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VERSION 1.0

March 2015

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**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME
FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES**

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Core team

Research coordination and report preparation

Enrico Bisogno
Michael Jandl
Jenna Dawson-Faber
Lucia Motolinia Carballo
Felix Reiterer
Atsuki Takahashi

Graphic design and layout:

Suzanne Kunnen
Kristina Kuttnig

Editing:

Jonathan Gibbons

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Comments on the report are welcome and can be sent to:

Statistics and Surveys Section

Research and Trend Analysis Branch

Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

P.O. Box 500

1400 Vienna

Austria

E-mail: iccs@unodc.org

Tel.: (+43) 1 26060 0

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Part One – Introduction

I. Overview

The nature and purpose of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes

The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) is a classification of criminal offences which is based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions and principles in order to enhance the consistency and international comparability of crime statistics, and improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels.¹

The ICCS provides a framework for the systematic production and comparison of statistical data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions. This means that the ICCS is applicable to all forms of crime data, whatever the stage of the criminal justice process (police, prosecution, conviction, imprisonment) at which they are collected, as well as to data collected in crime victimization surveys.

At the international level, the ICCS improves the comparability of crime data between countries. Standardized concepts and definitions allow for the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of data, and also respond to the demand for in-depth research and analysis of transnational crime. 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 rather than 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).² Likewise, the ICCS can be used as a tool to standardize data from sub-national entities that may have different statistical systems or legal frameworks.

The need for an international classification of crime

Reliable crime statistics are critical for measuring changes in crime levels, monitoring state responses to crime, evaluating policies and understanding the various facets of crime in different contexts. Often, raw data from different stages of the criminal justice process are available, but the purposeful collection and organization of these data into statistical form is required to produce valuable information for use in decision-making. The comparison of crime statistics across time, between countries or with other available statistics is particularly difficult due to the lack of standardized concepts and the absence of an internationally agreed statistical framework to make such comparisons possible.³

¹ The terms “crime” and “criminal offence” are used interchangeably in this document.

² 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.

³ Other factors affecting the comparability of crime statistics refer to the fact that only a varying proportion of criminal offences are reported and recorded by public authorities and to the use of different practices to produce statistical counts of crimes. For a review see Annex 1 (see also: 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.⁴ 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, which are not always relevant from an analytical standpoint. Furthermore, comparability across time and jurisdictions can be hampered by changes in legislation and, for example, by the fact that the same act can be criminalized under very different legal provisions in different countries, or may be considered a criminal offence in one country but not in another.

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

The challenge of developing an international classification of crime for a nationally defined event

Currently, national statistics on crime refer to criminal offences as defined by each country's criminal law system. Without legal harmonization, differences in the 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.

In order to overcome such challenges, the approach used by the ICCS is to consider “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 strictly 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 terms, such as “rape”, “harassment” or “burglary”, which are widely recognized and defined in criminal legislation. These terms are given a specific description in the ICCS, which is intended to be used for statistical purposes. The adoption of the ICCS at the 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.

⁴ 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. Available: www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report_crime_classification_2012.pdf.

The process of building the international classification of crime

The Social Commission of the United Nations first highlighted the importance of preparing a standard classification of offences in 1951.⁵ However, successive endeavours to develop such an international crime classification were fraught with 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.⁶ The framework of the first international crime classification was developed by the Task Force and approved by the Conference of European Statisticians at the 60th plenary session in June 2012.⁷

The proposal to develop a full international crime classification was discussed at the 43rd session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)⁸ and the 21st session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).⁹ At the next session of both UNSC and CCPCJ, both Commissions approved the plan to develop an international classification of crime for statistical purposes,¹⁰ in consultation with statisticians and experts from national statistical offices, other national government institutions and regional and international organizations.

Three consultation meetings were held between 2012 and 2014, and two large-scale testing exercises of successive versions of the ICCS were also undertaken in the same period.¹¹ Both testing exercises confirmed the feasibility of developing and implementing the ICCS, with a view to gradually applying it to statistics produced at the national level. A final draft version of the ICCS was sent to Member States

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

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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. Available: 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ The first consultation meeting was held in October 2012 in Mexico City and was attended by representatives from 13 countries in the Americas, Asia and Europe, as well as representatives from international organizations. Among other issues, the meeting analysed the results of a first testing of the draft classification framework among 16 volunteer countries. The second consultation meeting took place in February 2013 in Vienna and was attended by representatives from 18 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, as well as representatives from international organizations and research institutes. The third and final consultation meeting in the form of an Expert Group Meeting held in Vienna in May 2014 was attended by representatives from 31 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, and representatives from international organizations and research institutes. This meeting reviewed an advanced version of the ICCS that was informed in turn by the results of a second comprehensive testing exercise, which took place in 2014 with the participation of 41 volunteer countries (of which 6 were from Africa, 7 from Asia, 7 from the Americas, 19 from Europe and 2 from Oceania). The complete documentation of the process followed in the development of the ICCS is available at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/iccs.html>.

and other relevant organizations by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Statistical Division in August 2014.¹²

At its 46th session in March 2015 the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed the ICCS as an international statistical standard for data collection, both from administrative records and survey generated data, and as an analytical tool to elicit unique information on crime drivers and factors. The SC also confirmed UNODC as the custodian of the ICCS and endorsed the implementation plan for the classification at national, regional and international levels, including the creation of a technical advisory group to provide substantive advice and support to the maintenance of the ICCS.¹³

Developed with 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 UNODC, the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence (COE) on Statistics on Governance, Public Safety, Victimization 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 of the work on international classifications established by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

¹² Final comments were received from 44 Member States (2 from Africa, 9 from the Americas, 13 from Asia, 19 from Europe and 1 from Oceania) and 6 international organizations and addressed in the final review of the classification.

¹³ United Nations Economic and Social Council. Statistical Commission. Draft report of the forty-sixth session (3 - 6 March 2015).

II. Principles used in the ICCS

The definition of crime for the purposes of the ICCS

While certain common elements, such as “harm” and “wrongfulness”, can be associated with crime, they cannot wholly and operationally define it. Moreover, the vast disparity in approaches and sources used in the establishment of criminal laws by different countries makes it impossible to create a consistent and comprehensive definition of crime. The common denominator of what constitutes a “crime” is that it consists of behaviours which are defined as criminal offences and are punishable as such by law. The offences defined as criminal 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 as imposed by national criminal legislation. Each criminal offence has a perpetrator — person, corporation or institution — which is liable for the criminal behaviour in question.

The unit of classification of the ICCS

The unit of classification¹⁴ of the ICCS is the act that constitutes a criminal offence. The description of the criminal offence is provided in terms of the behaviour shown by the perpetrator(s) of a crime. The apparent behaviour 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 sequence of behaviours, as in the case of trafficking in persons, for example.¹⁵

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: “The criteria used to build the ICCS”). The ICCS also provides for a number of additional attributes of the crime event, which, 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: “Disaggregating variables as additional descriptors of criminal offences”).

Besides classifying criminal offences, the ICCS can also be used in relation to other events or conditions related to the criminal justice process, such as arrests, prosecutions, convictions and prison sentences, as well as persons involved as perpetrators or victims. If consistently used by all relevant data sources, the ICCS can 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 a given offence (whether from administrative data or from victimization surveys), the number of arrests for the same type of offence and, in sequence, on prosecutions, convictions and on persons in prison for the same type of offence.

¹⁴ The classification unit is the basic unit to be classified in the classification (e.g. in an activity classification this would be the establishment or enterprise, in an occupational classification it would be the job). Source: United Nations. Statistical Division. *UN Glossary of Classification Terms. “Classification Unit”*. Web: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary_short.asp>.

¹⁵ 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 application of the principles of statistical classification

The ICCS is based on established statistical practices and principles. By definition, a statistical classification is: “A set of discrete, exhaustive and mutually exclusive categories which can be assigned to one or more variables used in the collection and presentation of data, and which describe the characteristics of a particular population”.¹⁶ Particular care has been taken that the following core characteristics of an international statistical classification have been implemented in the ICCS:

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 criminal offences in national legislation that are respectively included in, or excluded from, that category), which will further clarify the boundaries of each category.

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, a fraud offence perpetrated through the use of a computer is classified as a fraud with a cybercrime-related tag. Similarly, a trafficking in persons offence perpetrated by an organized criminal group is classified as trafficking in persons with an organized crime tag.

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 criminalized in statutes, regulatory provisions and judicial decisions in any given country, as well as continuous legislative changes, hamper any attempt to build a comprehensive listing of all criminal offences that exist globally. A realistic goal for the classification is thus to capture acts or events 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 while being legal in others. In a small number of cases, the criminalization of certain acts has been held to contravene international human rights law.¹⁷ 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.

¹⁶ Andrew Hancock, *Best Practice Guidelines for Developing International Statistical Classifications*. United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs. Statistical Division. ESA/STAT/AC.267/5 of 6 May 2013. Available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/intercop/expertgroup/2013/AC267-5.PDF>.

¹⁷ 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).

Statistical feasibility: *it is possible to effectively, accurately and consistently distinguish between the categories in the classification on the basis of the information available*

Application of the principle of statistical feasibility: the statistical feasibility of a statistical classification means that observations can be allocated to categories in the classification on the basis of the information available; for example, on the basis of responses to questions that can be reasonably asked in statistical surveys or on administrative forms.¹⁸ The ICCS supports this by carefully defining the criminal act on the basis of behavioural descriptions, supplemented with examples of legal inclusions and exclusions for each category.

Statistical feasibility was tested on the basis of existing data collections of a significant number of countries which participated in testing subsequent draft versions of the ICCS by allocating data on criminal offences to the categories of the classification (see section: “The process of building the international classification of crime”).

The criteria used to build the ICCS

Criminal offences can be seen, and classified, from a multitude of angles: their impact on victims, the way they have been perpetrated, the offender’s motive and the seriousness of the offence, to name but a few. In building the classification, priority has been given to criteria which 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 financial crime or 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.)
- target of the act/event (e.g. person, object, natural environment, State, etc.)
- seriousness of the act/event (e.g. acts leading to death, acts causing harm, etc.)
- means by which the act/event is perpetrated (e.g. by violence, threat of violence, etc.).

Based on these criteria,¹⁹ criminal offences can be grouped in homogenous categories, which are aggregated at four different hierarchical levels: Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4.²⁰ There are 11 Level 1 categories designed to cover all acts or events that constitute a crime within the scope of the ICCS. Criminal offences at Levels 2, 3 and 4 can be summed to provide observations at more aggregated levels, while observations at higher levels can be subdivided into lower-level categories.²¹

¹⁸ See, Andrea Hancock, op. cit, p.9.

¹⁹ The four criteria are applied on the basis of the policy-relevance of particular groupings without an overall priority of one over the other.

²⁰ As specific nomenclature, Level 1 may also be referred to as Sections, Level 2 as Divisions, Level 3 as Groups and Level 4 as Classes.

²¹ United Nations. Statistical Division. *UN Glossary of Classification Terms*. “Group”. Available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary_short.asp. For reasons of clarity and space, categories at the higher levels that are not further disaggregated are not repeated at the lower levels.

Criminal offences can be identified at the level of detail that is of interest. The ICCS has also been designed with a view to being a flexible tool to create “meta-categories”. If needed, categories can be aggregated across categories at different levels. For example, Level 1 category “Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person” can be aggregated with Level 1 category “Acts against property only” to form a new meta-category “Acts against property”.

The numerical coding of the categories is in accordance with their level in the classification: Level 1 categories are the broadest categories and have a two-digit code (e.g. 01); Level 2 categories have a four-digit code (e.g. 0101); Level 3 categories have a five-digit code (e.g. 01011); and Level 4 categories, the most detailed level, have a six-digit code (e.g. 010111).

LEVEL 1 CATEGORIES	
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 psychoactive 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 in Level 1 have been chosen based on all the four criteria above, as well as 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 categories at Levels 2, 3 and 4. For example, based on 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 Level 4 categories based on policy relevance: child pornography; child prostitution; sexual grooming of children; and other sexual exploitation of children.

The categories in Levels 1, 2 and 3 of the ICCS are intended to be complete and to encompass every possible criminal offence. However, not all Level 2 and 3 categories are further divided into Level 4 categories since the latter are not always necessary to identify policy-relevant offences.

All categories at each level 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 included in, or excluded from, the category. For example, the ICCS defines negligence through the core behavioural actions: the failure to exercise the care towards others which a reasonable or prudent person would exert under the circumstances; or taking action that a

reasonable person would not take. Furthermore, 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 criminalized separately (often with a higher penalty) due to the specific vulnerability of the target of the act, rather than the overall behaviour itself.

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 enable the full identification of policy-relevant patterns and trends in 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 the characteristics of the victims and the perpetrators, by the use of firearms or by motives for killings. To this end, additional disaggregating variables (also called “tags”) that enable the coding of additional information about an offence are provided, which 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 on crime and criminal justice statistics vary greatly, and are 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 last of these criteria (i.e. whether it is a paper or a computer-based system) determines if 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 which allows for the capture and retrieval of every possible detail. For example, all relevant details of a criminal offence, such as the 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 (for example, corruption offences by economic sector or trafficking in persons by citizenship of the victims) or by using disaggregating variables in combination with several crime categories (for example, by considering the 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 relies heavily on the existence of an automated data collection system.

A large number of event, victim and perpetrator characteristics could theoretically be of interest in different parts of the world. For practical reasons, not all possible disaggregations can be mentioned in the ICCS.²² Nevertheless, 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 (such as current intimate

²² Many theoretically feasible disaggregations are of interest in specific socio-cultural contexts only or are highly idiosyncratic as to their possible specifications, such as race, ethnicity, caste, religion and other characteristics of victims and perpetrators.

partner/spouse, former intimate partner/spouse, blood relative, etc.) would greatly assist the cross-national analysis of patterns and trends in violent crime and its enabling and mitigating factors. Based on their policy 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, date and time, type of location, motive, 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, 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.²³ A more limited option, for example, would be the collection of only certain perpetrator or victim characteristics for all crimes (separate counts for juvenile perpetrators, for example) 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 community, additional disaggregating variables which provide a higher level of detail about the situational context, social relationships and killing mechanism are necessary to describe this offence (see below).

For any available dataset, 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 when the offence consisted of planning or assisting others to commit it. It is therefore important that information be provided about 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 in the list above. In such cases, the desired statistical outputs can be produced by either including or

²³ Not all “tags” are applicable to all crime types (e.g. “attempted” does not apply to negligent homicide; “type of weapon used” or “motive” 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.

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.

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 indicators for monitoring violent deaths and is often considered both a proxy for violent crime as well as an indicator of levels of security within countries. According to the ICCS, intentional homicide is “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 intentional homicide for the purpose of producing statistics.

However, in some cases, contextual circumstances also have to be taken into account when 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. Although 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 about how to classify them for the purpose of producing internationally consistent statistics on homicide.

Killings during civil unrest

Killings during civil unrest are those which occur during a situation of violent hostilities between two or more parties that does not amount to an internal armed conflict,²⁴ and may include riots or other sporadic acts of violence linked to strikes or protests/demonstrations that turn violent. As these situations do not usually 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 homicide. 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 statistical identification of the situational context in which killings of this nature take place (see Table: III).

Killings during armed conflict

International humanitarian law distinguishes between two types of armed conflict:²⁵ (1) international armed conflicts, which exist wherever there is a resort to armed force between States;²⁶ and (2) non-international armed conflicts (or internal armed conflict), which occur whenever there is protracted armed

²⁴ See section “Killings during armed conflict” for definitions of armed conflict.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Common article 2 of the Geneva Conventions.

violence between governmental authorities and organized armed groups or between such groups within a State.²⁷

While the first type of conflict is largely related to armed actions perpetrated by the 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 conflict, 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 which 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*,²⁸
- a killing perpetrated by a combatant which 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 analysed 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 which is considered 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 different killings, and, indeed, in situations of collective violence a large share of killings may remain unreported. However, in the case of killings that are recorded, 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

²⁷ Common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions.

²⁸ 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).

can be used to define it in more detail.²⁹ These three criteria (Situational context; Relationship between victim and perpetrator; and Mechanism of killing) have been used to build three additional disaggregation tables that are applicable for intentional homicide only (see Tables III, IV and V).

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 the ICCS structure before attempting to classify offences. As previously mentioned, the ICCS is a hierarchical classification and the first step is to identify which Level 1 category is the most relevant to the particular offence in question. To allow easy reference to the appropriate category, each Level 1 category is defined by the broad actions, attributes or events that it encompasses. For example, all acts leading to death or intending to cause death are classified under Level 1 category 01.³⁰ Similarly, all injurious acts of a sexual nature are classified under Level 1 category 03.

It is then necessary to classify an offence into a Level 2, 3 or 4 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 classify an offence correctly. 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.³¹

There are residual categories represented by the word “other” in the category name (i.e. other acts of fraud) for cases in which 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 the 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 the country level. To support the process, UNODC will develop additional tools and supporting documents, including an implementation manual to facilitate the mapping of national crime data into the ICCS structure. The planned implementation manual will consist of different volumes to address the mapping of national administrative crime statistics systems into the ICCS; the mapping of victimization survey data into the ICCS; and the counting of rules and coding issues.

²⁹ In addition to (completed) intentional homicide, these additional classification criteria can be equally applied to *attempted* intentional homicide.

³⁰ With the exception of crimes classified as war crimes, genocide or crimes against humanity classified under Level 1 category 11 Acts under universal jurisdiction.

³¹ 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. Available at: www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report_crime_classification_2012.pdf.

The use of legal inclusions and exclusions in the ICCS

Inclusions

Each category has a list of inclusions or examples of offences or acts/events to be classified in that category. These are not sub-categories but common offences belonging to the respective category listed, with the aim of providing practical guidance in the allocation of offences and of distinguishing the boundary between one category and another.³² 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 in question. Following each excluded offence is the code referring to the category to which the excluded offence should be allocated.³³ 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 10091; 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 describe each individual crime act/event more fully or to describe perpetrator and victim attributes in more depth. 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 homicides 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 *Type of Weapon* (We) tag distinguishes violent crime by the main categories of weapons used in the offence;

³² World Health Organization. *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision, Volume 2 Instruction Manual*. Page 19. 2010. Available at: www.who.int/classifications/icd/ICD10Volume2_en_2010.pdf.

³³ Ibid. Page 20.

