

Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society

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15 Concealing an Infant Death Close to Birth (1 of 1)

15/00 Concealment of birth.
(S) Offences against the Person Act 1861 Sec 60.

General Rule: One crime for each child.

Example 1: Twins are stillborn and the births are concealed.

Two crimes (class 15).

24 Exploitation of Prostitution (1 of 1)

For historic allegations committed under previous legislation, record and assign outcome as if committed today.

24/17 Causing or inciting prostitution for gain.
(S/V) Sexual Offences Act 2003 Sec 52.

24/19 Keeping a brothel used for prostitution.
(S) Sexual Offences Act 1956 Sec 33A (as added by
Sexual Offences Act 2003 Sec 55).

24/18 Controlling prostitution for gain.
(S/V) Sexual Offences Act 2003 Sec 53.

Offences that amount to Modern Slavery must be recorded in accordance with classification 106

General Rule: One offence for each prostitute exploited.

Example 1: A man incites three women to become prostitutes (in the expectation of gain to himself).

Three crimes (class 24).

Keeping a brothel used for prostitution: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Finished Incident: See also General Rules Section E. If a person controls the activities of a prostitute on more than one occasion, one crime should be counted each group of incidents separately reported to the police.

Example 1: A man is found to be controlling the activities of a prostitute over several months, and this is reported to the police for the first time.

One crime (class 24). See also classification 106 (Modern Slavery)

26 Bigamy (1 of 1)

26 Bigamy.
(S/V) Offences against the Person Act 1861 Sec 57.

Definition - Legal: Bigamy

Offences Against the Person Act 1861 Sec 57

“Whosoever, being married, shall marry any other person during the life of the former husband or wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place in England or Ireland or elsewhere ...”.

The law lists certain circumstances where a second marriage is not a crime: continual absence of a husband or wife for at least seven years and not known to have been living within that time, and divorce from the first marriage at the time of the second.

General Rule: One crime for each bigamous marriage.

Examples

1. ‘A’ and ‘B’ go through a form of marriage while both have legal spouses living.
One crime (class 26).
2. ‘A’ goes through a form of marriage with ‘B’ and subsequently ‘C’ while ‘A’s’ legal spouse is known to be living.
Two crimes (class 26).

27 Soliciting for the Purpose of Prostitution (1 of 1)

167/1 Soliciting another for the purpose of obtaining their sexual services as a prostitute in a street or public place.
(S) Sexual Offences Act 2003 Sec 51A. Added by Policing and Crime Act 2009 Sec 19

167/2 Paying or promising to pay a person to provide sexual services, where that person is subject to exploitative conduct to induce or encourage them to provide those services.
(S) Sexual Offences Act 2003 Sec 53A. Added by Policing and Crime Act 2009 Sec 14.

General Rule: One crime for each offender.

33 Going Equipped for Stealing etc. (1 of 1)

33 Going equipped for stealing etc.
(S) Theft Act 1968 Sec 25.

Clarification – Recorded Crime: Going Equipped for Stealing etc.

If there is a related crime of burglary or theft then the crime of going equipped should not be recorded.

Definition - Legal: Going Equipped for Stealing etc.

Theft Act 1968 Sec 25

“A person shall be guilty of an offence if, when not at his place of abode, he has with him any article for use in the course of or in connection with any burglary or theft.”

An offence under Section 12(1) of the Theft Act 1968 (i.e. unauthorised taking of a vehicle or other conveyance) should be treated as theft.

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

1: A person is caught in the early hours of the morning in the garden of a stranger’s house carrying a jemmy.

One crime (class 33).

2: A group of youths are apprehended in a car park with materials for breaking into cars.

One crime (class 33).

Actual or attempted burglaries or thefts take precedence over crimes of going equipped

3: A man is found to be going equipped to burgle. He admits having just committed a burglary.

(i) The burglary has already been reported.

No crime of going equipped required the reported burglary takes precedence.

(ii) The burglary has not yet been reported.

One crime of burglary (class 28E or 30C).

Finished Incident Example: See also General Rules Section E.

A man is reported for the first time to have been acting suspiciously in a neighbourhood on several occasions and carrying a bag. He is apprehended and the bag is found to contain burgling equipment. There is no evidence to connect him with any actual burglaries.

One crime (class 33).

33A Making, Supplying or Possessing Articles for use in Fraud (1 of 2)

53/44 Making or supplying articles for use in frauds
(S) Fraud Act 2006 Sec 7

53/55 Making, supplying or obtaining articles for
(S) use in (S/V) offence under sections 1 or 3.
Computer Misuse Act 1990 Sec 3A as added by
Police & Justice Act 2006

53/43 Possess/ control article(s) for use in fraud(s).
(S) Fraud Act 2006 Sec 6.

Clarification – Recorded Crime: Possession of Articles for Use in Frauds

If there is a related crime of fraud by false representation, then the crime of possession of articles for use in fraud should not be recorded.

Actual or attempted frauds by false representation take precedence over crimes of possessing articles for use in frauds.

Example 1: A man is found in possession of a cloned credit card. He admits to just having purchased goods using the cloned card.

- (i) The fraud has already been reported.
No additional crime required the reported fraud by false representation takes precedence.
- (ii) The fraud has not yet been reported.
One crime of fraud by false representation to be recorded by Action fraud.

Legal Definition: Possession etc. of Articles for Use in Frauds

Fraud Act 2006 Sec 6

“A person is guilty of an offence if he has in his possession or under his control any article for use in the course of or in connection with any fraud.”

“Article” includes any program or data held in electronic form.

Legal Definition: Making or Supplying Articles for Use in Frauds

Fraud Act 2006 Sec 7

“... if he makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply any article knowing that it is designed or adapted for use in the course of or in connection with fraud, or intending it to be used to commit, or assist in the commission of fraud”.

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

- 1: A person, apprehended for making a cloned credit card admits to making five other cards.
One crime (class 33A).
- 2: A person is apprehended for making 10 cloned credit cards.
One crime (class 33A).
- 3: A person is apprehended for making false bank statements and admits to making hundreds.
One crime (class 33A).
- 4: A person is stopped and found to be in possession of a cloned credit card.
One crime (class 33A).

33A Making, Supplying or Possessing Articles for use in Fraud (2 of 2)

- 5: A person is stopped and found to be in possession of twelve cloned credit cards.
One crime (class 33A).
- 6: A vehicle is stopped with four persons inside with a number of cloned credit cards. They admit intending to withdraw money from ATM machines.
One crime (class 33A).
- 7: A person is stopped and found to be in possession of a device that can be placed on an ATM machine or chip and pin terminal to obtain card details. The offender is not the maker of the device and it has not been placed on the machine.
One crime (class 33A).

Making or supplying articles for use in frauds should only be used for a maker or supplier who does not use them. Where an offender makes an article used in fraud and then uses that article fraudulently count only the fraudulent use.

- 8: An offender makes five cloned credit cards and then uses each card at different venues in circumstances amounting to fraud by false representation.
Five crimes of fraud by false representation to be recorded by Action Fraud. There are five accounts defrauded.
- 9: An offender makes a false passport, driving licence and bank statement and then uses them to secure two store cards, one bank loan and a HP agreement to purchase a car at different venues in circumstances amounting to fraud by false representation.
Four crimes of fraud to be recorded by Action Fraud. There are four companies defrauded.
- 10: An offender makes an article for placing on cash machines in order to obtain card details.
One crime (class 33A).

Where devices that are used to obtain card details are found on cash machines or chip and pin terminals a crime should be recorded of making or supplying an article for use in fraud (class 33A).

- 11: Police find an electronic device used for reading electronic strips placed over an ATM machine in the High Street.
One crime (class 33A).
- 12: An offender makes an article for placing on cash machines in order to obtain card details and places it on an ATM terminal.
One crime (class 33A).

Where the banks, APACS or NFIB report information to a SPOC that a 'Common Purchase point' has been used to obtain plastic card details a crime should be recorded under class 33A.

- 13: A Financial Institution report to a Police SPOC that after an investigation into a number of fraudulent purchases abroad on various accounts, a garage within the force area, has been identified as the 'common purchase point' where it is believed the cards were cloned.
One crime (class 33A).

If an offender or group of offenders is shown to be responsible for a number of separate 'Common Purchase Points', count one crime class 33A for each separate location.

- 14: A group of offenders are shown to be responsible for obtaining card details from twelve separate retail outlets they own or are employed by and passing the details abroad for use in fraud.
Twelve crimes (class 33A).

38 Profiting from or Concealing Knowledge of the Proceeds of Crime (1 of 1)

38/1 (S)	Concealing etc. criminal property. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Secs 327(pt), 334(1)(pt).	38/6 (S)	Failure to disclose; another person involved in money laundering - other nominated officer in the regulated field. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Secs 332(pt), 334(1)(pt).
38/2 (S)	Arrangements - concerned in arrangement, knows or suspects, facilitates acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by, or on behalf of another person. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Secs 328(pt), 334(1)(pt).	38/7 (S)	Tipping off - knows or suspects a disclosure has been made; makes a disclosure likely to prejudice an investigation. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002. Secs 333(pt), 334(1)(pt).
38/3 (S)	Acquisition, use and possession. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Secs 329(pt), 334(1)(pt).	38/7 (S)	Tipping off – regulated sector – disclosure of S.21D(2) matters or that investigations into allegation of offence committed is being considered Terrorism Act 2000 Secs 21D(1), (3) & (4).
38/4 (S)	Failure to disclose; another person involved in money laundering - regulated sector. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Secs 330(pt), 334(1)(pt).	38/8 (S)	Nominated officer; must not give consent to the doing of a prohibited act. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Sec 336(pt).
38/5 (S)	Failure to disclose; another person involved in money laundering - nominated officer in the regulated field. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Secs 331(pt), 334(1)(pt).	38/9 (S)	Failure to comply with regulations. Money Laundering Regulations 2007 R45.

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

- 1: A member of staff working for a government agency produced giro cheques and passed them on to nine friends and relatives. Each of the recipients of the cheques cleared them through their personal bank accounts and then transferred the funds to five other people not involved in the original conspiracy.

The nine principal persons were charged with a conspiracy to defraud and money laundering offences under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002. Five additional persons were charged with money laundering only.

One crime of fraud by false representation recorded by Action Fraud and five crimes (class 38) recorded by the police in relation to the additional persons.

- 2: A gang are caught trafficking drugs and are found to have committed money laundering offences linked to drug trafficking.

One crime of trafficking (class 92A) and one crime of money laundering (class 38)

54 Handling Stolen Goods (1 of 1)

54/1 Receiving stolen goods.
(S) Theft Act 1968 Sec 22.

54/2 Undertaking or assisting in the retention,
(S) removal, disposal or realisation of stolen
goods or arranging to do so.
Theft Act 1968 Sec 22

Legal Definition: Handling Stolen Goods

Theft Act 1968 Sec 22 (1)

"A person handles stolen goods if (otherwise than in the course of the stealing) knowing or believing them to be stolen goods he dishonestly receives the goods, or dishonestly undertakes or assists in their retention, removal, disposal or realisation by or for the benefit of another person, or if he arranges to do so."

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

- 1: Antique silver is stolen by a group of thieves and four shops buy the goods knowing them to be stolen. Four crimes (class 54).
- 2: A known receiver is found in possession of the proceeds of several different thefts (the thieves are unknown). One crime (class 54).
- 3: A man admits buying stolen goods from three different groups of thieves and selling them to another person, who knew them to be stolen. Four crimes (class 54) - (three relationships between thief and receiver, one between receiver and receiver).
- 4: Two receivers acting independently are observed by the police to be receiving stolen goods from the same group of thieves. The goods are known to have been the proceeds of several burglaries. Two crimes (class 54).
- 5: A group of offenders share out, among themselves, the proceeds of several thefts they have separately carried out. One crime (class 54) since the receiving is done by the group.
- 6: A thief steals from his employer and then sells the items to people who know them to be stolen. One crime (class 54) for each receiver, i.e. one for each thief/receiver relationship.
- 7: A group of offenders are apprehended for stealing vehicles and breaking them up to sell on the parts. One crime of handling (class 54), in addition to one theft for each vehicle owner.

Finished Incident Example: See also General Rules Section E.

On three occasions 'A' receives the proceeds of different thefts committed by 'B'. All are reported together for the first time.

One crime (class 54) since there is only one relationship, that between 'A' and 'B'.

59 Threat or Possession with Intent to Commit Criminal Damage (1 of 1)

59/11 (S/V)	Threats to destroy or damage property. Criminal Damage Act 1971 Sec 2	59/14 (S)	Manufacture or possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances. Explosive Substances Act 1883 Sec 4(1).
59/13 (S)	Possessing anything with intent to destroy or damage property. Criminal Damage Act 1971 Sec 3	59/15 (S)	Possessing or making an explosive substance, a noxious or dangerous thing, a machine, engine or instrument with intent to commit an offence under this act. Offences Against the Person Act 1861 Sec 64

Legal Definitions:

Making or Possession of Explosive in Suspicious Circumstances

Explosive Substances Act 1883 Sec 4

“Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object shall, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, ...”.

Possessing Anything with Intent to Destroy or Damage Property

Criminal Damage Act 1971 Sec 3

“A person who has anything in his custody or under his control intending without lawful excuse to use it or cause or permit another to use it-

- (a) to destroy or damage any property belonging to some other person;
- (b) to destroy or damage his own or the user's property in a way which he knows is likely to endanger the life of some other person; ...”.

Possessing Anything with Intent to Destroy or Damage Property

Criminal Damage Act 1971 Sec 2

“A person who without lawful excuse makes to another a threat, intending that that other would fear it would be carried out-

- (a) to destroy or damage any property belonging to that other or a third person; or
- (b) to destroy or damage his own property in a way which he knows is likely to endanger the life of that other or a third person ...”.

