **Labour law** is regulations enacted to protect workers and safe working environments or aspects of employer and employee relationships.

<sup>116</sup> **Collective labour law** consists of rules on collective bargaining and on collective organizations and their relations both between themselves and towards the employer and employee (European Union. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. Web. <<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/emire/SWEDEN/ANCHOR-KOLLEKTIVARBETSR-Auml-TT-SE.htm>>.)

<sup>117</sup> **Individual labour law** consists of the entire body of regulations relating to the individual employment relationship between the employer and the employee (European Union. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. *Individual labour law*. Web. <<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/emire/BELGIUM/INDIVIDUALLABOURLAW-BE.htm>>.)

0809

Other acts  
against  
public order,  
authority,  
and  
provisions of  
the State

Acts against public order, authority, and provisions of the State not described in categories 0801 – 0808.

**Inclusions:** Criminal provisions relating to family law including unlawfully giving, receiving or soliciting a dowry (excluding violent family offences and child neglect or abandonment offences); insult of the sovereign, the state, nation or state symbols; not declaring a birth to the authorities; not giving a child one has found



## Section 09: Acts against public safety and state security

0901	Acts involving weapons, explosives and other destructive materials	09011	Possession or use of weapons and explosives		Possession, use, manufacture, import/export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, other weapons or explosives. <sup>118</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Arms trafficking; unlawful use or possession of a weapon; apply all inclusions listed in 09011 - 09013 <b>Exclusions:</b> The use of weapons, explosives, or other destructive materials to commit an offence is coded to the particular offence; use of weapons to commit an offence can be identified with the weapons event disaggregation
					Unlawful possession or use of regulated or prohibited firearms, their parts and components, ammunition, other weapons or explosives.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possessing prohibited or unregistered firearms, their parts and components or ammunition, other weapons such as gas or explosives or chemical, biological or radio-active materials; unlawfully obtaining or using without a permit; illegal discharge; apply all inclusions listed in 090111 – 090114 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0901
		090111	Unlawful possession or use of firearms		Unlawful possession or use of regulated or prohibited firearms, their parts and components or ammunition.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Carrying or possessing a handgun without a license; illegal discharge <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09011
		090112	Unlawful possession or use of other weapons or explosives		Unlawful possession or use of regulated or prohibited weapons or explosives.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possessing prohibited or unregistered weapons not amounting to a firearm; obtaining or using explosives without a permit <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09011
		090113	Unlawful possession or use of chemical, biological or radio-active materials		Unlawful possession or use of prohibited or regulated chemical, biological, radioactive or nuclear materials. <sup>119</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Obtaining or possessing prohibited or unregistered materials <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09011
		090114	Other acts related to possession or use of weapons and explosives		Acts related to possession or use of weapons and explosives not described in categories 090111 – 090113.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Falsifying, obliterating, removing or altering markings on a firearm; firework offences; unlawful storage of firearms or explosives; possession of items to endanger life <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09011
		09012	Trafficking of weapons and explosives		Trafficking of weapons and/or explosives. <sup>120</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, parts, components and ammunition, regulated or prohibited weapons or explosives, chemical, biological or radio-active materials; selling without a dealer's licence or to an unlicensed person, unlicensed importing/exporting; apply all inclusions listed in 090121 - 090124 <b>Exclusions:</b> Import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0901
				090121	Trafficking of firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 120.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, parts, components and ammunition; trafficking in firearms <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09012
				090122	Trafficking of regulated or prohibited weapons or explosives. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 120.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Manufacture, production or trafficking of prohibited weapons or explosives <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09012
				090123	Trafficking of regulated or prohibited chemical, biological, radio-active or nuclear materials. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 120.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Manufacture, production or trafficking of chemical, biological or radio-active materials <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09012
				090124	Other acts related to trafficking of	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09012
					Trafficking of weapons and explosives not described in categories 090121 – 090123. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 120.	

<sup>118</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. New York, NY.: , 2001. Web. <[http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/Special/2001 Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/Special/2001%20Protocol%20against%20the%20Illicit%20Manufacturing%20of%20and%20Trafficking%20in%20Firearms.pdf)>.

<sup>119</sup> Unlawful possession includes related acts criminalized in the universal legal instruments against terrorism.

<sup>120</sup> **Trafficking**, at minimum, is the unlawful manufacture, import or export, acquisition, sale, delivery, production, movement or transfer of the concerning property.