- the *Situational Context* (SiC) tag provides information on some significant types of criminal organizations 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 *Date and Time* (DaT) tag enables the exact identification of the date and time of the criminal offence (where known) and can be used to construct derived categories of interest (for example, burglaries occurring during a certain time period of the day);
- the *Location of the Crime* (Lo) tag collects data on crime locations by type and allows the identification of typical or common settings of crime such as the home or prisons;
- the *Motive* (Mo) tag highlights several particularly policy-relevant forms of motive for committing crime, particularly certain hate crimes in which the victim is specifically targeted because of their 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, cyber-stalking or violation of copyright through electronic dissemination);
- the *Reported by* (Rep) tag allows the analysis of reporting channels of recorded crimes, such as whether certain crimes are frequently reported by victims or witnesses or more often detected by the police.

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

Table: A Disaggregating variables³⁴

EVENT DISAGGREGATIONS	VICTIM DISAGGREGATIONS	PERPETRATOR DISAGGREGATIONS	DATA DESCRIPTIONS/INCLUSIONS
At – Attempted/Completed	SV – Sex of victim	SP – Sex of perpetrator	Th – Threats included
We – Type of weapon used	AV – Age of victim	AP – Age of perpetrator	AA – Aiding/abetting included
SiC – Situational context	STV – Age status victim (minor/adult)	STP – Age status of perpetrator (minor/adult)	Ac – Accessory/accomplice included
Geo – Geographic location	ViP – Victim-perpetrator relationship	ViP – Victim-perpetrator relationship	CP – Conspiracy/planning/preparation included
DaT – Date and time	Cit – Citizenship	Cit – Citizenship	In – Incitement to commit crime included
Lo – Type of location	LS – Legal status of victim (natural/legal person)	LS – Legal status of perpetrator (natural/legal person)	
Mot – Motive	Int – Intoxication status of victim	Int – Intoxication status of perpetrator	
Cy – Cybercrime related	ES – Economic sector of business victim	EAS – Economic activity status of perpetrator	
Rep – Reported by		Rec – Recidivist status of perpetrator	

³⁴ Each element and variable may be relevant for selected categories only.

The relationship to other international classifications

With regard to offences causing physical harm or death, the ICCS is linked with the World Health Organization (WHO) International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The ICD is the long-standing standard diagnostic tool for epidemiology, health management and clinical purposes.³⁵ 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 cases of death of victims 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 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 operations of war). 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 ICD-10, while in the ICCS these are only considered “intentional homicide” in the case of excessive use of force in self-defence). In other cases, the ICCS provides a 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 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).

In addition to the ICD, the ICCS also makes 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 victim of a crime. This is particularly useful for identifying crimes against businesses, such as offences committed by employees or offences perpetrated by organized crime groups against businesses.

³⁵ The most recent version (ICD-10) came into use in 1994, while the 11th revision is currently under development.

Part Two – Broad and detailed structure

Section 01 Acts leading to death or intending to cause death

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	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
	01049		Other acts of assisting or instigating suicide
0105			Euthanasia
0106			Illegal feticide
0107			Unlawful killing associated with armed conflict
0109			Other acts leading to death or intending to cause death

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

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
0201			Assaults and threats
	02011		Assault
		020111	Serious assault
		020112	Minor assault
	02012		Threat
		020121	Serious threat
		020122	Minor threat
	02019		Other assaults or threats
0202			Acts against liberty
	02021		Abduction of a minor
		020211	Parental abduction
		020212	Abduction by another family member
		020213	Abduction by a legal guardian
		020219	Other abduction of a minor
	02022		Deprivation of liberty
		020221	Kidnapping
		020222	Illegal restraint
		020223	Hijacking
		020229	Other deprivation of liberty
	02029		Other acts against liberty
		020291	Illegal adoption
		020292	Forced marriage
		020299	Other acts against liberty

0203		Slavery and exploitation	
	02031		Slavery
	02032		Forced labour
		020321	Forced labour for domestic services
		020322	Forced labour for industrial services
		020323	Forced labour for the State or armed forces
		020329	Other forced labour
	02039		Other acts of slavery and exploitation
0204		Trafficking in persons (TIP)	
	02041		TIP for sexual exploitation
	02042		TIP for forced labour or services
	02043		TIP for organ removal
	02044		TIP for other purposes
0205		Coercion	
	02051		Extortion or blackmail
	02059		Other acts of coercion
0206		Negligence	
	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
		020619	Other negligence in situations of persons under care
	02062		Professional negligence
	02063		Negligence related to driving a vehicle
	02069		Other acts of negligence
0207		Dangerous acts	
	02071		Acts that endanger health
	02072		Operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances
		020721	Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol
		020722	Operating a vehicle under the influence of illicit drugs
		020729	Operating a vehicle under the influence of other psychoactive substances
	02079		Other dangerous acts
0208		Acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress	
	02081		Harassment
		020811	Harassment in the workplace
		020819	Other harassment
	02082		Stalking
	02089		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
	02099	Other defamation or insult
0210		Discrimination
	02101	Personal discrimination
	02102	Group discrimination
	02109	Other discrimination
0211		Acts that trespass against the person
	02111	Invasion of privacy
	02119	Other acts that trespass against the person
0219		Other acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person

Section 03 Injurious acts of a sexual nature

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
0301			Sexual violence
	03011		Rape
		030111	Rape with force
		030112	Rape without force
		030113	Statutory rape
		030119	Other rape
	03012		Sexual assault
		030121	Physical sexual assault
		030122	Non-physical sexual assault
		030129	Other sexual assault not elsewhere classified
	03019		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
		030229	Other sexual exploitation of children
	03029		Other acts of sexual exploitation
0309			Other injurious acts of a sexual nature

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

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	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
		040119	Other robbery from the person
	04012		Robbery of valuables or goods in transit
		040121	Robbery of a car or vehicle
		040129	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 livestock
	04019		Other acts of robbery
0409			Other acts against property involving violence or threat against a person
Section 05 Acts against property only			
LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
0501			Burglary
	05011		Burglary of business premises
	05012		Burglary of private residential premises
		050121	Burglary of permanent private residences
		050122	Burglary of non-permanent private residences
	05013		Burglary of public premises
	05019		Other acts of burglary
0502			Theft
	05021		Theft of a motorized vehicle or 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
		050219	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
		050229	Other theft of personal property
	05023		Theft of business property
		050231	Theft from a shop
		050239	Other theft of business property
	05024		Theft of public property
	05025		Theft of livestock
	05026		Theft of services
	05029		Other acts of theft
0503			Intellectual property offences
0504			Property damage
	05041		Damage of public property
	05042		Damage of personal property
	05043		Damage of business property
	05049		Other damage of property
0509			Other acts against property only
Section 06 Acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances			
LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
0601			Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors
	06011		Unlawful possession, purchase, use, cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption
		060111	Unlawful possession, purchase or use of controlled drugs for personal consumption

		060112	Unlawful cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption
	06012		Unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption
		060121	Unlawful trafficking of controlled drugs not for personal consumption
		060122	Unlawful manufacture of controlled drugs not for personal consumption
		060123	Unlawful cultivation of controlled drugs not for personal consumption
		060124	Unlawful diversion of precursors not for personal consumption
		060129	Other unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption
	06019		Other unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors
0602			Unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco or other controlled substances
	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
		060219	Other unlawful production, 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
		060229	Other unlawful production, handling, possession or use of tobacco products
	06029		Other unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco or other controlled substances
0609			Other acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances
Section 07 Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption			
LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
0701			Fraud
	07011		Financial fraud
		070111	Financial fraud against the State
		070112	Financial fraud against natural or legal persons
	07019		Other acts of fraud
0702			Forgery/counterfeiting
	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
	07029		Other acts of forgery/counterfeiting
0703			Corruption
	07031		Bribery
		070311	Active bribery
		070312	Passive bribery
	07032		Embezzlement
	07033		Abuse of functions
	07034		Trading in influence
	07035		Illicit enrichment
	07039		Other acts of corruption
0704			Acts involving the proceeds of crime
	07041		Money laundering
	07042		Illicit trafficking in cultural property
	07049		Other acts involving the proceeds of crime
0709			Other acts involving fraud, deception or corruption

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

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
0801			Acts against public order behavioural standards
	08011		Violent public disorder offences
	08012		Acts related to social and religious public order norms and standards
	08019		Other acts against public order behavioural standards
0802			Acts against public order sexual standards
	08021		Prostitution offences
	08022		Pornography offences
	08029		Other acts against public order sexual standards
0803			Acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression
	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
		080329	Other acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms
	08039		Other acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression
0804			Acts contrary to public revenue or regulatory provisions
	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
	08049	Other acts against public administration or regulatory provisions
0805		Acts related to migration
	08051	Smuggling of migrants offences
	08059	Other unlawful acts related to migration
0806		Acts against the justice system
	08061	Obstruction of justice
	08062	Breach of justice order
	08063	Criminal intent
	08064	Conspiracy
	08069	Other acts against the justice system
0807		Acts related to democratic elections
	08071	Acts intended to unduly influence voters at elections
	08079	Other acts related to democratic elections
0808		Acts contrary to labour law
	08081	Collective labour law violations
	08082	Individual labour law violations
0809		Other acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State

Section 09 Acts against public safety and state security

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
0901			Acts involving weapons, explosives and other destructive materials
	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 radioactive materials
		090119	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 radioactive materials
		090129	Other acts related to trafficking of weapons and explosives
	09019		Other acts relating to weapons and explosives
0902			Acts against health and safety
	09021		Acts against health and safety at work
	09029		Other acts against health and safety
0903			Acts against computer systems
	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
	09039	Other acts against computer systems
0904		Acts against state security
0905		Acts related to an organized criminal group
	09051	Participation in an organized criminal group
	09059	Other acts related to an organized criminal group
0906		Terrorism
	09061	Participation in a terrorist group
	09062	Financing of terrorism
	09069	Other acts related to the activities of a terrorist group
0907		Non-injurious traffic violations
0909		Other acts against public safety and state security

Section 10 Acts against the natural environment

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
1001			Acts that cause environmental pollution or degradation
	10011		Acts that cause the pollution or degradation of air
	10012		Acts that cause the pollution or degradation of water
	10013		Acts that cause the pollution or degradation of soil
	10019		Other acts that cause environmental pollution or degradation
1002			Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste
	10021		Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste within national borders
	10022		Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste across national borders
1003			Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora
	10031		Trade or possession of protected species of wild fauna and flora
		100311	Trade or possession of protected species within national borders
		100312	Trafficking of protected species across national borders
	10032		Trade or possession of prohibited or controlled species of animals

	10039	Other trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora
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
	10049	Other acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources
1009		Other acts against the natural environment
	10091	Acts against animals
	10099	Other acts against the natural environment

Section 11 Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

LEVEL 02	LEVEL 03	LEVEL 04	CRIME
1101			Acts under universal jurisdiction
	11011		Torture
	11012		Piracy
	11013		War crimes
		110131	Unlawfully 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
		110139	Other war crimes
	11014		Genocide
	11015		Crimes against humanity
	11016		Crime of aggression
	11019		Other acts under universal jurisdiction
1102			Acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors
	11021		Status offences
	11029		Other acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors
1109			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
0101 Intentional homicide Unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.	+ Inclusions: Murder;³⁶ honour killing;³⁷ serious assault leading to death;³⁸ death as a result of terrorist activities;³⁹ dowry-related killings;⁴⁰ femicide;⁴¹ infanticide;⁴² voluntary manslaughter;⁴³ extrajudicial killings; killings caused by excessive use of force by law enforcement/state officials⁴⁴ - Exclusions: Death due to legal interventions;⁴⁵ justifiable homicide in self-defence;⁴⁶ attempted intentional homicide (0102); homicide without the element of intent is non-intentional homicide (0103); non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter⁴⁷ (01031); assisting suicide or instigating suicide (0104); illegal feticide (0106); euthanasia (0105) + Inclusions: Attempted murder; attempt to inflict death as a result of terrorist activities; attempted infanticide; attempted femicide; - Exclusions: Conspiracy to procure or commit illegal feticide (0106) + Inclusions: Involuntary manslaughter, causing death by dangerous driving; apply all inclusions listed in 01031 - 01032 - Exclusions: Serious assault leading to death (0101); voluntary manslaughter (0101)
0102 Attempted intentional homicide Attempt to inflict unlawful death upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.	
0103 Non-intentional homicide Unlawful death unintentionally inflicted upon a person by another person.	

³⁶ **Murder** is unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury, including when premeditated and/or with malice aforethought.

³⁷ **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>.)

³⁸ **Serious assault leading to death** is understood as unlawful death due to an assault committed with the knowledge that it was probable that death or serious injury would occur.

³⁹ **Death as a result of terrorist activities** refers to 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).)

⁴⁰ **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/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw_legislation_2009/Final_report_EGMGPLVAW.pdf>.)

⁴¹ **Femicide** is the intentional killing of a woman for misogynous or gender-based reasons.

⁴² **Infanticide** refers to the killing of a child under one year old.

⁴³ **Voluntary manslaughter** is unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intention to cause death under circumstances of diminished responsibility such as provocation.

⁴⁴ **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.

⁴⁵ **Death due to legal interventions** refers to 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.

⁴⁶ **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.

⁴⁷ **Non-negligent or involuntary manslaughter** is unlawful death inflicted upon a person when there is generally intent to cause harm but no intent to cause death or serious injury.

SECTION 01		ACTS LEADING TO DEATH OR INTENDING TO CAUSE DEATH	
01031	Non-negligent manslaughter Unlawful death inflicted upon a person when there is generally intent to cause harm but no intent to cause death or serious injury.	+	Inclusions: Involuntary manslaughter; bodily injury leading to death when no serious harm was intended
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0103
01032	Negligent manslaughter Unintended death as a result of a negligent or involuntary act that is not intentionally directed against the victim. ⁴⁸	+	Inclusions: Criminally negligent manslaughter; corporate manslaughter; vehicular manslaughter; apply all inclusions listed in 010321 - 010322
		-	Exclusions: Negligent acts not amounting to death (0206); apply all exclusions listed in 0103
010321	Vehicular homicide Unintended death as a result of a negligent, reckless or involuntary act while operating a vehicle that is not intentionally directed against the victim. ⁴⁹ - Negligent as defined in footnote 48.	+	Inclusions: Causing death by dangerous driving; causing death through breach of traffic safety rules; causing death by driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol; vehicular manslaughter
		-	Exclusions: Negligence related to traffic not amounting to death (02063); operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive 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 intentionally directed against the victim. - Negligent as defined in footnote 48.	+	Inclusions: Gross negligent manslaughter; professional negligence leading to death
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 01032
0104	Assisting or instigating suicide Unlawful acts intentionally facilitating or instigating the suicide of a person.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 01041 - 01049
		-	

⁴⁸ **Negligence** is the failure to exercise the care towards others that a reasonable or prudent person would exercise in the circumstances, or taking action that a reasonable or prudent person would not.

⁴⁹ **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.

SECTION 01		ACTS LEADING TO DEATH OR INTENDING TO CAUSE DEATH	
01041	Assisting suicide Intentional death of a person who wishes to die, inflicted upon himself or herself and facilitated by another person who assists in the death, or provides the knowledge, means or both. ⁵⁰	+	Inclusions: Physician-assisted suicide not amounting to euthanasia; assisted suicide
		–	Exclusions: Death of a person by another person with the intention of painlessly putting to death or relieving intractable suffering (0105); failure to offer aid leading to death (0109)
01042	Other acts of assisting or instigating suicide Acts leading to suicide of another person not described in 01041.	+	Inclusions: Instigating suicide through persuasion or other means
		–	
0105	Euthanasia Death of a person by another person, with or without the 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. ⁵¹	+	Inclusions: Non-voluntary euthanasia; involuntary euthanasia
		–	Exclusions: 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. ⁵²	+	Inclusions: Illegal abortion; abortion offences as defined by national legislation; concealment of birth by secretly disposing of the body; intentional miscarriages and still births; procuring an illegal abortion; aborting a foetus against abortion regulations; forced abortion ⁵³
		–	Exclusions: Legal abortion/legal feticide; abortion conducted by a person lacking medical skills (02071)

⁵⁰ 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>.

⁵¹ 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>.

⁵² Unlawful death of a foetus as defined by national legislation. The 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.

⁵³ 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 (Istanbul Convention). Art. 39. 2011).

SECTION 01	ACTS LEADING TO DEATH OR INTENDING TO CAUSE DEATH
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.	+
	Inclusions: Killing by a combatant which is considered a criminal offence in the national legislation (and is prosecuted as such) but does not amount to a war crime
0109 Other acts leading to death or intending to cause death Acts leading to death or intending to cause the death of a person by another person which are not described in categories 0101 - 0107.	-
	Exclusions: Killing during armed conflict considered intentional homicide (0101); Killing associated with armed conflict amounting to war crime (11013)
	+
	Inclusions: Failure to offer aid leading to death
	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0101 – 0107

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
0201 Assaults and threats			
Use of force to cause injury or harm or the threat to cause injury or harm.			
02011	Assault Intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. ⁵⁴	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 02011 - 02019
		-	Exclusions: 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)
020111	Serious assault Intentional or reckless application of serious physical force inflicted upon the body of a person resulting in serious bodily injury. ⁵⁵ - Reckless as defined in footnote 54.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 020111 - 020112
		-	Exclusions: 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. ⁵⁵ - Reckless as defined in footnote 54.	+	Inclusions: Inclusions: 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 sterilization ⁵⁶ ; taking human blood, organs or tissues by use of violence
		-	Exclusions: 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. ⁵⁷ - Reckless as defined in footnote 54.	+	Inclusions: Inflicting minor bodily harm; simple assault; pushing, slapping, kicking, hitting; drugging or spiking
		-	Exclusions: Threat to inflict minor bodily injury (020122); apply all exclusions listed in 02011
02012	Threat Any type of threatening behaviour if it is believed that the threat could be enacted. ⁵⁸	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 020121 - 020122
		-	Exclusions: 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

⁵⁴ **Acting recklessly**, at minimum, is acting without thinking or caring about the consequences of an action.

⁵⁵ **Serious bodily injury**, at minimum, includes gunshot or bullet wounds; knife or stab wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; being knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries.

Serious physical force, at minimum, includes being 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.

