

SCOTTISH CRIME RECORDING STANDARD

CRIME RECORDING AND COUNTING RULES

Statement of Purpose

Crime is recorded by the police and others to assist both central and local Government to establish whether their policies are effective in driving down crime, and to gain understanding of the relative performance of policing and criminal justice providers within Scotland.

The public in making informed decisions about the risk of crime to themselves as individuals and to allow judgements on how effective Government and police have been in tackling crime and in providing police and their partners with data which informs the targeted use of resources and allows the relative effectiveness of different methodologies to be established.

As can be seen, this is a tripartite relationship where no individual stakeholder need is given greater credence than another. However, it is unlikely for a variety of reasons that Recorded Crime Statistics will ever give a full picture of crime. It is, therefore, important to emphasise that Government, and the police generally consider Crime Statistics in conjunction with Crime Survey data and other sources, in order to achieve the aims stated above.

INTRODUCTION

Counting Rules for Recorded Crime

The Counting Rules provide a national standard for the recording and counting of crimes and offences recorded by the Police Service of Scotland (Police Scotland), known as 'recorded crime'. The Rules were devised to take account of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) which was introduced on 1st April, 2004 with the aim of providing a more victim orientated approach to the recording of crime and ensuring uniformity in crime recording standards across Scotland.

The Scottish Crime Recording Board, chaired by the Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services comprises members of Police Scotland, Scottish Police Authority, British Transport Police, Ministry of Defence Police, Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary in Scotland and any other body that may be invited. The Board will act as guardian of and ultimate decision maker on issues relating to the Scottish Crime Recording Standard.

The Board will fulfil its purpose and objectives through a number of functions. These functions will remain under review over time, and some will be undertaken by supporting working groups. Further information is available on the Scottish Government internet pages.

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PART 1

Scottish Crime Recording Standard



1. Introduction

In April 2004, the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) was introduced throughout Scotland.

The Standard was produced by the Scottish Crime Registrar's Group and agreed by the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland ACPOS, following research that identified the need to develop a more victim orientated approach to crime recording. This followed on from the National Crime Recording Standard, which was introduced in England and Wales in April 2002.

Tackling crime and the causes of crime are key priorities for Police Scotland. Ethical recording of crime is integral to modern policing and it is vitally important that crime recording and disposal practices are capable of withstanding rigorous scrutiny.

Police Scotland Code of Ethics is a set of guiding principles that define how the Police perform their duties and is enshrined in decisions made as individuals and as a service. The code is designed as a guide to help provide positive outcomes and improve the safety and wellbeing of people, places and communities in Scotland. Police Scotland's core values include Integrity, Fairness, Respect and Human Rights.

Accurate and timely recording of crime assists analysis of crime patterns, trends and fluctuations and supports the National Intelligence Model. Accurate crime data illustrates to the Service, Local Government and the public at large how the police are performing and identifies areas, if any, which require greater resourcing.

The Standard sets out to ensure a more victim-orientated approach is taken to recording crime. A more detailed approach with regards to the practical recording and application of the SCRS can be found within further sections of this manual.

The ultimate responsibility for ensuring compliance lies with the Chief Constable, discharged on a daily basis by the appointed Crime Registrars.

All recordable crime will be recorded electronically and strictly in line with this manual. The subsequent investigation of crime will be the responsibility of individual local Commanders. All recorded crime will be retained on systems in accordance with the Police Scotland Record Retention Standard Operating Procedure.

Any reference to 'crime' in this manual also refers to offences under statute.

The purpose of this manual is to advise on the recording of crime laid down by the SCRS which is underpinned by the counting rules for crime, where crimes and

offences are grouped under recognised categories for statistical purposes as defined by the Scottish Government for production of National Statistics.

All crime records are subject to the rules set out in this document, which are under constant review. Updates to counting rules will normally be effective from 1st April each year.

It must be recognised that it is impossible to cover every conceivable crime and scenario and therefore this manual concentrates on crimes in common use.

Police officers should seek further guidance from the Police Information Network (Scotland) (PINS) database.

2. Aim of the Standard

The aim of the standard is:

To provide a more victim orientated approach that serves the needs of our communities, and ensures uniformity in crime recording practices throughout Scotland.

3. Principles

The following principles apply:

All reports of incidents, whether crime related or not, will result in the creation of an incident report which is auditable;

Following initial registration, an incident will be recorded as a crime in all cases if:

- the circumstances amount to a crime defined by Scots Law or an offence under statute¹; and
- there is no credible evidence to the contrary;

Once recorded, a crime will remain recorded unless there is credible evidence to disprove that a crime had occurred.

Sources of Crime

It is recognised that reports of crime can be received from a variety of sources and do not always result in an incident (via Command and Control) being created before a crime is recorded. Whilst the auditable trail in most cases will be by the creation of an incident (via Command and Control), on occasions the initial details can be noted by other means e.g. within officer's notebook and a crime recorded directly thereafter.

¹ The police service will determine this based on their knowledge of the law and counting rules.

SECTION ‘B’ - Whether and When to Record



Incident Recording – Compliance with SCRS

Incident compliance with SCRS is assessed on whether an incident recorded on the relevant Command and Control system provides a clear narrative to either dispel or confirm criminality. A "record to investigate" approach should be applied in support of a victim-centred service.

In the main, incidents reported to the police as crimes will result in a corresponding crime record(s) being created. On occasions an incident initially reported to the police may not appear to be crime related, however, following further enquiry criminality may be identified. It is important that the content of an incident provides,

- an overview of the details of the initial call
- any update on the initial report
- any action taken, and
- the outcome.

Where evidence subsequently emerges to contradict that a crime has occurred, prior to an incident reaching a conclusion, the incident must be updated accordingly.

The following provides a brief synopsis of what is required to ensure incident compliance with SCRS.

- **Incident disposals** must make a clear distinction which identifies the incident as a crime or a non-crime e.g. on STORM an SC01 disposal code indicates the incident has resulted in a Crime/Offence having been identified.
- **Conflict between the opening and closing narratives** must be fully explained. Any credible evidence which contradicts the original report must be clearly outlined. When an incident at the outset infers a crime or apparent criminal activity, and subsequent Police attendance and investigation into the circumstances confirms that no crime under Scots Law or offence under statute was committed, or there was insufficient information to confirm a crime, the incident must be clearly updated with a satisfactory narrative which eliminates any inference of criminality and fully justifies a non-crime disposal.
- **“VPD submitted”, “reported for information only”, “no complaint” or “advice given”** are not considered suitable incident narrative disposals where there is inference of criminality.
- **Where victim refuses to make complaint, or, wishes to advise Police of the crime “for information only”**, there is still a requirement for a crime to be recorded.
- **Where no judgement can be made due to a potential victim being**

drunk or otherwise impaired, the incident must be followed up when the person is in a fit state. Incidents must **NOT** be closed "pending further call from victim" or that an officer will follow up later without a clear update to confirm the disposal as a crime or non-crime.

- **When it cannot be confirmed whether any crime has occurred** on officers attending, the incident must be deferred for further enquiry to be made, and the incident updated appropriately prior to final disposal.
- **The crime reference number must be added to the corresponding incident when a crime record is raised**, to provide a clear audit trail between the two systems.
- **Linked incident records** are created when more than one report is received about the same incident and rather than replicate the text on the entire linked incident records they are cross-referenced on the incident recording system. It is important to check that the main incident has been correctly finalised.
- **Reports of a crime received from, or on behalf of, someone who is suffering from a mental health condition** and either insufficient information has been provided to initially record a crime, or, whilst having provided an initial report of a crime, it was felt their condition was such that it was unclear whether the incident(s) had occurred, then pro-active attempts to follow up such reports should be done as soon as reasonably practicable. The complainant should not be left to re-contact the police at a later date to report the incident(s). Crime related incidents involving persons lacking capacity should be assessed on a case-by-case basis and reference should be made to the section within this manual covering 'Crime Related Incidents Involving Persons Lacking Capacity'.
- **Where sufficient information has been provided in relation to a sexual crime**, creation of the crime record must not be delayed by awaiting the statement from the victim by a Sexual Offences Liaison Officer.
- **Where an initial report is received which indicates that a crime may have occurred** and the victim is not immediately available to confirm details sufficient to record a crime, reasonable attempts must be made to make contact with the victim in order to obtain these details before the incident can be closed. The incident log must be fully updated to document the number of attempts made.
- **Lost property or civil matter decisions**, rather than criminal, must be accompanied by the full rationale for this decision on the incident/crime record.
- **Hit and Run type collision** incidents are required to be raised and fully updated to dispel any criminality inferred (e.g. damage so minor in nature driver unaware of collision), however if unable to dispel initial criminality a crime record must be raised to facilitate any necessary enquiry. There is no requirement to wait 24 hours to establish if the offending driver reported the collision prior to recording a crime.
- **Crime related incidents occurring within schools** can only be dealt with by the school as outlined within the 'Incidents on School Premises' section of this manual.

Recording a Crime

The degree to which Police Scotland investigate an initial report from a victim, or person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim, to establish whether a crime has occurred or not will vary with the circumstances of the report. Such investigation may range from questioning over the telephone when the initial report is made, to fuller investigation of the circumstances surrounding the allegation. However, it is envisaged such further investigations, to facilitate the crime recording decision, would be the exception, not the norm.

Minimum Information Required to Record: Whilst it is difficult to be absolute, the minimum level of information required to raise a crime record is as follows:

- An approximate date/date range
- An approximate locus and
- If an MO can be established (to ascertain crime type)

Where a decision is made to delay the recording despite having what would be deemed appropriate information to record, this must be made clear and sufficiently justified on the incident recording system.

Timeliness of Recording: In all cases, where a crime is made known to the police, by any means, a crime record must be recorded as soon as reasonably practicable.

The importance of ensuring that crime records are submitted as soon as possible is paramount to ensuring the victim's needs are met and the relevant information is available for allocation of enquiry, assessment, statistical and analytical purposes. An incident will be recorded as a crime if, the circumstances amount to a crime as defined by Scots Law or an offence under statute and there is no credible evidence to the contrary.

All crimes must be recorded as soon as reasonably practicable and within a period of 72 hours from the time the incident is first notified. In most cases this will result in details of the reported crime being submitted to the crime system prior to termination of duty. ***If no crime is recorded within 72 hours the reason for the delay must be fully explained and justified within the incident log.*** In exceptional circumstances a maximum of 7 days is permitted to take into account situations outwith Police control.

Recording should not be delayed in order to wait for further details of the case, including the likelihood of obtaining a detection. Where sufficient information has been provided in relation to a sexual crime, creation of the crime record must not be delayed by awaiting the statement from the victim by a Sexual Offences Liaison Officer.

Additional crimes made known to Police during the investigation of lengthy enquiries must be recorded as soon as reasonably practicable following notification to Police.

Additional Reports of Crime: Where a complainer reports that the same crime has occurred in the past, or has also happened to a neighbour, these additional reports should be followed up and additional crimes recorded where appropriate.

For example - a report of vandalism to a vehicle is received where the complainer also advises that it appears their neighbour's vehicle was also damaged. A crime should be recorded for the initial vandalism reported and enquiry made in respect of the information regarding the neighbour's vehicle, with an outcome of either a further crime being recorded or justification on the incident as to why no crime is being recorded.

Amendment of Crime Type: Where a crime type has been amended on a crime record, particularly if a crime is being upgraded or downgraded, the rationale must be noted on the crime record to justify the decision made, thereby providing an audit trail. The Crime Registrar will determine whether a crime should be recorded and/or the appropriate crime classification where there is uncertainty.

Non-cooperative Complainers: It is not uncommon for someone to report a crime to the police and to then refuse to engage with an investigation. This happens in relation to all crime types, but appears particularly common for victims of sexual crime who can sometimes lose confidence following the initial report and become reluctant to engage with the police. In such cases, a crime should be recorded where there is sufficient information to do so, and a non-cooperative marker should be assigned. Only where a complainer freely retracts their initial report and no crime has occurred can such incidents be closed without a crime record.

Visual Recording Systems: Where officers can identify the persons involved from an image or it is appropriate to carry out further enquiry to identify the persons and, on the balance of probabilities, the officer believes that a crime has occurred, an investigation should be considered and a crime recorded. Where the basis for recording the crime is based solely on visual recording evidence, it is important that the provenance of the recording can be established. It is not the intention of the SCRS to record as crimes all incidents that could be construed as crimes when viewed remotely. For example, where, as a result of events, police officers attend the scene of a disturbance but all parties have left, this should be recorded as an incident only rather than as a recorded crime.

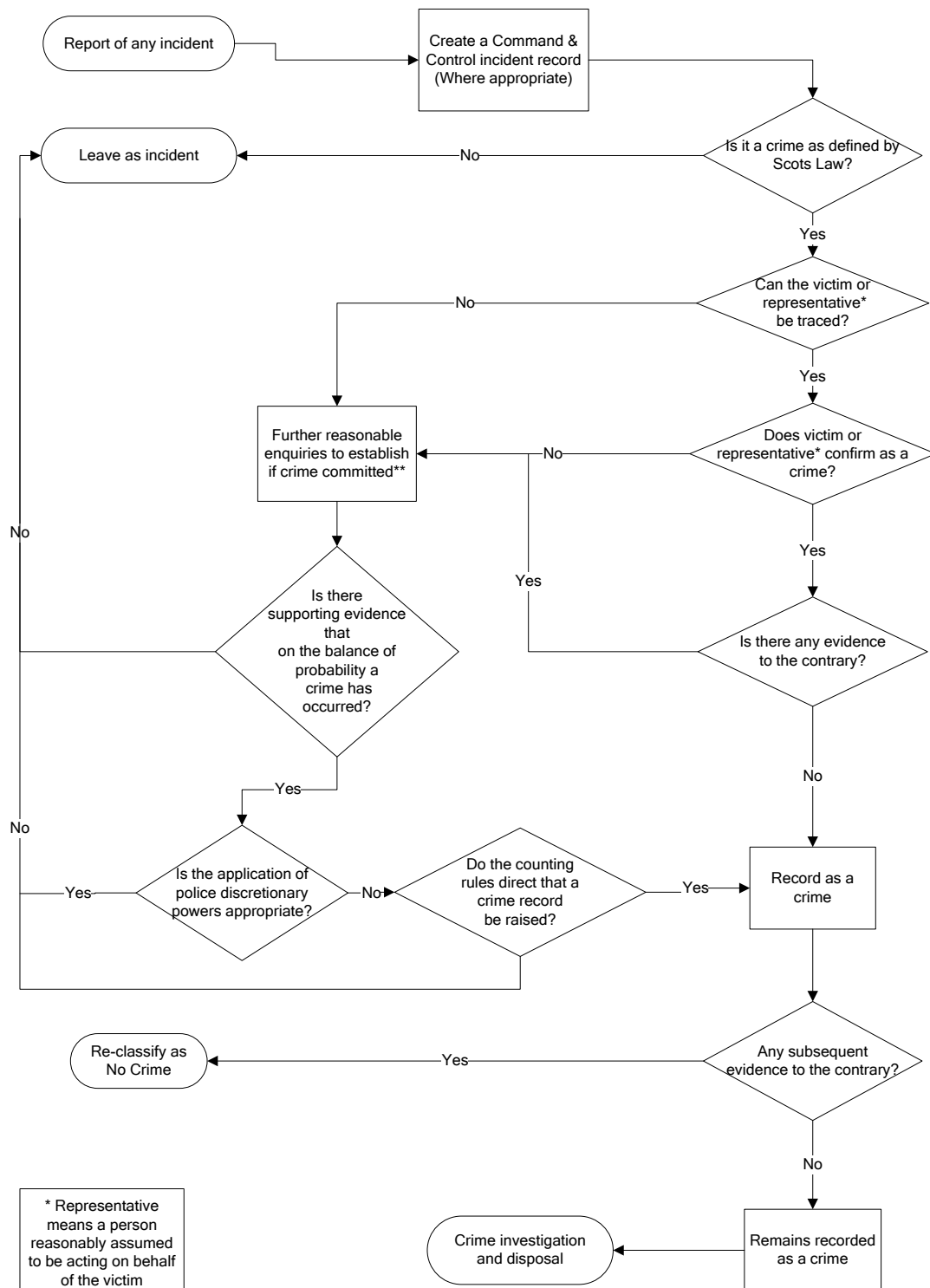
Non-Age: Where children of non-age are reported as having been involved in criminal behaviour a crime must be recorded. However, prior to recording a crime record, the officer involved must determine whether a crime in fact has been committed, or whether the act was accidental/unintentional. A recorded crime committed by a child of non-age may be shown as detected if there would have been a sufficiency of evidence to have reported the child by SPR had they been over the age of criminal responsibility. In these circumstances the sufficiency of evidence must be documented on the crime record.

Admission by Offender: Where an offender admits to committing a crime and there is no confirmation of that crime having occurred, no crime record should be recorded unless other evidence of the crime exists.

Date Made Known for Statistical Purposes: Sources of crime reports are many and varied, originating with members of the public and police officers alike. The

police will record crimes made known to them regardless of when they occurred. The timing of a recorded crime, for statistical purposes, should relate to the date it is recorded on the crime recording system e.g. a crime committed in September, but reported to the police and recorded as a crime in October, should be included in the recorded crime statistics for October.

Crime Recording Flowchart



* Representative means a person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim

** Bearing in mind that the police can act at the instance of the PF if an obvious serious crime has occurred

Points To Consider

1. Establishing The Locus

Where the Location of a Crime is Unknown

In the vast majority of cases the location of a crime will be apparent or can be established by reference to the counting rules within Annexes 1 to 7 of this document. In circumstances where the location of a crime is unknown or cannot be established by reference to the counting rules the following should be considered:

- Where, on the balance of probability, the crime could reasonably have occurred.
- Where the offender would reasonably be expected to be at the time of the crime e.g. home address.
- If at the time of the report the location of the offender and victim cannot be determined, then the crime may be recorded as having occurred at the victim's home address.

Theft in Transit

All reports of Theft in Transit (other than by air or sea) will be recorded as a crime at the point of departure unless there is evidence the theft occurred at a specific location.

Please see Section 'F' in relation to crimes committed in the air and at sea, and outside the jurisdiction of Police Scotland.

Locus for Communication Type Offences

Where 'A' reports receiving a threatening communication (e.g. phone/internet/social media) the locus will initially be recorded where the call is received (as this is where it can be evidenced as occurring at that stage). Only if enquiry confirms the **specific** location where the communication was made from can the locus be amended to 'where made from' e.g. confirmation that call made by landline, admission by accused.

This is also the case in respect of the locus for other offences which take place over the phone/internet/social media etc. e.g. extortion, sexual crime.

Where the communication is confirmed as having been sent from outwith the UK, the crime must remain recorded with the locus being 'where received'.

Where the communication is confirmed as having been sent from a specific location elsewhere in the UK, only where the relevant Force accept the transfer of the crime can the crime be updated to 'No Crime'.

Online Child Sexual Abuse Activist Groups

In circumstances where a suspect commits an offence by communicating with a person or group of persons purporting to be a child under controlled conditions the locus will be as follows:

- If a meeting takes place the locus will be where the meeting takes place.
- If arrangements are made to meet and no meeting takes place the locus will initially be recorded where the suspect would reasonably be expected to be at the time of the crime e.g. home address.
- Where a sexual communication offence e.g. communicating indecently, cause to view sexual image has occurred, the locus will initially be recorded where the suspect would reasonably be expected to be at the time of the crime e.g. home address.
- If during the course of the investigation a specific locus is identified the crime will be updated to the correct locus.
- If there is sufficient evidence to report an offender for having made the communication but insufficient evidence to determine where the communication was made from, the locus will be where the communication can be evidenced as having been received.

Crimes Committed against Victims in Scotland Where Suspect is Outside Scotland

In circumstances where a victim is in Scotland at the time a crime is committed and the suspect is determined to be outside Scotland a crime will be recorded and retained by Police Scotland unless the location is established as being elsewhere in the UK and ownership is accepted by another UK Force. If crime transfer is accepted by another UK Force and crime reference number provided the crime record may be updated to 'No Crime'. If crime transfer is not accepted the recorded crime will be retained by Police Scotland.

Example 1

While victim 'A' is in Scotland they are defrauded of money by means of bank transfer and a crime of Fraud is recorded. Enquiry determines a home address of suspect in Wales and Welsh Force accept the crime transfer.

- The recorded Fraud should be updated to 'No Crime' and a 'No Crime – Other UK' marker applied to the crime record.

Example 2

While victim 'B' is in Scotland they are sent unwanted sexual images by a person they have befriended on social media and a crime of SOSA Section 6 is recorded. Enquiry determines the images were sent from an IP address which is based in Turkey.

- The recorded SOSA Section 6 offence should be retained as a recorded crime by Police Scotland with the locus being where the images were received.

Example 3

While victim 'C' is in Scotland they are defrauded of money by means of bank transfer and a crime of Fraud is recorded. The suspect is believed to be

somewhere in England but enquiry is unable to determine a locus sufficient to transfer the crime to another Force.

- The recorded Fraud should be retained as a recorded crime by Police Scotland with the locus being the victim's home address.

Crimes Committed against Scottish Victims who are outside Scotland at the time of the Crime

Crimes committed against a Scottish based victim who is not in Scotland at the time of the crime should not be recorded. However, provisions within certain pieces of legislation such as Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, Section 11, Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 3 and Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 55 allow for specific offences which occur outwith Scotland to be prosecuted in Scotland. In these circumstances any offences which are recorded for the purpose of reporting to the Procurator Fiscal should either be marked with an external locus or recorded with a local locus and later updated to 'No Crime'.

Example 1

While victim 'D' who has a home address in Scotland is on holiday in Spain they purchase property in Spain which they discover is part of a scam and does not exist. They report the matter to Police Scotland when they arrive home.

- No crime should be recorded.

Example 2

While victim 'E' is on holiday in Spain they are assaulted by a person in their party. Both victim and suspect reside in Scotland. The matter is not reported to local police and is reported to Police Scotland when they arrive home.

- No crime should be recorded. Under exceptional circumstances local Procurators Fiscal may decide to prosecute such cases in Scotland. If this is the case any crime recorded in order to report a case should either be marked with an external locus or updated to 'No Crime'.

2. Circumstances Where a Crime May Not Be Recorded

Where No Crime Has Occurred

If an apparent crime related incident proves not to involve criminality, the incident record disposal will clearly depict the circumstances dispelling criminality. If, following the creation of a crime report, subsequent investigation proves that no crime occurred; the crime record will be marked accordingly. A full description of steps taken and the reason behind the change in status will be detailed in the crime report.

Recording on Other Systems (incl. Conditional Offers, Self-Generated Reports etc.)

The exceptions to the Principles are where standing agreement with the Procurator Fiscal or Reporter exist precluding the requirement to raise a crime record. For example, Conditional Offers or Fixed Penalty Notices in relation to moving Road Traffic Offences where these are not always recorded on a crime recording system, although are recorded on an auditable system for statistical purposes.

All incidents coming to the attention of the police will be registered by the creation of a report, which is auditable. This practice will ensure the Service has all available information to hand when determining possible crimes and will allow an audit trail to be created for future audit and inspection purposes. Where a report is recorded as a crime initially and does not require immediate police response (e.g. self-generated reports), it is not always necessary for an incident record to be created. However, where the report is not initially recorded as a crime, an auditable incident record should be registered (whether on the Incident System or some other accessible and auditable means).

Unable to Confirm Details of Initial Report

Where a complainer reports an incident which initially indicates a crime may have occurred, there is insufficient information available to record a “skeleton” crime record and reasonable enquiry has been made to contact the complainer in order to obtain the details of the alleged crime, but without success, no crime record need be created. However, the incident must be endorsed with a record of the attempts made.

Where sufficient detail has been obtained, a crime record must be raised, even though the police have been unable to contact the complainer to obtain further information.

A refusal to provide a statement is insufficient justification to close an incident as a non-crime. If any doubt exists as to the validity of a report, a crime must be recorded unless it can be evidenced that a crime did not occur.

No Victim, Witness etc Traced

Where there are grounds to suspect that a crime may have taken place but no victim (or person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim) can immediately be found or identified, the matter should be recorded as an incident until such time as confirmation of a crime can be ascertained. Where a crime

record is not being raised, the auditable incident record must be fully updated to explain the circumstances. If sufficient details are reported by an apparently reliable witness who is of the opinion that a crime has been committed, and no victim can be traced, a crime will be recorded e.g. reliable witness reports one person being assaulted by two others on a public street.

Public Order Incident

In the case of a public order incident where on the arrival of the police there is no continuing disorder and no specific intended victim, the incident will not be routinely recorded as a crime. Reasonable enquiries should be undertaken to identify specific victims and secure any supporting evidence that would enable further police action in terms of arrest or summons. Where enquiries fail to identify any victim or produce supporting evidence, the incident will remain recorded as an incident only. Where police arrive at a scene and witness disorder, they will deal with the matter appropriately and where crimes are apparent, record a crime(s), as required. Where there is no specific intended victim, and where an officer warns an offender to stop the unlawful behaviour and the offender heeds the warning and no further action is taken, no crime record is required.

Anonymous Reports

Anonymous reports of crime must be supported by corroborative evidence prior to the creation of a crime record. Where a victim's details are withheld from the police the circumstances reported will normally be recorded as an incident only until such times as victim details are made known.

Specialist Reporting Agencies

Over 50 specialist agencies, other than Police, report cases to the Procurator Fiscal where the types of offences can include benefit fraud, illegal dumping of waste and infringement of trading standards. Where another reporting agency has primacy over an investigation and agrees to record, report and conduct an enquiry, there is no requirement for Police to record a crime. In most instances, these Agencies, being specialists in their own areas of expertise will have a statutory duty to investigate and report direct without involving the police.

Agencies do not have full powers to act in all circumstances (e.g. where a member of staff is assaulted), therefore, some incidents may be referred to the Police for a crime record to be raised.

Examples of other reporting agencies include:

British Telecom
Department for Transport
Department for Work and Pensions
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA)
Fire and Rescue Service
Food Standards Agency
Gangmasters Licensing Authority
Health and Safety Executive
HM Revenue and Customs

Local Authorities
National Health Service
Royal Mail
Trading Standards
UK Border Agency

3. Balance of Probability

In all cases where apparent criminal activity is reported, but a crime is not initially recorded, the police would be expected to carry out reasonable enquiries to confirm whether a crime has in fact, on the balance of probability, been committed through seeking confirmation, from the victim, a person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim, witnesses or via other supporting evidence. Where this cannot be confirmed, the incident should be endorsed with the enquiries made and for audit purposes, the reason why a crime was not recorded.

Crimes can be made known to the police through a variety of channels. No corroborative evidence is required before a crime record is raised, if on the 'balance of probability' a crime has occurred. In most cases, a belief by the victim (or person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim) that a crime has occurred will be sufficient to justify its recording as a crime. A crime should be recorded when it is more likely than not that a crime has been committed. The police will determine whether the circumstances, as reported, amount to a crime defined by Scots Law, or an offence under statute.

The fact that a person is drunk or otherwise impaired might have a bearing on the balance of probability issue within the crime recording decision-making process. As a minimum, a crime incident must be recorded and followed up by the police when the person is in a fit state. However, if at the time of reporting supporting evidence exists, a crime should be recorded, regardless of the victim's condition.

4. Non Co-operative Victims

In circumstances where a person reports that a crime has occurred, and there is sufficient information to confirm, but the victim, witness and/or complainer refuses to co-operate with the police, a crime record will be raised and the appropriate 'Non co-operative' aggravator/marker assigned.

5. Power of Discretion

The SCRS while laying down a standard for ethical crime recording does not remove a Police Officer's power of discretion when dealing with:

- instances of anti-social behaviour
- minor acts of disorder
- minor road traffic violations.

However, there will be occasions when priorities or local initiatives will limit powers of discretion as the police introduce tactical measures to deal with specific local problems or enforce new legislation.

On occasions when a police officer has used their power of discretion to verbally warn in the circumstances highlighted above, there is no requirement for a crime record to be raised. However, the auditable incident record must be fully updated with the circumstances and the rationale for the action being taken. In the use of discretionary powers, the decision must be appropriate to the circumstances and will be subject to scrutiny. Crimes should continue to be recorded in all circumstances where the crime is victim based e.g. sexual crime, assault, theft, vandalism, hate crime, domestic crime.

Examples where an officer can use discretion;

- Anti-social behaviour;
- Minor acts of disorder e.g. stand up fights where no serious injury is sustained and no party claims to have been assaulted;
- Minor road traffic violations when a police officer has used their power of discretion to verbally warn.
- Where a Roads Policing officer makes a decision to use power of discretion not to issue a Prohibition Notice.

6. Incidents on School Premises

When a minor incident occurring on school premises is reported to the police, including those witnessed by, or reported directly to the police school liaison officers, the officer dealing should, in the first instance, invite the victim or the person acting on their behalf to report the matter to the head teacher to be dealt with under normal school discipline procedures. Such reports should be recorded as an incident only, until or unless:-

- They judge it to be a serious incident²;
- Having brought the matter to the attention of the school, they receive a formal request from the school to investigate; or
- The child, parent or guardian or the child's representative asks the police to investigate.

The above excludes where the:

- victim or suspect is an adult e.g. teacher
- victim or suspect is not a pupil at the school where the incident has occurred
- incident has occurred on school transport to or from school
- incident has occurred on a school trip
- incident has occurred outwith normal school hours

The term "school premises" includes residential schools, however, the incident must have occurred during normal school hours within the confines of the teaching or recreational area for the above practice to be considered.

² A serious incident is one that has led/is intended to lead/is likely to lead/or threatened to lead to serious harm or loss to any school child in the view of the child, parent or child's representative. Any Assault meeting the definition of Serious Assault should be classed as a serious incident which should be dealt with by Police.

7. Counter Allegations

In circumstances where counter allegations are made, the officer must apply the 'balance of probability' test. Consideration should be given to any injuries sustained, who was the initial aggressor and whether the alleged assault was as a result of retaliation, or in justified self-defence. Every case should be judged on its merits and officers do not require to raise crime records on every occasion where a counter allegation is made. There may be occasions when a decision is made to report the principle perpetrator to the Procurator Fiscal with the circumstances outlined within the Police report, however, this does not in itself provide sufficient justification for not recording a crime should the circumstances be assessed that the principle perpetrator was also assaulted without justification.

Where the decision is made not to raise a crime record, this should be clearly explained on the Command and Control Log and/or initial crime record raised.

Where doubt exists, submit a crime record. Following enquiries, where evidence suggests no assault took place, authority should be sought to have the crime record updated to 'No Crime'.

Example1

Police are called to a domestic incident by an anonymous caller regarding a woman assaulting her partner. On police attending, both parties are very drunk and aggressive. Both make counter allegations of assault, although no injuries are apparent. A credible third party (in opinion of attending officers) within the house confirms that they were shouting at each other but no assault took place. The police speak to both parties in isolation and they agree that things got out of hand but neither were assaulted.

- No crime records for Assault should be raised as there is credible evidence to justify no crime took place. Consideration must be given in relation to the extent of the arguing (e.g. establish a disorder type crime - CJ&LS Act 2010 Sec 38). In such a circumstance, it is vital that a detailed disposal is placed on the Command and Control System to explain the rationale behind the circumstances. Assessment of the incident must be thorough to ensure future safety of all parties involved.

Example 2

'A' assaults 'B' and makes a counter allegation that they were assaulted by 'B'. There is evidence that the injuries sustained by 'A' were inflicted by 'B' in self-defence.

- Record 1 x Assault ('A' assaulting 'B')

Example 3

'A' assaults 'B' and is then subjected to a sustained attack at the hands of 'B'.

- Record 2 x Assault ('A' was the main instigator and 'B's' retaliation was not justified retaliation or self-defence.)

8. Crime Related Incidents Involving Persons Lacking Capacity

The following guidance should be considered when a crime related incident is reported to the police involving a victim or offender who lacks capacity.

Where a crime is reported, the police have a duty to obtain sufficient information from the victim, or person(s) acting on behalf of that victim, to submit a crime record and investigate where appropriate.

In all cases where a minor crime is reported, e.g. Common Assault, Theft etc. and following enquiries, it becomes apparent that the suspect lacks capacity, supporting evidence³ should be obtained from a named registered medical practitioner e.g. doctor, with regard to their capacity to having committed that crime. This should be to the effect that the suspect lacks the capacity in acknowledging their actions as defined by the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000. This credible evidence confirms there was no criminal intent to support that a crime took place. Therefore, the relevant procedure should be followed to have the crime record updated to 'No Crime'.

In all circumstances where a serious crime is reported, e.g. Serious Assault, **all** Sexual Offences etc., and following investigation it becomes apparent that the suspect lacks capacity, the crime will remain recorded and must not be updated to 'No Crime'. If a sufficiency of evidence exists, a police report (SPR2) will be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal who will make the decision based on the evidence presented, whether or not criminal intent can be proved and if it is in the public interest to proceed with the case. In such cases, the crime record will result in a detected crime. If there is not a sufficiency of evidence the crime will be recorded as undetected.

Crime related incidents reported involving persons lacking capacity should be considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the medical evidence presented at the time to determine the aspect of criminal intent. A crime record should be recorded in all cases unless medical evidence obtained from a named registered medical practitioner e.g. doctor, is available from the outset which clearly confirms a lack of criminal intent and the incident is fully updated to this effect.

Where an individual will permanently lack capacity it is sufficient for reference to be made to medical notes by a medical practitioner e.g. nurse, however, in cases where the illness has not been diagnosed as being permanent this must be assessed by an appropriately qualified medical practitioner e.g. doctor.

³ Supporting evidence relates to a statement/document which may be recorded in the police officers' notebook/PDA or other related document.

9. Human Trafficking

Human trafficking can be understood as the illegal trade and exploitation of human beings. It can take many forms and cover a wide variety of activities but human trafficking always involves either exploitation of a person or the intention to exploit a person. For the purposes of trafficking, a child is any person under 18 years of age. A trafficking victim does not have to cross international boundaries but merely being moved from one place to another within Scotland or the UK for the purpose of exploitation is sufficient.

Crimes reported which occur within Scotland will be recorded in accordance with SCRS. Crimes which have occurred outwith Scotland will not be recorded. In circumstances where the locus of a crime is unknown but is known to have occurred in the UK, the locus will be where it can reasonably be inferred to have occurred. Where on the balance of probability the locus is within Scotland, however, an approximate locus cannot be identified the locus will be where the person has come to the attention of the relevant authorities.

A European Union directive has been ratified by the UK Government for the non-prosecution or non-criminalisation of persons where it can be shown that they were coerced or forced to commit crime through being a victim of trafficking. In these cases liaison with the area Procurator Fiscal will decide whether it is in the "public interest" to continue with the prosecution of a potential victim of trafficking.

Where a person is believed to have been coerced or forced to commit crime this does not negate the requirement to record the crime committed.

Example : "A" is charged with a Theft by Shoplifting where the enquiry concludes that it is more than likely that they have been the victim of trafficking and the Procurator Fiscal has advised they will not prosecute.

A crime of Theft by Shoplifting should be recorded and shown as detected (this meets the criteria of a "cleared up" crime due to reporting being considered as inappropriate in line with the EU directive and direction from the Procurator Fiscal.)

10.Crime Occurring in Prisons

Before reporting an incident to the Police, the prison will consider each case to assess whether it can be dealt with by means of the prison adjudication system, which can in some instances provide a relatively quick and cost effective means of dealing with minor crimes in prisons. Where a prisoner has been dealt with by way of the prison adjudication system, this does not remove the ability for the circumstances also to be reported to the Police to be dealt with as a crime.

Some crimes will be so serious that referral to the Police is necessary whilst others may be reported due to aggravating factors. An informed and balanced decision must be taken in making a referral to the Police regarding the appropriate actions for each individual case.

It should be noted where prisoners are detained in State Hospitals that this type of establishment does not meet the definition of a "Prison" per Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989.

SECTION 'C'

Detections



The date 'cleared up' (detected) will feature as the index reference for statistical purposes e.g. a crime recorded in September and detected in October, should be included in the detected crime statistics for October.

A 'cleared up' crime, can be defined as follows:

There exists a sufficiency of evidence under Scots Law, to justify consideration of criminal proceedings notwithstanding that a report is not submitted to the Procurator Fiscal or Children's Reporter because either:

- by standing agreement with the Procurator Fiscal or Children's Reporter, the Police formally warn the accused, or
- reporting is inappropriate due to the non-age of the accused, death of the accused or other similar circumstances.

Time Barred Cases

Where a crime has been identified as being 'time barred', however, there would have been sufficient evidence to report the accused otherwise, the crime should be counted as detected.

Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN)

The Crimes/Offences covered by Fixed Penalty Notices, which are recorded as detected, are as follows:-

- Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2005, Section 115 – Disorderly conduct.
- Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2005, Section 116 – Refusal to leave premises.
- The Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 47 – Urinating or defecating in circumstances causing annoyance to others.
- The Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 54(1) – Persisting to annoyance of others, in playing musical instruments, singing, playing radios etc. on being required to stop.
- The Criminal (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 52(1) – Vandalism
- The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1973, Sections 201 and 203 – Consuming alcoholic liquor in a public place.
- Breach of the Peace

Although the following offences are included as being suitable for disposal by way of a Fixed Penalty Notice, it is not common practice to issue a Fixed Penalty in respect of these offences.

- The Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 50(1) – Being drunk and incapable in a public place.
- The Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 50(2) – Being drunk in a public place in charge of a child.
- Malicious Mischief

It should be noted that there must always be sufficiency of evidence to justify consideration of criminal proceedings in relation to such crimes/offences outlined within any agreed protocol, before a crime can be recorded as detected.

Recorded Police Warnings

The Recorded Police Warning scheme (RPW) aims to address minor offending behaviour which Police Scotland currently report to the Procurator Fiscal resulting in either a non-court disposal or no action being taken on the grounds of triviality.

The Lord Advocate has issued guidelines for the Recorded Police Warning scheme which is now the first step in a three tier disposal process i.e. Recorded Police Warning, Fixed Penalty Notice, SPR.

The Recorded Police Warning Scheme replaces the Formal Adult Warning scheme and any other previously agreed (by local PF) warning scheme.

A Recorded Police Warning requires the same sufficiency of evidence to prove the crime as that which would be required to report the circumstances to the PF by SPR.

Crime Resolution (Non-Investigation)

There will be occasions when a crime is reported to the police but it is evident that the complainer or victim is reluctant to assist police, provide a statement or they state that they do not wish the police to investigate the crime. This reluctance can be for a number of reasons and includes fear of repercussions.

This should have no bearing on the actual recording of the crime and this should continue to be done in adherence of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard.

It should be remembered that the aim of the Scottish Crime Recording Standard (SCRS) is:

- To provide a more victim orientated approach that serves the needs of our communities, and ensure uniformity in crime recording practices throughout Scotland.

The crime recording / investigation process in its simplest format can be separated into three basic stages:

- 1 - Record Crime
- 2 - Investigate the Crime
- 3 - Warn/Report Offender

but just because you start at 'level 1' does not mean you must always finish at 'level 3'.

OFFICIAL

The principles of the SCRS indicate that a crime must be recorded and in the majority of occasions complainers fully support this official record of their incident but, to consider fully their needs, Divisions must contemplate breaking the link between the need to record and the need to investigate.

However where a victim does not wish a crime investigated, the police, in deciding whether or not to pursue the investigation, must take the following into account

- The safety of the victim,
- Public safety,
- Public interest.

In essence the wishes of the victim must be balanced with the public safety and public interest and if it is felt that any of these factors are compromised then the crime should be investigated. The safety of the victim both in relation to the incident reported and any form of repercussions should the suspect be approached or the crime investigated by the police must be taken into consideration.

This Crime Resolution Policy will be implemented in relation to minor or non-serious crime only.

The use of this Crime Resolution Policy, must not be allowed to become an excuse for inappropriate non-investigation. Where a crime is not investigated on the wishes of the victim, the reasons for so doing must be fully recorded and auditable.

The victim must be made aware that, should a similar incident reoccur or the current incident subsequently be linked to other offences, the matter could be reopened for further investigation.

Where a victim / complainer is assessed as being non-cooperative / un-cooperative with the police and a decision is taken not to investigate the crime, a marker, which is searchable for statistical purposes, must be placed on the crime record to record this fact.

To prevent the abuse of such a policy the decision not to investigate must be made at an appropriate level depending on the individual circumstances, the expectation being the decision would be taken by an officer of the rank of Inspector or above.

EXCERPTS FROM LORD ADVOCATE'S GUIDELINES TO CHIEF CONSTABLES ON THE INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING OF SEXUAL OFFENCES (issued November, 2008)

Reporting to the Procurator Fiscal

Cases in which there is Insufficient Evidence (Undetected)

Where there is a patent insufficiency of evidence the victim must be advised of this fact at the earliest possible opportunity. In line with the reporting of all other crimes, a report should not be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal where there is a patent insufficiency of evidence. (Submitting a report merely serves to delay intimation to the victim of the inevitable decision to take no proceedings). Similarly, subject sheets or occurrence reports should not be submitted in such cases.

Uncorroborated allegations and the Moorov Doctrine

The investigating officer is responsible for interrogating intelligence systems to make any connections between allegations by two or more victims and a single accused. This is particularly important where the Moorov doctrine may apply. Two or more offences which may be linked by applying the Moorov doctrine should be reported together on a single police report.

Regardless of whether a report is submitted to the Procurator Fiscal, or whether criminal proceedings are commenced, investigating officers have a responsibility to ensure that relevant intelligence information about the crime, suspect and, where appropriate, the victim is recorded in intelligence databases.

Officers should ensure that any available risk assessment information and any circumstantial evidence or other information which may support the allegation is highlighted in the police report. This will be critical in cases dependant on the application of the Moorov doctrine.

Cases where there is Sufficient Evidence (Detected)

For the avoidance of doubt, where there is sufficient evidence, a report must always be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal for consideration. This includes cases in which there is a technical sufficiency but there are doubts over the quality of the evidence. While the process of gathering sufficient evidence and making appropriate links between cases is a function of the investigating officer, the ultimate decision in rape cases rests entirely with the Procurator Fiscal. Where there is sufficient evidence to raise a prosecution for rape, there is a strong presumption that the Procurator Fiscal will proceed to investigate by precognition.

Cases where the Question of Sufficiency of Evidence is Finely Balanced

The circumstances of many rapes and the high standard of evidence required by Scots law can make it difficult to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to prosecute. In cases where the evidence is marginal, the decision about sufficiency in law rests with the Procurator Fiscal.

Recording/Reporting of Rape

In circumstances where a victim reports a crime of Rape and there is insufficient evidence to corroborate penetration, but sufficient evidence to prove Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape, then a crime of Rape should be recorded.

An SPR2 libelling a charge of Rape should be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal detailing the full circumstances for their consideration. The Rape crime record will be shown as detected in these circumstances. Whilst the accused may be charged with Attempted Rape or Assault with Rape due to the evidence available, the "Remarks" section of the SPR should provide an explanation as to why the charge being libelled on the front page of the SPR is one of Rape. The following has been agreed by COPFS and must be added to the "Remarks" section of an SPR2 for cases where Rape is libelled but it is considered there is only a sufficiency of evidence to report Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape:

'A charge of Rape has been libelled within this SPR2 to reflect the crime reported by the victim. The circumstances have been fully investigated and it is considered that, despite significant and sufficient evidence in respect of the other essential evidential elements there is insufficient evidence to prove penetration. On this occasion, the Accused has been charged with Attempted Rape / Assault With Intent to Rape (as appropriate).'

This will allow the Procurator Fiscal to fully consider the evidence presented and enable them to change the charge to that which they intend to proceed with, and thus preserve the victim orientated approach to crime recording required by SCRS.

Recording and Reporting of Drug Offences

A number of drug types can be recorded and reported to the Procurator Fiscal based on a presumptive field test or presumptive laboratory test. Where this is not applicable and analysis is required an 'Undetected' Crime Report, based on the suspected drug type, must be recorded with an explanation in the 'Enquiry Log' that the substance is awaiting analysis.

Where a large quantity of suspected controlled drugs has been recovered with no immediate 'owner' identified and further enquiry will be carried out e.g. confirmation of substance being a controlled drug, DNA, fingerprints etc. in order to confirm a crime and identify the 'owner', a crime record should be recorded.

On completion of enquiries, even if the drug is confirmed as being a controlled substance, however, no 'owner' has been identified to allow the reporting of the circumstances, then the property should be treated as 'found' and the crime record updated to 'No Crime'.

SECTION 'D'**SUBSUMING OF CRIMES**

Subsuming is a term used to record a number of criminal acts as one crime. However, more serious crimes such as Robbery or Rape may take into account a number of other criminal acts which may amount to individual crimes in their own right if committed in isolation.

For example - 'A' approaches 'B', pushes 'B' to the ground, shouts abuse, demands money and removes money from the pocket of 'B'. The various elements (assault, threatening or abusive behaviour, and theft) all amount to a crime of Robbery, a crime in its own right.

The following is intended as general guidance on when subsuming may be appropriate.

Further enquiries should be directed to the Crime Registrar.

Group 1

In general crimes within Group 1 may not be subsumed.

Example	Rationale / Rule
Person A is abducted and sometime later whilst being held against their will, is stabbed.	1 x Abduction and 1 x Serious Assault or Attempt Murder dependant on the evidence, plus possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of crime if committed in a public place, school or prison. The injury was not received during the act of abduction. It occurred at a later point in time. It is therefore not subsumed.

Where an incident involves the same complainer and offender, crimes such as serious assault or threats may be subsumed into an attempt murder, murder or robbery

Example	Rationale / Rule
Person A threatens Person B with a knife, demanding their wallet. Person B refuses and a scuffle ensues with Person B being stabbed several times to the abdomen resulting in serious injury. Person removes the wallet from Person B's jacket and makes off.	This would be recorded as a crime of Robbery with the Attempted Murder subsumed plus possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of crime if committed in public place, school or prison. If the stabbing occurred after the Robbery this would be recorded as Robbery and Attempted Murder. If the victim had died both Murder and

	Robbery would be recorded.
Person A accidentally sustains a broken arm whilst being abducted.	1 crime of Abduction. The injury has been sustained as part of the abduction and is not a deliberate act.

Group 2

In Group 2 Sexual Offences, some activities taking place as part of a single incident can automatically be subsumed. For example if a victim suffers sexual assault, a digital penetration and also a rape, by the same offender, as part of one incident, the sexual assault and digital penetration can be subsumed into the charge of rape which is the most serious crime.

Subsuming is restricted to conduct which falls within that outlined in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009; Sections 28, 29 and 30 relating to Older Children; and Sections 18, 19 and 20 relating to Younger Children where a single (most serious) crime may be recorded provided that this occurred as part of one incident, otherwise separate crimes must be recorded.

Example	Rationale / Rule
Complainer A is held down and punched before being raped by suspect B. Following the Rape suspect B assaults A again resulting in A sustaining a broken arm.	The charge of common assault in this circumstance is a precursor to the Rape for the first attack and only Rape should be recorded provided that it can be shown the intent of the attack was to Rape. Since the second assault occurred after the Rape a separate crime of Serious Assault must be recorded. If A had sustained a broken arm during the Rape this assault would have formed part of the Rape.

Where there is a time delay between crimes occurring, they will not generally be subsumed.

Example	Rationale/Rule
Complainer A and Suspect B were having an argument when suspect B started hitting complainer A. Complainer A left the room and went to bed. The following morning the argument started again. Suspect B hit complainer A again and also sexually assaulted A.	Due to the time delay the common assault the previous evening, would be recorded as a separate crime. The common assault which took place in the morning would form part of the sexual assault provided that it can be shown the assault was a pre-cursor to the sexual assault, otherwise both crimes will be recorded.

Groups 3 & 4

The subsuming of crimes is mainly applicable, but not exclusive, to crimes within crime groups 3 and 4, which have occurred at the same locus on the same occasion with the same complainer.

Example	Rationale / Rule
Male comes across a JCB sitting stationary in a wooded area. He finds the keys to the JCB in the battery box to the rear of the vehicle and drives it around, damaging the JCB, before running off	The damage to the JCB would be subsumed into the theft of the vehicle as this is the more serious crime.
Person A breaks into a house, steals articles from within including car keys and steals the householder's car from the driveway	The property is owned by one complainer and occurred at the same date and time. The theft of the car is subsumed into the more serious crime of housebreaking and is considered a continuous course of conduct.
Person A drives a moped over a golf course, turning up turf on 8 greens causing extensive damage costing thousands of pounds, thereafter writes a slogan on the green keeper's hut with white paint.	The property is owned by one complainer (the Golf Club), sits within the confines of private property and the acts occurred at the same date and time, therefore, one Malicious Mischief Due to the malicious destruction of property and the high value of damage caused.
Person A breaks into a house, steals money lying in the bedroom, forces open a locked box and steals jewellery from within.	The Theft by OLP to the box will be subsumed within the Theft by Housebreaking. They are the same crime type (theft) and this is considered to be a continuity of action.
Vehicle is broken into. An attempt is made to steal the vehicle but fails, property to the value of £25 is stolen from within the vehicle.	The attempted theft of the vehicle is subsumed into the theft of property from the vehicle, even though the value of the vehicle is greater than that of the property stolen. The theft of the property is a completed crime while the attempted theft of the vehicle is incomplete
Persons unknown damage a water pipe feeding a large pond, so that the water level drops and they can gain access to steal valuable fish from the pond.	The vandalism to the water pipe (Group 4) is subsumed into the theft (Group 3) as the theft is the more serious crime and this is a continuous course of conduct.

Example	Rationale / Rule
Person unknown breaks into a first floor flat and steals a TV. On exiting the flat they turn on the taps and the water floods through the floor to the ground floor flat below.	The flooding to the flat below (vandalism) is subsumed into the housebreaking.
Person A steals a credit card and hands it to Person B. Person B uses the card twice to remove funds at an ATM and then passes the card to Person C who withdraws funds three times at an ATM.	Record 1 x Theft for the theft of the card and 1 x Theft by OLP (ATM) for the withdrawal of funds, with two suspects thereon. The theft of funds is counted per account and as only one account has been affected Person C's withdrawal of funds is subsumed within that of Person B, and both are named as suspects.
Persons break into a cottage, remove property and thereafter break into 2 unoccupied holiday homes and a lockup garage within the same grounds owned by the same complainer Note: If holiday homes are occupied, rules per hotel rooms apply.	Only 1 crime record is required for Theft Housebreaking Domestic as the buildings are within the same curtilage and owned by the same complainer.

Group 6

Example	Rationale / Rule
An argument is taking place in a house and Person A assaults Person B, causing slight redness to the face.	1 x Common Assault. There is no public element to meet the criteria for a Breach of the Peace. There are no witnesses experiencing fear or alarm to merit a Section 38 offence being recorded.
In a public place Person A shouts and swears at Person B before punching Person B in the face.	There is no requirement to record a Section 38 offence or Breach of the Peace in addition to the assault.

When subsuming is not appropriate:

- Offences committed where there is no victim and the PF is the complainer (e.g. Road Traffic Offences) will be counted per offence in addition to any victim based crimes (unless otherwise specified in the counting rules).
- Where the incident involves crimes against the person and also crimes against property, the property crimes will be counted in addition to the victim based crimes.
- Where there are two victims of the same crime type within the incident, the crime perpetrated against each individual victim will not automatically be subsumed and be counted as one crime. The specific counting rule for that crime type will apply.

SECTION 'E'

**'No Crime', Crimes Recorded in Error or Duplicates**

A crime, once recorded, should be classified as a 'No Crime' if one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- Where following the report of an incident, a crime is recorded, and additional credible information is available which determines that no crime has been committed.
- The crime was committed outside the jurisdiction of Police Scotland and the respective Force has accepted the transfer of the crime.
- The crime was committed in another Police Scotland Division and has been transferred to that Division for recording. In these circumstances a crime reference number must be obtained from the receiving Division before 'No Crime' classification can be applied.
- A procedural error has been made for a non-victim based crime/offence, e.g. error on completing an ASBFPN or COFPN.

Note: Where IT capabilities allow, such crimes may be recorded although they will not be shown on statistical returns.

The term 'No Crime' relate to crimes already recorded, and are therefore distinct from incident reports which do not result in a crime being recorded.

It should be noted that 'No Crime' is a final disposal and should not be applied as an interim measure to any recorded crime.

The 'No Crime' rule can be applied to crimes recorded at any time during the financial year and may include offences recorded in previous financial years.

The Crime Registrar is the final arbiter for all 'No Crime' decisions.

The reason for the 'No Crime' decision must be explained in detail in the crime/incident report along with the details of the requesting and authorising officer. A victim of crime making "no complaint" is insufficient justification to reclassify a recorded crime to 'No Crime'.

Where relevant, when a decision to 'No Crime' has been made complainers must be kept updated on the status of the investigation and the 'No Crime' conclusion, and not just that enquiries have been concluded. This must be documented on the crime record.

Examples of crime which should be updated to 'No Crime'

Example 1: A man reports that he was robbed. The crime is recorded and investigated but the complaint is shown to be false. The complainant is then charged with wasting police time.

'No Crime' the Robbery and record a Crime for Wasting Police Time

Example 2: A report of a sneak in theft of a handbag is reported and recorded. The complainer later telephones the police to say that her husband had placed her handbag within a cupboard without her knowledge and no theft had taken place.

'No Crime' the Theft

Examples of crime which should remain recorded

Example 1: A rape is reported to and recorded by the police. Following investigation there is no evidence to disprove a crime occurred.

The Rape remains recorded.

Example 2: A complaint of assault is made and recorded by the police. The next day the complainer contacts the police stating they wish no further action to be taken although they confirm an assault had taken place.

The Assault remains recorded although a non co-operative marker/aggravator should be appended (No complaint does not necessarily mean no crime)

Example 3: 'A' reports their vehicle windscreen is smashed by someone throwing a brick and a Vandalism is recorded. Enquiry identifies and provides sufficient evidence that a child aged 7 was responsible and there is nothing to suggest this was an accidental act.

The Vandalism remains recorded (Whilst a child of non-age was identified as being responsible this should remain recorded. Where sufficient evidence to confirm the child was responsible and there is nothing to indicate this to be accidental, then the crime can be updated to 'detected' with the child warned in presence of a parent/guardian).

Example 4: 'A' is detained by security staff for stealing a small value of confectionary from a shop. Officers request 'No Crime' on the basis of low value involved and the person has been verbally warned.

Theft by Shoplifting remains recorded.

Medical Updates/No Crime

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009, Section 1 provides that "penetration to any extent" amounts to Rape and any subsequent medical update which is inconclusive as to whether penetration occurred is insufficient rationale to reclassify any recorded crime to 'No Crime'.

Recorded in Error/Duplicates

If the crime as reported constitutes part of a crime already recorded, IT Systems may have the ability to differentiate this by recording such crimes as 'Duplicates'. The crime number in respect of the 'live' crime record should be cross-referred on any duplicate crime record to provide an auditable trail. Care should be taken to ensure that the two records relate to the same circumstances involving the same complainant on the same date.

If the reported incident was recorded as a crime in error some IT Systems may have the ability to record such instances as having been 'Recorded in Error'.

Note – Where an incident is initially recorded as a crime and later discovered not to be a crime the 'No Crime' option will be used.

SECTION 'F'**Transfer of Crime and Dealing with Crimes outside Police Scotland area**

In circumstances where a crime is committed within the jurisdiction of another policing area, the receiving Division/Force will record an initial report e.g. incident. The details of the crime should then be forwarded to the relevant area. The victim, or person making the report, will be advised of the action being taken.

The area recording the crime record will forward the Crime Reference Number for cross-referencing with the original report, thus providing an audit trail. This area will be responsible for further contact with the victim or person making the original report.

Where there is a disagreement between policing areas, the area receiving the original report will refer the case to the local Crime Manager or Crime Registrar for review. The Crime Manager or Crime Registrar from the original area will review the circumstances and decide, in consultation with the other Crime Manager or Crime Registrar if the case is suitable for transfer. Whilst the question of ownership is being resolved that area has a duty to ensure that all necessary steps are taken in relation to victim care, preservation of evidence and meeting the immediate needs of the investigation.

Crime Transfer Standards

Where appropriate, crimes can be transferred from other UK Forces and vice versa under NCRS/SCRS reciprocal agreements and where required assistance given in the investigation.

For all crimes with the exception of communication type crimes and Fraud the following minimum information standards should be adhered to when transferring a crime to another Force/Division or for acceptance of a transferred crime from another Force/Division:

- An approximate date/date range
- An approximate locus sufficient to identify the area where the crime occurred
- A modus operandi sufficient to establish a crime type

It should be noted that “somewhere in Scotland/England” is not sufficient to identify an area.

Where a minimum standard of information has been provided sufficient to record a crime, a crime may be recorded without a detailed statement being provided.

For all crimes which involve use of the telephone or internet, the locus will be where the offending communication can be evidenced as having been received, and will only be updated to where the communication was sent from if a specific location can be evidenced. No crime will be transferred to another Force/Division until such times as the necessary evidence confirming jurisdiction is obtained. In the main this will involve the provision of Cycomms evidence by the initial enquiring Force/Division. It should be noted that the provision of an IP or E-mail address or

the location of a telephone mast on their own may provide a line of enquiry, but without additional confirmation are insufficient to justify crime transfer. Only where a locus can be evidenced will a transfer be accepted. If a specific location is not provided the crime will be retained by the area where the communication was received. There is an expectation that Forces/Divisions will provide the necessary assistance to further any investigations.

Where the communication is confirmed as having been sent from a specific location elsewhere in the UK and the crime transfer is accepted by another Force the recorded crime may be updated to 'No Crime' on provision of a crime reference number. If the crime transfer is not accepted the crime will remain recorded where the communication was received.

Where the communication is confirmed as having been sent from outwith the UK, the crime must remain recorded with the locus being 'where received' and must not be updated to 'No Crime'.

Rules transferring crimes of Fraud are contained within the Fraud pages in Part 2 of this manual.

Crimes Committed against Victims in Scotland Where Suspect is Outside Scotland

In circumstances where a victim is in Scotland at the time a crime is committed and the suspect is determined to be outside Scotland a crime will be recorded and retained by Police Scotland unless the location is established as being elsewhere in the UK and ownership is accepted by another UK Force. If crime transfer is accepted by another UK Force and crime reference number provided the crime record may be updated to 'No Crime'. If crime transfer is not accepted the recorded crime will be retained by Police Scotland.

Example 1

While victim 'A' is in Scotland they are defrauded of money by means of bank transfer and a crime of Fraud is recorded. Enquiry determines a home address of suspect in Wales and Welsh Force accept the crime transfer.

- The recorded Fraud should be updated to 'No Crime' and a 'No Crime – Other UK' marker applied to the crime record.

Example 2

While victim 'B' is in Scotland they are sent unwanted sexual images by a person they have befriended on social media and a crime of SOSA Section 6 is recorded. Enquiry determines the images were sent from an IP address which is based in Turkey.

- The recorded SOSA Section 6 offence should be retained as a recorded crime by Police Scotland with the locus being where the images were received.

Example 3

While victim 'C' is in Scotland they are defrauded of money by means of bank transfer and a crime of Fraud is recorded. The suspect is believed to be somewhere in England but enquiry is unable to determine a locus sufficient to transfer the crime to another Force.

- The recorded Fraud should be retained as a recorded crime by Police Scotland with the locus being the victim's home address.

Crimes Committed against Scottish Victims who are outside Scotland at the time of the Crime

Crimes committed against a Scottish based victim who is not in Scotland at the time of the crime should not be recorded. However, provisions within certain pieces of legislation such as Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, Section 11, Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 3 and Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 55 allow for specific offences which occur outwith Scotland to be prosecuted in Scotland. In these circumstances any offences which are recorded for the purpose of reporting to the Procurator Fiscal should either be marked with an external locus or recorded with a local locus and later updated to 'No Crime'.

Example 1

While victim 'D' who has a home address in Scotland is on holiday in Spain they purchase property in Spain which they discover is part of a scam and does not exist. They report the matter to Police Scotland when they arrive home.

- No crime should be recorded.

Example 2

While victim 'E' is on holiday in Spain they are assaulted by a person in their party. Both victim and suspect reside in Scotland. The matter is not reported to local police and is reported to Police Scotland when they arrive home.

- No crime should be recorded. Under exceptional circumstances local Procurators Fiscal may decide to prosecute such cases in Scotland. If this is the case any crime recorded in order to report a case should either be marked with an external locus or updated to 'No Crime'.

Procedure for recording crimes committed in the Air or at Sea

Where a crime is reported on an aircraft in flight and it is not clear where the crime has occurred it will be recorded as follows:

- **For Internal UK Flights** - the area/Force covering the aircraft's departure location must record the crime. Crimes reported to third party areas/Forces will be recorded as an incident and referred for crime recording to the area/Force covering the airport of departure. A common sense approach

should be adopted where crimes are committed aboard an aircraft in flight and the matter is dealt with by Police on arrival.

The following principles should be taken into account when a crime is reported aboard an aircraft in flight:

- British Aircraft - In terms of jurisdiction COPFS can prosecute anything during the course of a flight (from when the doors close for take-off until they are opened on landing) in a British controlled aircraft as if it occurred in the UK.
- Foreign Aircraft Travelling **To** The UK – If it is a foreign aircraft travelling to the UK, i.e. UK is its next destination, COPFS can prosecute for offences if they would also constitute an offence in the country in which the aircraft is registered.
- Foreign Aircraft Travelling **From** The UK – If it is a foreign aircraft travelling from the UK to another country and the offence occurs in flight then it should be reported to the country of destination.

Note - the above rules also apply to crimes committed at sea. In these circumstances replace "aircraft" with "ship" and "airport" with "seaport".

Ministry of Defence

Crimes committed On Ministry of Defence property will be recorded by the Division for that area, unless the Division has agreed following a request by the Ministry of Defence Police to cede primacy of investigation, in which case the crime will be recorded by the Ministry of Defence Police.

British Transport Police

Details of any offence reported to the police that has been committed on railway premises that are within the jurisdiction of the British Transport Police, should be passed to the British Transport Police for recording in accordance with policy. The British Transport Police will be responsible for the annual reporting of offence statistics to the Home Office/Scottish Government in the format applicable to that Force. Similarly offences that are reported to British Transport Police and which have been committed outside of the normal Jurisdiction of that Force will be reported to the local policing area for adoption.

The principle rule to be taken into consideration when deciding to transfer a crime to or from British Transport Police should be the location of the victim or their property at the time of the crime. For example,

- A person stands on a roadway (owned by a local authority) and throws a missile at and damages a passenger train; the offence should be recorded by BTP.
- A person standing on a station platform property throws missiles at a private house and breaks a window; the offence should be recorded by the local policing area.
- Road Traffic offences committed on railway level crossings should be recorded by BTP.

In the case of a crime occurring in one police force area and finishing in another area the following crime recording practice should be followed.

- If it is an ongoing crime e.g. disorder which starts on the jurisdiction of BTP they will record the crime.
- If it starts on another police area that other force will record the crime.
- In circumstances where the disorder element of a crime is one that is subsumed the crime will be recorded where the recordable crime occurs e.g. victim is subjected to threatening or abusive behaviour in one area immediately before being assaulted in another, will be recorded where the assault takes place.

In the case of any dispute the police area first receiving the complaint will be responsible for the recording and investigation of the crime until the respective Crime Registrar can come to an agreement as to who will take primacy in the investigation in these cases the crime will then be retained or transferred as appropriate.

Where crimes committed in another area are detected by BTP officers, in the general course of their enquiries, they should normally be transferred to the local force for recording. Offenders will be reported to the PF or other appropriate agency by means of a police report.

Obtaining Crime Reference Number or Transferring a Crime to BTP

To obtain a BTP crime reference number a copy of either the incident log or crime record (or in exceptional cases the victim's statement, providing it contains sufficient detail) should be sent to the British Transport Police Crime Recording Centre (CRC), who will input the report to the BTP Crime system.

The CRC will respond with the crime reference number by E-mail.

SECTION ‘G’**Notification of Crime via Internet**

Where the reporting of specific crimes/offences via the Internet is in place such reports will be managed by each Division independently and recorded.

Where an e-mail is received which does not fall into the appropriate crime category i.e. lost property, advice required etc. the relevant department will be notified and required to act upon it appropriately.

SECTION ‘H’



Third Party Reporting

The definition of third party reporting is;

Any report of a crime, incident or intelligence made to the police from a partner agency, organisation or other group or person. The report must be made on behalf of a third party or parties who have not reported the crime incident or information by any other means.

Third party reports can be provided by telephone, e-mail, letter, facsimile or in person.

In circumstances where a third party reports a crime to police and the victim refuses to engage with police to provide sufficient details to confirm the crime, no crime should be recorded, notwithstanding the need to record the details in an incident record.

However, if sufficient details are reported by an apparently reliable witness who is of the opinion that a crime has been committed, a crime will be recorded e.g. a reliable witness reports one person being assaulted by two others on a public street.

Anonymous reports of crime must be supported by corroborative evidence prior to the creation of a crime record. Where a victim's details are withheld from the police the circumstances reported will be recorded as an incident only until such times as victim details are made known.

SECTION 'I'



Hate Incidents/Crime and Aggravators/Markers

Hate Incidents

There will be occasions when incidents occur where no crime has been committed but the incident itself is perceived to have been motivated due to hate or prejudice. In such cases these incidents will be recorded as hate incidents.

Perception

In terms of the perception element consideration must be given to:

- Who perceived the circumstances to amount to being a hate incident/crime.
- Why it was perceived to be a hate incident/crime.

Hate Crimes

A Hate crime is defined as 'A crime motivated by malice or ill-will towards a social group'.

Key aspects of hate crime are as follows:-

- There must be active ill will or elements of vindictive feelings towards an individual or their perceived association with a social group.
- The crime is based on the motivation of malice or ill will towards a social group. This means the question of whether the victim of a hate crime actually belongs to a social group or not, is irrelevant. For example, if someone is the victim of a homophobic attack, whether they are gay or not is irrelevant.
- An individual may be targeted because of their vulnerability. This should not be automatically interpreted as hate crime. For example, an elderly female who is assaulted and robbed may have been targeted because she is vulnerable, as opposed to being targeted due to ill will or malice towards her belonging to a specific social group.
- If a crime is reported and is perceived to be motivated by hate by the victim or any other person, including a police officer, it should be recorded and investigated as such.
- Statutory legislation exists which creates an aggravation of any criminal offence against a person or their property when motivated wholly or part by an offender's hatred of someone because of their perceived:-

Disability

Where a crime or incident is perceived by the victim or any other persons to have been motivated by disability, actual or perceived. The term 'disability' will be recognised as physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

Transgender Identity

Any crime or incident perceived by the victim or any other person to have occurred or have been motivated by an individual's believed identity.

Race, Colour, Ethnic Origin, Nationality or National Origin

Any crime or incident perceived by the victim or any other person to have been motivated due to a victim's race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national/cultural origins including Gypsy Travellers. This will also include incidents where it is perceived that an individual or group are associated with any of these categories.

Religion or Belief

An crime or incident perceived by the victim or any other person to have been motivated by malice or ill-will based on the victim's association, or perceived association with a particular religious group, or a group with a perceived religious affiliation. This includes instances of sectarianism.

Sexual Orientation

Any crime or incident perceived by the victim or any person to have occurred or have been motivated by an individual's believed sexual orientation. The victim need not necessarily be a member of that social group, for example, a straight man leaving a gay club and being subject to homophobic abuse would still be a hate crime due to the motivation that the perpetrator believes that the man is gay by reason of his perceived association with the gay club.

Although there is no specific legislation which creates a specific offence in relation to the characteristics of 'age' or 'gender', it is important to recognise that people may suffer discrimination, victimisation and harassment at any age or whatever gender they may be, particularly if they are perceived as being vulnerable. If a victim were to be targeted specifically due to their age or gender, this can be treated as a common law aggravation by the court.

Examples of Hate Crimes and Recording Practices

1. Person reports being subjected to verbal abuse perceived to be racially motivated.
 (a) This conduct was not witnessed by others.
Record - 1 x Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (with Race aggravator). Note - there is no corroboration to the racially aggravated conduct so the Section 50 Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act offence is not relevant.
 (b) This conduct was witnessed by others.
Record - 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act Section 50, Racially Aggravated Conduct (with Race aggravator). Note - corroborative evidence of racially aggravated conduct justifies recording under Section 50.
2. Person reports a brick having been thrown at their living room window, breaking same and perceives this to be racially motivated providing reasons for same.
Record - 1 x Vandalism (with Race aggravator).

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3. Person reports a slogan perceived to be racially motivated has been scratched into the bodywork of their car.
Record - 1 x Vandalism (with Race aggravator).
4. Person reports being assaulted. No comments are made by the assailant but the incident is perceived to be racially motivated.
Record - 1 x Assault (with Race aggravator).
5. Person reports being assaulted. Comments made by assailant were perceived to be racially motivated and were uncorroborated.
Record - 1 x Assault (with Race aggravator). Note - no requirement to record a crime for the comments made which are subsumed into the assault.
6. Person reports being assaulted. Comments made by assailant were perceived to be racially motivated and were corroborated by witnesses.
Record - 1 x Assault (with Race aggravator). Note - no requirement to record a crime for the comments made which are subsumed into the assault.
7. Disabled person reports being shouted and sworn at where comments made were perceived to be motivated by prejudice towards their disability.
Record - 1 x Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (with Disability aggravator).
8. Deaf person reports someone mimicking Sign Language towards them in an offensive manner which is perceived to be motivated by prejudice towards their hearing impairment.
Record - 1 x Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (with Disability aggravator).
9. Person is assaulted. During the assault the assailant makes comments which were perceived to be motivated by prejudice towards their transgender identify.
Record - 1 x Assault (with Transgender aggravator).
10. Person has comments scratched into the bodywork of their car. The comments were perceived to be motivated by prejudice towards their sexual orientation.
Record - 1 x Vandalism (with Sexual Orientation aggravator).
11. Suspect who is caught stealing goods from a shop makes a comment perceived to be racially motivated to a member of staff which is not corroborated.
Record - 1 x Theft by Shoplifting and 1 x Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (with Race aggravator). Note - the uncorroborated racial comment is a separate crime which cannot be subsumed into the shoplifting and must be recorded separately. If corroborated Criminal Law(Consolidation)(Scotland) Act Section 50 would be recorded in preference to Section 38.