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders (no specific victim).

Example 1: A group of children are caught carrying cans of spray paint with intent to spray graffiti.
One crime (class 59).

60 Forgery or Use of Drug Prescription (1 of 1)

60/21 Forgery of a drug prescription or copying a false drug prescription.
(S) Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Secs 1, 2 (pt)

60/22 Using a false drug prescription or a copy of a false drug prescription.
(S) Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Secs 3, 4 (pt).

This code covers prescriptions for any drug covered in schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

Legal Definition: Forgery and False Instruments

Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981

Sec 1"... A person ...makes a false instrument, with the intention that he or another shall use it to induce somebody to accept it as genuine, and by reason of so accepting it to do or not to do some act to his own or any other person's prejudice."

Sec 2"It is an offence for a person to make a copy of an instrument which is, and which he knows or believes it be, a false instrument, with the intention that he or another shall use it to induce somebody to accept it as a copy of a genuine instrument, and by reason of so accepting it to do or not to do some act to his own or any other person's prejudice."

Sec 3"It is an offence for a person to use an instrument which is, and which he knows, or believes to be, false, with the intention of inducing somebody to accept it as genuine, and by reason of so accepting it to do or not to do some act to his own or any other person's prejudice."

Sec 4 "It is an offence for a person to use a copy of an instrument which is, and which he knows or believes to be, a false instrument, with the intention of inducing somebody to accept it as a copy of a genuine instrument, and by reason of so accepting it to do or not to do some act to his own or any other person's prejudice."

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

1: A person, apprehended for forging a prescription for class A drugs, admits five similar crimes.
One crime (class 60).

Where an offender forges a prescription and then issues, copies or uses it, only one crime should be counted. (Remember this rule applies to drug prescriptions only)

2: A forged prescription is used to obtain drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.
One crime (class 60).

3: As per example 2, but the drugs are not controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.
One crime of other forgery (class 61).

4: As per example 3, but both types of drugs are involved.
One crime (class 60).

Finished Incident Example: see also General Rules Section E.

A person on bail for issuing forged drug prescriptions is caught doing so again.
One further crime (class 60).

Principal Crime Examples: See also General Rules Section F and Annex C.

Forgery of drug prescriptions is the principal crime over fraud by false representation. The victim is the health service provider not the chemist.

1: A person steals a prescription pad when visiting a doctor's surgery. Four different chemists report forged prescriptions being used from the stolen pad.
One crime of forgery (class 60) and one crime of theft (class 49).

2: As above, but the pad is obtained by breaking into the surgery.
One crime of forgery (class 60) and one crime of burglary (class 30A).

61 Other Forgery (1 of 2)

61/21 (S)	Forgery or copying false instrument (other than drug prescription). Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Secs 1,2.	61/29 (S)	Melting down or breaking up metal coin without license. Coinage Act 1971 Sec 10(1).
61/21 (S)	Forgery etc of mental health document. Mental Health Act 1983 Sec 126(2).	61/30 (S)	Prohibited descriptions of unhallmarked article. Hallmarking Act 1973 Sec 1.
61/22 (S)	Using a false instrument or copy of one (other than drug prescription). Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Secs 3,4.	61/30 (S)	Unauthorised striking of sponsor's mark. Hallmarking Act 1973 Sec 3(8).
61/23 (S)	Possess false instrument or materials to make false instrument. Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Sec 5.	61/30 (S)	Supplying false information to assay office. Hallmarking Act 1973 Sec 4(4).
61/23 (S)	Possess false mental health document. Mental Health Act 1983 Sec 126(1).	61/30 (S)	Making unauthorised alterations to hallmarked article. Hallmarking Act 1973 Sec 5(1,2).
61/24 (S)	Making counterfeit coin or note. Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Sec 14.	61/30 (S)	Supplying article with unauthorised mark. Hallmarking Act 1973 Sec 7(6).
61/25 (S)	Pass etc counterfeit coin or note as genuine. Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Sec 15.	61/31 (S)	Counterfeiting etc of dies or marks. Hallmarking Act 1973 Sec 6(1).
61/26 (S)	Possess counterfeit coin or note. Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Sec 16.	61/32 (S)	Failure to withdraw from circulation a Euro note or coin which is believed to be counterfeit. Protection of the Euro against Counterfeiting Regulations 2001 Reg 2 (SI 3948/2001).
61/27 (S)	Possess materials or dyes to make counterfeit coin or note. Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Sec 17.	61/33 (S)	Failure to hand over a Euro note or coin believing it to be counterfeit Protection of the Euro against Counterfeiting Regulations 2001.
61/28 (S)	Reproduce British currency note or make imitation coins. Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Secs 18,19.		

Legal Coverage: Mental Health Documents

Mental Health Act 1983 Sec 126

"... Any documents purporting to be -

- (a) an application under part II of the Act (ie where patients may be compulsorily admitted to and detained in hospital or received into guardianship);
- (b) a medical or other recommendation or report under this Act;
- (c) any other document required or authorised to be made for any of the purposes of this Act."

Legal Definition: Forgery etc

Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 Sec 1-4
See class 60.

61 Other Forgery (2 of 2)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Example 1: A person, apprehended for forging a passport, admits to five similar crimes.
One crime (class 61).

Forgery (not counterfeit currency) should only be counted where the forger does not use the forged articles, unless the forgery is counterfeit then record 61/26 plus the additional offence. Where the forged item is for use in fraud then offences under class 33A should be applied. Where an offender forges a document and then issues, copies or uses it for fraud, count only the fraud by false representations.

Examples

- 1: An individual is held for forging a birth certificate but this has not been used for any other offence.
One crime (class 61).
- 2: A person is apprehended for manufacturing five forged credit cards on different accounts and Passes them onto someone else to obtain goods from twenty shops.

One crime of making or supplying articles for use in fraud (class 33A) recorded by the police, plus five crimes of cheque and credit card fraud (class NFIB5A) recorded by Action Fraud.
- 3: A person is apprehended for manufacturing five forged credit cards on different accounts and Uses them all to obtain goods from various shops.
Five crimes of cheque and credit card fraud (class NFIB5A) recorded by Action Fraud.

Passing etc counterfeit coin or note as genuine - count one crime for each recipient of counterfeit coin or note.

Whether to Record: see also General Rules Section A.

Unless there is clear evidence of a crime (e.g. person caught in possession/using notes), counterfeit currency should be registered as a crime related incident but not recorded as a crime.

Finished Incident Example: see also General Rules Section E.

A person on bail for issuing forged documents is caught doing so again.

One further crime (class 61).

Principal Crime Example: see also General Rules Section F and Annex C.

A storeman forges 266 requisition slips in order to steal from his employer.

One crime of forgery (class 61), providing the finished incident rule is met.

61A Possession of False Documents (1 of 2)

61/38 (S)	Possess/control identity documents with intent. Identity Documents Act 2010 Sec 4	61/40 (S)	Possess/control a false/ improperly obtained/ another persons identity document Identity Documents Act 2010 Sec 6
61/39 (S)	Making/possess/control apparatus article/material designed/adapted for making false identity documents Identity Documents Act 2010 Sec 5	61/41 (S)	Importation or exportation of false identity documents. Policing and Crime Act 2009 Sec 101

Legal Definitions:

Possession of False Identity Documents etc with Improper Intention

Identity Documents Act 2010 Sec 4

This offence is possession with the intention of using the document for establishing personal information about himself; or the intention of allowing or inducing another to use it for establishing, ascertaining or verifying personal information about himself or about any other person.

Apparatus Designed or Adapted for the Making of False Identity Documents etc.

Identity Documents Act 2010 Sec 5

This offence is to have in his possession or control any apparatus, article, or material, which to his knowledge, is or has been designed or adapted for the making of false identity documents, with the intention that:

- a) He or another will make a false identity document, and
- b) that the document will be used by somebody for establishing, ascertaining or verifying personal information about a person.

Possession or Making False Identity Documents (No Intent)

Identity Documents Act 2010 Sec 6

(1) It is an offence for a person ("P"), without reasonable excuse, to have in P's possession or under P's control—

- (a) an identity document that is false,
- (b) an identity document that was improperly obtained,
- (c) an identity document that relates to someone else,
- (d) any apparatus which, to P's knowledge, is or has been specially designed or adapted for the making of false identity documents, or
- (e) any article or material which, to P's knowledge, is or has been specially designed or adapted to be used in the making of such documents.

Identity Document

- (a) an immigration document,
- (b) a United Kingdom passport (within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971),
- (c) a passport issued by or on behalf of the authorities of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom or by or on behalf of an international organisation,
- (d) a document that can be used (in some or all circumstances) instead of a passport,
- (e) a licence to drive a motor vehicle granted under Part 3 of the Road Traffic 1988 or under Part 2 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, or
- (f) a driving licence issued by or on behalf of the authorities of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.

61A Possession of False Documents (2 of 2)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

- 1: A person is arrested in possession of a false passport, without reasonable excuse.
One crime (class 61/40).
- 2: A youth is stopped with a false driving licence obtained over the internet attempting to prove his age to enter an over 21 club.
One crime (class 61/40).
- 3: A person is stopped in possession of bank statements belonging to another person. There is no evidence of any intent to commit a crime.
This is not a crime as bank statements are not an identity document.

Principal Crime: See also General Rules Section F and Annex C.

Offences of identity theft should only be used where there is no evidence of any intent to commit fraud. Where there is evidence of intent to commit fraud then the principal crime is 33A making, supplying or possessing articles for use in fraud.

Example 1: A person is arrested in possession of a passport in another persons name with intent to open a false bank account.

One crime (class 33A) possession of article for use in fraud.

67 Perjury (1 of 1)

67/1 (S)	Perjury - judicial proceedings. Perjury Act 1911 Sec 1.	67/2 (S)	False declarations etc. to obtain registration. Perjury Act 1911 Sec 6.
67/1 (S)	False written statements tendered. Magistrates' Court Act 1980 Sec 106.	67/2 (S)	False statements etc. to obtain passport. Criminal Justice Act 1925 Sec 36.
67/2 (S)	False unsworn statements. Perjury Act 1911 Sec 1A.	67/2 (S)	Corruptly giving false certificate of service of summons etc. County Courts Act 1984 Sec 133.
67/2 (S)	False statements on oath not in judicial proceeding. Perjury Act 1911 Sec 2	67/2 (S)	False entry or statement in document. Mental Health Act 1983 Sec 126(4).
67/2 (S)	False statements etc. - marriage. Perjury Act 1911 Sec 3.	67/2 (S)	False information re disused tips. Mines & Quarries (Tips) Act 1969 Sec 12 (pt).
67/2 (S)	False statements etc. - births or deaths. Perjury Act 1911 Sec 4.	67/2 (S)	False or misleading statements re interim possession orders. Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec 75
67/2 (S)	False statutory statements etc. without oath. Perjury Act 1911 Sec 5		

Coverage - Recorded Crime: Perjury

This crime should cover all false declarations and representations made punishable by any statute.

Legal Definition: Perjury

Perjury Act 1911 Sec 1(1)

"If any person lawfully sworn as a witness or as an interpreter in a judicial proceeding wilfully makes a statement material in that proceeding which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true ...".

General Rule: One crime for each offender.

Example 1: Three members of a group commit perjury in court.

Three crimes (class 67).

Finished Incident Example: see also General Rules Section E.

The same false statement is made on several separate occasions by the same person but reported all at once.

One crime (class 67).

69 Offender Management Act (1 of 1)

General Rule: One crime for each offender.

69/01 (S)	Assisting a prisoner to escape. Prison Act 1952 as inserted by Offender Management Act 2007 Sec 39.	69/04 (S)	Other offences relation to prison security. Prison Act 1952 as inserted by Offender Management Act 2007 Sec 40D
69/02 (S)	Conveyance etc. of List A articles into or out of prison. Prison Act 1952 as inserted by Offender Management Act 2007 Sec 40B.	69/05 (S)	Without authority possess inside a prison an item specified in Sec 40D (3B). Prison Act 1952 Sec 40D (3A).
69/03 (S)	Conveyance etc of List B articles into or out of prison. Prison Act 1952 as inserted by Offender Management Act 2007 Sec 40C(1).	69/06 (S)	Unauthorised possession in prison of knife or offensive weapon. Prison Act 1952 Sec 40CA as inserted by Serious Crime Act 2015 Sec 78.
		69/07 (S)	Throwing articles into prison. Prison Act 1952 Sec 40CB (1) and (4) as inserted by Serious Crime Act 2015 Sec 79

76 Aiding Suicide (1 of 1)

76/01 (S)	Intentionally doing an act capable of encouraging or assisting the suicide or attempted suicide of another. Suicide Act 1961 Sec 2(1).
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Abolition of 'year and a day' Rule

The Law Reform 'Year and a Day Rule' Act 1996 abolished the rules for aiding and abetting suicide. This means that a crime can be recorded even if the suicide victim dies more than a year afterwards. HO Circular 28/1996 gives more details on the law, and lists several safeguards against inappropriate application.

Criminal Liability for Complicity in Another's Suicide

Suicide Act 1961 Sec 2(1) as amended by the Coroners and Justice Act 2009

"A person does an act capable of encouraging the suicide or attempted suicide of another person, and that act was intended to encourage or assist suicide or an attempt of suicide."

General Rule: One crime for each person aided.

Examples

- 1: A person is reported for having aided three people's suicides.
Three crimes (class 76).
- 2: 'A' aids 'B's' unsuccessful attempt at suicide.
One crime (class 76).
- 3: 'A' aids 'B's' suicide, but 'B' does not die until 15 months later.
One crime (class 76).