⁵⁶ 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 (Istanbul Convention). Art. 39. 2011)

⁵⁷ **Minor bodily injury**, at minimum, includes bruises; cuts, scratches, chipped teeth, swelling, black eye and other minor injuries.

⁵⁸ **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. **Threatening behaviour**, at minimum, is an intentional behaviour that causes fear of injury or harm.

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
020121	Serious threat Threat with the intention to cause death or serious harm. ⁵⁹ - Threat as defined in 02012.	+	Inclusions: Threatening death or serious injury, threatening the death or serious injury of a family member, friend or another person
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02012
020122	Minor threat Threat with the intention to cause minor harm. ⁶⁰ - Threat as defined in 02012.	+	Inclusions: Threatening minor injury, threatening minor injury to a family member or friend
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02012
02019	Other assaults and threats Acts causing or threatening injury or harm not described or classified in categories 02011 - 02012.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0201
0202	Acts against liberty Taking away or limiting the movement or liberty of a person. ⁶¹	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 02021 - 02029
		-	Exclusions: Slavery and exploitation (0203); TIP (0204); acts against freedom or control of expression (0803); all acts of a sexual nature (03)
02021	Abduction of a minor Unlawfully taking away, concealing or detaining a minor from their legal guardian or custodial parent.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 020211 - 020219
		-	Exclusions: Unlawfully detaining a person for the purposes of demanding an illicit gain for their liberation (020221); illegal adoption is (020291); apply all exclusions listed in 0202
020211	Parental abduction Abduction of a minor by a parent who does not have exclusive custody. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	+	Inclusions: International parental abduction, domestic parental abduction
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02021
020212	Abduction by another family member Abduction of a minor by another family member who is not a parent and does not have exclusive custody. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02021

⁵⁹ **Serious harm**, at minimum, includes serious bodily injury or serious physical force defined in footnote 13.

⁶⁰ **Minor harm**, at minimum, includes minor bodily injury or minor physical force defined in footnote 58.

⁶¹ **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/>>).

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
020213	Abduction by a legal guardian Abduction of a minor by a legal guardian who is not a parent or another family member and does not have exclusive custody. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02021
020219	Other abduction of a minor Other abduction of a minor not described or classified in categories 020211 - 020213. - Abduction of a minor as defined in 02021.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02012
02022	Deprivation of liberty Unlawful detainment of a person or persons against their will.	+	Inclusions: Kidnapping; illegal restraint; hijacking; apply all inclusions listed in 020221 - 020229
		-	Exclusions: 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 an illicit gain, any other economic gain or other material benefit for their liberation, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something.	+	Inclusions: Kidnapping; express kidnapping
		-	Exclusions: Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP (0204); illegal adoption (020291); taking a hostage (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.	+	Inclusions: Hostage taking; false imprisonment; unlawful deprivation of liberty; unlawful detainment; forced disappearance ⁶²
		-	Exclusions: Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP (0204); illegal adoption (020291); forced marriage (020292); unlawfully detaining a person for the purposes of demanding an illicit gain for their liberation (020221); apply all exclusions listed in 02022

⁶² A **forced disappearance** occurs when "persons are arrested, detained or abducted against their will or otherwise deprived of their liberty by officials of different branches or levels of government, or by organized groups or private individuals acting on behalf of, or with the support, direct or indirect, consent or acquiescence of the Government, followed by a refusal to disclose the fate or whereabouts of the persons concerned or a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of their liberty, which places such persons outside the protection of the law." United Nations. Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. GA Resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992. Web: <<http://www.un.org/en/events/disappearancesday/background.shtml>>.

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
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 49	+	Inclusions: Hijacking of an aircraft, car, bus, ship or other motor vehicle Exclusions: 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
		-	
020229	Other deprivation of liberty Deprivation of liberty not described or classified in categories 020221 - 020223.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02022
02029	Other acts against liberty Acts against liberty not described or classified in categories 02021 - 02022. - Liberty as defined in footnote 61.	+	Inclusions: Illegal adoption; forced marriage; apply all inclusions listed in 020291 - 02039
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0202
020291	Illegal adoption Unlawfully adopting a child and/or unlawfully arranging, facilitating or controlling a child for the purposes of adoption. ⁶³	+	Inclusions: Adoption fraud; illegal adoption
		-	Exclusions: Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP (0204); taking a hostage (02022); apply all exclusions listed in 02029
020292	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. ⁶⁴	+	Inclusions: Forced marriage, child marriage
		-	Exclusions: Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP for forced marriage (02044); taking a hostage (020222); slavery and exploitation (0203); apply all exclusions listed in 02029
020299	Other acts against liberty Acts against liberty not described or classified in categories 020291 - 020292. - Liberty as defined in footnote 61.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Abduction of a minor (02021); TIP (0204); taking a hostage (020222); apply all exclusions listed in 02029

⁶³ 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>.

⁶⁴ 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/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw/Expert_Paper_EGMCPLHP_Cheryl_Thomas_revised_.pdf>.

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
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.			
02031	Slavery		
	Unlawful capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce the person to a status or condition over which 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.		
02032	Forced labour		
	Unlawful work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered themselves voluntarily.		
020321	Forced labour for domestic services		
	Forced labour to provide services for third party private households. - Forced labour as defined in 02032.		
020322	Forced labour for industrial services		
	Forced labour to provide services for industry. ⁶⁵ - Forced labour as defined 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.		

⁶⁵ 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>.

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
02043	TIP for organ removal TIP for the purposes of organ removal. ⁶⁸ - TIP as defined in 0204.	+	Inclusions: TIP for organ removal; TIP for liver removal
		-	Exclusions: Acts that endanger health (02061); acts against health and safety (0902); apply all exclusions listed in 0204
02044	TIP for other purposes TIP for other purposes of exploitation not described or classified in categories 02041 - 02043. - TIP as defined in 0204.	+	Inclusions: TIP for forced marriage; TIP for camel jockeying; TIP for committing crimes
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0204
0205	Coercion 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.	+	Inclusions: Coercion; extortion; blackmail; apply all inclusions listed in 02051 - 02059
		-	Exclusions: 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 (0209)
02051	Extortion or blackmail Demanding a particular course of action through a written or verbal threat ⁶⁹	+	Inclusions: Extortion of persons, businesses or institutions
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0205
02059	Other acts of coercion Acts of coercion not described or classified in 02051. - Coercion as defined in 0205.	+	Inclusions: -
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0205
0206	Negligence Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a person's negligent, reckless or careless behaviour. - Negligent as defined in footnote 48. - Reckless as defined in footnote 54.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 02061 - 02069
		-	Exclusions: Manslaughter caused by negligence (01032); causing bodily harm or leading to bodily harm as a result of a dangerous act (0207)

⁶⁸ **Organ** is the differentiated and vital part of the human body, formed by different tissues that maintain its structure, vascularization 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>>.)

⁶⁹ 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.

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
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. ⁷⁰ - Negligent as defined in footnote 48.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 020611 - 020619
		-	Exclusions: 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 due to a legally obligated or responsible person's negligence towards their duty to care. - Negligent as defined in footnote 48. - Duty to care as defined in footnote 70. - Child as defined in national legislation.	+	Inclusions: Neglect of a child under care; child neglect; child abandonment
		-	Exclusions: 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 adult person due to a legally obligated or responsible person's negligence towards their duty to care. ⁷¹ - Negligent as defined in footnote 48. - Duty to care as defined in footnote 70.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02061
020619	Other negligence in situations of persons under care Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm due to a legally obligated or responsible person's negligence towards their duty to care not described or classified in categories 020611 – 020612. - Negligent as defined in footnote 48. - Duty to care as defined in footnote 70.	+	Inclusions: Negligence related to family; violation of obligations towards family; failure to provide for the needs of a servant/apprentice
		-	Exclusions: Negligence related to taking proper care of pets (10091); apply all exclusions listed in 02061
02062	Professional negligence Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm caused by a person's failure to perform the professional duty that a reasonable person in this profession would perform.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Professional negligence leading to death (010322); apply all exclusions listed in 0206

⁷⁰ **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.

⁷¹ **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.

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
02063	Negligence related to driving a vehicle Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm due to negligent, reckless or careless behaviour while in control of a vehicle. - Negligent as defined in footnote 48. - Reckless as defined in footnote 54. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 49.	+	Inclusions: Negligent driving or operation of a vehicle; driving and texting; negligence related to the duty to exercise care while operating a motor vehicle; hit and run causing bodily injury
		-	Exclusions: Criminal negligence of pilots, boat captains and other professional operators of vehicles (02062); operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances (02072); causing the death of a person by negligent driving (010321); apply all exclusions listed in 0206
02069	Other acts of negligence Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from negligent, reckless or careless behavior not described or classified in categories 02061 - 02063. - Negligent as defined in footnote 48. - Reckless as defined in footnote 54.	+	Inclusions: Failure to offer aid to an injured person; negligent pedestrian offences
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0206
0207 Dangerous acts	Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm caused by a person's dangerous behaviour or act carried out with the knowledge that the act has potential to cause harm. ⁷²	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 02071 - 02079
		-	Exclusions: Dangerous acts or behaviour causing death (01); bodily harm caused by a negligent act (0206)
02071 Acts that endanger health	Endangering health and/or having the potential to endanger health as a result of a dangerous act. ⁷³ - Dangerous as defined in footnote 72.	+	Inclusions: Adulteration of food or medicine ⁷⁴ ; sale of noxious food or drink; unlawful procurement, sale or distribution of glue, solvents or other substances with the potential to abuse by intoxication; criminal transmission of HIV/AIDS
		-	Exclusions: 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 psychoactive substances	Operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances or other controlled drugs and causing bodily harm or the potential for bodily harm to a person. - Psychoactive substance as defined in footnote 98. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 49.	+	Inclusions: Causing injury while driving or operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs; apply all inclusions listed in 020721 - 020729
		-	Exclusions: Causing death by operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances (010321); non-injurious traffic violations (0907); Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors (0601); joyriding or other illegal use of a motor vehicle (050212); negligence related to operating a vehicle (02063); apply all exclusions listed in 0207

⁷² A **dangerous act**, at minimum, is an act or behaviour that is able or likely to inflict injury or harm.

⁷³ **Health**, at minimum, is the state of being free from illness or injury.

⁷⁴ **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>.).

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
020721	Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol and causing bodily harm or the potential for bodily harm to a person. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 49.	+	Inclusions: Driving under the influence of alcohol; causing an accident under the influence of alcohol
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful acts involving alcohol (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 the potential for bodily harm to a person. - Illicit drugs as defined in footnote 98. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 49.	+	Inclusions: Driving under the influence of illicit drugs; causing an accident under the influence of illicit drugs
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors (0601); apply all exclusions listed in 02072
020729	Operating a vehicle under the influence of other psychoactive substances Operating a vehicle under the influence of other psychoactive substances and causing bodily harm or potential for bodily harm to a person. - Psychoactive substance as defined in footnote 98. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 49.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Acts involving controlled drugs or other psycho-active substances not amounting to operating a vehicle (06); apply all exclusions listed in 02072
02079	Other dangerous acts Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm due to dangerous behaviour or act not described or classified in categories 02071 - 02072. - Dangerous as defined in footnote 72.	+	Inclusions: Setting mantraps
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0207
0208	Acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress Fear or emotional distress caused by a person's behaviour or act - Emotional distress, at minimum, is mental or psychological pain.	+	Inclusions: Bullying; cyber-bullying; non-sexual harassment; persistently calling a person; apply all inclusions listed in 02081 - 02089
		-	Exclusions: Acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms (08032); intentional remark, action or communication (spoken or otherwise) by a person which harms another person's reputation, respect, confidence in which a person is held, or induces hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings (0209)

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
02081	Harassment Acts that harass or are intended to harass a person. ⁷⁵	+	Inclusions: Harassment; sharing offensive material; apply all inclusions listed in 020811 - 020819
		-	Exclusions: Sexual harassment (030122); demanding a particular course of action through the use of force, threat, intimidation, threat to reveal compromising information, or threat of defamation (0205); assault and threats (0201); communication intended to hurt a person's reputation (0209); apply all exclusions listed in 0208
020811	Harassment in the workplace Harassment by a colleague, supervisor or other co-worker in a work environment or related to employment. - Harassment as defined in footnote 75.	+	Inclusions: Workplace harassment; mobbing in the workplace; bullying in the workplace
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02081
020819	Other harassment Harassment by a person not in a work environment and unrelated to employment. - Harassment as defined in footnote 75.	+	Inclusions: Mobbing or bullying outside the work place; menacing phone calls not amounting to stalking; private nuisance; acts causing alarm or distress
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 02081
02082	Stalking Unwanted communication, following or watching a person.	+	Inclusions: Cyber-stalking; stalking
		-	Exclusions: Stalking of a sexual nature (030122); unlawful and unwarranted intrusion upon the privacy of a person (0211); apply all exclusions listed in 0208
02089	Other acts intended to induce fear or emotional distress Fear or emotional distress from behaviour or act that is not described or classified in categories 02081 - 02082.	+	Inclusions: Psychological violence
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0208
0209	Defamation or insult Intentional remark, action or communication (spoken or otherwise) by a person which harms another person's reputation, respect, confidence in which a person is held, or induces hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings.	+	Inclusions: Slander; libel; insult; calumny; traducement; apply all inclusions listed 02091 - 02099
		-	Exclusions: Threat of defamation or insult for demanding a particular course of action (0205); improper behaviour without the intent to harm a person's reputation (0208)

⁷⁵ **Harassment**, at minimum, is improper behaviour directed at and which is offensive to a person by another person who reasonably knew the behaviour 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)>).

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
02091	Defamation or insult due to the victim's characteristics or ascribed attributes Defamation or insult based on the victim's characteristics or ascribed attributes. ⁷⁶ - Defamation or insult as described in 0209.	+	Inclusions: Slander; libel; insult; calumny; traducement
		-	Exclusions: Threat of defamation or insult for a particular course of demand (0205); improper behaviour without the intent to harm a person's reputation (0208)
02092	Defamation or insult due to the victim's ascribed beliefs or values Defamation or insult based on the victim's ascribed beliefs or values. ⁷⁷ - Defamation or insult as described in 0209.	+	Inclusions: Insult or defamation based on religion, political views, social views or economic views
		-	Exclusions: Crimes in which the beliefs and values of the victim are a motivating factor are identified with the motive tag; unlawful distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on beliefs or values (0210); apply all exclusions listed in 0209
02099	Other defamation or insult Defamation or insult not described or classified in categories 02091 - 02092. - Defamation or insult as described in 0209.	+	Inclusions: Slander, libel, insult, calumny, traducement when the basis for defamation or insult is not recorded; defamation or insult to honour and dignity
		-	Exclusions: 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. ⁷⁸	+	Inclusions: Personal discrimination, group discrimination, discrimination based on ascribed beliefs and values or ascribed attributes and characteristics; apply all inclusions listed in 02101 - 02109
		-	Exclusions: Acts related to freedom or control of expression (0803)
02101	Personal discrimination Discrimination and unlawful treatment inflicted upon a person. - Discrimination as defined in 0210.	+	Inclusions: Employment discrimination, wage discrimination, housing discrimination against a person
		-	Exclusions: Group discrimination (02102)

⁷⁶ **Characteristics and attributes:** at minimum, include sex, gender, sexual orientation, age, language, ethnic origin, disability and/or race.

⁷⁷ **Beliefs or values:** at minimum, include religious beliefs, political views, and/or economic and social views.

⁷⁸ 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;>>.

SECTION 02		ACTS CAUSING HARM OR INTENDING TO CAUSE HARM TO THE PERSON	
02102	Group discrimination Discrimination and unlawful treatment inflicted upon a group of persons as a collective. - Discrimination as defined in 0210.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Acts related to freedom or control of expression of a group (0803); personal discrimination (02101)
02109	Other discrimination Discrimination and unlawful treatment not described or classified in categories 02101 - 02102. - Discrimination as defined in 0210.	+	Inclusions: Encouraging others to practice discrimination against a person or group
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0210
0211	Acts that trespass against the person Unlawful and unwarranted intrusion of the privacy or other rights of a person. ⁷⁹	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 02111 - 02119
		-	Exclusions: Invasion of computer data or computer systems that is not an intrusion upon a person'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 (0509)
02111	Invasion of privacy Invasion or intrusion of privacy. - Privacy as defined in footnote 79.	+	Inclusions: Violation of privacy; violation of secrecy of mail; phone tapping; invasion of solitude or private concerns; invasion of private computer files; interfering with mail
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0211
02119	Other acts that trespass against the person Unlawful and unwarranted intrusion of the privacy or other rights of a person not described or classified in 02111. - Privacy as defined in footnote 79.	+	Inclusions: 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 dead body; grave digging
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0211
0219	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 or classified in categories 0201 - 0211.	+	Inclusions: Maltreatment through physical abuse or mental cruelty
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0201-0211

⁷⁹ **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.		+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 03011 - 03012
		-	Exclusions: 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. ⁸⁰	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 030111 - 030119
		-	Exclusions: 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 80.	+	Inclusions: Sexual penetration with physical force
		-	Exclusions: Statutory rape (030113); 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 80.	+	Inclusions: Deception to procure sex; drug-facilitated rape; non-consensual sexual penetration without physical force
		-	Exclusions: Statutory rape (030113); 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 80.	+	Inclusions: Sexual intercourse with a person below the age of consent; sexual intercourse with a person incapable of consent
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 03011

⁸⁰ **Sexual penetration**, at minimum, is the penetration of the vulva, anus or mouth with any body part or object.

SECTION 03		INJURIOUS ACTS OF A SEXUAL NATURE	
030119	Other rape Rape not described or classified in categories 030111 - 030113. - Rape as defined in 03011.	+	
		-	Exclusions: 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.	+	Inclusions: 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 - 030129
		-	Exclusions: 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.	+	Inclusions: Drug-facilitated sexual assault; unwanted groping or fondling; sexual assault by abuse of position
		-	Exclusions: 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.	+	Inclusions: Sexual harassment, threat of a sexual nature
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 03012
030129	Other sexual assault not elsewhere classified Sexual assault that is not described or classified in categories 030121- 030122. - Sexual assault as defined in 03012.	+	Inclusions: Voyeurism ⁸¹
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 03012
03019	Other acts of sexual violence Sexual violence not described or classified in categories 03011 - 03012. - Sexual violence as defined in 0301.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0301

⁸¹ **Voyeurism** is obtaining sexual gratification by observing unsuspecting individuals who are partly undressed, naked or engaged in sexual acts.