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12. Suspect who is caught stealing goods from a shop assaults a member of staff and makes a comment perceived to be racially motivated which is corroborated.

*Record - 1 x Theft by Shoplifting and 1 x Assault (with Race aggravator).
Note - the Assault is a separate crime which cannot be subsumed into the shoplifting and must be recorded separately. Note - no requirement to record a crime for the comment made which is subsumed into the assault.*

Dependent on IT systems the following may have been included in order that statistical information can be sought and analytical work carried out on nominal records.

Ethnicity

Used to record a person's own perception of their ethnic origin whether it be a hate crime or not.

Language

Used to record the most commonly used languages. Where the language used is not listed the 'Other' option will be selected and the relevant details added.

Interpreter Required

Unless English is the preferred language this indicator should be marked appropriately.

Relationship

This facility will record the relationship between the victim/complainer and the suspect/accused.

Note: In circumstances where there are multiple offenders and only one is related their relationship will be described in the crime record.

On 24 March, 2010 the Offences (Aggravation by Prejudice) (Scotland) Act, 2009 was introduced which makes provisions about the aggravation of offences by prejudice relating to disability or to sexual orientation or transgender identity.

In addition to the aggravators presently used the following aggravators/markers have been introduced in order to provide additional statistical and analytical information. There will be a variation of the terms used in some Divisions, however the definition of each term remains the same i.e. Unco-operative Victim / Unwilling and Vulnerable = Non Co-operative victim.

Football

This will be used when the crime relates to Organised Football Related Disorder where football hooligans (casuals) are involved, whether offender or victim.

Non Co-operative Victim

This will be used where the victim of a crime fails to assist the police in their investigation e.g. declines to supply personal details, withdraws complaint etc.

Bogus Crime

This will be used where persons purport to be bona fide workers e.g. Gas/Electricity/Water Board officials, Social Workers, Health Visitors, Window Cleaner etc. This should also be used in all instances of bogus official/caller crime.

Domestic

Domestic abuse is any form of physical, verbal, sexual, psychological or financial abuse which might amount to criminal conduct and which takes place within the context of a relationship. The relationship will be between partners (married, cohabiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners. The abuse can be committed in the home or elsewhere including online

Note – The definition is relationship and NOT locus based, therefore crimes occurring within and outwith the home shall be recorded with a Domestic aggravator/marker.

Child/Juvenile

Victim under the age of 16.

Elderly

Victim aged 65 and over.

Vulnerable

Use for the mentally / physically impaired etc. (exclude Child/Elderly).

Historical

This will primarily be used with Group 2 offences where the offence reported is 2 or more years old from the time of the incident to it coming to the attention of the police. (Some IT systems are configured appropriately and may not require to use this aggravator/marker)

Rural Crime

Generally speaking, a Rural Crime is one which affects any person living, working or visiting a Rural Area. This is any geographic area located outside a town or city or any area within a small town (for ease of reference, a population less than about 3000) or village and will include farms, businesses, private dwellings, country estates, woodland or forestry areas.

For guidance purposes, typical crimes which may amount to a Rural Crime are:

- All types of theft involving vehicles, machinery, equipment, metal, fuel and livestock;
- Housebreaking and Opening Lockfast Places in respect of commercial and domestic properties;
- Robbery;
- Wilful damage to property including Vandalism and Malicious Mischief;
- Crimes against livestock and other protected animals, including livestock worrying.

This list is not exclusive and any other crimes could be considered - particularly where the perpetrator has travelled to a rural area for the purpose of committing the crime.

Cybercrime

As a guide "**Cybercrime**" is defined as:

Cyber Enabled Crime

These include existing and non-recent crimes that have been transformed in scale or form by their use of the internet as a **means** to commit the crime. Cyber-enabled crimes include non-recent crimes such as online fraud, theft, extortion, threats, human trafficking, the purchasing of illegal drugs, revenge porn, cyberbullying and child sexual exploitation (CSE) which can be conducted on or off-line, but online, it may take place at unprecedented scale. The growth of the Internet has allowed these crimes to be carried out on an industrial scale.

- CSE can include grooming, indecent communications, publication of indecent images and or the possession, manufacture and distribution of indecent images of children.
- Online fraud and theft includes phishing, spear-phishing, pharming and whaling.
- Online extortion includes sextortion where ICT facilitates the criminal and illegal demand of cash or favours. It may employ non-physical forms of coercion online to extort sexual favors from the victim.

Cyber Dependent Crime

This defines where a digital system, infrastructure or ICT device is the **target** as well as the **principal or sole** method of attack. These include attacks on computer systems to disrupt IT infrastructure, and/or stealing data over a network using malware (the purpose of the data theft is usually to commit further crime). This will include the illegal unauthorised access, impairment or intrusion to a system commonly referred to as "hacking", Ransomware, DDOS (Distributed Denial Of Service), malware upload, website attack or SQL injection

Cyber Dependent crimes can only be committed using computers, computer networks or other forms of information communication technology.

Commercial Crime

Any theft, robbery or attempt thereof of commercial goods from premises or in, or from, a vehicle where the goods have a wholesale value greater than £10k (goods only). Commercial goods being interpreted as bulk quantities of cigarettes, spirits, computer and electrical components, or any other commodity.

Enquiries Concluded

The crime or offence relates to a serious sexual crime, which potentially may be subject to legal proceedings under Solemn procedure;

The crime relates to an allegation in which there is an identified, definitive suspect;

The crime relates to an allegation which fundamentally hinges on corroboration on the issue of consent/lack of consent on the part of the complainant to participation in the sexual act;

Police enquiries have been exhausted;

The crime will remain undetected.

Evidence Based Crime Recording

There can be various occasions where a crime or offence is committed notwithstanding the fact that the criminal act is not directed toward a specific intended victim.

Crimes / offences of this nature are frequently 'self-generated' by the police as they are identified through undertaking proactive policing measures but can also be brought to our attention by members of the public. In such circumstances the complainer is likely to be recorded as 'Procurator Fiscal'.

Regardless of how the police are made aware of the crime the decision to record will be based on the evidence available; this will include any evidence of members of the public and police officers who have witnessed the criminal behaviour; as well as any physical or circumstantial evidence available.

Examples of crimes/offences which are considered to be evidence based are:-

- Public Mischief
- Drugs Offences
- No Insurance
- No Driving Licence
- Driving while using a mobile phone
- Seat Belt Offences
- Speeding Offences

There will be circumstances where there is evidence to show that an offence has been committed 'against the State' although the identity of the offender(s) hasn't been established. However, there will be cases where the offence is only complete if the criminal liability of the offender can be proven.

Scottish Government Justice Directorate (SGJD) Crime Codes

For statistical purposes all crimes are recorded and classified under a SGJD crime code assigned to a crime grouping. The following is a list of all current SGJD codes and crime groupings:

SGJD CRIME CODES/CLASSIFICATIONS (GROUPS) - Effective from 1st April, 2020

- Group 1** Crimes of Violence etc
- Group 2** Sexual Offences
- Group 3** Crimes of Dishonesty
- Group 4** Fire-Raising, Malicious Mischief etc
- Group 5** Other Crimes
- Group 6** Miscellaneous Offences
- Group 7** Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles

GROUP 1: CRIMES OF VIOLENCE etc

- 1** **Murder**
- 2** **Attempted Murder**
- 3** **Culpable Homicide**
 - 1 Culpable homicide (common law)
 - 2 Causing death by dangerous driving
 - 3 Death by careless driving when under influence of drink/drugs
 - 4 Causing death by careless driving
 - 5 Illegal driver, disqual/unlicensed etc involved in fatal accident
 - 6 Corporate Homicide
- 4** **Serious Assault ***
 - 1 Causing serious injury etc by culpable and reckless conduct
 - 2 Illegal driver, disqualified/unlicensed etc. causing serious injury
- 6** **Robbery and assault with intent to rob**
- 7** **Threats and Extortion**
- 8** **Cruel and Unnatural Treatment of Children**
 - 1 Cruelty (neglecting & causing) to & unnatural treat. of children
 - 2 Child stealing (plagium)
- 9** **Abortion**
- 10** **Concealment of Pregnancy**
- 11** **Miscellaneous**
 - 1 Possess a firearm w.i to endanger life, commit crime & cause
 - 2 Abduction
 - 3 Ill treatment and neglect of patients and vulnerable adults
 - 4 Cruel and unnatural treatment of an adult
 - 5 Drugging
 - 6 Chemical weapon offences
 - 7 Female genital mutilation
 - 9 Forced Marriage
 - 10 Slavery or Forced Labour
 - 11 Human Organ Offences
 - 12 Domestic Abuse of a Male
 - 13 Domestic Abuse of a Female

GROUP 2: SEXUAL OFFENCES

- 12** **Incest**
- 13** **Unnatural Crimes**

14	1	Illegal homosexual acts
	3	Assault to commit unnatural crimes
		Rape (offences prior to 1 December 2010)
15	1	Rape of male (16+)
	2	Rape of female (16+)
	3	Rape of older male child (13-15 years)
	4	Rape of older female child (13-15 years)
	5	Rape of young male child (Under 13)
	6	Rape of young female child (Under 13)
16		Attempted rape (offences prior to 1 December 2010)
	1	Attempted rape male (16+)
	2	Attempted rape female (16+)
	3	Attempted rape older male child (13-15)
	4	Attempted rape older female child (13-15)
	5	Attempted rape young male child (under 13)
	6	Attempted rape young female child (under 13)
		Sexual Assault
		Contact Sexual Assault (13-15, 16+)
	1	Sexual assault by penetration of male (16+)
	2	Sexual assault by penetration of female (16+)
	3	Sexual assault by penetration of male (13-15 years)
	4	Sexual assault by penetration of female (13-15 years)
	5	Sexual assault of male (16+)
	6	Sexual assault of female (16+)
	7	Sexual assault of older male child (13-15 years)
	8	Sexual assault of older female child (13-15 years)
	9	Sexual coercion of male (16+)
	10	Sexual coercion of female (16+)
	11	Sexual coercion of older male child (13-15 years)
	12	Sexual coercion of older female child (13-15 years)
		Other Sexually Coercive Conduct (16+)
	13	Coercing a person into being present/ looking at sexual activity
	14	Communicating indecently
		Sexual offences Against Children
		Physical sexual assault on a child under 13 years
	15	Assault by penetration of young male child (under 13)
	16	Assault by penetration of young female child (under 13)
	17	Sexual assault of young male child (under 13)
	18	Sexual assault of young female child (under 13)
	19	Cause young male child (under 13) to participate in sexual activity
	20	Cause young female child (under 13) to participate in sexual activity
		Other sexual offences against children under 13 years
	21	Cause young child to be present/ look at sexual activity (under 13)
	22	Communicating indecently with young child (under 13)
	23	Sexual exposure to a young child (under 13)
	24	Voyeurism young child (under 13)
		Sexual activity with a child aged 13-15 years
	25	Intercourse with older male child (13-15)
	26	Intercourse with older female child (13-15)
	27	Penetrative sexual activity with older male child (13-15)
	28	Penetrative sexual activity with older female child (13-15)
	29	Sexual activity with older male child (13-15)
	30	Sexual activity with older female child (13-15)
	31	Cause older male child (13-15) to participate in sexual activity
	32	Cause older female child (13-15) to participate in sexual activity
	33	Older male child (13-15) engaging in sexual conduct with another older child
	34	Older female child (13-15) engaging in sexual conduct with another older child

	Other sexual offences involving children aged 13-15 years
35	Causing an older child (13-15) to be present/ look at sexual activity
36	Communicate indecently older child (13-15)
37	Sexual exposure older child (13-15)
38	Voyeurism older child (13-15)
39	Threatening to disclose an intimate image
40	Disclosure of an intimate image
41	Communications Act 2003 (Sexual)
17	Public Indecency
2	Public indecency**
3	Sexual exposure
4	Voyeurism
18	Other Sexual Offences and Prostitution
1	Procuration (excluding homosexual acts)
2	Sexual intercourse with girl under 13 (offences prior to 1 December 2010)
3	Sexual intercourse with child under 16 (offences prior to 1 December 2010)
4	Carnal knowledge of mentally disordered person
5	Householder permitting carnal knowledge of mentally disordered.
7	Brothel keeping
9	Immoral traffic
10	Offences related to prostitution
12	Procuration of Homosexual Acts
13	Commission or conspiracy to commit sexual acts outside U.K.
14	Grooming of children for the purposes of sexual offences
15	Procuration of sexual services from children under 18
16	Procuration of child under 18 for pornography
17	Soliciting services of a person engaged in prostitution
18	Taking, distribution, possession etc of indecent photos of children
19	Sexual Abuse of trust of person under 18
20	Sexual Abuse of trust of mentally disordered person
21	Bestiality
22	Lewd and Libidinous practices
23	Administering a substance for sexual purposes
24	Possession of Extreme Pornography

GROUP 3: CRIMES OF DISHONESTY

19	Housebreaking
4	Theft by housebreaking domestic property (dwell)
5	Theft by housebreaking domestic property (non-dwell)
6	Theft by housebreaking other property
7	Housebreaking with intent to steal domestic prop (dwell)
8	Housebreaking with intent to steal domestic prop (non-dwell)
9	Housebreaking with intent to steal other property
10	Att housebreaking w.i. to enter & steal domestic prop (dwell)
11	Att housebreaking w.i. to enter & steal domestic prop (non-dwell)
12	Att housebreaking w.i. to enter & steal other property
20	Opening Lockfast Places
1	Theft by opening lockfast places (excl motor vehicle)
2	OLP (excl motor vehicle) with intent to steal
3	Attempted OLP (excl motor vehicle) with intent to steal
4	Theft by OLP from a motor vehicle
5	OLP with intent to steal from a motor vehicle
6	Attempted OLP with intent to steal from a motor vehicle
21	Prevention of Crimes and Vagrancy
1	Prevention of Crimes
2	Vagrancy and known thief
3	In building with intent to steal

22	Theft
1	Theft not elsewhere classified (excl motor vehicle)
2	Theft of motor vehicle & contents incl. taking and driving away
3	Theft by shoplifting
4	Theft of pedal cycle
5	Theft from a motor vehicle not elsewhere classified
6	Attempted theft of a motor vehicle
23	Reset
24	Breach of Trust and Embezzlement
25	Fraud
26	Forgery (Other)
27	Bankruptcy
30	Corruption
31	Other Crimes of Dishonesty
1	Currency Offences
2	Other criminal conduct, money laundering related offences
4	Proceeds of crime

GROUP 4: FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF etc

32	Fireraising
1	Fireraising excluding muirburn
3	Muirburn
33	Malicious and Reckless Conduct
2	Reckless conduct with firearms
3	Flying aircraft to the danger of life or property
6	Culpable neglect of duty
7	Endangering ship by breach of duty, obtain ship by misrep
10	Computer Misuse Act 1990 (causing damage)
11	Culpable and Reckless Conduct (not with firearms)
12	Vandalism
13	Reckless Damage (obsolete – do not use)
14	Malicious Mischief
15	Expose to danger (obsolete – do not use)
16	Culpable and Reckless Conduct against Aircraft
17	Coronavirus Restrictions

GROUP 5: OTHER CRIMES

34	Crimes against the state
3	Official Secrets Acts
4	United Nations Sanctions Offences
5	Protection of Cultural Property
35	Crimes against Public Order
1	Mobbing and rioting
2	Public processions etc
3	Trespass, crimes against public order
5	Obstruct/hinder other emergency worker in pursuance of duty
36	Prevention of Terrorism Acts
1	Terrorism, money laundering related offences
9	Prevention of Terrorism, other offences
37	Explosives
1	Explosive Substances Legislation
2	Unlawful use of explosives
38	Crimes against Public Justice (non-court)
2	Election etc offences
3	Public mischief (including wasting police time)
4	Falsely accusing (named) person of crime
6	Escape and rescue (incl escape from police custody/ prison)

	7	Resisting arrest
	10	Personation of police
	11	Failing to give name to or remain with constable
	13	Obstructing constable in pursuance of lawful duty
	17	General attempts to defeat/pervert the course/ends of justice
	18	Failure to notify police or provision of false information
	19	Protection of vulnerable groups
39		Crimes against Public Justice (court)
	1	Contempt of court
	2	Breach of Undertaking or Investigative Liberty Conditions
	4	Publishing restricted info about person <16 involved in trial
	5	Failing to appear for trial having been given court bail
	7	Bail offences other than absconding or re-offending
	8	Accused failing to appear at trial diet (formerly 38/16)
	9	Defence Witness, offences by (formerly code 38/15)
	10	Prevarication on oath etc. (formerly code 38/5)
	11	Perjury and subornation (formerly code 38/1)
	12	Breach of non-harassment order (criminal court)
	13	Breach of non-harassment order (civil court)
	14	Breach of anti-social behaviour order
	15	Breach of sex offender order
	16	Breach of parenting order
	17	Breach of risk of sexual harm order (SHO) or interim risk of SHO
	18	Breach of football banning order
	19	Breach of adult at risk banning order
	20	Breach of violent offender order
	21	Breach of Domestic Abuse Interdict
	22	Breach of Forced Marriage Order
	23	Breach of a Trafficking and Exploitation Order
40		Conspiracy
	1	Offences relating to Serious Organised Crime
42		Wrecking Piracy and Hijacking
	1	Wrecking
43		Offensive Weapons
	1	Possession of an offensive weapon
	2	Restriction of offensive weapons
	3	Having in a public place an article with a blade or point
	4	Having in a prison an article with a blade or point
	5	Possession of a firearm in a prison
	6	Possession of an offensive weapon (not elsewhere specified) in a prison
	7	Possession of an offensive weapon (not elsewhere specified) in a school
	8	Having in a school an article with a blade or point
	9	Possession of offensive weapon used in other criminal activity
	10	Having in a public place an article with a blade or point used in other criminal activity
	11	Possession of offensive weapon in a prison used in other criminal activity
	12	Having in a prison an article with a blade or point used in other criminal activity
	13	Possession of offensive weapon in a school used in other criminal activity
	14	Having in a school an article with a blade or point used in other criminal activity
44		Drugs
	1	Illegal importation of drugs
	2	Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs
	3	Supply, possession w.i. to supply etc of drugs
	4	Possession of drugs
	5	Drugs, money laundering related offences
	6	Bringing drugs into prison
	7	Psychoactive Substances: Production, import/export, supply, possession in custody

8	Psychoactive Substances: Other offences
99	Drugs, other offences

GROUP 6: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

45	Aliens and Immigration Offences
46	Betting Gaming and Lotteries
	1 Betting
	2 Gaming
	3 Gaming by means of machines
	4 Lotteries and amusements with prizes
47	Disorderly Conduct
	1 Common assault
	2 Breach of the peace
	3 Urinating etc
	4 Racially aggravated harassment
	5 Racially aggravated conduct
	6 Common assault of an emergency worker
	7 Antisocial behaviour offences
	8 Threatening or abusive behaviour
	9 Offence of stalking
	10 Offensive Behaviour at Football (under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012) – repealed in 2018
	11 Threatening Communications (under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012) – repealed in 2018
48	False/Hoax Calls
	1 Hoax calls to emergency services
	2 Bomb hoaxes
49	Brokers (Licensed) and Auction Acts
50	Children
	1 Children & young persons offences (not elsewhere classified)
	2 Education Acts
	4 Tattooing of Minors Act 1969
	6 Employment of children (non-industrial)
	7 Employment of children (industrial)
	8 Selling loose cigarettes
	9 Not displaying notice cigarettes sold to 16 and over
	10 Selling cigarettes to persons under 16
	11 Offences relating to persons disqualified from working with children
	12 Prevent a person feeding a baby milk in a public place
	13 Offences against selling spray paint to children
	14 Smoking in Car with Child
51	Offences Involving Animals/Plants***
	1 Cruelty to animals (ex dogs) incl killing and maiming cattle
	2 Rabies Orders
	3 Animals, offences involving (ex dogs, birds else class)
	4 Birds, offences involving
	5 Pet and kept animals
	6 Cruelty to dogs
	8 Protection of livestock from dogs
	9 Guard Dogs Act 1975
	11 Dogs bred for fighting
	12 Keeping dogs under prop ctrl, contrary of an order
	13 Hunting with Dogs
	14 Cruelty to Wild Animals
	15 Offences involving Badgers
	16 Other Wildlife Offences
	99 Dogs, other offences
52	Crossbow Offences

53		Energy
	1	Petroleum Acts
54		Keeping and Supply of Explosives
55		Firearms, Miscellaneous Offences
	1	Air Weapons Licensing Offences
56		Fisheries
	1	Salmon and freshwater fisheries offences
	2	Sea fisheries offences
	3	Possession of salmon or trout unlawfully obtained
	4	Possession of salmon or trout as result of offence
57		Game Laws
	1	Poaching and game laws
	2	Deer (S) Offences
58		Harbour Acts
59		Obscene Material and Sex Shop Offences
	1	Handling obscene material
	2	Sex shop offences
60		Drunkenness
	1	Drunk and incapable
	3	Drunk in charge of a child
	4	Drunk and attempting to enter licensed premises
	6	Disorderly on licensed premises
	7	Drunk in or attempting to enter designated sports ground
	8	Refusing to quit licensed premises
61		Offences by Licensed Persons
	1	Sale of drink to person under 18
	3	Licensed person, employee or agent drunk in licensed premises
	4	Permitting riotous behaviour in licensed premises
	10	License holder of offsales permit person < 18 to sell alcohol
	99	Licensed persons, other offences
62		Other Offences Against Liquor Licensing Laws
	4	Club licensing offences
	6	Person under 18 buying excisable liquor or consuming in bar
	9	Purchasing excise liquor for consumption by person under 18
	12	Alcohol offences, travelling to and from sporting event
	13	Sports grounds offences (possessing alcohol etc)
	14	Confiscation of alcohol from person under 18
	99	Liquor licensing laws, other offences
63		Labour Laws
	1	Factories legislation (not elsewhere classified)
	2	Fire Precautions Acts 1971
	3	Health and Safety at Work Acts
	4	Employment and property protection legislation
66		Social Security Offences
67		Merchant Shipping Acts (not elsewhere classfd)
68		Naval Military and Air Force Laws
	1	Absentees and deserters
	99	Naval military and air force, other offences
71		Pedlars Act & Off Against Certificates Issued by Local Auth
72		Civic Government (S) Act 1982 & Similar Provisions
	4	Licensing offences, etc.
	5	Obstruction of local official
	6	Common stairs offences
	7	Civic Government (S) Act 1982 (not elsewhere classified)
	8	Consumption of alcohol in designated places, byelaws proh.
73		Public Health and The Environment
	1	Litter Offences

	2	Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978
	3	Oil pollution in navigable waters
	4	Control of pollution
	6	Clean air Acts
	7	Sanitary laws
	8	Food Safety and Food Standards offences
	9	Milk Acts
	11	Water Acts
	12	Town and country planning Acts
	14	Housing (S) Acts
	16	Methylated Spirits (Sale by Retail) (S) Act 1937
	19	Other Environmental Offences
	20	Contravention of sec 6(1) by contng to operate proscribed prcss
	21	Failure to comply with or contravn enfrcement or prohib notice
	22	Other conservation offences
	23	Dog Fouling
	24	Smoking in public places
74		Medical
	1	Medical Acts
	2	Dentists Acts
	3	Nurses (S) Acts
	7	Medicines Acts 1968
	8	National Health Service (S) Acts
75		Railways
76		Registration Acts
	1	Bigamy
	2	False declarations
	3	Births deaths marriages, registration offences
	4	Marriage (S) Act 1977
77		Revenue and Excise Offences (Excluding Vehicle and Drugs)
78		Bicycles
	1	Dangerously riding a bicycle or tricycle
	2	Carelessly or inconsiderately riding a bicycle or tricycle
	3	Drunk when riding a bicycle
	99	Bicycles, other offences
79		Offences Relating to Pedestrians
	1	Pedestrian traffic offences
	2	Obstruction by pedestrian
	3	Touting
80		Offences relating to roads and road works
81		Stage and Hackney Carriages Regulations
	1	Hackney carriages offences
	2	Public service vehicles offences
82		Trespass Acts etc
	2	Lighting fires without consent of owner
	3	Lodging without consent of owner
83		Consumer Protection
	1	Weights & Measures Acts
	2	Registration of Business Names
	3	Prices Act 1974
	7	Copyright Acts
	8	Fair Trading Act 1973
	10	Consumer Protection Acts & related provisions, etc.
	12	Consumer Credit Act 1974
	13	Trading offences
	16	Registration of care establishments
	18	Rent Acts

84		Post Office, Telecommunications & Data Protection
	1	Wireless Telegraphy Act offences
	2	General post office/telecommunications offences
	3	Disclosure of information
	4	Interception of Communications
	5	Data Protection Act offences
	6	Computer Misuse Act 1990 (unauthorised use only)
85		Other Offences
	1	Prisons (S) Act 1989 (not elsewhere classified)
	2	Charitable collections offences
	3	Agricultural offences
	4	Investment legislation
	5	Industrial training and statistics of trade offences
	6	Building legislation
	8	Public utilities (gas electricity etc) legislation
	10	Fire services legislation
	12	Solicitors (S) Acts
	13	Aviation legislation
	14	Local Government Legislation
	15	Architects registration offences
	16	Estate agents acts
	19	Census Acts
	20	Race Relations Legislation
	21	Legal aid and advice legislation
	22	Social work and community service offences
	25	Industrial and provident societies offences
	28	Archaeological legislation
	30	Child Support Act 1991
	34	Anti-social behaviour, private landlord offences
	36	Offences under the Charities and Trustees Investment (Scotland) Act
	37	Failure to comply with a Property Factor Enforcement Order

GROUP 7: OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES

300		Dangerous and careless driving
	1	Dangerous driving offences
	2	Driving carelessly
301		Drunk driving etc
	1	Driving motor vehicle while unfit through drink or drugs
	2	In charge of motor vehicle while unfit through drink/drugs
	3	Driving mv with blood alcohol content above prescribed limit
	4	In charge of mv while blood alcohol content above limit
	5	Failure to provide breath specimen at the roadside
	6	Failure to prov breath, blood or urine specimen at police stat
	7	Driving motor vehicle while under influence of controlled drug above prescribed limit
	8	In charge of motor vehicle while under influence of controlled drug above prescribed limit
302		Vehicle Excise Licence Offences
303		Speeding in Restricted Areas
304		Other Speeding Offences
305		Driver's Neglect of Traffic Directions (Not Pedestrian Crossing)
306		Driver's contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations
307		Accident Offences
308		Parking Offences
309		Failing to Provide Info to Identify Driver of Motor Vehicle
310		Using Motor Vehicle Without Test Certificate
311		Motorway Traffic Offences
313		Driving While Disqualified From Holding or Obtaining Licence

314	Driving Without a Licence (including under age)
315	Driving Licence, Other Offences
316	Failure to Insure Against Third Party Risks
317	Insure Against Third Party Risks, Other Offences
318	Registration or Identification Mark Offences (Not Lighting)
319	Lighting Offences, Motor Vehicle
320	Construction & Use Regulations (Other Than Lighting)
321	Motor Vehicle Records of Work (e.g. Tachograph) Offences
323	Seat Belt Offences
324	Mobile Phone Offences
399	Motor Vehicles, Other Offences
304	Other Speeding Offences
305	Driver's Neglect of Traffic Directions (Not Pedestrian Crossing)
306	Driver's contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations
307	Accident Offences
308	Parking Offences
309	Failing to Provide Info to Identify Driver of Motor Vehicle
310	Using Motor Vehicle Without Test Certificate
311	Motorway Traffic Offences
313	Driving While Disqualified From Holding or Obtaining Licence
314	Driving Without a Licence (including under age)
315	Driving Licence, Other Offences
316	Failure to Insure Against Third Party Risks
317	Insure Against Third Party Risks, Other Offences
318	Registration or Identification Mark Offences (Not Lighting)
319	Lighting Offences, Motor Vehicle
320	Construction & Use Regulations (Other Than Lighting)
321	Motor Vehicle Records of Work (e.g. Tachograph) Offences
323	Seat Belt Offences
324	Mobile Phone Offences
399	Motor Vehicles, Other Offences

PART 2

INTRODUCTION

Crime Recording

The following Annexes will assist when recording crime. Each Annex is broken down by Crime Group with each crime type providing an abbreviated definition, who the victim/complainer is, the locus of the crime, how the counting rules apply, any notes pertinent to the recording and the relevant SGJD and where practical the ISCJIS Codes.

It must be recognised that it is impossible to cover every conceivable crime and scenario and therefore this manual concentrates on crimes in common use.

Further guidance can be sought from the Police Information Network (Scotland) (PINS) database.

The following terminology will be referred to within this manual, the definitions of which are provided hereunder.

Continuity of Action (where applicable)

Where a person, or group of people acting together for a common purpose, undertake a series of actions, which when viewed individually would constitute a crime or offence on each occasion and these actions are similar in conduct and content, then this continuity of action should be taken as one crime or offence, irrespective of the timescales or loci involved, providing:-

- they are the same crime type
- they are the same victim/complainer

Subsume (where applicable)

The subsuming of crimes is mainly applicable to crimes within crime groups 3 and 4 which have occurred at the same locus on the same occasion with the same complainer. This means that where multiple incidences of the same crime of dishonesty, damage to property, or a combination of both, are committed on the same occasion at the same locus with the same complainer will be recorded as 1 crime only. Where it would be possible to record multiple types of crimes of dishonesty (e.g. theft by housebreaking and OLP) within the same incident, only one crime type i.e. the most 'serious' will be applied. (See Section 'D' for more information on subsuming)

Course of Conduct (where applicable)

A course of conduct must involve conduct on at least two occasions.

Incident (where applicable)

A crime or offence which can refer to more than one victim and/or accused and does not necessarily have to take place all at the same locus, but clearly the actions are deemed to be a continuous act and all part of the one encompassing event.

GROUP 1 – CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

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	(SGJD Code)
<u>Abduction</u>	011002
<u>Attempted Murder</u>	002000
<u>Care Worker - Ill Treatment of Patients</u> Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc, Care) (Scotland) Act 2016, Sections 26, 27	011003
<u>Causing Death by Dangerous Driving</u>	003002
<u>Causing Death by Careless Driving</u> Where Under Influence of Drink or Drugs	003003
<u>Causing Death by Careless Driving</u>	003004
<u>Causing Death by Driving Without</u> a Licence/Insurance/Disqualified	003005
<u>Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate</u> Homicide Act 2007, Section 1	003006
<u>Cruelty (Neglect) to and Unnatural</u> Treatment of Children	008001
<u>Culpable Homicide</u>	003001
<u>Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018</u>	011012 011013
<u>Drugging (Assault)</u>	011005
<u>Extortion</u>	007000
<u>Firearms Act, 1968, S16-18</u>	011001

(SGJD Code)

<u>Forced Marriage</u> Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, S122	011009
<u>Human Trafficking & Exploitation (Scotland)</u> Act 2015, S1 Human Organ Offences	011011
<u>Human Trafficking & Exploitation (Scotland)</u> Act 2015, S1 and 4, Slavery or Forced Labour	011010
<u>Murder</u>	001000
<u>Plagium</u>	008002
<u>Robbery and Assault with intent to Rob</u>	006000
<u>Serious Assault (inc Emergency Worker and Police Assault)</u>	004000
<u>Threats</u>	007000

011002 ABDUCTION



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	Abduction is the crime of carrying off, or confining, any person, forcibly, and without lawful authority.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person Abducted
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Locus:	Where Crime Commenced
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Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' abducts 'B', an adult, and takes him to a remote building where he is confined for a week and assaulted whilst there until 'C' pays a drugs debt.

1 Crime of Abduction and 1 Crime of Assault (depending on injuries either common or serious assault recorded)

Example: 'A' forces 'B', 'C' and 'D' into a bedroom at knifepoint and orders them not to leave or they will be stabbed.

3 Crimes of Abduction

Example: 'A' and 'B' are forced into vehicle, driven off, held against their will.

2 Crimes of Abduction

Example: 'A' is seriously assaulted whilst being forcibly dragged into a vehicle and carried off against their will.

1 Crime of Abduction (the assault is considered to be part of the commission of the crime of abduction)

Example: A bus containing 20 people is hijacked.

20 Crimes of Abduction

Example: Three persons enter an unlocked dwelling armed with baseball bats. One rounds up the occupants and temporarily confines them to the kitchen area while the others ransack the house and steal property belonging to all occupants of the household. The confinement ends when the suspects leave the house with the stolen property. No person is injured.

1 Crime of Robbery (against group of people - if individuals had been threatened/assaulted and relieved of property from their person additional crimes of Robbery would be required. No requirement to record Abduction in these circumstances.

Example: During an argument 'A' assaults 'B' resulting in 'B' stating they are leaving the house. 'A' locks the door and refuses to allow them to leave. 'B' makes no effort to leave by any other means, is not unduly alarmed and goes to bed. On waking the next morning 'A' makes no attempt to confine 'B' within the house and 'B' leaves.

1 x Common Assault (no requirement to record Abduction unless there were circumstances which indicated the complainant had tried to continually leave by other means but was unable to, or was in fear as to what might happen to them should they attempt to leave/obtain assistance). An assessment should be made on a case by case basis as to whether an Abduction is appropriate.

Example:

'A' is forced into a vehicle and taken to a house where they are assaulted resulting in serious injuries.

1 x Abduction

1 x Serious Assault

NOTE:

The essential feature of the crime of abduction is the deprivation of the victim's personal freedom by either carrying them away against their will or confining them, so as long as the victim is unable to move from where you confine them it does not matter where they are confined to. Tying someone to a tree in a public park would be abduction as soon as the person is tied up and cannot get free as then they have been deprived of their liberty.

If whilst being confined, further crimes occur e.g. drugging, assault, rape, the additional relevant crime(s) must also be recorded.

002000 ATTEMPTED MURDER



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH IDENTIFIED VICTIM

Definition:	Attempting to kill without necessary cause. In order to constitute the crime, there must be either an intention to kill, or a wilful act so reckless as to show that the person who committed it was utterly regardless of the consequences.
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Victim/Complainer:	Identified Victim of Attempt
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Terrorists plant a bomb under a jeep containing 5 soldiers. The bomb explodes killing 2, seriously injuring 2, and 1 escapes unharmed.

2 Crimes of Murder and 3 Crimes of Attempted Murder

Example: 'A' deliberately drives a car at speed at 'B' but also knocks down 'C' and 'D'. 'B', 'C' and 'D' all survive.

3 Crimes of Attempted Murder

Example: 'A' presents a gun at 'B' and robs him of money. Before making off 'A' shoots 'B' narrowly missing vital organs. 'A' survives.

1 x Robbery, 1 x Attempted Murder (Attempted Murder has occurred after the Robbery) and 1 x Firearms Act 1968, Section 17(2)&(5) (possess firearm while committing offence in Schedule 2).

Example: 'A' presents a knife at 'B' demanding money. 'B' refuses and 'A' stabs 'B' several times to the abdomen and robs him of money.

1 x Robbery (Attempted Murder is subsumed as this is part of the Robbery) and 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 or Section 49 (Possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of a crime if committed in a public place, school or prison).

Example: 'A' threatens to kill 'B' and stabs him to the chest with a knife.

1 x Attempted Murder and 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 or Section 49 (Possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of a crime if committed in a public place, school or prison). In most cases this will be recorded as Attempted Murder unless the stabbing was of so little force to penetrate the skin or the weapon used had a very small blade which could not cause a fatal injury.

Example: 'A' threatens to kill 'B' and stabs him once to the arm with a knife causing a laceration requiring sutures.

1 x Serious Assault and 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 or Section 49 (Possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of a crime if committed

in a public place, school or prison). Despite the threat to kill, the stab wound is unlikely to present a threat to life and therefore unlikely to be recorded as an Attempted Murder unless there are extenuating circumstances present such as the knife being directed at a vital area and the victim evades the blow.

Example:

A hotel is set on fire, 25 persons within escape uninjured.

1 Crime of Fireraising, or, if there has been an intent to kill or harm everyone in the building e.g. by securing doors, 25 Crimes of Attempted Murder

Example:

Door providing only means of entry/exit to high rise flats barricaded and set on fire, all residents rescued with no injury.

1 Crime for each identified victim of Attempted Murder.

NOTES:

Where there is intention on the part of the perpetrator to kill the victim, followed by the perpetration of a level of violence which points to the individual seeking to follow up that threat this will be recorded as Attempted Murder.

In circumstances where a victim is subject to strangulation the following must be considered before recording Attempted Murder:

- Did the attack represent a genuine threat to life.
- Did the victim lose consciousness.
- Did the attack stop following intervention by a third party.
- Did the assailant stop the attack.
- Was the attack brief or sustained.
- Is there significant bruising or neck injury to evidence the level of violence used.
- Was the attack perpetrated by a sustained two hand choking technique.

In circumstances where a victim has been subject to a stabbing the following should be considered when deciding whether to record a crime of Attempted Murder:

- Size and type of weapon used.
- Degree of penetration.
- Damage caused to vital organs.
- Proximity of wound to vital organs.
- Was the attack frenzied or sustained.
- Level of force used.

In circumstances where a motor vehicle is driven at or towards a person the following should be considered when deciding whether to record a crime of Attempted Murder:

- Was this a deliberate act as opposed to an attempt to scare the victim.
- The manner in which the vehicle was being driven eg. acceleration towards victim
- What means of escape did the victim have and what evasive action was taken
- Where the victim was in relation to the vehicle eg. walking on pavement
- Extent of injury (if any) sustained by the victim

Where a violent act results in an injury which in the opinion of a medical practitioner presents a clear and unequivocal danger to life then this will be recorded as Attempted Murder. This will generally involve knife wounds to the throat, neck, vital organs and to the chest area. Each case needs to be considered on its own merit and must be confirmed by a statement from a medical practitioner as to the extent of the injury. The rationale for this is that every injury, including relatively minor wounds might, if untreated, result in death and therefore the key element is that without immediate and urgent treatment death was a likely consequence. Where there is no clear and unequivocal medical evidence to support the degree of injury it is still possible to record a violent act as Attempted Murder, however, the level of recklessness

must be evidenced. Such scenarios might include strangulation to the point of unconsciousness even though there is no lasting injury, stab wounds to the abdomen and chest which miss vital organs or setting fire to premises with people within where little or no injury is sustained.

Where an initial crime has been recorded as Attempted Murder and the victim later dies as a result, the crime should be upgraded accordingly e.g. Murder, whether or not the report has been forwarded to the Procurator Fiscal.

If there is any dubiety as to the correct crime to record please consult your Crime Registrar.

011003 CARE WORKERS - ILL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS

Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care) (Scotland) Act 2016, Sections 26, 27



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH COURSE OF CONDUCT IDENTIFIED AGAINST EACH VICTIM

Definition:

Section 26 - Care Worker

(1) An individual commits an offence if the individual—

- (a) has the care of another individual by virtue of being a care worker, and
- (b) ill-treats or wilfully neglects that individual.

Section 27 - Care Provider Offence

(1) A care provider commits an offence if—

- (a) an individual who has the care of another individual by virtue of being part of the care provider's arrangements ill-treats or wilfully neglects that individual,
- (b) the care provider's activities are managed or organised in a way which amounts to a gross breach of a relevant duty of care owed by the care provider to the individual who is ill-treated or neglected, and
- (c) in the absence of the breach, the ill-treatment or wilful neglect would not have occurred or would have been less likely to occur.

A "care worker" means:

- an employee who provides adult health care or adult social care,
- a volunteer who provides adult health care or adult social care,
- an individual who supervises or manages employees or volunteers providing adult health care or adult social care,
- a director or similar officer of an organisation whose employees or volunteers provide adult health care or adult social care.

An "employee" means:

- an individual in paid employment, whether under a contract of service or apprenticeship or under a contract for services.

A "volunteer" means:

- a volunteer for a body, other than a public or local authority, the activities of which are not carried on for profit.

A "care provider" means:

- a body corporate, a partnership or an unincorporated association which provides or arranges for the provision of (i) adult health care, or (ii) adult social care
- an individual who provides that care and employs, or has otherwise made arrangements with, other persons to assist with the provision of that care.

"Adult health care" means:

- a service for or in connection with the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of illness provided to an individual aged 18 or over: (a) under the health service continued under Section 1 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 or (b) by persons

providing an independent health care service mentioned in 10F(1) of that Act.

"Adult social care" means:

- a service (a) in section 47(1)(a), (b), (d) or (m) of the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 to the extent that the service is provided to an individual aged 18 or over, or (b) in Section 47(1)(g) or (j) of that Act to the extent that the service is provided to an individual aged 16 or over.

Victim/Complainer: Person who has been ill-treated or neglected

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Over the course of a week two care workers while acting together ill-treat a person for whom they have a responsibility of care.
1 x Crime of Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. Care) (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 26 (Persons acting together)

Example: Over the course of a week two care workers acting independently of each other ill-treat a person for whom they have a responsibility of care.
2 x Crimes of Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. Care) (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 26

Example: On three occasions over the course of a week a care worker ill-treats a person for whom they have a responsibility of care.
1 x Crime of Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. Care) (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 26

Example: Over the course of a week a care worker assaults and ill-treats a person for whom they have a responsibility of care (dates of assaults not known).
1 x Crime of Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. Care) (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 26
1 x Crime of Assault

Example: A care worker assaults a person for whom they have a responsibility of care on two occasions (dates of assaults known).
2 x Crimes of Assault

NOTE:

003002 CAUSING DEATH BY DANGEROUS DRIVING

Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 1

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH FATAL COLLISION [↑](#)

Definition:	A person who causes the death of another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle dangerously on a road or other public place is guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where offence committed
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	'A' drives his car in a dangerous manner and collides with car driven by 'B' who is killed along with passengers 'C' and 'D' and 'A's passenger 'E'. <i>1 offence of Causing Death by Dangerous Driving</i>
Example:	'A' drives his car in a dangerous manner and collides with two vehicles driven by 'B' and 'C'. Both 'B' and 'C' are killed. <i>1 offence of Causing Death by Dangerous Driving</i>
Example:	'A' drives his car in a dangerous manner and collides with car driven by 'B'. 'A' continues to drive in same manner and collides with car driven by 'C' half a mile away on same road. Both 'B' and 'C' are killed. <i>2 offences of Causing Death by Dangerous Driving (plus other Road Traffic Offences as appropriate)</i>

<u>Note</u>	
Offences of this type are determined by the Procurator Fiscal following consideration of presented evidence. This can on occasions take a considerable period of time which is outwith the control of Police. No offence should be recorded until a decision is made by Procurator Fiscal.	

**003003 CAUSING DEATH BY CARELESS DRIVING
WHERE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK OR
DRUGS
Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 3A(1)(a)(b)(c)(d)**

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH FATAL COLLISION [↑](#)

Definition:	<p>(1) If a person causes the death of another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or place, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) he is, at the time when he is driving, unfit to drive through drink or drugs, or(b) he has consumed so much alcohol that the proportion of it in his breath, blood or urine at that time exceeds the prescribed limit, or(c) he is, within 18 hours after that time, required to provide a specimen in pursuance of Section 7 of this Act, but without reasonable excuse fails to provide it, or(d) he is required by a constable to give his permission for a laboratory test of a specimen of blood taken from him under section 7A of this Act, but without reasonable excuse fails to do so, <p>he is guilty of an offence.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where offence committed
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>'A' drives his car in a careless manner and collides with car driven by 'B' who is killed along with passengers 'C' and 'D'. The proportion of alcohol in 'A' is found to exceed the prescribed limit</p> <p><i>1 offence of Causing Death by Careless Driving where under the influence of drink or drugs (no requirement to record a separate offence for driving where under the influence of drink or drugs)</i></p>
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003004 CAUSING DEATH BY CARELESS DRIVING

Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 2b



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH FATAL COLLISION

Definition:	A person who causes the death of another person by driving a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or place, is guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where offence committed
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Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' drives his car in a careless manner and collides with car driven by 'B' who is killed along with passengers 'C' and 'D' and 'A's passenger 'E'.

1 offence of Causing Death by Careless Driving

Example: 'A' drives his car in a careless manner and collides with two vehicles driven by 'B' and 'C'. Both 'B' and 'C' are killed.

1 offence of Causing Death by Careless Driving

Example: 'A' drives his car in a careless manner and collides with car driven by 'B'. 'A' continues to drive in same manner and collides with car driven by 'C' half a mile away on same road. Both 'B' and 'C' are killed.

2 offences of Causing Death by Careless Driving (plus other Road Traffic Offences as appropriate)

003005 CAUSE DEATH BY DRIVING WHILST ILLEGAL DRIVER, DISQUALIFIED/UNLICENCED etc. INVOLVED IN FATAL ACCIDENT

Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 3ZB



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH FATAL COLLISION

Definition: A person is guilty of an offence under this section if he causes the death of another person by driving a motor vehicle on a road and, at the time when he is driving, the circumstances are such that he is committing an offence under –

- (a) Section 87(1) of Road Traffic Act 1988 (driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence),
- (b) Section 103(1)(b) of Road Traffic Act 1988 (driving while disqualified), or
- (c) Section 143 of Road Traffic Act 1988 (using motor vehicle while uninsured or unsecured against third party risks).

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where offence committed

Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' drives his car and collides with car driven by 'B' who is killed along with passengers 'C' and 'D'. 'A' is found to be currently serving a driving ban and is uninsured.

1 offence of Causing Death by Driving whilst Disqualified/No Insurance, 1 offence of Driving whilst Disqualified, 1 offence of No Insurance

NOTE: Where a road death has occurred where the driver is found to be driving with no licence, whilst disqualified, or with no insurance there is a requirement to record separate offences under Road Traffic Act 1988 S87, S103 and S143 as appropriate.

003006 CORPORATE MANSLAUGHTER AND CORPORATE HOMICIDE ACT 2007, SECTION 1

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON KILLED [↑](#)

Definition:

(1) An organisation to which this section applies is guilty of an offence if the way in which its activities are managed or organised:

- (a) causes a person's death, and
- (b) amounts to a gross breach of a relevant duty of care owed by the organisation to the deceased.

(2) The organisations to which this section applies are:

- (a) a corporation;
- (b) a department or other body listed in Schedule 1;
- (c) a police force;
- (d) a partnership, or a trade union or employers' association, that is an employer.

(3) An organisation is guilty of an offence under this section only if the way in which its activities are managed or organised by its senior management is a substantial element in the breach referred to in subsection (1).

(4) For the purposes of this Act:

- (a) "relevant duty of care" has the meaning given by section 2, read with sections 3 to 7;
- (b) a breach of a duty of care by an organisation is a "gross" breach if the conduct alleged to amount to a breach of that duty falls far below what can reasonably be expected of the organisation in the circumstances;
- (c) "senior management", in relation to an organisation, means the persons who play significant roles in—
 - (i) the making of decisions about how the whole or a substantial part of its activities are to be managed or organised, or
 - (ii) the actual managing or organising of the whole or a substantial part of those activities.

(5) The offence under this section is called—

- (a) corporate manslaughter, in so far as it is an offence under the law of England and Wales or Northern Ireland;
- (b) corporate homicide, in so far as it is an offence under the law of Scotland.

(6) An organisation that is guilty of corporate manslaughter or corporate homicide is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine.

(7) The offence of corporate homicide is indictable only in the High Court of Justiciary.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: As a managing director of a corporation fail to adequately manage and repair the maintenance of a mobile elevated platform in a way that amounted to a gross breach of relevant duty of care causing death of two persons.

2 Crimes Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007

Example: Following a Police and Health and Safety Executive investigation into the deaths of two workers on a building site, the foreman on the site is charged with Culpable Homicide and the building firm with Corporate Homicide.

2 Crimes of Culpable Homicide (for crime recording purposes in circumstances where both Culpable Homicide and Corporate Homicide exist and different persons/bodies are being held to account, recording the common law crime will take precedence).

NOTE:

008001 CRUELTY (NEGLECT) TO AND UNNATURAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

Children And Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, Section 12

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CHILD AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition:

Section 12 (1) makes it an offence to **wilfully ill-treat, neglect, abandon or expose** a child in a manner **likely** to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, and any mental derangement).

12(2)(a) For the purposes of this section if a parent or other person legally liable to maintain a child or young person or the legal guardian of a child or young person shall be deemed to have neglected him in a manner likely to cause injury to his health if he has failed to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid or lodging for him, or if, having been unable otherwise to provide such food, clothing, medical aid or lodging, he has failed to take steps to procure it to be provided under the enactments applicable in that behalf;

For persons presumed to have "custody, charge or care" of a child or young person:
Any person to whose charge a child or young person is committed by any person who has parental responsibilities in relation to him shall be presumed to have charge of the child or young person.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A parent leaves 2 children under 10 years old at home, for 48 hours without adequate food or drink and with no responsible adult in charge.

2 Crimes of Children and Young Persons Act, S12

Example: 17 year old found within house drunk, asleep in bed and in charge of 2 children, aged 4 and 9 who are playing in the living room near to an open lit fire.

Example: 2 Crimes of Children and Young Persons Act, S12
'A' neglects her 2 pre-school children 'B' and 'C' and they are both malnourished and sleeping in their excrement.

2 Crimes of Children and Young Persons Act, S12

Example: 'A' abandons 'B', a 2 year old infant, for an afternoon in a car in a supermarket car park on a warm day.

1 Crime of Children and Young Persons Act, S12

Example: Child minder leaves 3 young children alone in the house for several hours, resulting in one child becoming injured.

3 Crimes of Children and Young Persons Act, S12.

Example: 'A' leaves their 8 year old child in bed asleep while going to the

shops. On Police attending at the house the child is found within, watching television, and there are no concerns around the conditions within the house. 'A' returns shortly after Police arrival. *The circumstances fail to meet the proof required for a Section 12, a partner agency referral should be considered.*

Example:

A vehicle stopped by police finds the driver to be over the drink drive limit. There is a 4 year old child secured within the vehicle. There is nothing to suggest the driver was driving erratically or the child was in any specific danger.
1 x Road Traffic Act, 1988, Section 5 (should the driver's erratic driving result in an accident or the erratic driving was such that there was a significant risk of an accident then this would be sufficient to evidence risk presented to the child and a S12 would be appropriate).

Example:

A search of a dwelling recovers a cannabis production within a bedroom, also living within the house is a 7 year old child. There is a smell within the house of cannabis, however, other than this, the living conditions are of a good standard and the child appears in good health.
Insufficient justification for recording a S12 CYP Act. (Had the child been sleeping within the same room as the cannabis plants further information may determine whether a S12 would be relevant, e.g. a medical opinion sought as to any impact on the child, social work/school assessment as to whether a decline has been noticed in the child's behaviour).

NOTE:

Prior to 2003 assaults on children were covered by Section 12, however, all assaults on children will be recorded under common law including any assaults occurring prior to 2003.

The act of leaving a child alone and unsupervised is not, by itself, an offence nor is it enough to justify a prosecution under this legislation. We have to show specific risk to the child i.e. the likelihood of unnecessary suffering, before this can go ahead. 'What if' syndrome does not apply to these cases.

Proof

The courts have taken a very strict interpretation of this legislation. Essentially the crown is required to prove three things:

1. That the accused **ill-treated, abandoned, exposed or neglected** the child;
2. That this was done "**wilfully**";
3. That the neglect itself was "**likely** to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health"

"Ill-treatment", "Abandonment", "Exposure" or "Neglect"

There is no definition of "ill-treatment", "abandonment" and "exposure" within the section and therefore those words are left to speak for themselves. However, the word "neglect" must be read together with section 12(2)(a) which provides that, for the purposes of this section, certain conduct such as a failure to provide adequate food, clothing, medical care or lodging, is deemed to constitute neglect in such a manner as to cause suffering or injury.

Where the conduct falls within section 12(2)(a), the standard to be applied is that of "adequacy". Therefore, to cite but one example, should a parent or carer fail to provide a child with adequate food, he will be deemed to have neglected the child in a manner likely to prove injurious to the child's health. Adequacy has to be tested by reference to what a reasonable parent would regard as being adequate, in the sense of being just sufficient or tolerable.

Where the conduct does not fall under that provided by Section 12(2)(a), the Crown must

prove that the accused has failed to achieve the standard of proper care and attention which would be expected of the reasonable parent whether this is due to a deliberate decision or act or, alternatively, an omission to do what was required.

Where 'A' is found to be drunk and has sole responsibility of looking after a child, it must be shown that this would likely cause the child unnecessary suffering or injury to health e.g. if child required feeding, changed prior to 'A' becoming sober and was unable to do so.

In terms of recording a S12 offence the PF is the complainer and case outcomes have dictated the level of evidence required to determine an offence under S12 is relevant.

"Wilfully"

The offence is committed whether or not the parent intends to put the child at risk or foresees that the child might be put at risk.

"Likely to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health"

The element that causes most difficulties evidentially is proof that the ill-treatment, abandonment, exposure or neglect was "likely to cause the child unnecessary suffering or injury". **This cannot be left subject to speculation.** In the light of this strict interpretation of the statute, it is important to note that cases such as these are notoriously difficult to prove, particularly where there is no evidence of suffering or injury caused.

003001 CULPABLE HOMICIDE



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	<p>Culpable Homicide may be committed in the following 3 ways,</p> <p>Intentional Killing:- where the death is intentionally caused in circumstances, which are neither murderous nor justifiable. Thus, death, inflicted in the heat of passion, immediately following severe provocation, or in such circumstances of self-defence as do not fully justify it, fall into this category.</p> <p>Unlawful Act:- When it results from an unlawful act, although death was not intended or probable. A blow with a fist, deserting and exposing an infant, and throwing stones, are examples of acts which may be regarded as blameable, although the ensuing death could not reasonably have been expected.</p> <p>Negligence:- It is also culpable homicide if death ensues, from undue negligence or carelessness in the performance of a lawful act or duty. Thus, a person discharging a firearm in a reckless manner, or a chemist carelessly selling poison in mistake for a medicine, would probably be held guilty of this crime if death were occasioned by gross negligence.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Deceased
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Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place (or if unknown, where body is found)
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NOTE:	No scenarios have been provided as in the majority of occasions consultation with the Procurator Fiscal will take place before the decision is made as to the crime required to be recorded.
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**DOMESTIC ABUSE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2018,
SECTION 1(1)
Abusive behaviour towards partner or ex-partner**

011012 – Male Victim

011013 – Female Victim

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH COURSE OF
CONDUCT PER VICTIM (SEE BELOW)**



Definition:

Section 1 - Abusive behaviour towards partner or ex-partner

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person A engages in a course of behaviour which is abusive of A's partner or ex-partner B, and
 - (b) both of the further conditions are met
- (2) The further conditions are:
 - (a) that a reasonable person would consider the course of behaviour to be likely to cause B to suffer physical or psychological harm,
 - (b) that either
 - (i) A intends by the course of behaviour to cause B to suffer physical or psychological harm, or
 - (ii) A is reckless as to whether the course of behaviour causes B to suffer physical or psychological harm.
- (3) In the further conditions, the references to psychological harm include fear, alarm and distress.

Section 2 - What constitutes abusive behaviour

- (1) Subsections (2) to (4) elaborate on Section 1(1) as to A's behaviour
- (2) Behaviour which is abusive of B includes (in particular):
 - (a) behaviour directed at B that is violent, threatening or intimidating,
 - (b) behaviour directed at B, at a child of B or at another person that either:
 - (i) has as its purpose (or among its purposes) one or more of the relevant effects set out in subsection (3), or
 - (ii) would be considered by a reasonable person to be likely to have one or more of the relevant effects set out in subsection (3).
- (3) The relevant effects are of:
 - (a) making B dependent on, or subordinate to, A
 - (b) isolating B from friends, relatives or other sources of support
 - (c) controlling, regulating or monitoring B's day-to-day activities
 - (d) depriving B of, or restricting B's, freedom of action
 - (e) frightening, humiliating, degrading or punishing B.
- (4) In subsection (2):
 - (a) in paragraph (a), the reference to violent behaviour includes sexual violence as well as physical violence,
 - (b) in paragraph (b), the reference to a child is to a person who is under 18 years of age.

Section 5 - Aggravation in relation to a child

- (1) This subsection applies where it is, in proceedings for an offence under 1(1)—
 - (a) specified in the complaint or libelled in the indictment that the offence is aggravated by reason of involving a child, and
 - (b) proved that the offence is so aggravated.
- (2) The offence is so aggravated if, at any time in the commission of the offence—
 - (a) A directs behaviour at a child, or
 - (b) A makes use of a child in directing behaviour at B.
- (3) The offence is so aggravated if a child sees or hears, or is present during, an offence of behaviour that A directs at B as part of the course of behaviour.
- (4) The offence is so aggravated if a reasonable person would consider the course of behaviour, or an incident of A's behaviour that forms part of the course of behaviour, to be likely to adversely affect a child usually residing with A or B (or both).
- (5) Evidence from a single source is sufficient to prove that the offence is so aggravated.
- (11) In this section, the references to a child are to a person who—
 - (a) is not A or B, and
 - (b) is under 18 years of age.

Victim/Complainer: Person subjected to abusive behaviour

Locus: Where crime takes place or if the course of conduct includes multiple locations consideration should be given for the location to be the locus of the first incident or the victim's home address at the time of the offence. Additional crimes which are recorded but not reported by SPR will continue to be recorded in accordance with the locus rule for that crime type.

General Points of Note:

Course of Behaviour

The DASA Section 1 offence won't be appropriate for all domestic offending and existing common law and statutory offences will continue to be used where appropriate in the facts and circumstances of individual cases.

While a 'course of behaviour' is defined in the Act as involving behaviour on at least 2 occasions, it will not always be appropriate to use this offence simply because there have been 2 incidents. This is particularly so when the time period between incidents is lengthy, and more reflective of discrete abusive acts than a course of conduct, or where there have been 2 incidents within a very short space of time but no evidence that these incidents are part of a pattern or course of abusive behaviour.

The words "course of abusive behaviour" implies a unity of purpose behind the accused's acting which makes it appropriate to treat several incidents as part of one course of conduct.

Each individual case will require to be considered on its own facts and circumstances and consideration must always be given to what is the most appropriate charge. Regard should be had to the overall circumstances and nature of the behaviour as well as the underlying dynamic, context, risk assessment information and the history and background of the relationship, any previous incidents and offending by the accused and any other relevant information, which might demonstrate a connection and underlying nexus between the behaviours, notwithstanding differences in the type of behaviours.

Where the offending constitutes a series of behaviours which can be characterised as

separate and distinct offences as opposed to a pattern or course of behaviour, this is unlikely to meet the test of it being part of a course of conduct and consideration should be given to using other charges as opposed to a DASA Section 1 charge.

Examples:

- Where there are a small number of abusive incidents which have occurred over a short period of time e.g. repeated calls/texts over a period of 3 or 4 days and where there is no indication of an underlying dynamic or history of controlling or abusive behaviours within the relationship, it may be more appropriate to use a Communications Act 2003 Section 127 offence; conversely a DASA Section 1 charge will likely be appropriate even for 2 instances of abuse, where there is an underlying dynamic or history of controlling or abusive behaviours within the relationship, provided the statutory requirements of DASA are met.
- Where there has been an incident of aggressive verbal abuse behaviour towards a complainant which is followed at a later time by an assault on the complainant, in the absence of a history of controlling and abusive behaviour and where these incidents are the only matters to be reported, it may be more appropriate to treat these as separate offences as opposed to a course of conduct and report them separately as a Section 38 and an Assault instead of a DASA Section 1 offence.

Where offences have occurred after 1 April 2019, for the purposes of crime recording, in circumstances where there is a course of conduct of Abusive Behaviour which meets the above criteria and a sufficiency of evidence (two or more corroborated incidents) to report an offender, only the Section 1 Abusive Behaviour crime should be reported by SPR (see exceptions below). Any other crime which has been recorded in accordance with Counting Rules as stipulated in General Rules below will remain recorded on crime systems but will not be included in the SPR. These additional crimes may be marked as detected (1) if corroborated within the course of conduct being reported or (2) if uncorroborated, there is sufficient underlying nexus that links them to the course of conduct being reported. The setup of crime recording systems in individual Police Scotland Divisions will determine how this process is managed.

Crimes occurring prior to 1 April 2019 will require to be evidenced separately.

The following crimes should not be included within the Section 1(1) offence and should instead be reported separately using existing statutory and common law charges. **These crimes will require to be evidenced separately from the Section 1(1) course of conduct.**

- Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 1 - Rape (and attempted rape)
- Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 2 - Sexual Assault by penetration (and attempted sexual assault by penetration)
- Murder
- Attempted Murder

For all other offending behaviour, where it appears part of a course of abusive behaviour and meets the statutory requirements of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act, it should be reported within a DASA Section 1 charge rather than as a separate alternative charge.

Aggravation Involving A Child

For reporting purposes, in circumstances where it is specified in the complaint under Section 1(1) that the offence is aggravated by reason of involving a child an aggravation in relation to a child should be highlighted in the Police report. It should be noted that evidence from a single source is sufficient to prove that the offence is so aggravated.

In addition to the above any criminal conduct directed at a child should be recorded as a separate crime.

General Rules (relating to conduct occurring after 1 April 2019)

- Single "one-off" incidents of abusive behaviour are not covered by this legislation and will continue to be recorded appropriate to the circumstances reported.
- In circumstances where the behaviour spans a time period before and after the introduction of the legislation appropriate crime(s) will be recorded to account for the period before the introduction of the legislation, provided that the conduct would have amounted to a crime at that time.
- In circumstances where a course of conduct is reported where there is insufficient evidence to report to the Procurator Fiscal (needs two or more corroborated incidents) an undetected Domestic Abuse offence will be recorded.
- In circumstances where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which constitutes a Domestic Abuse Section 1 offence which includes individual elements of conduct which would amount to Section 38 (Threatening or Abusive Behaviour), Section 39 (Stalking) or Communications Act, Section 127, only the Domestic Abuse offence will be recorded to account for the course of conduct.
- The inclusion of conduct amounting to Section 39, Stalking within a Domestic Abuse Section 1 offence is dependent on there being a sufficient history of abusive behaviour to justify a Section 1 offence. If there is insufficient to justify a Section 1 offence but sufficient for Section 39, Stalking in terms of two or more incidents which cause fear or alarm a Section 39 offence should be recorded.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which includes crimes of assault, the crimes of assault will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to the Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which amounts to crimes of assault only, the crimes of assault will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to a Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which includes crimes of a sexual nature, the sexual crimes will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to the Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which includes a Communications Act 2003, Section 127 offence of a sexual nature, this should be recorded in addition to any Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which amounts to crimes of a sexual nature only, the sexual crimes will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to the Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which includes crimes of dishonesty, the crimes of dishonesty will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to the Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which amounts to crimes of dishonesty only, the crimes of dishonesty will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to the Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which includes crimes of damage to property, the crimes against property will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to the Domestic Abuse offence.
- Where there is a course of conduct of behaviour which amounts to crimes of damage to property only, the crimes against property will be recorded in accordance with existing SCRS rules in addition to the Domestic Abuse offence.
- Reference to property above would exclude items deemed to be jointly owned as part of a relationship.
- Other crimes which sit in isolation as crimes in their own right will continue to be recorded as that crime per existing SCRS rules but in circumstances where there is also a course of conduct of abusive behaviour the substantive crime **and** the Domestic Abuse offence will be recorded.

Scenario Examples:

For the purpose of the following examples all conduct disclosed occurs after the introduction of Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 on 1 April 2019. Where the example shows that an offence under Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1 should be recorded it will need to be evidenced that this forms part of a pattern of abusive behaviour where there is a unity of purpose behind the accused's actions. If a pattern of abusive behaviour cannot be evidenced then stand-alone crimes will be recorded excluding the Domestic Abuse offence.

Example: 'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports being confronted by 'A' in the street and being shouted and sworn at. No other conduct is disclosed.

1 x Criminal Justice & Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (single incident).

Example: 'A' and 'B' are partners. 'B' reports being shouted and sworn at by 'A' immediately before being assaulted. No other conduct is disclosed.

1 x Assault (subsumes Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour) (single incident)

Example: 'A' and 'B' are partners. 'B' reports being assaulted by 'A' on three occasions at their home address where the dates of these assaults are not known. No other conduct is disclosed.

*1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1)
1 x Assault (only one required as dates not known)*

Example: 'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports being subjected to abusive behaviour by 'A' on several occasions which includes two crimes of assault where the dates of these assaults are known.

*1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1)
2 x Assault (two required as dates are known)*

Example: 'A' and 'B' are partners. 'B' reports having been assaulted by 'A' on unknown dates on two occasions at separate locations and sexually assaulted on another occasion.

*1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1)
2 x Assault (dates unknown but crime required for each locus)
1 x Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3, Sexual Assault*

Example: 'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports receiving a threatening telephone call from 'A'. No other conduct is disclosed.

1 x Communications Act 2003, Section 127(1) (single incident)

Example: 'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports receiving several threatening telephone calls from 'A', 'A' loitering outside 'B's' workplace and being followed by 'A'.

1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1)

Example: 'A' and 'B' are partners. 'B' reports that 'A' prevents 'B' from meeting up with friends, controls their finances and regularly humiliates then in public.

1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1)

Example: 'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports being followed by 'A', receiving abusive text messages and 'A' loitering near 'B's' place of work on several occasions. A crime under Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section

	<p>1(1) of Abusive Behaviour is recorded and 'A' is charged and reported to the Procurator Fiscal. Prior to their court appearance 'A' subjects 'B' to further abuse by telephone.</p> <p><i>1 x Communications Act 2003, Section 127 (once initial report has gone to the Procurator Fiscal any additional conduct should be recorded separately and cross referred to the initial report).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports being followed by 'A', receiving abusive text messages and 'A' loitering near 'B's' workplace on several occasions. A crime under Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1) of Abusive Behaviour was recorded and reported to the Procurator Fiscal. Two days later 'A' attends at the home of 'B' and makes various threats which cause 'B' alarm.</p> <p><i>1 x Criminal Justice & Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (since the earlier course of conduct was reported to the Procurator Fiscal this new report from 'B' amounts to a single crime and would not amount to a new course of conduct unless it involved conduct on at least two occasions).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' are partners. 'B' has previously reported being threatened by 'A' and a crime under Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour is recorded. While this crime is being investigated 'B' received a number of abusive telephone calls from 'A'.</p> <p><i>This additional report combined with the earlier Section 38 could elevate the behaviour to a course of conduct. If a pattern of abusive behaviour can be evidenced the earlier recorded Section 38 should be updated to "No Crime" or reclassified (depending on local IT systems) to 1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1) to account for what is now a course of conduct. If any offence under Communications Act 2003 was recorded for the abusive calls it should be updated to 'No Crime' with rationale that this is included within a course of conduct cross referenced to the earlier crime report. If a pattern of abusive behaviour cannot be evidenced an additional crime under Communications Act 2003, Section 127 should be recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports having been assaulted by 'A', having property stolen by 'A' and having property willfully damaged by 'A'. Dates of these crimes are not known.</p> <p><i>1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1) 1 x Assault 1 x Theft 1 x Vandalism</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is released on Bail following a course of conduct amounting to Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1) against 'B'. 'A' later contacts 'B' in breach of these conditions of bail. No other criminal conduct is disclosed.</p> <p><i>1 x Breach of Bail</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is released on Bail following a course of conduct amounting to Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1) against 'B'. 'A' later contacts 'B' and subjects them to threatening and abusive behaviour.</p> <p><i>1 x Criminal Justice & Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (with Bail aggravation)(since a course of conduct under Section 1(1) has already been reported to the Procurator Fiscal any additional conduct should be recorded separately and cross referred to the initial report).</i></p>

Example:	<p>'A' is released on Bail following a course of conduct amounting to Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1) against 'B'. 'A' later approaches 'B' and assaults them.</p> <p><i>1 x Assault (with Bail aggravation)(since a course of conduct under Section 1(1) has already been reported to the Procurator Fiscal any additional conduct should be recorded separately and cross referred to the initial report).</i></p>
<p>The following examples involve conduct disclosed which occurs both pre and post introduction of Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 on 1 April 2019.</p>	
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' are partners. 'B' reports being assaulted by 'A' at their home address on date 1 (pre legislation) and on date 2 (post legislation).</p> <p><i>2 x Assault (if both assaults had occurred after the introduction of Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 an additional Section 1(1) offence may be required.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' are ex-partners. 'B' reports being confronted by 'A' in the street and being shouted and sworn at on date 1 (pre legislation) and on date 2 (post legislation). 'B' also reports receiving abusive text messages from 'A' (post legislation).</p> <p><i>1 x Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (pre legislation) 1 x Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, Section 1(1), (post legislation) Note that conduct occurring prior to the introduction of Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 cannot be included within a Section 1(1) course of conduct.</i></p>

NOTES:

- All three conditions under Section 1 must be met for the offence to have been committed.
- A course of behaviour must involve behaviour on at least two occasions so single incidents of abuse are not covered but may be under other legislation.
- The commission of an offence under Section 1(1) does not depend on the course of behaviour actually causing B to suffer harm of the sort mentioned in section 1(2).
- Behaviour which is not "directed at" a person is not covered by this provision. This ensures that where e.g. a person has an affair with a third party, which may cause their partner to be humiliated, this does not directly fall within the scope of the offence.
- In circumstances where an accused who has been reported to the Procurator Fiscal for a course of conduct of Domestic Abuse commits a further crime against the same victim, this amounts to a separate crime and should not be included within the course of conduct already reported. Should more than one crime be committed this will amount to a second course of conduct.
- If conditions of Bail/Undertaking etc. are breached where no criminality occurs, a breach of Bail/Undertaking etc. should be recorded. If a crime is committed while breaching these conditions the substantive crime will be recorded and the breach of the condition shown as an aggravation.

011005 DRUGGING (ASSAULT)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	This crime is committed when drugs are feloniously administered
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with intent to produce stupefaction.

There need be no further intent, and it is not necessary that any injury to the person be caused.

Victim/Complainer: Person Drugged

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place (if locus unknown - the crime record should highlight that the exact locus cannot be established.)

Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' and 'B' out together claim to have had their drinks spiked with a drug. Urine tests confirm a 'date rape' drug present in their bodies.

2 Crimes of Drugging (dependent on IT configuration this may be recorded as Assault with a Drugging charge variant)

Example: 'A' and 'B' report their drinks having been spiked.

2 Crimes of Drugging (dependent on IT configuration this may be recorded as Assault with a Drugging charge variant)

Example: 'A' reports they think their drink was spiked a week ago due to memory loss after two drinks and waking up feeling unwell.