79 Perverting the Course of Justice (1 of 2)

79/1 (S)	Attempting to Pervert the Course of Public Justice (Fabrication of false evidence, cause person to be wrongly convicted, interference with witness, other than in 79/2 & 79/3 below). Common Law.	79/8 (S)	Members of a jury engage in prohibited conduct. The Juries Act 1974 Sec 20 (C) (1) & (8) amended by Sec 73 of Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015.
79/2 (S)	Intimidating a juror or witness or person assisting in investigation of offence. Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec 51(1).	79/9 (S)	Intentionally disclose jury's deliberations. The Juries Act 1974 Sec 20 (D) Sec 1 (2) as amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 74
79/3 (S)	Harming or threatening to harm a witness, juror or person assisting in investigation. Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994 Sec 51(2).	79/10 (S)	Member of a jury at an inquest research the case during the inquest period. Coroners and Justice Act 2009 Sch 6 para 5A (1) & (8) as amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 75.
79/4 (S)	Intimidating or intending to intimidate a witness. Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 Sec 39.	79/11 (S)	Member of a jury at an inquest share research with another member of the jury during the inquest period. Coroners and Justice Act 2009 Sch 6 para 5B (1) & (3) as amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 75
79/5 (S)	Harming or threatening to harm a witness Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 Sec 40	79/12 (S)	Member of a jury at an inquest engage in prohibited conduct. Coroners and Justice Act 2009 Sch 6 Para 5C (1) & (6) as amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 75
79/6 (S)	Member of a jury carry out research during the trial. The Juries Act 1974 Sec 20 (A) (1) & (8) amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 71.	79/13 (S)	Intentionally disclose jury's deliberations at an inquest. Coroners and Justice Act 2009 Sch 6 para 5D (1) and (2) as amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sch 6 para 5D (1) and (2)
79/7 (S)	Member of a jury share research with other jurors. The Juries Act 1974 Sec 20 (B) (1) & (8) amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 72.		

Legal Definitions:

Harming of Witnesses, Jurors and Others

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec 51 (2)

“A person who does or threatens to do to another person -

- (a) an act which harms or would harm, and is intended to harm, that other person;
- (b) knowing or believing that the other person, or some other person, has assisted in an investigation into an offence or has given evidence or particular evidence in proceedings for an offence, or has acted as a juror or concurred in a particular verdict in proceedings for an offence; and
- (c) does or threatens to do the act because of what (within paragraph (b) he knows or believes, commits an offence

Intimidation of Witnesses, Jurors and Others

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec 51 (1)

“A person who does to another person –

- (a) an act which intimidates, and is intended to intimidate, that other person;
- (b) knowing or believing that the other person is assisting in the investigation of an offence or is a witness or potential witness or a juror or potential juror in proceedings for an offence; and
- (c) intending thereby to cause the investigation or the course of justice to be obstructed, perverted or interfered with, commits an offence.”

79 Perverting the Course of Justice (2 of 2)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

1: A person intimidates several witnesses into not testifying in a court case.

One crime (class 79).

2: A person tampers with evidence in order to mislead the court.

One crime (class 79).

If a crime of perverting the course of justice results in a witness or juror being injured, count one crime of perverting the course of justice (class 79), which is victimless, plus one crime of violence against the person.

3: A witness is intentionally injured in the course of being intimidated into not testifying.

One crime of perverting the course of public justice (class 79) plus one appropriate crime of violence against the person.

Finished Incident Example: See also General Rules Section E.

A key witness to a court case reports for the first time being intimidated into not testifying. The offender is bailed and then the witness reports that he has resumed the intimidation.

Two crimes (class 79).

80 Absconding from Lawful Custody (1 of 1)

80 (S)	Absconding from lawful custody. Common Law.	80/3 (S)	Temporarily released prisoner fails to comply to recall. Prisoner (Return to Custody) Act 1995 Sec 1 (1) (3)
80/1 (S)	Participating in prison mutiny with or without failing to submit to lawful authority. Prison Security Act 1992 Sec 1 (1) & 4	83/5 (S)	Remain unlawfully at large after recall to prison (life prisoners). Crime Sentences Act 1997 Sec 32ZA
80/2 (S)	Temporarily released prisoner unlawfully at large. Prisoner (Return to Custody) Act 1995 Sec 1 (1) (3)	83/6 (S)	Remain unlawfully at large after recall to prison. Criminal Justice Act 2003 Sec 255ZA (1) (5) amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015

Definition - Recorded Crime: Absconding from Lawful Custody

For the purposes of crime recording, lawful custody includes police custody, persons detained under Part III of the Mental Health Act 1983, absconding from privatised escort and custody services and any crime of escaping or absconding that contravenes prison rules.

If someone is detained under Part II of the MHA then no crime report will be required if they become absent without leave.

If someone is detained under Part III of the MHA and they abscond from hospital or fail to return from authorised leave, then a crime report for escape lawful custody is required after the abscond/absence whether or not they have yet been found by the police. Although s37 and s41 MHA fall under Part III, they should be treated as under Part II if someone absconds under these sections. (s40 MHA).

If someone is detained under s18 or s135(2) of the MHA (retaken after being absent without leave) and then absconds again; then the Part of the Act under which they were originally detained will decide whether a crime report is required or not. Amended November 2019

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

1: Three members of a group abscond at the same time from lawful custody.

One crime (class 80).

2: A prisoner absconds but is apprehended by prison staff. Under the Prison Protocol the police must be informed and investigate the escape attempt.

One crime of absconding (class 80).

Principal Crime Example: See also General Rules Section F & Annex C.

1: Having been arrested, a person absconds, assaulting a constable in the process.
One crime of absconding (class 80) and one of assault on a constable (class 104).

(The victims are different: one is the police force, the other the police officer).

83 Bail Offences (1 of 1)

83/2 (S)	Agreeing to indemnify sureties in criminal proceedings. Bail Act 1976 Sec 9.	83/7 (S)	Disclose information acquired in employment at contracted out secure college relating to detainee. Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sch 10 para 15 (1) & (3)
83/3 (S)	Acknowledging bail in false name. Forgery Act 1861 Sec 34	83/8 (S)	Offence of breach of pre-charge bail conditions relating to travel. Policing and Crime Act 2017 Sec 68
83/4 (S)	Disclose information acquired in employment at directly managed secure college relating to detainee. Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sch 10 para 25		

Legal Definition: Agreeing to Indemnify Sureties in Criminal Proceedings

Bail Act 1976 Sec 9

(1) "If a person agrees with another to indemnify that other against any liability which that other may incur as a surety to secure the surrender to custody of a person accused or convicted of or under arrest for an offence, he and that other person shall be guilty of an offence."

(2) "An offence under subsection (1) above is committed whether the agreement is made before or after the person to be indemnified becomes a surety and whether or not he becomes a surety and whether the agreement contemplates compensation in money or in money's worth ...".

Exclusion from Notifiable Offences: Absconding by Person Released on Bail

Bail Act 1976 Sec 6

Although this crime is given a Home Office sub-classification of 83/1, it is considered to be a summary offence and is not notifiable.

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Crimes in More Than One Force: see also General Rules Section G.

Example 1: A surety for a person appearing before a court in one force area is indemnified in a second force area.

One crime of indemnifying surety (class 83) in the second force area.

86 Obscene Publications etc. (1 of 3)

86/1 (S)	Possessing obscene material for gain. Obscene Publications Act 1959 Sec 2 (as amended by the Obscene Publications Act 1964 Sec 1).	86/10 (S)	Possession of an indecent or pseudo-photograph of a child Criminal Justice Act 1988 Sec 160
86/2 (S)	Take/make/distribute indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs, of children. Protection of Children Act 1978 Secs 1 & 6 (as Amended by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Sec 84 and Sexual Offences 2003 Sec 45.	86/11 (S)	Possession of extreme pornographic images – an act which threatens a person's life. Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 Sec 63 (7) (a).
86/3 (S)	Indecent matter publicly displayed. Indecent Displays (Control) Act 1981 Sec 1 & 5.	86/12 (S)	Possession of extreme pornographic images – an act which results, or is likely to result, in serious injury to a person's anus, breasts or genitals. Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 Sec 63 (1) (7) (b).
86/4 (S)	Supplying video recording of unclassified work. Video Recordings Act 1984 Sec 9 (amended by the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act Sec 88 (2)).	86/13 (S)	Possession of extreme pornographic images – an act which involves sexual interference with a human corpse (necrophilia). Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 Sec 63 (1) (7) (c)
86/5 (S)	Possess video recording of unclassified work for the purpose of supply. Video Recordings Act 1984 Sec 10 (amended by the Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994 Sec 88(3)).	86/14 (S)	Possession of extreme pornographic images – person performing an act of intercourse or oral sex with an animal (dead or alive). Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 Sec 63 (1) (7) d
86/6 (S)	Defendant has protected material, or copy in (S) possession otherwise than while inspecting etc Sexual Offences (Protected Material) Act 1997 Sec 8 (1) (a)	86/15 (S/V)	Possessing prohibited images of children. Coroners and Criminal Justice Act 2009 Sec 62 (1) & 66 (2).
86/7 (S)	Defendant gives, or reveals, protected material, or copy, of it, to any other person. Sexual Offences (Protected material) Act 1997 Sec 8 (1) (b)	86/16 (S)	Possess an extreme pornographic image portraying rape. Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 Sec 63 (1) 7 (a) (b) and 67 (2) as amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 37.
86/8 (S)	Person who has been given, or shown, protected material, gives a copy or otherwise to any person other than the defendant. Sexual Offences (Protected Material) Act 1997 Sec 82 (2) (a)	86/17 (S)	Possess an extreme pornographic image portraying assault by penetration. Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 Sec 63 (1) 7 (a) (b) and 67 (2) as amended by Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 Sec 37
86/9 (S)	Person who has been given, or shown protected material, gives a copy or othersise to the defendant when not supposed to. Sexual Offences (Protected Material) Act 1997 Sec 8 (2) (b).		

Legal Definition : Indecent Photographs of Children

Protection of Children Act 1978 Sec 1

(1) "It is an offence for a person-

- (a) to take, or permit to be taken or to make, any indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph of a child; or
- (b) to distribute or show such indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs; or
- (c) to have in his possession such indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs, with a view to their being distributed or shown by himself or others; or
- (d) to publish or cause to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that the advertiser distributes or shows such indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs, or intends to do so."

86 Obscene Publications etc. (2 of 3)

Legal Position: Possession & Supply of Video Recording of Unclassified Work

Video Recordings Act 1984 Secs 9 & 10

- 9(1) "A person who supplies or offers to supply a video recording containing a video work in respect of which no classification certificate has been issued is guilty of an offence unless-
- (a) the supply is, or would if it took place be, an exempted supply, or
 - (b) the video work is an exempted work ...".
- 10(1) "Where a video recording contains a video work in respect of which no classification certificate has been issued, a person who has the recording in his possession for the purposes of supplying it is guilty of an offence unless-
- (a) he has it in his possession for the purpose only of a supply which, if it took place, would be an exempted supply; or
 - (b) the video work is an exempted work ...".

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Examples

- 1: A group of people reported for the first time, for collectively marketing obscene publications and videos.
One crime (class 86).
- 2: A 13 year old boy is asked separately by two 15 year old girls he attends a sports club with to send indecent photographs. He sends the same indecent photograph to two 15 year old girls at the same time using a social media messaging application.

Two crimes of Sexual Activity involving a child under 16 (class 22B – 22/25) against the females.
One crime (class 86 – 86/2) in respect of the male who sent the image unless he was unduly forced into doing so.
- 3: Over a period of months a 15 year old girl is approached online by ten male school classmates of the same age and asked to send indecent photographs. On each occasion she sends a new self generated indecent image. Police are made aware and interrogations of the female's computer confirms ten separate images sent on ten separate occasions.

Ten crimes of Sexual Activity involving a child under 16 (class 22B 22/24) against each of the males.
One crime (class 86 – 86/2) in respect of the female who sent the image unless she was unduly forced into doing so by all ten males.
- 4: A male age 15 asks a female age 14 for an indecent image and in doing so sends the female an indecent image of himself. The female replies by sending an indecent image of herself.

Two crimes – one crime Sexual Activity involving a child under 16 (class 22B 22/24) in respect of the male and one crime (class 86-86/2) in respect of the female who sent the image unless she was unduly forced into doing so.
- 5: A 15 year old boy whilst online asks a 14 year old girl that he knows at school to send him her homework so that he can copy it to make a deadline which she does. The boy demands she sends him indecent photographs or he will tell the teacher she has helped him cheat. The girl sends the images believing that she was under duress to do so.

One crime of sexual activity involving a child under 16 (class 22B – 22/24) against the male. If the FCR is satisfied the **only** reason for sending the photographs was the undue duress then there is no requirement for a crime to be recorded for the female under class 86 (86/2.)

86 **Obscene Publications etc. (3 of 3)**

Finished Incident Example: see also General Rules Section E.

A photographer is reported for the first time for taking indecent photos of children. While on bail for this crime, he is then reported for taking further such photos.

Two crimes: one for the original crime and one for the further crime committed on bail.

Principal Crime: See also General Rules Section F & Annex C. Any violent or sexual offence takes precedence over obscene publications offences, and the number of victims rather than the number of offenders are counted.

Example 1: A person is reported for taking indecent photos and sexually assaulting a child.

One crime of sexual assault on a child (class 17A, 17B, 20A, or 20B).

Example 2: A 15 year old boy whilst online asks a 14 year old girl that he knows at school to send him pictures of her breasts and she does so.

One crime of sexual activity involving a child under 16 (class 22B – 22/24) against the male.
One crime (class 86 – 86/2) in respect to the female who forwarded the images unless she was unduly forced into doing so.