0902	Acts against health and safety	09013	Other acts relating to weapons and explosives	weapons and explosives	Acts relating to weapons and explosives not described in categories 09011 – 09012.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal collective teaching of weapons use <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0901
					Acts with potential to cause harm to human health and safety. <sup>121</sup> - Health as defined in footnote 68.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Health and safety at work offences; public transport safety offences; public health offences; manufacturing products that present a risk to health and safety; communicating infectious disease; quarantine offences; pharmaceutical offences <sup>122</sup> ; sanitation offences not amounting to the adulteration of food or selling noxious food or drink; apply all inclusions listed in 09021 - 09022 <b>Exclusions:</b> Endangered health and/or the potential for bodily harm inflicted upon a person by another person's dangerous acts (02071); negligent acts (0206); professional malpractice (02062); potential to cause harm to human health involving the use or handling of controlled psycho-active substances (06); counterfeiting medicines and prescription drugs (07022)
		09021	Acts against health and safety at work		Acts with potential to cause harm to human health and safety at the work place. - Health as defined in footnote 68. - Safety as defined in footnote 121.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Health and safety at work offences; public transport safety offences; pharmaceutical offences <b>Exclusions:</b> Adulteration of food, selling noxious food or drink, and other acts that endanger health (02071); counterfeiting medicines and prescription drugs (07022); apply all exclusions listed in 0902
	Acts against computer systems	09022	Other acts against health and safety		Acts with potential to cause harm to human health and safety not at the work place. - Health as defined in footnote 68. - Safety as defined in footnote 121.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0902
		09031	Unlawful access to a computer system		Unauthorized access, interception, interference, or misuse of computer data or computer systems. <sup>123</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 09031 - 09034 <b>Exclusions:</b> Possession, distribution, or creation of child pornography with a computer system (030221); computer software theft or piracy (0503); possession, distribution, or creation of pornography with a computer system (08022); fraud and theft with a computer system (0701) or (0502)
		09032	Unlawful interference with a computer system or computer data		Unlawful acts involving entry into parts or the whole of a computer system without authorization or justification. <sup>124</sup> - Computer systems as defined in footnote 123.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Access to a computer system without right; hacking <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawful access to private computer files that amounts to intrusions upon one's privacy (02011); apply all exclusions listed in 0903
090321				Unlawful interference with a computer system	Unlawful acts hindering the functioning of a computer system, as well as acts involving damage, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of computer data without authorization or justification. <sup>125</sup> - Computer systems as defined in footnote 123. - Computer data as defined in footnote 123.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Damaging, deletion, alteration, suppression of computer data; hindering the functioning of a computer system; denial of service attack, deleting computer system files without authorization; computer system damage; apply all inclusions in 090321 - 090322 <b>Exclusions:</b> Damaging property that is not computer data (0504); apply all exclusions listed in 0903
					Unlawful acts hindering the functioning of a computer system. - Computer systems as defined in footnote 123.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Hindering the functioning of a computer system; denial of service attack; computer system damage <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09032

<sup>121</sup> **Safety**, at minimum, is the condition of being protected from harm or injury.

<sup>122</sup> **Pharmaceutical offences** include the failing to store, transport and distribute medical products in accordance with regulatory requirements; supplying/selling pharmaceutical products to people who have no right to possess the product; supplying/selling pharmaceutical products to unlicensed dealers; manufacturing, importing, exporting, and selling pharmaceutical products that do not meet country's labelling and composition standards; manufacturing, importing, exporting and selling pharmaceutical products without a license.

<sup>123</sup> **Computer data**, at minimum, means any representation of facts, information, concepts, in a machine readable form suitable for processing by a computer/information system. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*. 2013. Web. <[http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC\\_CCPCJ\\_EG.4\\_2013/CYBERCRIME\\_STUDY\\_210213.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG.4_2013/CYBERCRIME_STUDY_210213.pdf)>.)

**Computer/information system**, at minimum, is a device or interconnected devices which pursuant to a computer/information program perform(s) automatic processing of computer data/information/logical/arithmetic/storage functions including computer data/information stored/ processed/ retrieved/transmitted by the computer/information system including any communication facility or equipment and the internet. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*. 2013. Web. <[http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC\\_CCPCJ\\_EG.4\\_2013/CYBERCRIME\\_STUDY\\_210213.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG.4_2013/CYBERCRIME_STUDY_210213.pdf)>.)

**Computer/information program**, at minimum, is instructions in machine readable form that enables a computer/information system to process computer data/information/perform a function/operation and can be executed by a computer/information system. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*. 2013. Web. <[http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC\\_CCPCJ\\_EG.4\\_2013/CYBERCRIME\\_STUDY\\_210213.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG.4_2013/CYBERCRIME_STUDY_210213.pdf)>.)

<sup>124</sup> **Access**, at minimum means to make use of; to gain entry to; to view, display, instruct, or communicate with; to store data in or retrieve data from; to copy, move, add, change, or remove data; or otherwise make use of, configure, or reconfigure any resources of a computer system, or their accessories. (International Telecommunication Union. *ITU Toolkit for Cybercrime Legislation*. Geneva, Switzerland : , 2010. Web. <<http://www.cyberdialogue.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/ITU-Toolkit-for-Cybercrime-Legislation.pdf>>.)

<sup>125</sup> (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime*. 2013. Web. <[http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC\\_CCPCJ\\_EG.4\\_2013/CYBERCRIME\\_STUDY\\_210213.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG.4_2013/CYBERCRIME_STUDY_210213.pdf)>.)