1 Crime of Drugging (dependent on IT configuration this may be recorded as Assault with a Drugging charge variant).

NOTE: Where a person reports they think or feel they were 'drugged' with no reference to a sexual act having taken place, a crime record will initially be recorded under the appropriate crime category, whether or not at the time there is uncertainty as to the validity of the report (the crime category will depend on configuration of individual IT systems).

There may be circumstances where Section 11 of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 (administering a substance for sexual purposes) will be applicable as opposed to a Drugging offence being recorded.

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM /
BUSINESS AND CONTINUITY OF
ACTION**

Definition: Extortion is the crime of obtaining money, or any other advantage, by threats.

Victim/Complainer: Person threatened

Locus: Where threat is made from (if known), otherwise where received.

Scenario Examples:

Example: Shop owner being forced to pay monthly payments for 'protection' of his shop.

1 Crime of Extortion

Example: Over a one week period an adult 'A' and an older child 'B' engage in consensual sexual conversation over social media.

- (a) At the end of the week each willingly sends naked images of themselves to the other party. 'B' then receives a message from 'A' threatening to circulate the naked images if 'B' does not send more naked images. 'B' takes more images and sends them to 'A'.

1 Crime of SOSA Section 34, Communicating indecently with an older child

1 Crime of SOSA Section 33, Causing an Older Child to look at a Sexual Image

1 Crime of Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm, Section 2 - threat to disclose an intimate image.

1 Crime of SOSA Section 4, Sexual Coercion (no consent)

- (b) 'A' asks 'B' to remove their clothes which is viewed by 'A' over social media. 'B' then receives a message from 'A' showing them photos taken of them removing their clothing which 'B' was unaware had been taken. 'A' threatens to circulate the naked images if 'B' does not send more naked images. 'B' does not send any more images.

1 Crime of SOSA Section 34, Communicating indecently with an older child

1 Crime of SOSA Section 4 (Sexual Coercion if non-consensual, otherwise Section 31)

1 x Crime of SOSA Section 36, Voyeurism (in respect of the taking of the photographs without consent).

1 Crime of Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm, Section 2 - threat to disclose an intimate image.

Example: While 'A' and 'B' (both adults) are in a relationship 'B' takes photographs of a sexual nature of 'A' which 'A' consents to. 'A' decides to end the relationship and 'B' threatens to circulate the photographs on the internet should 'A' not continue to have sex with them. As a result, 'A' has sex with 'B' over a period of time at same locus (dates not specific) in fear that the photographs will be

	<p>circulated.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm, Section 2 - threat to disclose an intimate image.</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA, Section 1, Rape</i></p>
Example:	<p>Two adults ('A' and 'B') engage in consensual sexual conversation over social media during which each willingly sends the other naked images of themselves. The following week 'A' receives a message from 'B' threatening to circulate the naked images if 'A' does not send money to a specified bank account. 'A' sends the money.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Extortion (recorded where 'A' received the threat unless the location of 'B' can be established).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' contacts 'B' on social media stating that they will disclose certain information from 'B's' past unless 'B' performs a sexual act on webcam. 'B' complies and 'A' records the act outwith the knowledge of 'B'. 'A' later distributes the image of 'B' on social media.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Extortion (which incorporates 'B' being caused to participate in a sexual act)</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9, Voyeurism (for recording the act)</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 2 for distributing the intimate image.</i></p>
NOTE:	<p>The motive and the manner in which the threat is made are immaterial.</p> <p>A distinction should be drawn from robbery where the threats must be at or immediately before the appropriation of property. Extortion is used where the threat is not immediate. It is immaterial whether or not the threat is carried out.</p> <p>In circumstances where a physical sexual act has been carried out on a person as part of an Extortion, both the Extortion and the sexual conduct should be recorded.</p> <p>With effect from 3 July 2017 if a threat involves the disclosure of intimate images Extortion should only be recorded if a demand is made for money or valuables, otherwise a crime under Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 2 should be recorded.</p>

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH FIREARM

Definition:

Section 16 – Possession of a Firearm with Intent to Injure

It is an offence for a person to have in his possession any firearm or ammunition with intent by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, or to enable another person by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, whether any injury to person or property has been caused or not.

Section 16A - Possession of a Firearm with intent to cause Fear of Violence

It is an offence for a person to have in his possession any firearm or imitation firearm with intent—

- (a) by means thereof to cause, or
 - (b) to enable another person by means thereof to cause,
- any person to believe that unlawful violence will be used against him or another person.

Section 17 – Use of a Firearm to Resist Arrest or Possess while Committing an Offence

- (1) It is an offence for a person to make or attempt to make any use whatsoever of a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to resist or prevent the lawful arrest or detention of himself or another person.
- (2) If a person, at the time of his committing or being arrested for an offence specified in Schedule 2 to this Act, has in his possession a firearm or imitation firearm, he shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection unless he shows that he had it in his possession for a lawful object.

Section 18 – Carrying a Firearm with Criminal Intent

- (1) It is an offence for a person to have with him a firearm or imitation firearm with intent to commit any offence specified in Schedule 2 to this Act, or to resist arrest or prevent the arrest of another, in either case while he has the firearm or imitation firearm with him.
- (2) In proceedings for an offence under this section proof that the accused had a firearm or imitation firearm with him and intended to commit an offence, or to resist or prevent arrest, is evidence that he intended to have it with him while doing so.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

- Example:** 'A' is found in possession of 2 loaded firearms with intent to endanger life.
2 Crimes of Firearms Act, S16
- Example:** 'A' is found in possession of 2 loaded guns and 'B' has 1 loaded gun, with intent to injure.
3 Crimes of Firearms Act, S16
- Example:** Person enters a shop with a firearm and makes off with the shop takings.
1 x Robbery
1 x Firearms Act 1968, Section 17(2)&(5) - Possess firearm while

committing offence in Schedule 2 (see Notes).

Example:

Person enters a taxi with a firearm, points the weapon at the driver and demands to be taken to a specified locus which the driver complies with.

1 x Abduction

1 x Firearms Act 1968, Section 17(2)&(5) - Possess firearm while committing offence in Schedule 2.

Example:

Person armed with a shotgun aims and fires the weapon at a moving motor vehicle which has one occupant.

1 x Attempted Murder

1 x Firearms Act 1968, Section 17(2)&(5) - Possess firearm while committing offence in Schedule 2.

NOTE:

In circumstances where a firearm is used in the commission of a crime only one crime under Sections 16, 17 or 18 will be recorded. If any crime under any of these Sections is recorded there is no requirement to record additional crimes under Sections 19 (Carrying Firearm in a public place) or 20 (Trespassing with firearm).

Schedule 2 - Offences to which Sections 17(2) and 18 apply in Scotland:

- 1 - Abduction.
- 2 - Administration of drugs with intent to enable or assist the commission of a crime.
- 3 - Assault.
- 4 - Housebreaking with intent to steal.
- 5 - Malicious mischief.
- 6 - Mobbing and rioting.
- 7 - Perverting the course of justice.
- 8 - Prison breaking and breaking into prison to rescue prisoners.
- 9 - Rape.
- 10 - Robbery.
- 11 - Theft.
- 12 - Use of threats with intent to extort money or property.
- 13 - Wilful fireraising and culpable and reckless fireraising.
- 14 - Offences against Section 57, Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982.
- 15 - Offences against Sections 2, 3 or 4, Explosive Substances Act, 1883.
- 16 - Offences against Section 178, Road Traffic Act, 1988.
- 17 - Offences against section 90 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012

Section 16 and 16A offences are primarily for situations where no other offence has actually been committed (at the stage of intent only). This is to allow for an offence in circumstances where a person possesses a firearm with the intent of endangering life, cause serious injury to property, or cause any person to believe that unlawful violence will be used against him or another person. Sections 16 and 16A can be used in circumstances where the person is in possession and is not limited to "carrying" (as in Section 18 or 19) and there is evidence that they intend to do any of the restricted activities. Additionally, Sections 16 and 16A apply where they intend to enable another person to do any of the restricted activities (eg. they are keeping a weapon to supply to someone else).

011009 FORCED MARRIAGE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR, CRIME AND POLICING ACT 2014, Section 122

GENERAL RULE - ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED OR GROUP OF ACCUSED IF ACTING TOGETHER



Definition:	<p>Section 122 - Offence of Forced Marriage: Scotland</p> <p>(1) A person commits an offence under the law of Scotland if he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) uses violence, threats or any other form of coercion for the purpose of causing another person to enter into a marriage, and(b) believes, or ought reasonably to believe, that the conduct may cause the other person to enter into the marriage without free and full consent. <p>(3) A person commits an offence under the law of Scotland if he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) practices any form of deception with the intention of causing another person to leave the United Kingdom, and(b) intends the other person to be subjected to conduct outside the United Kingdom that is an offence under subsection (1) or would be an offence under that subsection if the victim were in Scotland.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who suffers violence, threats or other coercion
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Locus:	Where violence, threats or coercion takes place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>Person is threatened on two occasions by telephone, on another two occasions in person, and is assaulted (minor injury) for the purpose of coercing them to enter into a marriage.</p> <p><i>1 x crime of Section 122 Forced Marriage</i> <i>1 x Common Assault</i></p>
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NOTE:	<p>Any crime of violence committed as part of a pattern of behaviour amounting to a Section 122 offence must be recorded separately in accordance with the General Rule for that crime type.</p>
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011010 Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, Sections 1 and 4

SLAVERY OR FORCED LABOUR

**GENERAL RULE: SECTION 1 - ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED (unless acting together),
SECTION 4 - ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM**



Definition:

Section 1 - Offence of Human Trafficking

(1) A person commits an offence if the person—

- (a) takes a relevant action, and
- (b) does so with a view to another person being exploited.

(2) In this Part, “relevant action” means an action which is any of the following—

- (a) the recruitment of another person,
- (b) the transportation or transfer of another person,
- (c) the harbouring or receiving of another person,
- (d) the exchange or transfer of control over another person, or
- (e) the arrangement or facilitation of any of the actions mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d).

(3) It is irrelevant whether the other person consents to any part of the relevant action.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person takes a relevant action with a view to another person being exploited only if—

- (a) the person intends to exploit the other person (in any part of the world) during or after the relevant action, or
- (b) the person knows or ought to know the other person is likely to be exploited (in any part of the world) during or after the relevant action.

Section 4 - Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

(1) A person commits an offence if—

- (a) the person holds another person in slavery or servitude and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is so held, or
- (b) the person requires another person to perform forced or compulsory labour and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is being required to perform such labour.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where offence committed (if known), otherwise where crime reported. If same accused and victim and various locations are involved can be recorded as a course of conduct."

Crime recording principles:

For crime recording purposes if a person has been trafficked for the purpose of prostitution or for being the victim of a sexual offence the following principles will apply:

- Person trafficked for purpose of prostitution - record Human Trafficking offence only
- Person trafficked for the purpose of prostitution and evidence of actual procurement - record Human Trafficking offence plus Criminal Law 1995, Section 7, Procure

- Person trafficked for the purpose of prostitution, procured and evidence of SOSA offences - record Human Trafficking offence plus Criminal Law 1995, Section 7, Procure and relevant offence(s) under Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009
- Person trafficked for purpose of being a victim of a sexual offence where no sexual offence occurs - record Human Trafficking offence only
- Person trafficked for purpose of being a victim of a sexual offence where sexual offences occur - HT offence plus relevant offences(s) under Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009.

Scenario Examples:

Example: Where an accused arranges for the transport around Scotland of women involved in prostitution including circumstances where they drive the women around themselves or employ someone else to drive them around
One crime of Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, Section 1

Example: Where an accused travels to another country to recruit individuals, promising them a better life and then arranges for them to return to Scotland to work in their business where they are exploited and made to work long hours, for little pay
One crime of Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, Section 1

Example: Where an accused picks up two individuals from the airport and looks after them at their home before telling them that they have to go out and commit acts of Shoplifting as a way of repaying them.
Two crimes of Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, Section 1 (one crime for each victim)

Example: Where an accused arranges the flights and taxi for an individual who then travels to Scotland and is then threatened by the accused that they must tend a cannabis cultivation otherwise their family will be harmed.
One crime of Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, Section 1

Example: 'A' owes money in their own country and after being assaulted and threatened with further violence is advised that work could be arranged in the UK to pay off the debt. 'A' travels to UK on their own passport and on arrival in city 'X' in England is met by persons who confiscate 'A's' passport. 'A' is locked in a warehouse and taken to and from a place of employment where they work for 5 months receiving little pay. 'A' is later taken to various places of employment in cities 'Y' and 'Z' in England where they are subjected to similar working and living conditions. 'A' manages to escape to Scotland and reports circumstances to Police.
No crime to be recorded ('A' was not trafficked by persons in Scotland and no crime has occurred in Scotland. Consideration should be given to forwarding details to the relevant Force for recording and further enquiry.)

Example: 'A' on arrival in Scotland by clandestine means, not orchestrated in Scotland, seeks asylum. 'A' reports various crimes to Police all of which have occurred in countries outwith the UK.
No crime to be recorded ('A' was not trafficked by persons in Scotland and no crime has occurred in Scotland).

Example: 'A' attends at a Police Station in Division 'Z' and outlines circumstances indicating they have been trafficked into Scotland and forced to work for no pay. They have managed to escape, are unable to identify where they were held however can say they have walked for several hours before arriving at the

Police Station. The assessment being that the locus may be within one of three Divisions.

Record crime with a locus within Division 'Z'

Note

Crimes reported which occur within Scotland will be recorded in accordance with SCRS. Crimes which have occurred outwith Scotland will not be recorded. In circumstances where the locus of a crime is unknown but is known to have occurred in the UK, the locus will be where it can reasonably be inferred to have occurred. Where on the balance of probability the locus is within Scotland, however, an approximate locus cannot be identified the locus will be where the person has come to the attention of the relevant authorities.

A European Union directive has been ratified by the UK Government for the non-prosecution or non-criminalisation of persons where it can be shown that they were coerced or forced to commit crime through being a victim of trafficking. In these cases liaison with the area Procurator Fiscal will decide whether it is in the "public interest" to continue with the prosecution of a potential victim of trafficking.

Where a person is believed to have been coerced or forced to commit crime this does not negate the requirement to record the crime committed.

Example : "A" is charged with a Theft by Shoplifting where the enquiry concludes that it is more than likely that they have been the victim of trafficking and the Procurator Fiscal has advised they will not prosecute.

A crime of Theft by Shoplifting should be recorded and shown as detected (this meets the criteria of a "cleared up" crime due to reporting being considered as inappropriate in line with the EU directive and direction from the Procurator Fiscal.)

011011 Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, Section 1 - HUMAN ORGAN OFFENCES

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM



Definition:

Section 1 - Offence of Human Trafficking

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
- (a) takes a relevant action, and
 - (b) does so with a view to another person being exploited.
- (2) In this Part, “relevant action” means an action which is any of the following—
- (a) the recruitment of another person,
 - (b) the transportation or transfer of another person,
 - (c) the harbouring or receiving of another person,
 - (d) the exchange or transfer of control over another person, or
 - (e) the arrangement or facilitation of any of the actions mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d).
- (3) It is irrelevant whether the other person consents to any part of the relevant action.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person takes a relevant action with a view to another person being exploited only if—
- (a) the person intends to exploit the other person (in any part of the world) during or after the relevant action, or
 - (b) the person knows or ought to know the other person is likely to be exploited (in any part of the world) during or after the relevant action.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where offence committed (crime per location) if known, otherwise where reported.

Scenario Examples:

Note

001000 MURDER

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM



Definition: Murder is committed when a human being is killed without a necessary cause. In order to constitute the crime, there must be either an intention to kill, or a wilful act so reckless as to show that the person who committed it was utterly regardless of the consequences.

Victim: Deceased

Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place (or if unknown where body is found)

Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' places a bomb in a public house and warns the police. The bomb explodes before full evacuation, killing 10 people and wounding a further 15, with the remaining 4 people escaping unhurt.

10 Crimes of Murder and 19 Crimes of Attempted Murder

Example: 'A' robs a bank and deliberately shoots dead a cashier.
1 Crime of Murder, 1 Crime of Robbery and 1 Crime of Firearms Act 1968, Section 17(2)&(5) for possessing a firearm while committing an offence in Schedule 2.

Example: 'A' rapes 'B' and then causes her death by strangulation.

1 Crime of Murder and 1 Crime of Rape

Example: 'A' deliberately drives a car towards 'B', intending to kill him but also knocks down 'C' and 'D'. 'B', 'C' and 'D' are killed.

3 Crimes of Murder

Example: 4 persons are discovered murdered at the same address.

4 Crimes of Murder

NOTE: Suspicious deaths should remain recorded as an incident until it has been established through a post mortem examination or other evidence that a murder has occurred. Whenever it has been formally decided that the death is as a result of a crime then a crime record should be created.

008002 PLAGIUM incl ATTEMPT PLAGIUM

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CHILD



Definition: Stealing a child under the age of puberty i.e. 12 years for females and 14 years for males.

Victim/Complainer: Child / Legal Guardian

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' steals 'B', an 11 year old boy, and he is looked after well, living on a caravan site, but only traced 3 weeks later.
1 Crime of Plagium (note – if he was also neglected or exposed to moral danger or risk of ill health, a C&YP (S) Act, 1937, S12 offence may also be relevant).

Example: 'A' steals 'B', a day old infant, from a hospital maternity ward.
1 Crime of Plagium

Example: A father takes his 7 year old son away for a weekend and fails to return him to his mother. There is no court order in place with regards to parental rights.
This is a civil matter

NOTE: Where the perpetrator is a parent and has not been divested of his or her parental rights by a court this is a civil matter and the charge of Plagium would not be competent.
 Where circumstances relate to the "Taking or sending a child out of the United Kingdom" without appropriate consent reference should be made to Child Abduction Act, 1984, Section 6.

006000 ROBBERY AND ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM



Definition: When person(s) has/have been physically assaulted, or verbally threatened or weapons have been presented or used, in order to gain or attempt to gain property.

Victim/Complainer: Person(s) Robbed / Attempted to be Robbed

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place/Instigated

Scenario Examples:

Example: Person enters a shop in possession of a weapon and presents it at the members of staff and other customers and demands money, which is handed over by staff.

1 Crime of Robbery and 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 or Section 49 (Possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of a crime if committed in a public place, school or prison).

Example: A person presents a weapon to 2 people and threatens violence. Robs 1 person of clothing and the other of money.

2 Crimes of Robbery and 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 or Section 49 (Possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of a crime if committed in a public place, school or prison).

Example: 'A' punches and kicks 'B' demanding money. 'B' resists and fights off 'A'. 'A' flees empty handed. 'B' has a fractured cheek bone.

1 Crime of Assault with intent to Rob

Example: 'A' enters bank, pointing a gun at the cashier, demands and receives money from the cash drawer then robs 4 persons in the bank of personal property.

*5 Crimes of Robbery
1 Crime of Firearms Act 1968, Section 17(2)&(5) - Possess firearm while committing offence in Schedule 2.*

Example: Three persons enter unlocked dwelling armed with baseball bats, One rounds up the occupants and temporarily confines them to the kitchen area while the others ransack the house and steal property belonging to all occupants of the household. The confinement ends when the suspects leave the house with the stolen property. No person is injured.

1 Crime of Robbery (against group of people - had individuals been threatened/assaulted and relieved of property from their person additional crimes of Robbery would be required. No requirement to record Abduction in these circumstances).

Example: 'A' presents a gun at 'B' and robs him of money. Before making off 'A' shoots 'B' narrowly missing vital organs. 'A' survives.

*1 Crime of Robbery
1 Crime of Attempted Murder
1 Crime of Firearms Act 1968, Section 17(2)&(5) - Possess firearm while committing offence in Schedule 2.*

Example:	<p>Masked and armed offenders enter a dwelling and,</p> <p>a) Threaten the father to obtain the keys to his car. He refuses and is assaulted. Son is then threatened and produces the keys to the car, which is subsequently stolen. Wife is in the house and is threatened, before jewellery she is wearing is stolen from her.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault with intent to Rob (father) and 2 Crimes of Robbery (wife and son)</i></p> <p>b) As above, but also ransack the house and steal property owned by all family members, but not in their possession.</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Robbery (1 for household items stolen, 2 for items being removed by violence from individual family members)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Shop assistant is walking down the road on her way to the bank to lodge the shop takings. Suspect approaches her and threatens her with a knife. She hands over the shop takings and the suspect also takes her handbag and contents.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Robbery (shop owner is additional complainer who own the shop takings) and 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 or Section 49 (Possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of a crime if committed in a public place, school or prison).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' enters shop and threatens shop assistant with broken bottle, thereafter reaches behind counter and steals cigarettes owned by the shop and a mobile phone owned by the shop assistant.</p> <p><i>1 crime of Robbery (the shop owners are the additional complainers for the cigarettes) and 1 x Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 or Section 49 (Possession of offensive weapon/bladed article used in commission of a crime if committed in a public place, school or prison).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' grabs handbag from shoulder of 'B', 'B' holds on to the straps pulling the handbag back towards them while 'A' continues to pull on the handbag. 'B' screams loudly and 'A' runs off without the handbag.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempted Robbery (struggle is sufficient violence to justify recording Attempted Robbery)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is holding their mobile phone in their hand when 'B' snatches the phone from their hand and runs off.</p> <p><i>1 crime of Theft</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is holding their mobile phone in their hand when 'B' snatches the phone from their hand and runs off. 'A' runs after 'B' and is assaulted in an attempt to regain his mobile phone.</p> <p><i>1 crime of Theft</i></p> <p><i>1 crime of Assault (in this example the Theft is complete before the Assault occurs)</i></p>
Example:	<p>While 'A' is being assaulted by 'B' their wallet falls out of their pocket.</p> <p>(a) 'B' stops the attack on seeing the wallet, picks up the wallet and runs off.</p> <p><i>1 crime of Robbery (while there may not have been any dishonest intention on the part of 'B' when 'A' was first assaulted, 'B' formed this intention during the Assault and therefore Robbery applies).</i></p> <p>(b) 'B' stops the attack and runs off, returns shortly thereafter, picking up the wallet from the ground and makes off.</p>

	<p><i>1 crime of Assault and 1 Crime of Theft (the circumstances indicate the attack on 'A' was complete and the theft occurred as an afterthought).</i></p> <p><i>Where it is unclear at which point property was stolen, when no other reason can be established for the assault, then Robbery must be recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' deliberately knocks 'B' off his pedal cycle and while 'B' is lying on the ground 'A' makes off with the pedal cycle.</p> <p><i>1 crime of Robbery</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' approaches 'B' late at night in a dark alley and is asked to hand over their mobile phone without any specific threat of violence being made. 'A' hands over their phone to 'B' who runs off.</p> <p><i>1 crime of Robbery (In these circumstances a refusal to comply is likely to be met with violence so that the threat of it can be readily implied. The behaviour of the suspect has given rise to fear or alarm in the victim as to the consequences of refusing to comply)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' are partners who reside together. Whilst within their home 'A' assaults 'B'. 'A' then forces mobile phone out of 'B's' hand when 'B' tries to call police. The mobile phone does not leave the property and is returned to 'B' when the situation has calmed down.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault (In circumstances which might otherwise amount to Robbery, in a domestic situation such as where a mobile phone is taken by force in the home for the sole purpose of preventing it's owner from contacting police or for examining its contents, where the phone is returned to the owner a short time later never having left the home, it should be taken into consideration that taking possession of the phone for these or similar purposes amounts to behaviour of a controlling nature which may form part of a course of conduct of Domestic Abuse. If the mobile phone was not returned to the owner or was taken outwith the home this would amount to Robbery. This example is included as a guide only and each circumstance must be assessed on its own merit).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' attends at the home address of 'B', kicks the door, shouting and swearing demanding they answer the door. 'B' advises they are phoning the police at which point 'A' kicks the door open to find 'B' standing with a mobile phone in their hand. 'A' grabs hold of 'B' pulling the phone from their hand and leaves the locus with the phone.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 (conduct was complete before 'robbery' and nothing to indicate intent was to commit the 'robbery')</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Robbery</i></p>

NOTES:

Violence is an essential accompaniment of robbery but the violence may be constructive and need not take the form of actual physical assault. It is sufficient if the owner is compelled to submit to the appropriation of his property under fear of immediate personal injury. Thus, the mere display of force, whether by weapons, menaces or threats, reasonably calculated to intimidate and overawe, is violence within the meaning of the law.

Behaviour which alarms or intimidates an individual for the personal and immediate consequences of resistance or refusal is sufficient to amount to robbery.

If the violence consists of menaces only, the threat must be of present personal injury: the crime is not robbery if the threat is of some future evil which may possibly be averted.

The felonious appropriation of property, by violence or threats of violence within the victim's home, or by a mob to the alarm of the lieges, is an aggravation of robbery.

If articles are moved from the position in which they are ordinarily placed, and the owner is either forcibly restrained or intimidated from interfering, the crime is robbery, although the articles are not taken out of the room or place where they are kept.

The appropriation of an article, by a sudden snatch or pull, constitutes robbery, when it is accomplished by personal violence.

If, during an assault, not perpetrated from any dishonest motive, the assailant forms the intent of appropriating the property of his victim and does so, or where violence is not intended by a thief, but results from the resistance put up by the owner endeavouring to retain his property, robbery is committed. It is not robbery for a thief, with the stolen property in his possession, forcibly to prevent the owner from regaining (recovering) it.

For ease of reference, where the thief is already in possession of the property and the complainant is assaulted when trying to REGAIN their property, theft and assault is relevant. Where the complainant is trying to RETAIN their property and is assaulted/threatened, Robbery is relevant.

If no other motive for committing an assault can be established, and property is taken, the default crime will be Robbery.

004000 ASSAULT – SERIOUS

Includes Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, Section 90(1)(a) and (b) – Police Assault (Serious), and, Emergency Workers Act – Assault (Serious)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	<p>Every attack directed to take effect physically on the person of another is assault, whether or not actual injury is inflicted.</p> <p>The injuries sustained determine whether it is deemed Serious or Non-Serious.</p> <p>An assault or attack in which the victim sustains injury resulting in detention in hospital as an inpatient, for the treatment of that injury or,</p> <p>any of the following injuries whether or not detained in hospital,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractures - fractures mean the breaking or cracking of a bone. Note: Nose is cartilage not bone so a 'broken nose' should not be classified as a Serious Assault unless it meets one of the other criteria. • Internal injuries • Severe concussion • Lacerations requiring sutures, or equivalent, which may lead to impairment or disfigurement • Any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement <p><u>Note:</u> The following are not included in the definition of serious assault:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detention in hospital as an inpatient, for observation only. • Lacerations which are unlikely to lead to impairment or disfigurement. • Loss of consciousness (if caused by strangulation see guidance in Attempted Murder section) • A broken nose (note: a broken or cracked nose is classed as a common assault as the nose is made of cartilage and not bone) • A broken tooth (note: the loss of a tooth/tooth replaced back in position should be classed as Serious Assault). • Bruising or red marks
NOTES:	<p>For the purpose of this definition disfigurement includes permanent scarring anywhere on the body, irrespective of whether the scarring might normally be covered by hair or clothing.</p> <p>The term "sutures or equivalent" includes any surgical body tissue closure technique such as stitches, staples, glue. If a laceration is closed using such a technique there will be a presumption of resultant permanent scarring unless a medical practitioner confirms otherwise. If it is considered that a laceration requiring a skin closure technique does not amount to disfigurement the full rationale must be updated on the crime report together with details of the medical practitioner who confirms that the laceration is unlikely to lead to permanent scarring.</p> <p>Breakage to nose cartilage where there are no complications will</p>

be recorded as common assault, however, if the breakage is to the bone at the top of the cartilage or further corrective surgery is required, a crime of Serious Assault will be recorded.

In circumstances where x-rays are not routinely carried out to determine full extent of injury, such as the cracking of ribs, the confirmed diagnosis of any medical practitioner treating that injury is sufficient to confirm extent of injury.

Victim/Complainer: Person Assaulted

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' is assaulted by 'B' with a baseball bat, resulting in him being detained in hospital for his injuries.

1 Crime of Serious Assault and 1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 47 for possession of an offensive weapon used in the commission of a crime if occurring in a public place, school (Section 49) or prison.

Example: An ambulance worker is seriously assaulted by 'A' who he is treating for his injuries.

1 Crime of Serious Assault (the crime record should identify the victim to be an emergency worker)

Example: 'A' assaults 'B' and 'C', both on duty serving police officers, by punching them on the face when asked to leave a football stadium. 'B' sustains a fractured cheek bone, while 'C' sustains a broken nose.

2 Crimes of Police and Fire Reform (S) Act, 2012 S90(1)(a) – one for Serious Assault (fractured cheek bone) and one for Common Assault (broken nose)

Example: Two persons engage in a stand up fight in where one is seriously injured.

1 crime of Serious Assault. (If no person sustains serious injury recording Section 38 (Threatening or Abusive Behaviour) could be considered if it can be shown that persons were caused fear or alarm as a result of the conduct).

Example: 'A' knowing that they have tested positive for HIV, has unprotected sexual intercourse with 'B' with the intention of infecting 'B', and 'B' becomes infected.

1 Crime of Serious Assault.

Example: 'A' reports being assaulted on numerous occasions at the same locus by the same suspect and sustained injuries from one of the assaults which amounted to Serious Assault although specific dates of these attacks are not known.

1 Crime of Serious Assault and 1 Crime of Common Assault (different crime classifications)

Example: 'A' in the knowledge that they have tested positive for HIV has unprotected sexual intercourse with 'B' resulting in 'B' contracting the HIV virus.

1 Crime of Culpable & Reckless Conduct (no evidence of intent to

cause harm but evidence that indicates criminal recklessness).

Example:

A pregnant female is kicked to the stomach during an assault resulting in a miscarriage. A doctor confirms the miscarriage was caused by the assault.
1 Crime of Serious Assault.

NOTES:

In all cases where a crime of assault is recorded the exact nature of the injuries sustained by the victim must be made absolutely clear in the enquiry summary in order that a full assessment can be made regarding the accuracy of the crime classification.

Full details of any medical treatment received and prognosis must be included. The lack of a medical update is not a valid reason to record a Common Assault instead of Serious Assault.

In circumstances where a victim of an Assault refuses medical treatment and the extent of injury cannot be confirmed the crime will be classed as Common Assault unless it is clear to the attending Police officers that any injuries sustained meet the definition of Serious Assault.

In circumstances where the aggressor is injured as a direct result of assaulting the victim e.g. breaks a finger when punching the victim, this should not be classed as a Serious Assault. Where the parties assault each other and it is unknown how serious injuries were caused then Serious Assault would be relevant.

Downgrading crimes of Serious Assault to Common Assault some considerable time down the line is not an acceptable practice. The definition states "may lead to impairment or disfigurement" which requires the crime to be recorded based on the assessment of the injury at the time of initial treatment. If a victim is revisited by Police at a later date and there is visual confirmation that the victim does not have a scar the crime should remain recorded as Serious Assault.

Hamesucken - Crimes formerly known as Hamesucken should be recorded as either serious assault or common assault depending on the seriousness of injury. The force used to gain entry to the dwelling is an aggravation of the assault if the assault occurs at the victim's home address, however, if the assault occurs elsewhere any damage caused to property in the process of gaining entry should be recorded as a separate crime.

Emergency Workers Act – A serious assault on an emergency worker should be recorded as a crime under Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act 2005 under SGJD code 004000.

The Emergency Workers Act does not affect the specific legislative protection of the police in performance of their functions under Section 90(1)(a) of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. However, Section 1 of the Emergency Workers Act is a broader provision than section 90(1)(a). Case law has interpreted Section 90 as requiring a physical element to the assaulting, resisting, obstructing, molesting or hindering. Section 4 specifically makes it an offence to hinder or obstruct by other than physical means (for example, by the provision of false information). This situation is not covered by the 2012 Act.

007000 THREATS (Common Law)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND

CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)

Definition:	Threats, whether verbal or written, are criminal if they menace some substantial injury to the recipient or to his property and the threat is perceived as real and deliverable.
NOTE:	<p>Generally the crime of Threats should only be used on those occasions where there is a threat to life and there is tangible evidence or intelligence of an imminent or grave threat to life which is known to be real and deliverable in some way.</p> <p>The most appropriate offence for almost all circumstances where the behaviour of an offender is threatening will be:</p> <p><u>Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 38 – Threatening or Abusive Behaviour.</u></p> <p>Applying this as the appropriate offence does not reduce the impact as the tariffs on conviction for an offender allow for appropriate disposal depending on the severity of the offence and overall impact on the victim.</p> <p>Alternative Offence:-</p> <p>Communications Act, 2003, Section 127 – Send offensive/indecent/obscene/menacing message by public electronic communications.</p>

Victim/Complainer:	Person Threatened
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Locus:	Where threat was made from, if known, otherwise where threat was received.
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>'A' receives 2 letters threatening his life over a drugs debt. The sender has an extensive history of violence and 'A' believes he is more than capable of carrying out this threat</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Threats</i></p>
Example:	<p>Telephoning complainer and threatening to kill her and her children. The suspect has seriously assaulted the complainer on a previous occasion and she believes he is more than capable of carrying out this threat.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Threats (this should not be recorded under the Communications Act)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Calling at house, threatening complainer or they will burn her house down. Complainer knows the suspect and does not believe they will see this threat through.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 38 – Threatening or Abusive Behaviour.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is the estranged husband of 'B'. 'A' sends 'B' a letter saying he will kill 'A' and 'C', their 3 year old daughter, if 'A' does not give him weekly access to 'C'. 'A' has seriously assaulted 'B' before and the threat is considered real.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Threats (daughter was not recipient, she is too young to</i></p>

identify whether threat is real and deliverable)

Example:

Over a one month period 'A' receives a number of threats on her life from various members of her family several members of which have extensive history of violence towards other family members

1 Crime of Threats (although received from various members of her family the circumstances indicate they are 'acting together') If no evidence of imminent or grave threat to life record as 1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 38 – Threatening or Abusive Behaviour.

Example:

A celebrity receives 3 threatening letters from unknown sources threatening their life.

3 Crimes of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 38 – Threatening or Abusive Behaviour as it is not known whether these letters represent an imminent or grave threat to life.

NOTE:

Where the threat is contained in a letter (whether signed or not), the crime is complete when the letter is despatched, even although it does not reach the person for whom it is intended.

There is no requirement to wait for multiple calls to be made to prove a course of action. Where there is sufficient evidence to prove one call a crime record may be raised.

GROUP 2 – SEXUAL OFFENCES



INTRODUCTION

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009

The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 has come about as the result of widespread media and academic criticism of the current law in Scotland surrounding rape and other sexual offences, particularly the gender specific nature of the common law offence of rape.

The Bill was introduced to the Scottish Parliament on 17th June, 2008, incorporating the majority of recommendations which had been made by the Scottish Law Commission. It was passed on 10th June, 2009 and implemented on 1st December, 2010.

The Act repeals a number of common law crimes including rape, clandestine injury to women and sodomy. It also creates a number of new statutory sexual offences. The Act provides a statutory description of consent, which is defined as 'free agreement' and provides a non-exhaustive list of factual circumstances during which consent will be deemed to be absent.

The Act creates a number of new 'protective' offences, which criminalise sexual activity with children and mentally disordered persons. Protective offences are placed into categories concerning young children (under 13) and older children (13-15).

There are offences of 'abuse of position of trust' for a person in such a position over a child or person with a mental disorder, to participate in sexual activity with that person. Whilst the Scottish Law Commission recognised that there are currently statutory offences in place, it recommended that they be consolidated into a single Act on sexual offences rather than continuing in the current rather piecemeal fashion. In doing this, it has also been possible to address inconsistencies with the current law.

Consent

The Act now provides that consent is to be defined as 'free agreement'. The reason for this definition is that it captures those circumstances where consent may be given but because of violence or threat, consent in these circumstances would not be freely given.

In addition to this definition, the Act provides a non-exhaustive list of situations or 'statutory indicators' where consent or 'free agreement' will be deemed to be absent. It does not imply that there will be consent in those situations which are not listed.

If the prosecution provide that one of these factual situations apply then this will suffice to prove that consent was not given.

Circumstances in which conduct takes place without free agreement:

- Where the conduct occurs at a time when B is incapable of consenting to it because of the effect of alcohol or any other substance.
- Where B agrees or submits to the conduct because of violence used against B or any other person, or because of threats of violence made against B or any other person.
- Where B agrees or submits to the conduct because B is unlawfully detained by A.
- Where B agrees or submits to the conduct because B is mistaken, as a result of deception by A, as to the nature or purpose of the conduct.
- Where B agrees or submits to the conduct because A induces B to agree to submit to the conduct by impersonating a person known personally to B.
- Where the only expression or indication of agreement to the conduct is from a person other than B.
- Where B is asleep or unconscious.

Section 15 of the Act also clarifies the position where consent is given then subsequently withdrawn. It states the following:-

- Consent to conduct does not itself imply consent to any other conduct.
- Consent to conduct may be withdrawn at any time before, or in the case of continuing conduct, during the conduct.
- If the conduct takes place, or continues to take place, after consent has been withdrawn, it takes place, or continues to take place, without consent.

Attempt at Crime - Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 294

The above means that any attempt to commit a crime under the 2009 Act is in itself a crime.

Compound Crimes

The Crown Office has advised that where conduct falls within that outlined within Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 which relates to adults and, similarly the Sections of the Act which refer to Older Children (Sections 28, 29 and 30) and Younger Children (Sections 18, 19 and 20), compound charges should be used. The Scottish Government have therefore advised that in such cases only the most serious crime should be recorded/counted for statistical purposes. The modus operandi on a crime record must outline the full details of the conduct.

Interpretation

Section 60 of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 provides that:

For the purposes of this Act:

- (a) penetration, touching, or any other activity,
- (b) a communication,
- (c) a manner of exposure, or
- (d) a relationship,

is sexual if a reasonable person would, in all the circumstances of the case, consider it to be sexual.

Incidents Involving Mixed Age Groups

Where a mixed age group is present in relation to,

- Coercing/Causing a Person/Young Child/Older Child to Look at a Sexual Image
- Causing a Person to See or Hear an Indecent Communication
- Communicating Indecently

the offence relating to the lowest age group present only should be recorded, as this is the most serious.

Where a mixed age group is present in relation to,

- Sexual Exposure
- Voyeurism

if it cannot be evidenced that the conduct was directed towards a specific age group, then the offence relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.

Counting Rules

Any offence, which has occurred prior to 1st December, 2010 should be recorded in line with the appropriate legislation in place at that time. Should the conduct have occurred prior to and after 1st December, 2010 the appropriate offence(s) under the old and new legislation must be recorded.

Recording/Reporting of Rape

In circumstances where a victim reports a crime of Rape and there is insufficient evidence to corroborate penetration, but sufficient evidence to prove Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape, then a crime of Rape should be recorded.

An SPR2 labelling a charge of Rape should be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal detailing the full circumstances for their consideration. The Rape crime report will be shown as detected in these circumstances. Whilst the accused may be charged with Attempted Rape or Assault with Rape due to the evidence available, the "Remarks" section of the SPR should provide an explanation as to why the charge being labelled on the front page of the SPR is one of Rape. The following has been agreed by COPFS and must be added to the "Remarks" section of an SPR2 for cases where Rape is labelled but it is considered there is only a sufficiency of evidence to report Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape:

'A charge of Rape has been labelled within this SPR2 to reflect the crime reported by the victim. The circumstances have been fully investigated and it is considered that, despite significant and sufficient evidence in respect of the other essential evidential elements there is insufficient evidence to prove penetration. On this occasion, the Accused has been charged with Attempted Rape / Assault With Intent to Rape (as appropriate).'

This will allow the Procurator Fiscal to fully consider the evidence presented and enable them to change the charge to that which they intend to proceed with, and thus preserve the victim orientated approach to crime recording required by SCRS.

Medical Updates/No Crime

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009, Section 1 provides that “penetration to any extent” amounts to Rape and any subsequent medical update which is inconclusive as to whether penetration occurred is insufficient rationale to reclassify any recorded crime to ‘No Crime’.

Sexual Activity involving Children

Where parties involved in sexual activity are children (i.e. below the age of 16 years), whilst partner agency liaison may be the chosen route to address the behaviour, this does not negate the requirement to record the appropriate crime(s).

Persons Purporting to be Older/Younger

Where a young child/older child purports to be older/younger than they are, the appropriate Section of the Act should relate to the actual age of the child and not the age they purport to be.

Where someone purports to be a young/older child for the purpose of enticing someone to carry out sexual activity and the individual being enticed believes they are doing so with a young/older child, this is sufficient to record an attempt to commit the relevant offence with the appropriate Section being the age the person purports to be.

Offences committed outside the United Kingdom

Section 55(1) of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 (SOSA) provides that if a UK national does an act in a country outside the United Kingdom which would, if it had been done in Scotland, constitute a "listed offence" then the UK national commits that offence.

Part 2 of Schedule 4 of SOSA defines a "listed offence" as:

- An offence under Part 1 of SOSA against a person under the age of 18 (SOSA Sections 1 to 11)
- An offence under Part 4 of SOSA (SOSA Sections 18 to 26 committed against young children)
- Sexual abuse of trust (SOSA Section 42)
- Sexual abuse of trust of a mentally disordered person (SOSA Section 46) where the mentally disordered person is under the age of 18
- Indecent assault of a person under the age of 18
- An offence under Section 52 or 52A of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982
- An offence under Sections 9 to 12 of Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005
- Conspiracy or incitement to commit any offence specified above

- An offence under Section 293(2) of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (aiding and abetting the commission of a statutory offence) relating to any statutory offence specified above

In these circumstances a crime should be recorded and marked as being external to Police Scotland.

Legislation Effective Dates

The following table provides details of historic statutory sexual crimes and crimes at common law and the effective dates of the relevant legislation:

Act	Section	Applicable From	Applicable To
Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 - intercourse girl under 13	S4	Passed 14/8/1885	14/12/1976
Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 - intercourse with girl under 16	S5	Passed 14/8/1886	14/12/1976
Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 1976 - intercourse with girl under 13	S3(1)	15/12/1976	30/03/1996
Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 1976 - attempt intercourse with girl under 13	S3(2)	15/12/1976	30/03/1996
Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 1976 - intercourse with girl 13-16	S4(1)	15/12/1976	30/03/1996
Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 - intercourse girl under 13	S5(1)	01/04/1996	30/11/2010
Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 - Attempt intercourse girl under 13	S5(2)	01/04/1996	30/11/2010
Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 - intercourse with girl 13-16	S5(3)	01/04/1996	30/11/2010
Sodomy			30/11/2010
Rape			30/11/2010
Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1922 - lewd and lib girl between 12-16	S4	04/08/1922	14/12/1976
Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 1976 - lewd and lib girl between 12 and 16	S5	15/12/1976	01/04/1996
Lewd, Indecent & Libidinous Practices & Behaviour - Boys under 14 and girls under 12 years of age			30/11/2010
Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 - Girl between 12 and 16	S6	01/04/1996	30/11/2010

Rules for Recording Non Recent Crimes

Where specific dates and/or loci are individually identified and can be evidenced, a separate crime record will be recorded for each occasion. If not, between dates will be recorded on a single crime record. If different crime types are identified and occur on a different date these should be recorded separately. Refer to compound crime rules under Group 2 for further information. If crimes are committed against a child they will be recorded in accordance with any age specific legislation relevant to the age of the child at given points during the time period specified

Examples:

Where specific dates are known

- Victim reports being raped on six occasions at same locus. Specific dates are known (all after December 2010).
6 x SOSA Section 1, Rape
- Victim reports being raped on six occasions and on three separate occasions had been subjected to sexual assaults, all at the same locus. Specific dates are known (all after December 2010).
6 x SOSA Section 1, Rape and 3 x SOSA Section 3, Sexual Assault
- Victim reports being raped on six occasions, all at the same locus. Dates of four of the rapes are not known but the victim can be specific about two of the dates (all after December 2010).
3 x SOSA Section 1, Rape (1 for between dates, 2 for specific dates)

Different loci

- Victim reports being raped on six occasions at locus 1 and on three occasions at locus 2. Specific dates are not known (all after December 2010).
2 x SOSA Section 1, Rape (crime for each locus)
- Victim reports being raped on three occasions at locus 1 and on three occasions at locus 2. Specific dates are known for the rapes at locus 2 (all after December 2010).
4 x SOSA Section 1, Rape (1 crime for locus 1, 3 crimes for locus 2)

Occurring pre and post Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 (December 2010)

- Victim reports being raped on six occasions at the same locus. Specific dates are not known but the victim advises three of the rapes occurred prior to 1 December 2010.
1 x SOSA Section 1, Rape and 1 x Rape (Common Law)

Various offences over a period of time

- Victim reports being assaulted on numerous occasions at locus 1, raped on two occasions and assaulted on numerous occasions at locus 2. During one of the assaults at locus 2 the victim sustained a broken arm which is confirmed by medical records. No rape occurred on this occasion. Other than the broken arm specific dates are not known (all after December 2010).

Locus 1 - 1 x Common Assault

Locus 2 - 1 x SOSA Section 1 Rape, 1 x Serious Assault, 1 x Common Assault

- Victim reports being assaulted on numerous occasions at the same locus and sustained injuries from one of the assaults which amounted to Serious Assault although specific dates of these attacks are not known.
1 x Serious Assault and 1 x Common Assault (different crime classifications)

- Victim reports being raped on two occasions and on another occasion digitally penetrated, all at the same locus (all after December 2010).
1 x SOSA Section 1, Rape and 1 x SOSA Section 2, Sexual Assault by penetration

- Victim reports being assaulted on numerous occasions, and raped once over a period of time encompassing a date range both before and after 1 December 2010. All crimes occurred at the same locus but no specific dates are known.
1 x SOSA Section 1, Rape and 1 x Common Assault

Single crime occurs during time period covered by different legislation

Female reports being raped on a single occasion where she is unsure of the date but advises that it was sometime between 2009 and 2012. The victim turned 13 in November 2011.

Had this been a course of conduct where the victim was raped on several occasions between date one and date two we would have recorded:

- January 2009 to December 2010 - Common Law Rape
- December 2010 to November 2011 (13th birthday) - SOSA Section 18, Rape of Young Child
- November 2011 to December 2012 - SOSA Section 1, Rape

Given that the victim was raped only once, only one crime should be recorded. This should be based on the legislation/common law in place when "on the balance of probability" the crime is more likely to have occurred. If still unable to determine using the "balance of probability" record on the basis of the legislation/common law pertaining to the youngest age. In the example above if unable to determine a timeframe a Common Law Rape should be recorded.

For the purpose of these examples all sexual crimes are assumed to have involved the same victim and perpetrator. Where different perpetrators are involved

separate crimes will be recorded. If sexual crimes occur within a time period before and after the introduction of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 on 1 December 2010 both the common law crime (pre legislation) and statutory crime (post legislation) must be recorded subject to the rules above.

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 – Counting Rules



Crime Type	Relevant Section of Act	Description	Counting Rule
Rape/ Having Intercourse with an Older Child	Section 1(1) Section 18 Section 28	Includes Male and Female Covers penetration of Vagina, Anus and Mouth S1(1) – Adult and Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S18 – Young Child (below 13 years) – irrelevant whether consent given S28 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S1(1) will apply.	One crime for each victim and where specific dates and/or loci are identified separate crimes to be recorded
Sexual Assault by Penetration	Section 2(1) Section 19 Section 29	Includes Male and Female Covers penetration of Vagina and Anus This will cover situations where the complainer knows they have been penetrated however they cannot say what penetrated them. S2(1) – Adult and Older Child (aged 13-15 years - where no consent) S19 – Young Child (below 13 years) – irrelevant whether consent given S29 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S2 will apply	One crime for each victim and where specific dates and/or loci are identified separate crimes to be recorded
Sexual Assault	Section 3(1) Section 20 Section 30	Covers touching sexually, sexual activity with physical consent, ejaculates semen, emits urine or saliva (sexually), penetrates sexually. Indecent assault, although not repealed, is still available for behaviour falling outwith definition of Sexual Assault. If evidence victim subjected to penile penetration, sexual assault should not be recorded. S3(1) – Adult and Older Child (aged 13-15 years - where no consent) S20 – Young Child (below 13 years) – irrelevant whether consent given S30 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S3 will apply	One crime for each victim and where specific dates and/or loci are identified separate crimes to be recorded
Sexual Coercion, Causing a Young Child/Older Child to Participate in a Sexual Activity	Section 4 Section 21 Section 31	Intentionally causes person to participate in sexual activity. S4 – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S21 – Young Child (below 13 years) S31 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent then S4 will apply	One crime for each victim and where specific dates and/or loci are identified separate crimes to be recorded

Crime Type	Relevant Section of Act	Description	Counting Rule
Coercing/Causing a Person/Young Child/Older Child to be Present During a Sexual Activity	Section 5 Section 22 Section 32	Intentionally engages in sexual activity or causes a person to be present while a third person engages in such activity for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S5 – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S22 – Young Child (below 13 years) S32 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent then S5 will apply	One Crime For Each Incident, Or, Course of Conduct
Coercing/Causing a Person/Young Child/Older Child to Look at a Sexual Image	Section 6 Section 23 Section 33	Intentionally causes a person to look at a sexual image for purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S6 – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S23 – Young Child (below 13 years) S33 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent then S6 will apply	One Crime For Each Incident, Or, Course of Conduct
Communicating Indecently	Section 7(1) Section 24(1) Section 34(1)	Sexual communication whether written or verbal for purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S7(1) – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years - where no consent) S24 (1) – Young Child (below 13 years) S34(1) – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S7(1) will apply	One Crime For Each Victim and Continuity of Action or Per Incident (as appropriate)
Causing a Person to See or Hear an Indecent Communication	Section 7(2) Section 24(2) Section 34(2)	Intentionally causes a person to see or hear (by whatever means) a sexual written or verbal communication for purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S7(2) – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S24(2) – Young Child (below 13 years) S34(2) – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S7(2) will apply	One Crime For Each Victim and Continuity of Action or Per Incident (as appropriate)

Crime Type	Relevant Section of Act	Description	Counting Rule
Sexual Exposure	Section 8 Section 25 Section 35	Exposure of genitals, intentionally, in a sexual manner for obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. Can be committed in private. Public Indecency remains. Where circumstances meet definition of Sexual Exposure, public indecency should not be recorded. S8 – Adult S25 – Young Child (below 13 years) S35 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years)	One Crime For Each Incident or Course Of Conduct
Voyeurism	Section 9 Section 26 Section 36	Without consent, observes, operates equipment to observe, records with intention of looking at an image, installs equipment or constructs or adapts a structure or part of a structure to enable observation of a private act for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S9 – Adult S26 – Young Child (aged below 13 years) S36 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years)	One Crime For Each Incident or Course of Conduct
Administering a Substance for Sexual Purposes	Section 11	Intentionally administers a substance to or causes a substance to be taken with purpose of stupefying or overpowering, to enable person to engage in a sexual activity.	One Crime for Each Victim
Engaging while an Older Child in Sexual Conduct with or Towards Another Older Child	Section 37	Older child (aged 13-15 years) who engages in sexual conduct with another Older Child and Older Child who has consented to sexual conduct with another Older Child (includes penetration and touching). (If non consensual – rape, sexual assault by penetration or sexual assault relevant).	One Crime For Each Participant
Sexual Abuse of Trust (Children)	Section 42	Person over 18 years, in a position of trust, intentionally engages in sexual activity with or directed towards person under 18 years.	One Crime For Each Victim
Sexual Abuse of Trust of a Mentally Disordered Person	Section 46(1)	Person, in a position of trust, intentionally engages in sexual activity with or directed towards mentally disordered person.	One Crime For Each Victim

GROUP 2- SEXUAL OFFENCES



(SGJD Code)

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009

Rape (S1(1))

(Attempt)

014001-014004

015001-015004

Rape of a Young Child (S18)

(Attempt)

014005-014006

015005-015006

Having Intercourse with an Older Child (S28)

016025-016026

Sexual Assault by Penetration (S2(1))

016001-016004

Sexual Assault on a Young Child by

Penetration (S19)

016015-016016

Engaging in Penetrative Sexual Activity

with or towards an Older Child (S29)

016027-016028

Sexual Assault (S3(1))

016005-016008

Sexual Assault on a Young Child (S20)

016017-016018

Engaging in Sexual Activity with or

towards an Older Child (S30)

016029-016030

Sexual Coercion (S4)

016009-016012

Causing a Young Child to Participate in

Sexual Activity (S21)

016019-016020

Causing an Older Child to Participate in

a Sexual Activity (S31)

016031-016032

	(SGJD Code)
<u>Coercing a Person into Being Present During a Sexual Activity (S5)</u>	016013
<u>Causing a Young Child to be Present During a Sexual Activity (S22)</u>	016021
<u>Causing an Older Child to be Present During a Sexual Activity (S32)</u>	016035
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<u>Coercing a Person into Looking at a Sexual Image (S6)</u>	016013
<u>Causing a Young Child to Look at a Sexual Image (S23)</u>	016021
<u>Causing an Older Child to Look at a Sexual Image (S33)</u>	016035
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<u>Communicating Indecently Etc (S7(1))</u>	016014
<u>Communicating Indecently with a Young Child Etc. (S24(1))</u>	016022
<u>Communicating Indecently with an Older Child Etc. (S34(1))</u>	016036
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<u>Causing a Person to See or Hear an Indecent Communication (S7(2))</u>	016014
<u>Causing a Young Child to See or Hear an Indecent Communication (S24(2))</u>	016022
<u>Causing an Older Child to See or Hear an Indecent Communication (S34(2))</u>	016036

	(SGJD Code)
<u>Sexual Exposure (S8)</u>	017003
<u>Sexual Exposure to a Young Child (S25)</u>	016023
<u>Sexual Exposure to an Older Child (S35)</u>	016037
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<u>Voyeurism (S9)</u>	017004
<u>Voyeurism Towards a Young Child (S26)</u>	016024
<u>Voyeurism Towards an Older Child (S36)</u>	016038
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<u>Administering a Substance for Sexual Purposes (S11)</u>	018023
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<u>Engaging While An Older Child in Sexual Conduct with or Towards another Older Child (S37)</u>	016033-016034
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<u>Sexual Abuse of Trust (Children) (S42)</u>	018019
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<u>Sexual Abuse of Trust of a Mentally Disordered Person (S46(1))</u>	018020

	(SGJD Code)
<u>OTHER OFFENCES</u>	
<u>Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm</u> <u>(Scotland) Act 2016</u> - Disclose or threaten to disclose intimate image or film	016039 016040
<u>Assault (Indecent)</u>	016000
<u>Bestiality</u>	018021
<u>Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982</u> Section 52 - Indecent images of children	018018
<u>Communications Act 2003</u> - Section 127 (Sexual)	016041
<u>Incest</u>	012000
<u>Procuration (Exc Homosexual Acts)</u>	018001
<u>Prostitution</u>	018010
<u>Prostitution (Public Place)</u>	018017
<u>Protection of Children and Prevention of</u> Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005	018014
<u>Public Indecency</u>	017002

REPEALED OFFENCES

(The following offences were repealed as a result of the introduction of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 and accordingly will only be applicable for reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December, 2010.)

	(SGJD Code)
<u>Assault with Intent to Rape</u>	015000
<u>Homosexual Acts (Illegal)</u>	013001
<u>Lewd, Indecent and Libidinous Practices</u>	018022
<u>Person with Custody & Care of Girl or Other Causing her Seduction</u>	018008
<u>Procuration of Homosexual Acts</u>	018012
<u>Rape</u>	014000
<u>Sexual Intercourse with Girl Under 13</u>	018002
<u>Sexual Intercourse with Girl Under 16</u>	018003
<u>Sodomy/Attempt Sodomy</u>	013001

CRIME CODE BREAKDOWN – Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009

Description	Coding	Section of Act
Rape – Male (16+)	014001	1
Rape – Female (16+)	014002	1
Rape – Male (13-15)	014003	1
Rape – Female (13-15)	014004	1
Rape – Male (under 13)	014005	18
Rape – Female (under 13)	014006	18
Assault wi Rape – Male (16+)	015001	1
Assault wi Rape – Female (16+)	015002	1
Assault wi Rape – Male (13-15)	015003	1
Assault wi Rape – Female (13-15)	015004	1
Assault wi Rape – Male (under 13)	015005	18
Assault wi Rape – Female (under 13)	015006	18
Intercourse with Older Child – Male (13-15) (Consensual)	016025	28
Intercourse with Older Child – Female (13-15) (Consensual)	016026	28
Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (16+)	016001	2
Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (16+)	016002	2
Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (13-15)	016003	2
Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (13-15)	016004	2
Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (under 13)	016015	19
Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (under 13)	016016	19
Penetrative Sexual Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)	016027	29
Penetrative Sexual Activity – Female 13-15) (Consensual)	016028	29
Sexual Assault – Male (16+)	016005	3
Sexual Assault – Female (16+)	016006	3
Sexual Assault – Male (13-15)	016007	3
Sexual Assault – Female (13-15)	016008	3
Sexual Assault – Male (under 13)	016017	20
Sexual Assault – Female (under 13)	016018	20
Sexual Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)	016029	30
Sexual Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)	016030	30
Sexual Coercion – Male (16+)	016009	4
Sexual Coercion – Female (16+)	016010	4
Sexual Coercion – Male (13-15)	016011	4
Sexual Coercion – Female (13-15)	016012	4
Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Male (under 13)	016019	21
Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Female (under 13)	016020	21
Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)	016031	31
Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)	016032	31
Coerce into Being Present Sexual Activity – Male&Female (16+)	016013	5
Coerce into Being Present Sexual Activity – Male&Female (13-15)	016013	5
Cause to be Present Sexual Activity – Male&Female (under 13)	016021	22
Cause to be Present Sexual Activity – Male&Female (13-15) (Consensual)	016035	32
Coerce to Look at Sexual Image – Male&Female (16+)	016013	6
Coerce to Look at Sexual Image – Male&Female (13-15)	016013	6
Cause to Look at Sexual Image – Male&Female (under 13)	016021	23
Cause to Look at Sexual Image – Male&Female (13-15) (Consensual)	016035	33
Communicating Indecently – Male&Female (16+)	016014	7(1)
Communicating Indecently – Male&Female (13-15)	016014	7(1)
Communicating Indecently – Male&Female (under 13)	016022	24(1)
Communicating Indecently – Male&Female (13-15) (Consensual)	016036	34(1)

Description	Coding	Section of Act
Cause See/Hear Indecent Communication – Male&Female (16+)	016014	7(2)
Cause See/Hear Indecent Communication – Male&Female (13-15)	016014	7(2)
Cause See/Hear Indecent Communication – Male&Female (under 13)	016022	24(2)
Cause See/Hear Indecent Communication – Male&Female (13-15) (Consensual)	016036	34(2)
Sexual Exposure – Male&Female (16+)	017003	8
Sexual Exposure – Male&Female (under 13)	016023	25
Sexual Exposure – Male&Female (13-15)	016037	35
Voyeurism – Male&Female (16+)	017004	9
Voyeurism – Male&Female (below 13)	016024	26
Voyeurism – Male&Female (13-15)	016038	36
Administering a Substance for Sexual Purposes	018023	11
Engaging while an Older Child in Sexual Conduct – Male	016033	37(1)
Engaging while an Older Child in Sexual Conduct – Female	016034	37(1)
Engaging while an Older Child in Consensual Sexual Conduct – Male	016033	37(4)
Engaging while an Older Child in Consensual Sexual Conduct – Female	016034	37(4)
Sexual Abuse of Trust (Children)	018019	42
Sexual Abuse of Trust of a Mentally Disordered Person	018020	46(1)

RAPE (Including Attempted Rape and Assault with Intent to Rape)

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1(1)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED

Definition:

If a person ("A"), with A's penis –

- (a) without another person ("B") consenting, and
- (b) without any reasonable belief that B consents,

penetrates to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of B then A commits the offence of rape.

Assault with Intent to Rape (SOSA Section 1)

The accused physically and/or sexually assaults the complainer with the intention of penetrating his or her mouth/vagina/anus with his penis without his/her consent.

Attempted Rape (SOSA Section 1)

The accused attempts to penetrate the vagina/anus/mouth of the complainer with his penis without the complainer's consent and the accused had no reasonable belief that the complainer was consenting.

Victim/Complainer: Person who has been raped

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A complainer reports having been raped. The offender insists that the complainer consented although the complainer insists that this was not the case.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 - Rape.

Example: A person reports being anally penetrated by a male without Consent.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 - Rape.

Example: A male reports being anally penetrated by another male in 2008 without consent.
1 Crime of Sodomy

Example: A female falls asleep at a party and wakes to find that a male has placed his penis in her mouth.
After 1st December 2010
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 - Rape.
Prior to 1st December 2010
1 Crime of Assault (Indecent)

Example: A female reports that she has been raped by the same

	<p>male on numerous occasions over several years and cannot specify dates although the last time was on or after 1st December 2010.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 - Rape.</i> <i>1 Crime of Rape Common Law for historic incidents</i></p>
Example:	<p>A female reports that she has been raped on specific dates by the same male twice prior to 1st December 2010 and three times after.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Rape (Common Law)</i> <i>3 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 - Rape.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A female reports that she was forced into carrying out oral sex, thereafter anally penetrated and vaginally penetrated by the same male during the one incident all without her consent.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1- Rape</i></p>
Example:	<p>Whilst asleep a female is digitally penetrated by a male. She awakes and protests creating distance between them. She falls back to sleep and is later awoken by the same male who has removed her underwear and his own and attempts to lie on top of her and insert his penis into her vagina.</p> <p><i>1 Attempt Rape SOSA Section 1(1)</i> <i>1 Sexual Assault by Penetration SOSA Section 2(1)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Victim reports having been raped by the same perpetrator on several occasions and also disclosed attempts to rape on separate occasions. All occurred at the same locus where dates are not known but all occurred after 1 December 2010.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1, Rape</i> <i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1, Attempted Rape</i></p>
Example:	<p>Female victim reports having been raped on several occasions by the same suspect over the past three months. During this period the suspect has penetrated the victim's vagina, mouth and anus with his penis where clear indications were given by the victim that these actions were without her consent. All rapes occurred at the same locus and specific dates are not known.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA, Section 1 - Rape.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Female victim reports that she has been raped on several occasions by the suspect over the past three months. During this period the victim advises that on separate occasions she has been subjected to sexual assault and digital penetration against her will. All crimes occurred at the same locus and specific dates are not known.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 1, Rape</i> <i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 2, Sexual Assault by Penetration</i> <i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 3, Sexual Assault</i> <i>(Requirement to record each different crime type if committed on separate occasions).</i></p>

Compound Crimes:

Example:	<p>A female reports that she was sexually assaulted, her anus was digitally penetrated and she was raped.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 – Rape</i> <i>(incorporating conduct including sexual assault, penetration and rape within modus operandi)</i></p>
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NOTE:

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law rules of rape, sodomy or assault (indecent) will apply.

Where persons act individually, even though there is only one victim, count each individually.

Where several people act together, this will be recorded as one crime.

The rule relating to the law of rape is not the use of force but reference to the victim's lack of consent, which is defined by the Act as "free agreement". The Act also contains a non-exhaustive list of situations in Section 13 where consent will be deemed to be absent.

Where more than one location has been identified a crime should be recorded for each e.g. a victim reporting having been raped at a locus in Tayside and at locus in Fife would result in two crimes.

Recording/Reporting of Rape

In circumstances where a victim reports a crime of Rape and there is insufficient evidence to corroborate penetration, but sufficient evidence to prove Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape, then a crime of Rape should be recorded.

An SPR2 labelling a charge of Rape should be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal detailing the full circumstances for their consideration. The Rape crime report will be shown as detected in these circumstances. Whilst the accused may be charged with Attempted Rape or Assault with Rape due to the evidence available, the "Remarks" section of the SPR should provide an explanation as to why the charge being labelled on the front page of the SPR is one of Rape. The following has been agreed by COPFS and must be added to the "Remarks" section of an SPR2 for cases where Rape is labelled but it is considered there is only a sufficiency of evidence to report Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape:

'A charge of Rape has been labelled within this SPR2 to reflect the crime reported by the victim. The circumstances have been fully investigated and it is considered that, despite significant and sufficient evidence in respect of the other essential evidential elements there is insufficient evidence to prove penetration. On this occasion, the Accused has been charged with Attempted Rape / Assault With Intent to Rape (as appropriate).'

This will allow the Procurator Fiscal to fully consider the evidence presented and enable them to change the charge to that which they intend to proceed with, and thus preserve the victim orientated approach to crime recording required by SCRS.

RAPE OF A YOUNG CHILD (Including Attempt) Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 18

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition: If a person ("A"), with A's penis, penetrates to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years, then A commits the offence of rape of a young child.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has been raped

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: 2 young children who are under 13 years old enter a dwelling where a male has sexual intercourse with both.
2 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 18 Rape of a Young Child.

Example: A young child under 13 years old has reported that a male penetrated the child's anus with his penis
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 18 Rape of a Young Child.

Example: A young child under 13 years old reports that a male penetrated the child's mouth with his penis
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 18 Rape of a Young Child.

Example: A person reports that in 2001 when, under the age of puberty, the stepfather forced the person to perform oral sex on him.
1 Crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices.

Example: Victim reports having been raped on numerous occasions over a six year period between the ages of 11 and 17 by the same perpetrator at the same locus where specific dates are not known. All crimes occurred after 1 December 2010.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 18, Rape of a Young Child (to account for ages 11 to 12)
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1, Rape (to account for ages 13 to 17 - use "older child" variant)

Compound Crimes:

Example: A young child who is under 13 years old reports that she was sexually assaulted, her anus was digitally penetrated and she was raped.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 – Section 18 Rape (incorporating conduct including sexual assault, penetration and

NOTE:

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010.

Young children are not considered capable in law of giving consent to sexual activity and accordingly it is irrelevant to the offence whether or not the young child has been a willing participant in the act.

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law rules of rape or lewd and libidinous practices may be appropriate.

Recording/Reporting of Rape

In circumstances where a victim reports a crime of Rape and there is insufficient evidence to corroborate penetration, but sufficient evidence to prove Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape, then a crime of Rape should be recorded.

An SPR2 libelling a charge of Rape should be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal detailing the full circumstances for their consideration. The Rape crime report will be shown as detected in these circumstances. Whilst the accused may be charged with Attempted Rape or Assault with Rape due to the evidence available, the "Remarks" section of the SPR should provide an explanation as to why the charge being libelled on the front page of the SPR is one of Rape. The following has been agreed by COPFS and must be added to the "Remarks" section of an SPR2 for cases where Rape is libelled but it is considered there is only a sufficiency of evidence to report Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape:

'A charge of Rape has been libelled within this SPR2 to reflect the crime reported by the victim. The circumstances have been fully investigated and it is considered that, despite significant and sufficient evidence in respect of the other essential evidential elements there is insufficient evidence to prove penetration. On this occasion, the Accused has been charged with Attempted Rape / Assault With Intent to Rape (as appropriate).'

This will allow the Procurator Fiscal to fully consider the evidence presented and enable them to change the charge to that which they intend to proceed with, and thus preserve the victim orientated approach to crime recording required by SCRS.

HAVING INTERCOURSE WITH AN OLDER CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 28

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A"), who has attained the age of 16 years, with A's penis, penetrates to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of a child ("B") who-</p> <p>(a) has attained the age of 13 years, but</p> <p>(b) has not attained the age of 16 years,</p> <p>then A commits the offence of having intercourse with an older child.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has been penetrated
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>2 older children aged 13 to 15 are invited into a dwelling where an adult male has consensual sexual intercourse with them.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 28 Having Intercourse with an Older Child</i></p>
Example:	<p>An older child aged between 13 and 15 reports that an adult male had sexual intercourse with them without any consent being given.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 Rape</i></p>
Example:	<p>A report is received that an older child aged 13 to 15 years has willingly performed oral sex on a male person over the age of 16 years.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 28 Having Intercourse with an Older Child</i></p>
Example:	<p>An older child (A) aged 13 to 15 years discloses that he had consensual sexual intercourse on a number of occasions with his partner (B), who is also aged 13 to 15 years.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 37(1) - male and, 1 Crime of SOSA Section 37(4) - female</i></p> <p>NOTE - If only one participant requires to be jointly reported per Lord Advocate's Guidelines, only one crime should be recorded. If neither participant is to be reported no crimes should be recorded.</p>
Example:	An older child aged 13 to 15 years discloses that they had

	<p>consensual sexual intercourse with an adult male most Fridays over a period of time.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 Section 28 Having Intercourse with an Older Child (due to the indications being this has been a continuity of action, only 1 crime should be recorded.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A female 'A' who is aged 15 has consensual sexual intercourse with a male 'B' aged 17. 'B' later inserts his penis into 'As' mouth without her consent.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 28, Sexual Intercourse with Older Child</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 1, Rape</i></p>
Example:	<p>A female 'A' who is aged 15 has consensual sexual intercourse with a male 'B' aged 17. During intercourse 'A' tells 'B' to stop and he continues.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 1, Rape (no requirement to record Section 28 as this is a continuous act which develops into a rape).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A female 'A' who is aged 15 reports having been raped by a male 'B' aged 17. 'A' also discloses that on previous occasions she has engaged in consensual sexual intercourse with 'B' where dates are unknown.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 1, Rape</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 28, Sexual Intercourse with Older Child</i></p>

Compound Crimes:

Example:	<p>An older child aged 13 to 15 years discloses that she had willingly allowed her boyfriend, who is over 16 years of age, to digitally penetrate her vagina, fondle her breasts and that they had consensual sexual intercourse.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 – Section 28 Having Intercourse with an Older Child (incorporating details of the conduct within the modus operandi)</i></p>
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NOTE:	<p>Where the intercourse has not been consensual, a crime of rape should be recorded.</p> <p>Although there is some overlap between the older child offences and the non-consensual offences, this means that <u>any</u> instances of sexual activity between an adult and an older child can be prosecuted as an older child offence, even where it cannot be proved beyond reasonable doubt that the activity took place without the consent of the child.</p> <p>This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply or the offence of Sexual Intercourse with Girl over 13 but under 16.</p>
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SEXUAL ASSAULT BY PENETRATION

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 2(1)

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition: If a person ("A"), with any part of A's body or anything else –
(a) without another person ("B") consenting, and
(b) without any reasonable belief that B consents,
penetrates sexually to any extent, either intending to do so or
reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina or anus of
B then A commits the offence of sexual assault by penetration.