SECTION 03		INJURIOUS ACTS OF A SEXUAL NATURE	
0302 Sexual exploitation 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. ⁸²	+		Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 03021 - 03029
		-	Exclusions: 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)
03021 Sexual exploitation of adults Sexual exploitation of an adult. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302.	+		Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0302
03022 Sexual exploitation of children Sexual exploitation of a child. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302. - Child as defined in national legislation.	+		Inclusions: 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 - 030229
		-	Exclusions: 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. ⁸³ - Child as defined in national legislation.	+		Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Pornography offences (08022); apply all exclusions listed in 03022

⁸² **Prostitution**, at minimum, is the exchange of money or other forms of remuneration for sexual activities.

⁸³ **Child pornography**, at minimum, is visual representation or depiction of a child engaged in 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).

SECTION 03		INJURIOUS ACTS OF A SEXUAL NATURE	
030222	Child prostitution Recruiting, enticing and/or procuring a child into prostitution or procuring the sexual services of a child prostitute. ⁸⁴ - Prostitution as defined in footnote 82. - Child as defined in national legislation.	+	Inclusions: Paying for the 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
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 03022
030223	Sexual grooming of children Making contact with a child followed by material acts leading to a meeting for sexual purposes. ⁸⁵ - Child as defined in national legislation.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0302
030229	Other sexual exploitation of children Sexual exploitation of children not described or classified in categories 030221 - 030223. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302. - Child as defined in national legislation.	+	Inclusions: Gross indecency with a child; luring a child; forcing a child to witness a sexual act or to view pornography; child sex tourism ⁸⁶
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 03022
03029	Other acts of sexual exploitation Sexual exploitation not described or classified in categories 03021 - 03022. - Sexual exploitation as defined in 0302.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0302
0309	Other injurious acts of a sexual nature Injurious acts of a sexual nature not described or classified in categories 0301 - 0302.	+	
		-	Exclusions: 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); apply all exclusions listed in 0301 - 0302

⁸⁴ 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.

⁸⁵ 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>>.

⁸⁶ **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).

SECTION 04		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY INVOLVING VIOLENCE OR THREAT AGAINST A PERSON	
0401 Robbery Unlawfully taking or obtaining property with the use of force or threat of force against a person with intent to permanently or temporarily withhold it from a person or organization.		+	Inclusions: Theft with violence; banditry; dacoity; apply all inclusions listed in 04011 - 04019
		-	Exclusions: Burglary, theft and other acts only 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; concealment of stolen goods (0704); property damage (0504); kidnapping (02022); demanding a particular course of action through a written or verbal threat (02051)
04011 Robbery from the person Robbery of personal property by direct contact with the victim. ⁸⁷ - Robbery as defined in 0401.		+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 040111 - 040119
		-	Exclusions: 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. ⁸⁸ - Robbery as defined in 0401. - Personal property as defined in footnote 87.		+	Inclusions: Street robbery; mugging; bag snatching with force
		-	Exclusions: 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. ⁸⁹ - Robbery as defined in 0401. - Personal property as defined in footnote 87.		+	Inclusions: Force or threat of force used to steal during the course of a residential burglary
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 04011
040119 Other robbery from the person Robbery from the person not described or classified in categories 040111 - 040112. - Robbery as defined in 0401.		+	Inclusions: Robbery from a person in miscellaneous locations
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 04011

⁸⁷ **Personal property**, at minimum, is any asset of a person other than real estate.

⁸⁸ **Public location**, at minimum, is a location that is open and accessible to everyone.

⁸⁹ **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.

SECTION 04		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY INVOLVING VIOLENCE OR THREAT AGAINST A PERSON	
04012	Robbery of valuables or goods in transit Robbery of property in transit -Robbery as defined in 0401.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 040121 - 040122
		-	Exclusions: 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 49.	+	Inclusions: Carjacking; robbery of property in a vehicle in transit; taxi robbery; robbery of a security van; robbery in or from a railway
		-	Exclusions: Theft of a motorized vehicle or parts thereof (05021); apply all exclusions listed in 04012
040129	Other robbery of valuables or goods in transit Robbery of valuables or goods in transit not described or classified by 040121. - Robbery as defined in 0401.	+	Inclusions: Robbery of cargo on highways
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 04012
04013	Robbery of an establishment or institution Robbery of an establishment or institution. - Robbery as defined in 0401.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 040131 - 040132
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0401
040131	Robbery of a financial institution Robbery of a financial institution. ⁹⁰ - Robbery as defined in 0401.	+	Inclusions: Robbery of a bank; robbery of an ATM
		-	Exclusions: 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 90. - Robbery as defined in 0401.	+	Inclusions: Robbery of a post office; robbery of petrol/gas station; robbery of a business; shop robbery
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 04013

⁹⁰ **Financial institution**, at minimum, is a public or private establishment that focuses on dealing with financial transactions, including investments, loans and deposits.

SECTION 04		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY INVOLVING VIOLENCE OR THREAT AGAINST A PERSON	
04014	Robbery of livestock Robbery of livestock from its caretaker. ⁹¹ - Robbery as defined in 0401.	+	Inclusions: Robbery of cattle, goats, sheep, chickens or other livestock; cattle rustling
		-	Exclusions: Theft of livestock (05025); Apply all exclusions listed in 0401
04019	Other acts of robbery Acts of robbery not described or classified in categories 04011 - 04014. - Robbery as defined in 0401.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0401.
0409	Other acts against property involving violence or threat against a person Acts against property involving violence or threat against a person not described or classified in 0401.	+	Inclusions: Plundering/pillaging from an unspecified location; looting
		-	Exclusions: 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; concealment of stolen goods (0704); robbery (0401); kidnapping or taking a hostage (02022); apply all exclusions listed in 0401

⁹¹ **Livestock**, at minimum, are domesticated animals used for food, fibre and labour 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 Burglary 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 intent to commit theft or when actually committing theft. - Theft as defined in 0502.	+		Inclusions: Breaking and entering; unlawful entry with intent to commit theft; access by deception with intent to commit theft; apply all inclusions listed in 05011 - 05019
		-	Exclusions: Unlawfully taking or obtaining 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; concealment of stolen goods (0704); property damage (0504); unlawfully taking or obtaining property directly from a person with the intent to permanently or temporarily withhold it from a person or organization with the use of force or threat of force (0401)
05011 Burglary of business premises Burglary of business premises. ⁹² - Burglary as defined in 0501.	+		Inclusions: Breaking and entering business premises; ram raiding; unlawful entry into a business with intent to commit theft
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
05012 Burglary of private residential premises Burglary of private residential premises. ⁹³ - Burglary as defined in 0501.	+		Inclusions: Breaking and entering of residential premises; unlawful entry into residential premises with intent to commit theft; breaking, entering and stealing from residential premises; theft by burglary of a dwelling; burglary of a shed/garage belonging to a private residential premise; housebreaking
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
050121 Burglary of permanent private residences Burglary of private residential premises where the victims are accustomed to living most of the time during the course of a year. - Burglary as defined in 0501.	+		Inclusions: Burglary of a house, apartment or other dwelling that is the habitual place of residence of the victim
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0501

⁹² **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.

⁹³ **Private residential premises**, at minimum, is real estate owned, rented, or leased by a person.

SECTION 05		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY	
050122	Burglary of non-permanent private residences Burglary of private residential premises where the victims live only temporarily during the course of a year. - Burglary as defined in 0501.	+	Inclusions: Burglary of summerhouses, burglary of secondary houses, breaking, entering and stealing from hotel rooms or other temporarily rented premises
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
05013	Burglary of public premises Burglary of public premises. ⁹⁴ - Burglary as defined in 0501.	+	Inclusions: Breaking and entering public premises; unlawful entry into public property with intent to commit an offence
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
05019	Other acts of burglary Acts of burglary not described or classified in categories 05011 - 05013. - Burglary as defined in 0501.	+	Inclusions: Burglary of mobile homes; burglary of premises that cannot be identified as public, private or business premises
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0501
0502	Theft Unlawfully taking or obtaining of property with the intent to permanently withhold it from a person or organization without consent and without the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 05021 - 05029
		-	Exclusions: Possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing, selling or trafficking stolen goods; using stolen parts for producing other goods; 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 (07019)
05021	Theft of a motorized vehicle or parts thereof Theft of a motorized vehicle or parts of a motorized of vehicle. ⁹⁵ - Theft as defined in 0502. - Motorized vehicle as defined in footnote 95.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 050211 - 050219
		-	Exclusions: Robbery of a car or vehicle (040121); apply all exclusions listed in 0502

⁹⁴ **Public premises**, at minimum, are property that is owned, rented or leased by the Government or other public bodies.

⁹⁵ **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.

SECTION 05		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY	
050211	Theft of a motorized land vehicle Theft of a motorized land vehicle. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Motorized land vehicle as defined in footnote 95.	+	Inclusions: Larceny of a car, van or truck; theft of a motorcycle
		-	Exclusions: 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	Illegal use of a motorized land vehicle Unlawfully 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, coercion or deception. - Motorized land vehicle as defined in footnote 95.	+	Inclusions: Joyriding
		-	Exclusions: Unlawfully taking or obtaining a motor vehicle with the intent to permanently deprive (050211); theft of parts of a motor vehicle (050213); theft of boats, planes and other vehicles (050219); theft of personal property from a motor vehicle (050221); apply all exclusions listed in 05021
050213	Theft of parts of a motorized land vehicle Theft of parts of a motorized land vehicle. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Parts as defined in footnote 95. - Motorized land vehicle as defined in footnote 95.	+	Inclusions: Theft of car tires, motors, transmission, windows, etc.
		-	Exclusions: Siphoning oil or fuel or the theft of personal property from a motor vehicle (050221); apply all exclusions listed in 05021
050219	Other theft of a motorized vehicle or parts thereof Theft of a motorized vehicle or parts of a motorized vehicle not described or classified in categories 050211 - 050213. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Motorized vehicle as defined in footnote 95.	+	Inclusions: Theft of boat or aircraft; theft of boat or aircraft parts
		-	Exclusions: Siphoning oil or fuel or the theft of personal property from a motorized vehicle (050222); hijacking cars and aircraft (020223); apply all exclusions listed in 05021
05022	Theft of personal property Theft of personal property. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Personal property as defined in footnote 87.	+	Inclusions: Theft where entry was lawfully gained; apply all inclusions listed in 050221 - 050229
		-	Exclusions: Theft of a motorized land vehicle or motorized land vehicle parts (05021); theft of business property (05023); theft of public property (05024); theft of livestock (05025); theft of pets (05025); apply all exclusions listed in 0502

SECTION 05		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY	
050221	Theft of personal property from a person Theft of personal property carried on a person. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Personal property as defined in footnote 87.	+	Inclusions: Pick pocketing; bag snatching not amounting to robbery
		-	Exclusions: Theft of a bicycle (050229); apply all exclusions listed in 05022
050222	Theft of personal property from a vehicle Theft of personal property from a vehicle. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 49. - Personal property as defined in footnote 87.	+	Inclusions: Theft of a purse from a vehicle; theft of an electronic device from a vehicle; theft of a GPS device; siphoning gas or oil
		-	Exclusions: Theft of motorized land vehicle parts (050213); apply all exclusions listed in 05022
050229	Other theft of personal property Theft of personal property not described or classified in categories 050221 - 050222. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Personal property as defined in footnote 87.	+	Inclusions: Theft without breaking and entering; theft of property outside the dwelling; theft from garages or sheds and lock-ups with no connecting door to a dwelling; theft of a bicycle; theft of a pet
		-	Exclusions: 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 49.	+	Inclusions: Dine and dash; leaving without payment; theft by employees; apply all inclusions listed in 050231 - 050239
		-	Exclusions: Burglary of a business premises (05011); robbery of an establishment or institution (04013); theft of public property (05024); theft of private property (05022); theft of livestock (05025); theft of a vehicle or parts thereof (05021); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
050231	Theft from a shop Theft of business property from retail premises. - Theft as defined in 0502.	+	Inclusions: Shoplifting; theft of merchandise from a shop
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 05023
050239	Other theft of business property Theft of business property from premises that are not retail premises. - Theft as defined in 0502.	+	Inclusions: Theft of business/office supplies by an employee; theft from a vending machine; theft from hotels, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, places of entertainment, offices, workshops
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 05023

SECTION 05		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY	
05024	Theft of public property Theft of any movable public property that is not a vehicle. ⁹⁶ - Theft as defined in 0502. - Vehicle as defined in footnote 49.	+	Inclusions: Theft of public property; theft of public park equipment Exclusions: Theft of electric power, water or other utility services (05026); robbery of an establishment or institution (04013); theft of a vehicle or parts thereof (05021); theft of private property (05022); theft of business property (05023); theft of livestock (05025); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
05025	Theft of livestock Theft of livestock. - Theft as defined in 0502. - Livestock as defined in footnote 91.	+	Inclusions: Theft of cows, chicken, sheep, fish, etc. Exclusions: Robbery of livestock (04014); theft of pets (050229); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
05026	Theft of services Theft of services. -Theft as defined in 0502.	+	Inclusions: Theft of electric power, water or other utility services; theft of television/cable signals; fare evasion; avoiding payment for services Exclusions: Fraud (0701); apply all exclusions listed in 0502
05029	Other acts of theft Theft of property not described or classified in categories 05021 - 05026. - Theft as defined in 0502.	+	Inclusions: Theft of mail; theft by conversion Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0502
0503	Intellectual property offences Unlawful copying, using, reproducing or other infringements of copyrights, patents, trademarks or other intellectual property. ⁹⁷	+	Inclusions: Intellectual property theft; copyright infringements; unlawful appropriation of copyright; computer software piracy; industrial espionage not amounting to forgery or counterfeiting Exclusions: 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; concealment of stolen goods (0704); identity theft (07019); forgery/counterfeiting (0702); acts against computer systems not amounting to piracy of computer software (0903)

⁹⁶ **Public property** is property owned by the Government other than real estate.

⁹⁷ **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>.).

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>.).

Copyright is defined as a legal term describing rights given to creators for their literary and artistic work. (World Intellectual Property Organization. *Basic Definitions*. Geneva, Switzerland: Web: <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>.).

SECTION 05		ACTS AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY	
0504 Property damage Willful destruction, damage or defacement of property.			Inclusions: Arson; property damage by explosion; vandalism; graffiti; sabotage not amounting to a 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 - 05049 Exclusions: Breaking and entering property (0501); damaging computer systems or computer data is coded as an act against computer systems (0903); killing or hurting animals (10091); damage against the environment (10)
05041	Damage of public property Intentional destruction, damage or defacement of public property. - Public property as defined in footnote 96.	+	Inclusions: Destruction of government facilities; physical damage to public property in schools
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions in 0504
05042	Damage of personal property Intentional destruction, damage or defacement of personal property.	+	Inclusions: Destruction of a private dwelling; damage to personal property
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions in 0504
05043	Damage of business property Intentional destruction, damage or defacement of business property.	+	Inclusions: Destruction of business property; damage to business property
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions in 05042
05049	Other damage of property Intentional destruction, damage or defacement of property not described or classified in categories 05041 - 05043.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions in 0504
0509 Other acts against property only Acts against property only not described or classified in categories 0501 - 0504.		+	Inclusions: Unlawful appropriation of property; squatting; unlawful acquisition of housing or land; criminal trespass; forcible entry and occupation
		-	Exclusions: Property damage (0504); Damaging computer systems (0903); damage against the environment (10); apply all exclusions in 0501 - 0504

SECTION 06		ACTS INVOLVING CONTROLLED DRUGS OR OTHER PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	
0601	Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors Unlawful handling, possession, purchase, use, trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption. ⁹⁸	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 06011 - 06019
		-	Exclusions: Operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances (02072); causing death by driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol (010321)
		+	Inclusions: Drug possession; drug use; drug cultivation for personal consumption; apply all inclusions listed in 060111 - 060112
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0601
060111	Unlawful possession, purchase, use, cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption Unlawful possession, purchase, use, cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Drug possession; drug use
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06011
060112	Unlawful cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption Unlawful cultivation, production manufacture, extraction or preparation of controlled drugs for personal consumption. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Drug cultivation for personal consumption
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06011

⁹⁸ **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.