		090322		Unlawful interference with computer data	Acts involving damage, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of computer data without authorization or justification. - Computer data as defined in footnote 123.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Damage, deletion, alteration, suppression of computer data; deleting computer system files without authorization <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 09032
09033	Unlawful interception or access of computer data				Unlawful acts involving gaining access to computer data without authorization or justification, including obtaining data during a transmission process that is not intended to be public, as well as obtaining computer data (such as by copying data) without authorization. - Access as defined in footnote 124. - Computer data as defined in footnote 123.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Interception of computer data without right; recording transmissions without right within a wireless network, copying computer files without authorization <b>Exclusions:</b> Unlawful access to private computer files that amounts to intrusions upon one's privacy (02011); apply all exclusions listed in 0903
09034		Other acts against computer systems			Acts against computer systems not described in categories 09031 – 09033. - Computer systems as defined in footnote 123.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Production, sale, procurement, import, distribution or possession of computer misuse tools <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0903
0904	Acts against state security				Acts directed against the integrity of the State. <sup>126</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Treason; spying; disclosure of official secrets; offences against government security or operations; military service offences not amount to war crimes; conspiracy against the state; sabotage; waging a war or attempting to wage a war against the government not amounting to the international crime of aggression; usurpation; acts against the king or the royal family, sedition <b>Exclusions:</b> Promising, offering, giving or soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage in order that a person takes or refrains from taking a particular course of action (0703); rioting and violent disorder (08011); military offences other than military service offences
0905		Acts related to organized criminal groups			Participating in the activities of an organized criminal group. <sup>127</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Participation in an organized criminal group; apply all inclusions listed in 09051 - 09052 <b>Exclusions:</b> A committed offence through the participation of organized crime is classified to the particular offence; crimes committed by organized criminal groups can be identified with the organization context disaggregation
		09051	Participation in an organized criminal group		Participating in the activities of an organized criminal group. - Organized criminal group as defined in footnote 127.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Participation in an organized criminal group <b>Exclusions:</b> A committed offence through the participation of an organized criminal group is classified to the particular offence; the link to an organized criminal group is identified by making use of the 'situational context' disaggregation; apply all exclusions in 0905
		09052	Other acts related to an organized criminal group		Acts related to an organized criminal group not described in category 09051.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0905
0906	Terrorism				Participating in the activities of a terrorist group or other acts related to terrorist offences. <sup>128</sup> -Terrorist offence as defined in footnote 128	<b>Inclusions:</b> Participation or membership in a terrorist group; recruitment or training for terrorism; financing terrorism; incitement to terrorism; apply all inclusions listed in 09061 - 09063 <b>Exclusions:</b> Death as a result of terrorist activities (0101); A committed terrorist offence is classified to the particular offence; the link to terrorism or a terrorist group can be identified with the situational context disaggregation
		09061	Participation in a terrorist group		Participating in the activities of a group for the purpose of committing one or more terrorist offences. Terrorist offence as defined in footnote 128.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Participation or membership in a terrorist group <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0906
		09062	Financing of Terrorism		Financing of terrorist acts, individual terrorists or terrorist organizations. <sup>129</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Financing terrorism, financing terrorist groups <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0906

<sup>126</sup> **Integrity**, at minimum, is the application of values, principles and norms in the daily operations of the State and its public sector organizations. (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Public Sector Integrity Reviews*. Web. <<http://www.oecd.org/gov/ethics/publicsectorintegrityreviews.htm>>.)

<sup>127</sup> **Organized criminal group** is a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*. New York, NY.: , 2004. Web. <[https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC Convention/TOCbook-e.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC%20Convention/TOCbook-e.pdf)>)

**Structured group** is a group that is not randomly formed for the immediate commission of an offence and that does not need to have formally defined roles for its members, continuity of its membership or a developed structure. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto*. New York, NY.: , 2004. Web. <<https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications/TOC Convention/TOCbook-e.pdf>>.)

<sup>128</sup> A 'terrorist offence' means any act established in accordance with the universal legal instruments against terrorism, or otherwise intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities of a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. (United Nations General Assembly. *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. 1999. E/RES/54/109, Article 2(1b).

		09063	Other acts related to the activities of a terrorist group
0907	Non-injurious traffic violations		
0908	Other acts against public safety and state security		

	-Financing as defined in footnote 129	
	Acts related to the activities of a terrorist group not described in categories 09061- 09062 Terrorist offence as defined in footnote 128.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Recruitment or training for terrorism; incitement to terrorism <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 0906
	Criminal acts under the traffic code and traffic regulations by a person that do not result in injury or death.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Road vehicle licensing, driving, registration, or road worthiness offences; speeding; violation of safety regulations, vehicle registration regulations, driving licence regulations <b>Exclusions:</b> Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm inflicted upon a person by another person's negligent, reckless or careless behavior while in control of a vehicle (02063); operating a vehicle under the influence (02072); hit and run causing property damage (0504); hit and run causing bodily injury (02063)
	Acts with the potential to endanger public safety and state security not described in categories 0901 – 0907.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Forming a militia; hiring a mercenary; hiding a dead body

<sup>129</sup> Financing means providing or collecting funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out terrorist (United Nations General Assembly. *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*. 1999. E/RES/54/109, Article 2(1b).