Victim/Complainer: Person who has been sexually assaulted

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: An adult reports being drunk at a party and falling asleep in a friend's bed. Another adult takes advantage of the situation, removes complainer's lower clothing and digitally penetrates the anus.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 2(1) Sexual Assault by Penetration

Example: A female is grabbed from behind by a male when out walking. He penetrates her vagina although she is unable to say what with.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 2(1) Sexual Assault by Penetration

Example: A female reports that in 2008, a male digitally penetrated her vagina without her consent.
1 Crime of Assault (indecent) at Common Law

Example: Whilst asleep a female is digitally penetrated by a male. She awakes and protests creating distance between them. She falls back to sleep and is later awoken by the same male who has removed her underwear and his own and attempts to lie on top of her and insert his penis into her vagina.
*1 Attempt Rape SOSA Section 1(1)
1 Sexual Assault by Penetration SOSA Section 2(1)*

Example: 'A' in the belief that female 'B' is concealing property belonging to 'A' internally subjects 'B' to a non-consensual search of her vagina.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 2(1) Sexual Assault by Penetration

Compound Crimes:

Example:

A female reports that she was grabbed from behind whereby her breasts were fondled, she fell to the ground whereby the male placed his hand up her skirt and digitally penetrated her anus.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 – Section 2(1)
Sexual Assault by Penetration (incorporating conduct including sexual assault and penetration within modus operandi)*

NOTE:

This offence will tackle situations where the complainer knows that they have been penetrated however they cannot say what penetrated them eg. because they were blindfolded.

There is an element of overlap between this section, rape and sexual assault, however where the Crown has evidence that the victim was subjected to penile penetration, a charge of Rape (Section 1) would be recorded.

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law rules of rape, sodomy or assault (indecent) will apply.

SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A YOUNG CHILD BY PENETRATION

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 19

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition: If a person ("A"), with any part of A's body or anything else, penetrates sexually to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration to the vagina or anus of a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years, then A commits the offence of sexual assault on a young child by penetration.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has been sexually assaulted

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A young child under 13 years old reports that her vagina was penetrated by a male however she does not know what penetrated her because she had her eyes closed.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 19
Sexual Assault on a Young Child by Penetration*

Example: A young child under 13 years old reports that an adult carried out digital penetration of their anus.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 19
Sexual Assault on a Young Child by Penetration*

Example: A young child under 13 years old has allowed her 13 year old boyfriend to penetrate her vagina with an object.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 19
Sexual Assault on a Young Child by Penetration.*

Compound Crimes:

Example: A young child under 13 years old reports that she was grabbed from behind whereby her breasts were fondled, she fell to the ground whereby the male placed his hand up her skirt and digitally penetrated her anus.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 – Section 19
Sexual Assault on a Young Child by Penetration (incorporating conduct including sexual assault and penetration within modus operandi)*

NOTE:

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law rules of rape, sodomy or lewd and libidinous practices may be appropriate.

Young children are not considered capable in law of giving consent to sexual activity and accordingly it is irrelevant to the offence whether or not the young child has “consented”.

ENGAGING IN PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH OR TOWARDS AN OLDER CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 29

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition: (1) If a person ("A"), who has attained the age of 16 years, with any part of A's body or anything else, penetrates sexually to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina or anus of a child ("B") who-

(a) has attained the age of 13 years, but

(b) has not attained the age of 16 years,

then A commits the offence of engaging in penetrative sexual activity with or towards an older child.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has been penetrated

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 discloses that she has allowed her partner who is over 16 years of age, to digitally penetrate her vagina.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 29
Engaging in Penetrative Sexual Activity with or towards an Older Child*

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 discloses that her partner who is over 16 years of age, digitally penetrated her vagina without her consent.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 2(1)
Sexual Assault by Penetration*

Compound Crimes:

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 discloses that she allowed her partner, who is over 16 years of age, to fondle her breasts and digitally penetrated her vagina.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 – Section 29
Engaging in Penetrative Sexual Activity with or towards an Older Child (incorporating conduct including sexual assault and penetration within modus operandi)*

NOTE

Although there is some overlap between the older child offences and the non-consensual offences, this means that any instances of sexual activity between an adult and an older child can be prosecuted as an older child offence, even where it cannot be proved beyond reasonable doubt that the activity took place without the consent of the child.

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply or the offence of Sexual Intercourse with Girl over 13 but under 16.

In this section concerning 'Older Children', if the child consents to participate in the activities, it should be charged under the 'Older Children' section of the legislation. However if there is no consent to this at all, then Section 2 of the legislation should apply, as the penalties are greater.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A")-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) without another person ("B") consenting, and(b) without any reasonable belief that B consents, <p>does any of the things mentioned below, then A commits the offence of sexual assault.</p> <p>Those things are, that A-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) penetrates sexually, by any means and to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of B,(b) intentionally or recklessly touches B sexually,(c) engages in any other form of sexual activity in which A, intentionally or recklessly, has physical contact (whether bodily contact or contact by means of an implement, and whether or not through clothing) with B,(d) intentionally or recklessly ejaculates semen onto B,(e) intentionally or recklessly emits urine or saliva onto B sexually.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who has been sexually assaulted
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A female is grabbed from behind by a male when out walking. He fondles her breasts and her private parts over her clothing.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3(1) Sexual Assault</i></p>
Example:	<p>2 adults lying asleep awake to find a male ejaculating semen over them.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3(1) Sexual Assault</i></p>
Example:	<p>Male penetrates female's vagina with an object without her consent.</p> <p><i>1 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 2(1) Sexual Assault by penetration.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is forced by 'B' to masturbate 'B'. 'A' and 'B' are both adults.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3 Sexual Assault</i></p>

NOTE:	The offence of Sexual Assault replaces the previous common law
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offence of assault aggravated by indecency in respect of conduct falling within its scope. However, the common law of assault is not repealed and is still open for any behaviour falling out with the statutory definition of sexual assault

There is an element of overlap between this section, rape and sexual assault by penetration however where the Crown has evidence that the victim was subjected to penile penetration, a charge of sexual assault will not be brought.

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law rules of assault (indecent) will apply.

Where offences occur which encompass a combination of Sections 1, 2 and 3, only the most serious should be counted/recorded for statistical purposes and a compound charge used to report.

SEXUAL ASSAULT ON A YOUNG CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 20

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") does any of the things mentioned below, "B" being in each case a child who has not attained the age of 13 years), then A commits the offence of sexual assault on a young child. Those things are, that A-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) penetrates sexually, by any means and to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of B, (b) intentionally or recklessly touches B sexually, (c) engages in any other form of sexual activity in which A, intentionally or recklessly, has physical contact (whether bodily contact or contact by means of an implement, and whether or not through clothing) with B, (d) intentionally or recklessly ejaculates semen onto B, (e) intentionally or recklessly emits urine or saliva onto B sexually
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has been sexually assaulted
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A young child under 13 years old is approached by an unknown person who touches the young child's private parts over their clothing.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 20 Sexual Assault on a Young Child</i></p>
Example:	<p>A young child under 13 years old allows their friend who is an older child aged 13 to 15, to touch them in a sexual manner.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 20 Sexual Assault on a Young Child</i></p>
Example:	<p>Whilst looking after young female child a male exposes himself and thereafter engages her in sexual activity by placing her hand on his penis and touching her naked private parts.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 20 Sexual Assault on a Young Child (this would be treated as a single course of conduct)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A 13 year old female has consensual sexual intercourse with a 12 year old male.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 20 Sexual Assault on a Young Child (per this legislation there is no need to establish an absence of consent as the child under the age of 13 is deemed to be incapable of consenting to sexual activity. Since the suspect is 13 and female the appropriate offence is under Section 20. Had the gender of the two participants been reversed the appropriate offence would have been Section 18,</i></p>

Example:	<p><i>Rape of a Young Child.</i></p> <p>Victim reports having been sexually assaulted on numerous occasions over an eight year period between the ages of 9 and 17 by the same perpetrator between 2008 and 2016 at the same locus where specific dates are not known.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices (common law) to account for 2008 to 2010 when victim was 9 up to age 11 when SOSA was introduced in 2010</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 20, Sexual Assault of a Young Child, to account for period when victim was aged 12 (Post SOSA)</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3, Sexual Assault, to account for ages 13 to 17 (use "older child" variant)</i></p>
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NOTE:	<p>This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law rules of lewd and libidinous practices and/or Indecent Assault will apply.</p> <p>Young children are not considered capable in law of giving consent to sexual activity and accordingly it is irrelevant to the offence whether or not the young child has "consented".</p> <p>Where offences occur which encompass a combination of Sections 18, 19, and 20 only the most serious should be counted/recorded for statistical purposes and a compound charge used to report.</p>
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ENGAGING IN SEXUAL ACTIVITY WITH OR TOWARDS AN OLDER CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 30

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition: If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 16 years, does any of the things mentioned below, "B" being in each case a child who-

- (a) has attained the age of 13 years, but
- (b) has not attained the age of 16 years

then A commits the offence of engaging in sexual activity with or towards an older child.
Those things are, that A-

- (a) penetrates sexually, by any means and to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of B,
- (b) intentionally or recklessly touches B sexually,
- (c) engages in any other form of sexual activity in which A, intentionally or recklessly, has physical contact (whether bodily contact or contact by means of an implement, and whether or not through clothing) with B,
- (d) intentionally or recklessly ejaculates semen onto B,
- (e) intentionally or recklessly emits urine or saliva onto B sexually.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has been engaged in sexual activity

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 reports that he allowed his partner who is over 16 years of age to touch his penis.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 30
Engaging in Sexual Activity with or towards an Older Child*

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 is approached by an unknown adult and touched by this person on the private parts over clothing without consent.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 3(1)
Sexual Assault*

NOTE: This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010.

In this section concerning 'Older Children', if the child consents to participate in the activities, it should be charged under the 'Older Children' section of the legislation. However if there is no consent to this at all, then Section 3 of the legislation should apply, as the penalties are greater.

Where offences occur which encompass a combination of Sections 28, 29 and 30 only the most serious should be counted/recorded for statistical purposes and a compound charge used to report.

SEXUAL COERCION

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 4

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition: If a person ("A")-

- (a) without another person ("B") consenting to participate in a sexual activity, and
- (b) without any reasonable belief that B consents to participating in that activity

intentionally caused B to participate in that activity, then A commits the offence of sexual coercion.

Victim/Complainer: Person who has been sexually coerced.

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: An adult is forced by another to touch him/herself in a sexual manner.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 4 Sexual Coercion

Example: An adult (A) is forced by an Adult (B) to touch another (C) in a sexual manner. (A) and (C) are non-consenting.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 4 Sexual Coercion in respect of Adult (A) and
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3(1) Sexual Assault in respect of Adult (C).

Example: 'A' is forced by 'B' to masturbate 'B'. 'A' and 'B' are both adults.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3 Sexual Assault.

Example: An adult 'A' engages in consensual sexual communication with 'B' over social media. 'A' believes 'B' is of the opposite sex. 'A' agrees to film themselves undertaking a sexual act and sends the recording to 'B'. 'B' discloses they are not the person they purported to be.
1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 4 (Cause person to participate in sexual activity).

NOTE: The offence of sexual coercion is designed to criminalise behaviour, which compels the complainant to engage in sexual activity, which may, but need not, involve contact with the offender. This may involve compelling the victim to engage in sexual activity with an animal, an object or themselves.

There is an overlap to a certain extent with the offence of sexual assault in cases where the perpetrator compelled the victim to engage in conduct which involved physical contact with the

perpetrator. However, this offence is primarily intended to capture coercive sexual conduct which does not involve physical conduct between the perpetrator and the victim.

In circumstances where a person is caused to take a naked image of themselves this amounts to causing that person to participate in a sexual act, unless this forms part of an extortion.

CAUSING A YOUNG CHILD TO PARTICIPATE IN A SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 21

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition: If a person ("A") intentionally causes a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years to participate in a sexual activity, then A commits the offence of causing a young child to participate in a sexual activity.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has participated in the sexual activity

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A young child under 13 years old is forced by a person (A) to touch the private member of another person (B)

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 21
Causing a Young Child to Participate in a Sexual Activity*

Example: Two young children under 13 years old are asked by a person to touch themselves in a sexual manner, which they do.

*2 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 21
Causing a Young Child to Participate in a Sexual Activity*

NOTE: This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply.

Young children are not considered capable in law of giving consent to sexual activity and accordingly it is irrelevant to the offence whether or not the young child has "consented".

There is an overlap to a certain extent with the offence of sexual assault in cases where the perpetrator compelled the victim to engage in conduct which involved physical contact with the perpetrator. However, this offence is primarily intended to capture coercive sexual conduct which does not involve physical conduct between the perpetrator and the victim.

In circumstances where a person is caused to take a naked image of themselves this amounts to causing that person to participate in a sexual act, unless this forms part of an extortion.

CAUSING AN OLDER CHILD TO PARTICIPATE IN A SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 31

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition: If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 16 years, intentionally causes a child ("B"), who either-

- (i) has attained the age of 13 years, but
- (ii) has not attained the age of 16 years,

to participate in a sexual activity, then A commits the offence of causing an older child to participate in a sexual activity.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has been present during the sexual activity

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 is encouraged by a person over the age of 16 to touch themselves in a sexual manner and they carry this out.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 31
Causing an Older Child to Participate in a Sexual Activity*

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 is forced by a person over the age of 16 to touch themselves in a sexual manner.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 4
Sexual Coercion*

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 years is forced by person (A) who is over 16 years, to touch person (B) in a sexual manner.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 4
Sexual Coercion*

and

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 3(1)
Sexual Assault in respect of (B) (this will depend on the age of 'B')*

NOTE: This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010.

There is an overlap to a certain extent with the offence of sexual assault in cases where the perpetrator compelled the victim to engage in conduct which involved physical contact with the perpetrator. However, this offence is primarily intended to capture coercive sexual conduct which does not involve physical conduct between the perpetrator and the victim.

In circumstances where a person is caused to take a naked image of themselves this amounts to causing that person to participate in a sexual act, unless this forms part of an extortion.

In this section concerning 'Older Children', if the child consents to participate in the activities, it should be charged under the 'Older Children' section of the legislation. However if there is no consent to this at all, then Section 4 of the legislation should apply, as the penalties are greater.

COERCING A PERSON INTO BEING PRESENT DURING A SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR, COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A")-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Without another person ("B") consenting, and (b) Without any reasonable belief that B consents, <p>either intentionally engages in a sexual activity and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2) does so in the presence of B or intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in that subsection causes B to be present while a third person engages in such an activity, then A commits the offence of coercing a person into being present during a sexual activity.</p> <p>The purposes in subsection (2) are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who has been coerced into being present during a sexual activity.
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A female is at a party when she receives a call from her friend asking her to come upstairs to the bedroom. When she enters the room she finds her friend lying on the bed having sexual intercourse with another.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5 - Coercing a Person into Being Present During a Sexual Activity</i></p>
Example:	<p>On three separate occasions on the same day at the same locus a male says "excuse me" to three females and when they turn round he is masturbating.</p> <p><i>3 x Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5 - Coercing a Person into Being Present During a Sexual Activity</i></p>

NOTE:	
<p>The Act defines "in the presence of" as places where A can be seen by B.</p> <p>It is not essential to prove that the victim actually observed the activity; it is enough that the activity was in a place where it was capable of being observed by the victim.</p> <p>This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. It will not apply for relevant activity occurring before this date. Depending on the circumstances, a breach of the peace or an assault (indecent) may be the appropriate charge in this case.</p> <p>Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.</p> <p>A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be</p>	

present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

CAUSING A YOUNG CHILD TO BE PRESENT DURING A SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 22

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR, COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition: If a person ("A") either-

- (a) intentionally engages in a sexual activity and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2) does so in the presence of a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years, or
- (b) intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in that subsection causes B to be present while a third person engaged in such an activity

then A commits an offence of causing a young child to be present during a sexual activity.

The purposes in subsection (2) are-

- (a) obtaining sexual gratification,
- (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.

Victim/Complainer: Child/Children who has/have been present during the sexual activity

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A male and female engage in sexual intercourse whilst asking their 2 young children who are under 13 years old to sit and watch.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 22.
Causing a Young Child to be Present During a Sexual Activity*

Example: An adult takes a relative who is a young child under 13 years old, to a sex show where other adults are performing sexual intercourse with each other.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 22.
Causing a Young Child to be Present During a Sexual Activity*

NOTE:

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply.

It is not essential to prove that the young child actually observed the activity; it is enough that the activity was in a place where it was capable of being observed by the young child.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be

present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

CAUSING AN OLDER CHILD TO BE PRESENT DURING A SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 32

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR, COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 16 years either-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) intentionally engages in a sexual activity and for a purpose mentioned below does so in the presence of a child ("B"), who- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) has attained the age of 13 years, but (ii) has not attained the age of 16 years, or (b) intentionally, and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2) causes B to be present while a third person engaged in such an activity <p>then A commits the offence of causing an older child to be present during a sexual activity. The purposes are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has been present during the sexual activity
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>For their own sexual gratification, two adults encourage an older child aged 13 to 15 into a bedroom in order that the older child can watch the adults engage in sexual intercourse with each other. The child attends and adults carry out sexual indulgences in full view of the older child.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 32 Causing an Older Child to be Present During a Sexual Activity</i></p>
Example:	<p>Two adults against the will of the child, force/coerce an older child aged 13 to 15, into a bedroom in order that the older child can watch the adults engage in sexual intercourse with each other.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5 - Coercing a Person into Being Present During a Sexual Activity</i></p>
Example:	<p>An adult is seen in a public place apparently masturbating under a towel, although is not exposing himself. An adult with an older child aged 13 to 15 witnesses this act.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5, Cause to be Present During Sexual Activity (the suspect was in a public place and was not being discrete - while the child is aged 13 to 15 there was clearly no consent).</i></p>

NOTE:	This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1 st December, 2010. It is not essential
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to prove that the older child actually observed the activity; it is enough that the activity was in a place where it was capable of being observed by the older child.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

In this section concerning 'Older Children', if the child consents to participate in the activities, it should be charged under the 'Older Children' section of the legislation. However if there is no consent to this at all, then Section 5 of the legislation should apply, as the penalties are greater.

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

COERCING A PERSON INTO LOOKING AT A SEXUAL IMAGE

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 6

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR, COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") intentionally and for a purpose mentioned below causes another person ("B")-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) without B consenting, and (b) without any reasonable belief that B consents, <p>to look at a sexual image, then A commits the offence of coercing a person into looking at a sexual image.</p> <p>The purposes in subsection (2) are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who has been coerced into looking at the sexual image.
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Locus:	Where sent from if known, otherwise where received.
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>An adult reports receiving an e-mail with a video attachment from a known person. The text of the e-mail suggests that the recipient should open the video attachment to view footage of an innocuous event. Upon opening the attachment it is an explicit sexual video..</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 6 Coercing a Person to look at a Sexual Image</i></p>
Example:	<p>An adult reports receiving a sexual image via email. It is established during investigation that the email was not intended to be sent to the complainer and was in fact intended for the sender's partner.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) - Indecent or Obscene Messages, may be appropriate, this is due to the absence of the intent to humiliate, distress or alarm or for obtaining sexual gratification.</i></p>

NOTE:

For the purposes of this section, a sexual image is defined by the act as an image (produced by whatever means and whether or not a moving image) of-

- (a) A engaging in a sexual activity or of a third person or imaginary person so engaging,
- (b) A's genitals or the genitals of a third person or imaginary person.

A 'topless' pin-up would not be considered a sexual image as the subject's genitals are not visible.

The offence of coercing a person into looking at a sexual image is only committed if the victim did not consent to looking at the image and the accused had no reasonable belief that the victim so consented. Furthermore, the accused does not commit the offence if he or she had

intended to direct or send the image to someone other than the victim (i.e. by email).

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

If a victim receives an intimate image of themselves this does not constitute any offence under Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 or Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009. However, if alarm is caused to the recipient Communications Act 2003, Section 127 (sexual) should be recorded.

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. It will not apply for relevant activity occurring before this date. Depending on the circumstances, a breach of the peace, an assault (indecent) or an offence under the Communications Act may be the appropriate charge in this case.

A general point regarding all the offences requiring a 'purpose' – Section 49 of the Act provides that the 'purpose' is established if in all the circumstances it may reasonably be inferred that accused was doing the thing for the purpose in question.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

CAUSING A YOUNG CHILD TO LOOK AT A SEXUAL IMAGE

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 23

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR, COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") intentionally and for a purpose mentioned below causes a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years to look at a sexual image, then A commits the offence of causing a young child into looking at a sexual image.</p> <p>The purposes in subsection (2) are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has looked at the sexual image
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Locus:	Where sent from if known, otherwise where received.
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A young child under 13 reports receiving a sexual image on their mobile phone. The image has been sent to them intentionally by an adult to cause alarm.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 23 Causing a Young Child to Look at a Sexual Image</i></p>
Example:	<p>Two young children under 13 years old are subjected to watching pornographic films by their babysitter, every Friday night for 6 weeks.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 23 Causing a Young Child to Look at a Sexual Image. (Indications are this has been a course of conduct)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A report is received that two young children under 13 years old have independently been shown indecent photos showing genitals on a mobile phone by an older child.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 23 Causing a Young Child to Look at a Sexual Image</i></p>

Example:

12 year old girl has been corresponding separately by e-mail with two adult males (two males do not know each other and neither is aware of the others existence). The relationship with the two males has been building to the point where the communication becomes sexual and they ask her to send them a photo of her naked in exchange for which they will send her a photo of themselves naked. She sends them photos of a naked female (head not in the photos) and in return she receives naked photos of the males (heads not in the photos). The photos of the girl sent are not of herself naked, but are photos she found on the internet of an anonymous adult female. Throughout the correspondence and on the girl's chat room profile she claims to be 16 years old.

2 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 23 – Cause to Look at Sexual Image and 2 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009, Section 24 - Communicating Indecently. (cannot consent as 12 years old)

NOTE:

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply. For the purposes of this section, a sexual image is defined by the act as an image (produced by whatever means and whether or not a moving image) of-

- (a) A engaging in a sexual activity or of a third person or imaginary person so engaging,
- (b) A's genitals or the genitals of a third person or imaginary person.

A 'topless' pin-up would not be considered a sexual image as the subject's genitals are not visible.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

If a victim receives an intimate image of themselves this does not constitute any offence under Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 or Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009. However, if alarm is caused to the recipient Communications Act 2003, Section 127 (sexual) should be recorded.

CAUSING AN OLDER CHILD TO LOOK AT A SEXUAL IMAGE

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 33

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR, COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition: If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 16 years, intentionally and for a purpose mentioned below causes a child ("B"). who-

- (a) has attained the age of 13 years, but
- (b) has not attained the age of 16 years,

to look at a sexual image, then A commits the offence of causing an older child to look at a sexual image.

The purposes are-

- (a) obtaining sexual gratification,
- (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has looked at the sexual image

Locus: Where sent from if known, otherwise where received.

Scenario Examples:

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 years reports that an adult has convinced/encouraged her to look at a number of photographs, all of which show the adult engaged in various sexual acts with another adult person. The older child looks through all the photographs.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 33
Causing an Older Child to look at a Sexual Image.*

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 years reports that an adult has forced her to look at a number of photographs, all of which show the adult engaged in various sexual acts with another adult person. The older child looks through all the photographs.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 6
Coercing a Person to look at a Sexual Image*

Example: Two children, one a young child aged under 13 years, the other an older child aged 13 to 15 are **encouraged** to sit and watch pornographic films showing full sexual intercourse and genitalia by an adult babysitter for sexual gratification every Friday night for 6 weeks. The children watch the films although they are not made to and can leave at any point.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 23
Causing a Young Child to Look at a Sexual Image (the young child offence is recorded due to this being the most serious, and only one crime is required to be recorded due to the circumstances indicate this to be a course of conduct)*

Example: Two children, one a young child aged under 13 years, the other an older child aged 13 to 15 are **forced** to sit and watch pornographic films showing full sexual intercourse and genitalia by an adult

babysitter for sexual gratification, on a number of occasions, specific dates unknown.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 23
Causing a Young Child to Look at a Sexual Image (the young child offence is recorded due to this being the most serious, and only one crime is required to be recorded due to the circumstances indicate this to be a course of conduct).*

NOTE:

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices or an offence under the Communications Act will apply.

For the purposes of this section, a sexual image is defined by the act as an image (produced by whatever means and whether or not a moving image) of-

- (a) A engaging in a sexual activity or of a third person or imaginary person so engaging,
- (b) A's genitals or the genitals of a third person or imaginary person.

A 'topless' pin-up would not be considered a sexual image as the subject's genitals are not visible.

In this section concerning 'Older Children', if the child consents to participate in the activities, it should be charged under the 'Older Children' section of the legislation. However if there is no consent to this at all, then Section 6 of the legislation should apply, as the penalties are greater.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

If a victim receives an intimate image of themselves this does not constitute any offence under Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 or Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009. However, if alarm is caused to the recipient Communications Act 2003, Section 127 (sexual) should be recorded.

COMMUNICATING INDECENTLY ETC.

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 7(1)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)

NOTE: If the purpose is not to obtain sexual gratification or to humiliate, distress or alarm, Communications Act, 2003 may be appropriate.



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (3) sends, by whatever means, a sexual written communication to or directs, by whatever means, a sexual verbal communication at, another person ("B")-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) without B consenting to its being so sent or directed, and (b) without any reasonable belief that B consents to its being so sent or directed, <p>then A commits the offence of communicating indecently.</p> <p>The purposes in subsection (3) are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who has received the indecent communication.
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Locus:	Where communication made from if known, otherwise where communication received.
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A person for the purposes of obtaining sexual gratification intentionally sends a sexually explicit text message to another adult on their mobile phone without the consent of the recipient.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently etc.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person for the purposes of obtaining sexual gratification intentionally sends a sexually explicit text message to multiple recipients on their mobile phones without the consent of the recipient.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently etc. (Continuity of action.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Male sits down beside female (aged over 16 years) on a bus and makes sexual comments to her. She is frightened and says nothing, she eventually arrives at her stop and he lets her off.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently etc.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Male sits down beside female (aged over 16 years) on a bus and makes a series of sexual comments to her throughout the journey. As she gets up to get off the bus he sexually assaults her.</p>

	<p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 3, Sexual Assault and 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Male sits down beside female (aged over 16 years) on a bus and makes sexual comments to her just before sexually assaulting her.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 3, Sexual Assault (since sexual comments were made in the immediate lead up to the sexual assault there is no requirement to record a separate Section 7 crime).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person 'A' who resides in 'X' Division sends sexually explicit text messages to 'B' who resides in 'Z' Division.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently the locus being 'X' Division unless there is clear evidence that 'A' was in 'Z' Division at the time the communication was sent.</i></p>

NOTE:

For the purposes of this section, a sexual communication can be either a written communication or a verbal communication:

“Written communication” means a communication in whatever written form, and without prejudice to that generality includes a communication which comprises writings of a person other than A (as for example a passage in a book or magazine) and

“Verbal communication” means a communication in whatever verbal form, and without prejudice to that generality includes-

- (a) a communication which comprises sounds of sexual activity (whether actual or simulated), and
- (b) a communication by means of sign language.

For the offence of Communicating Indecently to be committed, the accused must intend to communicate with the victim.

In circumstances where a victim is subjected to indecent communication which occurs in the immediate lead up to, during or immediately after a sexual crime such as Rape, Sexual Assault or Sexual Coercion there is no requirement to record a separate crime of Communicating Indecently.

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. It will not apply for relevant activity occurring before this date. Depending on the circumstances, a charge under the Communications Act may be appropriate in this case.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

COMMUNICATING INDECENTLY WITH A YOUNG CHILD ETC.

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(1)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)

NOTE: If the purpose is not to obtain sexual gratification or to humiliate, distress or alarm, the Communications Act, 2003 may be appropriate.



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (3) –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sends, by whatever means, a sexual written communication to, or (b) directs, by whatever means, a sexual verbal communication at, <p>a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years, then A commits the offence of communicating indecently with a young child.</p> <p>The purposes in subsection (3) are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has received the indecent communication
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Locus:	Where communication made from if known, otherwise where received
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A young child under 13 years of age receives sexually explicit messages on a Social Networking Site from a known person with a view to distressing or alarming the child.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(1) Communicating Indecently with a Young Child</i></p>
Example:	<p>A mother and her young child under 13 years have each received the same text message of an indecent nature on their mobile phones. The messages have been sent by the same person, directly to the mother and the child.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(1) Communicating Indecently with a Young Child (due to the Young Child offence being the most serious)</i></p>
<u>Purporting to be older-younger</u>	
Where a young child/older child purports to be older/younger than they are, the appropriate Section of the Act should relate to the actual age of the child and not the age they purport to be.	

Example:

A young child purports to be an adult and communicates over social media with an adult who believes the person they are communicating with is an adult, the communication being of a sexual nature.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(1)
(Communicating Indecently with a Young Child)*

Where someone purports to be a young/older child for the purpose of enticing someone to carry out sexual activity and the individual being enticed believes they are doing so with a young/older child, this is sufficient to record an attempt to commit the relevant offence with the appropriate Section applicable being the age the person purports to be.

Example:

An adult purports to be 12 year old and communicates over social media with an adult who believes the person they are communicating with is 12 years old, the communication being of a sexual nature.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(1)
(Communicating Indecently with a Young Child - Attempt)*

NOTE:

For the purposes of this section, a sexual communication can be either a written communication or a verbal communication:

“Written communication” means a communication in whatever written form, and without prejudice to that generality includes a communication which comprises writings of a person other than A (as for example a passage in a book or magazine) and

“Verbal communication” means a communication in whatever verbal form, and without prejudice to that generality includes-

- (a) a communication which comprises sounds of sexual activity (whether actual or simulated), and
- (b) a communication by means of sign language.

For the offence of Communicating Indecently with a Young Child to be committed, the accused must intend to communicate with the victim.

In circumstances where a victim is subjected to indecent communication which occurs in the immediate lead up to, during or immediately after a sexual crime such as Rape, Sexual Assault or Sexual Coercion there is no requirement to record a separate crime of Communicating Indecently.

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply or an offence under the Communications Act.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

COMMUNICATING INDECENTLY WITH AN OLDER CHILD ETC

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 34(1)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)

NOTE: If the purpose is not to obtain sexual gratification or to humiliate, distress or alarm, the Communications Act, 2003 may be appropriate.



Definition: If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 16 years, intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (3), sends, by whatever means, a sexual written communication to or directs, by whatever means, a sexual verbal communication at, a child ("B") who-

- (a) has attained the age of 13 years, but
- (b) has not attained the age of 16 years,

then A commits the offence of communicating indecently with an older child.

The purposes are-

- (a) obtaining sexual gratification,
- (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has received the indecent communication

Locus: Where communication made from otherwise where communication received

Scenario Examples:

Example: The parents of an older child aged 13 to 15 years, find a sexually explicit text message on the phone. The child reported receiving the sexually explicit text message willingly on the mobile phone from an adult friend with the knowledge of the content.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 34(1)
Communicating Indecently with an Older Child*

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 years, receives an unwanted sexually explicit text message on the mobile phone from an adult who intend the child as the recipient for the purposes of causing distress.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1)
Communicating Indecently etc.*

Example: An older child aged 13 to 15 years receives unwanted sexually explicit messages on their Social Networking Site from an adult intended to cause humiliation.

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1)

Example:	<p>An older child aged 13 to 15 years receives sexually explicit messages on their Social Networking Site from an adult, the purpose being to carry on a sexual conversation between the older child and the adult, for which the adult is obtaining sexual gratification.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently etc.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Mother and her child, aged 13 to 15 years, have been receiving unwanted text messages of an indecent nature on their mobile phones. The messages have been sent by the same adult to the adult's and child's phones for the purpose of causing distress and humiliation.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently etc. (indicates sent with same purpose)</i></p>
Example:	<p>4 persons acting together send indecent messages to an older child aged 13 to 15 years for the purposes of causing distress and humiliation</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Section 7(1) Communicating Indecently etc.</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>For the purposes of this section, a sexual communication can be either a written communication or a verbal communication:</p> <p>“Written communication” means a communication in whatever written form, and without prejudice to that generality includes a communication which comprises writings of a person other than A (as for example a passage in a book or magazine) and</p> <p>“Verbal communication” means a communication in whatever verbal form, and without prejudice to that generality includes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a communication which comprises sounds of sexual activity (whether actual or simulated), and (b) a communication by means of sign language. <p>For the offence of Communicating Indecently with an Older Child to be committed, the accused must intend to communicate with the victim.</p> <p>In circumstances where a victim is subjected to indecent communication which occurs in the immediate lead up to, during or immediately after a sexual crime such as Rape, Sexual Assault or Sexual Coercion there is no requirement to record a separate crime of Communicating Indecently.</p> <p>This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices or an offence under the Communications Act may apply.</p> <p>In this section concerning ‘Older Children’, if the child consents to participate in the activities, it should be charged under the ‘Older Children’ section of the legislation. However if there is no consent to this at all, then Section 7 of the legislation should apply, as the penalties are greater.</p> <p>Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should</p>
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be recorded.

CAUSING A PERSON TO SEE OR HEAR AN INDECENT COMMUNICATION

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 7(2)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)



Definition: If, in circumstances other than are as mentioned in subsection (1), a person ("A"), intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (3) causes another person ("B") to see or hear, by whatever means, a sexual written communication or sexual verbal communication-

- (a) without B consenting to seeing or as the case may be hearing it, and
- (b) without any reasonable belief that B consents to seeing as the case may be hearing it,

then A commits the offence of causing a person to see or hear an indecent communication.

The purposes in subsection (3) are-

- (a) obtaining sexual gratification,
- (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.

Victim/Complainer: Person who has seen or heard the sexual communication.

Locus: Where the indecent communication was seen or heard

Scenario Examples:

Example: A female reports that she is sitting on a bus when without her consent a male for the purpose of distressing or alarming the female, shows her a sexual text message on his phone.

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 7(2) - Causing Another Person to See or Hear an Indecent Communication

NOTE: For the purposes of this section, a sexual communication can be either a written communication or a verbal communication:

"Written communication" means a communication in whatever written form, and without prejudice to that generality includes a communication which comprises writings of a person other than A (as for example a passage in a book or magazine) and

"Verbal communication" means a communication in whatever verbal form, and without prejudice to that generality includes-

- (c) a communication which comprises sounds of sexual activity (whether actual or simulated), and
- (d) a communication by means of sign language.

For the offence of Causing a Person to See or Hear an Indecent Communication, the accused must intend to communicate with the victim.

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. It will not apply for relevant activity occurring before this date. Depending on the circumstances, a breach of the peace or a charge under the Communications Act may be appropriate in this case.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

CAUSING A YOUNG CHILD TO SEE OR HEAR AN INDECENT COMMUNICATION

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(2)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)



Definition:	<p>If, in circumstances other than are as mentioned in subsection (1), a person ("A"), intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (3) causes a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years to see or hear, by whatever means, a sexual written communication or sexual verbal communication then A commits an offence of causing a young child to see or hear an indecent communication.</p> <p>The purposes in subsection (3) are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has seen or heard the indecent communication
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Locus	Where the indecent communication was seen or heard
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>An older pupil talks loudly to another older pupil regarding graphic sexual content with the purpose of letting a young child under 13 years overhear the conversation, to cause distress to the young child.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(2) Causing a Young Child to See or Hear an Indecent Communication.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A young child under 13 years is shown a letter containing a sexual written communication by an older pupil at school to cause distress.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 24(1) Causing a Young Child to See or Hear an Indecent Communication.</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>For the purposes of this section, a sexual communication can be either a written communication or a verbal communication:</p> <p>"Written communication" means a communication in whatever written form, and without prejudice to that generality includes a communication which comprises writings of a person other than A (as for example a passage in a book or magazine) and</p> <p>"Verbal communication" means a communication in whatever verbal form, and without prejudice to that generality includes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a communication which comprises sounds of sexual activity (whether actual or simulated), and (b) a communication by means of sign language.
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This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

CAUSING AN OLDER CHILD TO SEE OR HEAR AN INDECENT COMMUNICATION

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 34(2)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)



Definition:	<p>If, in circumstances other than are as mentioned in subsection (1), a person ("A"), who has attained the age of 16 years, intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (3) causes a child ("B") who has attained the age of 13 years but not the age of 16 years, a sexual written communication or sexual verbal communication then A commits an offence of causing a young child to see or hear an indecent communication.</p> <p>The purposes in subsection (3) are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has seen or heard the indecent communication
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Locus:	Where indecent communication was seen or heard
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>An older child aged 13 to 15 years is in a library sitting next to an adult where the adult writes sexually explicit poems in a notepad that can be seen by the child. The child communicates with the adult and the adult continues to write sexually explicit notes for sexual gratification.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, S34 (2) Causing An Older Child to See or Hear an Indecent Communication</i></p>
Example:	<p>An older child aged 13 to 15 years is in a library when an adult intentionally causes the child to open a book where he has placed a sexually explicit piece of text to alarm her.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 7(2) - Causing Another Person to See or Hear an Indecent Communication</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>For the purposes of this section, a sexual communication can be either a written communication or a verbal communication:</p> <p>"Written communication" means a communication in whatever written form, and without prejudice to that generality includes a communication which comprises writings of a person other than A (as for example a passage in a book or magazine) and</p> <p>"Verbal communication" means a communication in whatever verbal form, and without prejudice to that generality includes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a communication which comprises sounds of sexual activity (whether actual or simulated), and (b) a communication by means of sign language.
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This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices will apply.

In this section concerning 'Older Children', if there is consent from the child to participate in the activities, it should be charged under the 'Older Children' section of the legislation. However if there is no consent to this at all, then Section 7(2) of the legislation should apply, as the penalties are greater.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, the Young Child offence should be recorded.

SEXUAL EXPOSURE

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 8

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT OR COURSE OF CONDUCT

NOTE: Where a mixed age group is present, and conduct has not been directed towards a specific age group, the section of the Act relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) without another person ("B") consenting, and(b) without any reasonable belief that B consents, <p>intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2), exposes A's genitals in a sexual manner to B with the intention that B will see them, then A commits the offence of sexual exposure.</p> <p>The purposes are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) obtaining sexual gratification(b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who has seen the sexual exposure
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A report is received that a naked male is standing at a window of a house watching passers-by.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Public Indecency.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A report is received that a naked male is standing at a window of a house in full view of adult passers-by knowing that he is being watched.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 8 Sexual Exposure</i></p>
Example:	<p>A male reports that he was in the park with his older child aged 13 to 15 years when another male exposed his penis to them and started masturbating.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5 (Coerce person to be present during sexual activity). (Suspect has intentionally engaged in a sexual activity in the presence of both victims who have been caused to view this activity without their consent).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A male sits next to an adult female on a park bench, exposes his penis and starts masturbating.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5 (Coerce person to be present during sexual activity). (Suspect has intentionally engaged in a sexual activity in the presence of the victim who has been caused to view this activity without their consent).</i></p>

consent).

Example:

A male sits next to a young female (over 16 years) on a bus. During the journey the male exposes his penis and starts masturbating, he then grabs the female's hand and forces her to touch his penis and after she draws her hand away he touches her breasts over her clothing. The girl is scared and makes no mention of this to any other passenger or the bus driver. The matter is reported to police when she arrives home.

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009, Section 5 (Coerce person to be present during sexual activity),

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, Section 3 (Sexual Assault).

Example:

During the course of an afternoon male exposes his genitals to three different people at three different locations.

3 x Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 8 Sexual Exposure. (Three separate incidents)

NOTE:

There must be exposure "in a sexual manner" for this offence. This is different from public indecency which is concerned with "public order" actions such as urinating in the street or sunbathing in the nude. The exposure must also be intentional. If the exposure by the suspect includes behaviour where the suspect intentionally engages in a sexual act in the presence of another person e.g. masturbating, without their consent this amounts to a crime of "Causing a person into being present during a sexual activity" which is recordable under Sections 5 or 22 (depending on the age of the victim) and not a crime of Sexual Exposure. The Section 32 (older child) crime is not applicable if the conduct was non-consensual.

Unlike the offence of public indecency, which requires that the conduct takes place in, or can be seen from, a public place, the offence of sexual exposure can be committed in a private place, providing that the perpetrator's intention in exposing his or her genitals is either for obtaining sexual gratification or distress, humiliate or cause alarm to their victim.

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. It will not apply for relevant activity occurring before this date. Depending on the circumstances, a charge of public indecency may be appropriate in this case.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, if it cannot be evidenced that the conduct was directed towards a specific age group, then the offence relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.

SEXUAL EXPOSURE TO A YOUNG CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 25

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT OR COURSE OF CONDUCT

NOTE: Where a mixed age group is present, and conduct has not been directed towards a specific age group, the section of the Act relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.



Definition: If a person ("A") intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2), exposes A's genitals in a sexual manner to a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years, with the intention that B will see them, then A commits the offence of sexual exposure to a young child.

The purposes are-

- (a) obtaining sexual gratification
- (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.

Victim/Complainer: Child who has seen the sexual exposure

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Two young children under 13 years of age are invited into a dwelling house, where an adult exposes his/her genitals for the purpose of sexual gratification.

*1 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 25
Sexual Exposure to a Young Child (2 Victims)*

Example: An adult intentionally exposes his/her genitals for the purpose of sexual gratification to a large number of young children aged under 13 years who are together in a play park.

*1 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 25
Sexual Exposure to a Young Child (Numerous Victims)*

Where it cannot be inferred that the purpose was for sexual gratification, humiliating, distressing or alarming the children then it would be 1 Crime of Public Indecency

Example: A young child under 13 years of age disturbs a male urinating in a nearby street, exposing his naked private member and clearly in a drunken state.

There is no intention to act in a sexual manner or for gratification.

NOTE: There must be exposure "in a sexual manner" for this offence. This is different from public indecency which is concerned with "public order" actions such as urinating in the street or sunbathing in the nude. The exposure must also be intentional. If the exposure by the suspect includes behaviour where the suspect intentionally engages in a sexual act in the presence of another person e.g.

masturbating, without their consent this amounts to a crime of "Causing a person into being present during a sexual activity" which is recordable under Sections 5 or 22 (depending on the age of the victim) and not a crime of Sexual Exposure. The Section 32 (older child) crime is not applicable if the conduct was non-consensual.

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices or a crime of public indecency will apply.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, if it cannot be evidenced that the conduct was directed towards a specific age group, then the offence relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.

SEXUAL EXPOSURE TO AN OLDER CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 35

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT OR COURSE OF CONDUCT

NOTE: Where a mixed age group is present, and conduct has not been directed towards a specific age group, the section of the Act relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 16 years, intentionally and for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2), exposes A's genitals in a sexual manner to a child ("B") who-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has attained the age of 13 years, but (b) has not attained the age of 16 years, <p>with the intention that B will see them, then A commits the offence of sexual exposure to an older child.</p> <p>The purposes are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification, (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who has seen the sexual exposure
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>An older child aged 13 to 15 walks along a path when an adult male jumps out exposing his genitals and starts masturbating in front of the child.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5 (Coerce person to be present during sexual activity). (Suspect has intentionally engaged in a sexual activity in the presence of the victim who has been caused to view this activity without consent).</i></p>
Example:	<p>An older child aged 13 to 15 years reports that they disturbed an adult male urinating in the street, exposing his naked private member and clearly in a drunken state.</p> <p><i>There is no intention to act in a sexual manner or for gratification.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Two older children aged 13 to 15 report that they were sitting in the park when an adult male exposed his private member to them and caused them alarm.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 35 Sexual Exposure to an Older Child (One crime, two victims).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A parent and an older child aged 13 to 15 walk along a path when an adult male jumps out exposing his genitals and starts masturbating in front of the parent and older child.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 5 (Coerce person to be present during sexual activity). (Suspect has</i></p>

Example:

intentionally engaged in a sexual activity in the presence of both victims who have been caused to view this activity without their consent).

Adult male corresponds with 14 year old female by social media and builds up a conversation, eventually working up to speaking to her direct. During the chat he persuades her to switch on her camera so that he can see her. He engages in flirtatious conversation, eventually escalating to asking her to undress for him, which she refuses to do. He then moves his camera down to show her his erect penis and he masturbates in front of her. She switches off the computer.

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 33 (Cause an older child to look at a sexual image - if consensual) and 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009, Section 34(1) Communicating Indecently (if consensual). If neither were consensual Sections 6 and 7 would apply.

NOTE:

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices may be appropriate.

There must be exposure "in a sexual manner" for this offence. This is different from public indecency which is concerned with "public order" actions such as urinating in the street or sunbathing in the nude. The exposure must also be intentional. If the exposure by the suspect includes behaviour where the suspect intentionally engages in a sexual act in the presence of another person e.g. masturbating, without their consent this amounts to a crime of "Causing a person into being present during a sexual activity" which is recordable under Sections 5 or 22 (depending on the age of the victim) and not a crime of Sexual Exposure. The Section 32 (older child) crime is not applicable if the conduct was non-consensual.

Unlike the offence of public indecency, which requires that the conduct takes place in, or can be seen from, a public place, the offence of sexual exposure can be committed in a private place, providing that the perpetrator's intention in exposing his or her genitals is either for obtaining sexual gratification or distress, humiliate or cause alarm to their victim.

A person being caused to view someone sexually exposing themselves or performing a sexual act remotely via webcam or other social media application should be recorded as a crime of "Cause to view sexual image" and not one of "Sexual exposure" or "Cause to be present during sexual activity" both of which require the victim and suspect to be in the physical presence of each other.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, if it cannot be evidenced that the conduct was directed towards a specific age group, then the offence relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.

VOYEURISM

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition:	<p>(1) A person ("A") commits an offence of voyeurism if A does any of the following things for a purpose mentioned in subsection (6), without B consenting and without any reasonable belief that B consents;</p> <p>(2) Observes B doing a private act.</p> <p>(3) Operates equipment with the intention of enabling A or another person ("C"), to observe B doing a private act.</p> <p>(4) Records B doing a private act with the intention that A or another person ("C"), will look at an image of B doing the act.</p> <p>(4A) Operates equipment beneath B's clothing with the intention of enabling A or another person ("C"), to observe B's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear) or the underwear covering B's genitals or buttocks, in circumstances where the genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible.</p> <p>(4B) Records an image beneath B's clothing of B's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear) or the underwear covering B's genitals or buttocks, in circumstances where the genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible, with the intention that A or another person ("C"), will look at the image.</p> <p>(5) Installs equipment, or constructs or adapts a structure or part of a structure, with the intention of enabling A or another person to do any of the above acts.</p> <p>(6) The purposes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) obtaining sexual gratification,(b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who has been observed
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A person enters a public toilet and by looking underneath a toilet cubicle, observes another adult using the lavatory.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9 Voyeurism</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person installs a camera in public changing rooms, which allows the person to view three adults in cubicles getting dressed.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9 Voyeurism.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person installs 3 cameras, all in individual changing rooms within</p>

	<p>a sports centre, allowing the person to view a number of adults in each of the cubicles getting dressed.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9 Voyeurism.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person (A) drills a hole in a flatmate's (B) bedroom wall which A uses to record video footage allowing a friend (C) to view B engaging in sexual intercourse with their partner.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9 Voyeurism</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person walks along a High Street in a busy city centre, recording images up the skirts of any passing person and captures multiple images of 'up skirt' footage.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9 Voyeurism.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' have sexual intercourse in private which is recorded by a video camera set up by 'A' without the knowledge of 'B'.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 9 Voyeurism.</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>A person is deemed to be doing a private act if the person is in a place which in the circumstances would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the person's genitals, buttocks or breasts are exposed or covered only with underwear, (b) the person is using a lavatory, or (c) the person is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public. <p>This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, a breach of the peace or an indecent breach of the peace would be appropriate.</p> <p>If there are distinct and separate occasions, such as periods where the camera was removed, then each time it is placed back in the locus, a separate crime would be recorded.</p> <p>Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, if it cannot be evidenced that the conduct was directed towards a specific age group, then the offence relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.</p>
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VOYEURISM TOWARDS A YOUNG CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 26

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR,
COURSE OF CONDUCT**



Definition:	<p>(1) A person ("A") commits the offence of voyeurism towards a young child if A does any of the following things for a purpose mentioned in subsection (6) in relation to a child ("B") who has not attained the age of 13 years:</p> <p>(2) Observes B doing a private act.</p> <p>(3) Operates equipment with the intention of enabling A or another person ("C") to observe B doing a private act.</p> <p>(4) Records B doing a private act with the intention that A or another person ("C"), will look at an image of B doing the private act.</p> <p>(4A) Operates equipment beneath B's clothing with the intention of enabling A or another person ("C"), to observe B's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear) or the underwear covering B's genitals or buttocks, in circumstances where the genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible.</p> <p>(4B) Records an image beneath B's clothing of B's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear) or the underwear covering B's genitals or buttocks, in circumstances where the genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible, with the intention that A or another person ("C"), will look at the image.</p> <p>(6) Installs equipment or constructs or adapts a structure or part of a structure with the intention of enabling A or another person to do any of the above acts.</p> <p>(7) The purposes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) obtaining sexual gratification (b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B
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Victim/Complainer:	Young child who has been observed
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A teacher at a primary school installs a camera in the changing rooms, which allows the teacher to view the young children getting changed. It is established that 30 children have been filmed in their underwear, for the purpose of the teachers sexual gratification.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 26 Voyeurism towards a Young Child, with 30 victims (there is no requirement to record a separate Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52 offence in relation to this conduct unless further criminality is identified eg. search of home computer reveals indecent photographs of children indicating the images have been downloaded on to a separate device, or that the images have been</i></p>
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distributed).

Example:

An adult enters a public toilet within a shopping centre and by looking over the toilet cubicle, observes a young child under the age of 13 years using the lavatory.

*1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 26
Voyeurism towards a Young Child.*

NOTE:

A person is deemed to be doing a private act if the person is in a place which in the circumstances would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and-

- (a) the person's genitals, buttocks or breasts are exposed or covered only with underwear,
- (b) the person is using a lavatory, or
- (c) the person is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public.

Young children are not considered capable in law of giving consent to sexual activity and accordingly it is irrelevant whether or not the child has given permission for the person to view them or record them.

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, Breach of the Peace may have been libelled.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, if it cannot be evidenced that the conduct was directed towards a specific age group, then the offence relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.

VOYEURISM TOWARDS AN OLDER CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 36

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT, OR, COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition:	<p>(1) If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 16 years, does any of the following things for a purpose mentioned in subsection (6) in relation to a child ("B") who-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) has attained the age of 13 years, but(b) has not attained the age of 16 years, <p>then A commits the offence of voyeurism towards an older child.</p> <p>Those things are;</p> <p>(2) Observes B doing a private act.</p> <p>(3) Operates equipment with the intention of enabling A or another person ("C") to observe B doing a private act.</p> <p>(4) Records B doing a private act with the intention that A or another person ("C"), will look at an image of B doing the private act.</p> <p>(4A) Operates equipment beneath B's clothing with the intention of enabling A or another person ("C"), to observe B's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear) or the underwear covering B's genitals or buttocks, in circumstances where the genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible.</p> <p>(4B) Records an image beneath B's clothing of B's genitals or buttocks (whether exposed or covered with underwear) or the underwear covering B's genitals or buttocks, in circumstances where the genitals, buttocks or underwear would not otherwise be visible, with the intention that A or another person ("C"), will look at the image.</p> <p>(5) Installs equipment or constructs or adapts a structure or part of a structure with the intention of enabling A or another person to do any of the above acts</p> <p>(6) The purposes are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) obtaining sexual gratification,(b) humiliating, distressing or alarming B.
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Victim/Complainer:	Child(ren) who have been observed
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>An employee at a secondary school installs a camera in the changing rooms, which allows them to view children getting changed. It is established that a number of children, all older children aged 13 to 15 years have been filmed in their underwear.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 36</i></p>
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Voyeurism towards an Older Child.

Example:

An adult enters a public toilet within a shopping centre and by looking over the toilet cubicle, observes an older child aged 13 to 15 years using the lavatory.

*1 Crime Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 36
Voyeurism towards an Older Child.*

NOTE:

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, Breach of the Peace may be appropriate.

A person is deemed to be doing a private act if the person is in a place which in the circumstances would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and-

- (a) the person's genitals, buttocks or breasts are exposed or covered only with underwear,
- (b) the person is using a lavatory, or
- (c) the person is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public.

If there are distinct and separate occasions, such as periods where the camera was removed, then each time it is placed back in the locus, a separate crime would be recorded.

Where there is a mixed age group e.g. young children and older children, subjected to the conduct, if it cannot be evidenced that the conduct was directed towards a specific age group, then the offence relating to the lowest age group present should be recorded.

ADMINISTERING A SUBSTANCE FOR SEXUAL PURPOSES

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 11

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") intentionally administers a substance to, or causes a substance to be taken by, another person ("B")-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Without B knowing, and(b) Without any reasonable belief that B knows, <p>And does so for the purpose of stupefying or overpowering B, so as to enable any person to engage in a sexual activity which involves B, then A commits the offence of administering a substance for sexual purposes.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who has taken the substance
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Locus:	Where substance is administered
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A female is in a bar drinking with her friends when another person adds a drug to her drink, helps her out the premises into a nearby alleyway where he intends to have sexual intercourse with her. He is stopped before he carries out any sexual assault.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 11 Administering a Substance for Sexual Purposes.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A female is in a bar drinking with her friends when another person adds a drug to her drink, helps her out the premises into a nearby alleyway where he has sexual intercourse with her..</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 1 Rape and 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 11 Administering a Substance for Sexual Purposes.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A female is in a bar drinking with her friends when she suddenly feels very ill and has to be taken home. Her friend phones the police who take a urine sample which is tested positive for GHB.</p> <p><i>This should be recorded as a DRUGGING, unless it can be inferred that the drugs were administered for the purpose of stupefying or overpowering for a sexual purpose.</i></p>

NOTE:

This section applies to offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010.

If A, whether by act or omission, induces in B a reasonable belief that the substance administered or taken is (either or both)-

(a) of a substantially lesser strength, or

(b) in a substantially lesser quantity,

than it is, any knowledge which B has (or belief as to knowledge which B has) that it is being administered or taken is to be disregarded.

ENGAGING WHILE AN OLDER CHILD IN SEXUAL CONDUCT WITH OR TOWARDS ANOTHER OLDER CHILD

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 37(1) and 37(4)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PARTICIPANT



Definition:

If a person ("A"), being a child who has attained the age of 13 years but not the age of 16 years, does any of the things mentioned below, "B" being in each case a child who has also attained the age of 13 years but not the age of 16 years, then A commits the offence of engaging with an older child in sexual conduct with or towards another older child.

Those things are that A-

- (a) penetrates sexually, with A's penis and to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of B,
- (b) intentionally or recklessly touches the vagina, anus or penis of B sexually with A's mouth.

In the circumstances specified above, if "B" engages by consent in the conduct in question, then "B" commits an, to be known as the offence of engaging while an older child in consensual sexual conduct with another older child.

Victim/Complainer:

Procurator Fiscal ('Participant' can be recorded as a witness, however, some Divisions may prefer the 'Participant' to be recorded as the Victim/Complainer for research purposes)

Locus:

Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

An older child (A) aged 13 to 15 years discloses that he had consensual sexual intercourse on a number of occasions with his partner (B), who is also aged 13 to 15 years.

1 Crime of SOSA Section 37(1) - male
and,
1 Crime of SOSA Section 37(4) - female

NOTE - If only one participant requires to be jointly reported per Lord Advocate's Guidelines, only one crime should be recorded. If neither participant is to be reported no crimes should be recorded.

Example:

An older child aged 13 to 15 years discloses that they performed oral sex on their partner who is also an older child aged 13 to 15 years, both of which consented fully.

1 Crime of SOSA Section 37(1) - male
and,
1 Crime of SOSA Section 37(4) - female

NOTE - If only one participant requires to be jointly reported per Lord Advocate's Guidelines, only one crime should be recorded. If neither participant is to be reported no crimes should be recorded.

Example:

An older female child aged 13 to 15 years discloses that they had consensual sexual intercourse with a 16 year old male.

NOTE:

Although the wording of this section suggests that it would also cover non-consensual conduct, it is more appropriate that such conduct should be recorded as rape, sexual assault by penetration or sexual assault.

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, the old common law of Lewd and Libidinous Practices may apply.

Reference should be made to the guidelines of the Lord Advocate for this offence type. If the reported circumstances do not meet the criteria laid down by these guidelines for jointly reporting an accused there is no requirement for a crime to be recorded.

SEXUAL ABUSE OF TRUST (CHILDREN)

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 42

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

NOTE: This section of the legislation is aimed at children aged 16 or 17 years of age.



Definition:	<p>If a person ("A") who has attained the age of 18 years-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Intentionally engages in a sexual activity with or directed towards another person ("B") who is under 18, and (b) Is in a position of trust in relation to B, <p>Then A commits the offence of sexual abuse of trust</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Child who the person had a position of trust over
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>An employee at a secure accommodation facility has consensual sexual intercourse with a resident who is aged 16. The employee has regular sole charge for the resident and is responsible for their care.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 42 - Sexual Abuse of Trust</i></p>
Example:	<p>A teacher touches a 17 year old student in a sexual manner, to which the student consented,</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 42 - Sexual Abuse of Trust</i></p>
Example:	<p>A child aged 13 to 15 years stated that their stepfather had sexual intercourse with them without consent.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 (1) Rape.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A teacher has consensual sexual intercourse with a 16 year old student.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 42, Sexual Abuse of Trust.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A teacher has sexual intercourse with a 16 year old student which is non-consensual.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 1, Rape.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A teacher has sexual intercourse with a 14 year old student which is consensual.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 28, Sexual Intercourse with Older Child (while Section 42 covers all persons under 18, it is principally designed to protect young people aged 16 and 17 who, even though they are over the age of consent for sexual activity, are vulnerable to sexual exploitation from particular classes of people who hold a position of trust or authority in relation to them. Since the victim is aged 14 and Section 28 is an offence in its own right</i></p>

NOTE:

This new offence covers both circumstances where a sexual abuse of trust occurs in a family setting and where it is committed by a person who has a position of trust over a child in their care i.e. a school, residential institution or a hospital.

A person ("A") is deemed to be in a position of trust in relation to another person ("B") if any of the following five conditions are fulfilled:

- (1) B is detained by virtue of a court or under an enactment in an institution and A looks after persons under 18 in that institution.
- (2) B is resident in a home or other place in which accommodation is provided by a local authority under Section 26(1) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 and A looks after persons under 18 in that place.
- (3) B is accommodated and cared for in-
 - (a) a hospital,
 - (b) accommodation provided by an independent health care service
 - (c) accommodation provided by a care home service
 - (d) a residential establishment, or
 - (e) accommodation provided by a school care accommodation service or a secure accommodation service,and A looks after persons in that place.
- (4) B is receiving education at-
 - (a) a school and A looks after persons under 18 in that school, or
 - (b) a further or higher education institution and A looks after B in that institution
- (5) The fourth condition is that A-
 - (a) has any parental responsibilities or parental rights in respect of B,
 - (b) fulfils any such responsibilities or exercises any such rights under arrangement with a person who has such responsibilities or rights,
 - (c) had any such responsibilities or rights but no longer has such responsibilities or right, or
 - (d) treats B as a child of A's family.

A looks after a person for the purposes of this section if A regularly cares for, teaches, trains, supervises or is in sole charge of the person.

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, an offence under Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 or Section 3 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000 will be appropriate.

SEXUAL ABUSE OF TRUST OF A MENTALLY DISORDERED PERSON

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 46(1)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM



Definition:	<p>(1) If a person ("A") –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) intentionally engages in sexual activity with or directed towards a mentally disordered person ("B"), and (b) is a person mentioned in subsection (2), <p>then A commits the offence of sexual abuse of trust of a mentally disordered person.</p> <p>(2) Those persons are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a person providing care services to B, (b) a person who – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is an individual employed in, or contracted to provide services in or to, or (ii) not being the Scottish Ministers, is a manager of, <p>a hospital, independent health care service or state hospital in which B is being given medical treatment.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Mentally disordered person who the accused/suspect had a position of trust over
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A care worker 'A' provides a car service for 'B' who has learning difficulties. 'A' has sexual intercourse with 'B' which is consensual and to which 'B' has the capacity to consent.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA, Section 46 Sexual Abuse of Trust of a Mentally Disordered Person.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A mentally disordered female who due to her disorder is not capable of giving consent to sexual activities, discloses to the social worker that the male care worker had vaginal sexual intercourse with her.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 1, Rape</i></p>

NOTE:

This offence applies to persons with a mental disorder, regardless of whether that mental disorder negates their ability to consent to sexual conduct.

Where a persons mental disorder negates the ability to consent, then this would be an offence under Sections 1, 2 or 3 of the Act, or one of the Younger Children Offences.

This section applies to all offences occurring on or after 1st December, 2010. If the offence occurred prior to this date, an offence under Section 313 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 or Section 3 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2000, may apply.

OTHER OFFENCES

ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR AND SEXUAL HARM (SCOTLAND) ACT 2016, Section 2

Disclosing, or threatening to disclose, an intimate photograph or film

016039 Threatening to disclose an intimate image

016040 Disclosure of an intimate image

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND
CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT
(AS APPROPRIATE)**



Definition:

Section 2 - Disclosing, or threatening to disclose, an intimate photograph or film

(1) A person ("A") commits an offence if—

(a) A discloses, or threatens to disclose, a photograph or film which shows, or appears to show, another person ("B") in an intimate situation,

(b) by doing so, A intends to cause B fear, alarm or distress or A is reckless as to whether B will be caused fear, alarm or distress, and

(c) the photograph or film has not previously been disclosed to the public at large, or any section of the public, by B or with B's consent.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a photograph or film is disclosed if it, or any data or other thing which is capable of being converted into it, is given, shown or made available to a person other than B.

Section 3 - Interpretation of section 2

(1) For the purposes of section 2, a person is in an "intimate situation" if—

(a) the person is engaging or participating in, or present during, an act which—

(i) a reasonable person would consider to be a sexual act, and

(ii) is not of a kind ordinarily done in public, or

(b) the person's genitals, buttocks or breasts are exposed or covered only with underwear.

(2) In section 2—

"film" means a moving image in any form, whether or not the image has been altered in any way, that was originally captured by making a recording, on any medium, from which a moving image may be produced, and includes a copy of the image,

"photograph" means a still image in any form, whether or not the image has been altered in any way, that was originally captured by photography, and includes a copy of the image.

Victim/Complainer:	Person who has received threat or whose intimate photo has been disclosed.
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Locus:	Threats - where threat made (if known) otherwise where received. Disclosure - where image disclosed (if known) otherwise victim's home address
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Intimate images are exchanged consensually between 'A' and 'B' who are both adults. 'B' sends the images to 'C' causing alarm to
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	<p>'A' and causing 'C' to be alarmed when images are received.</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (disclose) and 1 crime of SOSA Section 6 (if images meet criteria) for sending the images.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Intimate images are exchanged consensually between 'A' and 'B' who are both aged 14. 'B' sends the images to 'C' (also 14) causing alarm to 'A' and causing 'C' to be alarmed when the images are received.</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (disclose), 1 crime of Civic Govt. Section 52(1)(b)(distribute) and 1 crime of SOSA Section 6 (if images meet criteria).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Intimate images are exchanged consensually between 'A' and 'B' who are both adults. 'B' threatens to expose the images of 'A' on social media if further images are not sent. 'A' complies and sends further images to 'B'.</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (threat to disclose), 1 crime of SOSA Section 4 (for causing 'A' to participate in a sexual act by taking naked photographs of themselves).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Intimate images are exchanged consensually between 'A' and 'B' who are both adults. 'B' threatens to expose the images of 'A' on social media if further images are not sent. 'A' complies and sends further images to 'B' which 'B' discloses on social media.</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (threat to disclose), 1 crime of SOSA Section 4 (for causing 'A' to participate in a sexual act by taking naked photographs of themselves), and 1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (disclose)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' and 'B' who are both adults engage in a sexual act which is filmed by 'C' without their permission and is later disclosed by 'C' on social media..</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (disclose) and 1 crime of SOSA Section 9 (voyeurism).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Intimate images are exchanged consensually between 'A' and 'B' who are both adults. 'B' shows the images of 'A' to 'C'. 'C' advises 'A' that he has seen the images which causes alarm to 'A'.</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (disclose)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Intimate images are exchanged consensually between 'A' and 'B'. 'B' threatens to expose the images of 'A' on social media if 'A' does not agree to have sexual intercourse with 'B'. 'A' succumbs to the threat and has sexual intercourse with 'B'.</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (threat to disclose) and 1 crime of SOSA Section 1, Rape.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Female 'A' is sunbathing topless in their enclosed garden when 'B' leans over the fence and takes a photograph of 'A' without their knowledge. 'B' shouts over to 'A' that they are going to post the image on social media. Police confirm that photograph was taken by 'B'.</p> <p><i>1 crime of ABSH Section 2 (threat to disclose) and 1 crime of SOSA Section 9, Voyeurism.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'B' sends a request (visual) to 'A' (both adults) over social media which 'A' accepts. When 'B' appears on the screen they are seen to be naked and masturbating and encourages 'A' to do likewise which 'A' does. 'B' then terminates the visual contact and sends a</p>

	<p>message to 'A' with a link to a recording of 'A' masturbating stating that unless they send them money the recording will be distributed to 'As' friends and family. 'A' sends money and the recording is not distributed.</p> <p><i>1 crime of SOSA Section 9, Voyeurism and 1 crime of Extortion (due to demand for money)</i></p>
<i>Example:</i>	<p>'A' logs into their Facebook account and finds someone has gained access and posted a number of indecent photographs of them which were not previously in the public domain.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of S2 Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm Act for disclosing indecent images and 1 Crime of Computer Misuse Act, 1990, Section 2 (intent to commit further offences)</i></p>

NOTE:

It is recognised that any threat to disclose an intimate image which is accompanied by an element of person gain on the part of the person making the threat could be considered as a crime of Extortion. The following guidelines should be considered:

- a threat to disclose is made where the demand is for money or valuables - record Extortion.
- a threat to disclose is made where the demand is of a physical sexual nature - record ABSH Section 2 plus any relevant physical sexual crime if the victim complies with the demand.
- a threat to disclose is made where the demand is for further sexual images - record ABSH Section 2 plus any relevant sexual crime if the victim complies with the demand.

If a victim receives an intimate image of themselves this does not constitute any offence under Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 or Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009. However, if alarm is caused to the recipient Communications Act 2003, Section 127 (sexual) should be recorded.

016000 ASSAULT (INDECENT)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED

Definition:	Every attack directed to take effect physically on the person of another is assault, whether or not actual injury is inflicted. Indecent assault is not a specific crime, it is assault accompanied by indecency.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person subject of assault
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	An 11 year old girl is touched between the legs by an adult male. This occurred prior to 1 December 2010. <i>1 Crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices and Behaviour (due to the age of the victim this should not be recorded as Indecent Assault)</i>
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NOTE:	With the introduction of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009, Sexual Assault will most likely be recorded, as opposed to assault - indecent. Sexual activity (excluding Rape) where the victim is a girl of or above the age of 12 years and under the age of 16 years should be recorded as a crime of Lewd, Indecent and Libidinous Practices per Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, Section 6. Sexual activity (excluding Rape/Sodomy) where the victim is a boy under 14 years and a girl under 12 years of age should be recorded as Lewd, Indecent and Libidinous Practices (Common Law).
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018021 BESTIALITY

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	A human being having carnal connection with any of the lower animals.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	A man is found in a field having sex with a sheep <i>1 Crime of Bestiality</i>
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NOTE:	The lower animals include: cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, horses, poultry, domestic birds, domestic rabbits, domestic dogs, domestic cats, pets and kept animals, captive birds
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018018 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1982, Section 52 (Taking, distribution, possession, publish etc. indecent photos of children)

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED OR
GROUP OF ACCUSED WHERE APPROPRIATE**



Definition:

Section 52A(1)

It is an offence for a person to have any indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph of a child in his possession.

Section 52

Any person who -

- (a) takes, or permits to be taken or makes, any indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph of a child;
- (b) distributes or shows such an indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph;
- (c) has in his possession such an indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph with a view to its being distributed or shown by himself or others; or
- (d) publishes or causes to be published any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that the advertiser distributes or shows such an indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph, or intends to do so,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A person is found to be in possession of a number of indecent photographs of children. There is evidence to confirm that these photographs were downloaded from the internet and saved within a file on the computer.

*1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52(1)(a)
- there is only a requirement for the "take/make" offence to be recorded.*

Example: On examination, a person's computer is found to contain indecent images of children downloaded from the internet and evidence shows they have been aware of what they were looking at via identified search criteria, however, these images are not physically saved within a file/drive on the computer. A USB stick is also recovered with indecent images thereon, however, it cannot be evidenced that these were made/taken.

*1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52(1)(a)
for taking/making the image*

*1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 Section 52A(1)
for Possession (in respect of the USB stick)*

Example: A number of indecent photographs of children are found on a

	<p>computer used by two persons. Both parties refuse to acknowledge they were responsible and there is sufficient evidence that the photographs could have been downloaded by one or both parties.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52(1)(a) With two accused thereon - there is only a requirement for the make/take offence to be recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person is found to be in possession of a number of indecent photographs of children. There is evidence to confirm that these photographs were downloaded from the internet and saved within a file on the computer. There is also evidence to confirm that the images were distributed to others.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52(1)(a) For making/taking</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52(1)(b) For distributing</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person is found to be in possession of three indecent photos of young children. There is no evidence to show how these came into their possession.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52A(1)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Examination of a computer reveals several indecent images of children some of which show children involved in acts of extreme pornography. There is no evidence to show how these images were obtained.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52A(1)(to account for all images since all involve children).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A 19-year old male is found to be in possession of three indecent photos of a 16-year old female. The male and the female are in an established relationship</p> <p><i>This would be recorded as an Incident Only, as the male would be exempt under Section 52B of the Act.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A 13 year old female sends her 14 year old boyfriend a naked photograph of herself via mobile phone. When the relationship breaks up the male distributes the naked photograph to his friends.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52(1)(b) - while it is noted the female has committed an offence by taking and distributing an indecent image of herself it is unlikely any crime would be recorded in these circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Abusive Behaviour and Sexual harm (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 2 (Disclose intimate image).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A teacher at a primary school installs a camera in the changing rooms, which allows the teacher to view the young children getting changed. It is established that 30 children have been filmed in their underwear, for the purpose of the teachers sexual gratification.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 26 Voyeurism towards a Young Child, with 30 victims (there is no requirement to record a separate Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 52 offence in relation to this conduct unless further criminality is identified eg. search of home computer reveals indecent photographs of children indicating the images have been downloaded on to a separate device, or that the images have been distributed).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A portable digital storage device is found in a public place and handed in to Police. When the contents are examined indecent images of children are found. There is no evidence to link any</p>

individual with making these images or possessing the storage device.