95 Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc. (1 of 4)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

95/1 (S)	Person discloses any information in contravention of direction made under Sec 18. Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sec 18(6).	95/14 (S)	Failure to comply with directive under Sch. 3A etc. Merchant Shipping Act 1996 Sch. 3A (as added by Maritime Safety Act 2003 Sch. 1).
95/2 (S)	Obstruction of an officer in the exercise of a power conferred by a warrant etc. Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sec 52.	95/15 (S)	Failure to comply with a direction given by Chief Inspector of Rail Accounts. Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003 Sec 10.
95/3 (S)	Knowingly makes false or misleading statements for purpose of obtaining or opposing the variation or withdrawal of authorisation for the purposes of Sec 47 and 50. Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sec 54.	95/16 (S)	Failure to give assistance/information to technical assessors. Water Industry Act 1991 Sec 86(6) (Penalty increased by Water Act 2003 Sec 57).
95/4 (S)	Occupier fails to comply with any duty or direction imposed on him by or under part 7; person knowingly or recklessly makes a statement which is false or misleading. Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sec 67.	95/17 (S)	Financial institution: makes a statement which he knows to be false or misleading in purported compliance with a customer information order. Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 Sec 34(3)(4).
95/5 (S)	Failure to comply with prohibition imposed by order; engages in an activity knowing or intending that it will enable or facilitate the commission by another person of an offence under Para 2 Sch 3. Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sch 3 Paras 2, 3, 7.	95/18 (S)	Financial institution: discloses types of information specified in Sec 42(3) to customers. Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 Sec 42 (1)(2)(3)(4).
95/6 (S)	Offences of prejudicing an investigation – discloses likely to prejudice investigation; Falsifies, conceals, destroys or otherwise disposes of etc. documents relevant to investigation. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Sec 342.	95/19 (S)	Employee of institution discloses types of information specified in Sec 42(3). Crime (International Co-operation) Act 2003 Sec 42(1)(2)(3)(5).
95/7 (S)	If in purported compliance with requirement imposed under a disclosure order, makes or recklessly makes a false or misleading statement. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Sec 359(3)(4).	95/21 (S)	Misleading applications for licences. Export of Objects of Cultural Interest (Control) Order 2003 Article 4.
95/8 (S)	Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading statements etc. Financial Services & Markets Act 2000 Secs 346, 351, 352, 397, 398, Sch 4 part 6 & Sch.13 part 11.	95/22 (S)	Failure to comply with licence conditions. Export of Objects of Cultural Interest (Control) Order 2003 Article 5.
95/9 (S)	Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading statements, alters, suppresses or destroys documents. The Enterprise Act 2002 Secs 106, 107, 114, 170, 174A, 196(2)(3)(6)240; Sch 25.	95/23 (S)	Makes false or misleading statement in purported compliance with any requirement imposed under sections 62 (disclosure notices) or 63 (production of documents). Serious Organised Crime & Police Act 2005 Sec 67(2)(5).
95/10 (S)	Falsifies, conceals, destroys, or otherwise disposes of etc. documents he knows or suspects are relevant to investigation by Serious Fraud Office or OFT into offence Sec 183 The Enterprise Act 2002 Sec 196(4)(5).	95/24 (S)	Disclosing information about protection arrangements. Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 Sec 86.
95/11 (S)	Disclosure of information. Tax Credits Act 2002 Sec 59 & Sch. 5.	95/25 (S)	Disclosing information relating to persons assuming new identity. Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 Sec 88.
95/12 (S)	Financial institution fails to comply with the requirement imposed under customer information order. Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Sec 366(3)(4).	95/26 (S)	Failing to provide information or making false statement relating to ship or harbour area. Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 Sec 19.
95/13 (S)	Makes false statements to authorised officer. Tobacco Advertising & Promotions Act 2002 Secs 15(2), 16(2).	95/27 (S)	Falsification of documents. Finance Act 2003 Sch. 13 Part 531(a)(b)(6).

95 Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc. (2 of 4)

95/28 (S)	Make/recklessly make a statement or furnish document/information which is false in material particular. Trade in Goods (Control) Order 2003 SI 2765/2003 A.10.	95/44 (S)	Failure to disclose information which is known or ought to be known to be relevant to an application for licence or consent of S of S etc. – importation and storage of combustible gas. Energy Act 2008 Sec 9(4) & (5).
95/31 (S)	False statements etc. with reference to civil partnerships. Civil Partnership Act 2004 Sec 80.	95/45 (S)	Failure to comply with direction under Sec 10 – importation and storage of combustible gas. Energy Act 2008 Sec 11(1) & (2).
95/32 (S)	Obstruct, conceal or fail to produce records for records for person acting under S20(1). Make false/misleading statement in purported compliance with a S.47 requirement to produce documents. Health Act 2006 Sec 21(1)(2) & Sec 52(4)(5).	95/46 (S)	Licence holder failing to keep records or give notice or make a return or report as required by licence – storage of carbon dioxide. Energy Act 2008 Sec 23(1)(c) & (3).
95/33 (S)	Knowingly make false/misleading statement in purported compliance with Sec 198.National Health Service Act 2006 Sec 204(4)(6).	95/47 (S)	Making a statement known to be false or recklessly making statement which is false to obtain license or consent of licensing authority – storage of carbon dioxide. Energy Act 2008 Sec 23(5) & (7).
95/34 (S)	Fail to comply with a Sec 201 or Sec 202 requirement to disclose information. National Health Service Act 2006 Sec 205.	95/48 (S)	Failure to disclose information which is known or ought to be known to be relevant to an application for licence or consent of licensing authority – storage of carbon dioxide. Energy Act 2008 Sec 23(6) & (7).
95/35 (S/V)	Fail to comply with Sec 50(2)(5) or Sec 51 (2) Health Act 2006 Sec 53.	95/49 (S)	Failure to comply with a direction under Sec 24 – storage of carbon dioxide. Energy Act 2008 Sec 25.
95/36 (S/V)	Disclose information in connection with the Education Act 2005. Education Act 2005 Sec 109 & 111.	95/50 (S)	Offence of further disclosure of information – nuclear sites: decommissioning and clean-up. Energy Act 2008 Sec 59(1) & (3).
95/37 (S)	Intentionally alter/suppress/destroy document required to produce under S.235 notice. Housing Act 2004 Sec 236.	95/51 (S)	Without authority disclosing or using information. Access to Justice Act 1999 Sch 3 P.7(2) .
95/38 (S)	Without consent of Commissioner of HM Revenue & Customs made unauthorised paragraph 1 disclosure. Police, Public order and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2006 (Consequential Provisions and Modifications) Order 2007.	95/52 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 Sch 7.
95/39 (S)	Make a false statement in an application for registration of document for lasting power of attorney or re actual/impending incapacity of donor. Mental Capacity Act 2005 Sch.1, parts.2. 4(4) & Sch.4, parts 2, 4(7).	95/53 (S)	Disclosing protected information disclosed by public authority acting as an anti-fraud organisation. Serious Crime Act 2007 Sec 69.
95/40 (V)	Assault/obstruct enforcement officer acting under Sec 89/90 or fail/refuse to comply with Sec 89(4e-f) requirement. Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 Sec 92 & 93(1).	95/54 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Cattle Identification Regulations 2007.
95/41 (S)	Disclosing information relating to identify of persons which is specified in or can be deducted from that disclosure. UK Borders Act 2007 Sec 42.	95/55 (S)	Member of the House of Commons providing false or misleading information for allowance claims. Parliamentary Standards Act 2009 Sec 10.
95/42 (S)	Licence holder failing to keep records or give notice or make a return or report as required by licence – importation and storage of combustible gas. Energy Act 2008 Sec 9(1)(c) & (5).	95/56 (V)	Intentionally obstructing an authorised person in the exercise of powers under Part 3 of Sch 3 (seizure in cases of imminent danger of serious pollution). Control of Dangerous Substances and Preparations Regulations 2006.
95/43 (S)	Making a statement which the person knows to be false or recklessly making statement which is false to obtain licence or consent of S of S etc. – importation and storage of combustible gas. Energy Act 2008 Sec 9(3) & (5).	95/57 (S/V)	Triable-either-offences [excluding R.6(7)]. Railways (Accident Investigation and Reporting) Regulations 2005.
		95/58 (S)	Failure to assist a railway Investigation Branch Inspector when required to do so. Railways (Accident Investigation and Reporting) Regulations 2005.

95 Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc. (3 of 4)

95/59	Triable either way offences. (S/V) Merchant Shipping (Safety of Navigation) Regulations 2002.	95/75	Disclose information obtained by virtue of section 260 or Schedule 22 National Health Service Act 2006 Para 5 and 8(1)(c) and (3) of Schedule 22 - CJS Code: HS06034
95/60	Fail to comply with a condition of a marine licence. Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 Sec 85 (1) (b) & (4).	95/76	Triable either way offences. Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 Sec 52B (1) and (2) 86 87 (2) (a) (b) 88 (1) (3)
95/61	Knowingly make false/misleading/reckless statement or intentionally fail to disclose information. Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 Sec 89 (1) (a) (b) (c) & (3)	95/77	Triable either way offences. Criminal Justice (European Investigation Order) Regulations 2017 Sec 49 (3-4) 50 (2) (4) (5)
95/62	Offences in relation to enforcement officers. Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 Sec 292 (1) (a) & (b) & (7.)	95/78	Triable either way offences Digital Economy Act Sec 41 (1) (4-6), 42 (1) (3) 50 (1) (4-6) 51 (1) (3) 58 (1) (4-6) 59 (1) (3) 66 (2) (5) (10-11), 67 (2) (5) (8) 68
95/63	Fail to comply with a notice to stop an activity causing/likely to cause environment/health/interference. Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 Sec 103 (3) & (4)	95/79	Make a false or misleading statement in purported compliance with an unexplained Wealth Order or a disclose order. Criminal Finance Act 2017 Sec 1 (362E (1) & Sch 2 para 3 (11) (3)
95/64	Fail to comply with an emergency safety notice. Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009 Sec 105 (3) & (4)	95/80	Knowingly or recklessly furnish false information or misleading in any material particular. Common Agricultural Policy (Control and Enforcement, Cross Compliance, Scrutiny of Transactions and Appeals) Regulations 2004 Sec 16 (1) (c)
95/65	With intend to deceive/forge or alter use/lend/allow another to use/make a document resembling a notice or exemption/accessibility/approval certificate. Equality Act 2010 Sec 188 (2) & (3).	95/81	Fishing vessel owner breaches terms of an exemption granted by the Secretary of State. Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) Regulations 2018
95/66	Triable-either-way offences. Legal Services Act 2007.	95/82	Triable-either-wat offences Ukraine (European Union Financial Sanctions) No 2 Regulations 2014 Sec 3 (1) 4 (1) 5 (1) 6 (1) 7 (1) 8 (1) 9 (5) (6) 10 (1) 12 (1)
95/67	Owner/master contravene regulating under Sec 13 (1) (a-c) Merchant Shipping (Technical Requirement for Inland Waterway Vessels) Regulation 2010.	95/84	Triable-either-way offences (S) Merchant Shipping (Safety of Navigation) Regulations 2020
95/68	Fail to comply with a marine activity compliance notice. Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 Sec 92 (3) (a) & (4).	96/01	Unauthorised disclosure of information by the Commissioner/member of Commissioner's staff /agent of the Commissioner. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 132 (3)
95/69	Failure to comply with a marine activity remediation notice. Marine and Coastal Access 2009 Sec 92 (3) (b) & (4).	96/02	Make false statement knowingly/recklessly in response to an information notice. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 144
95/70	Disclose or use financial resources information in contravention of regulations. Legal Aid Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 Sec 33 (4).	96/03	Obtain/procure/retain personal data without consent of controller. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 170 (1) (a-c)
95/71	Wrongfully use or disclose restricted information concerning administration of justice. Crime and Courts Act 2013 28 (3) & (5) CC 13001, 09-11	96/04	Unlawfully sell or offer to sell personal data. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 170 (4) (5)
95/72	Triable-either-way offences Financial Services Act 2012 Sec 89, 90, 91 (1) (2) and 92.	96/05	Re-identify de-identified personal data without controller's consent or unlawfully process de-identified data. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 171 (1) (5)
95/73	Disclose information relating to a persons identity without prior consent of Commissioners. Plant Health (England) Order 2015 Article 45 (3) 46 (1) (a) (xvii) 47 (2)		
95/74	Triable-either way offences Port Security Regulations 2009 Sec 30, 33, 35		

95 Disclosure, Obstruction, False or Misleading Statements etc. (4 of 4)

96/06 (S)	Make employment/provision of goods/facilities/ services conditional on access to a relevant record. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 184 (1) (2)	809/2 (S)	Making false statement or withholding material information in order to obtain the issue of a certificate of insurance. Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 174(5).
96/07 (S)	Destroy/falsify/conceal/block/dispose of information specified in information / assessment notice. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 148 (2) (a)	810/2 (S)	Making false statement or produces false evidence for the purposes of Regs under 66(1). Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 174(3).
96/07 (S)	Cause/permit destruction/disposal/concealment/ blocking or falsification of information specified in information /assessment notice. Data Protection Act 2018 Sec 148 (2) (b)	810/03 (S)	Disclose any information obtained from register of vehicles held under Sec 21 of Vehicle Excise Act. End-of-Life Vehicles Regs 2003 Reg 35.
125/62 (S)	Summary Regulations made under Part 8. Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sec 77(2)(d) & 77(3)(b).	814/8 (S)	Making false statement or produces, provides, sends or otherwise makes use of a document which he knows to be false etc. Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 174(2)
807/5 (S)	Making false statement to obtain or failure to produce revoked licence. Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 174(1).	814/9 (S)	Wilfully, or with intent to deceive, makes a false entry in any record required to be made or kept by regulations under Sec 74 etc. Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 174(4).
807/10 (S)	Knowingly make a false statement to obtain issue of a driver qualification card. Vehicle Drivers (Certificates of Professional Competence) Regulations 2007 Sec 13(3)&(4).	825/18 (S)	Make false declaration with a view to securing release of a vehicle from an immobilisation device. Road Safety (Immobilisation, Removal and Disposal of vehicles) Regulations 2009 Sec 9.
		825/20 (S)	Make false declaration with a view to securing possession of a vehicle delivered into custody of a person. Road Safety (Immobilisation, Removal and Disposal of vehicles) Regulations 2009 Sec 18.