SECTION 06		ACTS INVOLVING CONTROLLED DRUGS OR OTHER PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	
06012	Unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption Unlawful offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation, exportation, cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction or preparation of controlled drugs or precursors not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98. - Precursors as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Drug cultivation not for personal consumption; drug production; drug trafficking; apply all inclusions listed in 060121 - 060129
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0601
060121	Unlawful trafficking of controlled drugs not for personal consumption Unlawful offering, offering for sale, distribution, sale, delivery, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation or exportation of controlled drugs or precursors not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Drug dealing, drug trafficking, drug pushing, retail selling of drugs through use of the internet; organizing, supervising or managing a drug-distribution enterprise; importation/exportation of illicit drugs; selling, offering for sale, distributing, marketing, advertising of illicit drugs or precursors; facilitating a drug-trafficking operation
		-	Exclusions: Import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 06012
060122	Unlawful manufacture of controlled drugs not for personal consumption Unlawful production, manufacture, extraction or preparation of controlled drugs not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Illicit manufacture of controlled drugs; illicit cooking of controlled drugs; illicit manufacture of drugs in clandestine laboratories
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption (060112); apply all exclusions listed in 06012
060123	Unlawful cultivation of controlled drugs not for personal consumption Unlawful cultivation of controlled drugs not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Drug cultivation not for personal consumption
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption (060112); apply all exclusions listed in 06012

SECTION 06		ACTS INVOLVING CONTROLLED DRUGS OR OTHER PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	
060124	Unlawful diversion of precursors not for personal consumption Unlawful manufacture, transport or distribution of precursors not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption. - Precursors as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Unlawful diversion of precursor chemicals; trafficking in precursor chemicals
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06012
060129	Other unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption Other unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption not described or classified in categories 060121 - 060124. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98. - Precursors as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Trafficking of equipment for the illicit manufacture, production or cultivation of controlled drugs
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06012
06019	Other 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 not described or classified in categories 06011 - 06012. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98. - Precursors as defined in footnote 98.	+	Inclusions: Issuing, handling or dealing in forged or altered prescriptions; illicit acts involving drug paraphernalia; encouraging the consumption of controlled drugs; unlawful advertising of controlled substances
		-	Exclusions: Import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0601
0602	Unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco or other controlled substances Unlawful handling, possession or use of alcohol or tobacco products or other controlled substances for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 06021 - 06029
		-	Exclusions: Operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive 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)

SECTION 06		ACTS INVOLVING CONTROLLED DRUGS OR OTHER PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	
06021	Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of alcohol products Unlawful handling, possession, use, production, trafficking or distribution of alcohol products for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption.	+	Inclusions: Illegal brewing of alcohol; illegal distilling of alcohol; moonshining; giving alcohol to an intoxicated person; apply all inclusions listed in 060211 - 060219
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0602
060211	Unlawful possession or use of alcohol products Unlawful possession or use of alcohol products for personal consumption.	+	Inclusions: Unlawful possession, use or consumption of alcohol products
		-	Exclusions: Drinking age violations or selling alcohol to a minor (11021); apply all exclusions listed 06021
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.	+	Inclusions: Criminal violation of restrictions on the procurement of alcohol products; criminal violation of restrictions on the distribution/selling of alcohol products
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06021
060219	Other unlawful production, handling, possession or use of alcohol products Unlawful handling, possession, use, production, trafficking or distribution of alcohol products for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption not described or classified in categories 060211 - 060219.	+	Inclusions: Unlawful promotion or advertising of alcohol products; encouraging the unlawful consumption of alcohol
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06021
06022	Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of tobacco products Unlawful handling, possession, use, production, trafficking or distribution of tobacco products for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 060221 - 060229
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0602

SECTION 06		ACTS INVOLVING CONTROLLED DRUGS OR OTHER PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES	
060221	Unlawful possession or use of tobacco products Unlawful possession or use of tobacco products for personal consumption.	+	Inclusions: Possession, use or consumption of tobacco products in prohibited locations; smoking on aircrafts
		-	Exclusions: Smoking or tobacco-chewing age violations or selling tobacco products to a minor (11021); apply all exclusions 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.	+	Inclusions: Criminal violation of restrictions on the procurement of tobacco products; criminal violation of restrictions on the distribution/selling of tobacco products
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06022
060229	Other unlawful production, handling, possession or use of tobacco products Unlawful handling, possession, use, production, trafficking or distribution of tobacco products for personal consumption and for non-personal consumption not described or classified in categories 060221 - 060222.	+	Inclusions: Unlawful promotion or advertising of tobacco products; encouraging the unlawful use of tobacco products
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06022
06029	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 or classified in categories 06021 - 06022.	+	Inclusions: 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 controlled substances
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 06021 - 06022
0609	Other acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances Acts involving controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances not described or classified in categories 0601 - 0602. - Controlled drugs as defined in footnote 98.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive 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); apply all exclusions listed in 0601 - 0602

SECTION 07		ACTS INVOLVING FRAUD, DECEPTION OR CORRUPTION	
0701 Fraud Obtaining money or other benefit, or evading a liability through deceit or dishonest conduct.		+	Inclusions: Mortgage fraud, financial fraud, quackery, impersonation, identity theft; possession, creation or use of false weights for measure; apply all inclusions listed in 07011 - 07019 Exclusions: Obtaining money without dishonest conduct but with intent to withhold it from the owner (0502); fraudulent insolvency, insider trading and other acts against commercial financial regulations (08042); electoral fraud (08079); illicit enrichment (07035)
		-	Exclusions: Obtaining money without dishonest conduct but with intent to withhold it from the owner (0502); fraudulent insolvency, insider trading and other acts against commercial financial regulations (08042); electoral fraud (08079); illicit enrichment (07035)
07011 Financial fraud Fraud involving financial transactions for the purpose of personal gain. This includes using financial consumer products such as bank accounts, credit cards, cheques, store cards or online banking systems. - Fraud as defined in 0701.		+	Inclusions: Bank fraud; investment fraud; cheque/credit card fraud; store card fraud; online banking fraud; writing bad cheques; apply all inclusions listed in 070111 - 070112
		-	Exclusions: Financial transactions to conceal, transfer or disguise the proceeds of crime (07041); embezzlement (07032); apply all exclusions listed in 0701
070111 Financial fraud against the State Financial fraud against the State. - Financial fraud as defined in 07011.		+	Inclusions: Procurement and contractor fraud; false claims fraud not amounting to medical fraud
		-	Exclusions: Social welfare and tax fraud (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 07011
070112 Financial fraud against natural or legal persons Financial fraud against natural or legal persons. ⁹⁹ - Financial fraud as defined in 07011.		+	Inclusions: Mortgage fraud; securities fraud; investment fraud; bank fraud
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 07011
07019 Other acts of fraud Fraud not described or classified in 07011. - Fraud as defined in 0701.		+	Inclusions: 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; 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
		-	Exclusions: Financial transactions to conceal, transfer or disguise the proceeds of crime (07041); embezzlement (07032); illicit enrichment (07035); tax fraud (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0701

⁹⁹ A **natural person** is a human being as distinguished in law from a legal 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.

SECTION 07		ACTS INVOLVING FRAUD, DECEPTION OR CORRUPTION	
0702	Forgery/counterfeiting Creating, manufacturing, selling, passing or possessing a false imitation of goods, or an instrument to create a false imitation of goods.	+	Inclusions: Fraudulently making or altering goods, documents or currency; fraudulently making, receiving, obtaining or possessing instruments, articles, computer programs and other means of counterfeiting; importing, exporting, transporting, receiving or obtaining counterfeit goods, currencies or documents with the knowledge that they are counterfeit; apply all inclusions listed in 07021 - 07029
		-	Exclusions: Creating a false identity or impersonating a person (07019); using a forged visa (0805); possession, creation or use of false weights for measurement (07019); unlawfully copying, using, reproducing or other infringements inflicted upon copyrights, patents, trademarks or other intellectual property (0503); smuggling of goods (08044)
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.	+	Inclusions: Counterfeiting coins or notes; counterfeiting stamps or tickets; possession of an article for the creation of counterfeit means of payment; counterfeit means of payment other than cash; apply all inclusions listed in 070211 - 070219
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0702
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. ¹⁰⁰	+	Inclusions: Fraudulently making or altering notes and coins; fraudulently making, receiving, obtaining or possessing instruments, articles, computer programs and other means of counterfeiting or altering notes and coins; importing, exporting, transporting, receiving or obtaining counterfeit notes and coins with the knowledge that they are counterfeit
		-	Exclusions: Counterfeiting means of non-cash payment (070219; financial fraud (07011); acts involving the proceeds of crime (0704); apply all exclusions listed in 07021)
070212	Counterfeiting means of non-cash payment Creating, manufacturing, passing, using or possessing counterfeit means of non-cash payment or an instrument to create a false imitation with or without the use of computer systems. ¹⁰¹	+	Inclusions: Fraudulently making or altering non-cash forms of payment; fraudulently making, receiving, obtaining or possessing instruments, articles, computer programs and other means of counterfeiting or altering non-cash forms of payment; importing, exporting, transporting, receiving or obtaining counterfeit non-cash payment with the knowledge that it is counterfeit
		-	Exclusions: Counterfeiting means of cash payment (070211); financial fraud (07011); acts involving the proceeds of crime (0704); apply all exclusions listed in 07021

¹⁰⁰ **Cash payment** means legally authorized notes and coins.

¹⁰¹ **Non-cash payment** is a method of payment that is not notes or coins, such as credit cards, cheques, virtual currencies, and debit cards.

SECTION 07		ACTS INVOLVING FRAUD, DECEPTION OR CORRUPTION	
07022	Counterfeit product offences Creating, manufacturing, selling, passing or possessing counterfeit trademarked, patented, licensed, or otherwise protected products, or an instrument to create a false imitation of a product. - Trademark and patent as defined in footnote 97.	+	Inclusions: Counterfeit product offences (including bags, shoes, medicines and prescription goods); possession of an article for the creation of counterfeit goods or instruments; counterfeit medicines; counterfeiting pharmaceutical products Exclusions: Adulteration of medicine (02071); smuggling goods (08044); intellectual property offences (0503); apply all exclusions listed in 0702
		-	
07023	Acts of forgery/counterfeiting documents Creating, manufacturing, selling, passing or possessing a counterfeit or forged document, or an instrument to create a false imitation of such a document with or without the use of computer systems.	+	Inclusions: Forging or counterfeiting documents; forging or counterfeiting passports; forging a visa or creating a counterfeit visa; forging signatures; fraudulently making, receiving, obtaining or possessing instruments, articles, computer programs and other means of counterfeiting or altering documents; importing, exporting, transporting, receiving or obtaining counterfeit documents with the knowledge that they are counterfeit Exclusions: Using forged/counterfeit identity documents (0701); using a forged/counterfeit visa or passport to gain unlawful entry into a State (0805); unlawfully copying, using, reproducing or other infringements of copyrights, patents, trademarks or other intellectual property (0503); apply all exclusions listed in 0702
		-	
07029	Other acts of forgery/counterfeiting Creating, manufacturing, passing, using or possessing false goods or an instrument to create false goods not described or classified in categories 07021 - 07023.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0702
0703	Corruption Unlawful acts as defined in the United Nations Convention against Corruption and other national and international legal instruments against corruption. ¹⁰²	+	Inclusions: 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 - 07039
		-	Exclusions: 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)
07031	Bribery Promising, offering, giving, soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: 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

¹⁰² 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>.

SECTION 07		ACTS INVOLVING FRAUD, DECEPTION OR CORRUPTION	
070311	Active bribery Promising, offering or giving, to a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, an undue advantage in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties. ¹⁰²	+	Inclusions: 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 Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 07031
		-	
070312	Passive bribery Solicitation or acceptance by a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties. ¹⁰²	+	Inclusions: 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 Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 07031
		-	
07032	Embezzlement Embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion by a public official or a 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. ¹⁰³	+	Inclusions: Embezzlement in the public sector; embezzlement in the private sector; misappropriation; dishonest conversion Exclusions: 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 Performance of or failure to perform an act, in violation of laws, by a public official in the discharge of his or her functions for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage for himself or herself or for another person or entity. ¹⁰²	+	Inclusions: Abuse of function; nepotism; abuse of authority; abuse of public office; abuse of official position. Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0703
		-	
07034	Trading in influence Promising, offering or giving to a public official, or solicitation or acceptance by a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage in order that the public official or the person abuse his or her real or supposed influence with a view to obtaining an undue advantage. ¹⁰²	+	Inclusions: Trading in influence Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0703
		-	

¹⁰³ **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>).

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).

SECTION 07		ACTS INVOLVING FRAUD, DECEPTION OR CORRUPTION	
07035	Illicit enrichment Procuring a significant increase in the assets of a public or private official which cannot be reasonably explained in relation to their lawful income. ¹⁰²	+	Inclusions: Illicit enrichment
		-	Exclusions: Fraud (0701); apply all exclusions listed in 0703
07039	Other acts of corruption Acts of corruption not described or classified in categories 07031 - 07035. - Corruption as defined in 0703.	+	Inclusions: Conflict of interest; dishonest appropriation
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0703
0704	Acts involving the proceeds of crime Receiving, handling or processing money or property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of an offence.	+	Inclusions: Possession of stolen goods or money; apply all inclusions listed in 07041 - 07049
		-	Exclusions: The committed offence that obtained the property or money is not coded to this level.
07041	Money laundering Conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is the proceeds of crime, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of such property or of helping any person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence to evade the legal consequences of his or her actions, as well as the concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of rights with respect to the property. ¹⁰⁴	+	Inclusions: 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.
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0704
07042	Illicit trafficking in cultural property Unlawful sale, distribution, delivery, brokerage, transport, import, export or possession of cultural property. ¹⁰⁵	+	Inclusions: Illicit trafficking in cultural property; cultural and artistic property offences not amounting to theft or property damage
		-	Exclusions: The unlawful taking of cultural property (0502); import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0704

¹⁰⁴ 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>.

¹⁰⁵ **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 07		ACTS INVOLVING FRAUD, DECEPTION OR CORRUPTION	
07049	Other acts involving the proceeds of crime Receiving, handling or processing money or property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through the commission of an offence not described or classified in categories 07041 - 07042.	+	Inclusions: Possession of stolen goods or money; receiving, handling, disposing of, selling or trafficking stolen goods, using stolen parts for producing other goods (car re-birthing), concealment of stolen goods
		-	Exclusions: The unlawful taking of property (0502); apply all exclusions listed in 0704
0709	Other acts involving fraud, deception or corruption Other acts involving fraud, deception or corruption not described or classified in categories 0701 - 0704.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Adoption fraud (020291); deception to procure sex (030112); social welfare and tax fraud (08041); fraudulent insolvency (08042); customs fraud (08044); immigration fraud (0805); electoral fraud (08079); apply all exclusions listed in 0701-0704.

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE	
0801	Acts against public order behavioural standards	+	Inclusions: Begging; litter offences; organizing an unlawful assembly; hooliganism; apply all inclusions listed in 08011 - 08019
	Acts contrary to public order behavioural standards. ¹⁰⁶	-	Exclusions: Public order sexual standards (0802)
08011	Violent public disorder offences	+	Inclusions: Riot; violent disorder; affray; public fight; hooliganism; violent behaviour at sporting events
	Unlawful violence that is organised or spontaneous and causes severe disruption, fear or injury to members of the public.	-	Exclusions: An act that is not against public order behavioural standards but uses 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	+	Inclusions: Public drunkenness; disorderly conduct; causing public nuisance; offensive language or behaviour; vagrancy; begging; litter offences; public mischief; disturbing religious assemblies; loitering; noise complaints
	Acts contrary to social and religious public order norms and standards. ¹⁰⁷	-	Exclusions: Operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or psychoactive 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
08019	Other acts against public order behavioural standards	+	Inclusions: 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
	Acts contrary to public order behavioural standards not described or classified in categories 08011 - 08012. - Public order behavioural standards as defined in footnote 106.	-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0801
0802	Acts against public order sexual standards	+	Inclusions: Pornography and prostitution offences; unlawful forms of sexual intercourse; apply all inclusions listed in 08021 - 08029
	Acts contrary to accepted public order sexual standards. ¹⁰⁸	-	Exclusions: All injurious acts of a sexual nature (03); female genital mutilation (020111); TIP for sexual exploitation (02041)

¹⁰⁶ **Public order behavioural standards**, at minimum, include behavioural standards to uphold public decency and civility.

¹⁰⁷ **Social and religious public order norms and standards**, at minimum, include standards to prevent personal conduct that is offensive or causes disruption, fear or injury to members of the public.

¹⁰⁸ **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.

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE	
08021	Prostitution offences Acts contrary to accepted public order sexual standards on prostitution. - Public order sexual standards as defined in footnote 108. - Prostitution as defined in footnote 82.	+	Inclusions: Offering sexual services for financial or other benefit; procuring sexual services; sex tourism not amounting to child sex tourism
		-	Exclusions: Exploiting a person into prostitution or exploitation of prostitutes (0302); child prostitution (030222); apply all exclusions listed in 0802
08022	Pornography offences Acts contrary to accepted public order sexual standards on pornography. ¹⁰⁹ - Public order sexual standards as defined in footnote 108.	+	Inclusions: Procuring, arranging, facilitating or controlling a person for illicit pornography; production, creation, distribution, dissemination, broadcast, transmission, sale or possession of illicit pornography; obscene material
		-	Exclusions: Child pornography (030221); recruiting or enticing a person into prostitution, or exploitation of prostitutes (0302); apply all exclusions listed in 0802
08029	Other acts against public order sexual standards Acts contrary to accepted public order sexual standards not described or classified in categories 08021 - 08022. - Public order sexual standards as defined in footnote 108.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0802
0803	Acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression Acts aimed at restricting the freedom of expression or violating restrictions on expression. ¹¹⁰	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 08031 - 08039
		-	
08031	Acts against freedom of expression Acts aimed at restricting freedom of expression. - Freedom of expression as defined in footnote 110.	+	Inclusions: Unlawful censorship; unlawful restrictions on freedom of speech; unlawful restrictions on freedom of art
		-	Exclusions: Restricting one's speech through force, threat, intimidation, threat to reveal compromising information, or the threat of defamation (0205)

¹⁰⁹ **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.

¹¹⁰ **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/>>).

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE	
08032	Acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms Publication, expression, production, possession, distribution or display of prohibited or controlled views or material.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 080321 - 080329
		-	Exclusions: Production, possession, distribution or display of child pornography (030221); pornography offences (08022)
080321	Violations of norms on religious beliefs/views Publication, expression, production, possession, distribution or display of prohibited or controlled views or material violating norms on religious beliefs /views.	+	Inclusions: Blasphemy, apostasy, proselytism
		-	Exclusions: 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 Unlawful expressions of intolerance and incitement to hatred.	+	Inclusions: Promotion of ethnic, racial or religious hatred; incitement to racial hatred; hate speech; glorification of violence; hate mail
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful expressions of intolerance and incitement to hatred by a person which harm another person's reputation, respect, confidence in which a person is held, or induce hostile or disagreeable opinions or feelings (0209); discrimination (0210); apply all exclusions listed in 08032
080329	Other acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms Acts contrary to controls of expression not described or classified in categories 080321 - 080322. - Freedom of expression as defined in footnote 110.	+	Inclusions: Propagation, promotion or dissemination of controlled political views or material
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 08032
08039	Other acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression Acts related to freedom of expression or control of expression not described or classified in categories 08031 - 08032. - Freedom of expression as defined in footnote 110.	+	
		-	
0804	Acts contrary to public revenue or regulatory provisions Acts against public revenue provisions and acts involving behaviour that is regulated or prohibited on moral or ethical grounds.	+	Inclusions: Tax evasion; corporate offences; illegal gambling; apply all inclusions listed in 08041 - 08049
		-	Exclusions: Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm from a person's negligent, reckless or careless behaviour (0206); bodily harm or potential for bodily harm caused by a person's dangerous behaviour (0207); acts involving fraud, deception or corruption (07); illicit trafficking in cultural property (07042)

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE	
08041	Acts against public revenue provisions Acts against customs, taxation and other public revenue provisions.	+	Inclusions: Tariff, taxation, duty and revenue offences
		-	Exclusions: Social welfare and tax fraud and other acts involving fraud, deception or corruption (07); smuggling of migrants (0805); apply all exclusions listed in 0804
08042	Acts against commercial or financial regulations Acts against commercial, industrial or financial regulations.	+	Inclusions: Corporate or company offences including competition and insolvency offences; fraudulent insolvency; trade, trade descriptions or import/export offences; acts against trade regulations, restrictions or embargoes; investment or stock/shares offences (not amounting to fraud); usury
		-	Exclusions: 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
08043	Acts against regulations on betting Acts against regulations, restrictions or prohibitions on betting and gambling.	+	Inclusions: Betting and gambling offences
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0804
08044	Smuggling of goods Acts consisting of customs fraud and the movement of goods across a customs frontier in any clandestine manner. ¹¹¹	+	Inclusions: Smuggling of goods, illegal traffic in contraband
		-	Exclusions: Import/export offences (08042); counterfeiting goods and products (07022); apply all exclusions listed in 0804

¹¹¹ **Smuggling of goods** means acts consisting of 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>>).