## Section 10: Acts against the natural environment

1001	Acts that cause environmental pollution or degradation		Acts that result in the polluting of the natural environment. <sup>130</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Air, water, soil pollution; apply all inclusions listed in 10011 - 10014 <b>Exclusions:</b> Pollution or degradation through illegal movement or dumping of waste (1002); litter offences (0801); willful destruction, damage, or defacement inflicted upon public or private property (0504)
		10011	Acts that cause the polluting or degrading of air	<b>Inclusions:</b> Air pollution <b>Exclusions:</b> Air pollution caused by illegal mining, illegal logging or other acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources (1004); apply all exclusions listed in 1001
		10012	Acts that cause the polluting or degrading of water	<b>Inclusions:</b> Water pollution <b>Exclusions:</b> Water pollution caused by illegal mining, illegal logging or other acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources (1004); water pollution or degradation through illegal movement or dumping of waste (1002); apply all exclusions listed in 1001
		10013	Acts that cause the polluting or degrading of soil	<b>Inclusions:</b> Soil pollution <b>Exclusions:</b> Soil pollution caused by illegal mining, illegal logging or other acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources (1004); soil pollution or degradation through illegal movement or dumping of waste (1002); apply all exclusions listed in 1001
		10014	Other acts that cause the polluting or degrading of the environment	<b>Inclusions:</b> Pollution through noise, vibrations, heat, light or radiation; dangerous, nuclear, and chemical and substance offences; <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1001.
1002	Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste		Acts that result in the polluting of the natural environment not described in categories 10011 – 10013. - Natural environment as defined in footnote 130.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Pollution through noise, vibrations, heat, light or radiation; dangerous, nuclear, and chemical and substance offences; <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1001.
			Acts involving the illegal movement or dumping of waste. <sup>134</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal trafficking of waste; illegal movement of waste; illegal waste dumping; apply all inclusions listed in 10021 - 10022 <b>Exclusions:</b> Litter offences (0801)
		10021	Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste within national borders	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal domestic waste dumping, illegal domestic movement or trafficking of waste <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1002
		10022	Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste across national borders	<b>Inclusions:</b> Cross-border trafficking in waste <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1002
1003	Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and		Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of protected or prohibited wild fauna or flora species. <sup>135</sup>	<b>Inclusions:</b> Trafficking in wildlife, unlawful trade or possession of wildlife; apply all inclusions listed in 10031 - 10032 <b>Exclusions:</b> Theft of a pet (050221); offences against the treatment, raising or keeping of animals (10051); robbery of livestock (04014); theft of livestock (05025)

<sup>130</sup> **Natural environment**, at minimum, is the environment that encompasses the interaction of all living species.

<sup>131</sup> **Air pollution** is the direct or indirect contamination of the indoor or outdoor environment by any chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the atmosphere. (World Health Organization. *Air Pollution*. Web. <[http://www.who.int/topics/air\\_pollution/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/topics/air_pollution/en/index.html)>.)

<sup>132</sup> **Water pollution** is the direct or indirect introduction of substances or energy into a body of water, water utilities or marine environment (including estuaries), resulting in harm to living resources, hazards to human health, hindrances to marine activities including fishing, impairment of the quality of sea water and reduction of amenities. (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. *Marine Pollution*. Web. <<http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1596>>.)

<sup>133</sup> **Soil pollution**, at minimum, is the direct or indirect contamination of soil by any chemical, physical or biological agent that modifies the natural characteristics of the soil.

<sup>134</sup> **Movement or dumping**, at minimum, is the unlawful collection, transport, recovery, disposal or shipment of waste that causes or is likely to cause serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, soil or water, or to fauna or flora.

<sup>135</sup> **Specimen** is any animal or plant, whether alive or dead, or any recognizable part or derivative thereof.

**Protected species** is a species of fauna or flora under protection due to its risk of becoming extinct because of its low population, over hunting/fishing, environmental change, predation, or other reasons. (*Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*. 1973. Web. <<http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/text.php>>)

**Prohibited species** is a species of fauna or flora that is prohibited by national law due to its invasive qualities to the environment, poses a danger to persons, or other potential to cause harm. (European Union. *Developing an EU Framework for Invasive Alien Species*. Web. <[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/docs/ias\\_discussion\\_paper.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/docs/ias_discussion_paper.pdf)>.)

1004	flora	10031	Trade or possession of protected species of wild fauna and flora	100311	Trade or possession of protected species within national borders	Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species. - Protected species as defined in footnote 135.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Ivory trafficking; apply all inclusions listed in 100311 - 100312 <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1003
						Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species involving only one country. - Protected species as defined in footnote 135.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Unlawful trade or possession of endangered species <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 10031
						Unlawful import, export, acquisition, sale, movement or transfer of protected wild fauna or flora species involving two or more countries. - Protected species as defined in footnote 135.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Cross-border trafficking in wildlife <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1003
					100312	Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of prohibited or controlled fauna or flora species. - Prohibited species as defined in footnote 135.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Possession of dangerous or controlled animals; breeding of dangerous animals; trade in prohibited species <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1003
						Acts that result in the unlawful exploitation or depletion of natural resources, fauna or flora species, land, water or air.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 10041 - 10044 <b>Exclusions:</b> Acts that result in the pollution of the natural environment not amounting to depletion or degradation (1001)
						Unlawful extraction, cutting, harvest, transportation, purchase or sale of timber.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal logging; illegal slash and burn; illegal sand mining <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
						Unlawful hunting, fishing, collecting or otherwise taking of wild fauna or flora.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Illegal hunting, illegal fishing, poaching <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
						Unlawful extraction of ore or minerals from the ground.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Trafficking of precious minerals; illegal mining; mining in the absence of land rights or mining licenses; mining in violation of environmental or safety standards <b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
						Acts depleting natural resources not described in categories 10041 – 10043.	<b>Exclusions:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
						Unlawful acts with potential to cause harm to the natural environment that are not described in categories 1001 – 1004. - Natural environment as defined in footnote 130.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Failure to protect the health and well-being of flora and fauna; apply all inclusions listed in 10051 - 10052
1005	Other acts against the natural environment	10051	Acts against animals	10052	Other acts against the natural environment	Unlawful treatment, raising or keeping of animals.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Animal ownership or welfare offences (not amounting to wildlife trade offences); cruelty to pets; violations against hunting seasons; cruelty to animals; ill treatment of animals <b>Exclusions:</b> Stealing a pet (050221); theft of livestock (05025); robbery of livestock (04014)
						Other acts against the natural environment not described in 10051. - Natural environment as defined in footnote 130.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Smuggling of ozone depleting substances (ODS); unlawful use of ODS