96 Wildlife Crime (1 of 1)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

98/63 (S)	Fail to comply with articles listed in the Schedule relating to shark fins. Sea Fishing (Prohibition on Removal of Shark Fins) Order 2007 S.4,5.	99/3 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997 .
98/64 (S)	Fail to comply with/prevent other person complying with a requirement imposed by a British sea-fishery officer, or assault/obstruct a British sea-fishery officer exercising powers under this order. Sea Fishing (Prohibition on Removal of Shark Fins) Order 2007 S.12.	99/17 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2018 Sch 1, para 1
98/88 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Sea Fisheries Act 1968 Sec 10.	99/18 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Control of Trade in Endangered Species Regulations 2018 Sch 1, para 2
98/90 (S)	Conservation of Whales – various offences. Whaling Industry (Regulations) Act 1934. Fine.	99/19 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011 RR 39 & 42 (1) & (2)
98/91 (S)	Contravening the law relating to the regulation and control of fishing for salmon, trout, freshwater fish and eels, the protection and conservation of fisheries for such fish, the tines of fishing for the selling of such fish b. Sec 27 (Instrument other than rod and line) Secs 4 & 5 Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (except Sec 1) 2 years.	99/20 (S)	Offences relating to the introduction of new species. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Sec 14(1) & 18 (2).
98/92 (S)	Fishing with or possessing for fishing, prohibited instruments. Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 Sec 1 2 years	99/21 (S)	Remove/disturb limestone on designated land. Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Sec 34.
98/93 (S)	Breach EU regulation 1007/2009 in relation to seal meat/oil/blubber/organs/skins. Seal Products Regulations 2010 Sec 3. Fine	99/22 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Sea Fishing (Enforcement of Community Control Measures) Order 2000 AA 3 (1) or (2) & 4(1) or (3) or 10 (a) (b) or (c) & 10 (c).
98/94 (S)	Triable-either-way offences The Eels (England and Wales Regulations 2009	99/48 (S)	Carrying out or causing to permit to be carried out, any operation likely to damage part of an area of special scientific interest subject to notification by Nature Conservancy Council. Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Secs 28P (as added by Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 Sch. (9).
98/95 (S)	Fish/take fish by other than licensable means in circumstances where fish / taking may or may not be authorised, or possess unlicensed instrument with Intent to fish / take fish with or without a S27A authority. Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 Sec 27B (1) (a) & (b) & (2) (a) & (b).	99/49 (S)	Falsely pretending, with intent to deceive, to be a wildlife inspector. Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981S.XB(4) as added by Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 Sch. 5 P.1.
98/98 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019		
99/2 (S)	Intentionally/recklessly remove, cause or permit the removal of a hedgerow in contravention of Regulation 5 (1) or (9). Hedgerows Regulations 1997.		

99 Other Notifiable Offences (1 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

General Rule: One crime for each illegal entrant, asylum seeker etc assisted.

75/39 (S)	Cheating at gambling or enabling or assisting person to cheat. Gambling Act 2005 Sec 42.	78/15 (S)	Registration Card (has false registration card in possession, has article within para (f) or (g) in possession without reasonable excuse). Immigration Act 1971 Sec 26A (3)(c)(h)& 6 (added by Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Sec 148).
75/60 (S)	Contravention of the regulations as to the promotion of lotteries that form part of the National Lottery. National Lottery etc. Act 1993(a) Sec 13.	78/16 (S)	Possession of Immigration Stamp. Immigration Act 1971 Sec 26B (added by Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Sec 149).
75/61 (S)	False representations as to the National Lottery. National Lottery etc. Act 1993(a) Sec 16.	78/17 (S)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of himself. Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004 Sec 2(1)(9).
75/62 (S)	Wrongful disclosure of information received from HMRC relating to an identifiable person. National Lottery Act 1993 as added by National Lottery Act 2006 Secs.2, 4C.	78/18 (S)	Being unable to produce an immigration document at a leave or asylum interview in respect of a dependent child. Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004 Sec 2(2)(9).
78/4 (S)	Non-British citizen, by means including deception, obtains or seeks to obtain leave to enter or remain in the UK or, postponement, avoidance or revocation of enforcement action against him. Immigration Act 1971 Sec 24A (as added by Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 Sec 28).	78/22 (S)	Employing a person subject to immigration control who has attained the age of 16 Asylum and Immigration Act 1999 Sec 8 as amended by Asylum & Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004 Sec 6.
78/5 (S)	Person who provides immigration advice or services in contravention of Sec 79 (provision of immigration services) or of restraining order. Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 Sec 91(1).	78/23 (S)	Failure to comply with a requirement to take specified action as the Secretary of State required. Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004 Sec 35(1)(3) &(4).
78/6 (S)	Person knowingly or recklessly discloses information obtained under 88(2). Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 Sec 93.	78/24 (S)	Employing a person knowing that they are an adult subject to immigration control who has not been granted leave to enter or remain, or whose leave to remain is invalid etc. Immigration Asylum and Nationalist Act 2006 Sec 21
78/7 (S)	Obtain benefits or advantage for himself or anyone else by making dishonest representations. Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 Sec 106(1), (2).	78/25 (S)	Wrongful disclosure of information in breach of SS.15(1), 15(2) or 17(1). Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 Sec 15(1), (2) or 17(1) & 18.
78/8 (S)	Disclosure by certain persons employed at detention centres or in accordance with escort arrangement, of information relating to detained persons. Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 Sec 158(1), (2).	78/26 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Immigration Act 2014 Sec 33A (1) (10) 33B (4) 33C
78/9 (S)	Assisting a detained person to escape. Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 Sch 11 para 4.	78/27 (S)	Fail to comply with a Labour Market Enforcement Order Immigration Act 2016 Sec 27
78/10 (S)	Assisting unlawful immigration to member state. Immigration Act 1971 Sec 25(4-6) as amended by Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002 Sec 143.	82/2 (S)	VAT Offences. Value Added Tax Act 1994 Sec 72(1) (3) (8).
78/11 (S)	Helping asylum seeker to enter UK. Immigration Act 1971 Sec 25A (4) amended by Nationality, Immigration & Asylum Act 2002 Sec 143.	82/2 (S)	Unlawful use of duty-free oil. Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979 Secs 10(5)(6).
78/12 (S)	Assisting entry to UK in breach of deportation order. Immigration Act 1971 Sec 25B (as amended by Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Sec 143).	82/2 (S)	Misuse of rebated heavy/light oil. Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979 Secs 13(3)(4). 14(6)(7).
78/14 (S)	Registration Card (makes/uses or attempts to use a false registration card; alters or attempts to use, a registration card; makes article designed to be used in making false registration card or altering card). Immigration Act 1971 Sec 26A (3)(a)(b)(d)(e)(f)(g) & 5 (as added by Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 Sec 148).		

All Counting Rules enquiries should be directed to the Force Crime Registrar

99 Other Notifiable Offences (2 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

82/2 (S)	Other triable way offences under Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979 Sec 20AAC (3A) (a) (b)		
82/2 (S)	Untrue declarations etc. to Customs & Excise Customs & Excise Management Act 1979 Sec 167(1).	84/13 (S)	Infringe a performer's making available right in the course of business/otherwise. Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 Sec 198 (2A) (5A) (as added by Copyright & Related Rights Regs 2003).
82/2 (S)	Fraudulent evasion of tax & stamp duty land tax. Finance Act 2003 Sec 95.	84/14 (S)	Knowingly/recklessly engage in commercial practice contravening regulation 3(3)(a) distorting behaviour of average consumer. Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 Sec 8(1) & 13.
82/2 (S)	Fraudulent evasion of income tax. Finance Act 2000 S.144.		
82/3 (S)	Fraudulent evasion of duty, an offence in connection with a prohibition or restriction on the importation or exportation of any weapon or ammunition etc. Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 Sec 170.	84/15 (S)	Engage in commercial practice which is a misleading action under regulation 5. Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 Sec 9 & 13.
82/4 (S)	Disclosing any information held in the exercise of tax or other function by authorised person. Finance Act 1989 Sec 182 & 182(A).	84/16 (S)	Engage in commercial practice which is a misleading omission under regulation 6. Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 Sec 10 & 13.
82/5 (S)	Triable either way offences Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979 Sec 88G (1-4)	84/17 (S)	Engage in commercial practice which is aggressive under regulation 7. Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 Sec 11 & 13.
82/6 (S)	Relevant body fail to prevent facilitation of UK/Foreign tax evasion offence . Criminal Finances Act 2017 Sec 45 (1) 46 (1)	84/18 (S)	Engage in commercial practice set out in any paragraphs 1 to 10, 12 to 27 and 29 to 31 of Schedule 1. Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 Sec 12 & 13.
84/5 (S)	Price regulation, price marking and price range notices. Restriction on disclosure of information. Prices Act 1974 Secs 2, 4 & 5 and Sch Sec 7 Paras 5(1) & 12(3).	84/19 (S)	Make false statement in providing information under paragraph 23(1)(c). Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 Sec 23(2).
84/6 (S)	Furnishing false information in response to notice, or to enforcement officer. Consumer Protection Act 1987 Secs 18(3)(b) & 32(2).	84/20 (S)	Falsification of Register etc. Trade Marks Act 1994 Sec 94 (1) or (2) & (3).
84/8 (S)	Unauthorised use of Trade Mark etc. in relation to goods. Trade Marks Act 1994 Secs 92.	84/21 (S)	TEW offences under this regulation. Human Medicines Regulations 2012. CJS Ref: HM12001-6, 8-20, 23-32.
84/9 (S)	Offences triable either way. Makes for sale or hire imports, possesses or distributes articles which infringes the copyright. Makes, imports or distributes illicit recordings. Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 Sec 107 (1)(a), (b), (d iv) (& e) & Sec 198 (1)(a), (b) (& d iii).	85/1 (S)	Neglect of safety at work. Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Secs 2 - 9, 33(1)(a), 33(1)(b) and 33(3).
84/10 (S)	Triable either way offences. Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (except sections included in 84/9).	85/1 (S)	Failure to discharge a duty imposed (on employers and others) by virtue of Sec 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(a)
84/11 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Medicines Act 1968 Secs 58 (2) (b), 67 (2) (3-4), 91(1), 96(5), 114(3), 118 & 123.	85/1 (S)	Failure to discharge the duty not to interfere with or misuse things provided for health and safety, imposed by Sec 8. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(b).
84/12 (S)	Infringe a copyright to a work by communicating work to public. Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 Sec 107A and 4A (added by Copyright & Related Rights Regs 2003).	85/1 (S/V)	Failure to discharge the duty not to charge employees for things done to meet requirements of relevant statutory provisions imposed by Sec 9. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by

Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(b).

99 Other Notifiable Offences (3 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

85/1 (S)	Designer/manufacturer/supplier of fairground equipment fail to ensure revision to safety Information provided. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 Sec 6 (1A)(d) and 33 (1) (a) and Schedule 3A	85/5 (S)	An offence under the 'existing statutory provisions' for which no other penalty is specified. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008.
85/2 (S)	Contravene improvement or prohibition notice. Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Secs 21 - 24, 33(1)(g) and 33(3).	85/6 (S/V)	Triable-either-way offences. General Product Safety Regulations 2005.
85/2 (S)	Contravening any requirement imposed by an inspector under Sec 20 or Sec 25. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(e).	85/7 (S/V)	Triable-either-way offences. Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 Sec 32.
85/2 (S/V)	Preventing another person from appearing before an inspector, or from answering an inspector's question. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(f).	85/8 (S)	Contravening a requirement or prohibition by an improvement or prohibitive notice. Working Time Regulations 1998.
85/3 (S)	Offences relating to information notices. Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Secs 27 - 28, 33(1)(i), 33(1)(j) and 33(3).	85/9 (S)	Contravening requirements of asbestos related health and safety regulations, licences or authorisations. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 S 33(1) (C) inserted by Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 SS 4 (2) – 28 (2) (b).
85/3 (S)	Contravening any notice issued under Sec 27(1). Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(i).	85/10 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Nutrition and Health Claims (England) Regulations 2007 Reg 5 (1) (2) (c-i) (7) (2) CJS Code: NH07001-NH07012
85/3 (S)	Disclosing information in breach of HSWA Sec 27(4) or 28. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(j).	85/11 (S)	Triable-either-way offences The Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 2014 as added by Sec 33 (1) (c) of the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 Sec 4, 5, 8 (2) 9 (1) 10 (2) 12 (1) (2) (3) (4) 13, 19 (1) 20, 21 (1) CJS Code: PE14001-PE14012
85/4 (S/V)	Offences relating to deception, false statements, false entries in records and forgery. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(k),(l) or (m) and 33 (3).	87/1 (V)	Unlawful eviction of Occupier. Protection from Eviction Act 1977 Sec 1(2).
85/5 (S)	Offences under health and safety regulations or other Acts with penalty under Sec 33(3). Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Secs 33(1)(c) and 33(3).	87/2 (V)	Unlawful harassment of Occupier. Protection from Eviction Act 1977 Sec 1(3).
85/5 (S)	Offences relating to the transport of dangerous substances by road and rail. Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004.	87/3 (V)	Protection of occupiers against eviction and harassment. Caravan Sites Act 1968, Sec 3 as amended by Housing Act 2004 Sec 210.
85/5 (S)	Contravening requirements of health and safety regulations, licences or authorisations. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(c) and 33 (3).	89/1 (S)	General protection of the public against injurious food and drug products. Food Safety Act 1990 Secs 6(4), 13(1), 48(1) & Regulations or Orders made under this Act.
85/5 (S)	Failure to comply with a court remedy order or contravene order under Sec 42. Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 as amended by Health and Safety (offences) Act 2008 Sec 33(1)(o).	89/4 (S)	Rendering food injurious to health. Food Safety Act 1990 Sec 7.
		89/5 (S)	Selling food not complying with food safety requirements. Food Safety Act 1990 Sec 8.
		89/6 (S)	Selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded. Food Safety Act 1990 Sec 14.
		89/7 (S)	Falsely describing or presenting food. Food Safety Act 1990 Sec 15.
		89/8 (S)	Obstruction etc of officers; furnishing false information. Food Safety Act 1990 Sec 33(2).
		89/9,10 (S)	Contravening or failing to comply with specified Community Provision. Genetically Modified Animal Feed (England) Regulations 2004 (S1 2334,2335/2004).