Record as an incident only. If a crime has been recorded to document progression of the enquiry it can be updated to 'No Crime'.

NOTE:

The word “child” refers to any person under the age of 18 years old.

Any naked image of a child is considered to be an indecent image.

Section 52B of this legislation provides exceptions in specific circumstances where the photograph is of a child aged 16 or 17.

Under normal circumstances when recording crimes under Section 52 of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 both taking and possessing will not be recorded together unless it can be shown that indecent images were taken and then stored on alternative media eg. USB stick, therefore presenting justification to record both taking and possessing. Where indecent images have been distributed a further crime will be recorded.

Possession – for the offence of possession to be complete the person has to have knowledge or control of the child abuse content. If the images or videos are recovered from user controlled areas of the hard drive e.g. my documents, desktop, downloads etc then the charge is complete.

Making/Taking – relates to bringing a child abuse image or video into existence by, for example, downloading it from Peer2Peer network, downloading it from the internet, copying it from a peripheral device. The person is actively making a copy of a child abuse image or video that never previously existed. If the images or videos are found within unallocated space or internet cache then this is an area of the hard drive that the person does not control and might not have any knowledge that the images or videos are even there. In this instance for the charge to be complete then you would need to show that the person went actively looking for child abuse material e.g. child abuse search terms via search engines e.g. Google or Peer2Peer search terms thus their presence is a result of user action.

016041 COMMUNICATIONS ACT, 2003 SECTION 127(1) Indecent, Obscene, Menacing Telephone Call/Message of a Sexual Nature

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND
CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT
(AS APPROPRIATE)**



Definition: A person is guilty of an offence if he:
(a) sends by means of a public electronic communications network a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character, or
(b) causes any such message or matter to be sent.

Victim/Complainer: Person receiving call

Locus: Where call made from if known, otherwise where call received.

Scenario Examples:

Example: Sexual comments/images not directly sent to any individual are posted in a general page on social media.
1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Sexual).

Example: During a relationship a person consents to their partner making a video of them performing sexual acts in the belief that this would not be shared. When the relationship breaks up the former partner posts a sexual video of the victim on a pornographic internet site. No person has been physically caused to view the video but it can be freely viewed by any person accessing the site.
1 Crime of Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016, Section 2(1) - Disclose intimate image.

Example: 'A' sends abusive text messages to 'B' and while the comments make some sexual references, the overall content of the messages is deemed to be more abusive than sexual.
1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Non-Sexual).

Example: While 'A' and 'B' were in a relationship they took naked photographs of each other which was consensual. Several months after the relationship broke up 'A' sent 'B' some naked photos of 'B' which caused distress.
1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Sexual) - note - sending a personal sexual or intimate photograph of themselves is not provided for by Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 or Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016.

NOTE: Where a report is received that a number of telephone calls over a period of time have been received from the same person or persons acting together with the same purpose, only one crime should be recorded even if dates and times are available.
SGJD Code 016041 is applied where the communication is

sexual and 084002 where it is non-sexual.

The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 was introduced on 1st December, 2010. As a result of this new legislation, circumstances which may have previously been recorded as a Communications Act offence may now be more suited to an offence of Communicating Indecently (Sections 7(1), 24(1), 34(1)).

012000 INCEST

Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 1

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH RELATIONSHIP



Definition:	Any male person who has intercourse with a person related to him (within forbidden degrees) or any female person who has sexual intercourse with a person related to her (within forbidden degrees) shall be guilty of incest, unless the accused proves that he or she: Did not know and had no reason to suspect that the person with whom he or she had sexual intercourse was related in a degree so specified; or Did not consent to have sexual intercourse with that person (this would be charged as rape or assault - indecent) ; or was married to that person, at the time when the sexual intercourse took place, by a marriage entered into outside Scotland and recognised as valid by Scots law.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	A brother and sister have consensual intercourse <i>1 Crime of Incest</i>
Example:	2 brothers have consensual intercourse with their sister <i>2 Crimes of Incest (1 crime for each relationship)</i>

NOTE:	In a case involving consenting adults, it would be admissible to charge both parties with the crime (1 crime with 2 accused) See relevant statute for Forbidden Degrees of Relationship. Section 2 of the above Act relates to a step-child.
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018001 PROCURATION (EXCLUDING HOMOSEXUAL ACTS) Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 7(1)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM



Definition:	<p>Any person who procures or attempts to procure: Any woman under 21 years of age or girl to have unlawful sexual intercourse with any other person or persons in any part of the world; or</p> <p>Any woman or girl to become a common prostitute in any part of the world; or</p> <p>Any woman or girl to leave the United Kingdom, with intent that she may become an inmate of or frequent a brothel elsewhere; or</p> <p>Any woman or girl to leave her usual place of abode in the United Kingdom, with intent that she may, for the purposes of prostitution, become an inmate of or frequent a brothel in any part of the world,</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Individual against whom the offence was committed.
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Locus:	Where Procurement Takes Place.
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>Male invites 3 females from the Philippines to work in UK as nannies, but on their arrival deploys them as prostitutes in a sauna</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Procuration</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>Subsections (2) and (3) have now been repealed so relevant references have been removed. Subsection (1) still stands.</p> <p>A number of other charges may be relevant depending on the circumstances, such as S.22 of the Criminal Justice Scotland) Act 2003 or Section 11 Criminal Law Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1995, depending on circumstances. The above scenario is to illustrate it would be 3 crimes.</p>
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018010 PROSTITUTION

Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 46



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	A prostitute (whether male or female) who for the purposes of prostitution loiters in a public place; solicits in a public place or in any other place so as to be seen from a public place; or importunes any person who is in a public place.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	A known prostitute (having previously been warned on two occasions or reported to PF) is found soliciting in a public area. <i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 46</i>
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Example:	Person found loitering in a public place for the purpose of prostitution. Checks confirm that this is the first time the suspect has come to the attention of Police for this type of behaviour. <i>Note as a First Street Warning - no crime should be recorded.</i>
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NOTE:	The Lord Advocate's Guidelines to Chief Constables on the Enforcement of Prostitution Related Offences issued in October, 2007 outlines that "It remains the case that offences which apply to sellers can only be committed by 'a prostitute' and, as such, a pre-requisite for the prosecution of sellers is that the accused has received at least two police warnings (whether formal or informal)." and, "Where an offender has been the subject of direct measures on at least two previous occasions, consideration should be given to the submission of a report to the Procurator Fiscal on the third or any subsequent occasion."
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018017 PROSTITUTION (PUBLIC PLACES) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 2007, SECTION 1



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED OR COURSE OF CONDUCT

Definition:	The Act criminalises loitering or soliciting in any public place for the purpose of obtaining the services of someone engaged in prostitution.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Male seen to be driving slowly, stopping and offering money to three prostitutes individually in the street for sex.
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1 Crime of Prostitution (Public Places) (Scotland) Act, 2007, Section 1

Example:	2 males in a car stop a prostitute in the street and ask for sex. <i>1 Crime of Prostitution (Public Place)(Scotland) Act, 2007, Section 1. (2 Crimes if accused acting independantly).</i>
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NOTE:	<p>Offence provisions introduced on Monday, 15th October, 2007.</p> <p>Section 1 creates two offences:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soliciting in a relevant place for the purpose of obtaining the services of someone engaged in prostitution, and• Loitering in a relevant place in circumstances from which it may reasonably be inferred that the person loitering was doing so for the purpose of obtaining the services of a person engaged in prostitution. <p>Section 2 of the Act provides that where a constable reasonably believes that a person is committing, or has committed an offence under Section 1, the constable may arrest that person without warrant.</p>
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018014 PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND PREVENTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES (SCOTLAND) ACT 2005

SECTION 1

Grooming of Children for the Purpose of Sexual Offences

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

**Definition:**

(1) A person ("A") commits an offence if-

(a) having met or communicated with another person ("B") on at least one earlier occasion, "A"

(i) intentionally meets B;

(ii) travels, in any part of the world, with the intention of meeting B in any part of the world; or

(iii) makes arrangements, in any part of the world, with the intention of meeting B in any part of the world, for B to travel in any part of the world;

(b) at the time, A intends to engage in unlawful sexual activity involving B or in the presence of B-

(i) during or after the meeting; and

(ii) in any part of the world;

(c) B is-

(i) aged under 16; or

(ii) a constable;

(d) A does not reasonably believe that B is 16 or over; and

(e) at least one of the following is the case-

(i) the meeting or communication on an earlier occasion referred to in paragraph (a) (or, if there is more than one, one of them) has a relevant Scottish connection;

(ii) the meeting referred to in sub-paragraph (i) of that paragraph or, as the case may be, the travelling referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) of that paragraph or the making of arrangements referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of that paragraph, has a relevant Scottish connection;

(iii) A is a British citizen or resident in the United Kingdom.

Victim/Complainer: Child being groomed

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:**Example:**

Adult male engages a 13 year old female in conversation over social media. Over a period of time the conversation becomes sexual and arrangements are made for them to meet where it is clear that this is for a sexual purpose.

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 34 (Communicating Indecently with an Older Child) and 1 Crime of Protection of Children etc, Section 1

Example:

Adult 'A' engages 'B' (also an adult purporting to be 14 years old) in sexual conversation on social media during which they arrange to

meet for the purpose of sexual intercourse.

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 34 (attempt to Communicate Indecently with older child) and 1 Crime of Protection of Children etc, Section 1 for attempting to meet with a child for the purpose of sexual intercourse.

Example:

'A', an adult, engages with 'B' (an adult using the false profile of a 14 year old female) on social media which later develops into sexual conversation. 'B' is an active member of a sexual abuse activist group who create false profiles where they purport to be children. 'B' alerts other member of the group to their sexual chat with 'A' which prompts 'C', 'D' and 'E' also to engage with 'A' using their false child profiles.

In these circumstances appropriate age related crimes should be recorded as if 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E' are individual victims.

NOTE:

In circumstances where a substantive sexual crime(s) is committed against the victim where there is evidence of grooming per Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 1 both offences should be recorded.

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT OR
COURSE OF CONDUCT**

Definition: The paradigm case of public indecency is indecent exposure, but it may extend to other forms of indecency such as sexual intercourse in public view, or the making of indecent actions or gestures in a stage show.

Where a person has intentionally exposed their genitals for the purposes of sexual gratification or causing humiliation, distress or alarm to the complainer, then a crime of sexual exposure will be more appropriate.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A male reports that he was playing football in the park with his child who is aged 13 to 15 years, when another male deliberately exposed his private member to them in a sexual manner.

If the sexual element did not exist, then the crime would be one of public indecency, otherwise

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 8 Sexual Exposure (there is nothing to indicate the conduct was specifically directed towards the child)

Example: A report is received that a group of males dropped their trousers, showing their buttocks to an adult complainer.

Public indecency or Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, Section 38.

Example: A male is standing at a bus stop with his hands in his trouser pockets masturbating (no exposure). Two persons nearby observe this and have no doubt that is what he was doing and phone the police.

1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 Section 5 (Cause persons to be present during sexual activity).

Example: During a rugby international fixture a naked male runs across the pitch in full view of thousands of people.

1 Crime of Public indecency.

NOTE: It is not relevant to the crime's definition whether or not it is committed for the sexual gratification of the accused however such motivation is likely to constitute an offence of sexual exposure under Sections 8, 25 or 35 the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009.

Unlike the offence of Sexual Exposure, the offence of public indecency is a public order offence which relates to activities such as nude sunbathing, urinating in public or streaking.

Public indecency is a public order offence, therefore, is

recorded per incident, not per victim.

It is sufficient that the conduct should cause public offence with the test being the standards that would be applied by the average citizen in contemporary society.

The crime does not extend to conduct in private that would cause offence merely if certain people were to hear of it, however, conduct falling within the definition could take place on a private occasion if it occurred in the presence of unwilling witnesses or if it occurred on private premises but was nonetheless visible to the public.

Public Indecency - This can be conduct in private where exposure does not have to be genitals and does not have to be for the purpose of sexual gratification. Sexual conduct in public could be Public Indecency if there are indications there were attempts at being discrete.

Sexual Exposure - This is exposure of genitals in a sexual manner, in private or in public and does not include sexual activity eg. masturbation.

Cause to be Present During Sexual Activity - There is no requirement for exposure of genitals but there must be a sexual element to the conduct eg. masturbation. Can be committed in private or in public. There will be an expectation that the conduct was carried out where it would be reasonable to assume the person(s) would be seen (not discrete).

REPEALED OFFENCES

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

015000 ATTEMPTED RAPE and ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO RAPE

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition:

A criminal attack directed to take effect physically on the person of another is assault, whether or not actual injury is inflicted.

An assault may be aggravated by intent to gratify lewdness or to ravish.

Assault with Intent to Rape (pre 1 December 2010)

The accused physically and/or sexually assaults the complainer with the intention of penetrating her vagina with his penis without her consent.

Attempted Rape (pre 1 December 2010)

The accused attempts to penetrate the vagina of the complainer with his penis without the complainer's consent and the accused had no reasonable belief that the complainer was consenting.

Victim/Complainer:	Person Subject of Assault
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: A man attempts to rape three women and succeeds with a fourth.

1 Crime of Rape and 3 of Assault wi to Rape

Example: A female reports a male spiked her drink and thereafter attempted to rape her.

*1 Crime of Assault wi to Rape (a suitable aggravator/marker should be applied to the crime record to allow identification that a drug may have been used to facilitate the crime)
(see 011005 Drugging for further guidance)*

Example: A female alleges her drink was spiked by an unknown person and later a man has attempted to rape her. (prior to 1st December, 2010)

1 Crime of Assault wi to Rape and 1 Crime of Assault (Drugging) (These events have occurred at different times, are not a continuous course of conduct and it is unknown if the same offender was responsible for both)

(see 011005 Drugging for further guidance)

Example:

A female reports two males attempted to rape her.

1 Crime of Assault with Rape

Example:

A female reports that on a number of occasions within a three month period her neighbour has attempted to rape her, she is unsure of specific dates.

1 Crime of Assault with Rape (if specific dates, times, loci were provided a crime should be recorded for each occasion)

NOTE:

If a victim is raped by more than one male, count crimes separately unless the males are acting together as a group.

From 1st December, 2010 the rape element will be non-gender specific, therefore will apply to males. The new Act will apply in terms of the penis insertion into the vagina, anus and mouth.

013001 HOMOSEXUAL ACTS (ILLEGAL) Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 13

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH RELATIONSHIP



Definition: A homosexual act means sodomy or an act of gross indecency, by one male person with another.

A homosexual act in private shall not be an offence provided that the parties consent thereto and have attained the age of 16 years.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: One male forcing another male to have anal intercourse

Prior to 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Sodomy
After 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 Rape

Example: One male forcing another male to carry out oral sex upon him

Prior to 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Indecent Assault
After 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 Rape

See Notes section for guidance on recording of historic consensual acts.

NOTE: 'In private' does not extend to a lavatory to which the public have, or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise. Prior to 1st December, 2010, where the sex is non-consensual the charge of Sodomy (013003) or Indecent Assault (016000) will apply.

It should be noted that any reports of historic sexual acts between consenting same sex partners, which would if occurring today in the same circumstances no longer be an offence, will not be recorded as crimes regardless of legislation in place at the material time. Any non-consensual acts will continue to be recorded in line with appropriate legislation.

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

018022 LEWD, INDECENT AND LIBIDINOUS PRACTICES – COMMON LAW

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition:	<p>Lewd, indecent and libidinous practices consist of indecent conduct directed against a specific victim who is within the class of persons whom the law protects, i.e. boys under 14 years and girls under 12 years of age.</p> <p>The essence of the offence is the tendency to corrupt the innocence of the complainer. It is criminal whether committed in public or in private.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	The underage boy/girl subject of abuse
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>The victim, now aged 25, reports to the police having been subjected to sexual abuse by his uncle from the age of 9 to 13 when the abuse stopped he moved to another area.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices and Behaviour should be recorded (if times, dates, loci provided separate crimes should be recorded)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Two sisters aged 11 and 7 are subjected to watching pornographic films by their 38 year old babysitter, every Friday night for 6 weeks, before they tell their mother and the police become involved. This happened prior to 1st December 2010</p> <p><i>12 Crimes of Lewd and Libidinous Practices and Behaviour should be recorded as six dates are identifiable and there are two victims.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Two 12 year old victims report that on 5th December 2010, they were invited into dwelling house, where an adult male exposed his private member</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009, Section 25, Sexual Exposure to a Young Child</i></p>
Example:	<p>12 year old boy is indecently assaulted by 3 persons acting together</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices and Behaviour</i></p>
Example:	<p>An 11 year old girl is touched between the legs by an adult male. This occurred prior to 1 December 2010.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices and Behaviour (due to the age of the victim this should not be recorded as Indecent Assault)</i></p>

NOTE:

The essence of the offence is the tendency to corrupt the innocence of the complainant. It is criminal whether committed in public or private. It may be committed by indecent physical contact with the victim, but it need not.

Below are examples of such conduct:

- Indecent exposure to the victim and the taking of indecent photographs of the victim.
- Non-consensual homosexual conduct with a male under 14 (Over 14 is the crime of Indecent Assault).
- Lewd conversation with the victim whether face to face or by a telephone call or through an Internet chat room.
- Showing of indecent photographs or videos to the victim or by other forms of indecent conduct carried out in the presence of the victim.

Males between the ages of 14 years and 16 years engaging in consensual homosexual acts are not themselves liable but the older male may be guilty of the offence of gross indecency.

Males aged between 14 years and 16 years who engage in consensual homosexual conduct (where the other party is over 16) are protected by S. 13(5) of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act, 1995.

Indecent Assault should not be recorded where sexual activity has occurred and the victim falls within the age group protected by this common law crime.

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

018022 LEWD, INDECENT AND LIBIDINOUS PRACTICES – STATUTE Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 Section 6

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition:	Any person who uses towards a girl of or above the age of 12 years and under the age of 16 years any lewd, indecent or libidinous practices or behaviour which, if used towards a girl under the age of 12 years, would have constituted an offence at common law, shall, whether the girl consented to such practice or behaviour or not, be guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	The girl subject of abuse
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Two 14 year old girls invited into dwelling house, accused exposes private member
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2 Lewd and Libidinous Practices (statute)

Example:	A 13 year old girl is touched between the legs by an adult male. This occurred prior to 1 December 2010.
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*1 Crime of Lewd and Libidinous Practices and Behaviour (statute)(due to the age of the victim this should **not** be recorded as Indecent Assault)*

Note

In circumstances where several crimes have occurred over a date range encompassing a period when the victim was aged 12 and under (common law), and also over 12 and under the age of 16 (statute) both crimes (common law and statute) must be recorded.

Lewd, Indecent and Libidinous Practices covers a variety of sexual conduct, with the exception of Rape, and should be recorded when the victim falls into the age group defined by the legislation. Indecent Assault should not be recorded where sexual activity has occurred and the victim falls with the age group protected by this legislation.

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

**018008 PERSON WITH CUSTODY & CARE OF GIRL
OR OTHER CAUSING HER SEDUCTION
Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act,
1995, Section 3(1)**

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition:	Any person of or over the age of 16 years who: has sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 16 years; is a member of the same household as that child; and is in a position of trust or authority in relation to that child.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	30 year old man has intercourse with his sister's 13 year old daughter. <i>1 Crime of Incest</i>
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Example:	30 year old man has intercourse with his wife's sister's 13 year old daughter who lives with them. <i>1 Crime of Seduction</i>
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This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

018012 PROCURATION OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTS

Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 13

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH RELATIONSHIP



Definition:	<p>It shall be an offence to commit or to be party to the commission of, or to procure or attempt to procure the commission of a homosexual act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• otherwise than in private;• without the consent of the parties to the act; or• with a person under the age of 16 years. <p>It shall be an offence to procure the commission of a homosexual act between two other male persons</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>Adult male offering an inducement to male to engage in sodomy in a public toilet</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Procurement of Homosexual Acts</i></p>

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

014000 RAPE - COMMON LAW

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition: Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female, by a male person, without her consent OR
Of a girl under 12 years of age, even if she is willing, or with a female who is incapable through mental abnormality, of giving proper consent.
Carnal knowledge means penetration by the penis (not digitally), to the slightest extent, even without emission.

Victim/Complainer: Person Subject of Assault

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A woman reports having been raped, but the alleged offender insists that she consented although the woman insists she didn't.

Prior to 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Rape

After 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 - Rape

Example: A woman reports that she has been raped by the same man on numerous occasions over several years and cannot specify dates.

Prior to 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Rape

After 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 – Rape.

Example: A woman reports being raped anally by a male.

Prior to 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Indecent Assault

After 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 – Rape.

Example: A woman reports being raped by a group of men, who were acting together.

Prior to 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Rape

After 1st December 2010 - 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 1 – Rape.

NOTE:

Where persons act individually, even though there is only one victim count each individually.

Where several people act together, this will be recorded as one crime.

The general rule relating to the law of rape is not the use of force but reference to the woman's lack of consent.

Recording/Reporting of Rape

In circumstances where a victim reports a crime of Rape and there is insufficient evidence to corroborate penetration, but sufficient evidence to prove Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape, then a crime of Rape should be recorded.

An SPR2 labelling a charge of Rape should be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal detailing the full circumstances for their consideration. The Rape crime report will be shown as detected in these circumstances. Whilst the accused may be charged with Attempted Rape or Assault with Rape due to the evidence available, the "Remarks" section of the SPR should provide an explanation as to why the charge being labelled on the front page of the SPR is one of Rape. The following has been agreed by COPFS and must be added to the "Remarks" section of an SPR2 for cases where Rape is labelled but it is considered there is only a sufficiency of evidence to report Attempted Rape or Assault with intent to Rape:

'A charge of Rape has been labelled within this SPR2 to reflect the crime reported by the victim. The circumstances have been fully investigated and it is considered that, despite significant and sufficient evidence in respect of the other essential evidential elements there is insufficient evidence to prove penetration. On this occasion, the Accused has been charged with Attempted Rape / Assault With Intent to Rape (as appropriate).'

This will allow the Procurator Fiscal to fully consider the evidence presented and enable them to change the charge to that which they intend to proceed with, and thus preserve the victim orientated approach to crime recording required by SCRS.

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

018002 SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH GIRL UNDER 13 Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 5

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition:	Any person who has or attempts to have unlawful sexual intercourse with any girl under the age of 13 years.
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Victim/Complainer:	Individual against whom the offence was committed
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: 2 girls of 12 years old are invited into a dwelling where a male has consensual intercourse with them.

2 Crimes of Sexual Intercourse with Girl under 13.

Example: Social Worker advises a girl of 11 years old is pregnant.

1 Crime of Rape (as the girl is under the age of 12)

Example: Social Worker advises a girl of 13 years old is pregnant, having had consensual intercourse.

1 Crime of Sexual Intercourse with Girl under 16

Example: Male has consensual intercourse with female who is 12 years old

1 Crime of Sexual Intercourse with Girl under 13

NOTE:

The age of the male is irrelevant.

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

018003 SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH GIRL UNDER 16 Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 5(3)

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition:	Any person who has or attempts to have unlawful sexual intercourse with any girl who has attained the age of 13 years and is under the age of 16.
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Victim/Complainer:	Individual against whom the offence was committed
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Male and 15 year old female drive to a secluded area where they have consensual sexual intercourse.

1 Crime of Sexual Intercourse with a Girl under 16

Example: Male and female, aged 14 years old, have consensual sexual intercourse on 5 different dates over a period of 1 month.

5 Crimes of Sexual Intercourse with a Girl under 16

Example: Male and female, both 15 years, attend a party, enter a bedroom and engage in consensual sexual intercourse.

1 Crime of Sexual Intercourse with a Girl under 16

Example: A social worker informs the police of a girl of 14 years old who is pregnant, having had consensual sexual intercourse.

1 Crime of Sexual Intercourse with a Girl under 16

Example: 15 year old female has consensual intercourse with her boyfriend

1 Crime of Sexual Intercourse with a Girl under 16

NOTE:

Time Bar Provision – No prosecution shall be commenced for an offence under subsection (3) more than one year after the commission of the offence. (Section 15 of the Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2005 removed the time bar provision. This was commenced on 7th October, 2005 so the time bar does not apply to offences after this date). It should be noted that the time bar does not apply to subsection (1) – unlawful sexual intercourse with any girl under the age of 13 years. If a time-bar does apply, an offence under Section 5(3) should still be recorded and the SPR updated to the effect that the Procurator Fiscal may instead wish to consider Section 6 (Lewd and Libidinous Practices against girl between 12 and 16).

This will only apply to reported crimes occurring prior to 1st December 2010.

013001 SODOMY/ATTEMPT SODOMY



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED

Definition: The common law offence of Sodomy consists of the insertion of the penis into the anus of another male. As with rape, proof of penetration is an indispensable requirement. It is not an offence for two consenting adults over the age of 16 years to engage, in private, in a homosexual act, namely sodomy or an act of gross indecency.

Victim/Complainer: Person Subject of Assault

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' befriends 'B' at a nightclub, both return to a private flat, thereafter 'B' falls asleep and is awoken sometime later by 'A' sodomising him against his will.

1 Crime of Sodomy

Example: 'A' and 'B' enter a cubicle of a public toilet together, whereby 'A' forces himself on 'B' and sodomises him. This happens after 1st December 2010.

1 Crime of SOSA (S1)

Example: 'A' and 'B' report being sodomised by 4 members of a group acting together.

2 Crimes of Sodomy

Example: A man is sodomised by three persons, acting together during one incident

1 Crime of Sodomy

NOTE: If a person has been sodomised by more than one other man, count these crimes separately, unless the perpetrators have been acting together as a group.

Where persons act as a group count one crime.

Where persons act individually, even though there is only one victim count each individually.

GROUP 3 – CRIMES OF DISHONESTY

(SGJD Code) ↑

<u>Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle</u>	022006
<u>Bankruptcy</u>	027000
<u>Breach of Trust Embezzlement</u>	024000
<u>Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982,</u> Section 57 – In Building with Intent to Steal	021003
<u>Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982,</u> Section 58 – Convicted Thief in Possession	021002
<u>Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland)</u> Act 2010, Section 49 - Articles For Use In Fraud	025000
<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act,</u> 1995, Section 46A – False Monetary Instruments	025000
<u>Forgery and Counterfeiting Act, 1981</u>	031001
<u>Forgery and Uttering (excluding Currency Offences)</u>	025000
<u>Fraud (Including Statutory Offences)</u>	025000
<u>Housebreaking</u>	019004- 019012
<u>Identity Documents Act, 2010</u>	025000
<u>Opening Lockfast Place</u> (excluding Motor Vehicle)	020001- 020003

	(SGJD Code)
<u>Opening Lockfast Place</u> (ATM)	025000
<u>Opening Lockfast Place</u> (Motor Vehicle)	020004- 020006
<u>Reset</u>	023000
<u>Shoplifting</u>	022003
<u>Theft (not elsewhere Classified)</u>	022001
<u>Theft from a Motor Vehicle</u>	022005
<u>Theft of Motor Vehicle & Contents</u> including Taking and Driving Away	022002
<u>Theft of Pedal Cycle</u>	022004
<u>Trade Marks Act 1994, Section 92</u>	025000
<u>Vehicle Excise & Registration Act, 1994</u> Section 44 – Forgery and Fraud	025000- 026000

Group 3 - Crimes of Dishonesty



Multiple incidences of the same Crime of Dishonesty committed on the same occasion at the same locus with the same complainer will be recorded as 1 crime only. Where it would be possible to record multiple types of crimes of dishonesty (e.g. theft by housebreaking and OLP) within the same incident, only one crime type i.e. the most 'serious' will be applied. The term used within this manual for this practice is 'subsume'.

022006 ATTEMPTED THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE OWNER

Definition:	Attempting to steal a motor vehicle.
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Victim/Complainer:	Vehicle Owner
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Locus:	Where Vehicle Violated (where crime takes place)
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Attempt made to hotwire 2 vehicles owned by different complainers, parked in the same driveway.

2 Crimes of Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle

Example: Car window broken and cowling removed in an unsuccessful attempt to drive vehicle away.

1 Crime of Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle

Example: Break into vehicle, try to steal unsuccessfully, steal stereo from Vehicle.

1 Crime of Theft OLP (MV) (details of Att Theft MV subsumed within MO)

Example: Attempt made to hotwire 5 vehicles parked in garage forecourt
(a) all owned by garage.

1 Crime of Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle

(b) 3 vehicles owned by different individuals, 2 owned by the garage.

4 Crimes of Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle

Example: Attempt made to hotwire 2 vehicles parked in driveway, one owned by householder and the other being a company vehicle.

2 Crimes of Attempted Theft of a Motor Vehicle

027000 BANKRUPTCY



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT OF BANKRUPTCY

Definition:	It is a crime at Common Law for any person who is insolvent or bankrupt, or on the eve of, or in contemplation of bankruptcy to conceal or remove his assets with intent to defraud his creditors.
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Victim/Complainer:	Accountant or Insolvency Trustee
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Locus:	Where the Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Failing to disclose relevant financial matters on legal documents when seeking sequestration. <i>1 Crime of Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1995</i>
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024000 BREACH OF TRUST AND EMBEZZLEMENT



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CONTINUITY OF ACTION

Definition:	The felonious appropriation of property, which has been entrusted to the accused with certain powers of management or control. The accused must have received either a limited ownership of the property, or actual possession of the property under liability to account for it to the owner.
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Victim/Complainer:	Owner of the Property
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Locus:	Where the Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Shop manager lodging 22 separate false refund transactions on 22 occasions through the till point to the value of £815.
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1 Crime of Embezzlement

Example:	2 employees, acting together, found to be embezzling monies.
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1 Crime of Embezzlement (2 accused)

Example:	<i>The financial administrator in a Care Home with sole access to resident's accounts fraudulently obtains monies by adjusting the accounts by £100 per person over a 6 month period. 26 resident's accounts have been found to have such anomalies.</i>
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1 Crime of Embezzlement.

Example:	'A', a family member, has power of attorney for 'B' and has full Control of their finances. 'A' transfers monies from the various accounts of 'B' into their own account with no justification for doing so.
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1 Crime of Embezzlement (depending on individual circumstances re the extent of control of finances, theft or fraud can be alternative outcomes).

NOTE:	Where a shop assistant with no powers of management or control steals money from a till this should be recorded as theft or if a fraudulent scheme has been set in place, record as fraud.
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**021003 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT,
1982, SECTION 57
In Building with Intent to Steal**



**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SEPARATE
PROPERTY NOT WITHIN THE SAME
CURTILAGE**

Definition: Any person who, without lawful authority to be there, is found in or on premises, whether enclosed or not, or in its curtilage or in a vehicle or vessel so that, in all the circumstances, it may reasonably be inferred that they intended to commit theft.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal / Owner of the Property

Locus: Location of Crime

Scenario Examples:

Example: Complainer finds a person in the house looking through a kitchen cupboard, person makes off empty handed and is not traced.
1 Crime of Civic Government Act, Section 57 (undetected)

Example: A hand appears through the kitchen window, raising the window in an attempt to steal a purse lying just inside.
1 Crime of Housebreaking with Intent (domestic)

Example: Two persons found within the closed private bar area of a hotel looking through cupboards with no reason for being there.
1 Crime of Civic Government Act, Section 57

Example: An insecure vehicle has been entered with the suspect making off on being disturbed. There are indications that a search has been carried out e.g. property/documents disturbed, the glove box has been searched, but no indication of an attempt to steal the vehicle and no property found to be missing.
1 Crime of Civic Government Act, Section 57

Example: 2 persons carrying a large bag seen by security guard in a compound with torches, looking in the windows of 3 portacabins, which are owned by different contractors, access having been gained by climbing over the fence. Both persons make off on the security guard making his presence known. No property identified as having been stolen.
1 Crime of Civic Government Act, Section 57

Example: 'A' who has previous convictions for crimes of Theft is found within the curtilage of a building in circumstances where it could reasonably be inferred that he intended to commit Theft. When searched by Police 'A' is found to be in possession of gloves and a crowbar.
1 Crime of Civic Government Act, Section 57 (no requirement to

record a separate Section 58 offence in circumstances where the person is found within the curtilage).

Example:

Householder on examining CCTV footage sees a person walking up their private driveway during hours of darkness, looking around them, trying each of the door handles of a car parked in the driveway before trying doors of the house and garage.

1 Crime of Civic Government Act, Section 57 (the circumstances clearly indicate an intent to steal. If the provenance of the CCTV footage can be established the courts will accept such footage as real evidence).

NOTE:

In order to record an undetected crime in this category the person must be found/seen, and, the circumstances must infer theft was intended.

It is not necessary for the person(s) to have been seen by a police officer.

Where the evidence shows a person's intention was to steal, but they are not traced, the crime remains undetected.

A crime must be recorded in circumstances where it appears clear from any Visual recording System footage that a crime has occurred and the provenance of the recording can be established.

Impersonating an official attempting to gain entry to a house should be recorded as attempt fraud ('bogus workman').

021002 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1982, SECTION 58 Convicted Thief In Possession



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	Any person who, has 2 previous convictions for crimes of theft, (theft includes any aggravation of theft, including robbery) - (a) has or has recently had in his possession any tool or other object from the possession of which it may reasonably be inferred that he intended to commit theft or has committed theft; and (b) is unable to demonstrate satisfactorily that his possession of such tool or other object is not or was not for the purposes of committing theft, shall be guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Location of Crime
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	Male with three convictions for theft is found loitering in enclosed car park. On being searched is found to have a jemmy in his pocket. <i>1 Crime of Civic Govt Act, Section 58</i>
Example:	Female with three convictions for Theft by Shoplifting is found in a department store with a shopping bag lined with aluminium foil, to overcome the sensor equipment at the exit. <i>1 Crime of Civic Govt Act, Section 58</i>

025000 Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Section 49



Articles for use in Fraud

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OFFENCE

Definition:

Section 49 - Articles for use in Fraud

(1) A person ("A") commits an offence if A has in A's possession or under A's control an article for use in, or in connection with, the commission of fraud.

(3) A person commits an offence if the person makes, adapts, supplies or offers to supply an article—

(a) knowing that the article is designed or adapted for use in, or in connection with, the commission of fraud, or

(b) intending the article to be used in, or in connection with, the commission of fraud.

(5) In this section, "article" includes a program or data held in electronic form.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crime committed

Scenario Examples:

Example: A device is recovered on an ATM and is confirmed to be foreign to its environment. Clarifications with specialists (Economic Crime Unit) indicate that the device is a Skimmer/Card Trap/Cash Trap/Eavesdropping Device/Camera Bar/False Keypad. No suspect is immediately identifiable.

1 Crime of Attempted Theft (Rationale - a device has been deployed in order to commit theft but it is not immediately obvious that any theft has occurred).

Example: 'A' has used their bank card at an ATM where the card has been swallowed. A short time later a suspect is identified as having used 'As' card to make withdrawals at various ATMs. The suspect is traced and found in possession of a card trap and camera bar.

*1 Crime of Theft (doctrine of recent possession of card)
1 Crime of Theft by OLP (ATM) - recorded as a crime per account
1 Crime of CJL(S)A 2010, Section 49(1) - Possess article used in Fraud*

Example: During a house search a skimming device, a card producing device and 3 cloned bank cards are found.

*1 Crime of CJL(S)A 2010, Section 49(1) for the skimming device
1 Crime of CLAW 1995, Section 46A(2)(b) for device found
1 Crime of CLAW 1995, Section 46A(2)(a) for possession of cloned*

ATM Skimming/Common Purchase Point

Where the banks or APACS report information to a SPOC that a 'Common Purchase Point' has been used to obtain plastic card details a crime should be recorded.

Example:

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 the cards details were obtained. Equipment used to skim and record card details is found at the locus.

1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, S49(1), Articles For Use In Fraud and depending on evidence available 1 Crime of Theft (theft of data applies when the equipment is used to obtain the data). The equipment must be seized or evidence must be available to confirm the device was at the locus, for a crime to be established.

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

Example:

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. Equipment used to skim and record card details is found at each locus.

12 Crimes of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, S49(1), Articles For Use In Fraud and depending on evidence available 12 Crimes of Theft (theft of data applies when the equipment is used to obtain the data). The equipment must be seized or evidence must be available to confirm the device was at the locus, for a crime to be established.

Note

Frauds at cashpoints are commonplace and often involve organised criminal gangs. Skimming occurs when a device is fixed to an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) whereby a PIN number is obtained when being entered on the machine keypad and is associated with track data obtained from the user's card when it is inserted.

Examples of devices found on ATMs deployed in criminality are:

- ATM Card Skimmer - electronic device used to record and steal data from the card
- ATM Card Trap - non-electronic device used to trap card in order to steal
- ATM Cash Trap - non-electronic device used to trap cash being dispensed
- Eavesdropping device - electronic device used to record and steal bank card data from the internal workings of the ATM
- Camera Bar - electronic device used to record visual images of a PIN number being input
- False Keypad - electronic device used to record electronic data of PIN number being input
- Cloned Bank Card - white plastic card holding the data of a genuine bank card

025000 CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION)(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, Section 46A – False Monetary Instruments



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT (Seizure)

Definition:	<p>(1) A person who counterfeits or falsifies a specified monetary instrument with the intention that it be uttered as genuine is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(2) A person who has in his custody or under his control, without lawful authority or excuse-</p> <p>(a) anything which is, and which he knows or believes to be, a counterfeited or falsified specified monetary instrument; or</p> <p>(b) any machine, implement or computer programme, or any paper or other material, which to his knowledge is specially designed or adapted for the making of a specified monetary instrument,</p> <p>is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2)(a) above, it is immaterial that the specified monetary instrument (or purported specified monetary instrument) is not in a fit state to be uttered or that the counterfeiting or falsifying of it has not been finished or perfected.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Location of Crime
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A person apprehended for making a cloned credit card admits to making five other cards.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 S46A(1)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person is apprehended for making ten cloned credit cards.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 S46A(1)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person is stopped and found to be in possession of twelve cloned credit cards.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 S46A(1)</i></p>

Where an offender makes an article used in fraud and then uses that article fraudulently only the fraudulent use should be recorded not the Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act - False Monetary Instrument.

Example: An offender makes five cloned credit cards and then uses each card at different loci in circumstances amounting to fraud.

5 Crimes of Fraud (the Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act - False Monetary Instrument is subsumed in the fraud)

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

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

(a) The fraud has already been reported.

No crime recorded in addition to the reported Fraud

(b) The fraud has not yet been reported.

1 Crime of Fraud

NOTE:

Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 49 (Control/possess article for commission of Fraud) should be used where persons are found in possession of or have control of an article for use in, or in connection with, the commission of fraud. Where no one has been found in possession of an article S46A should be recorded.

The following monetary instruments are hereby specified for the purposes of section 46A:

- money orders;
- postal orders;
- United Kingdom postage stamps;
- share certificates;
- cheques and other bills of exchange;
- travellers' cheques;
- bankers' drafts;
- promissory notes;
- cheque cards;
- debit cards; and
- credit cards

GENERAL RULE:
ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT - MAKING CURRENCY
ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM/INCIDENT - TENDERING CURRENCY

Definition:	<p>It is an offence for a person to make a counterfeit of a currency note or a protected coin, intending that he or another shall pass or tender it as genuine.</p> <p>It is an offence to tender as genuine a counterfeit currency note or protected coin</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Issuing Bank/Business/Person/Procurator Fiscal, as appropriate (depending on IT systems).
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Locus:	Where the Currency is Presented
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Person presents a forged £20 note to sales assistant to pay for goods. On sales assistant bringing this to person's attention they make off.

1 Crime of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act (due to the actions of the person tendering the currency it can be presumed that the note was tendered knowingly.)

Example: Person presents a forged £10 note to sales assistant to pay for goods. On sales assistant bringing this to person's attention the money is handed back and the goods paid for with further monies.

No crime should be recorded as the note has not been recovered therefore it cannot be confirmed that the note was in fact counterfeit.

Example: 'A' is found in possession of 10 counterfeit notes from various banks.

1 Crime of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act.

Example: Male presents £350 in forged notes in payment for white goods. Notes made up of different denominations and banks.

1 Crime of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act.

Example: 'A' buys a phone from the Internet for £340 and on receiving this decides it wasn't the one they wanted, therefore puts it back on for sale. The next day a buyer offers £430. He meets the buyer, hands over the phone and on returning home finds the cash to be counterfeit.

1 Crime of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act

Example: 'A', 'B' and 'C' enter a supermarket and within a short timescale each tenders a counterfeit £50 note while making a low value purchase. The circumstances indicate that they are acting together.

3 Crimes of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act (while the circumstances indicate they were acting together each has entered into a separate transaction and has tendered a different note

which would amount to three separate incidents).

Example:

Suspect enters three separate shops and pays for goods with counterfeit currency where there is clear evidence the suspect knowingly tendered this currency as genuine.
3 Crimes of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act

Example:

When cashing up the days takings a counterfeit note is found and the Police are contacted. There is nothing to confirm who tendered the note and if the note was tendered knowingly.
No crime requires to be recorded.

Example:

'A' reports that three counterfeit notes were tendered at the same locus all in suspicious circumstances which indicated the suspect(s) were aware that the notes were not genuine:

(a) occurred on three separate occasion and all notes relates to the same bank.

3 Crimes of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act

(b) occurred on one occasion and all notes related to different banks.

1 Crime of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act

Example:

Suspect enters three separate shops and pays for goods with counterfeit currency where there is clear evidence the suspect knowingly tendered this currency as genuine.
3 Crimes of Forgery and Counterfeiting Act

NOTE:

Arrangements have been made with Banks, Post Offices and Building Societies for counterfeit United Kingdom sterling identified at a branch or processing centre to be forwarded direct to the issuing bank without Police involvement.

This however does not prevent a member of a Bank or Building Society staff from calling the Police following the discovery of counterfeit currency if this is deemed necessary.

Where a crime record has been created and subsequent enquiry cannot establish that the passing of the counterfeit currency was deliberate, the crime record should be updated to 'No Crime'.

Where it is suspected that counterfeit currency was tendered knowingly e.g. due to actions of the suspect, a crime record should be created, and where no accused is traced, this will remain recorded as undetected.

025000 FORGERY AND UTTERING (EXCLUDING CURRENCY OFFENCES)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCOUNT/VICTIM

Definition:	<p>This crime consists in the making and publishing of a writing feloniously intended to represent and pass for the genuine writing of another person.</p> <p>The forgery may be committed in many ways, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) fabricating a whole document, including signature, orb) adhibiting a false signature to a genuine document, orc) transferring a genuine signature, from the deed to which it is affixed, to a false document, ord) making alterations in a genuine document, so as to change its character or meaning, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, ore) placing a writing above a genuine signature without the authority of the subscriber.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person/Business Who Suffers Loss
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>'A' alters drug dosage on a prescription and presents same at chemist.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' forges 'B's' signature on a giro cheque and presents same at post office.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' adds a zero to a cheque for £100 making it £1000</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering</i></p>
Example:	<p>Forging signature on two documents, on same date and locus.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering</i></p>
Example:	<p>Five cheques from a previously reported stolen cheque book are used to obtain goods from the same store. They are reported to the police at different times.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering (they are all from the same account).</i></p>

Example: A stolen benefit cheque issued by the Benefits Agency is altered and cashed at the Post Office.

1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering.

Example: A person steals a prescription pad when visiting a doctor's surgery. Four different chemists report forged prescriptions being used from the stolen pad.

1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering

NOTE: Forgery by itself is not criminal. To complete the crime, the forged document must be put to use or founded on as genuine. The uttering must be made with fraudulent intent and there must be such surrender of possession as to put the document out of control of the accused.

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

In respect of cheques, the locus will be where the cheque was presented i.e. uttered.

Definition:	It is impossible to give a succinct definition to embrace all the modes of Fraud but the following elements must be present in each case, viz –	
(a) FALSEHOOD -		false representation by word of mouth or writing or false conduct;
(b) FRAUD -		intention to deceive and defraud, and
(c) WILFUL IMPOSITION -		which the cheat designed had been successful to the extent of gaining benefit or advantage, or of prejudicing, or tending to prejudice, the interests of another person.

Where another reporting agency e.g. Trading Standards, Benefits Agency etc have primacy and agree to record and conduct enquiry, no crime(s) should be recorded by the Police.

It is sometimes difficult to decide whether the crime is fraud or attempted fraud. Although the accused need not have derived any gain, there must have been some measure of success before the crime is complete. The fraud must have passed the stage of **preparation**, and entered a stage of **perpetration**, tending to prejudice the interests of another person.

Establishing the Locus

The following principles should be used in order to ascertain the locus of the crime where no specific locus rules are outlined and are listed in order of priority. It is only when a principle cannot be achieved or is not known that the next principle will apply.

- 1st - The police area covering the location of the fraudulent operation.**
- 2nd - Suspect's address.**
- 3rd - The police area with the greatest number of individual usages.**
- 4th - The police area where the first offence was committed.**
- 5th - The police area where the victim resides/works or was at the time of the crime.**

Cheques

The locus will be where the cheque was presented i.e. uttered.

Goods Ordered Remotely

The delivery address to which the goods were delivered or are to be delivered. It should be noted that a public collection point is insufficient to determine a delivery address.

Business Related Fraud

The office address/usual place of work of the suspect or where the circumstances outlined identify where the crime was committed.

Mandate/Safe Account Fraud

The locus will be where the communication was received or victim's address (as appropriate).

Transfer of Crimes where locus is England or Wales

Forces in England and Wales direct reports of fraud to Action Fraud/National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB). This will not apply to Scotland, however, notwithstanding enquiries will be forwarded to Scotland for further enquiry which have emanated from Action Fraud.

It should be noted that Police Scotland have not signed up to Action Fraud and members of the public reporting Fraud should NOT be advised to report same direct to Action Fraud.

Where the victim is identified as being in Scotland at the time of the crime a crime record should be recorded. Where enquiry identifies the locus to be elsewhere in the UK, a request to transfer the crime should be made to the appropriate Force as a 'call for service'. The receiving Force will, on acceptance, record such allegations directly with Action Fraud and double key onto their crime recording system cross referencing with the NFRC number provided to them by Action Fraud. Where a Force accepts the crime the relevant crime recorded in Scotland can be updated to 'No Crime'. Where a Force refuses to accept a crime transfer the crime must remain recorded.

Crimes Abroad

Where persons who have been victims of crime abroad report fraud in Scotland and there is no connection with Scotland at the time of the fraud occurring, the victim should report it in their own country or the country they were staying when the crime occurred.

In circumstances where a victim is identified as being in Scotland at the time of the crime and it is clear from the outset that the suspect was outwith the UK, **a crime must be recorded**. Any decision to transfer the enquiry to the respective Country will be determined by Police Scotland protocols. The crime record **will not be updated to 'No Crime'** and the relevant marker/aggravator identifying the suspect as being 'Outwith UK' must be appended to the crime record.

NOTE:

As enquiries continue the locus may change which can result in crime reports being updated to no crime and details forwarded for recording and enquiry in another area.

In order to transfer a crime, sufficient enquiry must have taken place to link the suspect/address to the relevant police area. It should be noted that the beneficiary account holder/address is not always sufficient to transfer the crime and further local checks should be carried out to confirm any link.

It is important to consider if there is a specific intended victim. Many communications are sent out as part of a mailshot to no specific intended victim. An individual becomes a specific intended victim where they take action following the contact.

Crimes should not be recorded simply because goods have not arrived or are not what was expected. Additional details are necessary, for example e-mail address no longer available, address unknown or found to be a mail drop, more than one complainant, or payment service provider (PSP) payment stopped.

1. [Definitions](#)
 - 1.1 Advance Fee/419
 - 1.2 Dating Scam
 - 1.3 Inheritance Fraud
 - 1.4 Mandate Fraud/Safe Account
 - 1.5 ATM Skimming
 - 1.6 Boiler Room
 - 1.7 Embezzlement (Breach of Trust and Embezzlement)
 - 1.8 False Monetary Instruments (Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995)
 - 1.9 Fraudulent Scheme
 - 1.10 Long Firm Fraud
 - 1.11 Computer Software Services Fraud
 - 1.12 Ticket Fraud
 - 1.13 Retail Fraud
 - 1.14 Identity Documents – Identity Documents Act 2010
 - 1.15 Phishing
 - 1.16 Ringing The Changes
 - 1.17 Computer Hacking - Computer Misuse Act, 1990
2. [Abuse of Position/Employee/Ex-employee](#)
3. [Board and Lodgings](#)
4. [Bogus Workman](#)
5. [Company Director/Sole Trader etc. \(including Long Firm Fraud\)](#)
6. [Debit/Credit Cards, Online Bank Accounts \(Not eBay Or Pay Pal\)](#)
7. [Goods Ordered Over The Internet \(Including eBay\)](#)
8. [Phishing, Lottery Scams etc – Advance Fee](#)
9. [Restaurant/Take Away](#)
10. [Taxi](#)
11. [Money Transfer Houses](#)
12. [Miscellaneous – Frauds](#) (including Frauds Abroad)
13. [Miscellaneous – Other](#) (including Forgery & Uttering, Computer Viruses, Identity Theft)

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 Advance Fee/419

A communication soliciting money from the victim for a variety of emotive reasons to assist the fraudster.

There are many types of fraud, which now come under the banner of 419 frauds (419 is the penal code for fraud in Nigeria, where these schemes originated from).

Letters, e-mails and faxes requesting 'assistance to remove millions of pounds from bank accounts'; offers of a variety of goods for sale; websites offering to host your CV; being advised of a large lottery prize; provision of cheque/bankers drafts which are later found to be fraudulent or over payment for a purchase requesting the excess to be refunded resulting in the bank reclaiming the monies from the 'victim', to name but a few.

The objective of the perpetrators in this fraud is to obtain monies from the person by convincing them that 'up front' payments (hence Advance Fee Fraud) are required to allow the 'funds', goods or services to be released or provided. The funds, goods or services do not exist and the perpetrators will continually seek further payments.

Most of the frauds are mass marketing based on the assumption that enough people will respond to make it worthwhile sending out thousands of messages.

A common theme is the sending of an e-mail or letter offering a share of a huge windfall of cash in return for a fee needed to unlock the account where it is being held. Usually the recipient of the e-mail/letter is asked to provide details of their bank account.

Example: 'A' receives a letter purporting to come from a Government official stating that if they pay £1000 into an account to facilitate the transfer of £100,000,000 they will be entitled to £10,000.

- a) 'A' ignores the letter and contacts police.

No crime requires to be recorded.

- b) 'A' makes contact and receives further instructions with account details to transfer money to but decides not to send any money.

1 Crime of Att Fraud

1.2 Dating Scam

The intended victim is befriended and eventually convinced to assist financially by sending money for a variety of reasons.

Example: 'A' engages with 'B' over an internet dating chat room. 'B' gains the trust of 'A' over several weeks, informing them they are in the forces abroad. 'B' advises 'A' that a close relative is seriously ill but does not have enough funds at this time to visit for one last time and asks 'A' if they would give them a loan which they will pay back at the end of the following month. 'A' sends the funds after which they are unable to make contact with 'B' again and on making enquiry establishes the details provided by 'B' were false.

1 Crime of Fraud

1.3 Inheritance Fraud

Contact is made with victims as part of a mass mailing to people who share the same surname. Each one is told there is cash from inheritance that has been located in their names.

Example: 'A' receives an e-mail informing them they have inherited some money from an estate in America and provides details of what they have to do to claim the

inheritance, namely transfer money to an account to facilitate claiming the inheritance. 'A' transfers the money and hears nothing further.

1 Crime of Fraud

1.4 Mandate/Safe Account Fraud

Details are obtained of direct debits, standing orders or account transfer details and amended to transfer monies to other accounts. Where the victim is a business they may pretend to be one of their existing suppliers and claim that they have set up a new bank and give account details for payment to be made. The suspect may claim to be from the bank and advises that due to a security breach, the victim requires to transfer funds into a "Safe Account".

Example: 'A' receives a call from a person purporting to be from their bank who advises there had been an attempt to gain access to their bank account and they require to move their money into a "Safe Account". 'A' feels the call is genuine and agrees to transfer their money into two separate bank accounts, details of which were provided by the caller. 'A' later finds out the call was a scam.

1 Crime of Fraud

(Enquiry may identify that the bank accounts used to transfer the money into were 'mule' accounts. A 'mule' account is where a person is recruited by other members of the crime network to allow the use of their bank account in order for fraudulently obtained money to be paid into. Thereafter the money is disseminated via withdrawals from ATMs, purchase of high value items, foreign currency etc. Where there is evidence that accounts have been used in this manner a Proceeds of Crime Offence (Money Laundering) should be considered.)

1.5 ATM Skimming (see separate pages under Articles Used In Fraud)

Frauds at cashpoints are commonplace and often involve organised criminal gangs. Skimming occurs when a device is fixed to an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) whereby a pin number is obtained when being entered on the machine keypad and is associated with track data obtained from the user's card when it is inserted.

1.6 Boiler Room

Boiler Room Fraud is the term given to a crime where investors in shares are duped into purchasing worthless or over-priced stock in companies with little or no value. In general, cold calls are made to potential investors using high-pressure telephone sales tactics supported by brochures, documents and well-designed websites that support their claims of a high yield in return for their investment.

Example: Police are made aware of 4 people who have been duped to invest in the same scheme with the shares 'purchased' being non-existent.

1 Crime of Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme)

1.7 Embezzlement (Breach of Trust & Embezzlement)

Embezzlement is the felonious appropriation of property which has been entrusted to an accused who has certain powers of management or control. The accused must have received either a limited ownership of the property, or actual possession of the property under liability to account for it to the owner.

It is essential that the offender has been given some powers of management or control.

Example: 'A', a family member, has power of attorney for 'B' and has full control of their finances. 'A' transfers monies from the various accounts of 'B' into their own account with no justification for doing so.

1 Crime of Embezzlement (depending on individual circumstances re the extent of control of finances, theft or fraud can be alternative outcomes).

1.8 False Monetary Instruments (Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995)

- (1) A person who counterfeits or falsifies a specified monetary instrument with the intention that it be uttered as genuine.
- (2) A person who has in his custody or under his control, without lawful authority or excuse –
 - a) Anything which is, and which he knows or believes to be, a counterfeited or falsified specified monetary instrument; or
 - b) Any machine, implement or computer programme or any paper or other material, which to his knowledge is specially designed or adapted for the making of a specified monetary instrument, details of which are contained on PINS.

1.9 Fraudulent Scheme

The term fraudulent scheme does not exist in law in terms of offences, but is commonly used to refer to monetary fraud where the offender(s) has devised a pre-meditated, planned course of action/scheme to repeat a series of actions through which sums of money are taken each time. One or more persons can be responsible for, or the victim of, a fraudulent scheme. In the case of a fraudulent scheme where there is more than one victim then only one crime should be recorded.

1.10 Long Firm Fraud

In the case of long firm fraud being a fraudulent scheme where there are multiple victims of a single (or team) of perpetrators a crime record should be recorded for each victim. Generally, this involves a company being set up, obtaining goods on credit and failing to make payment for the goods. The goods are usually sold for cash and the business closes their premises, moving on, possibly to do the same again. More recently, instances of individuals purporting to be from legitimate companies have obtained goods on credit with enquiry establishing they were not part of the legitimate company, having obtained the goods and moved on.

1.11 Computer Software Service Fraud

Involves the victim being contacted and told that there is a problem with their computer and for a fee this can be fixed. No fix actually occurs. Victims are cold called, usually by phone and told that there is a problem with their computer and for a nominal fee the suspect can fix it. Often the suspects claim that the computer has been infected with a virus or that they are from Microsoft and can offer an update or fix performance. The victim is persuaded to provide details allowing access to the computer. The victim then often witnesses the mouse moving and pages displayed then they pay a small fee and are told that the problem has been fixed, but nothing has been done. Sometimes programs are also installed that allow unlimited access to the computer without the victim's knowledge. This allows further illegal activity to be carried out. Once the initial payment has been processed, it is not uncommon for additional larger payments to be withdrawn from the victim's account without permission.

Example: 'A' receives a call at home stating that their computer has a virus and that for a fee of £10 it can be sorted out now.

- a) 'A' hangs up immediately

No crime requires to be recorded

- b) 'A' agrees and is informed to turn on their computer and open up internet home page and caller provides details which allows them to access 'A's' computer. 'A' becomes suspicious and hangs up.

1 Crime of Att Fraud

1.12 Ticket Fraud

Involves the victim purchasing tickets remotely e.g. over the phone or internet. Care must be taken to determine that there is a crime and not just undelivered tickets or a dispute over tickets purchased.

Example: 'A' reports that tickets purchased on an online website using a credit card had not arrived.

There is no confirmation of fraud at this point so no crime would be expected to be recorded.

An email is sent to the seller and information obtained confirms that the e-mail address is no longer valid.

1 *Crime of Fraud (there is now additional information to indicate fraudulent activity)*

1.13 Retail Fraud

This involves fraud committed against retailers and does not involve on line sales or cheque, or plastic card sales.

Refund Fraud – this is where the suspect attempts or obtains a refund by false representation. For example refunding goods that have been stolen and not purchased, or goods purchased during a sale and the non-sale price being claimed.

Label Fraud – this is where the label on an expensive product is switched with a cheaper label and an attempt is made to purchase at the cheaper price.

Obtaining Goods or Services with no Intent to Pay – this is where food is ordered or entertainment and there is no intention of paying.

1.14 Identity Documents - Identity Documents Act, 2010

A list of documents classed as legal identity documents can be found on PINS.

The use of another person's identification details (or the use of false identification details) often referred to as identity theft, is not in itself an offence in law. It is the action that is undertaken, using those identification details, that needs to be considered in respect of whether an offence has occurred.

It is an offence to be in possession of the documents with the intention of using the document for establishing registrable facts about himself/herself; or the intention of allowing or inducing another to use it for establishing, ascertaining or verifying registrable facts about himself/herself or about any other person. It is also an offence to make such documents and to be in possession of apparatus for making such documents.

If someone uses an identity document to open or abuse an account then the offence becomes one of fraud.

1.15 Phishing

The process of attempting to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords and credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity. Communications purporting to be from popular social websites, auction sites, online banks, online payment processors, or IT administrators are commonly used to lure the unsuspecting. Phishing is typically carried out by e-mail or instant messaging, and it often directs users to enter details at a fake website whose look and feel are almost identical to the legitimate one.

1.16 Ringing the Changes

In exchanging money with another person, deliberately mislead them into giving you more money than you have exchanged with them.

1.17 Computer Hacking – Computer Misuse Act 1990

Computer hacking is the unauthorised modification of the contents of any computer. It is usually committed by persons unlawfully accessing the computer, but it can be committed by persons with lawful access to the computer as well. It is the deliberate targeting of a specific computer by the offender.

2. ABUSE OF POSITION/EMPLOYEE/EX-EMPLOYEE



GENERAL RULE: SEE SCENARIOS

Victim/Complainer:	Company or Person Disadvantaged
Locus:	See 'Establishing the Locus' Section
Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>Employee, after leaving company, continued to obtain petrol from garage by signing usual documents at garage as if still employed by company thereby obtaining petrol on former employer's account.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (one per account defrauded). Locus being first garage petrol obtained.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Shop assistant devises a system i.e. short change, in order to steal money from the till over a period of time. Enquiry provides dates for each transaction carried out.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of a Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A shop assistant seen on CCTV on five occasions over a period of one week to steal cash from till, which is confirmed when the till was balanced.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft</i></p>
Example:	<p>Home care assistant takes bank card from victim's drawer without his permission, attending at ATM and withdrawing £50 each day over five days, returning the card after each transaction.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Theft OLP (only one account) (Locus of Theft being the victim's home address and the Theft OLP being where the first transaction took place)</i></p>
Example:	<p>An employee is reported to the police for falsely claiming travelling expenses (no gain has occurred).</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempt Fraud (if successful - 1 Crime of Fraud)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A milkman is reported to the police for repeatedly charging his customers for more milk than they have received. Twenty victims are identified.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A coach at the Amateur Football Club collects money from 14 players to organise a tournament and makes off with the money.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme) (depending on position held by the culprit and circumstances, this may also be considered to be an embezzlement)</i></p>
Example:	<p>10 work colleagues give money to another colleague who has agreed to book a Christmas lunch. While enquiry has been made with an agreed restaurant and menus provided to attendees, the lunch is not booked and the suspect fails to return the monies.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (the monies are treated as being collective and there is nothing to suggest the suspect set up a fraudulent scheme to obtain the monies).</i></p>

Example:	<p>A storeman orders stock by completing 266 requisition slips in order to steal from his employer.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud, although depending on the circumstances this may be a fraudulent scheme or an embezzlement.</i></p>
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3. BOARD AND LODGINGS



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Victim/Complainer:	Person/Company Being Disadvantaged
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Locus:	Location of where the person obtained lodgings
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Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>Person books into a guest house for 2 nights and leaves early morning failing to pay for stay.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>Guests in a boarding house leave without paying and take items of property i.e. towels, with them.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (As both offences are crimes of dishonesty only the crime of Fraud is required with the theft included in the MO)</i></p>

4. BOGUS WORKMAN



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM/INTENDED VICTIM/HOUSEHOLD

Victim/Complainer:	Person(s) Defrauded/Attempt Made
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Locus:	See 'Establishing the Locus' Section
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Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>Caller purports to be from the gas board, stating to the householder that they have come to collect an outstanding amount of £50 owed to the gas board. The householder pays the £50.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (Bogus Workman)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Caller purports to be from the water board in order to gain access to elderly persons dwelling, but does not gain access; no theft taking place. (Investigation confirms caller is not genuine)</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempted Fraud (Bogus Workman)</i></p>
Example:	<p>An accused admits to deceiving five persons over a period of two years by carrying out unnecessary repairs to roofs, work proving to be substandard, charging an exorbitant price.</p>

	<i>5 Crimes of Fraud, on confirmation of the victims (Bogus Workman)</i>
Example:	An accused admits to deceiving an elderly couple over a period of 2 years by carrying out unnecessary repairs within their house, work proving to be substandard, charging exorbitant prices. <i>1 Crime of Fraud (Bogus Workman)</i>
Example:	2 youths purport to be collecting for charity, visit 161 private dwellings over a 5 day period obtaining cash and having each person sign a collections form. 1 street is targeted each day. <i>1 Crime of Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme) (they are working together)</i>

5. COMPANY DIRECTOR, SOLE TRADER ETC



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SPECIFIC, INTENDED OR IDENTIFIABLE CREDITOR DEFRAUDED

Victim/Complainer:	Company Being Disadvantaged
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Locus:	Location of Suspect Company
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Scenario Example:	
Example:	Company sets up business, obtains credit over a two month period from 2 companies and fails to pay for the goods received. Enquiry reveals the business has closed their office premises. <i>2 Crimes of Fraud</i>

6. DEBIT/CREDIT CARDS, ONLINE BANK ACCOUNTS (NOT eBAY OR PAY PAL)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCOUNT

Victim/Complainer:	Account Holder
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Locus:	See 'Establishing the Locus' Section
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Scenario Examples:	
Example:	An account holder reports that a transaction on a statement was not carried out by him. The bank have reimbursed the monies. <i>1 Crime of Fraud (known as Card Not Present Transaction)</i>
Example:	Credit card stolen in Scotland and used at various locations in England. <i>1 Crime of Theft. (As the card has been used at various locations in England, no fraud requires to be recorded).</i>
Example:	Entering shopping centre, using stolen credit card in 8 separate shops, gaining goods to the value of £859. <i>1 Crime of Fraud and if not already recorded 1 Crime of Theft (depending on circumstances Reset may also be recorded). Locus of the fraud being the first shop the card was used.</i>
Example:	Personal and security details obtained legitimately from a victim's bank account are subsequently used fraudulently to purchase goods from five on line suppliers. The money is exchanged electronically. <i>1 Crime of Fraud</i>
Example:	A lost store card is used to obtain goods from three different branches of the same store-chain. <i>1 Crime of Fraud and 1 Crime of Theft by Finding</i>
Example:	Credit card posted to an address but does not arrive. The card is subsequently used fraudulently in the same area. <i>1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Fraud</i>
Example:	A stolen cash card is used to obtain money from four cash machines; one inside a supermarket and three outside separate branches of a bank. <i>1 Crime of Theft OLP and if not already recorded 1 Crime of Theft. (depending on circumstances Reset may also be recorded)</i>
Example:	Stolen credit card used at a supermarket store and filling station situated at the same locus. <i>1 Crime of Fraud and if not already recorded 1 Crime of Theft. (depending on circumstances Reset may also be recorded)</i>
Example:	Person takes credit card details from 50 accounts and uses them to

	<p>transfer money into accused's own online account using a computer.</p> <p><i>50 Crimes of Fraud - the number of crimes is the number of accounts defrauded unless the circumstances indicate this to be a fraudulent scheme, thereby 1 Crime of Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A stolen credit card has been used to obtain goods from two shops which reported the incidents separately. During police enquiries 57 other transactions are discovered using the same credit card account.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud and 1 Crime of Theft (depending on circumstances Reset may also be recorded)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A ladies purse is stolen containing a Bank X debit card, a Bank X credit card and a Bank X savings account card all in her name. All of them have been used fraudulently.</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Fraud (one for each account defrauded) and 1 Crime of Theft</i></p>
Example:	<p>A ladies purse is stolen containing a Bank X debit card and a Bank X cheque book for the same account. Cheques are fraudulently cashed, goods purchased using the debit card which is also used to obtain money from 4 cash machines.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (one account has been defrauded) and 1 Crime of Theft (the OLPs at the cash machines are subsumed within the Fraud)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A stolen credit card is used to obtain pre-paid time on a mobile phone. There is no other usage on the account.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Fraud.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A department store phones police informing them that a suspect is at the till presenting a cloned credit card for payment. Suspect leaves the store prior to police arrival.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempt Fraud (Note – either the card or details of the card must be available in order to allow confirmation of an attempt fraud having occurred)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person is apprehended for manufacturing four forged credit cards and using them to obtain goods from three separate shops.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Law 1995, Section 46A (False Monetary Instruments) and 3 Crimes of Fraud (one for each account defrauded)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Suspect caught failing to finish their transaction at the self-pay till by pulling their card out too soon, enquiry brought to light five further incidents with the suspect captured on CCTV doing the same thing, times/dates available.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraudulent Scheme</i></p>
Example:	<p>Complainer receives a call purporting to be from her bank advising that they have evidence of fraudulent use on the complainer's bank card. The complainer is requested to read out the 16 digit number on the card to confirm the correct details are held and the 3 digit security code on the reverse. They then state that someone will call shortly with a replacement card. Someone does call a short time later with a replacement card (fake). Prior to doorbell ringing the 'bank' phones back to ask if the card has arrived yet and tells the complainer the new PIN. They ask for the PIN for the original card to ensure "that the bank has not inadvertently issued the same PIN number". Suspect then leaves with the original card and person on the phone has PIN. Card is used fraudulently.</p>

	<i>1 Crime of Fraud (if no PIN had been given then this would be an Att Fraud).</i>
Example:	<p>Person receives a telephone call where bank details are requested for authentication purposes and refuses to pass on these details causing caller to hang up.</p> <p><i>Record as an incident only.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' reports their wallet having been lost from their unzipped jacket pocket somewhere within the town centre, at which time lost property details are noted. The complainer re-contacts Police several days later to advise that their bank card, which had been within the wallet, had been used at several locations in the town centre using the "contactless" facility after it had been lost and provided details of these transactions.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Finding</i> <i>1 Crime of Fraud (for use of card)</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>Where circumstances indicate a fraud has occurred, a crime record MUST initially be recorded, whether or not the account holder has been reimbursed and/or if the Financial Institution has advised they will be dealing with the matter. Enquiry must also be made with the Financial Institution in order to confirm if a fraud has occurred or whether the transaction has been as the result of a banking error.</p> <p>It must be ascertained whether or not the account holder has been reimbursed by the Financial Institution, which must be shown on the crime record.</p> <p>Due to the introduction of the NFIB from April, 2010, it may be difficult to obtain the required information from the financial institutions.</p>
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7. GOODS ORDERED OVER THE INTERNET (INCLUDING eBay)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH TRANSACTION



Victim/Complainer:	Account Holder/Person Disadvantaged
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Locus:	See 'Establishing the Locus' Section
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Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>A person reports that they have ordered a product via a website which has not arrived. Enquiry reveals the site is bogus and it is known to have been set up overseas.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (Although the site has been identified as being overseas, the Division receiving such reports MUST record as a crime, the locus being the victim's address.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person in Division A successfully bids for an item of property on an internet auction room. Payment is sent electronically on the internet. The item of property is never delivered. The electronic money transfer took place to an account held in Division B. The account holder resides in Division C. They report the matter to Division A.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud. (The locus of the crime is in Division C, the address of the beneficiary/account holder)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' reports that they sold goods to a suspect after the goods on an on line auction site. 'A' has not received. Following further enquiries 'A' has established that payment was made using a payment service provider (PSP) e.g. paypal, into his PSP account but the following day the payment was reclaimed by the PSP as a stolen credit card was used to make the payment.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' contacts the police advising that £541 has been taken from their Pay Pal account for no apparent reason. Pay Pal were contacted and were to make their own investigation. Pay Pal provided the e-mail address of the intended recipient. 'A' advises that Pay Pal had recovered the money prior to it reaching its destination and money was returned to their account.</p> <p><i>No crime is required to be recorded at this stage as it is unknown whether a fraud has occurred, or whether this has been an error.</i></p>
<u>Mail Order</u> Example:	<p>A mail order company identifies that goods have been fraudulently obtained and reports the matter to the police.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud. (Locus being the delivery address)</i></p>

NOTE:	This is not a cheque or credit card fraud as the account holder is responsible for making the transaction.
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8. PHISHING, LOTTERY SCAMS ETC. – ADVANCE FEE (PAYING MONEY UP FRONT)



**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH PERSON DEFRAUDED/
ACCOUNT HOLDER**

Victim/Complainer:	Account Holder/Person Disadvantaged
Locus:	See 'Establishing the Locus' Section
Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>A person notifies police that they have been sent a letter informing them that they have won the Spanish Lottery and if they send £1000 to an address in Madrid they will receive £600,000.</p> <p>They pay nothing and bring the letter to the police</p> <p><i>Record an incident.</i></p> <p>They have paid £1000 and received nothing</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud. (The locus being the victim's address.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person receives an e-mail asking them to join an investment company which will double their money in 6 months. They send £500 by BACS transfer to an e-mail account. Nothing is received back and the victim reports the matter to the police. This method is recognised to be part of a scam. There is no information immediately available to find out where the account or e-mail address is situated.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud. (The locus being the victim's address.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person advertises a boat for sale on a website and received an e-mail from abroad offering the full purchase price. They are sent a bankers draft covering the purchase cost and an additional £5000 for shipping fees. They pay the bankers draft into their account and transfer the £5000 to the shipping agents account in Spain before a man collects the boat. The bankers draft is returned unpaid as it is a forgery and the bank reclaims the funds.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud. (Recorded by the Division where the victim resides.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person advertised a horse for sale on a website and received an e-mail from abroad offering the full purchase price - £2000. They are sent a UK cheque for £5000 with a request to return the difference of £3000. The seller takes the £5000 cheque to the bank but is advised not to bank it. No monies (or the horse) are sent to the buyer. The seller reports the incident to the police.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempt Fraud. (Recorded by the Division where the victim resides.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' receives an e-mail informing them they have inherited some money from an estate in America and provides details of what they have to do to claim the inheritance, namely transfer money to an account to facilitate claiming the inheritance. 'A' transfers the money and hears nothing further.</p>

	<i>1 Crime of Fraud</i>
Example:	<p>'A' receives a call offering a guaranteed loan of £1000 into their bank account for a fee of £50 with no credit checks. 'A' agrees and receives details of the account to transfer the fee and sends the money. No loan is transferred into 'A's' account.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>The important aspect to consider is the victim. Where e-mails or letters are sent out to all people contained on a mail list (notifying people that they have won the Spanish lottery for example) they are not specific intended victims.</p> <p>Where people have received letters or e-mails, taking no action, and notify police, there is no need to record a crime of attempted fraud.</p> <p>Where people have become victims by paying money, provided they were resident in Scotland when making the payment, then a crime must be recorded.</p>
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9. RESTAURANT/TAKE AWAY



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Victim/Complainer:	Restaurant/Take Away being disadvantaged
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Locus:	Location of where food consumed/delivered to
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Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>'A' enters a restaurant with their family, and orders a meal without any intention or means to pay for that meal. 'A' states that they have no means of paying when the bill is presented.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person phones for a take away to be delivered to a specific address. On being delivered the householder takes the food and states they will return to the door with the money due, closing the door. They fail to return to the front door to pay and do not answer the door on the delivery driver knocking.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person phones for a take away to be delivered to a specific address. On arrival the delivery driver is met outside the premises where a male purports to be the occupier of the said address, takes possession of the food and runs away.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>

10. TAXI FRAUD



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH HIRE

Victim/Complainer:	Person/Company Being Disadvantaged
Locus:	Where journey ends
Scenario Examples:	
Example:	Two persons make off from taxi failing to pay fare. Police trace both accused and payment is made. <i>1 Crime of Fraud (although payment has been made, the actions of the accused indicate intention to deceive).</i>
Example:	Person books taxi under their own name requesting to be taken to a specified address and on arrival exits taxi stating they will obtain the monies and return to pay. They fail to return and on taxi driver attending at house, is told there is no intention to pay. <i>1 Crime of Fraud</i>

11. MONEY TRANSFER HOUSES



Victim/Complainer:	The person who has lost money/ been defrauded
Locus:	The locus will be as follows, <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the payment is made to a Money Transfer House e.g. Western Union, in this country then the locus is the address of the suspect used at that Money Transfer office when picking up the money or transferring the money on.• If the money is transferred to another Money Transfer House then the locus is the address of the suspect at the new Money Transfer office.• If transferred abroad by the victim using a Money Transfer House then the locus is the victim's address.• Where the victim sends money from abroad to a Money Transfer office in this country then the locus is the address of the suspect picking up the money if known, or if not known, the Money Transfer office where the money was sent to.
Scenario Examples:	
Example:	A victim transfers money from a Western Union office to a Western Union abroad, which has subsequently been established as part of a fraud. <i>1 Crime of Fraud recorded by the Division where the victim resides.</i>
Example:	A victim transfers money from Division A to Western Union office in Division B (this is just the vehicle to move the money). The person who collects the money gives an address in Division C. <i>1 Crime of Fraud recorded by Division C.</i>
Example:	A victim transfers money from Division A to Western Union office in Division B. The money is then forwarded to another Western Union

	<p>office in Division C. The person who collects the money gives an address in Division B.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud recorded by Division B.</i></p>
Example:	<p>An advert on GUMTREE offers a house for rent in Division A, an advanced rental of £500 is requested to be sent via money transfer to an account holder in Division B. The victim who resides in Division C sends £500 by money transfer to the account holder in Division B. Money is subsequently withdrawn and no further contact made.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud recorded by Division B</i></p>
Example:	<p>A victim places an advert on GUMTREE offering a house for rent. Person offers to send 6 months rent plus additional funding which when received, the cheque should be cashed and the remainder returned to a Western Union Bank outwith the UK. Cheque received and remainder sent by money transfer. Bank subsequently contact victim informing them that the cheque is fraudulent.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (the locus being the victim's address).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person resident abroad arrives in Division A after seeing an advert on GUMTREE offering a house for rent in Division A. Money has been sent by money transfer from overseas to an account holder in Division B. Enquiry reveals the house does not exist.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud recorded by Division B</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person purchases vouchers to finance a venture which turns out to be fraudulent. Further enquiry shows the vouchers were used on an on-line betting site based in country "A".</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (the on-line betting site based in country "A" only shows where the vouchers were spent. The betting site itself is not established as a point of benefit and further enquiries must be conducted to ascertain where the money was transferred from.)</i></p>

12. MISCELLANEOUS - FRAUD



FRAUDS ABROAD

There is an increasing trend for persons who have been victims of crime abroad to report fraud in this country. Where there is no connection with this country the victim is to be told to report it in the country where the crime occurred.

Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>Victim residing in Spain rents a flat in Edinburgh via the internet, transferring funds via the internet to an account, the locus of which is <u>unknown</u>. On arriving in Edinburgh the victim establishes the address is a shop premises, not for rent and calls at the local police station to report this.</p> <p><i>Only an incident need be recorded. The victim should be advised to report this in Spain.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A resident of this country travels to Spain and is defrauded <u>in Spain</u> by a Spanish registered Time Share Company. They return home and report it to local Police.</p> <p><i>Only an incident need be recorded. (Officers may wish to offer advice and may consider noting the details and forwarding to Interpol on behalf of the victim).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A Belgian National orders goods over the internet from an American Company. He pays for the goods using pay pal. The goods are never delivered. Enquiries at pay pal show that funds were transferred from Belgium to USA via pay pal account in Edinburgh.</p> <p><i>Only an incident need be recorded. (Officers may wish to offer advice and may consider noting the details and forwarding to Interpol on behalf of the victim).</i></p>

OTHERS

Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p><i>A customer hands over 2 x £50 and asks for change requesting 10 x £10. The cashier takes the 2 x £50 and hands over 10 x £10. The customer then says they would prefer 20 x £5 and the cashier agrees to change the notes again. But this time the customer only hands over £80 worth of notes, having skimmed 2 x £10 unseen by the cashier. The cashier hands over 20 x £5 believing that they have been given the original 10 x £10 back. At the end of the transaction the customer is in credit by £20.</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (Ring the Changes)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person claims to be dying of a terminal illness to two work colleagues, their dying wish being to visit Florida although advise the cost of this trip is not affordable. The two work colleagues pay for the trip to Florida, later finding out their colleague was not terminally ill.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme)</i></p>

If an individual or organisation is the victim of fraud by more than one person, count separately only if the suspects are acting independently.

Scenario Examples:	
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Example:	<p>A person is defrauded on three occasions by salesmen purporting to represent different companies, with no evidence of collusion.</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>Frauds are reported separately by two victims. During police enquiries 57 further victims of fraud are discovered.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Fraud initially recorded (after investigation the evidence of other crimes may indicate a fraudulent scheme, therefore the crime would be amended to 1 Crime of Fraud (Fraudulent Scheme))</i></p>
Example:	<p>Entering store, removing price tags from 10 items, replacing with cheaper price tags, paying for same at lesser price.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>It is discovered that money was illegally drawn each week from two Pension Books, one issued by the Government and one by the Local Authority, the true recipient having died 15 years earlier. Money was withdrawn on 1560 occasions.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Fraud. The victims are (1) the Government and (2) the Local Authority.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Entering store, removing price tags from 10 items, replacing with cheaper price tags, paying for same at lesser price.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' drives off from a car park and fails to pay the appropriate parking fee by avoiding/ducking under the exit barrier.</p> <p><i>In the majority of cases this will amount to a civil matter between the operators of the car park and the driver.</i></p>
Example:	<p><i>'A' is stopped in a car park and is offered a laptop for £200. 'A' checks the laptop and it appears in working order and agrees to buy it for £150. 'A' is distracted when counting out the money from their wallet and is then handed a bag with a box therein. On arriving home 'A' opens the bag to find a box full of stones within.</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>A garage reports a failure to pay for fuel and the details provided appear to be false. The driver advised they had forgotten their wallet and provided their details advising they would return later that day to pay. The garage have attempted to make contact and the address and mobile number provided appear to be false.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>

13. MISCELLANEOUS – OTHER



FORGERY AND UTTERING (SGJD – 025000)

See Forgery and Uttering elsewhere in the manual

Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>A person amends the details on a cheque and attempts to pay this into their account.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person, apprehended for forging a prescription for Drugs admits to five similar crimes.</p> <p><i>1 Crime for Forgery and Uttering</i></p>

NOTE: Forgery of drug prescriptions is the principal crime over fraud. The victim is the health service provider not the chemist.

COMPUTER VIRUSES/HACKING (Recorded under Computer Misuse Act 1990) (SGJD - 084006)

Where viruses are launched onto the World Wide Web to infect any computer they come across, victim's computers that are infected are not generally specific intended victims. Where police receive reports under these circumstances, that computers have been infected by or received a virus, then a SID entry should be recorded. If however an offender is identified for releasing a virus from a location within the UK then a crime should be recorded for each distinct virus released from that location, to be recorded where the offender is based.

'Hacking' is the unauthorised modification of the contents of any computer. It is usually committed by unlawful accessing a computer but it can be committed by persons with lawful access as well.

Scenario Examples:	
Example:	<p>'A' has been sacked from their high profile job at ABC Media. Before they leave 'A' sends an e-mail with a virus attached to everyone at ABC Media. The next day all of ABC Media's employee's computers have been infected.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Computer Misuse Act, Section 3 (ABC Media are the intended victim).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Unauthorised access has been gained to the victim's e-mail account and an e-mail has been sent to all contacts stating they are stranded abroad and urgently need £400 to be sent to a specific account to pay for the airfare home.</p> <p>(a) No money is sent by any of the contacts.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Computer Misuse Act, Section 2</i></p> <p>(b) 2 individuals send money</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Computer Misuse Act and 2 crimes of Fraud (with 2 victims). The locus for the Computer Misuse Act will be the home address of the e-mail account holder and initially the frauds will be recorded as location the individuals were when they sent the money. Where enquiry identifies the beneficiary account holder name/address then the locus will change and only 1 crime with 2 victims will be required to be recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' logs into their Facebook account and finds someone has gained access and posted a number of indecent photographs of them which</p>

	<p>were not previously in the public domain.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of S2 Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm Act for disclosing indecent images and 1 Crime of Computer Misuse Act, 1990, Section 2 (intent to commit further offences)</i></p>
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IDENTITY THEFT – IDENTITY DOCUMENTS ACT, 2010 (SGJD - 025000)

See details elsewhere in the manual.

The use of another person's identification details (or the use of false identification details), often referred to as identity theft, is not in itself an offence in law. It is the action that is undertaken, using those identification details, that needs to be considered in respect of whether an offence has occurred.

Most instances of 'Identity Theft' come to light when victim's details are used to obtain goods, services or money using credit arrangements or loans.

Where bank, credit card, or store card accounts are opened using identities to which the individuals are not entitled, and then used to commit fraud, then a crime of Fraud should be recorded.

NOTE:

The opening of a bank or other account using other peoples' identities without permission or false details is unlikely to be a crime or fraud per se, and should only be recorded if there is an offence of fraud committed on the account or evidence that fraud was the purpose for the creation of the account. It is essential that a SID log is raised as the intelligence may prove vital in linking incidents, at a later date.

Where people are found in possession of any identity documents or items containing identify details, intent to commit fraud then a crime under the Identity Documents Act, 2010 should be considered.

Remember that if there is no intent to commit fraud and there is evidence that an account has been created using a false, stolen or improperly obtained identity document contained within the Identity Documents Act, 2010 then an offence should be considered under this Act.

FRAUD - LEGAL AID (Recorded under Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1986, Section 35 (SGJD - 085021)

NOTE:

Determining the locus:

Section 35(1)(A) - Fail to inform change of circumstances

Locus: where this would be a failure to notify an update to circumstances, the solicitor's office should be considered as the locus.

Section 35(1)(B) - False statement to obtain Legal Aid

Locus: where appropriate the solicitor's office should be considered as the locus (even where forms are submitted online, they are most likely directed through the solicitor). If there are any instances where this is not the case the Scottish Legal Aid Board address would apply (completed act of misrepresentation).

HOUSEBREAKING



Housebreaking is not a substantive crime; there must be, in addition, a felonious intent. Housebreaking is only associated with theft, either as an aggravation thereof or with the intent to commit that crime.

The term 'house' applies not only to a dwelling house but also to any other roofed building, whether finished or unfinished or to any part of a building used as a separate dwelling, which is secured against intrusion by unauthorised persons. To constitute housebreaking, not merely the sanctity, but the strength or security of the building, must be overcome. It is not essential that actual damage should be caused to the building; the security of the building is overcome whenever entry is affected by what is not the usual, or intended, mode of entrance.

There are 3 modifiers for housebreaking related crime and a table is provided giving examples of each category.

Where there is uncertainty as to the appropriate modifier to be applied, consideration should be given as to the use of the building e.g. a barn being used on a farm which is run as a business would be classed as a commercial premise, whereas a barn used on a non-working farm would be classed as a non-dwelling.

Note – Correct application of the modifier is imperative for accurate statistical monitoring.

Domestic Dwelling	A house which is being used or fit for residential purposes.
	Caravans used as residential home and touring caravans if used as permanent domicile.
	Houses which are unfinished / under renovation but are capable of being secured against intrusion (e.g. lock on door) which are roofed and have windows and doors fitted are classed as dwelling houses.
	Boarding House – should be classed as a dwelling house when the owner resides permanently on the premises.
	Domestic garage, which is an integral part of a dwelling house (ie. there is a connecting door between house and garage).
	Occupied bedrooms within hotel.
Domestic Non Dwelling	All roofed buildings used for domestic purposes other than dwellings.
	Domestic garages, which are not an integral part of a dwelling house.
	Garden huts / garden sheds / allotment huts (non-commercial)
	Outhouses
Other	All roofed buildings not used for residential or domestic purposes i.e. commercial premises
	Portacabins – not used for storage e.g office Note: portacabins used for storage and non-static caravans should be classified as a Lockfast Place (OLP)
	Commercial / Business premises
	Factory buildings, Schools
	Park huts
	Show houses (used purely for that purpose)
	Boarding House – should be classed as 'Other' when the owner does not reside permanently on the premises
	Ships – unless used as full time domicile
	Barn within a working farm

- 019004 THEFT BY HOUSEBREAKING (DWELLING)** [↑](#)
019005 THEFT BY HOUSEBREAKING (NON DWELLING)
019006 THEFT BY HOUSEBREAKING (OTHER)

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD /
BUSINESS**

Definition:	Theft by housebreaking is constituted whenever the security of the house is violated and some article abstracted or removed for the purpose of being carried off. It is not essential that the thief should have actually entered the building. The theft is complete if, for example, he draws the article towards him with some implement, even although he does not get the article into his hand.
Note:	Where a true key left in lock has been used to open the door, this does not constitute a break in.

- 019007 HOUSEBREAKING WITH INTENT TO STEAL (DWELLING)** [↑](#)
019008 HOUSEBREAKING WITH INTENT TO STEAL (NON DWELLING)
019009 HOUSEBREAKING WITH INTENT TO STEAL (OTHER)

Definition:	It is a substantive crime to break into any building with intent to steal therefrom. The felonious purpose is inferred from the circumstances in which the building is entered.
Note:	If the extent of a break-in renders a building insecure and no property is taken the crime is Housebreaking with intent to steal.

- 019010 ATTEMPTED HOUSEBREAKING WITH INTENT TO STEAL (DWELLING)** [↑](#)
019011 ATTEMPTED HOUSEBREAKING WITH INTENT TO STEAL (NON DWELLING)
019012 ATTEMPTED HOUSEBREAKING WITH INTENT TO STEAL (OTHER)

Definition:	It is a substantive crime to attempt to break into any building with intent to steal therefrom. The felonious intent is inferred from the circumstances in which the attempt is made to enter the building.
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Victim/Complainer:	Property Owner or Tenant
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Locus:	Location of the Crime
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Scenario Examples:

DOMESTIC - DWELLING

- Example:** Insecure window opened from outside and property stolen from internal window ledge.
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)
- Example:** Breaking into dwelling, stealing property including garage keys, thereafter exiting house, opening garage with true key, stealing vehicle from within which is owned by the householder.
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)
- Example:** Breaking into dwelling, stealing property, exiting house, opening insecure garage, stealing vehicle owned by the complainant.
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) (note – if the vehicle was not owned by the household then a separate Theft of the MV would also be recorded due to the insecurity of the garage)
- Example:** Breaking into dwelling, stealing car keys, thereafter stealing vehicle parked in driveway owned by a visitor.
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) and 1 Crime of Theft MV (due to vehicle being owned by someone other than the household)
- Example:** Forcing conservatory doors of house, stealing, no further access to house gained.
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)
- Example:** Three students share the rent for a house and each have locking rooms within. The house is broken into, all three rooms forced open and property stolen from each..
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) with three complainers
- Example:** Three students share the rent for a house and each have locking rooms within. The insecure house is entered, all three rooms forced open and property stolen from within.
3 Crimes of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)
- Example:** Front door of a common stair type building is forced open and a pedal cycle stored in common lobby is stolen.
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)
- Example:** Front door of a common stair type building is forced open, two secure flats within building are broken into and property stolen from each.
2 Crimes of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)
- Example:** Three locked rooms occupied by students in a university halls of residence and broken into and property stolen from within.
3 Crimes of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)
- Example:** Forcing open integral garage (door connecting garage to house) and stealing therefrom.
1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling). (Where there is no connecting door to house record as Theft by HB (non-dwelling))
- Example:** A person commits housebreaking and steals property, while on property is disturbed and then rapes complainant.

Example:	<p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) and 1 Crime of Sexual Offences (S) Act 2009 Sec 1</i></p> <p>Breaking into dwelling, stealing from living room area, being disturbed and assaulting 2 occupants.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) and 2 Crimes of Assault</i></p>
Example:	<p>Finding key beneath flower pot, opening front door, stealing</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) (key feloniously obtained)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Enter hotel, break into 4 occupied hotel rooms and managers living quarters, stealing property.</p> <p><i>5 Crimes of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) (Had the culprit entered the hotel and stolen from the managers quarters and 4 unoccupied rooms then this would be classified as 1 Crime of Theft HB – Domestic and 1 Crime of Theft HB – Other. If the rooms are occupied, then this becomes the persons domicile and therefore each crime will be counted individually).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Breaking into garden hut, stealing spade, thereafter breaking into dwelling house owned by same complainer and stealing.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Dwelling)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Break into static caravan and steal therefrom.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Dwelling)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Raising insecure sash window of a ground floor house window, climbing through, searching rooms, nothing stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Housebreaking with Intent (dwelling)</i> <i>(Should it be unknown whether the window was opened further or if the open window was at such a distance from the ground it would require the culprit to at least pull themselves up, the crime should be treated as a Housebreaking).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Smash small window of door of dwelling near to lock, although hole big enough to reach through, no entry gained to property.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempted Housebreaking with Intent (dwelling)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A fishing rod is put through the letter box, keys on table within are hooked and used to steal vehicle in driveway.</p> <p>A fishing rod is put through the letterbox in an effort to hook keys on table within, however this has been unsuccessful with fishing rod and keys found on floor on householders return.</p> <p><i>Both of the above scenarios would result in a Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling) being recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Householder returns home to find front door forced open. No property missing from within and no signs that any person has been in the house.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Housebreaking with intent to steal (dwelling)(the presumption is Housebreaking until proven otherwise).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Suspect steals set of keys for Locus 2 (private dwelling) which are kept at Locus 1 and uses keys to enter and steal property from Locus 2.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (Locus 1)</i> <i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (dwelling)(Locus 2)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Private dwelling is broken into overnight where no items are stolen.</p>

	<p>Garage which is not attached to the house is also broken into and various items are stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Domestic Non-dwelling) (the substantive crime here is the Theft by Housebreaking from the garage and the Housebreaking with intent to steal from the house may be subsumed).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Attempt made to break in to a private dwelling where no access is gained. An insecure shed in the garden is entered and property stolen from within.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (the Attempted Housebreaking with intent to steal is subsumed into the Theft which is the completed crime, same locus, same complainer).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Householder returns home to find a pane of glass in their front door broken. The broken pane is adjacent to the door lock and handle but no entry was gained.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempted Housebreaking with intent to steal(Domestic Dwelling). Since the broken pane was adjacent to the door lock and handle there will be a presumption that this was an attempt to enter the property unless there is clear evidence to the contrary to suggest an act of Vandalism.</i></p>
<u>DOMESTIC - NON-DWELLING</u>	
Example:	<p>Breaking into garden hut, stealing spade.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Non-dwelling)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Breaking into bike shed, stealing 3 bicycles</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft Housebreaking (Non dwelling) If the bikes were contained within a locked bike cage or similar this would be an OLP. If this occurred at a school or commercial property the classification would be HB (other).</i></p>
Example:	<p>3 garages located at the end of the street, and are owned/rented by residents within the street, are broken into and property stolen from each.</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Theft by Housebreaking (non-dwelling)</i></p>
Example:	<p>3 garages located at the end of the street, and are owned/rented by residents within the street, are broken into and property stolen from each. Enquiry ascertains that 1 of the residents works from home and uses the garage as part of his business.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Theft by Housebreaking (non-dwelling) and 1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (other)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A secure communal underground car park is entered, a vehicle broken into and property stolen. Entry to the car park can be gained by a lift/common stair to the dwellings above, and there are no signs of any forced entry into the car park or common stair area.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Motor Vehicle (due to there being no signs of forced entry this would not be considered a housebreaking. If there had been signs of forced entry a housebreaking (dwelling) should be recorded.</i></p>
<u>OTHER</u>	

Example:	<p>Common stair door forced, thereafter breaking through wall into shop, forcing office door and stealing safe.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Other)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Sports centre broken into, 10 lockers forced and property stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Other). (OLPs subsumed within the same crime. If the centre had been open to the public and the lockers had been forced, this would be recorded as Theft OLP and the number of crimes would be dependent on the number of victim's there were who had suffered a loss).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Foam alarm box on factory, no further attempt made to break into premises.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempt Housebreaking with Intent (Other)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Cut telephone wires wired to alarm system of office premises.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempt Housebreaking with intent (Other)</i></p>
Example:	<p>First floor flat broken into and a hole cut in the floor in order to gain entry into the chemist shop below where property is stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (other) (the intention appears to be to gain access to the chemist shop. Should property have been stolen from the flat, a further Theft HB (dwelling) would be recorded).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A secure wooden hut used to store excess tables and chairs at a school is broken into and no property stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Housebreaking with Intent (other)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Climbing to first floor window of Care Home, opening window, climbing in to common room area, stealing from units, egress as entry.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft Housebreaking (Other) due to the main building being a commercial property.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Three garages located at the end of the street, and are owned/rented by residents within the street, are broken into and property stolen from each. Enquiry ascertains that 1 of the residents works from home and uses the garage as part of his business.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Theft by Housebreaking (non-dwelling) and 1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (other)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Break padlock, enter compound, break in to portacabin used as an office, steal items including car keys and steal company owned vehicle parked outside.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (other).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A permanent caravan used for fast food is broken into and property stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (other)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Entry is gained to office premises by inputting a PIN number to gain entry and thereafter stealing property.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft - if established that access has been gained by a member of staff who is permitted access.</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Other) - if it is unknown whether entry was gained by a member of staff who is permitted</i></p>

access, or whether an identified member of staff has gained access however was not permitted to do so.

Example:

Break in to shopping centre, enter and break in to three business premises within and steal property from each.

1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (other).

OTHER CRIME TYPES

Example:

Whilst at a camp site complainer reports that his tent, which was secured by padlock, had been entered by cutting the material, entering and stealing property belonging to himself and a friend.

2 Crimes of Theft (the tent is not considered to be a lockfast place or a dwelling)

Example;

Entering house through open window, stealing items from kitchen and living areas, egress by front door

1 Crime of Theft unless the window was above ground level and the culprit was required to climb up to enter, which would be Housebreaking.

Example:

Break padlock, enter compound, enter insecure office, steal items including car keys and steal company owned vehicle parked outside.

1 Crime of Theft of Motor Vehicle

Example:

Postman leaves a package with neighbour, posting a card advising of this through the delivery address letterbox. The neighbour puts a metal rod through the letterbox in an attempt to retrieve the card intending to keep the package. This is unsuccessful with the metal rod having fallen into the house and being found behind the door along with the card.

1 Crime of Theft (the attempt to obtain the card from the delivery address is a continuation of the intention to steal the package)

NOTES:

An Attempt Housebreaking should be recorded when an unsuccessful attempt has been made to break-in. If a break-in renders a building insecure and no property is stolen the crime is Housebreaking with intent to steal.

For the purposes of recording crime, a compound, yard or field secured by a fence and locked gate is not considered to be a lockfast place. Any crimes of this type should be recorded as Theft or subsumed within other substantive crimes such as Theft by Housebreaking as circumstances dictate.

Where damage is reported as having occurred which may indicate an intent to break in the premises, this should be considered as an Attempted Housebreaking with intent to Steal unless justification is provided that the damage is more likely to be as a result of Vandalism.

Huts/sheds and garages (roofed buildings) should be considered as houses for recording purposes. While portacabins may be used for the same purpose (storage) this is considered to be a container and should be recorded as a lockfast place when used for this purpose. A portacabin which is being used as an office (internal adjustments made within eg. electricity, phone etc.) this should be recorded as a housebreaking.

THEFTS FROM OCCUPIED HOTEL ROOMS

Points to consider when establishing whether a Theft or a Theft by Housebreaking has occurred:

- Was the door secured properly on occupier leaving eg. did they check it was secure, was there a possibility that the door did not close properly.
- If a key card is used whether the opening/closing of the door has been recorded at the reception and how this links in with the timeline of the property going missing.
- The opportunity for access to be gained to the room and property stolen while door lying open when room being cleaned.
- The possibility that the person cleaning the room could be responsible.
- The possibility of the key/card having been lost, whether that be by the present or previous occupant and potential for it to be used to gain access.
- Potential for the door to be opened by other means eg. faulty lock and by pushing same to allow access with no obvious signs of damage.

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT**Definition:****Section 4**

(1) It is an offence for a person ("P") with an improper intention to have in P's possession or under P's control -

- (a) an identity document that is false and that P knows or believes to be false,
- (b) an identity document that was improperly obtained and that P knows or believes to have been improperly obtained, or
- (c) an identity document that relates to someone else.

(2) Each of the following is an improper intention -

- (a) the intention of using the document for establishing personal information about P;
- (b) the intention of allowing or inducing another to use it for establishing, ascertaining or verifying personal information about P or anyone else.

(3) In subsection (2)(b) the reference to P or anyone else does not include, in the case of a document within subsection (1)(c), the individual to whom it relates.

Section 5

(1) It is an offence for a person ("P") with the prohibited intention to make or to have in P's possession or under P's control -

- (a) any apparatus which, to P's knowledge, is or has been specially designed or adapted for the making of false identity documents, or
- (b) 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.

(2) The prohibited intention is the intention -

- (a) that P 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.

Section 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.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A person is arrested in possession of a false passport, without reasonable excuse.

1 Crime of Identity Documents Act, 2010

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

1 Crime of Identity Documents Act, 2010.

Example: A person is stopped in possession of a bank statement 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.

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 only the crime of Fraud should be recorded.

Example: A passport has been reported stolen and has subsequently been used to commit fraud.

1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Fraud

Example: A forged passport is used to commit fraud.

1 Crime of Fraud

Example: A person, apprehended for forging a passport, admits to five similar crimes.

1 Crime of Forgery and Uttering.

NOTE:

Meaning – Identity Document

For the purposes of sections 4 to 6 “identity document” means any document that is or purports to be -

- (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.

(2) In subsection (1)(a) “immigration document” means—

- (a) a document used for confirming the right of a person under the EU Treaties in respect of entry or residence in the United Kingdom,
- (b) a document that is given in exercise of immigration functions and records information about leave granted to a person to enter or to remain in the United Kingdom, or
- (c) a registration card (within the meaning of section 26A of the Immigration Act 1971).

(3) In subsection (2)(b) “immigration functions” means functions under the Immigration Acts (within the meaning of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004).

(4) References in subsection (1) to the issue of a document include its renewal, replacement or re-issue (with or without modifications).

(5) In this section “document” includes a stamp or label.

Meaning – Personal Information

For the purposes of sections 4 and 5 “personal information”, in relation to an individual (“A”), means—

- (a) A’s full name,
- (b) other names by which A is or has previously been known,
- (c) A’s gender,
- (d) A’s date and place of birth,
- (e) external characteristics of A that are capable of being used for identifying A,
- (f) the address of A’s principal place of residence in the United Kingdom,
- (g) the address of every other place in the United Kingdom or elsewhere where A has a place of residence,
- (h) where in the United Kingdom and elsewhere A has previously been resident,
- (i) the times at which A was resident at different places in the United Kingdom or elsewhere,
- (j) A’s current residential status,
- (k) residential statuses previously held by A, and
- (l) information about numbers allocated to A for identification purposes and about the documents (including stamps or labels) to which they relate.

OPENING LOCKFAST PLACES (OLPs)



Opening lockfast places is not a substantive crime; it relates to theft, either as an aggravation, or with intent to commit that crime.

The expression “lockfast places” includes rooms, cupboards, drawers, safes, desks, cash-boxes, show-cases, portacabins used for storage, non-static caravans and any other receptacle the contents of which are protected by lock and key or other secure measure.

For the purposes of recording crime, a compound, yard or field secured by a fence and locked gate is not considered to be a lockfast place. Any crimes of this type should be recorded as Theft or subsumed within other substantive crimes such as Theft by Housebreaking as circumstances dictate.

Theft by opening lockfast places is committed whenever the security of the lockfast place is overcome and the contents stolen. It is immaterial whether this was achieved by using violence, or false keys, or the true key unless it was left in the lock.

Frequently, opening lockfast places occurs in combination with housebreaking. However, multiple incidences of the same Crime of Dishonesty committed on the same occasion at the same locus will be recorded as 1 crime only. Where it would be possible to record multiple types of crimes of dishonesty (e.g. theft by housebreaking and OLP) within the same incident, only one crime type, i.e. the most 'serious', will be applied.

As of 1st April, 2009 Theft OLP (ATMs) will be recorded as one crime per account in line with new Fraud counting rules.

As of 1st April, 2010 Theft OLP (ATMs and Fuel Pumps) will be counted for statistical purposes within the SGJD Code for Fraud i.e. 025000.

Note:

<i>Insert card in fuel pump =</i>	<i>Theft (other)</i>
<i>Insert card & PIN in fuel pump =</i>	<i>Theft by OLP (Fuel Pump)</i> <i>(from April, 2010 included in fraud statistics)</i>
<i>Insert card & PIN in ATM =</i>	<i>Theft by OLP (ATM)</i> <i>(from April, 2010 included in fraud statistics)</i>
<i>Hand card to sales assistant and key in PIN =</i>	<i>Fraud</i>

- 020001 THEFT BY OPENING LOCKFAST PLACE
(Excluding Motor Vehicle)**
- 020002 OPENING LOCKFAST PLACE WITH INTENT
TO STEAL (Excluding Motor Vehicle)**
- 020003 ATTEMPT TO OPEN LOCKFAST PLACE WITH
INTENT TO STEAL (Excluding Motor Vehicles)**
- 025000 THEFT BY OPENING LOCKFAST PLACE – ATM
(including fuel pump)**



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	<p>Theft by opening lockfast places is committed whenever the security of the lockfast place is overcome and the contents stolen. And it is immaterial whether this was achieved by using violence, or false keys, or the true key unless it was left in the lock.</p> <p>The expression "lockfast places" includes rooms, cupboards, drawers, safes, desks, cash-boxes, show-cases, and any other receptacle the contents of which are protected by lock and key.</p> <p>For the purposes of recording crime, a compound, yard or field secured by a fence and locked gate is not considered to be a lockfast place. Any crimes of this type should be recorded as Theft or subsumed within other substantive crimes such as Theft by Housebreaking as circumstances dictate.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Property Owner
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place (where multiple loci (e.g. ATM usage) refer to Fraud guidance).
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>Break into non-static caravan used purely for storage purposes, nothing stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Opening Lockfast Place with Intent to Steal</i></p>
Example:	<p>Break into lockfast portacabin used purely for storage purposes, nothing stolen.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Opening Lockfast Place with Intent to Steal</i></p>
Example:	<p>Break into lockfast storage cubicle/cage within an insecure common close and steal pedal cycle.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place</i></p>
Example:	<p>Steal and use stolen or counterfeit card in ATM, input PIN and withdraw cash.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (ATM) (key in form of PIN requires to be entered to cause machine to issue cash)</i></p>

Example:	5 separate withdrawals from different ATMs using PIN. <i>1 Crime of Theft OLP (ATM)</i>
Example:	Steal and use stolen or counterfeit card in fuel pump, input PIN and withdraw fuel. <i>1 Crime of Theft (or reset depending on circumstances) and 1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (fuel pump) (key in form of PIN requires to be entered to cause machine to issue fuel)</i>
Example:	Walk into a sports centre, force open 10 lockers and steal property owned by 10 different complainers. <i>10 Crimes of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (each locker is considered to be a lockfast place).</i>
Example:	Three non static caravans forced open and property stolen, owned by different complainers. <i>3 Crimes of Theft By Opening Lockfast Place</i>
Example:	Locker within sports centre broken into whereby property belonging to two individuals was stolen from within. <i>1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (both victims will be recorded as complainers as it is only 1 lockfast place)</i>
Example:	Break padlock on gate or make hole in mesh fence, enter compound and steal nothing. <i>1 Crime of Vandalism for damage to padlock or fence.</i>
Example:	Break padlock on gate or make hole in mesh fence, enter compound and steal items. <i>1 Crime of Theft.</i>
Example:	Climb over fence, enter compound and steal nothing. <i>1 Crime under Civic Govt. (Scot) Act 1982 S57 could be considered if person(s) found in these circumstances.</i>
Example:	Climb over fence, enter compound and steal items. <i>1 Crime of Theft.</i>
Example:	Break padlock, enter compound, break in to portacabin used as an office, steal items including car keys and steal company owned vehicle parked outside. <i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Other).</i>
Example:	Break padlock, enter compound, enter insecure office, steal items including car keys and steal company owned vehicle parked outside. <i>1 Crime of Theft of Motor Vehicle</i>
Example:	A permanent caravan used for fast food is broken into and property stolen. <i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (other)</i>
Example:	Break padlock, enter compound, break into portacabin used as an office, steal items including car keys for vehicle privately owned by a member of staff, and use keys to steal vehicle. <i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Other), 1 Crime of Theft of</i>

	<i>Motor Vehicle (2 victims).</i>
Example:	<p>Break padlock, enter compound, break in to five containers used for storage and steal from within (all containers owned by same company).</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Break padlock enter compound owned by 'A' and rented by 'B', break into a portacabin used as an office by 'B' and steal property, break in to container used by 'C' for storage and steal from within.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Housebreaking (Other), 1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (damage to padlock subsumed into HB as compound 'under custody/control' of 'B' at time)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Police apprehend a suspect for breaking into two parking meters on the same street. Later same date, local authority report 20 parking meters have been broken into in the surrounding area and money stolen from same. Enquiry reveals a total of 88 meters were broken into over a period of 4 days. The suspect admits to being responsible.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (whilst the crimes occurred over a period of days, all the property is owned by the same authority and they were effectively made known around the same period of time. Any OLPWI and Attempts would be subsumed within the Theft OLP)</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>There are various categories of Theft OLP's, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtaining money or goods (fuel) by inserting stolen or counterfeit card and PIN number into ATM machine ▪ Forcing open lockfast internal room ▪ Forcing open lockfast till, safe or cash-box ▪ Breaking into non-static caravan ▪ Breaking into portacabin used for storage purposes <p>As of 1st April, 2009 Theft OLP at ATMs will be recorded as one crime per account e.g. 90 withdrawals at various ATMs from one account will result in one crime being recorded.</p> <p>It is not theft by opening lockfast places to steal a locked receptacle (e.g. a safe) and subsequently remove the contents. In such a case, the relevant charge is theft of the receptacle and its contents.</p> <p>From 1st April, 2010 Theft OLPs (ATMs and fuel pumps) should be recorded under SGJD Code 025000 (Fraud) for statistical purposes.</p>
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- 020004 THEFT BY OPENING LOCKFAST PLACE (Motor Vehicle)**
- 020005 OPENING LOCKFAST PLACE WITH INTENT TO STEAL (Motor Vehicle)**
- 020006 ATTEMPT TO OPEN LOCKFAST PLACE WITH INTENT TO STEAL (Motor Vehicle)**



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE OWNER

Definition: Theft by opening lockfast places is committed whenever the security of the lockfast place is overcome and the contents stolen. And it is immaterial whether this was achieved by using violence, or false keys, or the true key unless it was left in the lock.

Victim/Complainer: Vehicle Owner

Locus: Vehicle Violated And Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

- Example:** Car window smashed and CD player stolen.
1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (Motor Vehicle)
- Example:** Car door forced, glove compartment rummaged through, nothing stolen, paint thrown over seats.
1 Crime of Opening Lockfast Place with Intent to Steal (Motor Vehicle) – vandalism subsumed within OLPWIMV
- Example:** Rubber seal from car door removed and screwdriver marks on surround but no entry gained.
1 Crime of Attempt to Open Lockfast Place with Intent to Steal (Motor Vehicle)
- Example:** Storage container permanently attached to rear of flatbed lorry is forced open and items stolen.
1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (Motor Vehicle)
- Example:** Lockable roof rack on motor vehicle force open and items stolen.
1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (note this is not a Theft by OLP (MV) as this item is not a permanent part of the vehicle).
- Example:** Locked fuel cap on vehicle forced open, fuel siphoned from tank and stolen
1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (Motor Vehicle)
- Example:** Fuel pipe on vehicle cut and fuel stolen.
1 Crime of Theft by Opening Lockfast Place (Motor Vehicle)
- Example:** Non locking fuel cap on vehicle opened, fuel siphoned from tank and stolen.
1 Crime of Theft from a Motor Vehicle (exterior)
- Example:** Articulated curtain sider trailer is broken into after material slashed and property stolen from within.

1 Crime of Theft by OLP (MV) if curtain side physically locked and trailer attached to a vehicle.

1 Crime of Theft from MV if not physically locked (eg. ropes only) and attached to a vehicle.

1 Crime of Theft by OLP (not MV) if curtain side physically locked but not attached to a vehicle

1 Crime of Theft if not physically locked (eg. ropes only) and not attached to a vehicle.

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED OR
GROUP OF ACCUSED IF ACTING TOGETHER**

Definition:	Any person, with intent to deprive the owner, receives and keeps property knowing that it has been appropriated by theft, robbery, embezzlement or fraud.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where accused found in possession of the property
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Scenario Examples:

Example: When searching the dwelling of 'A', 10 items of property (credit card, mobile phone, etc) are identified as being the proceeds of a robbery. 'A' provides details of who sold the items to him.

1 Crime of Reset

Example: A house is searched on two different days over a space of a week with stolen property recovered on both occasions.

2 Crimes of Reset

Example: 2 persons are found in possession of a stolen motor cycle in the street. On searching their flat a further stolen motor cycle is recovered.

1 Crime of Reset with both accused acting together.

NOTE: A person, who accepts property in good faith and, subsequently, learns that it was dishonestly acquired, is guilty of reset if he continues to keep it.

A person cannot be reported for the theft and reset of the same articles.

If a person has taken possession of an article they know to have been stolen the previous day, they can be charged with the original crime (eg Theft). This would be in place of the charge of Reset

Reset can only be committed by a person who was not party to the original appropriation. The receiving of property by a person who was so implicated does not constitute reset; such a person is art and part in the original crime

It is not necessary to the conviction of the resetter that the thief should have been convicted or even discovered.

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	Steal goods for sale, from an open display
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Victim/Complainer:	Owner of goods stolen
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A', 'B' and 'C', acting together, are stopped whilst leaving a shop and 'A' is found in possession of property from that shop which they had not paid for.

1 Crime of Shoplifting (3 accused)

Example: 'A' and 'B' enter a jewellers shop and ask to try on a ring. The jeweller hands the ring to 'A' to try and both 'A' and 'B' run out of the shop with the ring.

1 Crime of Theft Not Elsewhere Classified (excl Motor Vehicles)

Example: 'A' steals property from a chemist and 2 separate newsagent outlets.

3 Crimes of Shoplifting

Example: A report is received that a customer has used the self-scan checkout and payment has not been made because:

(a) The customer failed to even attempt to make any payment, taking the goods

1 x Theft by Shoplifting

(b) The customer has removed their bank card prior to the sale being authorised and has taken the goods.

1 x Theft by Shoplifting (enquiry should be carried out to establish if this has been an oversight and if a genuine error is confirmed the recorded crime can be updated to 'No Crime').

(c) The customer has attempted to use a bank card which they left behind and has taken the goods. The card is identified as a cloned card.

1 x Attempted Fraud (due to the card being declined. While the cloned card has been recovered actual or attempted frauds by false representation take precedence over crimes of possessing articles for use in frauds).

1 x Theft by Shoplifting (as property has been taken).

Example: 'A' is caught stealing property from a shop, the police are called and 'A' offers to attend at the bank to obtain money and pay for the goods, which the complainer is happy to accept.

1 Crime of Shoplifting

Example: An anonymous member of the public informs security that a female has just placed items of clothing within her bag and points out the female. On the female being approached, whilst still within

	<p>the shop, she is found to be in possession of a shopping bag lined with aluminium foil containing a number of items of clothing with the security tags attached.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempt Theft by Shoplifting.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A shop reports that a member of the public has reported to them having seen a female taking goods from the shelf and placing same within her bag, thereafter leaving the shop. No CCTV is available and the shop is unable to confirm if or what has been stolen.</p> <p><i>Record as an incident only as there is no confirmation of what, if anything, has been stolen.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' enters shop, selects goods from display and leaves the shop failing to pay. A short time later 'A' re-enters the shop, selects further goods from display and leaves the shop again failing to pay.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Theft by Shoplifting (two separate incidents)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' enters a shop, selects three items from display, removes the tags from two and successfully obtains an exchange at the customer services desk. 'A' then walks out of the shop failing to pay for the third item.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' enters a shop, selects an item from display and walks out of the shop failing to pay for the item. 'A' later returns to the shop and attempts to obtain a refund or exchange for the stolen item.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Shoplifting</i> <i>1 Crime of Attempted Fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>Customer shopping in supermarket opts to use the self-scanning device while going round the shop placing items in their trolley. At the pay-point a spot check undertaken by staff confirms that the customer deliberately failed to scan numerous items.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempted Theft</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' enters shop and steals several mobile phones which are disabled models for display purposes.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Shoplifting</i></p>

NOTE:

There must be sufficient evidence to confirm a theft has occurred in order to record a crime of shoplifting. It is not sufficient for someone to have been seen running from the premises without ascertaining that property has been stolen to record a crime.

Where a shop reports that property has been stolen over a period of time following a stocktake, this should not be recorded unless there is proof of a crime having occurred.

022001 THEFT (Not Elsewhere Classified)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

FAMILY/FRIENDS/CHILD THEFTS

The attending/enquiry officer has to have a degree of discretion in these scenarios. It is difficult to stipulate at what circumstances a crime report should be raised.

The standard sets out to ensure a more victim orientated approach is taken to recording crime. An incident will be recorded as a crime if, on the balance of probability:

- the circumstances amount to a crime defined by Scots Law or an offence under statute, and
- there is no credible evidence to the contrary.

As far as Family/Friends thefts are concerned there is a balance to be struck between the above extracts from the SCRS Manual.

If the matter can be resolved fairly quickly with no serious resource implications for the police and the complainer is satisfied with the resolution, then no crime record should be raised. If this is a child of the complainer then the wishes of the complainer have to be taken into account and no crime report raised. The incident can be concluded by submission of a Vulnerable/Child/Person report. A degree of discretion should be permitted to the officer in these circumstances.

However there will be instances where the crime has been reported and it cannot be concluded rapidly and enquiry or police resources are required to trace the suspect and recover the property. In these instances where there will be a requirement for the police to investigate, trace a suspect or make enquiry to trace the property then a crime report should be raised. Not only is this complying with the SCRS but also gives an audit trail of enquiry conducted.

If at the conclusion of this enquiry it can be shown that No Crime has taken place then the status should change. Otherwise the crime report should stand and any police report submitted should highlight that the complainer and suspect are related and that the complainer does not wish to pursue the matter further.

WHEELIE BIN THEFTS

Wheelie bins are no different from any other property with the exception that they can be uplifted by the council on refuse day.

If a bin is in place at one time and is not there at a subsequent time then it has been removed and stolen. A crime report should be raised for theft. A similar scenario to this is the theft or removal of pedal cycles which are left outside. Dependent on recovery of the property which may show that there was no felonious intent to deprive the owner of this property.

If, however, it is shown on enquiry that the bin had been placed out for the council uplift that day and had most likely been removed by the council, then this is not a theft. If this scenario is subsequently established after the creation of a crime report then the status should be updated to 'No Crime'.

HIRE PROPERTY

This will come to the attention of the police by the hire company telephoning the police to let them know that goods have not been returned at the end of a hire period.

It should be ascertained what enquiry the company have made themselves to recover the items. There is a duty on the company to make initial enquiry in order to ascertain whether the circumstances of non-return indicate a crime has occurred. If they are reporting the non-return of items after a specified loan period has elapsed and there is no reasonable explanation for the failure to return, then a crime has been committed.

It may be established at that stage that a Fraud has been committed, i.e. falsehood, false representation. This can quickly be established if false details have been provided. This should be recorded as Fraud and investigated.

A person may have provided the correct details but has failed to return the items. In this case the person has been granted loan or hire of the property for a limited period and for a specific purpose and has failed to return the goods after the date set. A theft has taken place and should be recorded as such on the crime system. It is not necessary that the specific purpose is stated.

If following enquiry it is established there is a genuine reason for the non-return of the property, then the crime should be updated to 'No Crime'.

THEFTS FROM OCCUPIED HOTEL ROOMS

Points to consider when establishing whether a Theft or a Theft by Housebreaking has occurred:

- Was the door secured properly on occupier leaving eg. did they check it was secure, was there a possibility that the door did not close properly.
- If a key card is used whether the opening/closing of the door has been recorded at the reception and how this links in with the timeline of the property going missing.
- The opportunity for access to be gained to the room and property stolen while door lying open when room being cleaned.
- The possibility that the person cleaning the room could be responsible.
- The possibility of the key/card having been lost, whether that be by the present or previous occupant and potential for it to be used to gain access.
- Potential for the door to be opened by other means eg. faulty lock and by pushing same to allow access with no obvious signs of damage.

THEFT OF FUEL

All reports of thefts of fuel from filling stations will initially be recorded on an incident. The following should be considered when deciding to record a crime:

- Initial enquiries must be made with the registered keeper/driver in order that an assessment can be made as to whether a criminal act or not.
- If enquiry officer and informant are satisfied that a genuine mistake was made the incident can be closed as a non-crime provided the incident is updated to confirm that payment was made and rationale is provided as to why the matter is considered to have been a genuine mistake.
- If criminality is suspected a crime record must be raised and processed accordingly.

Common Theft of Fuel MOs:

Obtains fuel, False/No plates on vehicle and drives off – circumstances indicate a crime has occurred and a Theft should be recorded.

Obtains fuel and drives off (sometimes unknown whether genuine oversight or not) - Enquiry requires to be made with the registered keeper/driver of the vehicle and where they clearly demonstrate that there was an oversight and nothing evident to indicate intention to commit a crime then this must be detailed in the incident/crime report and can be marked 'No Crime'.

Driver obtains fuel, enters shop, pays for other items but not fuel (sometimes unknown whether genuine oversight or not) - Enquiry requires to be made with the registered keeper/driver of the vehicle and where they clearly demonstrate that there was an oversight and nothing evident to indicate intention to commit a crime then this must be detailed in the incident/crime report and can be marked 'No Crime'.

Obtains fuel, enters shop and established no means to pay and signs form agreeing to return and pay - the garage have an initial responsibility to make enquiry with the individual to ascertain if they intend to return and pay in order to assess criminal intent. Where enquiry has been carried out by the garage which indicates it is reasonable to conclude the individual does not intend to return and pay then a crime should be recorded. It should be noted that by signing a form does not automatically result in this being a civil matter.

THEFT IN TRANSIT

All reports of Theft in Transit (other than by air or sea) will be recorded as a crime at the point of departure unless there is evidence the theft occurred at a specific location.

Thefts from overhead lockers e.g. aeroplane, should be recorded where it can be evidenced the theft occurred e.g. where on arrival at destination property left in an overhead locker is forgotten and not handed in as lost property should be considered as a Theft at point of arrival.

THEFT OF MOBILE PHONES

All reports of Theft of mobile telephones will be recorded as a crime where an inference of criminality is made by the victim and there is no credible evidence to the contrary. It is seen as good practice for the victim to provide the telephone's IMEI number but if this is not provided it must not delay the creation of a crime record.

Definition:	Theft is the taking or appropriating of property without the consent of the rightful owner or other lawful authority. The taking must be with the felonious intent of depriving the owner of his property and appropriating it to the thief's use: it is not theft to take property under a claim of right made in good faith or under the reasonable belief that the owner had granted his permission.
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Victim/Complainer:	Owner of Property
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	An elderly man drives off from petrol station without paying, attendant contacts police to report this and states in conversation that it is most likely an oversight. <i>1 Crime of Theft (although this may be an oversight, it has not yet been confirmed, therefore must be recorded as a crime)</i>
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Example:	'A' fills up vehicle with fuel and claims to have forgotten his wallet. An arrangement is made to return the next day to pay for the fuel and a name and address are left. He fails to return and enquiry reveals a false name and address has been provided.
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1 crime of Fraud

Example:	Insert stolen or counterfeit card in fuel pump which does not require PIN and withdraw fuel. <i>1 Crime of Theft (the lack of PIN security (key) removes OLP element)</i>
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Example:	On 12 occasions over a 3 week period a shop assistant rings larger amounts of money for purchases through the till, following each transaction she removes the difference and steals same. <i>1 Crime of Theft (depending on the circumstances this may be classed as a fraudulent scheme)</i>
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Example:	Female removes and places her rings on sink whilst washing hands within staff toilet area, on returning a short time later finds the property no longer there. Enquiry establishes no property has been handed in. <i>1 Crime of Theft (this should not be recorded as Lost Property)</i>
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Example:	Enter sports centre and stealing property from 5 jackets owned by different complainers. <i>5 Crimes of Theft</i>
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Example:	A flat is rented to tenants and on their departure the owner discovers property missing. <i>1 Crime of Theft (on occasions this may be a civil matter dependant</i>
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	<p><i>on the inventory, tenancy agreement terms, individual circumstances and type of property involved eg. if items are subject to wear and tear. If a crime of Theft is not being recorded full rationale for this decision must be recorded in the incident log).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Twenty friends regularly give money to the culprit, who in turn bets on horses on their behalf. The culprit steals the money, failing to place any bets and failing to return the monies.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (the monies are treated as being 'joint ownership')</i></p>
Example:	<p>Whilst at a camp site complainer reports that his tent, which was secured by padlock, had been entered by cutting the material, entering and stealing property belonging to himself and a friend.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Theft (the tent is not considered to be a lockfast place or a dwelling)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Climb over fence, enter compound and steal items.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Carer working in gentleman's house uses the telephone to phone high tariff lines. He runs up a very large telephone bill, which only comes to light when the phone bill is received.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Communications Act, S125</i></p>
Example:	<p>A customer conceals themselves in the toilets of a public house and on closure of premises, alights and steals property from behind the bar area, exiting via the fire escape door.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft</i></p>
Example:	<p>A dwelling house is entered by insecure front door and steals the property of 4 different family members.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft</i></p>
Example:	<p>Suspect enters unlocked house and steals personal property belonging to various members of the family and a guest who is living there overnight.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (while there are several victims involved this is essentially a Theft from the household which temporarily includes the guest. Similarly, any stolen property which has been borrowed by the occupants of the house would be deemed to be the property of the household).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Suspect enters unlocked office premises and steals personal property belonging to four employees plus property belonging to the business itself.</p> <p><i>5 x Crimes of Theft (this differs from the household type scenario where it is clear that the property taken from a public workplace is separately owned as it that of the business).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Suspect enters unlocked back door of a pharmacy and steals controlled drugs. The suspect is apprehended by Police a short distance away while still in possession of the controlled drugs.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (in these circumstances there is no requirement to record possession of controlled drugs as this is the proceeds of the Theft. If the suspect was traced in possession of controlled drugs at a later date offences under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 could be considered.</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A', a family member, has power of attorney for 'B' and has full</p>

	<p>control of their finances. 'A' transfers monies from various accounts of 'B' into their own account with no justification for doing so.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Embezzlement (depending on individual circumstances re the extent of control of finances, theft or fraud can be alternative outcomes).t</i></p>
Example:	<p>10 work colleagues give money to another who has agreed to book a Christmas lunch. While enquiry has been made with an agreed restaurant and menus provided to the attendees, the lunch is not booked and the suspect fails to return the monies.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (the monies are treated as being collective in this example and there is nothing to suggest the suspect set up a Fraudulent Scheme to obtain the monies.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person enters unlocked hotel room, enters and steals property belonging to the hotel and the two residents who are occupying the room. The two occupants are work colleagues.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft (the room is treated as a household)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' reports their wallet having been lost from their unzipped jacket pocket somewhere within the town centre, at which time lost property details are noted. The complainer re-contacts Police several days later to advise that their bank card, which had been within the wallet, had been used at several locations in the town centre using the "contactless" facility after it had been lost and provided details of these transactions.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Finding</i> <i>1 Crime of Fraud (for use of card)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Vehicle drives off from petrol station, failing to pay for fuel, vehicle is established to have false number plates.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft and 1 Crime of Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 S44 – fraud</i></p>
Example:	<p>Building site operated by 'A' is entered and items of contractors plant hired by 'A' from 'B', 'C' and 'D' are stolen.</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Theft (victims are 'B', 'C' and 'D')</i></p>

	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>This crime type could encompass concealment, pickpocket, finding, bag snatch, sneak/slip in, till snatch, fail to return hired property and Petrol Station drive off.</p> <p>In circumstances where fuel has been obtained by inserting stolen fuel / credit card (no PIN required) in petrol pump machine this will be recorded as Theft (other).</p> <p>The reported loss of a mobile telephone or other property must be accompanied by an assertion of criminality before a crime record is raised.</p> <p>Where a report is received that someone has driven off from a petrol station and failed to pay for fuel, the circumstances of which indicate it has most likely been an oversight, should initial enquiry fail to confirm this, a crime record should be recorded until enquiry establishes whether there had been any intention to deprive. Consideration will be given to updating the crime record to 'No Crime' only where the circumstances clearly indicate there has been no intention to deprive.</p>
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022005 THEFT FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE OWNER

Definition:	Stealing from a motor vehicle
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Victim/Complainer:	Vehicle Owner
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Locus:	Location of Vehicle at Time of Crime
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Insecure vehicle is entered and property removed from the glove compartment and left lying on the seat.

1 Crime of Theft from a Motor Vehicle

Example: CD player stolen from insecure vehicle and all vehicle lights smashed.

1 Crime of Theft from a Motor Vehicle (the vandalism will be subsumed within the Theft from a Motor Vehicle)

Example: Two wheels and roof rack are stolen from a vehicle overnight.

1 Crime of Theft from a Motor Vehicle (see note)

Example: Insecure vehicle entered, cowling removed from under the steering wheel and a number of wires disconnected. Items also missing from inside the vehicle.

1 Crime of Theft from a Motor Vehicle (Att Theft MV should be subsumed within the Theft as the Theft is the substantive crime.)

Example: A report is received that a vehicle has been entered and property stolen from within, whilst the complainer is adamant that the vehicle was secured, there are no signs of forced entry.

1 Crime of Theft from a Motor Vehicle (where additional information confirms that a special tool or other form of technology was used to overcome the security of the vehicle the crime should be amended to that of opening a lockfast motor vehicle).

Example: A male is seen on CCTV to have entered a vehicle, stealing property. Police attend and apprehend the male who is found in possession of a device which is found to unlock vehicles. The owner of the vehicle advises he locked his vehicle.

1 Crime of Theft OLPMV (as it has been ascertained that a device has been used to gain entry.)

NOTE:	For Divisions who record crime by ISCJIS codes, the Theft from Motor Vehicle charge code should only be used for thefts from the interior of a motor vehicle. For thefts from the exterior of a motor vehicle the Theft charge code should be applied with the relevant modifier applied to indicate the theft is from the 'exterior' of the vehicle. Both should be linked to SGJD Code 022005.
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There are no ISCJIS Codes for Attempt Theft from a Motor Vehicle and the code for Attempted Theft should be used with the

appropriate modifier (vehicle) to allow statistical collation i.e. SGJD Code for Att Theft from a MV is 022005 whilst Att Theft (not motor vehicle) would be 022001.

022002 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND CONTENTS INCLUDING TAKING AND DRIVING AWAY



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE OWNER

Definition:

Common Law

Taking and driving away a motor vehicle without having either the consent of the owner or other lawful authority, with the intention to permanently deprive the owner.

Road Traffic Act, 1988, S178- Taking and Driving Away

Taking and driving away should be used in instances where there is no intention to permanently deprive the owner of the vehicle (joy riding).

Motor Vehicle

For the purpose of this crime type the following will be classed as a motor vehicle whether used on the road or not:

Quad bike, off road trail bike, mini moto, fork lift truck, wheeled digger/excavator, dump truck, agricultural tractor.

For the purpose of this crime type the following will **not** be classed as a motor vehicle whether used on the road or not:

Segway, go-ped, children's motorised scooter, motability scooter, golf buggy, sit-on grass cutter, trailer drawn by motor vehicle, go-kart.

Victim/Complainer:

Vehicle Owner

Locus:

Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

Stealing keys from jacket pocket hanging on chair in public house, thereafter using keys to steal vehicle parked outside on roadway.

1 Crime of Theft MV

Example:

Enter insecure dwelling and steal car keys from table, steal vehicle from driveway.

1 Crime of Theft MV

Example:

Two vehicles owned by different people stolen from same locus over the same period of time.

2 Crimes of Theft MV

Example:

Motor vehicle stolen, found abandoned minus the CD player.

1 Crime of Theft MV

Example:

Motor vehicle is stolen from Locus A and 7 days later the same vehicle is found burnt out at Locus B. An accused is traced who admits to buying vehicle from an unnamed person and to setting it on fire. Accused denies stealing vehicle.

1 Crime of Theft MV (undetected)

1 Crime of Reset (detected) Fireraising is subsumed within Reset

Example:

Vehicle parked on the road on return to hire company which is

	<p>closed. Keys for vehicle posted through metal box outside premises. Box is broken into, keys are removed and vehicle stolen using true key.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by OLP (excl.MV) (the Theft of MV is subsumed)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Insecure house is entered, safe broken into, £20,000 stolen from safe, keys for motor vehicle taken and vehicle stolen from outside house. Vehicle is valued at £4000.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by OLP (ex MV) - in this example the relative values of the property taken weigh in favour of the theft from the safe</i></p>
Example:	<p>Vehicle broken into and property stolen and indications that the handbrake has been released resulting in the vehicle rolling forward and coming to rest on a bollard causing no damage.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by OLP (Motor Vehicle)(had the vehicle been allowed to travel some distance crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct may also be considered).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A van is parked with its locked rear doors facing a wall. The vehicle is found to have been moved forward by entering the insecure cab and releasing the handbrake. An attempt is made to force open the rear doors without success.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Attempted Theft by OLP with intent (Motor Vehicle) (the moving of the vehicle forward indicates this was to allow access to the rear of the vehicle and not an attempt to steal).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' takes out a hire-purchase agreement for a vehicle and makes two payments before ceasing payments. Enquiry by the finance company (or representatives) reveals 'A' has moved out of their address, the contact number held is no longer available and the vehicle has been taken abroad, there being nothing to indicate their intention to return the vehicle.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft of Motor Vehicle</i></p>

NOTE:

In cases where a stolen vehicle is recovered burnt out a crime record for Theft MV should be raised. If there is evidence that a different person(s) was responsible for the fire-raising a further crime record for Fire-raising will be recorded.

S178(1)(a) of the Road Traffic Act, 1988 creates the statutory offence of taking and driving a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner or other lawful authority and should generally be recorded when the culprit is known, such as a son taking his father's car without permission or an employee using a company vehicle without permission. This crime should only be recorded where it is clear that the culprit has the intention of returning the vehicle.

In circumstances where a vehicle has been taken and not recovered, taken and left abandoned, taken and set on fire, or taken and stored elsewhere, all of which suggest a clear intention to deprive the owner of their property, a Theft of Motor Vehicle should be recorded.

Similarly, attempts made to steal motor vehicles should always be recorded as Attempt Theft of Motor Vehicle unless it is clear that there was no intent to deprive the owner.

Where an article is obtained on hire-purchase on the condition that the right of property is not transferred until payment of the last instalment of the price, it is theft if the article is appropriated immediately, or soon after, it is received. But where the article is not appropriated until a considerable time has elapsed and a considerable part of the price has been paid, the crime is embezzlement.

022004 THEFT OF PEDAL CYCLE



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	Stealing a Pedal Cycle
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Victim/Complainer:	Owner of the property
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Student reports her bicycle stolen from common stair.
1 Crime of Theft Pedal Cycle

Later that same day the student finds her bicycle has been returned to the common stair undamaged and is of the opinion that one of the other students had borrowed the bicycle.

Update the initial Crime Report to 'No Crime' as there has been no criminal intent.

Example: A pedal cycle is reported stolen from the garden.
1 Crime of Theft Pedal Cycle

Example: Enter an insecure shed and steal 3 pedal cycles owned by three members of the same family.
1 Crime of Theft Pedal Cycle

Example: Steal 3 pedal cycles secured to a cycle rack, which is located under an open-sided, plastic canopy, owned by different complainers.
3 Crimes of Theft Pedal Cycle

Example: Two pedal cycles separately owned by 'A' and 'B' who are adults from the same household are stolen whilst left unattended in the garden outside their home.
2 Crimes of Theft Pedal Cycle

NOTE:	Where a pedal cycle reported stolen is recovered within a short period of time nearby and the circumstances suggest there was no intent to deprive, consideration will be given to reclassify the crime to 'No Crime'. It must be noted, however, each circumstance must be assessed on an individual basis e.g. where a bicycle is reported stolen from a garden and recovered intact later same day some distance away, this should remain recorded as a crime.
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GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SEIZURE

Definition:

- (1) A person commits an offence who with a view to gain for himself or another, or with intent to cause loss to another, and without the consent of the proprietor -
 - (a) applies to goods or their packaging a sign identical to, or likely to be mistaken for, a registered trade mark, or
 - (b) sells or lets for hire, offers or exposes for sale or hire or distributes goods which bear, or the packaging of which bears, such a sign, or
 - (c) has in his possession, custody or control in the course of a business any such goods with a view to the doing of anything, by himself or another, which would be an offence under paragraph (b).
- (2) A person commits an offence who with a view to gain for himself or another, or with intent to cause loss to another, and without the consent of the proprietor -
 - (a) applies a sign identical to, or likely to be mistaken for, a registered trade mark to material intended to be used -
 - (i) for labelling or packaging goods,
 - (ii) as a business paper in relation to goods, or
 - (iii) for advertising goods, or
 - (b) uses in the course of a business material bearing such a sign for labelling or packaging goods, as a business paper in relation to goods, or for advertising goods, or
 - (c) has in his possession, custody or control in the course of a business any such material with a view to the doing of anything, by himself or another, which would be an offence under paragraph (b).
- (3) A person commits an offence who with a view to gain for himself or another, or with intent to cause loss to another, and without the consent of the proprietor -
 - (a) makes an article specifically designed or adapted for making copies of a sign identical to, or likely to be mistaken for, a registered trade mark, or
 - (b) has such an article in his possession, custody or control in the course of a business, knowing or having reason to believe that it has been, or is to be, used to produce goods, or material for labelling or packaging goods, as a business paper in relation to goods, or for advertising goods.
- (4) A person does not commit an offence under this section unless -
 - (a) the goods are goods in respect of which the trade mark is registered, or
 - (b) the trade mark has a reputation in the United Kingdom and the use of the sign takes or would take unfair advantage of, or is or would be detrimental to, the distinctive character or the repute of the trade mark.

Victim/Complainer:

Procurator Fiscal

Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Person is found in possession of a quantity of digital versatile discs and compact discs with music content with a view to selling, distributing or letting for hire such property bearing a sign identical to that of a registered trademark.

1 Crime of Trade Marks Act, 1994 S92(1)(C), 1 Crime of Copyright Designs Patents 1988 S107(1)(D), 1 Crime of Copyright Designs Patents 1988 S107(1)(c) and 1 Crime of Copyright Designs Patents 1988 S107(1)(A)

NOTE: In the majority of cases this offence will be libelled along with Copyright Designs Patent Act 1988 which will follow the same counting rule.

No matter how many Trade Mark companies are noted on the items, only 1 crime will be recorded with the PF as the victim/complainer and the companies/representatives as witnesses for each incident.

025000/ VEHICLE EXCISE AND REGISTRATION ACT, 026000 1994 SECTION 44 – FRAUD AND FORGERY

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE/DOCUMENT INVOLVED



Definition:

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he forges, fraudulently alters, fraudulently uses, fraudulently lends or fraudulently allows to be used by another person anything to which subsection (2) applies.

(2) This subsection applies to—

- (d) a registration mark,
- (e) a registration document, and
- (f) a trade plate (including a replacement trade plate).

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal/DVLA (depending on IT systems)

Locus: Where displayed or presented

Scenario Examples:

Example:

Police discover two vehicles owned by the same person displaying false registration plates. The owner admitted to altering both plates

2 Crimes of Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 S44 – fraud

Example:

Fraudulently altering registration document and presenting as genuine to obtain ownership

1 Crime of Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 S44 - Forgery

Example:

Vehicle drives off from petrol station, failing to pay for fuel, vehicle is established to have false number plates.

*Theft **and** Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 S44 - fraud*

Example:

A vehicle is reported as having been abandoned and enquiry establishes it is bearing false number plates, enquiry fails to trace the 'owner'/'driver' of the vehicle or to link the number plates to any other offence.

No requirement to record a Vehicle Excise and Licensing Act offence in this instance unless owner/driver identified.

GROUP 4 – FIRE-RAISING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF ETC.



(SGJD Code)

<u>Air Navigation Order, 2016 - A224, A225, A240, A241 - Endangering aircraft</u>	033016
<u>Computer Misuse Act, 1990, S3</u>	033010
<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act, 1995, S52 – Vandalism</u>	033012
<u>Culpable and Reckless Conduct (not with firearms)</u>	033011
<u>Fire-raising (excluding Muirburn)</u>	032001
<u>Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018</u>	033011 033016
<u>Malicious Mischief</u>	033014
<u>Muirburn</u>	032003
<u>Reckless Conduct (with Firearms)</u>	033002

033016 AIR NAVIGATION ORDER 2016

Articles relating to endangerment of an aircraft

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH AIRCRAFT



Relates offences under Air Navigation Order include:

- A224 - Lights liable to endanger
- A225 - Direct or shine a light to dazzle or distract the pilot of an aircraft in flight
- A240 - Endanger aircraft
- A241 - Endanger safety of any person or property
- A241(7) - Fail to ensure that the aircraft did not fly when the maintenance of that aircraft had not been performed

Victim/Complainer: Airline

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Over a period of 30 minutes a laser light is shone directly at three separate aircraft on approach to an airport.
3 Crimes of Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018, Section 1

NOTE:

In circumstances where a laser beam is shone at an Aircraft or Air Traffic Services crimes should be recorded under Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018.

The offence under Article 225 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 to "Shine or direct a light at an aircraft which dazzles or distracts the pilot of the aircraft" should continue to be used where lights which are not lasers are shone at an aircraft. Any other conduct which endangers an aircraft should continue to be recorded under the appropriate Articles of the Air Navigation Order 2016.