## Section 11: Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

1101	Acts under universal jurisdiction		Acts that fall under universal human rights instruments and can be pursued by an international court of justice.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 11011 - 11017
		11011	Torture	<b>Inclusions:</b> Torture
		11012	Piracy	<b>Inclusions:</b> Any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with the knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft; any act of inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act of piracy; commandeering <b>Exclusions:</b> Offences committed outside of the high seas by a crew or the passengers of a private ship or aircraft are coded to the particular offence; unlawful seizure of a vehicle together with its passenger through the use of force or threat of force by a person not on the high seas (020223)
		11013	War crimes	<b>Inclusions:</b> War crimes under international humanitarian law, including the unlawful killing of civilians by parties to an armed conflict; rape associated with armed conflict, and other acts included in Article 8 of the Rome Statute <sup>138</sup> ; apply all inclusions listed in 110131 - 110136
		110131	Unlawful killing, causing or intending to cause death or serious injury associated with armed conflict	<b>Inclusions:</b> Wilful killing; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health; unlawful killing of civilians by parties to an armed conflict; killing or wounding a combatant who has laid down arms and has surrendered; intentionally using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare; subjecting persons to physical mutilation or medical/scientific experiments that are not justified or to the person's interests; killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army; declaring that no quarter will be given. <b>Exclusions:</b> Intentional homicide not amounting to war crime (0101); attempted intentional homicide not amounting to war crime (0102); non-intentional homicide not amounting to war crime (0103)
		110132	Unlawful destruction or damage to property associated with armed conflict	<b>Inclusions:</b> Intentionally causing damage that is excessive in relation to direct military advantage; long-term and severe damage or destruction of the natural environment; attacking or bombarding towns, villages, dwelling or buildings that are undefended and are not military objectives; intentionally attacking buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, or hospitals, provided they are not military objectives; pillaging <b>Exclusions:</b> Property damage not amounting to war crime (0504)
		110133	Sexual violence associated with armed conflict	<b>Inclusions:</b> Committing rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence associated with armed conflict and constituting a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions <b>Exclusions:</b> Sexual violence not amounting to war crime (0301); sexual exploitation not amounting to war crime (0302)
		110134	Acts against liberty or human dignity associated	<b>Inclusions:</b> Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected persons of the rights to a fair and regular trial; unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement; taking of hostages; committing outrages upon personal dignity (including humiliating and degrading treatment)

<sup>136</sup> **Torture** is any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him, intimidating him or coercing him, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other persons acting in an official capacity. (United Nations. *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. New York, NY, 1984. Web. <<http://www.un.org/millennium/law/iv-9.htm>>.)

<sup>137</sup> United Nations. *Convention on the Law of the Sea*. New York, NY, Web. <[http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/part7.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/part7.htm)>.

<sup>138</sup> War crimes, under the Rome Statute, include grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, in the case of non-international conflicts any serious violations of article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 or other serious violations of laws and customs applicable in such circumstances within the established framework of international law.

1102	Acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors	110135	with armed conflict			<b>Exclusions:</b> Acts against liberty not amounting to war crime (0202)
			Conscripting or enlisting child soldiers	Acts resulting in children under the age of 15 becoming combatants, as expressed in the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions (1949)	<b>Inclusions:</b> Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities <b>Exclusions:</b> Slavery and exploitation not amounting to war crime (0203); forced labour for the State or armed forces (020323)	
			110136	Other war crimes	Other acts described in the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions (1949)	<b>Inclusions:</b> Employing poison or poisoned weapons; employing weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare that are of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering
		11014	Genocide	Genocide, at minimum, is acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: killing members of the group; causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; and forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Acts included in Article 6 of the Rome Statute	
		11015	Crimes against humanity	Crimes against humanity, at minimum, encompasses crimes such as murder, extermination, rape, persecution and all other inhumane acts of a similar character (willfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health), committed ‘as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack’.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Acts included in Article 7 of the Rome Statute.	
		11016	Crime of aggression	Crime of aggression means the planning, preparation, initiation or execution, by a person in a position effectively to exercise control over or to direct the political or military action of a State, of an act of aggression which, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes a manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Acts included in Article 8 of the amended Rome Statute 2010.	
		11017	Other acts under universal jurisdiction	Acts under universal jurisdiction not described in categories 11011 – 11016.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Forming groups with the intention of committing acts under universal jurisdiction	
				Unlawful acts defined in specific laws and regulations relating to minors.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Apply all inclusions listed in 11021 - 11022 <b>Exclusion:</b> Injurious acts of a sexual nature (03)	
		11021	Status offences	Unlawful acts defined in law that are considered offences due only to the age of the actors involved, committed by minors or by adults in relations to minors.	<b>Inclusions:</b> Youth curfew violations; drinking age violations; selling alcohol or tobacco to minors; contributing to delinquency of minors; violating compulsory school attendance laws/truancy; under-age marriage <b>Exclusion:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1102	
		11022	Other acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors	Acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors not described in 11021.	<b>Exclusion:</b> Apply all exclusions listed in 1102	
1103	Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified		Acts that fall under criminal offences are defined in national law and are not described in categories 1101 – 1102.			