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE	
08045	Market manipulation or insider trading Unlawful market manipulation or insider trading. ¹¹² -Market manipulation as defined in footnote 112. -Insider trading as defined in footnote 112.	+	Inclusions: Trading financial products based on inside information (insider dealing), improper disclosure of market-relevant information, misuse of market-relevant information, manipulating market transactions, price fixing
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0804
08049	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 or classified in categories 08041 - 08045.	+	Inclusions: Misuse of cultural heritage; damage or destruction of cultural monuments; other acts against public administration
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0804
0805	Acts related to migration Unlawful acts related to migration. ¹¹³	+	Inclusions: Smuggling of migrants; unlawful entry into a State; unlawfully employing or housing a foreign citizen; immigration fraud; apply all inclusions listed in 08051 - 08059
		-	Exclusions: TIP (0204); illegal adoption (020291); 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 from the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. ^{114 115}	+	Inclusions: Smuggling of migrants offences; harbouring smuggled migrants
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0805

¹¹² **Market manipulation** is defined as entering into a transaction, placing an order to trade or any other behaviour which gives a 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>>).

¹¹³ **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>>).

¹¹⁴ 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/Conventions_dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_smug_eng.pdf>.

¹¹⁵ **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/Conventions_dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_smug_eng.pdf>).

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE	
08059	Other unlawful acts related to migration Unlawful acts related to migration not described or classified in 08051. - Migration as defined in footnote 113.	+	Inclusions: Unlawful entry/illegal border crossing; using a forged document to enter a State; unlawfully employing or housing a foreign citizen; organizing or facilitating the unlawful stay of a foreign citizen Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0805
		-	Inclusions: 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 - 08069 Exclusions: 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. ¹¹⁷	+	Inclusions: Perverting the course of justice; failure to appear before court or comply with jury summons; giving false testimony/perjury; destroying, damaging, fabricating or tampering with evidence; preventing, threatening or deceiving a witness, threatening or intimidating a justice or law enforcement official; feigning commission of a crime; failure to report a crime; giving false information; aiding and abetting; attempting to influence a fair trial Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0806
		-	Inclusions: 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 Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0806
08062	Breach of justice order Acts intended to obstruct, subvert or impede the effective execution of justice orders. ¹¹⁸ - Justice system as defined in footnote 116.	+	
		-	

¹¹⁶ **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 offences.

¹¹⁷ **Justice procedures**, at minimum, are procedures to facilitate the justice system.

¹¹⁸ **Justice orders**, at minimum, are orders stipulated by the justice system.

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE		
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.	+	Inclusions: Criminal intent; unlawfully possessing instruments used for crime; unlawfully possessing articles of disguise	
		-	Exclusions: 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.	+	Inclusions: Conspiracy/planning to commit a criminal offence; preparation	
		-	Exclusions: 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	
08069	Other acts against the justice system Acts contrary to the operation of the law enforcement or justice system not described or classified in categories 08061 - 08064.	+	Inclusions: Insulting the court; insulting a law enforcement officer; prison regulation offence; criminal solicitation	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0806	
0807	Acts related to democratic elections Acts related to democratic elections. ¹¹⁹	+	Inclusions: Vote buying; electoral fraud; campaign finance laws; apply all inclusions listed in 08071 - 08079	
		-		
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.	+	Inclusions: Vote buying; vote coercion	
		-	Exclusions: Demanding a particular course of action not related to democratic elections by intimidation, threat of physical harm or violence (0205); behaviour, a 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)	

¹¹⁹ **Democratic election** is a formal decision-making process in which a population chooses an individual to hold a public office.

SECTION 08		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS OF THE STATE	
08079	Other acts related to democratic elections Acts related to democratic elections not described or classified in 08071. - Democratic elections as defined in footnote 119.	+	Inclusions: Electoral fraud; violating campaign finance laws; unlawful manipulation of the democratic process during elections
		-	Exclusions: 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 law. ¹²⁰	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Unlawfully employing a foreign citizen (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. ¹²¹	+	Inclusions: Acts against collective bargaining; union offences
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0808
08082	Individual labour law violations Criminal acts contrary to individual labour law. ¹²²	+	Inclusions: Wage and contract offences; wrongful transfer from work and wrongful dismissal
		-	Exclusions: Harassment in the workplace (02071); sexual harassment (030122); apply all exclusions listed in 0808
0809	Other acts against public order, the authority and provisions of the State Acts against public order, authority and provisions of the State not described or classified 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 declaring a child one has found to the authorities; substitution of a child for another child
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0801 - 0808

¹²⁰ **Labour law** is a set of regulations enacted to protect workers and safe working environments or aspects of employer and employee relationships.

¹²¹ **Collective labour law** consists of rules on collective bargaining and on collective organizations and their relations with each other 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>>.).

¹²² **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>>.).

SECTION 09		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE SECURITY	
0901	Acts involving weapons, explosives and other destructive materials Possession, use, manufacture, import/export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, other weapons or explosives. ¹²³	+	Inclusions: Arms trafficking; unlawful use or possession of a weapon; apply all inclusions listed in 09011 - 09019
		-	Exclusions: 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
09011	Possession or use of weapons and explosives Unlawful possession or use of regulated or prohibited firearms, their parts and components, ammunition, other weapons or explosives.	+	Inclusions: Possessing prohibited or unregistered firearms, their parts and components or ammunition, other weapons such as gas or explosives or chemical, biological or radioactive materials; unlawfully obtaining or using weapons or explosives without a permit; illegal discharge of weapons; apply all inclusions listed in 090111 - 090119
		-	Exclusions: 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.	+	Inclusions: Carrying or possessing a handgun without a licence; illegal discharge of weapons
		-	Exclusions: 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.	+	Inclusions: Possessing prohibited or unregistered weapons not amounting to a firearm; obtaining or using explosives without a permit
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09011
090113	Unlawful possession or use of chemical, biological or radioactive materials Unlawful possession or use of prohibited or regulated chemical, biological, radioactive or nuclear materials. ¹²⁴	+	Inclusions: Obtaining or possessing prohibited or unregistered materials
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09011

¹²³ 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/Protocol%20against%20the%20Illicit%20Manufacturing%20of%20and%20Trafficking%20in%20Firearms.pdf)>.

¹²⁴ Unlawful possession includes related acts criminalized in the universal legal instruments against terrorism.

SECTION 09		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE SECURITY	
090119	Other acts related to possession or use of weapons and explosives Acts related to possession or use of weapons and explosives not described or classified in categories 090111 - 090113.	+	Inclusions: Falsifying, obliterating, removing or altering markings on a firearm; firearm offences; unlawful storage of firearms or explosives; possession of items to endanger life
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09011
09012	Trafficking of weapons and explosives Trafficking of weapons and/or explosives. ¹²⁵	+	Inclusions: Manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, parts, components and ammunition, regulated or prohibited weapons or explosives, chemical, biological or radioactive materials; selling without a dealer's licence or to an unlicensed person; unlicensed importing/exporting; apply all inclusions listed in 090121 - 090129
		-	Exclusions: Import/export offences (08042); customs offences (08041); apply all exclusions listed in 0901
090121	Trafficking of firearms Trafficking of firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 125.	+	Inclusions: Manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, parts, components and ammunition; trafficking in firearms
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09012
090122	Trafficking of other weapons or explosives Trafficking of regulated or prohibited weapons or explosives. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 125.	+	Inclusions: Manufacture, production or trafficking of prohibited weapons or explosives
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09012
090123	Trafficking of chemical, biological or radioactive materials Trafficking of regulated or prohibited chemical, biological, radioactive or nuclear materials. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 125.	+	Inclusions: Manufacture, production or trafficking of chemical, biological or radioactive materials
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09012
090129	Other acts related to trafficking of weapons and explosives Trafficking of weapons and explosives not described or classified in categories 090121 - 090123. - Trafficking as defined in footnote 125.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09012

¹²⁵ **Trafficking**, at minimum, is the unlawful manufacture, import or export, acquisition, sale, delivery, production, movement or transfer of the concerning property.

SECTION 09		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE SECURITY	
09019	Other acts relating to weapons and explosives Acts relating to weapons and explosives not described or classified in categories 09011 - 09012.	+	Inclusions: Illegal collective teaching of weapons use
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0901
0902	Acts against health and safety Acts with potential to cause harm to human health and safety. ¹²⁶ - Health as defined in footnote 73.	+	Inclusions: 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; ¹²⁷ sanitation offences not amounting to the adulteration of food or selling noxious food or drink; apply all inclusions listed in 09021 - 09029
		-	Exclusions: 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 psychoactive 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 in the work place. - Health as defined in footnote 73. - Safety as defined in footnote 126.	+	Inclusions: Health and safety at work offences; public transport safety offences; pharmaceutical offences
		-	Exclusions: 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
09029	Other acts against health and safety Acts with potential to cause harm to human health and safety not in the work place. - Health as defined in footnote 73. - Safety as defined in footnote 126.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0902

¹²⁶ **Safety**, at minimum, is the condition of being protected from harm or injury.

¹²⁷ **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 licence.

SECTION 09	ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE SECURITY		
0903 Acts against computer systems	Unauthorized access to, interception of, interference with, or misuse of computer data or computer systems. ¹²⁸	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 09031 - 09039
		-	Exclusions: 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)
09031	Unlawful access to a computer system Unlawful acts involving entry into parts or the whole of a computer system without authorization or justification. ¹²⁹ - Computer systems as defined in footnote 128.	+	Inclusions: Access to a computer system without right; hacking
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful access to private computer files that amounts to intrusions upon one's privacy (02011); apply all exclusions listed in 0903
09032	Unlawful interference with a computer system or computer data 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. ¹³⁰ - Computer systems as defined in footnote 128. - Computer data as defined in footnote 128.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Damaging property that is not computer data (0504); apply all exclusions listed in 0903
090321	Unlawful interference with a computer system Unlawful acts hindering the functioning of a computer system. - Computer systems as defined in footnote 128.	+	Inclusions: Hindering the functioning of a computer system; denial of service attack; computer system damage
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 09032

¹²⁸ **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>.).

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>.).

Computer/information program, at minimum, means instructions in machine readable form that enables a computer/information system to process computer data/information/performance 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>.).

¹²⁹ **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>>.).

¹³⁰ 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>.

SECTION 09		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE SECURITY	
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 128.	+	Inclusions: Damage, deletion, alteration, suppression of computer data; deleting computer system files without authorization
		-	Exclusions: 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. ¹³⁰ - Access as defined in footnote 129. - Computer data as defined in footnote 128.	+	Inclusions: Interception of computer data without right; recording transmissions without right within a wireless network, copying computer files without authorization
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful access to private computer files that amounts to intrusions upon one's privacy (02011); apply all exclusions listed in 0903
09039	Other acts against computer systems Acts against computer systems not described or classified in categories 09031 – 09033. - Computer systems as defined in footnote 128.	+	Inclusions: Production, sale, procurement, import, distribution or possession of computer misuse tools
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0903
0904	Acts against state security Acts directed against the integrity of the State. ¹³¹	+	Inclusions: Treason; spying; disclosure of official secrets; offences against government security or operations; military service offences not amounting 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
		-	Exclusions: Promising, offering, giving or soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage in order that a person take or refrain from taking a particular course of action (0703); rioting and violent disorder (08011); military offences other than military service offences

¹³¹ **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>>.)

SECTION 09	ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE SECURITY	
0905 Acts related to an organized criminal group Participating in the activities of an organized criminal group. ¹³²	+	Inclusions: Participation in an organized criminal group; apply all inclusions listed in 09051 - 09059
	-	Exclusions: 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 132.	+	Inclusions: Participation in an organized criminal group
	-	Exclusions: 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
09059 Other acts related to an organized criminal group Acts related to an organized criminal group not described or classified in category 09051.	+	
	-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0905
0906 Terrorism Participating in the activities of a terrorist group or other individual or group acts related to terrorist offences. ¹³³ -Terrorist offence as defined in footnote 133.	+	Inclusions: Participation or membership in a terrorist group; recruitment or training for terrorism; financing terrorism; incitement to terrorism; apply all inclusions listed in 09061 - 09069
	-	Exclusions: 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

¹³² **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>).

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>).

¹³³ **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)).

SECTION 09		ACTS AGAINST PUBLIC SAFETY AND STATE SECURITY	
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 133.	+	Inclusions: Participation in or membership of a terrorist group
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0906
09062	Financing of terrorism Financing of terrorist acts, individual terrorists or terrorist organizations. ¹³⁴ -Financing as defined in footnote 134.	+	Inclusions: Financing terrorism; financing terrorist groups
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0906
09069	Other acts related to the activities of a terrorist group Acts related to the activities of a terrorist group not described or classified in categories 09061- 09062. Terrorist offence as defined in footnote 133.	+	Inclusions: Recruitment or training for terrorism; incitement to terrorism
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0906
0907	Non-injurious traffic violations Criminal acts under the traffic code and traffic regulations by a person that do not result in injury or death.	+	Inclusions: Road vehicle licensing, driving, registration, or road worthiness offences; speeding; violation of safety regulations, vehicle registration regulations, driving licence regulations
		-	Exclusions: Bodily harm or potential for bodily harm inflicted upon a person due to another person's negligent, reckless or careless behaviour while in control of a vehicle (02063); operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances (02072); hit and run causing property damage (0504); hit and run causing bodily injury (02063)
0908	Other acts against public safety and state security Acts with the potential to endanger public safety and state security not described or classified in categories 0901 - 0907.	+	Inclusions: Forming a militia; hiring a mercenary; hiding a dead body
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 0901 - 0907

¹³⁴ **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 pollution of the natural environment. ¹³⁵	+ Inclusions: Air, water, soil pollution; apply all inclusions listed in 10011 - 10019
	- Exclusions: Pollution or degradation through the illegal movement or dumping of waste (1002); litter offences (0801); wilful destruction, damage, or defacement inflicted upon public or private property (0504)
10011	Acts that cause the pollution or degradation of air Acts that result in air pollution or degradation. ¹³⁶
	+ Inclusions: Air pollution
10012	Acts that cause the pollution or degradation of water Acts that result in water pollution or degradation. ¹³⁷
	+ Inclusions: Water pollution
10013	Acts that cause the pollution or degradation of soil Acts that result in soil pollution or degradation. ¹³⁸
	+ Inclusions: Soil pollution
10019	Other acts that cause environmental pollution or degradation Acts that result in the pollution of the natural environment not described or classified in categories 10011 - 10013. - Natural environment as defined in footnote 135.
	+ Inclusions: Pollution through noise, vibrations, heat, light or radiation; dangerous, nuclear and chemical substance offences
	- Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1001

¹³⁵ **Natural environment**, at minimum, is the environment that encompasses the interaction of all living species.

¹³⁶ **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>.).

¹³⁷ **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>>.).

¹³⁸ **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.

SECTION 10	ACTS AGAINST THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
1002 Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste Acts involving the illegal movement or dumping of waste. ¹³⁹	+	Inclusions: Illegal trafficking of waste; illegal movement of waste; illegal waste dumping; apply all inclusions listed in 10021 - 10022
	-	Exclusions: Litter offences (0801)
10021 Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste within national borders Acts involving the illegal movement or dumping of waste whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effects involve only one country. - Movement and dumping as defined in footnote 139.	+	Inclusions: Illegal domestic waste dumping, illegal domestic movement or trafficking of waste
	-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1002
10022 Acts involving the movement or dumping of waste across national borders Acts involving the illegal movement or dumping of waste whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effects involve more than one country. - Movement and dumping as defined in footnote 133.	+	Inclusions: Cross-border trafficking in waste
	-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1002
1003 Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of protected or prohibited wild fauna or flora species. ¹⁴⁰	+	Inclusions: Trafficking in wildlife, unlawful trade or possession of wildlife; apply all inclusions listed in 10031 - 10032
	-	Exclusions: Theft of a pet (050221); offences against the treatment, raising or keeping of animals (10091); robbery of livestock (04014); theft of livestock (05025)

¹³⁹ **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.

¹⁴⁰ **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>).