99 Other Notifiable Offences (4 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

89/12 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Plastic Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (England) Regulations 2008 R 16(1) & (2)(a).	91/17 (S)	Failure to take such measures as available to secure transfer of household waste to authorised person or persons authorised for transport purposes. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 34(2A) & (6).
89/13 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Animal Feed (Hygiene, Sampling etc and Enforcement) England Regulations 2015 R 5, 24 (3), 28 (5), 29 (5) 31 (2) and 34 (1) CJS Code: AF15001-15019	91/18 (S)	Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, otherwise than in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 38(10).
91/1 (S)	Public Health Offences as related to food & drugs Food Safety Act 1990 Secs 7, 8, 14, 15 & Regulations & Orders made under Secs 6(4), 13(1), 48(1).	91/19 (S)	Licence-holder failing to comply with requirements of Waste Regulating Authority, in relation to special waste, when suspending a licence to deal with or avert pollution or harm. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 38(11).
91/2 (S)	Hygiene offences in connection with sale etc. of food to the public. Food Safety (General Food Hygiene) Regulations 1995.	91/20 (S)	Making a false statement in an application concerning a licence. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 44.
91/7 (S)	Carrying on a process without authority or not complying with conditions of granted authority. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23(1)(a).	91/21 (S)	Contravening regulations made under Sec 62 controlling special waste. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 62.
91/8 (S)	Transfer of authorisation, failing to notify authority. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23(1)(b).	91/25 (S)	Importing, acquiring, keeping releasing or making or marketing any genetically modified organisms without carrying out a risk assessment and giving prescribed notice and information to the Secretary of State. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(a)(b).
91/9 (S)	Failing to comply with or contravening any any enforcement or prohibition notice Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23 (1)(c).	91/26 (S)	Importing or acquiring, releasing or marketing any any genetically modified organisms in certain cases or circumstances or without consent. Failing to dispose of organisms quickly & safely when required. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(c).
91/10 (S)	Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by an authority in a notice under Sec 19(2). Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23(1)(g).	91/27 (S)	Failing to identify risks of importing or acquiring genetically modified organisms, importing or acquiring modified organisms despite the risks, not taking all reasonable steps to prevent risk of damage to the environment as a result of keeping modified organisms. Releasing or marketing modified organisms without regard to the risks of damage to the environment. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(d).
91/11 (S)	Making a statement known to be materially false or misleading or recklessly making a statement which is materially false or misleading in compliance with a requirement under Part I of the Act or in order to obtain authorisation or variation of authorisation for oneself or any other person. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23(1)(h).	91/28 (S)	Failing to keep a record of a risk assessment or failing to give the Secretary of State further information. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(e).
91/12 (S)	Intentionally making a false entry in any record required under Sec 7. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23 (1)(i).	91/29 (S)	Contravening a prohibition notice. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(f).
91/13 (S)	Intentionally deceiving by forgery or using a document issued under Sec 7. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23(1)(j).	91/30 (S)	Obstructing an inspector where he believes imminent danger is involved. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118 (1) (j)
91/14 (S)	Failing to comply with an order issued under Sec 26. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 23 (1) (l).	91/31 (S)	Failing to comply with any requirement to provide relevant information. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(k).
91/15 (S)	Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition treating, keeping or disposing of controlled (but not special) waste in or on land without a licence. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 33 (8).	91/32 (S)	Making a false statement. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(l).
91/16 (S)	Depositing, causing the deposition or permitting the deposition of controlled special waste in or on land without a licence. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 33(9).	91/33 (S)	Making a false entry in any required record. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(m).
		91/34 (S)	Forging, using, making or processing a document purporting to have been issued under Sec 111. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 118(1)(n).

99 Other Notifiable Offences (5 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

91/35 (S)	Contravening regulations made to control the import, use, supply and storage of any specified injurious substance or article. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 140	91/49 (S)	Prohibition of any sponsorship promoting a tobacco product. Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002 Secs 10 & 16(2)
91/36 (S)	Contravening regulations made to prohibit or restrict the import or export of waste. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 141.	91/50 (S)	Prohibition of brandsharing / brandstretching Regulations made under this Section. Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002 Secs 11 & 16(2).
91/37 (S)	Contravening conditions of a waste management licence. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 33 (6)	91/51 (S)	Pollution of controlled water. Water Resources Act 1991 Sec 85.
91/38 (S)	Obstructing an inspector exercising his powers to to seize, render harmless or take samples from an article or substance believed to be a cause of imminent danger to the environment or serious harm to human health. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 70.	91/52 (S)	Contravention of Regulations. Environmental Protection (Controls on Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2003 (SI 3274/2003).
91/39 (S)	Failing without reasonable excuse to provide any information required by a waste regulation authority or the Secretary of State. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sec 71 (amended by Environment Act 1995 Sch 19 Para 4(2)).	91/53 (S)	Contravention of Regulations. The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2003 (SI 3311/2003).
91/40 (S)	Fail to comply with a notice or fail to furnish information or furnish false information. Control of Pollution Act 1974 Sec 93 (amended by Environment Act 1995 Sch 19 Para1(3)).	91/54 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 Sec 8.
91/41 (S)	Obstructing an authorised person in the execution of his powers under Sec 109 Environment Act 1995 Sec 110(4)(a).	91/55 (S/V)	Triable-either-way offences Animal By-Products (Identification) Regulations 2006RR 6-10 & 14
91/42 (S)	Failure to comply with Regulations. The Special Waste Regulations 1996.	91/56-58 (S)	Prohibition of activities without consent etc. Human Tissue Act 2004 Sec 5.
91/43 (S)	Restrictions on disclosure of information obtained under Sec 23. Health Act 1999 Sec 24.	91/59 (S)	Prohibition of commercial dealings in human material for transplantation. Human Tissue Act 2004 Sec 32 1 (a)(b)(c)(d)(e) & 4.
91/44 (S)	Publishes, or causes to be published, a tobacco advertisement. Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002 Secs 2(a) & 16(2).	91/60 (S)	Breach of licence requirement. Human Tissue Act 2004 Sec 25.
91/45 (S)	Prints, devises or distributes in UK a tobacco advertisement. Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002 Secs 2(b) & 16(2).	91/61 (S)	Possession of anatomical specimens away from licensed premises. Human Tissue Act 2004 Sec 30(1) & (7).
91/46 (S)	Any person who, from commissioning to selling a tobacco advertisement in newspaper, periodicals etc, commits an offence. Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002 Secs 3 & 16(2).	91/62 (S)	Possession of former anatomical specimens away from licensed premises. Human tissue Act 2004 Sec 31 (1) & (6).
91/47 (S)	It is an offence to display tobacco products if display does not comply with any requirements as may be specified in regulations made under this Section. Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002 Secs 8 & 16(2).	91/63 (S)	Non-consensual analysis of DNA. Human Tissue Act 2004 Sec 45.
91/48 (S)	Gives, or causes or permits, any product or coupon away to the public in the UK which promotes which promotes a tobacco product. Tobacco Advertising & Promotion Act 2002 Secs 9 & 16(2).	91/64 (S)	Placing on the market or using nonylphenol or nonylphenol Ethoxylate. Controls on Nonylphenol and Nonylphenol Ethoxylate Regs 2004 Regs 4 & 5.
		91/65 (S)	Offences relating to the sale and supply of starting materials for use in the manufacture of relevant medicinal products. Medicines for Human Use (Manufacturing, Wholesale Dealing and Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2005 R 5.
		91/66 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Food Hygiene (England) Regulation 2006 RR 6 & 17
		91/67 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Merchant Shipping (Pollution) Act 2006 Sec 1(2)(4).
		91/68 (S)	Use / store donated material not for qualifying purpose. Human Tissue Act 2004 Sec 8(1)(3).

99 Other Notifiable Offences (6 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

91/70 (S/V)	Triable-either-way offences. Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (E&W) Order 2000	91/89 (S)	Producer of portable batteries fail to register with a battery compliance scheme. Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 Sec 9, 89 (1) (a) (ii) & 90 (2)
91/71 (S/V)	Triable-either-way offences. Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2011. RR 4-41 or Sch 1-6 & R 43	91/90 (S)	Fail to comply with stop notice issued under Environmental Protection (England) (Microbeads) Regs 2017, Environmental Protection (Microbeads) (Wales) Regulations 2018
91/73 (S)	Breach regulations Import and Export Restrictions (Foot and Mouth Disease) (Wales) Regulations 2007 Sec 24.	94/1 (S)	Non compliance with enforcement notice. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Sec 179.
91/76 (S/V)	Triable-either-way offences. Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007.	94/2 (S)	Contravention of stop notice. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Sec 187.
91/77 (S)	Triable-either-way offence. Swine Vesicular Disease Regulations 2009.	94/3 (S)	Contravention of discontinuance of use etc order. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Sec 189.
91/78 (S)	Restriction on the placing on the market or use of dangerous substances and preparations. Control of Dangerous Substances and Preparations Regulations 2006.	94/4 (S)	Procuring a certificate using false or misleading information or withholding information. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Sec 194.
91/79 (S)	Service provider doing an act abroad which would be an offence if done in UK. Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 Secs 2(4) & 16(1)(a).	94/5 (S)	Discloses information obtained while on land as to manufacturing process or trade secrets. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Sec 196C (5)
91/80 (S)	Proprietor or editor of information society service publishing tobacco advertisement. Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 Secs 3A(2)(a) & 16(1)(a).	94/6 (S)	Contravening tree preservation order. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Sec 210(1-3)
91/81 (S)	Procuring inclusion of tobacco advertisement in information society service. Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002 Secs 3A(2)(b) & 16(1)(a).	94/7 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Secs 325 & 330.
91/82 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Reg 2004	94/8 (S)	Failure to comply with conditions of Listed Building consent. Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Sec 9
91/83 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013 RR 17-20.	94/9 (S)	Failure to comply with Listed Building enforcement notice. Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 Sec 43.
91/84 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Food Safety and Hygiene Regulations 2013	94/10 (S)	Contravention of hazardous substances control. Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 Sec 23.
91/85 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Tobacco and Related Products Regulations 2016 CJS Code: TP16001-16048	94/11 (S)	Offences relating to the contravention of a temporary stop order. Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Sec 171 G (1) or (2) & (6) added by Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Sec 52.
91/86 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations 1997 Sec 10, 11, 12, 15-19, 24	94/12 (S)	Enter aircraft when drunk / be drunk in aircraft. Air Navigation Order 2016 Article 242 (1) 265 (7)
91/87 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 Sec 38 (1) (b) 39	94/13 (S)	Act as crew of aircraft when under influence of drink/drug impairing capacity. Air Navigation Order 2016 Article 242 (2) 265 (7)
91/88 (S)	Producer of portable batteries, placed on market in UK, failed to comply with requirement to finance net costs of collection, treatment and recycling of all waste portable batteries collected in UK. Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 Sec 7, 89 (1) (a) (i) & 90 (2)	94/14 (S)	Intentionally interfere with performance of aircraft crew member's duty. Air Navigation Order 2016 245 (c) and 265 (7)
		94/15 (S)	Recklessly/negligently act in manner likely to endanger aircraft / person in an aircraft. Air Navigation Order 2016 Article 240 and 265 (8)