**Table: II** Disaggregating variable categories

Event disaggregations			
<b>At</b> – Attempted/Completed 1. Attempted <sup>139</sup> 2. Completed <sup>140</sup> 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	<b>SiC</b> – Situational context 1. Organized-crime related <sup>141</sup> 2. Gang-related <sup>142</sup> 4. Corporate Crime-related <sup>143</sup> 5. Intimate Partner/Family related <sup>144</sup> 6. Terrorism-related <sup>145</sup> 7. Civil Unrest <sup>146</sup> 8. Other Crime 9. Not applicable 10. Not known	<b>Geo</b> – Geographical location of the crime 1. Required geographical division of country (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , etc. levels) 2. Extraterritorial <sup>147</sup> 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	<b>Rep</b> – Reported by 1. Victim 2. Witness (non-victim) 3. Police 4. Other law enforcement 5. Criminal justice institution 6. Not known
<b>We</b> – Type of weapon used 1. Firearm <sup>148</sup> 2. Knife or sharp object <sup>149</sup> 3. Other means <sup>150</sup> 4. Unknown means <sup>151</sup> 5. Not applicable 6. Not known	<b>Lo</b> – Location of the crime 1. Home (place of residence) 2. Workplace 3. Public area 4. Prison 5. Other institutional care setting 6. Not known	<b>Mot</b> – Motivation 1. Illicit gain 2. Hate crime <sup>152</sup> 3. Gender-based <sup>153</sup> 4. Interpersonal conflict <sup>154</sup> 5. Political Agenda <sup>155</sup> 6. Other motivation 7. Not applicable 8. Not known	<b>Cy</b> – Cybercrime related <sup>156</sup> 1. Cybercrime related 2. Non cybercrime related 3. Not applicable 4. Not known
Victim disaggregations			
<b>SV</b> – sex of victim <sup>157</sup> 1. Male	<b>STV</b> – age status victim 1. Minor	<b>ES</b> – economic sector Sectors A-U in ISIC Rev.	<b>Int</b> – victim was intoxicated with

<sup>139</sup> The crime was attempted.

<sup>140</sup> The crime was completed.

<sup>141</sup> Participation in an organized criminal group was an integral part of the modus operandi of the crime. Organized criminal group as defined in footnote 127.

<sup>142</sup> Participation in a gang was an integral part of the modus operandi of the crime. A gang is a group of persons that is defined by a set of characteristics including durability over time, street-oriented lifestyle, youthfulness of members, involvement in illegal activities and group identity. Definitions used by national law enforcement bodies may include additional elements and may in some cases deviate from this generic definition.

<sup>143</sup> Participation in a corporate or business entity was an integral party of the modus operandi of the crime.

<sup>144</sup> Intimate partner/Family related crimes are distinguished by the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and victim,

<sup>145</sup> Participation in a terrorist group was an integral part of the modus operandi of the crime. Terrorist group is a group that engages in terrorist offences. Terrorist offences as defined in footnote 92.

<sup>146</sup> Civil unrest refers to a situation of collective violent hostilities between two or more parties within a country that do not amount to an internal armed conflict.

<sup>147</sup> The geographical location of the crime determines the exact geographical reference where the crime was committed, an extraterritoriality reference should be applied if the crime was committed in another country or international waters but recorded in the reporting country due to investigations and prosecutions under extraterritorial jurisdiction. Extraterritoriality is the ability for countries to consider an offence committed abroad to be an offence committed within their borders.

<sup>148</sup> Firearm is any portable barrelled weapon that expels, is designed to expel or may be readily converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique firearms or their replicas. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. New York, NY.: , 2001. Web. <<http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/Special/2001>>.)

<sup>149</sup> Knife is an instrument composed of a blade fixed into a handle.

<sup>150</sup> Other means, at minimum, includes blunt weapons, objects used as weapons, bow and arrow, crossbow, throwing weapons/objects, explosives, hand or fist weapons, martial arts weapons not amounting to a knife or sharp object.

<sup>151</sup> The weapon used by the perpetrator is not identified.

<sup>152</sup> Hate crime is a crime where the victim is specifically targeted because of their characteristics, ascribed attributes, ascribed beliefs or values such as race, religion, ethnic origin, sexual orientation and disability, amongst others. Victim's characteristics or ascribed attributes or ascribed beliefs or values as defined in footnote 71 and 72. Hate crimes include crimes motivated by Racism and Homophobia. Gender based crimes and crimes with an explicit or implicit political agenda should be excluded.