SECTION 10		ACTS AGAINST THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
10031	Trade or possession of protected species of wild fauna and flora Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species. - Protected species as defined in footnote 140.	+	Inclusions: Ivory trafficking; apply all inclusions listed in 100311 - 100312
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1003
100311	Trade or possession of protected species within national borders Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species involving only one country. - Protected species as defined in footnote 140.	+	Inclusions: Unlawful trade or possession of endangered species
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 10031
100312	Trafficking of protected species across national borders 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 140.	+	Inclusions: Cross-border trafficking in wildlife
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1003
10032	Trade or possession of prohibited or controlled species of animals Unlawful trade or possession of specimens of prohibited or controlled fauna or flora species. - Prohibited species as defined in footnote 140.	+	Inclusions: Possession of dangerous or controlled animals; breeding of dangerous animals; trade in prohibited species
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1003
10039	Other trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora Other acts of unlawful trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora not described or classified in categories 10031 - 10032. - Prohibited species as defined in footnote 140.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1003

SECTION 10	ACTS AGAINST THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
1004 Acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources Acts that result in the unlawful exploitation or depletion of natural resources, fauna or flora species, land, water or air.		+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 10041 - 10049
		-	Exclusions: Acts that result in the pollution of the natural environment not amounting to depletion or degradation (1001)
10041 Illegal logging Unlawful extraction, cutting, harvest, transportation, purchase or sale of timber.		+	Inclusions: Illegal logging; illegal slash and burn; illegal sand mining
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
10042 Illegal hunting, fishing or gathering of wild fauna and flora Unlawful hunting, fishing, collecting or otherwise taking of wild fauna or flora.		+	Inclusions: Illegal hunting, illegal fishing, poaching
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
10043 Illegal mining Unlawful extraction of ore or minerals from the ground.		+	Inclusions: Trafficking of precious minerals; illegal mining; mining in the absence of land rights or mining licences; mining in violation of environmental or safety standards
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
10049 Other acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources Acts depleting natural resources not described or classified in categories 10041 - 10043.		+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1004
1009 Other acts against the natural environment Unlawful acts with potential to cause harm to the natural environment which are not described or classified in categories 1001 - 1004. - Natural environment as defined in footnote 135.		+	Inclusions: Failure to protect the health and well-being of flora and fauna; apply all inclusions listed in 10091 - 10092
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1001 - 1008

SECTION 10		ACTS AGAINST THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
10091	Acts against animals Unlawful treatment, raising or keeping of animals.		Inclusions: 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
			Exclusions: Stealing a pet (050221); theft of livestock (05025); robbery of livestock (04014)
10099	Other acts against the natural environment Other acts against the natural environment not described or classified in 10091. - Natural environment as defined in footnote 135.	+	Inclusions: Smuggling of ozone-depleting substances (ODS); unlawful use of ODS
		-	Exclusions: Unlawful treatment, raising or keeping of animals (10091); Apply all exclusions listed in 1001 - 1008

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.		+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 11011 - 11019
		-	
11011 Torture		+	Inclusions: Torture
Torture of a person. ¹⁴¹		-	Exclusions: Acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person not amounting to torture (02)
11012 Piracy		+	Inclusions: 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;
		-	Exclusions: Offences committed not on the high seas by the crew or 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		+	Inclusions: 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; ¹⁴³ apply all inclusions listed in 110131 - 110139
		-	

¹⁴¹ **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 them or a third person information or a confession, punishing them, intimidating them or coercing them, 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>>.)

¹⁴³ **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, and 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.

SECTION 11		OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	
110131	Unlawfully killing, causing or intending to cause death or serious injury associated with armed conflict Acts that result in death or serious injury, or intend to cause death or serious injury in violation of the laws and customs applicable in armed conflict as expressed in the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions (1949).	+	Inclusions: Wilful killings; 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 in the person's interests; killing or wounding treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army; declaring that no quarter will be given
		–	Exclusions: 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 Acts that result in extensive destruction or damage to property not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly in armed conflict as expressed in the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions (1949).	+	Inclusions: 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
		–	Exclusions: Property damage not amounting to war crime (0504)
110133	Sexual violence associated with armed conflict Acts of a sexual nature that are used as tactics of warfare as expressed in the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions (1949).	+	Inclusions: 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
		–	Exclusions: Sexual violence not amounting to war crime (0301); sexual exploitation not amounting to war crime (0302)
110134	Acts against liberty or human dignity associated with armed conflict Acts depriving prisoners of war or other protected persons of their liberty or human dignity as expressed in the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions (1949).	+	Inclusions: 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)
		–	Exclusions: Acts against liberty not amounting to war crime (0202)

SECTION 11		OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	
110135	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).	+	Inclusions: Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 into national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities
		–	Exclusions: Slavery and exploitation not amounting to war crime (0203); forced labour for the State or armed forces (020323)
110139	Other war crimes Other acts described in the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions (1949).	+	Inclusions: 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, means 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.	+	Inclusions: Acts included in Article 6 of the Rome Statute
		–	
11015	Crimes against humanity Crimes against humanity, at minimum, encompass crimes such as murder, extermination, rape, persecution and all other inhumane acts of a similar character (wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to the 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”.	+	Inclusions: 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.	+	Inclusions: Acts included in Article 8 of the amended Rome Statute 2010
		–	

SECTION 11		OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	
11019	Other acts under universal jurisdiction Acts under universal jurisdiction not described or classified in categories 11011 - 11016.	+	Inclusions: Forming groups with the intention of committing acts under universal jurisdiction
		-	
1102	Acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors Unlawful acts defined in specific laws and regulations relating to minors.	+	Inclusions: Apply all inclusions listed in 11021 - 11029
		-	Exclusions: 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 those involved, committed by minors or by adults in relation to minors.	+	Inclusions: 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
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1102
11029	Other acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors Acts contrary to youth regulations and acts on minors not described or classified in 11021.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1102
1109	Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified Acts that fall under criminal offences are defined in national law and are not described or classified in categories 1101 - 1102.	+	
		-	Exclusions: Apply all exclusions listed in 1101 - 1102

Table: II Disaggregating variable categories¹⁴⁴

EVENT DISAGGREGATIONS				
At – Attempted/completed	SIC – Situational context	Geo – Geographical location of the crime	Rep – Reported by	DaT – Date and time
1. Attempted ¹⁴⁵ 2. Completed ¹⁴⁶ 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1.Organized-crime related ¹⁴⁷ 2. Gang-related ¹⁴⁸ 4.Corporate crime-related ¹⁴⁹ 5.Intimate partner/family-related ¹⁵⁰ 6. Terrorism-related ¹⁵¹ 7. Civil unrest ¹⁵² 8. Other crime 9. Not applicable 10. Not known	1.Required geographical division of country (1 st , 2 nd , etc. levels) 2. Extraterritorial ¹⁵³ 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1. Victim 2. Witness (non-victim) 3. Police 4.Other law enforcement 5. Criminal justice institution 6. Not known	Date format: dddd/mm/yyyy Time format: 24:00

¹⁴⁴ Each element and variable may be relevant for selected categories only.

¹⁴⁵ The crime was attempted.

¹⁴⁶ The crime was completed.

¹⁴⁷ Participation in an organized criminal group was an integral part of the modus operandi of the crime. Organized criminal group as defined in footnote 132.

¹⁴⁸ 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.

¹⁴⁹ Participation in a corporate or business entity was an integral party of the modus operandi of the crime.

¹⁵⁰ Intimate partner/family-related crimes are distinguished by the nature of the relationship between perpetrator and victim.

¹⁵¹ 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 133.

¹⁵² **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.

¹⁵³ 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.

We – Type of weapon used	Lo – Location of the crime	Mot – Motive	Cy – Cybercrime-related ¹⁵⁴	
1. Firearm ¹⁵⁵ 2. Knife or sharp object ¹⁵⁶ 3. Other means ¹⁵⁷ 4. Unknown means ¹⁵⁸ 5. Not applicable 6. Not known	1. Private residential premises ¹⁵⁹ 2. Open area, street or public transport 3. Schools or other educational institutions 4. Prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions 5. Institutional care settings ¹⁶⁰ 6. Other commercial or public non-residential premises ¹⁶¹ 7. Other 8. Not known	1. Illicit gain 2. Hate crime ¹⁶² 3. Gender-based ¹⁶³ 4. Interpersonal conflict ¹⁶⁴ 5. Political agenda ¹⁶⁵ 6. Other motive 7. Not applicable 8. Not known	1. Cybercrime-related 2. Non-cybercrime-related 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	

¹⁵⁴ 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 128.

¹⁵⁵ **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/Special/2001 Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms.pdf>>.).

¹⁵⁶ **Knife** is an instrument composed of a blade fixed into a handle.

¹⁵⁷ **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.

¹⁵⁸ The weapon used by the perpetrator is not identified.

¹⁵⁹ **Private residential premises** (house/ private dwelling), at minimum, is real estate owned, rented, or leased by a person.

¹⁶⁰ **Institutional care** settings includes hospitals, psychiatric facilities, residential care/retirement homes, remand homes and other institutional care facilities.

¹⁶¹ **Other commercial or public non-residential premises** includes business premises open to the public (retail stores, cafés and restaurants, clubs, banks, service stations, malls, etc.); business premises not open to the public (office buildings, warehouses, production facilities, construction sites, machine parks, farm land, etc.); public non-residential premises open to the public (museums, libraries, public services, etc.); and other public non-residential premises not open to the public (government offices, public works, military installations, etc.).

¹⁶² **Hate crime** is a crime in which 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 76 and 77. 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>>).

¹⁶³ **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/whatgender/en/>>).

¹⁶⁴ **Interpersonal conflict** refers to the dissonances that occur when human/social relationships come under strain (including from fiction due to social and cultural norms).

¹⁶⁵ **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.

VICTIM DISAGGREGATIONS					
SV – Sex of victim ¹⁶⁶	STV – Age status victim	Cit – Citizenship ¹⁶⁷	LS – Legal status of victim ¹⁶⁸		
1. Male 2. Female 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1. Minor 2. Adult 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1. National citizen 2. Foreign citizen 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1. Natural person ¹⁶⁹ 1a. Private individual ¹⁷⁰ 1b. Public official ¹⁷¹ 2. Legal entity ¹⁷² 2a. Private entity ¹⁷³ 2b. Public entity ¹⁷⁴ 3. Other entity 4. Not known		
AV – Age of victim	VIP – Victim-perpetrator relationship		Int – Victim was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances	ES – Economic sector	
1. 0-14 2. 15-29 3. 30-44 4. 45-59 5. 60+ 6. Not known	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.) 9. Other offender known to victim 10. Offender unknown to victim 11. Relationship not known		1. Alcohol 2. Illicit drugs 3. Both 4. Other 5. Not applicable 6. Not known	Sectors A-U in ISIC Rev. 4 ¹⁷⁵	

¹⁶⁶ **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/whatsgender/en/>)

¹⁶⁷ **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.

¹⁶⁸ **Legal status** is a status of an individual, company or other entity defined by law.
¹⁶⁹ A **natural person** is a human being as distinguished in law from a legal person.

¹⁷⁰ A **private individual** is a natural person who is not a public official.

¹⁷¹ A **public official** is any natural person who performs a public function or provides a public service as defined in domestic law. This value should be used only when the victim is a public official who experienced the crime while exerting his/her public function.

¹⁷² A **legal entity** is either a private or a public entity.

¹⁷³ A **private entity** 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.

¹⁷⁴ A **public entity** is a federal, state or local government department, institution or agency.

¹⁷⁵ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev 4.

PERPETRATOR DISAGGREGATIONS					
SP – Sex of perpetrator	STP – Age status of perpetrator	Cit – Citizenship	LS – Legal status of perpetrator	Rec – Repeat offender/recidivist ¹⁷⁶	
1. Male 2. Female 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1. Minor 2. Adult 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1. National citizen 2. Foreign citizen 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	1. Natural person ¹⁶⁹ 1a. Private individual ¹⁷⁰ 1b. Public official ¹⁷¹ 2. Legal entity ¹⁷² 2a. Private entity ¹⁷³ 2b. Public entity ¹⁷⁴ 3. Other entity 4. Not known	1. Recidivist 2. Non-recidivist 3. Not applicable 4. Not known	
AP – Age of perpetrator	VIP – Victim-perpetrator relationship		Int – Perpetrator was intoxicated with controlled drugs or other psychoactive substances	EAST – Economic activity status of perpetrator	
1. 0-14 2. 15-29 3. 30-44 4. 45-59 5. 60 6. Not known	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.) 9. Other offender known to victim 10. Offender unknown to victim 11. Relationship not known		1. Alcohol 2. Illicit drugs 3. Both 4. Other 5. Not applicable 6. Not known	1. Dependent employment 2. Self-employment (with no dependent employees) 3. Employer (with dependent employees) 4. Unemployed 5. Student/apprentice 6. Housekeeper 7. Retired/disabled 8. Not known	
DATA DESCRIPTIONS/INCLUSIONS					
Th – Threats included ¹⁷⁷					
AA – Aiding/abetting/accessory included ¹⁷⁸					
Ac – Accomplice included ¹⁷⁹					
CP – Conspiracy/planning included ¹⁸⁰					
In – Incitement to commit crime included ¹⁸¹					

¹⁷⁶ Perpetrator was a repeat offender/recidivist.

¹⁷⁷ Threat as defined in 02012.

¹⁷⁸ **Aiding, abetting and accessory** refers to not being present when the crime was committed, but having knowledge of the crime before or after the event, and may assist in its commission through advice, actions or financial support.

¹⁷⁹ **Accomplice** refers to being present during the committed crime and assisting in its commission through advice, actions or financial support.

¹⁸⁰ **Conspiracy** as defined in 08064.

¹⁸¹ **Incitement to commit a crime** is provoking unlawful behaviour or convincing a person to behave unlawfully.

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

SITUATIONAL CONTEXT OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE			
Homicide related to other criminal activities ¹⁸²	Homicide related to organized criminal groups or gangs	Homicide related to organized criminal groups	The 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 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	Homicide perpetrated by an 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 other than a partner/spouse; infanticide and parricide
Interpersonal homicide ¹⁸³	Intimate partner/family member		Homicide perpetrated on persons other than 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
	Other interpersonal homicide		Homicide as a result of violence against specific social groups, including hate crime (crime in which the victim is specifically targeted because of his or her 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
Socio-political homicide	Homicide related to social prejudice		Intentional homicide related to political agendas, including killings by terrorist groups with a political agenda, political assassination, and targeted killing of journalists for political reasons. A political agenda is a set of values, beliefs or issues that are advocated by a political or ideological organization
	Homicide related to political agendas		
	Homicide related to civil unrest ¹⁸⁴		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

¹⁸² Intentional homicide committed in relation to other criminal activities that are aimed, directly or indirectly, at obtaining illicit profits.

¹⁸³ Homicide is a means of resolving a conflict and/or punishing the victim. It is not instrumental to the accomplishment of a secondary goal.

¹⁸⁴ **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

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE					
Intimate partner or family member (IPFM)	Intimate partner	Current spouse or intimate partner (cohabitating or non-cohabitating partner or boyfriend/girlfriend)	Current spouse or cohabitating partner	Spouse Cohabitating partner	
		Former spouse or intimate partner (cohabitating or non-cohabitating partner or boyfriend/girlfriend)	Current non-cohabitating partner (boyfriend/girlfriend but not married)	Former spouse	
			Former spouse or cohabitating partner	Former cohabitating partner	Former spouse
				Former non-cohabitating partner (boyfriend/girlfriend but not married)	Former cohabitating partner (boyfriend/girlfriend but not married)
	Family member	Blood relative	Parent	Cohabitating blood relative	
			Child	Non-cohabitating blood relative	
			Other blood relative		
	Other perpetrator known to the victim	Friend/acquaintance	Other household member ¹⁸⁵ or relative by marriage or adoption		
			Friend		
		Colleague/business or work relationship	Acquaintance		
Authority/care relationship (doctor/nurse/teacher/police/p public official, clergy, etc.)					
			Other perpetrator known to the victim		
				Perpetrator unknown to the victim	
Perpetrator unknown to the victim	Perpetrator unknown to the victim				

¹⁸⁵ 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.

MECHANISM OF KILLING	
Attack with firearms or explosives	Firearm
	Handgun discharge (X93)
	Rifle, shotgun and larger firearm discharge (X94) Other and unspecified firearm discharge (X95)
Attack with another weapon	Explosives (X96)
	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 a high place (Y01)
	Pushing or placing victim before moving object (Y02)
	Bodily force
Other	Bodily force (hitting or kicking) (Y04)
	Sexual assault (Y05)
	Including: Assault with drugs, medicaments and biological substances (X85) Assault with corrosive substance (X86) Assault with pesticides (X87) Assault with gases and vapours (X88) Assault with other specified chemicals and noxious substances (X89) Assault with unspecified chemical or noxious substance (X90)
	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)
	Other
Assault by unspecified means (Y09)	

Annex 1: Data comparability, reporting rates and counting rules

Three main factors affect the interpretation and comparability of administrative data on crime:

1. the way crime is defined and classified
2. the proportion of crime detected or reported to the authorities
3. the way crime is recorded and counted.

Defining and classifying crime

As explained earlier (see Introduction), administrative data on crime are usually compiled according to national legislations and concepts, which determines lack of international comparability. The application of the consistent set of definitions contained in the ICCS can ensure that data on crime within the same category will refer to the same underlying phenomenon (the same criminal act), irrespective of differences in national laws. The implementation of the ICCS at the national level will also improve, among other things, the comparison of state responses and trends over time for the same categories of crime.

Reporting and detecting crime

The interpretation and comparison of administrative data on crime are also affected by differences and changes in the portion of crime actually recorded by public authorities of the “total” crime that occurs over a period of time. For example, when examining data on police-recorded offences, it should always be kept in mind that the share of undetected and unrecorded crime (the “dark figure of crime”) is often substantial. Crime victimization surveys, which collect information on crime experienced by the target population, can provide information on the “real” prevalence of crime experienced within a certain population, including data on the percentage of crime reported to the police or other authorities. A common pattern found across victimization surveys is that reporting rates can vary substantially over time and between countries depending on factors such as the capacity of law enforcement authorities to respond to crime and the trust placed in them when reporting crime.

Recording and counting crime

The third major factor that affects the interpretation and comparability of crime statistics is the way that crimes are recorded and counted by different institutions and jurisdictions. For example, a national police institution that records an offence upon the completion of an investigation will typically record fewer crimes than another police institution recording and counting offences when it is first informed about the offence. The former police institution will in fact accumulate more evidence than an institution that records an offence during the initial stages of the investigation but, *ceteris paribus*, it will also record fewer crimes as many suspected criminal events may not turn out to be substantiated by the evidence.

In particular, the following elements will affect overall counts of crime and thus confound data comparisons across and within countries:

- the moment when data are collected for inclusion in crime statistics: Criminal justice institutions can collect data from different stages of their respective criminal justice process. For example, “input statistics” refer to data being collected at the time the offence is first reported to authorities; on the other hand, “output statistics” refer to data being collected after the offence has been investigated;
- the counting unit used in the statistics: typically, each criminal justice institution uses counting units based on its own operational requirements. Police may use charges, suspects, victims and incidents, while courts may use cases, convictions and sentences. Linking data across institutions would require the use of the same counting units (such as persons suspected and persons convicted);
- the application of a principal offence rule:¹⁸⁶ countries that apply the principal offence rule only record the most serious offence if simultaneous offences are committed; others record each offence separately, which results in a higher count of recorded crimes;¹⁸⁷
- the way in which an offence committed by more than one person is counted: depending on the counting unit, one unit of count can contain more than one perpetrator or victim. A court case may consist of multiple perpetrators but then be reported as one case, while the police may record each perpetrator rather than the case or committed offence;
- the way in which multiple offences are counted:¹⁸⁸ if one person is suspected of a series of homicides, they can be recorded as one homicide suspect or multiple homicide suspects.