99 Other Notifiable Offences (7 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

94/16 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Investigatory Powers Act 2016	98/17 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Ship & Port Facility (Security) Regs 2004 SI1495/2004 R,6(5)a)(b)(6),8, 12(1)(a)(2), 15.
94/17 (S)	Shine/direct laser beam towards a vehicle. Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018 Sec 1 (1)	98/18 (S)	Knowingly concerned in supply etc. of restricted goods with intent to evade Articles 3(1) or 4 prohibition/restriction. Trade in Goods (Control) Order 2003 SI 2765/2003 A.9(2)(4).
94/18 (S)	Shine/direct laser beam towards an air traffic facility or a person providing air traffic services. Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018 Sec 2 (1) (a) (i) (ii)	98/19 (S)	Knowingly concerned in supply etc. of restricted goods with intent to evade Articles 3(2) or 4 prohibition/restriction. Trade in Goods (Control) Order 2003 SI 2765/2003 A.9(3)(4).
98/1 (S)	Possession or under control of false documents etc. with intention of causing a third party to believe that the person in possession of the documentation or another person is a licensed gangmaster. Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 SS.6 & 12(2), (3) & (4).	98/20 (S)	Fail to comply with condition of licence or obligation under Article 6 or 7. Trade in Goods (Control) Order 2003 SI 2765/2003 A.11.
98/2 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Adoption Act 1976.	98/21 (S)	Accept/obtain for self/another gift/money as inducement/reward for procuring/assisting in the grant of a title/honour. Honours (Prevention of Abuses) Act 1925 S.1.
98/3 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Adoption & Children Act 2002.	98/22 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Technical Assistance Control Regulations 2006 SI 1719/2006 R.3, 4(2)(3), 5(2).
98/4 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 Sub Sec 19,21,22,23,24,31(1) & (3),36, 40(1a) & (2), 42(1) & (3a) & 48.	98/23 (S)	Fail to comply with section 18A enforcement notice. Aviation Security Act 1982 Sec 18C(1).
98/5 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 R 40 (1)-(8) & (9).	98/24 (S)	Interfere with buildings constructed/ work executed/ anything installed on/ over land under S,18A notice. Aviation Security Act 1982 Sec 18C(3).
98/7 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Commissioners for Revenue & Customs Act 2005.	98/25 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Plant Protection Products Regs 2011 and Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regs 2012.
98/8 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Pensions Act 2005.	98/26 (V)	Person knowingly concerned in provision of technical assistance as defined in the 2005 regulations etc. Export of Goods, Transfer of Technology & Provision of Technical Assistance (Control) Order 2003 SI 2003/2764 A16(5) & (5A)
98/9 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Education Act 2005.	98/27 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Compensation Act 2006 Sec 7,11.
98/10 (S)	Triable either way offences under these regulations. Medicines (Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products for Human Use) Regulations 2005 Sch. 3.	98/28 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Export of Goods, Transfer of Technology & Provision of Technical Assistance (Control) Order 2003 SI 2764/2003 A16 (2)(7)((17)(18).
98/11 (S)	Triable-either-way offences under these regulations. Medicines (Homoeopathic Medicinal Products For Human Use) Amendment Regulations 2005 Sch 6.	98/29 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Care Act 2000 S.89.
98/12 (S)	Offences in relation to certain dangerous articles. Aviation Security Act 1982 Sec 4.	98/31 (S/V)	Prohibition of sale of medical practices. National Health Service Act 2006 S259 & Sch 21.
98/13 (S)	Triable-either-way offences under these regulations Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England)Regulations 2010 RR 7, 14-17, Sch 2 para 7 (1) or Sch 2 para 8(1) & R18	98/32 (S/V)	Failure to comply with control of maximum prices for medical supplies other than health service medicines. National Health Service Act 2006 S.260 & Sch. 22.
98/14 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Products of Animal Origins (Third Country. Imports)(England) Regulations 2003.	98/33 (S)	Sought to engage/offered to engage in regulated activity from which barred. Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 S.7.
98/15 (S)	Indictable offences relating to Civil Partnerships schedule & recordings of civil partnerships. Civil Partnership Act 2004 Sec 31 (1)(2),33(7)(8).		
98/16 (S)	Offences relating to Registrar General's licence & recording of civil partnerships. Civil Partnership Act 2004 Sec 32(1)(a,b), 32(2),33(1)(2),33(7)(8).		

99 Other Notifiable Offences (8 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

98/34 (S)	Knowing/having reason to believe an individual was barred from a regulated activity, and permitting them to engage in such activity. Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 S9.	98/50 (S)	Offences relating to unlawful broadcasts. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.85 & 93(1).
98/35 (S)	Knowingly supply a barred individual to engage in regulated activity while acting/appearing to act for personnel supplier. Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 S19(2)(5).	98/51 (S)	Procure person in UK to commit a S82-85 offence abroad. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.87.
98/36 (S)	Establish/install/use a wireless telegraphy station/apparatus without a S.8 licence. Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 S.8 & 35(1)(2).	98/52 (S)	Disclose information in contravention of S.111. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.111.
98/37 (S)	Possess/control wireless telegraphy station /apparatus with intent for self/another to use it to contravene S.8 and S.35(2). Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 S.36(1)(2).	98/53 (S/V)	Bring or cause another to bring child into UK in non-compliance with condition specified in regulations made under S.12(1). Children and Adoption Act 2006 S12.
98/38 (S)	Having charge of premises knowingly cause/permit fail to prevent use of premises for unlawful broadcasting. Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 S.37.	98/56 (S/V)	Disclose debtor information without authority. Attachment of Earnings Act 1971, inserted by S.92 Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 S.15B.
98/39 (S)	Facilitate unauthorised broadcasting. Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 S.38(2)(6).	98/65 (S/V)	Triable-either-way offences Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.
98/40 (S)	Send/attempt to send false/misleading message by wireless telegraphy likely to endanger personal safety/ship/aircraft/vehicle. Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 S.47.	98/66 (S)	Organisation convicted of corporate manslaughter/homicide fail to comply with remedial order. Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 Sec 9.
98/41 (S)	Use apparatus for the purpose of interfering with wireless telegraphy. Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 S.68.	98/67 (S)	Organisation convicted of corporate manslaughter/homicide fail to comply with order to publish particulars of offences. Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007, Sec 10.
98/42 (S)	Broadcast, etc. from a ship/aircraft while it is in /over the UK/external waters, or from a British registered ship/aircraft while it is not in/over the UK/external waters. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.77 & S.93(1).	98/69 (S)	Offence committed by licence holder – storage of carbon dioxide. Energy Act 2008 Sec 23(1)(a),(b) & (d) & (3).
98/43 (S)	Broadcasting from structure/non-ship object affixed to/supported by a bed of waters. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.78 & 93(1).	98/70 (S)	Prohibition on use of site in absence of approved programme – nuclear sites: decommissioning and clean-up. Energy Act 2008 Sec 47.
98/44 (S)	Ship owner/master make/procure broadcast capable of receipt in UK or cause wireless telegraphy interference in UK from non-British registered ship in prescribed area of high seas. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.79 & 93(1).	98/71 (S)	Offence of failure to comply with approved programme – nuclear sites: decommissioning and clean-up. Energy Act 2008 Sec 57.
98/45 (S)	British person broadcast from non-British ship/aircraft/structure/object while on high seas. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.80 & 93(1).	98/72 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010 Sec 14.
98/46 (S)	Manage/finance/operate/run a broadcasting station by which broadcasts are made contravening S.77,78,79 or 80. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.81 & 93(1).	98/73 (S)	Intentionally encouraging or assisting commission of an either way offence. Serious Crime Act 2007 Sec 44(pt).
98/47 (S)	Facilitating broadcasting from ships or aircraft. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.82 & 93(1).	98/74 (S)	Intentionally encouraging or assisting commission of an indictable offence [not murder]. Serious Crime Act 2007 Sec 44 (pt).
98/48 (S)	Facilitating broadcasting from structures or objects. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.83 & 93(1).	98/75 (S)	Encouraging or assisting in the commission of an either way offence believing it will be committed. Serious Crime Act 2007 Sec 45(pt).
98/49 (S)	Repair/maintain wireless apparatus knowing that broadcasts are to be made contrary to S.77,78,79 or 80. Wireless Telegraph Act 2006 S.84.	98/76 (S)	Encouraging or assisting in the commission of an indictable offence believing it will be committed [not murder]. Serious Crime Act 2007 Sec 45(pt).

99 Other Notifiable Offences (9 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

98/77 (S)	Encouraging or assisting in the commission of one or more, either way, or indictable offences (other than murder) believing it/they will be committed. Serious Crime Act 2007 Sec 46(pt).	99/7 (S)	Offences relating to offering, promising/giving bribes. Bribery Act 2010 Sec 1 (2) (a) (b) (i) (ii) (3) (11).
98/78 (S)	Offences of carrying on unlicensed activities – importation and storage of combustible gas. Energy Act 2008 Sec 8.	99/8 (S)	Offences relating to requesting, agreeing to receive and accepting bribes. Bribery Act 2010 Sec 2 (2) (3) (4) or (5) & 11.
98/79 (S)	Offence committed by licence holder – importation and storage of combustible gas. Energy Act 2008 Sec 9(1)(a),(b) & (d) & (5).	99/9 (S)	Bribery of foreign public officials. Bribery Act 2010 Sec 6 & 11
98/80 (S)	Offences of carrying on unlicensed activities - storage of carbon dioxide. Energy Act 2008 Sec 22.	99/10 (S)	Commercial organisation – fail to prevent associate bribing another with intent to obtain / retain business / advantage. Bribery Act 2010 Sec 7 & 11.
98/81 (S)	Failure to comply with enforcement of Schedule 1 (ear tags). Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 RR 4 & 15 & Sch.1.	99/12 (S)	Misconduct in a public office by act or commission. Common Law.
98/82 (S)	Failure to comply with enforcement of Schedule 2 (registration of cattle). Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 RR 5 & 15 & Sch. 2.	99/13 (S)	Contravene or knowingly cause/permit the contravention of reg 12(1). Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 RR 38 (1-3) & 39 (1).
98/83 (S)	Failure to comply with enforcement of Sch 3 Pt. 1 (passports) Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 RR 6 & 15 & Sch. 3(pt.1).	99/14 (S)	Failure to comply & provide accurate information under permit conditions. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 RR 38 (4) & 39 (3).
98/84 (S)	Failure to comply with enforcement of Sch 3 Pt 2 (movement using passports). Cattle Identification Regulations 2007.	99/15 (S)	Provision of postal services in contravention of restrictions Postal Services Act 2011 Sch 4 para 9 (1) (a) or (b) & (2);Sch 7 para 15 (1) (a) or (b) & (2); Sch 8 para 12 (1) (a) or (b) & 2; Sch 8 para 13 (1) & (2).
98/85 (S)	Failure to comply with enforcement of Sch 4 (notification of movement or death). Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 RR7 & 15 & Sch 4.	99/16 (S)	Unlawful disclosure of information; providing false information. Postal Services Act 2011 S56 (7) & (8); Sch 8 para 3 (4) & (5).
98/86 (S)	Failure to comply with enforcement of Sch 5 (records). Cattle Identification Regulations 2007 RR 8 & 15 & Sch. 5.	99/23 (S)	Fraudulent evasion of duty etc. Customs & Excise Management Act 1979, Secs 50(2)(3), 68(2) & 170(1)(2).
98/87 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Wine Regulations 2009.	99/24 (S)	Prohibitions for the protection of revenue. Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981.
98/89 (S)	Offences of damaging etc. protected features of MCZs. Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, SS 139, 163, 190 & 292 (4), (5) & (7).	99/28 (S)	Offences under parts I, II & III. Insurance Companies Act, 1982 Sec 14, 71(2) & 81.
98/96 (S)	Triable either way offences. The Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015.	99/29 (S)	Assist offender (Offences triable on indictment only). Criminal Law Act 1967 Sec 4(1)(pt)
98/97 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Marriage Act 1949 Sec 75 (1-3) (a-d)	99/30 (S)	Assisting offender Criminal Law Act 1967 Sec 4(1)(pt).
99/1 (S)	Incitement to sedition etc. Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act 1919 Sec 3(1).	99/32 (S)	Unauthorised disclosure of information about a prisoner. Criminal Law Act 1967 Sec 4(1)(pt); Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994 Sec 14.
99/5 (S)	Bribery, Treating and undue influence. Representation of the People Act 1983 Secs 113-115.	99/34 (S)	Failure to possess a licence or obey licence conditions. Activity Centres (Young Persons) Act 1995 Sec 2(1)(a)
99/6 (S)	Impersonation. Representation of the People Act 1983 Sec 60.	99/35 (S)	Make a statement to the licensing authority (or someone acting on their behalf) which is false in a material particular. Activity Centres (Young Persons) Act 1995 Sec 2(1)(b)

99 Other Notifiable Offences (10 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

99/36 (S)	Offences relating to chemical weapons. Chemical Weapons Act 1996 (except Secs 2 & 11).	99/59 (S)	Fail to disclose key to protected information Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 Sec 53.
99/37 (S)	Triable-either-way and indictable offences Discrimination Act 1995 and Regulations	99/60 (S)	Disclose details of Sec 49 notice. Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 Sec 54.
99/38 (S)	Conspiring in the UK to commit offences overseas. Criminal Justice (Terrorism & Conspiracy) Act 1998 Sec 5.	99/61 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Political Parties, Elections & Referendums Act 2000.
99/39 (S)	Disqualified person knowingly applies etc for work in a regulated position. Criminal Justice & Court Services Act 2000 Sec 35	99/62 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Offences made under these regulations. BSE Regulations BSE Monitoring (England) Regulations 2001.
99/40 (S)	Person knowingly offers a disqualified person work in a regulated position. Criminal Justice & Court Services Act 2000 Sec 35(1).	99/63 (S)	Using unlicensed security operative. Private Security Industry Act 2001.
99/41 (S)	Giving false or misleading information. Nuclear Safeguards Act 2000 Sec 7.	99/64 (S)	Using unlicensed wheel clampers operative. Private Security Industry Act 2001 Sec 6(1)(4) Sec 5(1)(4).
99/42 (S)	Offences under Secs 3, 4, 5, 8 & 9. Nuclear Safeguards Act 2000 Secs 3, 4, 5, 8 & 9.	99/65 (S)	Right to use approved status. Private Security Industry Act 2001 Sec 16(2)(a)(b)(c).
99/45 (S)	Regulations made under these sections – Health and Safety. Merchant Shipping (additional safety measures for bulk carriers) Regs 1999 (SI 1644/99).	99/66 (S)	Imposition of requirements for approval. Private Security Industry Act 2001 Sec 17(2)(3)(a)(b) & 4.
99/46 (S)	Disclosure of information for enforcing warrants. Access to Justice Act 1999 Sec 94.	99/66 (S)	Imposition of requirements for approval Private Security Industry Act 2001. Sec 17(2)(3)(a)(b) & 4.
99/47 (S)	Restriction on disclosure. Nuclear Safeguards Act 2000 Sec 6.	99/67 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Foot & Mouth Disease Regulations.
99/50 (S)	Contravenes or fails to comply with Direction, or makes a disclosure in contravention of a Direction, made in the interests of national security etc. Transport Act 2000 Secs 38(11).	99/68 (S)	Leaves UK when prohibited to do so by Travel Restriction Order. Criminal Justice & Police Act 2001 Sec 36(1).
99/51 (S)	Provides particulars, or recklessly provides particulars, which he knows are false in a material Particular. Transport Act 2000 Sec 82(3)(6).	99/69 (S)	Failure to return after a suspension – Travel Restriction Order. Criminal Justice & Police Act 2001 Sec 36(2)
99/52 (S)	Contravenes or fails to comply with a Direction, given in times of severe international tension, great national emergency or actual or imminent hostilities. Transport Act 2000 Sec 93(7).	99/70 (S)	Triable-either-way – except article 65. Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order 2001.
99/53 (S)	Knowingly gives false information or false statement, in connection with this part of the Act. Transport Act 2000 Sec 101	99/72 (S)	Triable-either-way - Regulations made under part 8 Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001. Sec 77(2)(d) & (3)(a).
99/54 (S)	Prohibition on disclosure of information gained under this Part of the Act. Transport Act 2000 Sec 102 Sch 9(5).	99/73 (S)	Regulations may create a criminal offence. Aviation Security Act Sec 20A(3)(c) & (4)(a) (as added by Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sec 85).
99/55 (S)	Triable-either-way offences Transport Act 2000 Sec 247(6)(7)(9).	99/74 (S)	Fails to comply with requirement of a detention direction etc. Aviation Security Act Sec 20B(7)(8) (as added by Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 Sec 86).
99/56 (S)	Unlawful interception of a postal public or private telecommunication scheme. Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 Sec 11(1)(2)(7).	99/75 (S)	Placing in a woman a human embryo which has been created otherwise than by fertilisation. Human Reproductive Cloning Act 2001 Sec 1.
99/57 (S)	Fail to give effect to an interception warrant Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 Sec 11(4)(7).	99/76 (S)	All other triable-either-way offences except those under classification 95/08. Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.
99/58 (S)	Unlawful disclosure of details of interception warrant Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 Sec 19(4).	99/77 (S)	Re-programming mobile telephones etc. Mobile Telephones (Re-programming) Act 2000 Sec 1.