**Racial discrimination**, at minimum, is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which discourages or prevents equal recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. (United Nations. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. 1969. Web. <<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.asp&xgt>>.)

**Homophobia**, at minimum, is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on sexual orientation which discourages or prevents equal recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. (United Nations. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. 1969. Web. <<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.asp&xgt>>.)

<sup>153</sup> Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. (World Health Organization. *Gender, Women and health*. Web. <<http://www.who.int/gender/whatisgender/en/>>.)

<sup>154</sup> Interpersonal conflict refers to the dissonances that occur when human/social relationships come under strain (including from fiction due to social and cultural norms).

<sup>155</sup> Political Agenda, at minimum, is the set of issues laid out by ideological or political groups that tries to influence current and near-future political news and debate.

<sup>156</sup> Apply the cybercrimes tag if the use of computer data or computer systems was an integral part of the modus operandi of the crime. Computer data and computer systems as defined in footnote 123.

<sup>157</sup> Sex refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women. (World Health Organization. What do we mean by "sex" and "gender." Web. <http://www.who.int/gender/whatisgender/en/>)



2. Female 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	2. Adult 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	4 <sup>158</sup>	controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs 1. Alcohol 2. Illicit drugs 3. Both 4. Other 5. Not applicable 6. Not known
<b>AV</b> – age of victim 1. 0-14 2. 15-29 3. 30-44 4. 45-59 5. 60+ 6. Not known	<b>Cit</b> – citizenship <sup>159</sup> 1. National citizen 2. Foreign citizen 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	<b>LS</b> – Legal status of victim (natural/legal person) <sup>160</sup> 1. Natural person <sup>161</sup> 2. Legal entity/business <sup>162</sup> 3. Public entity <sup>163</sup> 4. Other	

#### Perpetrator disaggregations

<b>SP</b> – sex of perpetrator <sup>157</sup> 1. Male 2. Female 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	<b>STP</b> – age status of perpetrator 1. Minor 2. Adult 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	<b>Cit</b> – citizenship <sup>Error!</sup> Bookmark not defined. 1. National citizen 2. Foreign citizen 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	<b>LS</b> – Legal status of perpetrator (natural/legal person) <sup>Error!</sup> Bookmark not defined. 1. Natural person <sup>164</sup> 2. Legal entity/business <sup>165</sup> 3. Public entity <sup>166</sup> 4. Other	<b>Rec</b> – Repeat offender/Recidivist <sup>167</sup> 1. Recidivist 2. Non Recidivist 3. Not applicable 4. Not known
<b>AP</b> – age of perpetrator 1. 0-14 2. 15-29 3. 30-44 4. 45-59 5. 60 6. Not known	<b>V-P</b> – victim Perpetrator relationship 1. Current intimate partner/spouse 2. Former intimate partner/spouse 3. Blood relative 4. Other household member 5. Friend 6. Acquaintance 7. Colleague/work relationship 8. Authority/care relationship (doctor, nurse, police, etc.) 8. Other offender known to victim 9. Offender unknown to victim	<b>ES</b> – economic sector Sectors A-U in ISIC Rev. 4 4	<b>Int</b> – perpetrator was intoxicated with controlled psycho-active substances or other drugs 1. Alcohol 2. Illicit drugs 3. Both 4. Other 5. Not applicable 6. Not known	

<sup>158</sup> International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev 4.

<sup>159</sup> **Citizenship** means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

<sup>160</sup> **Legal status** is a status of an individual, company, or other entity defined by law.

<sup>161</sup> A **natural person** is a human being as distinguished in law from an artificial or juristic person.

<sup>162</sup> A **legal entity/business** is a lawful association, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, trust, or individual that has the capacity to enter into agreements or contracts, assume obligations and be accountable for illegal activities.

<sup>163</sup> A **public entity** is a federal, state or local government department, institution or agency.

<sup>164</sup> A **natural person** is a human being as distinguished in law from an artificial or juristic person.

<sup>165</sup> A **legal entity/business** is a lawful association, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, trust, or individual that has the capacity to enter into agreements or contracts, assume obligations and be accountable for illegal activities.

<sup>166</sup> A **public entity** is a federal, state or local government department, institution or agency.

<sup>167</sup> Perpetrator was a repeat offender/Recidivist.

	10. Relationship not known			
<b>Data descriptions/inclusions</b>				
<b>Th</b> – threats included <sup>168</sup>				
<b>AA</b> – aiding/abetting/accessory included <sup>169</sup>				
<b>Ac</b> – accomplice included <sup>170</sup>				
<b>CP</b> – conspiracy/planning included <sup>171</sup>				
<b>In</b> – incitement to commit crime included <sup>172</sup>				

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<sup>168</sup> Threat as defined in 02012.

<sup>169</sup> **Aiding, abetting and accessory** refers to not being present when the crime was committed, but has knowledge of the crime before or after the event, and may assist in its commission through advice, actions, or financial support.

<sup>170</sup> **Accomplice** refers to being present during the committed crime and assisting in its commission through advice, actions, or financial support.