Issues related to counting rules are not directly related to the definition and classification of crime *per se* and consequently are outside the scope of the ICCS. The ICCS thus does not provide direction on which counting rules are to be applied when collecting data. On the whole, experience shows that there is a wide variety of counting rules applied in the recording of crime and criminal justice data, which have often grown historically and are deeply ingrained in national recording systems. In some cases, the concrete application of counting rules depends on the technical capacity of data producers in recording and aggregating data. Countries that have to rely on paper-based crime records may face particular challenges in implementing complex counting rules. For these reasons, the harmonization of counting rules is best treated at a later stage and separately from the structure and application of the ICCS. UNODC aims to pursue further work related to counting rules and provide guidance on standards and good practices in this area. Pending widely agreed standards on the appropriate rules for recording and counting crime, it is imperative to provide exhaustive metadata on all crime and criminal justice data that facilitate their correct interpretation.

¹⁸⁶ “Principal offence rule” means that when more than one offence is committed simultaneously, only the most serious offence is recorded. For example, when it appears that a homicide and robbery have been committed simultaneously, under a principal offence rule, only the most serious offence (homicide) would be recorded.

¹⁸⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Forum on Crime and Society. Special issue “Collecting crime data indicators and measurement.” Volume 7. Page 81. 2008. New York, New York. Print.

¹⁸⁸ Aebi, M. F. 2008, “Measuring the Influence of Statistical Counting Rules on Cross-National Differences in Recorded Crime”, in HEUNI, *Crime and Criminal Justice Systems in Europe and North America 1994-2005*, no. 55, pp. 196-214, Helsinki 2008.

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Computer system damage	090321
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Feigning commission of a crime	08061
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Forced begging	020329
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Forced labour	02032
Forced labour for domestic services	020321
Forced labour for industrial services	020322
Forced labour for the State or armed forces	020323
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Giving false information	08061
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Illegal adoption	020291
Illegal brewing of alcohol	06021
Illegal collective teaching of weapons use	09019
Illegal discharge of weapons	090111
Illegal distilling of alcohol	06021
Illegal domestic movement of trafficking of waste	10021
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Manufacture, production or trafficking of prohibited weapons of explosives	090122
Manufacturing and trafficking of firearms, parts, components and ammunition	090121
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Market manipulation or insider trading	08045
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Menacing phone calls not amounting to stalking	020819
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Negligence in situations of persons under care	02061
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Offering sexual services for financial or other benefit	08021
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Operating a vehicle under the influence of illicit drugs	02072
Operating a vehicle under the influence of other psychoactive substances	020729
Operating a vehicle under the influence of psychoactive substances	02072
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Other acts against property involving violence against a person	0409
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Other acts against public order behavioural standards	08019
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Other acts against public safety and state security	0909
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Other acts against the natural environment	1009
Other acts against the natural environment	10092
Other acts causing harm or intending to cause harm to the person	0219
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Other acts involving fraud, deception or corruption	0709
Other acts involving proceeds of crime	07049
Other acts leading to death or intending to cause death	0106
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Other acts of corruption	07039
Other acts of forgery/counterfeiting	07029
Other acts of fraud	07019
Other acts of negligence	02069
Other acts of robbery	04019
Other acts of sexual exploitation	03029
Other acts of theft	05029
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Other acts related to an organized crime group	09059
Other acts related to democratic elections	08079
Other acts related to expressions of controlled social beliefs and norms	080329
Other acts related to freedom or control of expression	08039
Other acts related to migration	08059
Other acts related to possession or use of weapons and explosives	090119
Other acts related to the activities of a terrorist group	09069
Other acts related to trafficking of weapons and explosives	090129
Other acts related to weapons and explosives	09019
Other acts that cause environmental pollution or degradation	10019
Other acts that result in the depletion or degradation of natural resources	10049
Other acts that trespass against the person	02119
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Other assaults and threats	02019
Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified	11
Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified	1109
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Other dangerous acts	02079
Other defamation or insult	02099
Other deprivation of liberty	020229
Other discrimination	02109
Other forced labour	020329
Other injurious acts of a sexual nature	0309
Other motorized vehicle theft	050219
Other negligence in situations of persons under care	020619
Other rape	030119
Other robbery from the person	040119
Other robbery of valuables or goods in transit	040122
Other sexual assault not elsewhere classified	030129
Other sexual exploitation of children	030223
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Other theft of business property	050239
Other theft of personal property	050229
Other trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna and flora	10039

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Other war crimes	110139
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Participation in a terrorist group	09061
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Participation or membership in a terrorist group	09061
Passive bribery	070312
Passive bribery of a foreign public official and of an official of a public international organization	070312
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Paying for sexual services of a child	030222
Performing a sexual act in public	08029
Persistently calling a person not amounting to stalking	020819
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Perverting the course of justice	08061
Pharmaceutical offences	09021
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Physical damage to public property in schools	05041
Physical sexual assault	030121
Physician-assisted suicide not amounting to euthanasia	01041
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Pillaging	110132
Pimping	03021
Pimping a child	030222
Piracy	011012
Planning to commit a criminal offence	08064
Plundering/pillaging from an unspecified location	0409
Poaching	10042
Poisoning	020111
Pollution through noise, vibration heat, light or radiation	10019
Polygamy	08029
Pornography offences	08022
Possessing other weapons such as gas or explosives or chemical, biological or radio-active materials	09011
Possessing prohibited or unregistered firearms, their parts and components or ammunition	09011
Possessing prohibited or unregistered weapons not amounting to a firearm	090112

Possession of an article for creation of counterfeit goods or instruments	07022
Possession of an article for the creation of counterfeit means of payment	07021
Possession of child pornography	030221
Possession of dangerous or controlled animals	10032
Possession of items to endanger life	090119
Possession of stolen goods or money	07049
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Possession, creation, or use of false weights for measure	07019
Possession, use or consumption of tobacco products in prohibited locations	060221
Post-incarceration supervision offences	08062
Preparation to commit a criminal offence	08064
Prevent, threaten or deceive a witness	08061
Price fixing	08045
Prison regulation offence	08069
Private nuisance	020819
Procurement and contractor fraud	070111
Procuring an illegal abortion	0106
Procuring sex under coercion or through abuse of power	030112
Procuring sexual images or other forms of child abuse materials	030221
Procuring sexual services	08021
Procuring, arranging, facilitating or controlling a person for illicit pornography	08022
Production, creating, distribution, dissemination, broadcast, transmission, sale, or possession of illicit pornography	08022
Production, sale, procurement, import, distribution or possession of computer misuse tools	09039
Professional malpractice	02062
Professional negligence	02062
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Promotion of ethnic, racial, or religious hatred	080322
Propagation, promotion or dissemination of controlled political views or material	080329
Property damage	0504
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Proselytism	080321
Prostitution offences	08021
Providing or consuming medicinal or other illegal products used to improve performance in sport	06029
Psychological violence	02089
Public drunkenness	08012
Public Fight	08011
Public health offences	0902
Public indecency	08029
Public mischief	08012
Public transport safety offences	09021
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Q

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R

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Rape	03011
Rape with force	030111
Rape without force	030112
Receiving, handling, disposing, selling or trafficking stolen goods	07049
Recording transmissions without right within a wireless network	09033
Recruiting, enticing or procuring a child into prostitution	030222
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Resisting arrest	08062
Retail selling of drugs through use of the internet	060131
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Road vehicle licensing, driving, registration, or road worthiness offences	0907
Robbery	0401
Robbery from a person in miscellaneous locations	040119
Robbery from the person	04011
Robbery from the person in a private location	040112
Robbery from the person in a public location	040111
Robbery in or from a railway	040121
Robbery of a bank	040131
Robbery of a business	040132
Robbery of a car or vehicle	040121
Robbery of a financial institution	040131
Robbery of a non-financial institution	040132
Robbery of a post office	040132
Robbery of a security van	040121
Robbery of an ATM	040131
Robbery of an establishment or institution	04013
Robbery of cargo on highways	040122
Robbery of cattle, goats, sheep, chickens or other livestock	04014
Robbery of livestock	04014
Robbery of petrol/gas station	040132
Robbery of property in a vehicle in transit	040121
Robbery of valuables or goods in transit	04012

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Sabotage not amounting to dangerous or negligent acts	0504
Sale of noxious food or drink	02071

Sanitation offences not amounting to the adulteration of food or selling noxious food or drink	0902
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Sedition	0904
Self-laundering	07041
Selling, offering to sale, distributing, marketing, advertising of illicit drugs or precursors	
Selling alcohol or tobacco to minors	11021
Selling weapons without a dealer's license or to an unlicensed person	09012
Serious assault	020111
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Serious threat	020121
Servitude	02031
Setting mantraps	02079
Setting up or operating a pyramid scheme	07019
Sex tourism not amounting to child sex tourism	08021
Sexual assault	03012
Sexual assault against a helpless person	03012
Sexual assault against a marital partner against his/her will	03012
Sexual assault by abuse of position	030121
Sexual exploitation	0302
Sexual exploitation of adults	03021
Sexual exploitation of children	03022
Sexual grooming of children	030223
Sexual harassment	030122
Sexual intercourse with a person below the age of consent	030113
Sexual intercourse with a person incapable of consent	030113
Sexual penetration with physical force	030111
Sexual violence	0301
Sexual violence associated with armed conflict	110133
Sexually indecent writing, pictures, or objects	08029
Sharing child pornography	030221
Sharing offensive material	02081
Shop robbery	040132
Shoplifting	050231
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Siphoning oil or fuel	050221
Slander	02091
Slavery	02031
Slavery and exploitation	0203
Smoking on aircrafts	060221
Smuggling of goods	08044
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Smuggling ozone depletion substances (ODS)	10092
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Soil Pollution	10013
Speeding	0907
Spying	0904
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Stalking	02082
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Status offences	11021
Statutory rape	030113
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Subjecting persons to physical mutilation or medical/scientific experiments that are not justified or to the person's interest	110131
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Taking hostages during an armed conflict	110134
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Taxi robbery	040121
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The conversion or transfer of property	07041
The illicit acquisition, possession or use of laundered property	07041
The illicit concealment or disguise of property related information	07041
Theft	0502
Theft by burglary of a dwelling	05012
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Theft by employees	05023
Theft from a shop	050231
Theft from a vending machine	050239
Theft from garages, sheds, or lockups with no connecting door to a dwelling	050229
Theft from hotels, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, places of entertainment, offices and workshops	050239
Theft of a bicycle	050229
Theft of an electronic device from a vehicle	050222
Theft of a GPS device	050222
Theft of a motorcycle	050211
Theft of a motorized land vehicle	050211
Theft of a motorized land vehicle or parts thereof	05021
Theft of a pet	050229
Theft of a purse from a vehicle	050222

Theft of boat or aircraft	050219
Theft of boat or aircraft parts	050219
Theft of business property	05023
Theft of business/office supplies by an employee	050239
Theft of car tires, motors, transmissions, windows, etc.	050213
Theft of cows, chickens, sheep, fish, etc.	05025
Theft of electric power, water, or other utility services	05026
Theft of livestock	05025
Theft of mail	05029
Theft of merchandise from a shop	050231
Theft of parts of a motor vehicle	050213
Theft of personal property	05022
Theft of personal property from a person	050221
Theft of personal property from a vehicle	050222
Theft of property outside of the dwelling	050229
Theft of public park equipment	05024
Theft of public property	05024
Theft of services	05026
Theft of television/cable signals	05026
Theft where entry was lawfully gained	05022
Theft with violence	0401
Threat	02012
Threat of a sexual nature	030122
Threaten or intimidate a justice or law enforcement official	08061
Threatening death or serious injury	020121
Threatening minor injury	020122
Threatening minor injury to a family member, friend or another person	020122
Threatening the death or serious injury of a family member, friend, or another person	020121
Torture	11011
Trade in prohibited species	10032
Trade or possession of prohibited or controlled species of fauna or flora	10032
Trade or possession of protected or prohibited species of fauna or flora	1003
Trade or possession of protected species of wild fauna or flora	10031
Trade or possession of protected species within national borders	100311
Trade, trade descriptions, or import/export offences	08042
Trading financial products based on inside information	08045
Trading in influence	07034
Trading medicinal or other illegal products	06029
Traducement	02091
Trafficking in body parts not amounting to TIP for organ removal	02119
Trafficking in persons (TIP)	0204
Trafficking in persons for camel jockeying	02044
Trafficking in persons for commercial sexual exploitation	02041

Trafficking in persons for committing crimes	02044
Trafficking in persons for domestic work	02042
Trafficking in persons for forced labour or services	02042
Trafficking in persons for forced marriage	02044
Trafficking in persons for indentured servitude	02042
Trafficking in persons for liver removal	02043
Trafficking in persons for organ removal	02043
Trafficking in persons for other purposes	02044
Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation	02041
Trafficking in persons for slavery or similar practices	02042
Trafficking in persons for the exploitation of the prostitution of others	02041
Trafficking in precursor chemicals	060124
Trafficking in wildlife	1003
Trafficking of adults	0204
Trafficking of equipment for illicit manufacture, production or cultivation of controlled drugs	060129
Trafficking of chemical, biological or radioactive materials	090123
Trafficking of firearms	090121
Trafficking of other weapons or explosives	090122
Trafficking of protected species across national borders	100312
Trafficking of weapons and explosives	09012
Treason	0904
U	
Under-age marriage	11021
Union offences	08081
Unlawful access to a computer system	09031
Unlawful acquisition of housing or land	0509
Unlawful acts involving alcohol, tobacco, or other controlled substances	0602
Unlawful acts involving controlled drugs or precursors	0601
Unlawful appropriation of a copyright	0503
Unlawful appropriation of property	0509
Unlawful censorship	08031
Unlawful confinement during an armed conflict	110134
Unlawful consensual acts between persons of the same sex	08029
Unlawful cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption	060112
Unlawful cultivation of controlled drugs not for personal consumption	060123
Unlawful deportation or transfer during an armed conflict	110134
Unlawful deprivation of liberty	020222
Unlawful destruction or damage to property associated with armed conflict	110132
Unlawful detainment	020222
Unlawful diversion of precursor chemicals	060124
Unlawful diversion of precursors not for personal consumption	060124

Unlawful entry into a business with intent to commit an offence	05011
Unlawful entry into public property with intent to commit an offence	05013
Unlawful entry into residential premises with intent to commit an offence	05012
Unlawful entry with intent to commit an offence	0501
Unlawful entry/illegal border crossing	08059
Unlawful forms of sexual intercourse	08029
Unlawful interception or access of computer data	09033
Unlawful interference with a computer system	090321
Unlawful interference with a computer system or computer data	09032
Unlawful interference with computer data	090322
Unlawful killing associated with armed conflict	0107
Unlawful killing of civilians by parties to an armed conflict	110131
Unlawfully killing, causing or intending to cause death or serious injury associated with armed conflict	110131
Unlawful labour in labour camps	020323
Unlawful manipulation of the democratic process during elections	08079
Unlawful manufacture of controlled drugs not for personal consumption	060122
Unlawful possession or use of alcohol products	060211
Unlawful possession or use of chemical, biological, or radio-active materials	090113
Unlawful possession, purchase, use, cultivation or production of controlled drugs for personal consumption	06011
Unlawful possession, purchase or use of controlled drugs for personal consumption	060111
Unlawful possession or use of firearms	090111
Unlawful possession or use of other weapons or explosives	090112
Unlawful possession or use of tobacco products	060221
Unlawful procurement sale or distribution of glue, solvents or other substances with the potential to abuse by intoxication	02071
Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of alcohol products	06021
Unlawful production, handling, possession or use of tobacco products	06022
Unlawful production, trafficking or distribution of alcohol products	060219
Unlawful production, trafficking or distribution of tobacco products	060222
Unlawful promotion or advertising of alcohol products	060219
Unlawful promotion or advertising of tobacco products	060229
Unlawful restrictions on freedom of art	08031
Unlawful restrictions on freedom of speech	08031
Unlawful return from banishment or exile	08062
Unlawful storage of firearms or explosives	090119
Unlawful trade of possession of wildlife	1003
Unlawful trade or possession of endangered species	100311
Unlawful trafficking, cultivation or production of controlled drugs or precursors not for personal consumption	06012
Unlawful trafficking of controlled drugs not for personal consumption	060121
Unlawful use of a dead body	02119
Unlawful use of ozone depletion substances	10092

Unlawfully employing or housing a foreign citizen	08059
Unlawfully giving, receiving or soliciting a dowry	0809
Unlawfully obtaining or using a weapon without a permit	09011
Unlawfully possessing articles of disguise	08063
Unlawfully possessing instruments used for crime	08063
Unlicensed importing/exporting of weapons	09012
Unlicensed/unregistered practice in a trade or profession	07019
Unwanted groping or fondling	030121
Using a forged document to enter a State	08059
Using forged/counterfeit identity documents	07019
Using stolen parts for producing other goods (car-rebirthing)	07049
Usurpation	0904
V	
Vagrancy	08012
Vandalism	0504
Vehicular homicide	010321
Vehicular manslaughter	010321
Violating campaign finance laws	08079
Violating compulsory school attendance laws/truancy	11021
Violation of court-imposed sanctions	08062
Violation of driving license regulations	0907
Violation of privacy	02111
Violation of safety regulations	0907
Violation of secrecy of mail	02111
Violation of vehicle registration regulations	0907
Violations against hunting seasons	10091
Violations of norms on intolerance and incitement to hatred	080322
Violations of norms on religious beliefs/views	080321
Violations of obligations towards family	020619
Violent behaviour at sporting events	08011
Violent disorder	08011
Violent public disorder offences	08011
Voluntary manslaughter	0101
Vote buying	08071
Vote coercion	08071
Voyeurism	030129
W	
Wage and contract offences	08082
Wage discrimination against a group	02102
Wage discrimination against a person	02101
Waging a war or attempting to wage a war against the government not amounting to	0904

the international crime of aggression	
War crimes	11013
Water pollution	10012
Wilful killing	110131
Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected persons of the rights to a fair and regular trial	110134
Wilful damage to a motor vehicle	0504
Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health	110131
Wire fraud	07019
Workplace harassment	020811
Wounding	020111
Writing bad cheques	07011
Wrongful dismissal	08082
Wrongful transfer from work	08082
 X	
No entries	
 Y	
Youth curfew violations	11021
 Z	
No entries	