**033010 COMPUTER MISUSE ACT, 1990 Section 3 -
Unauthorised act impairing operation of computer incl.
prevent or hinder access or program or data reliability**

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM/ ORGANISATION



Definition:	<p>(1) A person is guilty of an offence if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) he does any unauthorised act in relation to a computer;(b) at the time when he does the act he knows that it is unauthorised; and(c) either subsection (2) or subsection (3) below applies. <p>(2) this subsection applies if the person intends by doing the act –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) to impair the operation of any computer;(b) to prevent or hinder access to any program or data held in any computer;(c) to impair the operation of any such program or the reliability of any such data; or(d) to enable any of the things mentioned in paras (a) to (c) above to be done. <p>(3) This subsection applies if the person is reckless as to whether the act will do any of those mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d) of subsection (2) above.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Person or Organisation
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>An employee has been sacked from her high profile job at ABC Media. Before she leaves she sends an e-mail with a virus attached to everyone at ABC Media. The next day all of ABC Media's employee's computers have been infected.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Computer Misuse Act, Section 3 (ABC Media are the intended victim)</i></p>

033012 CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, S52 – VANDALISM



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	It is an offence for person(s) to wilfully or recklessly destroy or damage the property of another person.
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Victim/Complainer:	Owner of Property
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Entering open house, smashing furniture and spray painting walls, thereafter vandalising owner's vehicle in driveway.

1 Crime of Vandalism

Example: Vandalising 4 vehicles whilst parked within yard awaiting repairs, all owned by separate victims.

4 Crimes of Vandalism

Example: Two vehicles, one owned by 'A' and one hired by 'A', have their windscreens smashed while parked in 'A's driveway overnight.

2 Crimes of Vandalism (there are two victims, 'A' and the owner of the hired vehicle).

Example: Plants pulled out of garden and strewn across grass.

1 Crime of Vandalism (it is irrelevant whether the plants are perennial or not)

Example: Wilfully knocking coping stone from wall, smashing same.

1 Crime of Vandalism

Example: Witness reports youths seen smashing windows of a derelict building, owner of building cannot be traced.

1 Crime of Vandalism

Example: Door of school found to have been written on with permanent marker pen and paint on the door showing scorch marks as if someone had burned it with a cigarette lighter.

1 Crime of Vandalism (probable actions resulting in the damage have been part of the same incident. Scorch marks indicate there does not appear to have been any intention to/or likelihood of the property going on fire, therefore, reasonable to assume the purpose was to cause damage rather than to set fire.)

Example: A school reports that over two separate weekends three windows and six windows respectively were damaged.

2 Crimes of Vandalism (where the times/dates are unknown one crime would be sufficient)

Example: School subjected to vandalism on 6 separate identified occasions

	during school holidays by same suspect group of youths.
	<i>6 Crimes of Vandalism</i>
Example:	Person causes disturbance within a flat placing occupants in a state of fear and alarm. During disturbance suspect deliberately breaks items of furniture.
	<i>1 Crime of Vandalism</i>
	<i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 (had the disturbance itself amounted to the breaking of the items of furniture a Vandalism only would be recorded).</i>
Example:	Overnight two vehicles parked in the driveway outside a private dwelling have their front windscreens smashed with stones. The vehicles are individually owned by the male and female occupants of the dwelling who are husband and wife.
	<i>2 x Crimes of Vandalism (male and female are separate victims)</i>

NOTE:

In order to constitute a vandalism, damage must have occurred e.g. Where eggs have been thrown against a wall, causing no damage, this is not a vandalism but an act of anti-social behaviour, whereas if eggs are thrown over a vehicle resulting in discolouration this is a vandalism.

Where the damage is minimal and there is no cost of repair this still constitutes a vandalism.

If a liquid substance can be cleaned off or removed at no cost and with little effort (eg. bucket of soapy water) there is no requirement for a crime to be recorded. This does not include the use of specialist cleaning material which the complainer may have at home or the use of power tools to clean a substance off. If either are used a crime must be recorded.

In circumstances where a person damages property and also causes a disturbance where it can be shown that persons other than the owner of the damaged property have been placed in a state of fear or alarm both Section 38 and Vandalism should be recorded. If the alarm caused only amounts to the person causing damage, only Vandalism should be recorded.

Where a number of anti-social behaviour incidents occur involving the same complainer, consideration should be given to recording a Section 38 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, although this will depend on the circumstances of each report e.g. eggs thrown over vehicle and at house on numerous occasions, although may not constitute a vandalism if no damage, it may be considered that the escalation presents fear, alarm and annoyance.

This crime type can be dealt with by an ASB Fixed Penalty Notice.

033011/ CULPABLE AND RECKLESS CONDUCT

004001 (NOT WITH FIREARMS)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT UNLESS THIS INVOLVES A VEHICLE OR TRAIN IN WHICH CASE A CRIME WILL BE RECORDED FOR EACH VEHICLE OR TRAIN

Definition: An act, which may or may not cause injury but shows an utter disregard of what the consequences of that act would be.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal or Named Victim

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Person throwing stone at moving train, causing damage to window.
1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct

Example: Person drops a bottle from a 15th floor flat into a public precinct.
1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct

Example: Person throws a brick at a moving bus resulting in two persons within being injured.
1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct

Example: Persons throw stones at two buses containing passengers, one Travelling directly behind the other, resulting in their windows being damaged. Both buses are owned by the same company.
2 Crimes of Culpable and Reckless Conduct (one for each bus)

Example: A large stone is thrown from a walkway on to the roadway beneath and strikes three passing cars.
1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct (while three vehicles are struck the throwing of the stone is a single reckless act).

Example: Person throws a bottle at a wall within a public house damaging a picture. No persons are in the vicinity of the broken glass.
1 x Vandalism (if persons in the area were directly impacted by the conduct then Culpable and Reckless would be relevant).

Example: 'A' not knowing that they have the HIV virus has unprotected sexual intercourse with 'B'.
Since 'A' did not know they were infected with the HIV virus there is no crime as evidence of knowledge of the infection is required before any recklessness can be established.

Example: 'A' in the knowledge that they are infected with the HIV virus has unprotected sexual intercourse with 'B' resulting in 'B' contracting the HIV virus.
1 Crime of Culpable & Reckless Conduct (there is no evidence of intent to cause harm but evidence that indicates criminal recklessness). Where there is evidence of intent to infect the crime

	<i>is Serious Assault.</i>
Example;	Persons untie a number of boats in a harbour, damaging ropes and causing them to drift. <i>1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct</i>
Example:	Person in police cell urinates and defecates, smearing same across walls and floors. <i>1 Crime of Culpable & Reckless Conduct (takes into account the biological hazards involved in cleaning up the mess. If just deposited on the cell floor a crime of Vandalism should be recorded)</i>
Example:	Shopkeeper discovers that human or animal faeces have been smeared across their shop window. <i>1 crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct (takes into account the biological hazards involved in cleaning up the mess).</i>
Example:	Before being searched by Police 'A' is asked if they have any sharp implements on their person and responds in the negative. On being searched an uncapped needle is found within 'A's' pocket resulting in an officer receiving a prick to the finger. On arrival in custody 'A' is again asked if they have any sharp implements and responds in the negative. On being searched an uncapped needle is found within their shoe and no person is injured on this occasion. <i>2 Crimes of Culpable & Reckless Conduct (one for each locus)</i>

NOTE:

Where there is no evidence of intent to cause harm but evidence that indicates criminal recklessness, culpable and reckless conduct should be recorded. With regard to damage to property, culpable and reckless conduct should be recorded where there is evidence of a wilful and/or recklessness which includes an element of endangerment eg. throwing a brick at a moving vehicle.

This is not victim based as there is no requirement to have a victim, the actions of the person responsible dictates that the offence has been committed.

The Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018 should be used where a laser beam has been directed towards a vehicle (including aircraft). The Air Navigation Order, 2016 (SGJD Code 033016) should be used where a light, and not a laser, has been used which endangers an aircraft.

From 1st April, 2011 where the act is of a serious nature e.g. results in serious injury, this will be recorded as a Group 1 crime (SGJD Code 040001 - Causing serious injury etc. by culpable and reckless conduct). The extent of injury deemed to be "serious" will correspond to that defined as Serious Assault.

032001 FIRE-RAISING (EXCLUDING MUIRBURN)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM IF MULTIPLE FIRES, OR ONE CRIME PER INCIDENT IF SINGLE FIRE

Definition:	Wilful fire-raising must include a definitive intention to set fire to the property. Culpable and Reckless Fire-raising must include an act, which showed disregard as to the result.
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Victim/Complainer:	Owner of the Property
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Person climbs over fence of secure compound, sets fire to vehicle, and smashes window of JCB. <i>1 Crime of Fire-raising (vandalism subsumed within same crime)</i>
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Example:	Person climbs into compound and wilfully sets fire to 2 vehicles, owned by the same company. <i>1 Crime of Fire-raising</i>
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Example:	Person sets fire to a vehicle which spreads to other vehicles parked alongside. <i>1 Crime of Fire-raising (if there is nothing to suggest that the intention was to set fire to all vehicles). Single fire with multiple victims.</i>
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Example:	Person sets fire to hotel, resulting in no one being injured and circumstances do not indicate there was any intention to kill the persons within. <i>1 Crime of Fire-raising</i>
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NOTE:	There are two distinct crimes of fire-raising: Wilful and Culpable and Reckless. Both crimes can be committed in respect of any form of property. In cases where a fire has been set, e.g. rubbish, where no damage to property occurs, there is no danger to the general public and there is no victim, a crime record will not be raised. All property damaged by being set on fire wilfully / maliciously should be regarded as fire-raising e.g. litterbins, vehicles, buildings.
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LASER MISUSE (VEHICLES) ACT 2018

033/011 (Vehicles other than Aircraft)

033/016 (Aircraft or Air Traffic Service)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VEHICLE



Definition:

Section 1 - Offence of shining or directing a laser beam towards a vehicle

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person shines or directs a laser beam towards a vehicle which is moving or ready to move, and
 - (b) the laser beam dazzles or distracts, or is likely to dazzle or distract, a person with control of the vehicle.

Section 2 - Offences relating to air traffic services

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person shines or directs a laser beam—
 - (i) towards an air traffic facility, or
 - (ii) towards a person providing air traffic services, and
 - (b) the laser beam dazzles or distracts, or is likely to dazzle or distract, a person providing air traffic services.

Section 3 - Interpretations

In this Act—

“aircraft” means any vehicle used for travel by air;

“laser beam” means a beam of coherent light produced by a device of any kind;

“vehicle” means any vehicle used for travel by land, water or air;

“vessel” has the meaning given by section 255(1) of Merchant Shipping Act 1995

Victim/Complainer: Vehicle owner

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Over a period of 30 minutes a laser light is shone directly at three separate aircraft on approach to an airport.

3 Crimes of Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018, Section 1(SGJD Code 033/016)

NOTE:

It should be noted that the offence under Article 225 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 to "Shine or direct a light at an aircraft which dazzles or distracts the pilot of the aircraft" should continue to be used where lights which are not lasers are shone at an aircraft. Any other conduct which endangers an aircraft should continue to be recorded under the appropriate Articles of the Air Navigation Order 2016.

033016 AIR NAVIGATION ORDER 2016

Articles relating to endangerment of an aircraft

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH AIRCRAFT



Relates offences under Air Navigation Order include:

- A224 - Lights liable to endanger
- A225 - Direct or shine a light to dazzle or distract the pilot of an aircraft in flight
- A240 - Endanger aircraft
- A241 - Endanger safety of any person or property
- A241(7) - Fail to ensure that the aircraft did not fly when the maintenance of that aircraft had not been performed

Victim/Complainer: Airline

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Over a period of 30 minutes a laser light is shone directly at three separate aircraft on approach to an airport.
3 Crimes of Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018, Section 1

NOTE:

In circumstances where a laser beam is shone at an Aircraft or Air Traffic Services crimes should be recorded under Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018.

The offence under Article 225 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 to "Shine or direct a light at an aircraft which dazzles or distracts the pilot of the aircraft" should continue to be used where lights which are not lasers are shone at an aircraft. Any other conduct which endangers an aircraft should continue to be recorded under the appropriate Articles of the Air Navigation Order 2016.

033014 MALICIOUS MISCHIEF including Attempt



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM

Definition:	Wilful, wanton and malicious destruction of, or damage to the property of another.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person(s) whose property has been destroyed or damaged
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>Person damages electricity supply resulting in 5 houses being affected.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Malicious Mischief (due to the victim being the electricity company)</i></p>
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NOTE:	<p>Malicious Mischief should only be recorded where widespread damage is caused, where the value of the damage is considerable, or where there is disruption of power supply, flooding or similar. There is no specific monetary amount where Vandalism stops and Malicious Mischief takes over but any value of damage would require to be significant (several £000s) before a crime of Malicious Mischief is recorded.</p> <p>In assessing value of damage, consideration with regard to reinstatement costs should be taken into account when determining the real cost of any damage caused.</p> <p>Although this crime type can be disposed of by way of a Fixed Penalty Notice, each circumstance would have to be considered on its own merits.</p>
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032003 MUIRBURN



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	It is an offence for any landowner or tenant to set alight to his fields outwith the specified time period. This includes setting fire or burning any heath or muir.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Farmer sets fire to 2 of his fields outwith specified time period. <i>1 Crime of Muirburn</i>
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033002 RECKLESS CONDUCT (WITH FIREARMS)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	A reckless act involving a firearm, which may or may not cause injury but shows an utter disregard of what the consequences of that act would be.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Person firing shots within common stairway. <i>1 Crime of Reckless Conduct (with firearm)</i>
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Example:	Whilst car is parked its rear windscreen is broken by a pellet fired from an air gun. No persons within vehicle at the time. <i>1 Crime of Vandalism (no evidence that persons were endangered by this action).</i>
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Example:	Whilst car is being driven its rear windscreen is broken by a pellet fired from an air gun. <i>1 Crime of Reckless Conduct (with firearm)</i>
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NOTE:	The essence of this crime is the wanton disregard for the safety of others e.g. firing a firearm into an inhabited building recklessly discharging a firearm in the street.
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GROUP 5 – OTHER CRIMES

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(SGJD Code)

Bail Offences other than Absconding 039007
or Re-offending

Breach of Anti Social Behaviour Order 039014

Breach of Non-Harassment Order 039013
(Civil Court)

Breach of Sexual Offences Prevention 039015
Orders

Conspiracy 040000

Contempt of Court 039001

Criminal Justice and Licensing 040001
(Scotland) Act 2010 - S28, 30, 31 - Offences
Relating to Serious Organised Crime

Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 039002
Schedule 1 - 1(1) Breach of Undertaking
or Investigative Liberty Conditions

Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) 043001
Act, 1995, S47(1) (Public Place) or 49A(2) 043006
(School Premises) or 49C(1)(a) In Prison 043007
where NOT used in commission of a crime

Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) 043009
Act, 1995, S47(1) (Public Place) or 49A(2) 043011
(School Premises) or 49C(1)(a) In Prison 043013
where used in commission of a crime

Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) 038013
Act, 1995, S48 - Obstructing or

Concealing Weapons

<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland)</u>	043003
Act, 1995, S49(1) (Public Place) or 49A(1)	043004
(School Premises) or 49C(1)(b) In Prison	043008
where NOT used in commission of a crime	

<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland)</u>	043010
Act, 1995, S49(1) (Public Place) or 49A(1)	043012
(School Premises) or 49C(1)(b) In Prison	043014
where used in commission of a crime	

<u>Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995</u>	039005
S27 – Failing to Appear for Trial Having	
Been Given Court Bail	

<u>Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995</u>	038011
S13(6) – Failing to Give Name to or	
Remain with Constable	

<u>Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995,</u>	039012
S234A – Breach of Non Harrassment	
Order (Criminal Court)	

<u>Defeat/Pervert the Course/Ends of Justice</u>	038017
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<u>Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act</u>	039021
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Drugs –

<u>Importation</u>	044001
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<u>Money Laundering</u>	044004
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<u>Other Offences</u>	044099
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<u>Possession</u>	044004
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<u>Production, Manufacturing and</u>	044002
Cultivation	

<u>Supply</u>	044003
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<u>Bring Drugs into Prison</u>	044006
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<u>Psychoactive Substances</u> - Production,	
Import/Export, Supply, Possession	044007

<u>Psychoactive Substances</u> - Other	044008
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<u>Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act, 2005</u> – Obstruct/Hinder other Emergency Worker	035005
<u>Explosive Substances Act, 1883, Section 3</u> - Attempt to Cause Explosion	037001
<u>False Accusation</u>	038004
<u>Mobbing and Rioting</u>	035001
<u>Perjury and Subornation</u>	039011
<u>Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012</u> S90(1) and 90(2) - Obstruct/Hinder Constable in Pursuance of Lawful Duty	038013
<u>Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012</u> S90(1) and 90(2) - Resist Arrest	038007
<u>Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012</u> S91 - Escape from custody	038006
<u>Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012</u> S92 - Personation of Police	038010
<u>Public Mischief (including Wasting Police Time)</u>	038003
<u>Sexual Offences Act, 2003 - Notification</u>	038018
<u>Trespass</u>	035003

039007 BAIL OFFENCES (OTHER THAN ABSCONDING OR RE-OFFENDING)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition: Failing to observe specific conditions of court bail.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Conditions of Bail state curfew in place, accused seen in street by police officers on three consecutive nights, where he has made off from them.

1 Crime of Breach of Bail

Example: Conditions of Bail state the accused should not enter a specific street, or approach a specific individual. Witnesses report the accused has breached both conditions.

1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, S27(1)(b) – Breach of Bail

Example: A person is in breach of their bail conditions where only one person has witnessed the event.

No crime record should be recorded and the PF should be advised of the circumstances for consideration of a bail review. (See Note in respect of S28 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995).

Example: Two persons are found to be in breach of their bail conditions.

2 Crimes of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995 S27(1)(b) - one for each accused.

Example: (1) Conditions of bail outline a curfew that a person must be within their home address between 7pm and 7am. There is no condition attached that they have to present themselves should Police attend. Officers attend at the home address between these times and receive no response.

No crime record should be recorded as it cannot be ascertained whether the individual was within the dwelling or not.

Example: (2) Conditions of bail outline a curfew that a person must be within their home address between 7pm and 7am. There is a condition attached that **MUST** present themselves should Police attend. Officers attend at the home address between these times and receive no response.

1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 S27(1)(b) - Breach of Bail (it should be noted that officers should take into consideration the time they call at the address and whether or not the individual may be asleep as this would be a factor in evidencing the breach).

Example: A person is arrested for vandalism and it is ascertained they are on

	<p>bail, with standard bail conditions set.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Vandalism (no crime record is required to be recorded for the bail offence i.e. committing an offence whilst on bail. An aggravator should be added to the police report highlighting the individual was on bail.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>There is a condition of bail that 'A' does not approach or contact 'B'. 'A' phones 'B' on 20 occasions and shouts abuse at them over the phone.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (with bail aggravation). In order to shout abuse 'B' has had to contact 'A'.</i></p>
Example:	<p>There is a condition of bail that 'A' does not approach or contact 'B'. 'A' approaches 'B' and assaults them causing no injury.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Common Assault (with bail aggravation). In order to commit the Assault 'A' has had to approach 'B'.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person is released on bail with 3 specific conditions a) curfew b) not to drink alcohol c) not to be in company of named individual. A week later they are found outwith their home address during curfew, intoxicated and in the company of the named individual.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, S27(1)(b) – Breach of Bail (all 3 conditions have been breached at the same time). If conditions were breached at different times then 3 individual charges would be preferred and 3 crime records recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>There is a condition of bail that 'A' remains within their house between 7pm and 7am. 'A' enters a neighbouring street, smashes a car window and assaults the owner of the vehicle. It is established that this occurred during the curfew time period.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Vandalism 1 Crime of Assault 1 Breach of Bail (the condition is breached as soon as 'A' leaves the house. It is immaterial what 'A' then goes on to commit).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A remand prisoner "A" has bail conditions is place not to contact "B". Against these conditions he telephones "B" from prison.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, S27(1)(b) – Breach of Bail where the locus is confirmed as the prison. In similar circumstances if "A" had been contacted by letter the locus would again be the prison.</i></p>
Example:	<p>The same specific condition of bail has been set by two different courts, that the accused should not contact the complainer. The accused contacts the complainer breaching their bail condition.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, S27(1)(b) – Breach of Bail (as this refers to the same condition, even though issued by two separate courts only one breach of condition has occurred).</i></p>
Example:	<p>It is a condition of bail that 'A' remains within their home address at Locus 1 between 7pm and 7am. At 11pm at Locus 2 'A' causes wilful damage to a car and assaults the owner.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, S27(1)(b) – Breach of Bail (Locus 2) 1 Crime of Vandalism (Locus 2) 1 Crime of Assault (Locus 2)</i></p>
Example:	<p>It is a condition of bail that 'A' remains within their home address in Division X between 7pm and 7am. At 11pm 'A' is found by Police</p>

	<p>in Y Division. <i>1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, S27(1)(b) – Breach of Bail (Locus Y Division)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is released on bail where one of the conditions is not to enter the Town Centre. 'A' is seen by witnesses in the Town Centre on Day 1 and the Police are unable to trace 'A' at that time (there being credible witnesses providing sufficient evidence to report). On Day 2 'A' is apprehended for shoplifting in the Town Centre, thereby again breaching bail conditions.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995, S27(1)(b) – Breach of Bail</i> <i>1 Crime of Theft by Shoplifting (Breach of Bail shown as an aggravation)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' has bail conditions not to enter a specific town. 'A' enters the specific town and commits a Theft by Shoplifting.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Theft by Shoplifting (Breach of Bail shown as an aggravation)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' has bail conditions not to contact/approach 'B'. 'A' meets 'B' and others and spends time in their company during which 'A' commits a Section 38 offence by shouting and swearing at 'B'.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (Breach of Bail aggravation)</i> <i>If there was insufficient evidence to report the Section 38 offence but sufficient witnesses to confirm the Breach of Bail, then a Breach of Bail (detected) would be recorded in addition to an undetected Section 38.</i></p>
NOTE:	<p>Once the condition has been breached, the accused continues to be in breach until a court decision is made.</p> <p>Section 28 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995 states, "A constable may arrest without warrant an accused who has been released on bail where the constable has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the accused has broken, is breaking, or is likely to break any condition imposed on his bail." There does not require to be corroboration of the conduct giving rise to the arrest. In such circumstances, the police will consider whether it is appropriate to invoke this power of arrest and report the accused from custody to the Procurator Fiscal. Where there is not a sufficiency of evidence, powers under Section 28 may be invoked. In these circumstances there is no requirement to raise a crime record and a memo, which should be linked to the original report pertaining to the bail condition for which the accused has been arrested, should be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal. In these circumstances, officers are reporting the suspected non-compliance of a bail condition, with a view to the bail condition being reviewed or amended.</p>

039014 BREACH OF ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDER

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	A person who is subject to an antisocial behaviour order or an interim order and without reasonable excuse, does anything that the order to which the person is subject prohibits the person from doing.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Accused found to playing loud music in breach of his ASB Order.
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1 Crime of Breach of ASB Order

Example:	Accused arrested for shoplifting and thereafter identifying he had breached an ASB Order by being at locus.
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1 Crime of Shoplifting with the breach of the ASB Order highlighted as an aggravation.

Example:	Accused playing loud music in breach of a condition of an Antisocial Behaviour Order on six occasions. All breaches are corroborated but accused is not traced by Police until after the sixth breach.
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1 Crime of Breach of Antisocial Behaviour Order (once the condition has breached, the accused continues to be in breach until a decision is made by a court).

NOTE:	Section 9(1) of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act, 2004 makes it an offence to breach an antisocial behaviour order.
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Section 9(3) of the Act provides that where the behaviour constituting the breach amounts to a separate offence, and where a person is charged with that offence, they cannot also be prosecuted for the breach of the order.

However, in relation to Section 9(3), the fact that the separate offence was committed by the accused whilst subject to the antisocial behaviour order will be an aggravating factor in relation to sentencing and therefore this must be highlighted within the police report.

039013 BREACH OF NON-HARASSMENT ORDER (CIVIL COURT) PROTECTION AND HARASSMENT ACT 1997

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	Any person who is in breach of a non-harassment order made under Section 9 of the Protection from Harassment Act, 1997, is guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	Breaching Non Harassment Order set at Edinburgh Sheriff Court by making contact with the complainer when previously instructed to make contact through solicitor. <i>1 Crime of Breach of Non Harrassment Order (Civil Court)</i>

NOTE: Section 8 of the Protection from Harassment Act, 1997 states:- (1) Every individual has a right to be free from harassment and, accordingly, a person must not pursue a course of conduct which amounts to harassment of another and a) is intended to amount to harassment of that person, or b) occurs in circumstances where it would appear to a reasonable person that it would amount to harassment of that person. (2) An actual or apprehended breach of subsection (1) may be the subject of a claim in civil proceedings by the person who is or may be the victim of the course of conduct in question; and any such claim shall be known as an action of harassment. For the purpose of this section, 'conduct' includes speech; 'harassment' of a person includes causing the person alarm or distress, and a 'course of conduct' must involve conduct on at least two occasions.

Relevant Crimes/Offences Protection Harassment 1997 S9(1)(a) Breach Harassment Order Protection Harassment 1997 S9(1)(b) Breach Harassment Order

039015 BREACH OF SEXUAL OFFENCES PREVENTION ORDERS (SOPOS)

GENERAL RULE: SEE BELOW



Definition:	<p>A person commits an offence if, without reasonable excuse, he does anything which he is prohibited from doing by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a sexual offences prevention order;(b) an interim sexual offences prevention order;(c) an order under Section 5A of the Sex Offenders Act 1997;(d) an order under Section 2, 2A or 20 of the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998;(e) an order under Article 6 or 6A of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1998
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where offence committed
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General Rules

The following are the general principles to be followed:

- By committing a substantive crime 'A' is also found to be breaching a condition of their SOPO - **Record substantive crime and show breach of SOPO as an aggravation.**
- By committing a substantive crime 'A' is also found to be breaching two conditions of their SOPO - **Record crime and show breaches of SOPO as an aggravation.**
- 'A' commits no crime but has breached two separate conditions of SOPO at the same time at the same locus - **Record 1 x Breach of SOPO**
- 'A' commits no crime but has breached the same condition of SOPO at the same locus on different days - **Record 1 x Breach of SOPO (continues to be in breach until reported)**
- 'A' commits no crime but has breached Condition 1 of SOPO on Day 1 and Condition 2 of SOPO on Day 2 - **Record 2 x Breach of SOPO**
- 'A' commits no crime but has breached the same condition of SOPO at different locations on the same day - **Record 1 x Breach of SOPO (continues to be in breach until reported)**
- 'A' commits no crime but has breached Condition 1 of SOPO at Locus X and Condition 2 of SOPO at Locus Y - **Record 2 x Breach of SOPO**
- 'A' commits substantive crime at Locus 1 the circumstances of which are in breach of Condition 1 of SOPO. 'A' then breaches Condition 2 of SOPO at Locus 2 - **Record substantive crime and 1 x Breach of SOPO**
- 'A' commits substantive crime at Locus 1 the circumstances of which are in breach of condition of SOPO. 'A' breaches the same condition of SOPO the following day also at Locus 1 - **Record substantive crime only and show breach of SOPO as an aggravation (continues to be in breach until reported)**

Scenario Examples:

Example:	Sex Offender breaches condition of Order by entering swimming pool on 9 different days and breaches a further condition by
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Example:	<p>conversing with a child under 16 years.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes for Breach of Sexual Offences Order (due to there being two separate conditions having been breached on different days)</i></p> <p>Sex Offender breaches condition of Order by entering swimming pool. Whilst there he engages a 14 year old child in non-consensual sexual conversation.</p> <p><i>1 Crimes of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Section 7 Communicating Indecently (breach of SOPO is an aggravation of the sexual offence committed).</i></p>
NOTE:	.

040000 CONSPIRACY

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT



Definition:	Conspiring to commit an unlawful act
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Incident Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>

Example:	'A' and 'B' conspire to seriously injure 'A's' ex-husband. <i>1 Crime of Conspiracy</i>
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039001 CONTEMPT OF COURT

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	<p>All courts are empowered at common law to enforce order and purity of procedure by summarily punishing any act of contempt committed against their authority or dignity. Although punished, it is not a crime, being dealt with at civil law even if the contempt is during a criminal case. Examples of such acts of contempt are –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) an accused person, or a witness, or a juror appearing in court in a state of intoxication;(2) a witness refusing to be sworn or to make affirmation;(3) any person behaving in an insulting and contemptuous manner;(4) any disobedience of an order of the court. <p>The following is also deemed to be contempt of court,</p> <p>Any witness who, having been duly cited in accordance with Section 140 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) fails without reasonable excuse, after receiving at least 48 hours' notice, to attend for precognition by a prosecutor at the time and place mentioned in the citation served on him; or(b) refuses when so cited to give information within his knowledge regarding any matter relative to the commission of the offence in relation to which such precognition is taken.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>Brought to the attention of the Sheriff in court that someone had been taking photographs during the proceedings. The Sheriff instructs the police to trace the individual and report them for Contempt of Court.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Contempt of Court</i></p>
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NOTE:	<p>Contempt of Court is not a crime within the meaning of Scottish criminal law. The offence of Contempt of Court is an offence sui generis and, where it occurs, it is peculiarly within the province of the court itself, civil or criminal as the case may be, to punish under its power.</p> <p>There is no ISCJIS code specifically for Contempt of Court therefore Divisions using ISCJIS Codes will most likely use Breach of the Peace to record and report.</p>
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040001 OFFENCES RELATING TO SERIOUS ORGANISED CRIME

Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010, Section 28, 30 and 31

GENERAL RULE - ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED OR GROUP OF ACCUSED IF ACTING TOGETHER



Definition:

Section 28

(1) A person who agrees with at least one other person to become involved in serious organised crime commits an offence.

Section 30

(1) A person commits an offence by directing another person—

(a) to commit a serious offence,

(b) to commit an offence aggravated by a connection with serious organised crime under section 29.

(2) A person commits an offence by directing another person to direct a further person to commit an offence mentioned in subsection (1).

Section 31

(1) This section applies where—

(a) a person (“the person”) knows or suspects that another person (“the other person”) has committed—

(i) an offence under section 28 or 30, or

(ii) an offence which is aggravated by a connection with serious organised crime under section 29, and

(b) that knowledge or suspicion originates from information obtained—

(i) in the course of the person's trade, profession, business or employment, or

(ii) as a result of a close personal relationship between the person and the other person.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Two persons acting together commit a Fraud which is confirmed as being related to Serious Organised Crime

1 Crime of CJLSA 2010, Section 28

1 Crime of Fraud

NOTE:

Where another crime has been committed where there is evidence to confirm that crime is related to Serious Organised Crime both the crime committed and the Serious Organised Crime Offence must be recorded.

**CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND)
ACT, 1995,
Possession Of An Offensive Weapon**

Where NOT used in the commission of a crime

043001 SECTION 47(1) (Public Place);
043007 SECTION 49A(2) (School Premises);
043006 SECTION 49C(1)(a) (In Prison)

Where used in the commission of a crime

043009 SECTION 47(1) (Public Place);
043013 SECTION 49A(2) (School Premises);
043011 SECTION 49C(1)(a) (In Prison)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH WEAPON



Definition:

Any person who has with him in any public place, school or prison any offensive weapon shall be guilty of an offence.

An "offensive weapon" means any article

- (a) made or adapted for use for causing injury to a person, or
- (b) intended, by the person having the article, for use for causing injury to a person by: (i) the person having it, or (ii) some other person.

"public place" means any place other than—

- (a) domestic premises,
- (b) school premises (within the meaning of section 49A(6)),
- (c) a prison (within the meaning of section 49C(7)),

"domestic premises" means premises occupied as a private dwelling (including any stair, passage, garden, yard, garage, outhouse or other appurtenance of such premises which is not used in common by the occupants of more than one such dwelling).

It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) to show that the person had a reasonable excuse or lawful authority for having the weapon with the person in the public place.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Where NOT used in the commission of a crime:

Example: A person is found in possession of two offensive weapons.
2 Crimes of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995,

S47(1)

Example: Whilst at school, two pupils are each found to be in possession of an offensive weapon.
2 Crimes of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, S49A(2)

Example: 'A' reports that on looking out their window they saw a person running down the street waving a baseball bat in the air and shouting, however, could not hear what was being said. On police attendance no person or weapon is traced.
No crime is required to be recorded as there is no corroboration.

Example: While 'A' is within the home of 'B', 'A' produces a baseball bat from inside their jacket and assaults 'B' with it. 'B' confirms that 'A' could not have obtained the baseball bat from within the property.
1 Crime of Assault only (while it can be reasonably assumed that 'A' was in possession of the weapon prior to entering the home 'B' there is no corroborative evidence of this. Since the assault itself was committed on domestic premises where possession of the weapon would not be considered an offence then no weapon offence should be recorded)..

Example: When 'A' enters the home of 'B' they are seen by 'B' and 'C' to be in possession of a baseball bat as they enter the property. Whilst within the property 'A' assaults 'B' with the bat.
*1 Crime of Assault
1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, S47(1) - not used in crime.
(There is corroboration that 'A' was in possession of the weapon when they entered the home of 'B'. Since the assault itself occurred on domestic premises (private dwelling) where possession of the weapon would not be considered an offence the "used in crime" variant cannot be used.)*

Where used in the commission of a crime:

Example: 'A' is struck on the arm by 'B' with a baseball bat in a public place, resulting in bruising.
*1 Crime of Common Assault
1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, S47(1) (possession of offensive weapon used in commission of a crime)*

Example: 'A' approaches 'B' carrying a piece of wood and waves it about threatening to strike 'B' with it, 'B' then runs off.
*1 Crime of Section 38 Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2009, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour
1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, S47(1) (possession of offensive weapon used in commission of a crime)*

Example: 'B' uses a baseball bat to smash the windscreen of a motor vehicle belonging to 'A'.
1 Crime of Vandalism (no requirement to record possession of baseball bat as no evidence it was carried with intent to cause injury).

NOTE: From 1 April 2017 where an offensive weapon has been used in

the commission of a crime (against the person) and it meets the definition as outlined in Section 47 of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, possession of the weapon will no longer be subsumed into the substantive crime.

For the purposes of crime recording a screwdriver is not to be considered as an article with a blade or point.

Recording possession of an offensive weapon offence with a “used in crime” variant should only occur where the crime is one against the person (e.g. Section 38) and where the crime is committed in a place where possession of the offensive weapon would be a crime (e.g. public place).

Where no other offence has occurred, however, there is sufficient corroboration to identify the article/circumstances meets the requirements of the Act i.e. two witnesses speaking to the article being an offensive weapon/being used in an offensive manner, or, one witness and the article being recovered, then a crime should be recorded.

If the weapon used in the commission of a crime has not been recovered however the victim or a witness describes the weapon as fitting the description in line with Section 47 of the above Act, a crime must be recorded (no requirement for corroboration).

In circumstances where a knife is used in crime as an offensive weapon a crime under Section 49 (or school/prison equivalent) should be recorded and not Section 47. However, where there is dubiety in the case of a folding pocket knife as to whether the article meets the Section 49 definition then a Section 47 (or school/prison equivalent) should be recorded.

Where a Section 38, Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2009, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour or Breach of the Peace, has occurred which amounts to a weapon being waved about or similar, then a separate crime should be recorded in respect of the weapon.

Where a Robbery has occurred whereby a weapon has been presented then a separate crime should be recorded in respect of the weapon.

Where there is evidence that the use of a weapon was premeditated, the weapon was carried to the locus or fetched for the purpose of committing the crime then a separate crime for possessing the offensive weapon will be recorded. Similarly, the deliberate sourcing of an article and adapting it for use as an offensive weapon will also require a separate crime to be recorded for possessing an offensive weapon. It should be noted that the article in question must be capable of causing injury.

038013 CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, SECTION 48 Obstructing or Concealing Weapons

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	Intentionally obstructing or concealing from a constable an offensive weapon.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
<i>Example:</i>	'A' having been accused of being in possession of an offensive weapon, refusing to allow a search to be carried out. <i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, S48</i>

CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, Having an Article with a Blade or Point

Where NOT used in the commission of a crime

043003 SECTION 49(1) (Public Place);
043008 SECTION 49A(1) (School Premises);
043004 SECTION 49C(1)(b) (In Prison)

Where used in the commission of a crime

043010 SECTION 49(1) (Public Place);
043014 SECTION 49A(1) (School Premises);
043012 SECTION 49C(1)(b) (In Prison)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH WEAPON [↑](#)

Definition:

Any person who has with him in any public place, school or prison any article which has a blade or is sharply pointed shall be guilty of an offence.

This section does not apply to a folding pocket knife if the cutting edge of the blade does not exceed three inches (7.62 centimetres).

“public place” means any place other than—

- (a) domestic premises,
- (b) school premises (within the meaning of section 49A(6)),
- (c) a prison (within the meaning of section 49C(7)),

“domestic premises” means premises occupied as a private dwelling (including any stair, passage, garden, yard, garage, outhouse or other appurtenance of such premises which is not used in common by the occupants of more than one such dwelling).

It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (1) above to show that the person had a reasonable excuse or lawful authority for having the article with him in the public place.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Where NOT used in the commission of a crime:

- Example:** 'A' reports that on looking out their window they saw a person running down the street waving what appeared to be a knife in the air and shouting, however, could not hear what was being said. On police attendance no person or knife is traced.
No crime is required to be recorded as there is no corroboration.
- Example:** 'A' on being searched by Police is found to have two knives in his possession.
2 Crimes of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 S49(1), possession of knife (not used in crime) (crime per knife)
- Example:** 'A' deliberately punctures the tyres of a neighbour's car which is parked in a public place using a knife which is corroborated.
1 Crime of Vandalism, 1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995, S49(1) for possession of knife (not used in crime). Note use of the "not used in crime" variant since the knife was not used to threaten or injure any person.
- Example:** On being brought into Police custody in 'Z' Division from a public place in 'X' Division suspect is found to be in possession of a knife.
1 Crimes of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 S49(1), possession of knife (not used in crime) – to be recorded by 'Z' Division as this is where the knife was found by Police.
- Example:** Police arrest 'A' on warrant from his home address. When searched on arrival at the cell block 'A' is found to have a knife in his possession.
No crime to be recorded since Police have caused 'A' to bring the knife from a domestic place into a public place.
- Example:** Police, on being advised by 'A' that 'A' has no sharp implements in His possession, search 'A' and an officer is injured by a knife Concealed within 'A's' clothing.
1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct, 1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995, S49(1) for possession of knife (not used in crime). Note use of the "not used in crime" variant since the knife was not used to threaten or injure any person.
- Example:** Witnesses on school premises speak to 'A', 'B' and 'C' all being in possession of the same knife at various points during the lunch break. On being searched 'C' is found in possession of the knife.
1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, S49(A)(1), Possession of a knife on school premises (not used in crime) with three accused.

Where used in the commission of a crime:

- Example:** 'A' is assaulted by 'B' who stabs him to the arm with a knife. 'B' is traced by Police still in possession of the knife.
*1 Crime of Assault
1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 S49(1), possession of knife used in the commission of a crime*
- Example:** 'A' is assaulted by 'B' who stabs him to the arm with a knife. 'B' is

	<p>traced by Police a short distance away but no weapon is found.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault</i> <i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995</i> <i>S49(1), possession of knife used in the commission of a crime</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' approaches 'B' carrying a knife and waves it about threatening to strike 'B' with it, 'B' then runs off.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Section 38 Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2009, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour</i> <i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, S49(1) (possession of knife used in commission of a crime).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Victim attends hospital with a stab wound. Victim believes he was stabbed with a knife but didn't see what was used to stab him nor are there any witnesses. The doctor treating his injuries confirms they were likely to have been caused with a knife.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Serious Assault/Attempted Murder as appropriate (note no knife was seen so no requirement to record a crime for the weapon used in the commission of the assault).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' uses a knife in a public place to assault both 'B' and 'C'.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Assault, 1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act, 1995, S49(1) (possession of knife used in commission of a crime). Note - no requirement to record a S49(1) offence for each assault unless there is a radically different locus or time difference between the assaults).</i></p>
NOTE:	<p>From 1 April 2017 where an article with a blade or point has been used in the commission of a crime (against the person), possession of the weapon will no longer be subsumed into the substantive crime.</p> <p>For the purposes of crime recording a screwdriver is not to be considered as an article with a blade or point.</p> <p>Recording possession of an article with a blade or point offence with a "used in crime" variant should only occur where the crime is one against the person (e.g. Section 38, Assault) and where the crime is committed in a place where possession of the offensive weapon would be a crime (e.g. public place).</p> <p>Where no other offence has occurred, however, there is sufficient corroboration to identify the article/circumstances meets the requirements of the Act i.e. two witnesses speaking to the article being a blade or pointed article, or, one witness and the article being recovered, then a crime should be recorded.</p> <p>If the blade or sharply pointed article used in the commission of a crime has not been recovered however the victim or a witness describes the weapon as fitting the description in line with Section 49 of the above Act, a crime must be recorded (no requirement for corroboration). In circumstances where a knife is used in crime as an offensive weapon a crime under Section 49 (or school/prison equivalent) should be recorded and not Section 47. However, where there is dubiety in the case of a folding pocket knife as to whether the article meets the Section 49 definition then a Section 47 (or school/prison equivalent) should be recorded.</p> <p>Where a Section 38, Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2009, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour or Breach of the Peace, has occurred which amounts to a blade or sharply pointed article being waved about or similar, then a separate crime should be</p>

recorded in respect of the weapon.

Where a Robbery has occurred whereby a blade or sharply pointed article has been presented then a separate crime should be recorded in respect of the weapon.

**039005 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT,
1995 SECTION 27
Failing to Appear for Trial Having Been Given
Court Bail**

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	Failing to appear for trial having been given court bail.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Court Location
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Two accused fail to appear at court for a trial in a case where they have both been charged with acting together and are on bail. <i>2 Crimes of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995 S27</i>
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NOTE:	On the majority of occasions this would be dealt with by way of a warrant being issued.
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039002 CRIMINAL JUSTICE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2016

SCHEDULE 1 - 1(1)

Breach of Undertaking or Investigative Liberty Conditions

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:

Offence of breaching condition

1(1) A person commits an offence if, without reasonable excuse, the person breaches a liberation condition by reason of—

- (a) failing to comply with an investigative liberation condition,
- (b) failing to appear at court as required by the terms of an undertaking, or
- (c) failing to comply with the terms of an undertaking, other than the requirement to appear at court.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

'A' commits an assault and is released on an undertaking to appear on a specified date, prior to which 'A' again assaults the same victim.

1 Crime of Assault in relation to the initial report then a further Crime of Assault in relation to the second report. An aggravation would be added to the second police report as the Conditions of Undertaking were breached.

NOTE:

A Breach of Undertaking or Investigative Liberty Conditions crime should only be recorded where no other crime has occurred. Where another crime has occurred, the Breach of Undertaking or Investigative Liberty Condition will be treated as an aggravation in the report to the Procurator Fiscal.

038011 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995 SECTION 13 Failing to Give Name to or Remain with Constable

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	Failure to provide details or remain with officer when there is reasonable belief an offence has been committed.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crimes Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	On police attendance following a report of a shoplifting, the suspect refuses to provide his name and address to officers. <i>1 Crime of Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995 S13(6)</i>
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NOTE:	<p>Where there is reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed or is committing an offence at any place, a constable may require the following information,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The person's name• The person's address• The person's date of birth• The person's place of birth (as necessary to establish the person's identity), and• The person's nationality
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039012 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, SECTION 234A

Breach of Non Harassment Order (Criminal Court)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition: Where a person is convicted of an offence involving harassment of a person the prosecutor may apply to the court to make a non-harassment order against the offender requiring him to refrain from such conduct in relation to the victim as may be specified in the order for such period, in addition to any other disposal which may be made in relation to the offence. On an application the court may, if it is satisfied on a balance of probabilities that it is appropriate to do so in order to protect the victim from further harassment, make a non-harassment order. Anyone who is in breach of a non-harassment order shall be guilty of an offence.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Accused found to be in breach of a non-harassment order by telephoning the victim.
1 Crime of Criminal Procedure Act, 1995 S234A

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition: Taking steps to destroy in advance evidence which might lead to the detection of a crime, requesting a witness to refrain from giving evidence, deliberately going into hiding to avoid giving evidence. Escaping from custody.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

- Example:** On being arrested for robbery escaping from police custody.
1 Crime of Attempt to Pervert the Course of Justice
- Example:** Accused providing his brother's particulars when issued with an ASB Fixed Penalty ticket, which he later admitted.
1 Crime of Attempt to Pervert the Course of Justice
- Example:** Accused commits murder and hides the body, which is later recovered.
1 Crime of Murder and 1 Crime of Attempt Defeat the Ends of Justice
- Example:** Contacting a number of witnesses in case, threatening or tricking them into failing to turn up at court to give evidence.
1 Crime of Attempt to Pervert the Course of Justice.
- Example:** Person who has provided Police with a statement implicating another in a crime is asked to change their statement. No threats are made and this is corroborated.
1 Crime of Attempt to Pervert the Course of Justice (if there is no corroboration there is no requirement to record a crime but a memo should be forwarded to the Procurator Fiscal advising them of the incident).
- Example:** Two teenagers loitering in the street, in area which has been designated as a dispersal zone. Officers request them to leave, which they do. A short time later they return and refuse to move on. When questioned one youth provides false details.
1 Crime of Antisocial Behaviour etc (Scotland) Act, 2004 S21(3) – 2 accused recorded thereon as acting together and 1 Crime of Attempt to Pervert the Course of Justice.

NOTE: The above crime type applies whereby the accused is arrested then escapes by himself from custody. In circumstances where an accused is aided in his escape the accused commits the crime of Attempt to Pervert the Course of Justice and the persons assisting him commit an offence under Police & Fire Reform (Scotland) Act, Section 91.

This also covers aiding and abetting someone to break their bail conditions (Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995 S293(2)).

Persons who abscond from the lawful custody of the Scottish Prison Service eg. abscond from a funeral, fail to return from home leave, parole or from court, should be reported for Attempting to Defeat the Ends of Justice. This will allow officers to report the circumstances to COPFS with a view to obtaining a warrant to apprehend, with powers to force entry.

DOMESTIC ABUSE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 2011

S2(2) - Breach of domestic abuse interdict

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	<p>(1) This section applies where -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on or after the date on which this section comes into force, an interdict is granted against a person, (b) a determination has been made under section 3(1) that the interdict is a domestic abuse interdict, (c) that determination is in effect, (d) a power of arrest is attached to the interdict under section 1(1A) or (2) of the Protection from Abuse (Scotland) Act 2001 (asp 14), and (e) that power of arrest is in effect. <p>(2) A person who breaches an interdict to which this section applies is guilty of an offence.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>Person against whom there is a Domestic Abuse Interdict in force that they do not make contact with 'A' attends at the home of 'A' but commits no crime.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Breach of Domestic Abuse Interdict</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person against whom there is a Domestic Abuse Interdict in force that they do not make contact with 'A' attends at the home of 'A', causes a disturbance and assaults 'A' causing no injury.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Common Assault (in these circumstances the breach of the interdict should be shown as an aggravator).</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>This Act came into force on the 20th July, 2011 with two important changes to the current law which will affect the reporting of Domestic Abuse cases, namely</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Act introduced a new section into the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 which removed the requirement to show there has been a course of conduct before a non harassment order can be granted in civil proceedings involving domestic abuse. It is no longer necessary to report two or more incidents to obtain such an order as one incident of harassing behaviour will now be sufficient for an order to be applied for or granted. 2. On application, a court will also be able to make the determination that an interdict (applied for or obtained under the Protection from Abuse (Scotland Act, 2001) is a domestic abuse interdict if satisfied that the interdict is, or is to be, granted for the protection of the applicant against the person who is (or was) the applicant's spouse, the applicant's civil partner, living with the applicant as if they were
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husband and wife or civil partners, or in an intimate personal relationship with the applicant.

The Act provides that it will be a criminal offence in its own right to breach a domestic abuse interdict where a power of arrest has been attached to it.

The Protection from Abuse (Scotland) Act, 2001 also allows non-domestic interdicts to be granted and these will remain civil interdicts. It is essential that officers verify whether or not an interdict has been classed as domestic by the courts before taking action.

**Customs and Excise Management Act 1979
Illegal Importation of Drugs****GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH DRUG TYPE AND/OR
ACCUSED****Definition:**

Section 50 - (1) Subsection (2) below applies to goods of the following descriptions, that is to say—

- (a) goods chargeable with a duty which has not been paid; and
- (b) goods the importation, landing or unloading of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted by or under any enactment.

(2) If any person with intent to defraud Her Majesty of any such duty or to evade any such prohibition or restriction as is mentioned in subsection (1) above—

- (a) unships or lands in any port or unloads from any aircraft in the United Kingdom or from any vehicle in Northern Ireland any goods to which this subsection applies, or assists or is otherwise concerned in such unshipping, landing or unloading; or
- (b) removes from their place of importation or from any approved wharf, examination station, transit shed or customs and excise station any goods to which this subsection applies or assists or is otherwise concerned in such removal,

he shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection and may be detained.

(3) If any person imports or is concerned in importing any goods contrary to any prohibition or restriction for the time being in force under or by virtue of any enactment with respect to those goods, whether or not the goods are unloaded, and does so with intent to evade the prohibition or restriction, he shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection and may be detained.

(6) If any person—

- (a) imports or causes to be imported any goods concealed in a container holding goods of a different description; or
- (b) directly or indirectly imports or causes to be imported or entered any goods found, whether before or after delivery, not to correspond with the entry made thereof,

he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of three times the value of the goods or level 3 on the standard scale, whichever is the greater.

(7) In any case where a person would, apart from this subsection, be guilty of—

- (a) an offence under this section in connection with the importation of goods contrary to a prohibition or restriction; and
- (b) a corresponding offence under the enactment or other instrument imposing the prohibition or restriction being an offence for which a fine or other penalty is expressly provided by that enactment or other instrument,

he shall not be guilty of the offences mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

Section 170 - Without prejudice to any other provision of the Customs and Excise Acts 1979, if any person is, in relation to any goods, in any way knowingly concerned in any fraudulent evasion or attempt at evasion

- (a) of any duty chargeable on the goods;
 - (b) of any prohibition or restriction for the time being in force with respect to the goods under or by virtue of any enactment; or
 - (c) of any provision of the Customs and Excise Act, 1979 applicable to the goods
- he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where the Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

At the main parcel hub at an airport UK Borders Agency staff recover a controlled drug within a package arriving from overseas. The package is seized by Customs officers who alert the Police in the area where the package was intended to be delivered.

1 Crime Customs and Excise Act, Section 170 should be recorded by the Division covering the address where the package was intended to be delivered to. However, an operational decision should be made by the Division concerned as to whether it is proportionate to pursue any level of enquiry. If an enquiry is being pursued a Section 170 offence should be recorded and will remain recorded while an active line of enquiry is being pursued. If at the conclusion of the enquiry there is insufficient evidence to report an offender the recorded crime may be reclassified to 'No Crime'. Similarly, if a decision is made at the outset that it is not proportionate to pursue any further enquiry the incident should be updated appropriately and no crime requires to be recorded.

NOTE:

As of 26th January, 2009 Cannabis was re-classified from a Class C to a Class B drug.

Where the locus is unclear, it should be deemed as the locus identified as the location of the offender at the time of the crime if known, or where the offender would reasonably be expected to be at the time of the crime.

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	<p>Section 329 - A person commits an offence if he:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) acquires criminal property (b) uses criminal property (c) has possession of criminal property <p>Section 330 – A person commits an offence if each of the following four conditions is satisfied,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) he knows or suspects, or (b) has reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting, that another person is engaged in money laundering. 2. That the information or other matter, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on which his knowledge or suspicion is based, or (b) which gives reasonable grounds for such knowledge or suspicion, came to him in the course of a business in the regulated sector. 3. (a) that he can identify the other person mentioned in (1) above or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property, or (b) that he believes, or it is reasonable to expect him to believe, that the information or other matter mentioned in (2) above will or may assist in identifying that other person or the whereabouts of any of the laundered property. 4. He does not make the required disclosure to, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a nominated officer, or (b) a person authorised for the purposes of this Part by the Director General of the Serious Organised Crime Agency, as soon as is practicable after the information or other matter mentioned in (2) above comes to him.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A person facilitates transfer of funds to purchase shares to the value of £19,000, which is identified as proceeds of crime, for a person charged with drugs trafficking offences, deliberately concealing said transactions from the police.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Money Laundering</i></p>
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NOTE:

044099 DRUGS – OTHER OFFENCES



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH DRUG TYPE AND/OR ACCUSED

Definition:	<p>This Crime Type covers a variety of offences under the following Acts:-</p> <p>Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1995 (Section 20A(7)(A) and (B));</p> <p>Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 (Sections 8(a), 8(b) 8(c), 8(d), 9A(1), 9A(3), 18, 19, 20); and</p> <p>Police and Public Order and Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 2006 (Section 88(2)(A), (B) & (C))</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>Enquiry reveals the owner of a unit, which had been rented out, and used as a 'cannabis factory', was aware of the purpose of its use.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 Section 8(a) - allow premises to be used to produce controlled drug (other drug offences in relation to the recovery of the 'cannabis factory' would also be recorded as appropriate)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' sells a number of tablets to 'B'. 'B' is found in possession of the tablets and advises Police it is Ecstasy. 'A' is traced and advises Police it is not a drug however advised 'B' it was. Analysis confirmed it was not a controlled drug.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 Section 19 (Attempt to possess what was thought to be a controlled drug but didn't contain a controlled drug. As 'A' was aware the substance was not a controlled drug no crime can be recorded for 'A').</i></p>

NOTE:	As of 26 th January, 2009 Cannabis was re-classified from a Class C to a Class B drug.
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044004 DRUGS – POSSESSION



Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971 Section 5(2)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH DRUG TYPE AND/OR ACCUSED

Definition:

It is an offence for a person to be found in possession of a controlled drug without reasonable excuse.

Victim/Complainer:

Procurator Fiscal

Locus:

Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

On house being searched under warrant, 2 persons found within,

- a) both found physically in possession of a small quantity of cannabis.

2 Crimes for Possession (1 for each accused)

- b) one person found in possession of small quantity of cannabis and small quantity of heroin, whilst the other is found in possession of small quantity of cannabis.

3 Crimes for Possession (2 in relation to the person found in possession of the cannabis and heroin and 1 in relation to the person found in possession of the cannabis)

Example:

On a house being searched under warrant, a possession quantity of cannabis is found on the table, three persons are present within who deny, and refuse to disclose, ownership.

1 Crime for Possession (with three accused thereon)

Example:

On a house being searched under warrant, a possession quantity of cannabis is found on the table, three persons are present within and one person admits ownership of the drugs.

1 Crime for Possession (relating to the individual who has admitted ownership of the property).

Example:

On a house being searched under warrant the householder being the only person within, three different types of drug are recovered (insufficient quantity to indicate supply).

3 Crimes for Possession (one for each drug type recovered).

Example:

Suspect is taken into Police custody at Locus 'A' and is not searched at that time. Suspect is searched on arrival at Locus 'B' and found to be in possession on a controlled drug.

1 Crime for Possession (recorded at Locus 'B').

Example:

Whilst cleaning the toilet area a cleaner finds a polythene bag in a toilet cubicle containing a white powder and contacts the police. A field test proves positive for a controlled drug. Fingerprints and DNA being negative.

No crime requires to be recorded and this should be treated as 'found' drugs, unless there is sufficient evidence to identify ownership of the property. If a crime has already been recorded,

where there is insufficient evidence to identify ownership, this should be updated to 'No Crime'. SID entry should be submitted.

Example:

The Prison Service contacts the local police to advise 2 prisoners have been found in possession of a small quantity of Class 'B' drugs (possession amount). Both have been dealt with by the Prison Governor.

In line with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Police, Prison Service and COPFS, where a possession quantity of Class 'B' Drugs or 'C' drugs is recovered, this may be dealt with by the Governor or Controller as a matter of internal discipline, however can be referred to the Police should there be aggravating factors. Where a Class 'A' drug is recovered the police must be informed and a crime record created.

Example:

The Prison Service contacts the local police to advise 2 prisoners have been found in possession of a small quantity of Class 'B' drugs (possession amount). Both have been dealt with by the Prison Governor, however, aggravating factors have been outlined providing justification for referral to Police.

2 Crimes of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Section 5(2)

Example:

The Prison Service contacts the local police to advise they have found a prisoner is possession of a personal quantity of a Class 'A' drug.

1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Section 5(2)

Example:

On an individual being searched on arrival into police custody, a small piece of what is believed to be cannabis is found within their pocket.

- (a) There is sufficient to carry out a field test, which proves positive for cannabis, but insufficient to thereafter forward the property to the lab for further tests.

1 Crime for Possession (Only possession of cannabis can proceed on the basis of a presumptive test. If there is insufficient quantity to send to the Laboratory for a presumptive test - other than cannabis - then there would be insufficient evidence and no crime record is required.)

- (b) There is insufficient to carry out a field test and the accused admits the substance was a controlled drug.

No Crime to be recorded. SID entry only required.

Example:

A search of a bedroom reveals a small amount of cannabis, the son of the householder admits ownership and there is no evidence to say the householder was aware of the presence of this drug.

1 Crime for Possession (for son of householder only)

Example:

A jacket has been handed in to police as found property whereby a small quantity of a controlled drug is recovered within the pocket. The jacket is claimed several days later and the owner denies knowledge of the substance being present. There is no other evidence available.

No crime should be recorded if there is insufficient evidence to identify ownership of the drugs.

Example:

On an individual being searched on arrival into police custody, a

	<p>small bottle is found within their jacket pocket to contain 35 diazepam tablets, which the accused admits were not prescribed to him and refuses to provide a reason for his possession.</p> <p><i>1 Crime for Possession.</i></p>
Example:	<p>During a search an individual is found in possession of herbal cannabis and cannabis resin</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Possession (the composition of each drug differs therefore 1 crime for each.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>During a house search whereby a small quantity of cannabis is recovered (possession quantity) on a table, a 'tick list' with 10 names is found lying on the kitchen table along with a selection of drug paraphernalia e.g. tinfoil, burnt spoons, scales with traces of powder thereon, clingfilm, small poly bags etc. The named persons on the 'tick list' not being traced. Two persons reside at the dwelling, one of which admits responsibility for the property.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Concerned in the Supply – as circumstances infer concerned in supply. (Possession with Intent is more appropriate where no evidence of prior dealing. No charges should be recorded in relation to 'supply to a named person' as per the 'list', unless statements have been obtained confirming they have been supplied drugs by the accused. One crime would then be recorded per named person supplied.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>After leaving personal effects in a locker and prior to entering the visitors' area a person is searched and found to be in possession of a personal quantity of a controlled drug.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1989, Section 41(1)</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person visiting a prison inmate leaves personal effects in a locker. They are searched before entering the visitors' area with negative result. The locker they are using is searched and a personal quantity of a controlled drug is found.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act, Section 5(2)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Police execute a warrant where a possession quantity of a controlled drug is found in a property where 'A' and 'B' are present, and a further quantity of the same substance is found on the person of 'A'.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Misuse of Drugs Act, Section 5(2) ('A' and 'B' are accused persons (acting together) for the substance found in the property and 'A' is a separate accused for the substance found on his person).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person searched at Locus 1 is found to be in possession of a personal quantity of a controlled drug. The person is searched again on arrival at a Police station (Locus 2) and a further personal quantity of the same drug is found.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Misuse of Drugs Act, Section 5(2) with a crime recorded for each locus.</i></p>
NOTE:	<p>As of 26th January, 2009 Cannabis was re-classified from a Class C to a Class B drug.</p> <p>Drug offences are 'evidence' based and should only be recorded where there is sufficient evidence.</p> <p>Where quantities of unattributable drugs are recovered, although not in possession of any person, and, there is insufficient</p>

evidence to consider reporting anyone for possession, possession with intent to supply or concerned in the supply, this will be treated as 'found' property and no crime record is required to be recorded.

In circumstances where a prison inmate is found in possession of a controlled drug which is being reported to the Police this should be dealt with under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and NOT Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989.

Drug offences can be recorded with more than one accused 'whilst acting together' if evidence fails to identify ownership of the drugs to a single accused. There does however require to be evidence to infer knowledge and control.

Where the quantity of drugs recovered is marginal this should be highlighted within any subsequent Police Report. The Procurator Fiscal will decide as to whether a further charge should be libelled.

Where drugs are recovered following a death no offence(s) will be recorded relating to the deceased person and only where there is evidence relating to other persons will any relevant offences be recorded.

Schedule 5, Regulation 3 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 provides details of controlled drugs whereby it is not an offence to possess same, although it would be an offence if supply quantities were recovered.

044002 DRUGS – PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURING AND CULTIVATION

Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, Section 4(2)(a) & (b)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH DRUG TYPE AND/OR ACCUSED

Definition: It is an offence for a person to produce a controlled drug and to be concerned in the production of such a drug.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A house search reveals a cannabis cultivation. No persons are resident at the house and enquiry reveals it had been rented out, with enquiry failing to trace the person(s) responsible.
1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(2)(a) - Produce a controlled drug (undetected)

Example: A house search reveals a cannabis cultivation and the householder is identified as being responsible, no other drugs are found.
1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(2)(a) - Produce a controlled drug

Example: Police execute warrant at house and discover numerous cannabis plants under cultivation. Due to the quantity involved there is a strong indication of onward supply and sale of cannabis when harvested. There is no physical evidence at the locus to confirm supply.
1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(2)(a) - Produce a controlled drug

Example: Police execute warrant at house and discover numerous cannabis plants under cultivation. Due to the quantity involved there is a strong indication of onward supply of cannabis when harvested. Officers also find a quantity of cannabis in bags sufficient to indicate onward supply.
*1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(2)(a) - Produce a controlled drug and
1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(3)(b) - Concerned in supply of a controlled drug.*

Example: Police execute warrant at house and discover numerous cannabis plants under cultivation. Due to the quantity involved there is a strong indication of onward supply of cannabis when harvested. There is no physical evidence at the locus to confirm supply. A personal quantity of cannabis is found in the possession of one of the occupants.
*1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(2)(a) - Produce a controlled drug and
1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 5(2) - Possession of a controlled drug.*

NOTE:

As of 26th January, 2009 Cannabis was re-classified from a Class C to a Class B drug.

There will be circumstances where there is evidence to show that an offence has been committed although the identity of the offender(s) hasn't been established.

Police Scotland has a drugs expert witness capability in the form of the Statement of Opinion (STOP) Units who are recognised by the courts as 'experts'. The STOP Unit provide advice and assistance and through the examination and assessment of all the evidential elements in a case will be able to advise the enquiry officer whether an individual should be reported for cultivation, supply or possession offences.

Drug offences are 'evidence' based and should only be recorded where there is sufficient evidence.

Drug offences can be recorded with more than one accused 'whilst acting together' if evidence fails to identify ownership of the drugs to a single accused. There does however require to be evidence to infer knowledge and control.

Schedule 5, Regulation 3 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 provides details of controlled drugs whereby it is not an offence to possess same e.g. dihydrocodeine, although it would be an offence if supply quantities were recovered.

044003 DRUGS - SUPPLY



**Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, Section 4(3)(a) –
Supply or Offer to Supply to a Named Person**

**Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, Section 4(3)(b) –
Concerned in the Supply**

**Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, Section 4(3)(c) –
Concerned in offer to Supply**

**Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971, Section 5(3) –
Possession with intent to Supply**

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH DRUG TYPE AND/OR
ACCUSED**

Definition:	It is an offence for a person to supply or offer to supply a controlled drug, or, to be concerned in the supply of such a drug to another, or, to be concerned in the making to another.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: One person searched by police and found to be in possession of a supply quantity of cannabis.

*1 Crime for Possession with Intent to Supply **or** Concerned in the Supply, depending on evidence available.*

Example: House searched under warrant, whereby a supply quantity of cannabis is recovered lying on the living room table. Four persons are found within, who deny and refuse to disclose ownership.

*1 Crime of Possession with Intent to Supply **or** Concerned in the Supply, depending on evidence available. (with 4 accused recorded thereon, no one has physically been found in possession of the drugs)*

Example: House searched under warrant, whereby a supply quantity of cannabis, possession quantity of heroin and possession quantity of ecstasy are recovered, although not physically in possession of anyone. Four persons are found within, who deny and refuse to disclose ownership.

*1 Crime of Possession with Intent to Supply **or** Concerned in the Supply (cannabis)(4 accused), depending on evidence available, and, 2 Crimes of Possession (heroin and ecstasy)(4 accused). (No one has physically been found in possession of the drugs).*

Example: A member of the public out walking their dog reports their dog has dug up a large quantity of drugs which appears to have been hidden having been covered with earth, leaves and branches. Further enquiry fails to identify ownership.

No crime should be recorded. This should be treated as 'found'

	drugs and a SID entry submitted.
Example:	<p>During a house search whereby a supply quantity of cannabis is recovered in a cupboard, a 'tick list' with 10 names is found lying on the kitchen table along with a selection of drug paraphernalia e.g. scales, tinfoil etc. Two persons reside at the dwelling, one of which admits responsibility for the property.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Concerned in the Supply (Only where enquiry results in evidence that the names on the 'tick list' had been supplied drugs by the accused would a crime be recorded for supplying a named person i.e. statements from the named persons on the tick list confirming they were supplied drugs by the accused. One crime would then be recorded per named person supplied. A possession charge should not be libelled in these circumstances. Where there is evidence of prior dealing a Concerned in the Supply charge is more appropriate than a Possession with intent to Supply charge.)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Two females report to the police that some 5 years ago (prior to 1st December, 2010) while they were 14 years old, they had been at a party and were given drink and drugs and whilst one states she had consensual sex with a male at the party the other states she was raped and was unable to defend herself due to both alcohol and drug consumption. Although they identify the locus, they are unable to name the individuals responsible and enquiry fails to identify the persons responsible.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Rape and 1 Crime of Underage Sex (Undetected) (it cannot be confirmed that the substance was in fact a controlled drug).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Suspect under Police surveillance at Locus 1 is witnessed receiving a package. Suspect then gets into vehicle in possession of package and drives off. When stopped and searched at Locus 2 the package is found to contain a supply quantity of a controlled drug.</p> <p><i>1 Crime for Possession with Intent to Supply or Concerned in the Supply, depending on evidence available. The locus for the crime is Locus 2 as this is where the package was seized.</i></p>
Example:	<p>During a prison visit a visitor passes a controlled drug to a prisoner.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(3)(a), Supply a Controlled Drug. (In these circumstances while it is noted that the suspect has introduced a controlled drug into a prison before passing this to the prisoner no offence under Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1989, Section 41 will be recorded).</i></p>
Example:	<p>During an enquiry it is established that an accused has personally supplied controlled drugs to 10 different persons ALL of which can be clearly evidenced.</p> <p><i>10 x Crimes of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(3)(a), Supply to a named person.</i></p>
NOTE:	<p>Where a supply quantity of a drug is recovered a possession crime should not be recorded. A Possession offence is only appropriate where the quantity of drug is small and there is no inference to be drawn that the accused intended to supply that drug. Possession with Intent to Supply is more appropriate where there is no evidence of prior dealing.</p> <p>Drug offences are 'evidence' based and should only be recorded</p>

where there is sufficient evidence

Where quantities of drugs are recovered, although not in possession of any person, and, there is insufficient evidence to consider reporting anyone for possession, possession with intent to supply or concerned in the supply, this will be treated as 'found' property and no crime should be recorded.

Drug offences can be recorded with more than one accused 'whilst acting together' if evidence fails to identify ownership of the drugs to a single accused. There does however require to be evidence to infer knowledge and control.

Police Scotland has a drugs expert witness capability in the form of the Statement of Opinion (STOP) Units who are recognised by the courts as 'experts'. The STOP Unit provide advice and assistance and through the examination and assessment of all the evidential elements in a case will be able to advise the enquiry officer whether an individual should be reported for supply or possession offences.

Where the quantity of drugs recovered is marginal this should be highlighted within any subsequent Police Report. The Procurator Fiscal will decide as to whether a further charge should be libelled.

As of 26th January, 2009 Cannabis was re-classified from a Class C to a Class B drug.

Where a test purchase operation involves the supply to police officers, this would be recorded as a concerned in the supply offence per drug type, immaterial how many police officers or number of occasions they were involved in the test purchase.

Where drugs are recovered following a death no offence(s) will be recorded relating to the deceased person and only where there is evidence relating to other persons will any relevant offences be recorded.

DRUGS - MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES

The following examples are miscellaneous to those included within the headed pages relevant to specific Drugs offence types.

Recording of Unidentified Drug Types

Where a search recovers a number of different suspected types of controlled drugs, however, it is unknown as to what they are or suspected to be, only one crime is required to be recorded until analysis has been carried out. Where it is strongly suspected that the substance recovered is in fact a specific drug type then this should be recorded separately.

Example 1

A search results in the recovery of a quantity of tablets which consist of three different types and are suspected to be controlled drugs. It is strongly suspected that one type is ecstasy with the remaining two types being unknown pending analysis.

Record - 2 crimes should be recorded (1 for the tablets which are suspected to be ecstasy and one for the remaining unknown tablets - pending analysis).

Drugs - Warrant Execution

Example 1

Police force entry to a house under authority of a drugs search warrant. An occupant of the house is seen to throw a package later confirmed as being controlled drugs out of a window.

Record - 1 x Attempt to Pervert the Course of Justice

1 x Misuse of Drugs Act offence appropriate to quantity of drugs

Example 2

Police attend at house to execute a drugs search warrant. Occupants of house obstruct entry by barricading the door.

Record - 1 x Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, Section 90(2)(a) Obstruct Police (note that powers under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 23 not yet exercised hence reason for Obstruct Police).

Drugs - Intercepted in Post

Example 1

Staff at Royal Mail sorting office alert Police to a suspicious package which is later opened and contents found to contain a controlled drug intended for delivery at an address in Division Z.

Record - To allow enquiry to be undertaken 1 x Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 19 (Attempt to possess controlled drug) should be recorded by Division Z. The level of enquiry that is conducted is an operational matter for Z Division. If there is insufficient evidence to report an offender at the conclusion of the enquiry the crime record may be reclassified to No Crime. If an operational decision is made not to pursue any enquiry from the outset no crime requires to be recorded but the incident should be updated with the reasons why.