<sup>171</sup> Conspiracy as defined in 08064.

<sup>172</sup> **Incitement to commit a crime** is provoking unlawful behavior or convincing a person to behave unlawfully.

**Table: III** Additional disaggregations of intentional homicide (I): Situational context

Homicide related to other criminal activities <sup>173</sup>	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs	Homicide related to organized criminal groups	Victim or perpetrator was a member of an organized criminal group/gang or homicide occurs in a fashion related to organized criminal groups/gangs
		Homicide related to gangs	
	Homicide related to other criminal activities	Homicide related to robbery	Homicide may be perpetrated in order to accomplish the original crime and/or avoid detection. Homicide does not represent the primary goal of the criminal act
		Homicide perpetrated during the commission of another criminal offence	
Interpersonal homicide <sup>174</sup>	Intimate partner/family member		Homicide perpetrated by intimate partner or family member according to the classification by relationship between victim and perpetrator. This includes homicide perpetrated by an (ex-) partner/(ex-)spouse, a family member different from a partner/spouse; infanticide and parricide
	Other interpersonal homicide		Homicide perpetrated on persons different from intimate partners or family members. This includes, for example, killings related to neighbour disputes or property disputes, revenge-related killings, or random and seemingly unprovoked acts of killing ranging from brawls to killing sprees
Socio-political homicide	Homicide related to social prejudice		Homicide as a result of violence against specific social groups, including hate crime (crime where the victim is specifically targeted because of her or his characteristics, ascribed attributes, ascribed beliefs or values). Social prejudice is discrimination due to the victim's characteristics, attributes, beliefs, or values. Characteristics and attributes include sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, language, ethnic origin, disability, and/or race. Beliefs or values, at minimum, include religious beliefs, and/or economic and social views.
	Homicide related to political agendas		Intentional homicide related to political agendas, including killings by terrorist groups with political agenda, political assassination, targeted killing of journalists for political reasons. Political agenda is a set of values, beliefs, or issues that are advocated by a political or ideological organization.
	Homicide related to civil unrest <sup>175</sup>		Intentional homicides in a situation of civil unrest
	Homicide related to other socio-political agendas		This includes, for example, homicide through mob violence and vigilantism, unlawful killings by the police, excessive use of force by law enforcement officers and extrajudicial killings

<sup>173</sup> Intentional homicide committed in relation to other criminal activities that are aimed, directly or indirectly, at obtaining illicit profits.

<sup>174</sup> Homicide is a means of resolving a conflict and/or punishing the victim. It is not instrumental to the accomplishment of a secondary goal

<sup>175</sup> **Civil unrest** refers to a situation of collective violent hostilities between two or more parties within a country that do not amount to an internal armed conflict.

**Table: IV** Additional disaggregations of intentional homicide (II): Relationship between victim and perpetrator

	Intimate partner	Current spouse or intimate partner (cohabitating or non-cohabitating partner or boyfriend/girlfriend)	Current spouse or cohabitating partner	Spouse
				Cohabiting partner
			Current non-cohabitating partner (boyfriend/girlfriend but not married)	
		Former spouse or intimate partner (cohabitating or non-cohabitating partner or boyfriend/girlfriend)	Former spouse or cohabitating partner	Former spouse
				Former cohabitating partner
	Family member	Blood relative	Former non-cohabitating partner (boyfriend/girlfriend but not married)	
			Parent	
			Child	
			Other blood relative	Cohabiting blood relative
			Non-cohabitating blood relative	
	Other household member <sup>176</sup> or relative by marriage or adoption			
Friend/Acquaintance	Friend			
	Acquaintance			
	Colleague/business- or work relationship			
	Authority/care relationship (doctor/nurse/teacher/police/public official, clergy, etc.)			
	Other perpetrator known to the victim			

<sup>176</sup> Other household members include persons living in the same household as the victim.

**Table: V** Additional disaggregations of intentional homicide (III): Mechanism of killing

This classification is built by aggregating causes of death by assault as specified by WHO International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). The letters and numbers in brackets refer to their appearance in the ICD-10.

Attack with firearms or explosives	Firearm	Handgun discharge (X93)
		Rifle, shotgun and larger firearm discharge (X94)
		Other and unspecified firearm discharge (X95)
	Explosives (X96)	
Attack with another weapon	Sharp object (X99)	
	Blunt object (Y00)	
	Other object used as a weapon (including deliberately hitting or running over with a motor vehicle (Y03))	
Attack without a weapon	Hanging, strangulation or suffocation (X91)	
	Drowning or submersion (X92)	
	Pushing from high place (Y01)	
	Pushing or placing victim before moving object (Y02)	
	Bodily force	Bodily force (hitting or kicking) (Y04)
		Sexual assault (Y05)
Other	Drugs and chemical substances	Including: Assault by drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X85) Assault by corrosive substance (X86) Assault by pesticides (X87) Assault by gases and vapours (X88) Assault by other specified chemicals and noxious substances (X89) Assault by unspecified chemical or noxious substance (X90)
	Other	Including: Fire, flames or smoke (X97) Steam, hot vapours or hot objects (X98) Neglect and abandonment (Y06) Other maltreatment syndromes (Y07) Assault by other specified means (Y08)
Assault by unspecified means (Y09)		