99 Other Notifiable Offences (11 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

99/78 (S)	Possession or supply anything for re-programming purposes. Mobile Telephones (Re-programming) Act 2000 Sec 2.	99/94 (S)	Dishonestly deals in cultural object that is tainted, knowing or believing that the object is tainted. Dealing in Cultural Objects Offences Act 2003 Sec 1
99/81 (S)	Interfering with the mail: postal operators. Postal Services Act 2000 Sec 83	99/97 (S)	Triable either way offences. Common Agricultural Policy (Protection of Community Arrangements) Regs 1992.
99/82 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Postal Services Act 2000 except Sec 83 & 85.	99/98 (S)	Acting as a gangmaster in contravention of Section 6 (prohibition of unlicensed activities). Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 Sec 6 & 12(1), (3) & (4).
99/83 (S)	Prohibition on sending certain articles by post. Postal Services Act 2000 Sec 85.	811/03	Triable-either-way offences Passenger and Goods Vehicles (Recording equipment) (Tachograph Card) Regulations 2006 SI 1937/2006 S.3(1)(a)(2)(6),4(1)(a)(2)(6), 4(1)c)(2)(6) 4(1)(g)(2)(6).
99/84 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Consumer Credit Act 1974 except Sec 39.	820/09	Obstructing a person exercising any power conferred on him (enforcement of licensing scheme). Transport Act 2000 Sec 190.
99/85 (S)	Engaging in activities requiring a licence. Consumer Credit Act 1974 Sec 39.	820/11	Contravention of regulations in connection with immobilisation device. Road Traffic Act 1988 as added by Road Safety Act 2006 S.22 S.160,Sch 2Ap.2(1)(2)(4).
99/87 (S)	Assisting patients to absent themselves. Mental Health Act 1983 Sec 128.	820/12	Contravention of regulations in connection with securing possession of vehicles. Road Traffic Act 1988 as added by Road Safety Act 2006 S.22 S 160 Sch 2A p4
99/88 (S)	All triable-either-way offences except Secs 10, 78-82, 92-95. Railway and Transport Safety Act 2003.	825/24	Without lawful authority immobilise a motor vehicle by the attachment to it or part of it an immobilising device. Protection of Freedom Act 2012 Sec 54 (1) (a) & 5.
99/89 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Communications Act 2003 except Secs 125 & 126.	825/24	Without lawful authority move /restrict the movement of a motor vehicle. Protection of Freedom Act 2012 Sec 54 (1) (a) & 5.
99/90 (S)	Dishonestly obtaining electronic communication services. Communications Act 2003 Sec 125.		
99/91 (S)	Possession or supply of apparatus etc. for contravening Sec 125. Communications Act 2003 Sec 126.		
99/92 (S)	Triable-either-way offences. Water Act 2003.		
99/93 (S)	Prohibition on unauthorised introduction of water or unauthorised use of supply system. Water Industry Act 1991 Sec 66I & 66J (as added by Water Act 2003 Sch. 4)		

99/99 Offences

The remaining 99/99 offences under this classification can be found in the notifiable offence list at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime>

Crimes Dealt with by Other Agencies Examples: see also General Rules Section I.

- 1: Immigration officials take action against five people who have provided assistance to the entrants. The police merely provide PNC information.

Do not count.
- 2: An investigation by immigration officials into illegal entrants identifies five people who have provided assistance to the entrants. They are handed over to the police to take action.

Five crimes (class 99).
3. A person is reported for food adulteration offences, and the police transfer the case to a local public health office, without any other assistance in the investigation.

Do not count

99 Other Notifiable Offences (12 of 12)

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders

Whether to Record Examples: see also General Rules Section A.

- 1: A supermarket receives an anonymous phone call from someone claiming to have poisoned some items of food there. A search reveals no evidence of this.

Record a crime under 99/99 - Threaten or claim to contaminate or interfere with goods with intention of causing public alarm, anxiety, economic loss, etc. Public Order Act 1986 Sec 38(2).

- 2: As above, but the search reveals a harmless substance placed in the food (with the balance of probabilities that this substance is to give the impression that it is poison).

One crime of hoaxes involving noxious substances (class 66).

Finished Incident Examples: see also General Rules Section E.

1. An attempt is made to illegally evict the occupants of a premises. The offender is cautioned, but a further attempt is then made.

Two crimes (class 99).

2. In investigating a company fraud (already recorded), the police discover several public health Contraventions of the Environmental Protection Act by the company.

- (i) The police deal with them.

One crime (class 99).

- (ii) The police refer them to local public health officials.

Do not count.

Principal Crime Example: see also General Rules Section F & Annex C.

- Example 1: The occupier of a house suffers ABH while being illegally evicted.

One crime of Sec 47 ABH (class 8N).

802 Dangerous Driving (1 of 1)

802 Dangerous Driving.
(S/V) Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 2
as amended by Road Traffic Act 1991 S.2.

Legal Definitions:

Dangerous Driving

Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 2

“A person who drives a mechanically propelled vehicle dangerously on a road or other public place ...”.

Meaning of Dangerous Driving

Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 2A

- (1) “For the purposes of Section 1 and 2 above a person is to be regarded as driving dangerously if (and, subject to subsection (2) below, only if) –
 - (a) the way he drives falls far below what would be expected of a competent and careful driver, and
 - (b) it would be obvious to a competent and careful driver that driving in that way would be dangerous.
- (2) A person is also to be regarded as driving dangerously for the purposes of Sections 1 and 2 above if it would be obvious to a competent and careful driver that driving the vehicle in its current state would be dangerous.
- (3) In subsections (1) and (2) above “dangerous” refers to danger either of injury to any person or of serious damage to property; and in determining for the purposes of those subsections what would be expected of, or obvious to, a competent and careful driver in a particular case, regard shall be had not only to the circumstances of which he could be expected to be aware but also to any circumstances shown to have been within the knowledge of the accused.
- (4) In determining for the purposes of subsection (2) above the state of a vehicle, regard may be had to anything attached to or carried on or in it and to the manner in which it is attached or carried.”

General Rule: One crime for each driver.

Note: A crime related incident should be registered and it should remain as such until the investigation confirms that the offence is made out at which stage a crime should be recorded.

Examples

- 1: An area in a city centre is used by youths to drive dangerously. They disappear from and return to this area several times. Police set up videos to observe the same offenders commit several incidents of dangerous driving.

One crime for each driver charged or summonsed (class 802).

If injuries are intentionally caused by dangerous (or furious) driving, record two crimes - one crime (class 5D) plus one crime (class 802). If the only evidence for any dangerous driving was the intentional injuries then only count one crime (class 5D).

- 2: A driver, driving dangerously, intentionally aims the car at a pedestrian trying to stop him, injuring the pedestrian.

One crime (class 5D) plus one crime (class 802).

If a vehicle being driven dangerously is known to be stolen at the time of recording, record as aggravated vehicle taking (class 37/2).

814 Fraud, Forgery etc associated with Vehicle or Driver Records (1 of 1)

814/1 (S)	Fraud, forgery etc associated with driving licence. Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 173(1). Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 Sec 65(1)(a) & (2).	814/5 (S)	Fraud, forgery etc associated with operator's licence. Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Act 1995 Sec 38 Sch 5 para 4. Road Traffic Act. 1988 Sec 173(1). Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 Sec 65(1)(a) & (2).
814/2 (S)	Fraud, forgery etc associated with insurance certificate. Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 173(1).	814/6 (S)	Fraud, forgery etc associated with test certificate. Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 173(1).
814/3 (S)	Fraud, forgery etc associated with registration and licensing documents. Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 Secs 44 & 45. Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 Sec 65(1)(b) & (2).	814/7 (S)	Mishandling or faking parking documents. Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 Sec 115(1).
814/4 (S)	Fraud, forgery etc associated with work records. Passenger and Goods Vehicles (Recording equipment) (Tachograph Card) Regulations 2006 SI 1937/2006 Sec 3(1)(c)(d)(e)(2)(6) 4(d)(e)(f)(2a)(2b)(5)(6).	814/10 (S)	Forge/alter/use/lend/make document/authority to drive/card/licence/certificate with intent to deceive. Vehicle drivers (certificates of professional competence) Regulations 2007 S.13(1).

Legal Definition: Forgery of Documents etc

Road Traffic Act 1988 Sec 173 (1)

"A person who, with intent to deceive -

- (a) forges, alters or uses a document or other thing to which this Section applies, or
- (b) lends to, or allows to be used by, any other person a document or other thing to which this section applies, or
- (c) makes or has in his possession any document or other thing so closely resembling a document or other thing to which this Section applies as to be calculated to deceive, ...'

General Rule: One crime for each offender or group of offenders.

Principal Crime: see also General Rules Section F and Annex C.

This section only refers to documents used for driving offences. Where a driving licence is used as a false representation in other circumstances then an offence under classification 61A Identity Theft should be considered.

Example 1: A youth is stopped with a false driving licence obtained over the internet attempting to prove his age to enter an over 21 club.

One crime (class 61/40).

Where cars are displaying stolen, false or borrowed permits, blue badges, etc a crime should be recorded under class 814, Mishandling or faking parking documents.

Example 1: Mr 'A' loans his son his residents permit so that he can park his car in a resident's bay whilst visiting.

One crime (class 814).

Maximum Sentence – Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society

Life	14 years	10 years	7 years	5 years	3 years	2 years	1 year	6 months	Fine
79/1	76/01	53/44	24/17-19	38/4-8	33	15/00, 53/55	83/2, 8	38/09	61/28
80	78/10-13,		61/41	53/43	86/11-12,14-17	59/15	85/6,	125/62	61/33
99/12	92/22,4 2,82			78/26	91/56-63, 68	61/32, 61/40, 69/3-5, 7	95/55	91/77	78/6, 22
59/14	38/1-3	69/1-2	67/1-2*	79/2-5	98/16	75/39, 60-62,	98/2-3, 53	95/57	82/6
	54/1-2	78/14	78/7	86/1, 10	4 years	78/4, 5, 8-9, 15-18, 23-25, 27 79/6-13	99/5, 61, 83	3 months	84/5-6
		80/01		91/16, 19, 22, 25-27,	69/06	80/02, 80/03, 82/4, 83/4-7		98/31	85/1 85/11
			82/2*, 82/5	91/37, 70, 74, 87		84/11-21, 85/1-5, 7+, 8, 9, 10			91/17, 52, 88-89
			83/3	95/4, 6, 10, 19		86/3-9, 13, 14			94/1-3, 6, 9-10, 11
		82/3	95/8* 95/72	94/15-16		87/1-3			95/12, 14-15, 16-18, 20,
		84/8	95/31	98/6, 12, 15, 29, 33-35		89/1, 4-12, 13			95/37, 42-45, 58, 61 62
		84/9-10	99/11 99/ 29-30, 94	99/13, 17 39-40, 59, 63-64, 68-69, 77-79, 90-91		90/1-5			96/01-07 98/5, 23-25, 30, 63-67, 72, 78-79, 87-90, 95
		86/2				91/1-2, 7-15, 18, 20-21, 28-36, 38-51, 53-55, 64-67, 71-73, 75-76, 78-86, 90			99/02, 3, 10, 15, 21, 22, 35, 42, 46, 48, 53, 65-66, 88, 92-93,
		98/1,18-19				93/69, 70			167/1-2
		98/26				94/4-5, 7-8, 12-14			195/36
		99/1, 7-9, 23, 75, 98				95/1-3, 5, 7- 9, 11, 13, 21-28, 32-36, 38-41, 46-49, 50-52, 54, 56, 59-60, 63-71, 73-79, 81, 82, 84			810/03
		59/11, 59/13				98/4, 7-11, 13-14, 17, 20-22, 27-28, 32, 36-52, 56, 69-71, 80-86, 91-92, 96, 98			820/9
		60/21-22 61/21-27 61/31, 61/38-39				99/3, 6, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24, 28, 31-34, 36-37, 41, 43-45, 47, 49-52, 54, 56-58, 60, 62, 70, 72-74, 76, 80-82, 84-85, 87, 89, 96-97			825/24
		59/11 59/13 60/21, 22				802, 807/5, 10			
						809/2, 810/2, 811/3			
						814/1-10			
						820/11-12, 825/18, 20			

99/38 Maximum sentence varies depending on substantive crime. *Maximum sentence varies depending on Act used – this represents the maximum sentence in the range. + A fine can be given with or instead of the maximum sentence of two years.