044007 PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES - Production, Import/Export, Supply, Possession in Custody [↑](#)
Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH DRUG TYPE AND/OR ACCUSED

Definition:

Section 2

(1) In this Act “psychoactive substance” means any substance which—

(a) is capable of producing a psychoactive effect in a person who consumes it,
and

(b) is not an exempted substance (see section 3).

(2) For the purposes of this Act a substance produces a psychoactive effect in a person if, by stimulating or depressing the person's central nervous system, it affects the person's mental functioning or emotional state; and references to a substance's psychoactive effects are to be read accordingly.

(3) For the purposes of this Act a person consumes a substance if the person causes or allows the substance, or fumes given off by the substance, to enter the person's body in any way.

Sections of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 to be recorded under SGJD Code 044/007 are:

S4 Producing a psychoactive substance

S5(1) Supplying a psychoactive substance

S5(2) Offering to supply a psychoactive substance

S7(1) Possession with intent to supply a psychoactive substance

S8(1) Import a psychoactive substance

S8(2) Export a psychoactive substance

S9(1) Possession of a psychoactive substance in a custodial institution

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

NOTE:

044008 PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES - Other offences
Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH DRUG TYPE AND/OR
ACCUSED



Sections of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 to be recorded under SGJD Code 044/008 are:

- S26(1)** Failing to comply with a prohibition order or premises order
- S27(2)** Failing to comply with an access prohibition
- S27(3)** Failing to comply with an access prohibition - obstruct
- S48(1)** Obstruction of an enforcement officer
- S48(2)(a)** Fail to comply with a requirement or direction
- S48(2)(b)** Preventing a person from complying with a requirement or direction

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

NOTE:

035005 EMERGENCY WORKERS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 2005

Obstruct/Hinder Other Emergency Worker



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	Section 1 – A person who assaults, obstructs or hinders another person acting in a capacity of an emergency services worker commits an offence. (emergency services workers include police officers, members of the fire service and members of the ambulance service).
	Section 2 – A person who assaults, obstructs or hinders another person acting in a capacity of an emergency worker who is responding to emergency circumstances commits an offence. (emergency workers include prison officers, member of coastguard, member of RNLI, medical practitioner, nurse, midwife, social worker, mental health officer, prisoner custody officer).
	Section 3 – A person who assaults, obstructs or hinders a person assisting an emergency worker commits an offence.
	Section 5 – A person who in a hospital or within its grounds assaults, obstructs or hinders another person acting in a capacity of an emergency worker commits an offence (emergency workers include medical practitioner, nurse, midwife and ambulance service personnel).

Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Accused obstructing hospital staff from attending to a bleeding wound to his friend's arm. <i>1 Crime of Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act, 2005 – Obstruct.</i>
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EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1883, SECTION 3 – Attempt to cause explosion



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	<p>Any person who :</p> <p>a) does any act with intent to cause, or conspires to cause, by an explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) makes or has in his possession or under his control an explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property, or to enable any other person so to do, shall, whether any explosion does or does not take place, and whether any injury to person or property is actually caused or not, be guilty of an offence and the explosive substance shall be forfeited.</p>
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Victim/Complainer	The Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place / Where the explosive device is found
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	During a house search a partially made bomb is found, with the remaining component parts found nearby. The intention is to make and then plant the bomb in a public place.
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1 Crime of Explosive Substances Act 1883 Section 3

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT



Definition:	When a number of persons assemble and combine for a common purpose to the alarm of the lieges and in breach of the peace. Three elements are therefore necessary to the constitution of this crime: (i) concourse; (ii) illegal combination; and (iii) alarm in the minds of the lieges.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	A large group of persons run up the High Street wielding sticks and baseball bats, throwing bottles and shouting threats towards a rival gang, in turn terrorising the public
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1 Crime of Mobbing and Rioting Common Law

NOTE:	<p>The mob must act to the alarm of the lieges and in breach of the peace, but it is not necessary that the mob should proceed to the execution of the common purpose or commit acts of actual violence or that there should be noise or tumult or threatening gestures; it is sufficient if the mob assembles for the purpose of intimidating people in the lawful performance of their duties.</p> <p>The law holds that every member of the mob is guilty art and part of all the acts committed by the mob in pursuance of the common purpose, but separate and independent acts committed outwith the scope of the common purpose are chargeable only against the persons concerned.</p>
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039011 PERJURY AND SUBORNATION

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition: Wilfully making a false statement on oath or affirmation equivalent to oath.

Subornation of perjury consists in counselling or inducing a person to give false testimony in a judicial proceeding. It is immaterial what means are used to seduce the witness. But the crime is not complete unless the witness submits to the seduction and gives false evidence. An attempt to suborn is committed as soon as the inducement to give false evidence has been offered to the witness.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Person submits information of application for divorce documentation, swearing to this information on oath before the notary public, signing affidavit, well knowing the information to be false.

1 Crime of Perjury and Subornation

Example; 2 Police Officers gives false evidence under oath against the same case in a court of law

2 Crimes of Perjury and Subornation

NOTE: To constitute perjury the oath or affirmation must be made in a judicial proceeding, either civil or criminal, before a person duly qualified to administer the oath or affirmation. It is immaterial in what form and ceremony the oath is administered if the person taking the oath assents or does not object. The falsehood must be deliberately made on a matter of fact and not of opinion or belief. It is not perjury if the false statement is due to faulty recollection or misapprehension of the facts. The falsehood must be direct and unequivocal. The falsehood must be pertinent and material to the point at issue. Perjury cannot be committed in respect of evidence which is incompetent. In proving perjury it is not sufficient to show a discrepancy between two statements, one of which was made on oath. To secure a conviction it is necessary to prove that the statement was false and that the accused knew that it was false.

038013 POLICE AND FIRE REFORM (SCOTLAND) ACT 2012

SECTION 90(2)(a) and 90(2)(b)

Obstruct/Hinder Constable In Pursuance Of Lawful Duty



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED (UNLESS ACTING TOGETHER)

Definition:

Section 90(2)

- (2) It is an offence for a person to resist, obstruct or hinder—
 (a) a person ("A") acting in a capacity mentioned in subsection (3), or
 (b) a person assisting A while A is acting in such capacity.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

- Example:** When being requested to allow a search of accused's person, being obstructive.
1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, S90(2)(a).
- Example:** 2 person are arrested for the same case and on being searched both obstruct the police from finding drugs which they have concealed on their person.
2 Crimes of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, S90(2)(a), Obstruct Police (if Police were exercising their powers under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 23 at the time the appropriate crimes would be 2 x MDA 1971 Section 23(4)(a)).
- Example:** During the search of a public house lavatory, 2 employees obstruct constables from checking cistern where a weapon has been concealed.
1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, S90(2)(a). (both accused acting together).
- Example:** 'A' on being brought into Police custody refuses to leave their cell to provide DNA and fingerprint samples.
No crime to be recorded. While Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995, Section 18 gives Police powers to obtain such samples it does not create any criminal offence for failure to comply with these requirements. Per Section 19(B) a constable may use reasonable force to obtain these samples. In circumstances where a suspect has been offered legal advice to the effect that he must comply and then the physical resistance has been so great that even with the exercise of reasonable force it is impossible for Police to obtain the required sample a crime of Attempt to Defeat the Ends of Justice can be considered.

NOTE: Obstruction of a Police Officer/Staff should be recorded under the

Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 and not the
Emergency Workers Act.

**038007 POLICE AND FIRE REFORM (SCOTLAND) ACT
2012
SECTION 90(2)(a) and 90(2)(b)
Resist Arrest**



**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED (UNLESS
ACTING TOGETHER)**

Definition:

Section 90(2)

- (2) It is an offence for a person to resist, obstruct or hinder—
(a) a person (“A”) acting in a capacity mentioned in subsection (3), or
(b) a person assisting A while A is acting in such capacity.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

- Example:** Officers arrest two persons at same locus for assaulting an individual, one of whom struggles with officers in an attempt to resist arrest.
1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act, 2012, S90(2)(a) and 1 Crime of Assault. (If both resisted arrest and there was an indication they were acting together only 1 crime would be recorded).
- Example:** While being arrested a person violently resists Police and two officers are slightly injured by flailing arms during the struggle.
1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act, 2012, S90(2)(a), Resist Arrest (the injury to the officers occurred during the struggle and not by a physical attack so no requirement to record Police Assault).
- Example:** While being arrested a person violently resists Police. When handcuffs have been applied the suspect head-butts one officer and kicks another.
*1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform, 2012 S90(2)(a) Resist Arrest
2 Crimes of Police and Fire Reform, 2012 S90(1)(a) Police Assault*

038006 POLICE AND FIRE REFORM (SCOTLAND) ACT 2012, SECTION 91

Escape From Custody



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:

Section 91

- (1) It is an offence for a person—
(a) to remove a person from custody, or
(b) to assist the escape of a person in custody.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crime takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' arrested, 'B' and 'C' grab 'A' and attempt to release him from the hold of the officers in an attempt to rescue him.
1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, S91(1)(b)

038010 POLICE AND FIRE REFORM (SCOTLAND) ACT 2012, SECTION 92

Personation Of Police



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:

Section 92

(1) It is an offence for a person (not being a constable)—

- (a) to impersonate a constable with an intent to deceive, or
- (b) to do anything calculated to suggest that the person is a constable.

(2) It is an offence for a person (other than a constable) to possess any article of police uniform without the permission of the Authority.

(4) It is an offence for a person (other than a constable) to wear, without the prior permission of the Authority, any article of police uniform in circumstances where it gives an appearance so nearly resembling that of a constable as to be calculated to deceive.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crimes takes place

Scenario Examples:

Example:

A report is received that a female was stopped whilst out driving on a quiet road by a male purporting to be a police officer, driving an unmarked vehicle who produced a card which she presumed was an ID card and stated he was a police officer. On another vehicle approaching, he quickly warned her regarding her driving and left. Enquiry reveals it is unlikely that this was a police officer.

1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act, 2012, S92(1)(a)

Example:

Two persons claiming to be Police officers show fake ID cards to two tourists asking to see their wallets to examine their money to ensure it was genuine. The suspects then make off with both wallets.

*2 Crimes of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act, 2012, S92(1)(a)
2 Crimes of Theft*

038003 PUBLIC MISCHIEF (INCLUDING WASTING POLICE TIME)
038004 FALSELY ACCUSING (NAMED) PERSON OF CRIME



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:

Wasting Police Time - Any person who maliciously makes a false statement to the police with the intention and effect of causing police investigation.

False Accusation - Any person who makes a false accusation of crime against a named individual commits a crime at common law.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: Complainer reports that he was robbed of his benefit money, enquiry reveals this to be a false report in order to obtain further monies from the Benefits Agency.

1 Crime of Wasting Police Time

Example: 'A' reports to Police that they were assaulted and robbed by a named person 'B'. Subsequent investigation confirms that 'A' was not assaulted or robbed by 'B'.

1 Crime of False Allegation/Accusation

Example: 'A' reports to Police that they were assaulted and robbed by an unknown person. Subsequent investigation confirms that 'A' was not assaulted and robbed by any person.

1 Crime of Wasting Police Time

NOTE: It is not essential that any person should be named in the false statement: the essence of the crime is that damage and injury to the public interest may result from causing the police to devote their time and service to the investigation of the invented story. The essential principle of the charge is not the giving of incorrect information, but the deliberate setting in motion of the police authorities by an invented story.

Recording and dealing with a person for Wasting Police Time will be at the discretion of the reporting officer/supervisor.

038018 SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2003 - Notification



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH NOTIFICATION FAILURE

Definition: A person is subject to the notification requirements for a period set out in S82 of this Act if –

- (a) he is convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 3 of this Act;
- (b) he is found guilty of such an offence by reason of insanity;
- (c) he is found to be under a disability and to have done the act charged against him in respect of such an offence; or
- (d) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, he is cautioned in respect of such an offence.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: An offender fails to notify a change of address and the fact he has gone on holiday to Tunisia for a two week period.

2 Crimes under the Sexual Offences Act, 2003 (1 for the failure to notify the address change and 1 for the failure to notify their intention to travel outwith the UK)

NOTE: The following Sections of this Act refer to the various notification requirements.

Section 83 – Initial Notification

Section 84 – Changes

Section 85 – Periodic Notification

Section 86 – Travel outside the United Kingdom

Section 91 – Offences relating to notification –

(1) a person commits an offence if he,

(a) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with S83(1), 84(1), 84(4)(b), 85(1), 87(5A) or (5B), or 89(2)(b) or any requirement imposed by regulations made under Section 86(1); or

(b) notifies to the police, in purported compliance with S83(1), 84(1) or 85(1) or any requirement imposed by regulations made under S86(1), any information which he knows to be false.

A person commits an offence under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) above on the day on which he first fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with S83(1), 84(1) or 85(1) or a requirement imposed by regulations made under S86(1), and continues to commit it throughout any period during which the failure continues; but a person must not be prosecuted under subsection (1) more than once in respect of the same failure.

Contact **MUST** be made with Offender Management Units who will provide advice regarding appropriate recording.

035003 TRESPASS



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	A person commits the offence of trespass if he trespasses on land in the open air and, in relation to any lawful activity which persons are engaging in or are about to engage in, does anything which is intended by him to have the effect, of intimidating persons or deter them from engaging in that activity, or obstructing/disrupting that activity.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A group of persons, acting together trespass on land in order to obstruct the felling of woodland</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Public Order 1994 S68(1) Obstruct Lawful Activity</i></p>
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GROUP 6 – MISCELLANEOUS

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(SGJD Code)

<u>Air Navigation Order, 2016</u>	085013
<u>Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015</u>	055001
<u>Assault (Common)</u>	047001
<u>Assault (Common) - Police</u>	047006
<u>Assault (Common) - Emergency Worker</u>	047006
<u>Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc) Act 2004, Section 4 – Trafficking People for Exploitation</u>	045000
<u>Bigamy</u>	076001
<u>Breach of the Peace</u>	047002
<u>Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982</u> Section 119(1) – Charitable Collections	085002
<u>Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982</u> Section 7(1) – Street Traders Licence	072004
<u>Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982</u> Section 47 – Urinating/Defecating	047003
<u>Civic Government Act, 1982,</u> Section 50(1) - Drunk and Incapable	060001
<u>Civic Government Act, 1982,</u> Section 50(2) - Drunk in Charge of a Child	060003

	(SGJD Code)
<u>Civic Government Act, 1982,</u> Section 54(1) – Playing Instruments, Radios, Singing etc.	073004
<u>Communications Act, 2003</u> Section 127(1) - Non Sexual	084002
<u>Communications Act, 2003,</u> Section 127(2)	084002
<u>Computer Misuse Act 1990</u> Sections 1 and 2	084006
<u>Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988</u> Section 107	083007
<u>Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland)</u> Act, 2010, Section 38 – Threatening or Abusive Behaviour	047008
<u>Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland)</u> Act, 2010, Section 39 - Stalking	047009
<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland)</u> Act, 1995, Section 20(7) – Drunk in, or Attempting To Enter Designated Sports Ground	060007
<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland)</u> Act, 1995, Section 20(1-4) - Sports Ground Offences (Possessing Alcohol etc)	062013
<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland)</u> Act, 1995, Section 50(A)(1A) – Racially Aggravated Harassment	047004

	(SGJD Code)
<u>Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 50(A)(1B) – Racially Aggravated Conduct</u>	047005
<u>Criminal Law Act, 1977, Section 51 - False Calls to Emergency Services – Bomb Hoaxes</u>	048002
<u>Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 - Section 50 - Import Prohibited Goods</u>	077000
<u>Dangerous Dogs Act, 1991, Section 3 – Failure to Control</u>	051012
<u>Data Protection Act 2018</u>	084005
<u>Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act, 1953, Section 1</u>	051008
<u>Electricity Act 1989</u>	085008
<u>Firearms Act 1968, Sections 1 and 2</u>	055000
<u>Firearms Act 1968 – Section 21</u> Possession of firearm by Persons Previously Convicted of Crime	055000
<u>Fireworks Regulations, 2004, Regulation 4(1) and Fireworks (Scotland) Regulations, 2004 Regulation 3(1)</u>	054000
<u>Handling Obscene Material</u>	059001
<u>Hoax Calls to Emergency Services - Fire (Scot) Act, 2005 Section 85(1) and Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act, 2005</u>	048001

	(SGJD Code)
<u>Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2005</u>	See Section
<u>Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1973,</u> Sections 201, 202, 203 – Consumption of Alcoholic Liquor in Public Places	072008
<u>Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1989, Section</u> 41(1)	085001 043001 044006 043006
<u>Road Traffic Act, 1988, Section 30 –</u> Drunk when Riding a Cycle	078003
<u>The Trespass (Scotland) Act, 1865,</u> Section 3 – Lighting Fires and Lodging Without Consent of Owner	082002 082003
<u>Tobacco and Primary Medical Services</u> (Scotland) Act, 2010	050010
<u>Wildlife Crime</u> Various	
<u>Wire Telegraphy Act, 2006</u>	084001

085013 AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 2016

Various articles excluding endangering an aircraft



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:**Offences under Air Navigation Order 2016 include:**

Article A94 - Offences involving small unmanned aircraft.

Article A95 - Small unmanned surveillance craft

Article A242 - Drunk on board aircraft/enter aircraft drunk

Article A243 - Smoke on board aircraft

Article A244 - Fail to obey command

Article A245(a) - Use threatening, abusive or insulting words towards aircraft crew members

Article A245(b) - Behave in a threatening, abusive or insulting manner

Article A245(c) - Interfere with crew member's duties

Victim/Complainer: Airline

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:***Example:*****NOTE:**

Offences under aviation legislation which involve endangering an aircraft will be recorded within Group 4 under the relevant legislation coded to 033/016 Culpable and Reckless Conduct against an aircraft.

Offences under Articles 94 (small unmanned aircraft) and 95 (small unmanned surveillance craft) should only be recorded if the definitions of small unmanned aircraft/craft (drones) contained within these articles can be confirmed. This will require recovery of the aircraft/craft or other evidence to confirm the aircraft/craft is of a type covered by the legislation.

047001 ASSAULT (COMMON)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED

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Definition:	Every attack directed to take effect physically on the person of another is assault, whether or not actual injury is inflicted. There must be criminal intent: an accidental injury, even although caused by a mischievous act, does not amount to assault.
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Victim/Complainer:	Individual Assaulted
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: 'A' confirms having been assaulted but wishes no police involvement.

1 Crime of Assault with non-cooperative aggravator/marker

Example: 'A' advises his friend 'B' has been assaulted, but he doesn't know when or by whom. 'B' is extremely drunk and has a bruise on his face, but states that he fell and has not been assaulted. He refuses medical attention.
Leave as incident, unless the officer believes on the balance of probability 'B' has been the victim of assault, in which case a crime record should be raised.

Example: Complainer reports to police that they have been assaulted on two specific occasions over the last two weeks resulting in minor injury. Dates provided.

2 Crimes of Assault (Common)

Example: 'A' assaults 'B' on two separate occasions within an hour where there is a clear gap in time between the two assaults.

2 Crimes of Assault (Common)

Example: Complainer reports to police that they have been assaulted on four occasions over the last six months at the same locus. Dates are not known.

1 Crime of Assault (Common)

Example: Complainer reports to police that they have been assaulted on four occasions over the last six months. Two assaults occurred at locus 1 and two occurred at locus 2. Dates are not known.

2 Crimes of Assault (Common) - one for each locus

Example: Two persons engage in a stand up fight where only minor injury is sustained by both parties and neither claim to have been assaulted.

It is possible that the attending officer(s) wish to warn both parties of their actions, using discretion, or dependant on circumstances and whether the public were present during the altercation they

	<p><i>may wish to libel a Section 38 offence or Breach of the Peace against both parties</i></p>
Example:	<p>During a domestic incident 'A' is subjected to threatening and abusive behaviour and is assaulted by 'B'. There is a sufficiency of evidence to report 'B' for the threatening and abusive behaviour but insufficient to report for the Assault. No other conduct is disclosed.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault (Common) - undetected</i> <i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 - Section 38 - detected</i></p>
Example:	<p>During a domestic incident 'A' is subjected to threatening and abusive behaviour before being assaulted by 'B'. There is insufficient evidence to report 'B' for either crime. No other conduct is disclosed.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault (Common) - undetected</i> <i>(as the threatening or abusive behaviour occurred either immediately before, during or after the assault this may be subsumed into the assault. Had there been a sufficiency of evidence to report 'B' only the assault should be recorded).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is assaulted by 'B' with a baseball bat in a public place causing minor injury.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault (Common)</i> <i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, S47(1)</i> <i>Possession of an Offensive Weapon – used in crime</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>There is a distinction between Common and Serious Assault i.e. serious assault is dependent on injuries sustained and is recorded as a Group 1 crime – SGJD Code 004000</p> <p>In all cases where a crime of assault is recorded the exact nature of the injuries sustained by the victim must be made absolutely clear in the enquiry summary in order that a full assessment can be made regarding the accuracy of the crime classification.</p> <p>Full details of any medical treatment received and prognosis must be included. If no injury has been sustained by the victim this must also be confirmed.</p> <p>It is not necessary, in order to constitute this crime, that the attack should take effect. To throw a stone at another person is assault, although the attacker's aim is faulty or the stone is evaded.</p> <p>Where 'A' intends to assault 'B' and strikes 'C' instead, by the doctrine of transferred intent, he is guilty of assaulting 'C'. While 'B' is the intended victim, they would become a witness to the assault on 'C'.</p> <p>Common assault where the victim is a police officer in the execution of their duty is recorded as a contravention of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, Section 90(1)(a).</p> <p>Where a child has been assaulted, this should be recorded as a Common Law Assault) and not under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937.</p> <p>In circumstances when officers are dealing with suspected non-accidental injuries to children who are too young to give an accurate account of how these injuries occurred reliance is placed on the expert opinion of medical professionals. When an enquiry reaches the point where a medical professional confirms a non-accidental injury which cannot be accounted for and which appears, on the balance of probability, more serious than just the rough handling of a young child a crimes of Assault categorised by</p>
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the extent of injury should be recorded.

Hamesucken - Crimes formerly known as Hamesucken should be recorded as either serious assault or common assault depending on the seriousness of injury. The force used to gain entry to the dwelling is an aggravation of the assault if the assault occurs at the victim's home address, however, if the assault occurs elsewhere any damage caused to property in the process of gaining entry should be recorded as a separate crime.

047006 ASSAULT (COMMON)

Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act, 2012, Section 90(1)(a) and (b)

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE
SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE
IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE
RECORDED**



Definition:
Section 90
(1) It is an offence for a person to assault—
(a) a person (“A”) acting in a capacity mentioned in subsection (3), or
(b) a person assisting A while A is acting in such capacity.
(3) The capacities are—
(a) that of a constable,
(b) that of a member of police staff,
(c) that of a member of a relevant police force when such member is executing a warrant or is otherwise acting in Scotland by virtue of any enactment conferring powers on the member in Scotland,
(d) that of a person who—
(i) is a member of an international joint investigation team that is led by a person acting in a capacity mentioned in paragraph (a) or (c), and
(ii) is carrying out functions as a member of that team.

Victim/Complainer:	Police Officer assaulted
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	Two police officers are assaulted by kicking and punching both to the head and body. <i>2 Crimes of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012,S90(1)(a)</i>
Example:	On accused being placed within the rear of the police vehicle at Locus 1, he kicks a police officer and then on being removed from the police vehicle to be taken into the custody suite at Locus 2 he further kicks and spits on the same police officer. <i>2 Crimes of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012,S90(1)(a) (two separate incidents with clear break between both).</i>
Example:	A visitor to a Police station assaults a member of Police Staff on duty within the public office. <i>1 Crime of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012,S90(1)(a)</i>

NOTE:

There is a distinction between Common and Serious Assault i.e. serious assault is dependent on injuries sustained and is recorded as a Group 1 crime – SGJD Code 004000.

In all cases where a crime of assault is recorded the exact nature of the injuries sustained by the victim must be made absolutely clear in the enquiry summary in order that a full assessment can be made regarding the accuracy of the crime classification.

Full details of any medical treatment received and prognosis must be included. If no injury has been sustained by the victim this must also be confirmed.

Multiple Crimes – 1 crime will be recorded per officer assaulted.

Police Staff – members of Police Staff are a capacity provided for in Section 90(1)(a) by 90(3)(b) and any assaults on Police Staff should be recorded under this legislation. The member of Police Staff need only be performing their duty as a member of Police Staff and does not require to be assisting a constable at the time of the assault.

Multiple Accused – only one crime is recorded in incidents where more than one person has assaulted an officer during the same incident.

Emergency Workers Act – The Emergency Workers Act does not affect the specific legislative protection of the police in performance of their functions under Section 90(1) of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012. However, Section 1 of the Emergency Workers Act is a broader provision than Section 90(1). Case law has interpreted Section 90 as requiring a physical element to the assaulting, resisting, obstructing, molesting or hindering. Section 4 specifically makes it an offence to hinder or obstruct by other than physical means (for example, by the provision of false information). This situation is not covered by the 2012 Act.

As of 1st April, 2009 the SGJD Code for Police Assault (common) was changed from 047001 to 047006 at the request of the Scottish Government.

047006 ASSAULT (COMMON) Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act, 2005

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND WHERE SPECIFIC DATES AND/OR LOCI ARE IDENTIFIED SEPARATE CRIMES TO BE RECORDED



Definition:	<p>Section 1 – A person who assaults, obstructs or hinders another person acting in a capacity of an emergency services worker commits an offence. (emergency services workers include police officers, members of the fire service and members of the ambulance service).</p> <p>Section 2 – A person who assaults, obstructs or hinders another person acting in a capacity of an emergency worker who is responding to emergency circumstances commits an offence. (emergency workers include prison officers, member of coastguard, member of RNLI, medical practitioner, nurse, midwife, social worker, mental health officer, prisoner custody officer).</p> <p>Section 3 – A person who assaults, obstructs or hinders a person assisting an emergency worker commits an offence.</p> <p>Section 5 – A person who in a hospital or within its grounds assaults, obstructs or hinders another person acting in a capacity of an emergency worker commits an offence (emergency workers include medical practitioner, nurse, midwife and ambulance service personnel).</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Person subject to assault
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>On being brought into hospital to receive treatment for an injury, the patient punches a nurse who is tending to his wound.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault (Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act, 2005)</i></p>
Example:	<p>On being brought into hospital to receive treatment for an injury, the patient punches a nurse, who is tending to his wound. When the police arrive he kicks Officer 'A'. After being conveyed to the police office, he punches Officer 'A' the arresting officer.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault - Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act, 2005 and 2 x Crimes of Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, Section 90(1)(a).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Prison officer is assaulted by a prisoner while walking along corridor within prison. No serious injury caused.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Common Assault (Emergency Workers Act does not apply as the Prison Officer was not responding to emergency)</i></p>

circumstances at the time).

NOTE:

There is a distinction between Common and Serious Assault i.e. serious assault is dependent on injuries sustained and is recorded as a Group 1 crime. A serious assault on an emergency worker should be recorded as a crime under Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act 2005 under SGJD code 004000.

In all cases where a crime of assault is recorded the exact nature of the injuries sustained by the victim must be made absolutely clear in the enquiry summary in order that a full assessment can be made regarding the accuracy of the crime classification.

Full details of any medical treatment received and prognosis must be included. If no injury has been sustained by the victim this must also be confirmed.

Nothing within this act affects Section 90(1)(a) of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 i.e. assault etc. of a constable in execution of duty or of person assisting a constable.

045000 ASYLUM AND IMMIGRATION (TREATMENT OF CLAIMANTS, ETC) ACT 2004, SECTION 4 (1)(A) – Trafficking people for exploitation



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	<p>A person commits an offence if he arranges or facilitates the arrival or the entry into, the United Kingdom of an individual (the "passenger") and -</p> <p>(a) he intends to exploit the passenger in the United Kingdom or elsewhere,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(b) he believes that another person is likely to exploit the passenger in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where the immigrant is found or the locus of last address they were taken to.
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>'A' arrives in the UK on the promise of work. He is taken to his accommodation by 'X' who takes £400 introduction fee from him and then advises him there is no job. 'X' disappears leaving 'A' with no job and no money. Two months later 'B' and 'C' arrive together into the UK and are also duped in the same way. Enquiry reveals that 'X' is responsible and also has two accomplices working with him.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Asylum & Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004 Section 4(1)(A) (with 3 accused)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' arrives in the UK at Dover and is driven to an address in Division 'B' where he is left. The promised job does not materialise and there is no further contact from the UK contact.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Asylum & Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004 Section 4(1)(A). (locus is the address the complainer was taken to)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' arrives in the UK at Southampton and is taken to an address in London. One week later is moved to an address in Birmingham and one week later is taken to an address in Glasgow, where they are found. No explanation is given and no work materialises in any location.</p> <p><i>1 crime of Asylum & Immigration (Treatment of Claimants) Act 2004 Section 4(1)(A). (locus will be Glasgow)</i></p>

NOTE:	See PINS for a full definition of the legislation
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076001 BIGAMY

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH MARRIAGE



Definition:

Common Law - Bigamy (prior to 1 September 2014)

Any person who wilfully contracts a second (or subsequent) marriage, during the subsistence of a prior marriage.

Statutory - Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977, Section 24 (from 1 September 2014)

(A1) A person ("A") commits an offence if A purports to enter into a marriage with another person ("B") knowing that either or both—

(a) A is already married to or in a civil partnership with a person other than B, or

(b) B is already married to or in a civil partnership with a person other than A.

(1) A person shall be guilty of an offence if he—

(a) falsifies or forges any Marriage Schedule, certificate or declaration issued or made, or purporting to be issued or made, under this Act;

(b) knowingly uses, or gives or sends to any person as genuine, any false or forged marriage Schedule, certificate, declaration or other document issued or made, or purporting to be issued, or made, or required under this Act;

(c) being an approved celebrant, solemnises a marriage without a Marriage Schedule in respect of the marriage, issued in accordance with this Act, being available to him at the time of the marriage ceremony;

(d) not being an approved celebrant or an authorised registrar, conducts a marriage ceremony in such a way as to lead the parties to the marriage to believe that he is solemnising a valid marriage;

(e) being an approved celebrant or an authorised registrar, solemnises a marriage without both parties to the marriage being present; or

(f) being an authorised registrar, solemnises a marriage in a place otherwise than in accordance with section 18(1) of this Act.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where second, or subsequent marriage occurred. If unknown, suspect's current or last known address.

Scenario Examples:

Example: Enquiry reveals that 'A' having failed to divorce his first wife, has married a further two, who were unaware of previous or subsequent marriages. One marriage occurred in 2010 and

another in 2015.

1 Crimes of Bigamy

1 Crime of Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1977, Section 24

NOTE:

If the second spouse is aware of the subsistence of a prior marriage, he or she is guilty of bigamy, as are the officiating clergyman and witnesses if they have like knowledge.

Section 24 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 provides for an offence of bigamy for offences committed after the 1st of September 2014.

The common law offence of bigamy applies in relation to:

- (a) any marriages or purported marriages entered into before 1st September 2014, and any prosecution in relation to such marriages or purported marriages where proceedings commence or after that date; or
- (b) any prosecution for the common law offence of bigamy where proceedings commenced before that date.

If the suspect is a UK national an offence under Section 24 applies regardless of where in the World the second marriage takes place provided that the second marriage is a valid marriage.

047002 BREACH OF THE PEACE



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

On 6th October 2010, the Crown introduced new legislation to facilitate the prosecution of disorderly conduct which occurs within a private place (e.g. a private dwelling). The new legislation is the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 Section 38 – threatening or abusive behaviour.

Whilst the essential elements of the offence are close to those of the crime of breach of the peace, except that the mens rea of the accused is intention or recklessness regarding the effect of the behaviour; the behaviour itself is restricted to that which is threatening or abusive; and there is no requirement for a public element.

To justify recording Breach of the Peace, the behaviour **MUST** threaten serious disturbance to the community and not just threaten irritation or minor alarm

This means that there is a 'public element' to be satisfied. Evidence of actual alarm or that the conduct would be alarming to reasonable person confronted with it is required. This can extend to conduct in private if there is a reasonable likelihood of it being discovered.

Definition:	Breach of the peace is a crime at common law and is constituted by one or more persons conducting himself or themselves in a riotous or disorderly manner, where such conduct is severe enough to cause significant alarm to ordinary people and threaten serious disturbance to the community.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person making complaint or, dependent on circumstances the Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Police receive a call that two persons are fighting with each other within a busy shopping precinct and on attending, separating both parties and enquiry revealing that both are equally responsible for the disturbance.
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1 Crime of Breach of the Peace (an assault may be recorded if enquiry reveals one of the individuals was responsible and the other was defending himself)

Example:	A report is received that over a period of one month eggs and other food stuffs have been thrown at the complainant's property, although no damage has occurred, the complainant is now alarmed and fearful of going out after dark due to the ongoing acts of antisocial behaviour.
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1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, Section 38.

NOTE:	Insulting or abusive language to or concerning another person does not constitute a breach of the peace unless unduly persisted in or accompanied by threats or violent gestures, but, the use of any threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent or calculated to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned is an offence at Common Law.
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Guidance from Crown Office advises "where the evidence provides Police with a choice between charging Section 38, Threatening or Abusive conduct and Breach of the Peace then the Threatening or Abusive conduct should be charged in preference to the common law crime".

Breach of the Peace is a crime which can be dealt with by the issue of an Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Ticket provided that a public element can be demonstrated which increases the gravity of the offence from Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour, to Breach of the Peace. This does not extend to conduct committed in the presence of Police officers only.

The offences capable of being included in the ASB FPN process are contained in a defined list within Section 128 of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004. This list does not include Section 38 and the ticket process cannot be used for this crime type. The FPN process is still appropriate for minor examples of Breach of the Peace.

Attempts to commit suicide will not normally be prosecuted, however, the exception to the general rule is the situation in which the individual concerned has threatened to cause injury to another during the attempt. In such rare cases, the behaviour may constitute a Breach of the Peace and such cases should be reported to the Procurator Fiscal for consideration.

On 13th December, 2010 Section 39 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010 (stalking) was introduced due to the difficulty for the Crown in prosecuting such circumstances as a Breach of the Peace.

085002 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1982, SECTION 119(1) Charitable Collections



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	Any person who organises a public charitable collection in respect of which the local authority for the area in which it is to be held have not given their permission. This does not apply to a collection which takes place in the course of a public meeting or to a collection which takes place by means of an unattended receptacle kept in a fixed position in a public place.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person reporting, or dependent on circumstances the Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A man is seen on the High Street rattling a can and says he is collecting money for charity. He has no identification from the charity he says he is collecting on behalf of and no obvious permit from the local authority.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 119(1) and 1 Crime of Fraud (if established that he is not a genuine charity collector)</i></p>
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072004 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1982, SECTION 7(1) Street Traders Licence

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT



Definition:	<p>Any person who without reasonable excuse does anything for which a licence is required under Part II of this Act without having such a licence.</p> <p>A licence, to be known as a “street trader’s licence”, shall be required for street trading by a person, whether on his own account or as an employee.</p> <p>“street trading” means doing any of the following things in a public place—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) hawking, selling or offering or exposing for sale any article;(b) offering to carry out or carrying out for money or money’s worth any service, <p>to any person in the public place and includes doing any of these things therein or from a vehicle or in or from a kiosk or moveable stall not entered in the valuation roll except where it is done in conjunction with or as part of a retail business being carried on in premises abutting the public place.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>Person found to be attending at various dwellings offering for sale pencil drawings without a licence.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act, Section 7(1)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person is found standing on a street corner offering for sale a quantity of fake Gucci handbags. He has no licence to trade.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act, Section 7(1) and 1 Crime of Trade Marks Act, 1994, Section 92(1)(c).</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>The Pedlars Act, 1871 could be considered as an alternative to Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 7(1) depending on the circumstances and Local Authority arrangements.</p>
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047003 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1982, SECTION 47 Urinating/Defecating

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GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	Any person who urinates or defecates in such circumstances as to cause, or to be likely to cause, annoyance to any other person shall be guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Members of the public inform police that they have just seen a male urinating in the shop doorway. On police attending at locus they find the male urinating.
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1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 47

Example:	A shopkeeper phones the police stating that his shop doorway appears to be used as a toilet by late night revellers as yet again there appears to be urine over the step.
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Record as an incident only as no one has been found to have been urinating.

Example:	Two members of the public inform police that they have just seen a male urinating in the shop doorway. On police attending at locus no one can be found although the doorway is wet.
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Record as an incident only as no one has been found to have been urinating.

Example:	While in Police custody a prisoner deliberately urinates on the floor of their cell.
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1 Crime of Vandalism (due to cost of cleaning) See Culpable & Reckless Conduct pages for circumstances where this presents a biological hazard such as excrement being smeared on walls.

NOTE:	This offence can be dealt with by way of an Anti-Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN).
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060001 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1982, SECTION 50(1) Drunk And Incapable



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	Any person who, while not in the care or protection of a suitable person, is, in a public place, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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NOTE:

Cases of persons being drunk and incapable should under normal circumstances be dealt with as a welfare issue and policed accordingly. Such persons should not be issued with Antisocial Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notices or dealt with by Recorded Police Warnings unless exceptional circumstances exist or the person is being reported by SPR for other related offences.

**060003 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1982,
SECTION 50(2)
Drunk In Charge Of A Child**



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CHILD

Definition:	Any person who is drunk in a public place while in charge of a child under the age of 10 years.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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NOTE:	Although this offence is covered by the antisocial behaviour fixed penalty tickets, a ticket should not be the means of disposal when dealing with this offence.
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**073004 CIVIC GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1982,
SECTION 54(1)
Playing Instruments, Radios, Singing, etc.**



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	Any person who (a) sounds or plays any musical instrument; (b) sings or performs; or (c) operates any radio or television receiver, record player, tape-recorder or other sound producing device; so as to give any other person reasonable cause for annoyance and fails to desist on being required to do so by a constable in uniform, shall be guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	Police receive a call of loud music and on attending at locus can hear the noise from the pavement. The occupier is requested to either lower the volume or switch it off, with the music being turned off. <i>No crime requires to be recorded as the person has complied.</i> A further call is received shortly after police leave locus resulting in the police re-attending to find the music had again been turned on and was again playing loudly. <i>1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 54(1).</i>
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NOTE:	This offence can be dealt with by way of an Anti Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN).
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084002 COMMUNICATIONS ACT, 2003 SECTION 127(1) Grossly Offensive, Indecent, Obscene, Menacing Telephone Call/Message (Non Sexual)



**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND
CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT
(AS APPROPRIATE)**

Definition: A person is guilty of an offence if he:
(a) sends by means of a public electronic communications network a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character, or
(b) causes any such message or matter to be sent.

Victim/Complainer: Person receiving call

Locus: Where call made from if known, otherwise where call received.

Scenario Examples:

Example: Person creates website inviting others to place comments of a menacing nature regarding an individual, resulting in numerous persons adding comments of a menacing nature.
1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Non-Sexual).

Example: Complainer reports receiving a threatening e-mail and on enquiry it is established this is a SPAM message which will have been sent to numerous e-mail addresses, with no one in particular being targeted.
This would be recorded as an Incident only.

Example: Conditions of bail are set that the accused should not contact the complainer. Accused telephones complainer and threatens her, breaching her bail condition.
1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Non-Sexual) (the Breach of Bail offence is treated as an aggravation to the Communications Act offence)

Example: Person 'A' phoned Person 'B' and during the conversation Person 'A' was subject to menacing abuse by Person 'B'.
*1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Non-Sexual) the locus being where Person 'B' is. (see note regarding locus)**

Example: Person 'A' who resides in 'X' Division sends a threatening e-mail to 'B' who resides in 'Z' Division.
1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Non-Sexual) the locus being 'Z' Division unless there is clear evidence to confirm that the communication was sent from 'X' Division.

Example: Person 'A' at home address in 'X' Division reports receiving a threatening telephone call from 'B' who is in prison in 'Z' Division. Prison staff confirm 'B' was in prison at the material time.
1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Non-Sexual)

Example:

recorded by Division 'X' (if corroboration that call was made from the prison or an admission by suspect to this effect the locus would be Division 'Z').

'A' sends abusive text messages to 'B' and while the comments make some sexual references, the overall content of the messages is deemed to be more abusive than sexual.

1 Crime of Communications Act, Section 127(1) (Non-Sexual).

NOTE:

Where a report is received that a number of telephone calls over a period of time have been received from the same person or persons acting together with the same purpose, only one crime should be recorded even if dates and times are available.

SGJD Code 016041 is applied where the communication is sexual and 084002 where it is non-sexual.

The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009 was introduced on 1st December, 2010. As a result of this new legislation, circumstances which may have previously been recorded as a Communications Act offence may now be more suited to an offence of Communicating Indecently (Sections 7(1), 24(1), 34(1)).

*Whilst the locus is normally identified as where the call was made from if known, otherwise where call received, the scenario outlined above would be an exception to this rule. The locus being where the suspect was.

084002 COMMUNICATIONS ACT, 2003, SECTION 127(2) False Or Persistent Telephone Call/Message



**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH VICTIM AND
CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT
(AS APPROPRIATE)**

Definition: A person is guilty of an offence if he:
(a) sends by means of a public electronic communications network a message that is known to be false,
(b) causes such a message to be sent, or
(c) persistently makes use of a public electronic communications network.

Victim/Complainer: Person receiving call

Locus: Where call made from if known, otherwise where call received

Scenario Examples:

Example: Complainer reports receiving a number of texts from a female and although the content of the texts are not concerning they are starting to cause some problems between him and his girlfriend. He states he has text the female asking her to stop contacting him and does not feel she is taking him serious. He therefore asks if the police would advise her to cease from making contact with him.
As the victim has no concerns regards the content of the messages and is aware of who is sending the messages, discretion can be applied and the individual advised on their conduct.

Example: Complainer reports receiving text messages from her ex-boyfriend seeking to meet up with her again and at her request the police had already advised him to cease from making contact, and whilst this stopped for several weeks, he has started texting her again.
1 Crime of Communications Act, S127(2) (As the individual has already been advised at the request of the complainer to cease, he has failed to heed this advice, therefore, a crime record should be recorded).

Example: Complainer reports having received numerous telephone calls over a period of two weeks, and on answering, no one responds at the other end. She has no thoughts as to who this could be.
Enquiry should be made by the complainer with the telephone company in the first instance as there is nothing to indicate any criminal intent and this may be a line fault.

Example: False e-mail messages sent to numerous loci from the same sender.
1 Crime of Communications Act, S127(2).

NOTE:

Where a report is received that a number of telephone calls over a period of time have been received from the same person or persons acting together with the same purpose, only one crime should be recorded even if dates and times are available.

For the purposes of sections 2 and 3 of the Emergency Workers Act, circumstances to which a person is responding are to be taken to be emergency circumstances if the person believes and has reasonable grounds for believing they are or may be emergency circumstances. Emergency circumstances will be taken to exist if the person responding to them has reasonable grounds to believe that there are or will be emergency circumstances. This means that a hoax call will be covered under the Emergency Workers Act despite the fact that there is no actual emergency.

Such reports should be resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant and police officers should retain discretion in dealing with such matters.

COMPUTER MISUSE ACT, 1990 Sections 1 and 2 - Unauthorised access to computer material and Unauthorised access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of further offences.

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME PER VICTIM/PER OFFENCE



Definition:	<p>1. Unauthorised access to computer material.</p> <p>(1) A person is guilty of an offence if—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) he causes a computer to perform any function with intent to secure access to any program or data held in any computer, or to enable any such access to be secured ; (b) the access he intends to secure , or to enable to be secured, is unauthorised; and (c) he knows at the time when he causes the computer to perform the function that that is the case. <p>(2) The intent a person has to have to commit an offence under this section need not be directed at—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any particular program or data; (b) a program or data of any particular kind; or (c) a program or data held in any particular computer. <p>2. Unauthorised access with intent to commit or facilitate commission of further offences.</p> <p>(1) A person is guilty of an offence under this section if he commits an offence under section 1 above (“the unauthorised access offence”) with intent—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to commit an offence to which this section applies; or (b) to facilitate the commission of such an offence (whether by himself or by any other person); and the offence he intends to commit or facilitate is referred to below in this section as the further offence. <p>(3) It is immaterial for the purposes of this section whether the further offence is to be committed on the same occasion as the unauthorised access offence or on any future occasion.</p> <p>(4) A person may be guilty of an offence under this section even though the facts are such that the commission of the further offence is impossible.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Person or Organisation
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>‘A’ accesses the personal computer of ‘B’ without authority and gains access to passwords etc to allow them to access a bank account belonging to ‘B’. ‘A’ transfers £2000 from the bank account of ‘B’ to their own account.</p> <p><i>1 crime Computer Misuse Act, Section 2 and 1 crime of Fraud</i></p>
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Notes:

083007 COPYRIGHT, DESIGNS AND PATENTS ACT 1988 SECTION 107

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GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SEIZURE

- Definition:**
- (1) A person commits an offence who, without the licence of the copyright owner -
 - (a) makes for sale or hire,
or
 - (b) imports into the United Kingdom otherwise than for his private and domestic use,
or
 - (c) possesses in the course of a business with a view to committing any act infringing the copyright,
or
 - (d) in the course of a business-
 - (i) sells or lets for hire, or
 - (ii) offers or exposes for sale or hire, or
 - (iii) exhibits in public, or
 - (iv) distributes, or
 - (e) distributes otherwise than in the course of a business to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright, an article which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe is, an infringing copy of a copyright work.
 - (2) A person commits an offence who-
 - (a) makes an article specifically designed or adapted for making copies of a particular copyright work, or
 - (b) has such an article in his possession, knowing or having reason to believe that it is to be used to make infringing copies for sale or hire or for use in the course of a business.
 - (2A) A person who infringes copyright in a work by communicating the work to the public-
 - (a) in the course of a business,
or
 - (b) otherwise than in the course of a business to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright,
- commits an offence if he knows or has reason to believe that, by doing so, he is infringing copyright in that work.
- (3) Where copyright is infringed (otherwise than by reception of a communication to the public)-
 - (a) by the public performance of a literary, dramatic or musical work,
or
 - (b) by the playing or showing in public of a sound recording or film, any person who caused the work to be so performed, played or shown is guilty of an offence if he knew or had reason to believe that copyright would be infringed.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place / Where the seizure was made

Scenario Examples:

Example:

Person is found in possession of a quantity of digital versatile discs and compact discs with music content with a view to selling, distributing or letting for hire such property bearing a sign identical to that of a registered trademark.

1 Crime of Copyright Designs Patents 1988 S107(1)(D), 1 Crime of Copyright Designs Patents 1988 S107(1)(c), 1 Crime of Copyright Designs Patents 1988 S107(1)(A), and 1 Crime of Trade Marks Act, 1994 S92(1)(C),

NOTE:

In the majority of cases this offence will be libelled along with Trade Marks Act, 1994 Section 92(1) which will follow the same counting rule. The reference page for this classification is located within Annex 3.

047008 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 2010, SECTION 38 - THREATENING OR ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR

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GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	<p>A person commits an offence if,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) they behave in a threatening or abusive manner,(b) the behaviour would be likely to cause a reasonable person to suffer fear or alarm, and(c) intends by the behaviour to cause fear or alarm or is reckless as to whether the behaviour would cause fear or alarm. <p>This applies to,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) behaviour of any kind including, in particular, things said or otherwise communicated as well as things done, and(b) behaviour consisting of—<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) a single act, or(ii) a course of conduct.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person making complaint or, dependent on circumstances the Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Police receive a call from a female who reports that she is frightened as to what might happen as her husband has verbally threatened her and has thrown a computer and other items around the room, she has managed to escape from the verbal abuse to phone the police under the pretence of going to the toilet. On arrival the police find the complainer shaking and visibly upset with items of furniture scattered across the floor.

1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 38 – Threatening or abusive behaviour.

Example: The complainer reports that on a regular basis when leaving for work in the morning his neighbour threatens him and his property with violence. He feels that this has now escalated with the threat of his property being set on fire, and his bin having been left against his door on his return from work. On each occasion there was no witness to the actions of the neighbour.

1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 38 – Threatening or abusive behaviour.

Example: During a domestic incident 'A' is subjected to threatening and abusive behaviour and is assaulted by 'B'. There is a sufficiency of evidence to report 'B' for the threatening and abusive behaviour but insufficient to report for the Assault.

1 Crime of Assault (Common) - undetected

1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 - Section 38, Threatening or abusive behaviour - detected

Example:	<p>During a domestic incident 'A' is subjected to threatening and abusive behaviour before being assaulted by 'B'. There is insufficient evidence to report 'B' for either crime.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault (Common) - undetected (as the threatening or abusive behaviour occurred either immediately before, during or after the assault this may be subsumed into the assault. Had there been a sufficiency of evidence to report 'B' only the assault should be recorded).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person causes disturbance within a flat placing occupants in a state of fear and alarm. During disturbance suspect deliberately breaks items of furniture.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Vandalism 1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 (had the disturbance itself amounted to the breaking of the items of furniture a Vandalism only would be recorded).</i></p>
Example:	<p>On attending a call person 'A' subjects the attending officers to threatening and abusive behaviour resulting in 'A' being arrested for an offence under Section 38. Following the arrest 'A' assaults both Police officers.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 and 2 Crimes of Police assault (since 'A' has already been arrested for the Section 38 this crime is complete and should not be subsumed).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' attends at the home address of 'B', kicks the door, shouting and swearing demanding they answer the door. 'B' advises they are phoning the police at which point 'A' kicks the door open to find 'B' standing with a mobile phone in their hand. 'A' grabs hold of 'B' pulling the phone from their hand and leaves the locus with the phone.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 (conduct was complete before 'robbery' and nothing to indicate intent was to commit the 'robbery') 1 Crime of Robbery</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' causes a disturbance within a flat placing the occupants in a state of fear and alarm. A neighbour calls at the flat due to the noise and is verbally abused and assaulted.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 (conduct towards occupants of flat) 1 Crime of Assault (in respect of neighbour, with the verbal abuse against neighbour subsumed within the assault as it has occurred immediately before)</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' attends at the home address of 'B' and kicks the door in, enters and asks where 'C' is, 'B' advises that 'C' is elsewhere and 'A' leaves.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Vandalism (as the conduct of damaging the door amounts to the threatening and abusive behaviour, only the vandalism requires to be recorded. Had the conduct towards 'B' been threatening (e.g. demanding where 'C' was or they'd assault them, then a S38 would also be required).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' is shouting abuse and strikes out at 'B' in the street (a) 'C' and 'D' standing nearby see and hear the conduct and phone the police.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault (S38 conduct forms part of the assault with 'C' and 'D' seeing and hearing the conduct being witnesses)</i></p>

- (b) 'C' and 'D' standing nearby see and hear the conduct and approach 'A' and advise them to desist to which 'A' turns and shouts abuse at both 'C' and 'D' threatening them.

1 Crime of Assault (for assault on 'B')

1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 (for abuse directed towards 'C' and 'D')

Example:

'A' is shouting abuse at 'B' in the street when 'C' and 'D' hear the conduct and advises 'A' to desist. 'A' then shouts abuse threatening 'C' and 'D' before walking off.

1 Crime of Criminal Justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38 (same incident)

Example:

'A' is threatened by 'B' in a public place while 'B' is in possession of a knife.

1 Crime of Criminal justice & Licensing (S) Act 2010, Section 38

1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act 1995, S49, Possession of a Knife (used in crime)

Example:

'A' witnesses friends 'B' and 'C' being assaulted by a group of persons. No criminal conduct is directed towards 'A' by the suspects but 'A' is placed in a state of fear and alarm by what they have witnessed.

2 Crimes of Assault (on B and C) – although 'A' is alarmed at what they have witnessed no crime is required to be recorded for the affect this had had on 'A' due to no criminal conduct being directed towards 'A'.

NOTE:

This offence was introduced on 6th October, 2010 due to the difficulty for the Crown in prosecuting disorderly conduct which occurs in a private place.

Whilst the essential element of the offence are close to those of the crime of breach of the peace, except that the mens rea of the accused is intention or recklessness regarding the effect of the behaviour; the behaviour itself is restricted to that which is threatening or abusive; and there is no requirement for a public element.

In **Paterson v Harvie** 2014 S.L.T. 857 a five judge bench of the High Court decided that the essence of the offence under section 38 is that the accused's conduct is to be judged by an objective test in which the actual effect of the accused's conduct is irrelevant. If elements (a) and (c) under section 38(1) are met then the crime is complete if the behaviour would be likely to cause fear or alarm to the hypothetical reasonable person, i.e. subsection (b). There does not need to be actual fear or alarm caused.

Guidance from Crown Office advises "where the evidence provides Police with a choice between charging Section 38, Threatening or Abusive conduct and Breach of the Peace then the Threatening or Abusive conduct should be charged in preference to the common law crime".

In circumstances where the threatening or abusive conduct is assessed as having occurred immediately before, during or immediately after a crime of Assault the threatening abusive conduct may be subsumed into the recorded Assault.

Under no circumstances should Section 38 be recorded when a victim is subjected to sexual comments or sexual touching which must be recorded under the appropriate section(s) of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009. The term "sexual" is defined under Section 60 which states that conduct is sexual if a reasonable person would, in all the circumstances of the case, consider it to be sexual.

Where a person is present/observes/witnesses an incident where the conduct of a suspect towards a victim is deemed to be violent/threatening and/or abusive they will be considered

as a witness to the conduct and in these circumstances a Section 38 is not required to be recorded for the impact that the conduct may have on them, however, an appropriate crime will require to be recorded for the conduct witnessed against the victim. Where any person finds themselves to be the subject of abuse then the appropriate crime should be recorded eg, Assault, Section 38. See Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 pages for guidance in respect of circumstances where a child has been present during a Domestic Abuse incident.

In circumstances where a person damages property and also causes a disturbance where it can be shown that persons other than the owner of the damaged property have been placed in a state of fear or alarm both Section 38 and Vandalism should be recorded. If the alarm caused only amounts to the person causing damage, only Vandalism should be recorded.

Reference to examples in this Section which amount to domestic incidents relate to "one-off" incidents which do not form part of a course of conduct of domestic abuse and as such cannot be considered under Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 introduced from 1 April 2019. In circumstances where there is a course of conduct of domestic abuse all of which occurs after 1 April 2019 reference should be made to recording guidance listed under the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 pages. Any conduct occurring prior to 1 April 2019 will be recorded under the legislation in place at the material time.

In circumstances where offensive singing occurs at football matches there is an expectation that unless there is a specific complaint from a member of the public which requires to be investigated, or a decision is taken to take action against the offender(s) at the time of the incident there is no requirement for any crime to be recorded.

The offences capable of being included in the ASB FPN process are contained in a defined list within Section 128 of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004. This list does not include Section 38 and the ticket process cannot be used for this crime type. The FPN process is still appropriate for minor examples of Breach of the Peace provided that a public element can be demonstrated which increases the gravity of the offence from Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour, to Breach of the Peace.

047009 CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 2010, SECTION 39 - STALKING

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH COURSE OF CONDUCT



Definition:	<p>(1) A person ("A") commits an offence, to be known as the offence of stalking, where A stalks another person ("B").</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), A stalks B where—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A engages in a course of conduct, (b) subsection (3) or (4) applies, and (c) A's course of conduct causes B to suffer fear or alarm. <p>(3) This subsection applies where A engages in the course of conduct with the intention of causing B to suffer fear or alarm.</p> <p>(4) This subsection applies where A knows, or ought in all the circumstances to have known, that engaging in the course of conduct would be likely to cause B to suffer fear or alarm.</p> <p>(5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to show that the course of conduct—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) was authorised by virtue of any enactment or rule of law, (b) was engaged in for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime, or (c) was, in the particular circumstances, reasonable. <p>(6) In this section "conduct" means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) following B or any other person, (b) contacting, or attempting to contact, B or any other person by any means, (c) publishing any statement or other material— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) relating or purporting to relate to B or to any other person, (ii) purporting to originate from B or from any other person, (d) monitoring the use by B or by any other person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, (e) entering any premises, (f) loitering in any place (whether public or private), (g) interfering with any property in the possession of B or of any other person, (h) giving anything to B or to any other person or leaving anything where it may be found by, given to or brought to the attention of B or any other person, (i) watching or spying on B or any other person, (j) acting in any other way that a reasonable person would expect would cause B to suffer fear or alarm, and "course of conduct" involves conduct on at least two occasions..
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Victim/Complainer:	Person making complaint
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place or if the course of conduct includes multiple locations the locus will be the victim's home address.
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A person reports being followed home each night from work by the same individual, over a one week period.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 39.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A woman is followed around a shopping centre in Division 'A' on day 1 and on day 2 sees the same man standing near to her house in Division 'B' watching it for over an hour.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 39.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Female victim reports receiving unwanted telephone calls from the suspect on landline and mobile, the suspect hanging about outside her place of work, and being followed by the suspect at various locations.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 39 Stalking (recorded at victim's home address).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' reports that 'B' has:- been waiting outside their place of employment and attempting to engage in conversation even though 'A' has requested 'B' to cease from this course of conduct; sent flowers to 'A' at their place of work; sent letters seeking to start a relationship. Circumstances now being report due to 'B' touching 'A's' breast at which point 'A' pushed 'B's' hand away and ran off.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 39.</i></p> <p><i>1 Crime of SOSA Section 3 (Sexual Assault)</i> <i>(Where incidents on their own may not result in behaviour amounting to Section 38, or where the conduct is reported as a course of conduct which together may amount to a Section 39, there is no requirement to record each incident as a Section 38. Where a separate crime has occurred eg. Assault, Sexual Crime or damage to property, then this should be recorded, even though considered as part of the course of conduct of the Section 39).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Victim reports being followed by the suspect, receiving unwanted text messages and the suspect loitering near her place of work on several occasions. A crime under Section 39 Stalking is recorded and the suspect charged and reported to the Procurator Fiscal. Prior to their court appearance the suspect subjects the victim to further abuse by telephone.</p> <p><i>No additional crime should be recorded. The circumstances of the new report form part of the course of conduct of Stalking and should be reported to the PF by memo. If bail conditions have been breached by contacting the victim a Breach of Bail should be recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Victim reports being followed by the suspect, receiving unwanted text messages and the suspect loitering near her place of work on several occasions. A crime under Section 39 Stalking is recorded, the suspect is reported to the PF and dealt with by a court. Two weeks after sentencing by the court the suspect follows the victim to her home address causing her fear and alarm.</p> <p><i>1 x Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour (since the earlier course of conduct was dealt with by a court the report from the</i></p>

	<p><i>victim amounts to a single crime and would not amount to a new course of conduct unless it involved conduct on at least two occasions).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Victim reports being followed by the suspect causing fear and alarm and a crime under Section 38, Threatening or Abusive Behaviour is recorded. While this crime is being investigated the victim receives a number of abusive telephone calls from the suspect and a separate Communications Act, Section 127 is recorded.</p> <p><i>This additional report combined with the earlier Section 38 elevates the behaviour to a course of conduct. The Section 38 should be reclassified to a Section 39, Stalking and the recorded Section 127 updated to 'No Crime' with rationale that this is included within a course of conduct cross referenced to the earlier crime report.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Victim reports receiving several abusive text messages and telephone calls from the same suspect.</p> <p><i>1 x Communications Act, Section 127 (non-sexual). (While the number of calls received amounts to a course of conduct this is adequately covered by Communications Act and under normal circumstances should not be considered as a crime of Stalking unless other criminal elements contribute towards the course of conduct. However it should be noted that the crime of Stalking provides for behaviour which may cause a particular individual fear or alarm which might not cause the average member of the public fear or alarm. Should a course of conduct which causes fear or alarm include communications of a benign nature which would not meet the provisions of Communications Act 2003, Section 127 a crime of Stalking should be considered).</i></p>
NOTE:	<p>This offence was introduced on 13th December, 2010.</p> <p>All examples listed in this Section relate to circumstances which do not amount to domestic incidents. In circumstances where there is a course of conduct of domestic abuse all of which occurs after 1 April 2019 reference should be made to recording guidance listed under the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018 pages. Any course of conduct of domestic abuse which occurred prior to 1 April 2019 will be recorded in line with legislation in place at the material time.</p>

060007 CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, SECTION 20(7) Drunk In, Or While Drunk Attempts To Enter Designated Sports Ground



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	Any person who is drunk in; or while drunk, attempts to enter, the relevant area of a designated sports ground at any time during the period of a designated sporting event.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	The complainer notifies police that there is a man urinating against a wall in a football ground. Officers identify and apprehend the offender and identify that he is also drunk.
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1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 20(7) and 1 Crime of Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 47 (Urinating). (Note – the urinating offence can be dealt with by way of an Anti Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN)).

062013 CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, SECTION 20 (1-4) Sports Ground Offences (Possess Alcohol Etc.)

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED



Definition:	<p>S20(1) Any person who,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is in possession of a controlled container in; or (b) while in possession of a controlled container, attempts to enter <p>S20(2) Any person who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is in possession of alcohol in; or (b) while in possession of alcohol, attempts to enter <p>S20(3) Any person who has entered the relevant area of a designated sports ground and is in possession of a controlled article or substance.</p> <p>S20(4) Any person who, while in possession of a controlled article or substance, attempts to enter,</p> <p>the relevant area of a designated sports ground at any time during the period of a designated sporting event.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>'A' is found in possession of a flare within a sports ground. <i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 20(3) - Possess a controlled article or substance within a sports ground.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A flare is thrown from the crowd at a football stadium:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No-one is injured and the person responsible is traced but has no flares in his possession <i>1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct</i> (b) No-one is injured, the person responsible is traced and is found in possession of an unlit flare. <i>1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct</i> <i>1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 20(3) - Possess a controlled article or substance within a sports ground.</i> (c) One person is struck with the flare and sustains a minor injury. The person responsible is traced but has no flares in his possession. <i>1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct</i> (d) No-one is injured and the person responsible is not traced. <i>1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct (undetected)</i>

Example:

The complainer notifies police that there is a drunk man within the football ground. Officers identify and apprehend the offender and identify that he is also in possession of a bottle of whisky.
1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 20(7) and 1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995, Section 20(1-4).

NOTE:

047004 CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, SECTION 50A(1a) Racially Aggravated Harassment

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GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH COURSE OF CONDUCT

Definition:	<p>(1) Pursues a racially aggravated course of conduct which amounts to harassment of a person and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) intended to amount to harassment of that person; or (ii) occurs in circumstances where it would appear to a reasonable person that it would amount to harassment of that person.
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Victim/Complainer:	Person who the conduct is directed towards
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>'A' reports that for several months items have been thrown into their garden and recently person(s) have been knocking at the door and on answering no-one is present. No damage has occurred. 'A' perceives this is due to their ethnicity and feels threatened that this is escalating, however, there is no corroboration that this is due to 'A's' ethnicity.</p> <p><i>1 x Section 38, Criminal Justice & Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 (it is unknown whether this is due to 'A's' ethnicity and whether it is the same person(s) who are responsible and if so whether they were acting together. A hate/modifier/aggravator would be applied due to 'A's' perception).</i></p>
Example:	<p>'A' reports having been followed by 'B' on a number of occasions (not previously reported). and when 'A' has confronted 'B', 'B' has shouted at them if they don't like being followed to go back to their own country. There is no corroboration.</p> <p><i>1 x Section 39, Criminal Justice & Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 with a hate modifier/aggravator.</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>A course of conduct must involve conduct on at least two occasions.</p> <p>There requires to be corroboration of racial motivation to record this offence.</p> <p>This crime will be recorded in cases whereby 'regular' or 'continuous' harassment takes place.</p> <p>This section creates an offence for a person to pursue a racially motivated course of conduct. This offence is intended to address cases of racially motivated harassment i.e. two or more related incidents and should be libelled as an offence in its own right.</p> <p>If there is only one source of evidence of the racial element then the case to the Procurator Fiscal may include notification that a</p>
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Section 96 aggravation of the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 may be appropriate and places an onus on the court to take account of any racist element to a crime or offence when determining an appropriate sentence.

047005 CRIMINAL LAW (CONSOLIDATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1995, SECTION 50A(1B) Racially Aggravated Conduct



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

(On occasions counter allegations may be received and these should be recorded per victim)

Definition: Acts in a manner which is racially aggravated, and which causes, or is intended to cause, a person alarm or distress.

Victim/Complainer: Person who the conduct is directed towards

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A person reports that children have been knocking at their door and running off which is causing annoyance and is perceived by them to be due to their ethnicity.

This is a hate incident due to the circumstances not amounting to a crime but being perceived by the complainer as being racially motivated.

Example: A person is reported to have entered a store and racially abused four shop assistants working there at the same time.

1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 Section 50 (A)(1B) Racially Aggravated Conduct.

Example: Shopkeeper reports being subjected to racial verbal abuse by youths, no other witnesses present.

1 Crime of S38 Criminal Justice Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010. (As there is no corroborative evidence a Racial Aggravated Conduct should not be recorded, however, a Race marker/aggravator should be appended to the crime record.)

Example: Complainer of ethnic origin reports a brick having been thrown through his living room window and perceives this is due to his ethnicity.

1 Crime of Vandalism with a marker appended to identify this to be perceived as a racial incident. (no requirement to also record a S50 Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act).

Example: A person from an ethnic background is assaulted. Nothing is said by the assailant but the assault is perceived to be racist by the victim.

1 Crime of Assault with a marker appended to identify this to be perceived as a racial incident. (no requirement to also record a S50 Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act).

Example: A person from an ethnic background is assaulted during which racial comments are made by the assailant which are corroborated

	<p>by a witness.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Assault with a marker appended to identify this as a racial incident. (no requirement to also record a S50 Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A shop security officer stops a youth leaving the shop after he was seen to put property into his pocket and leave the shop without paying. The security officer is subjected to racial abuse by the youth, which is also heard by other members of staff.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Shoplifting and 1 Crime for Racial Aggravated Conduct as there is corroboration of the racial abuse. If no corroboration of the racial abuse a Section 38 Criminal Justice Licensing (Scotland) Act should be recorded.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Complainer reports having been shouted and swore at, with racist comments made.</p> <p>(a) No witnesses were present</p> <p><i>Record as a Section 38 Criminal Justice Licensing (Scotland) Act, with a racial aggravator/marker. (There is no corroboration of the remarks made at the time of reporting).</i></p> <p>(b) Enquiry is carried out and a witness is traced who advises they heard racist comments being made.</p> <p><i>The crime should be changed to Racial Aggravated Conduct. (Corroboration of the crime and racist element has been obtained)</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person from ethnic background has racist comments etched into the bodywork of their car.</p> <p><i>Record as a vandalism with a race aggravator/marker. (There is no requirement to also record a Racial Aggravated Conduct).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Person reports that racial words have been spray painted across a wall in the local park.</p> <p><i>Record as a vandalism with a race aggravator/marker.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Suspect is travelling on a bus when he racially abuses Witness 1, a passenger on the bus. Witness 2 boards the bus and suspect subjects this witness to racial abuse.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Racially Aggravated Conduct. The suspect's behaviour has been a continuous act throughout the bus journey which is viewed as an encompassing event. Although there are two victims/complainers both should be noted as being victims of the same crime. This can be likened to Section 38 Threatening or Abusive Behaviour where there can be multiple victims of the same incident.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A football supporter shouts racial abuse at a player on the field of play, the player is unaware of this, however, spectators nearby are alarmed by the remarks.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Breach of the Peace (racially aggravated). The alarm or distress has to be that of the intended victim and as the intended victim did not hear the comments Criminal Law (Consolidation) S50A(1)(b) is not appropriate.</i></p>
Example:	<p>As part of the same incident 'A' subjects 'C' to non-racist verbal abuse and 'B' subjects 'C' to racist abuse which is corroborated.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of S38 Criminal Justice Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010 (for accused 'A') and 1 Crime of Criminal Law</i></p>

(Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 Section 50 (A)(1B) Racially Aggravated Conduct (for accused 'B').

Example:

As part of the same incident 'C' subjects 'A' to non-racist verbal abuse and subjects 'B' subjects to racial abuse which is corroborated.

1 Crime of S38 Criminal Justice Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2010 (for victim 'A') and 1 Crime of Criminal Law (Consolidation)(Scotland) Act, 1995 Section 50 (A)(1B) Racially Aggravated Conduct (for victim 'B').

NOTE:

This offence should be used for 'one-off' incidents where there is corroborative evidence in respect of racial harassment but where there is no evidence of ongoing harassment.

The actions must be shown to have caused alarm or distress to the complainer(s) (ie. the person(s) who suffer the racially aggravated action or course of conduct).

Actions can be racially aggravated if directed immediately before, during or immediately after the conduct.

Also see Public Order Act, 1986 Sections 18 and 19 with regards to use of words or behaviour or display of written material or publication or distribution of written material which is threatening, abusive or insulting with intent to stir up racial hatred.

This section creates an offence for a person to act in a manner which is racially aggravated and which causes or is intended to cause a person alarm or distress. This offence may be likened to the offence of Section 38 of the Criminal Justice Licensing (Scotland) Act but with racial motivation.

If there is only one source of evidence of the racial element then the case to the Procurator Fiscal may include notification that a Section 96 aggravation of the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 may be appropriate and places an onus on the court to take account of any racist element to a crime or offence when determining an appropriate sentence.

Anonymous reports of crime must be supported by corroborative evidence prior to the creation of a crime record. Where a victim's details are withheld from the police, the circumstances will be recorded as an incident only.

Perception

The use of apparently 'hate' language is not sufficient to prove a hate crime. There must also be evidence that an offender's behaviour has been motivated by prejudice and is not simply an inappropriate use of language.

In terms of the perception element consideration must be given to:

- Who perceived the circumstances to amount to being a hate incident/crime.
- Why it was perceived to be a hate incident/crime.

048002 CRIMINAL LAW ACT, 1977, SECTION 51 False Calls To Emergency Services - Bomb Hoaxes

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)



Definition:

- (1) A person who
 - (a) places any article in any place whatever; or
 - (b) dispatches any article by post, rail or any other means whatever of sending things from one place to another, with the intention (in either case) of inducing in some other person a belief that it is likely to explode or ignite and thereby cause personal injury or damage to property is guilty of an offence, and
- (2) A person who communicates any information which he knows or believes to be false to another person with the intention of inducing in him or any other person a false belief that a bomb or other thing liable to explode or ignite is present in any place or location whatever is guilty of an offence.

Victim/Complainer: Organisation being threatened

Locus: Where call was made from if known, otherwise where call was received

Scenario Examples:

Example: Telephoning 999 stating that a bomb had been left in a shopping trolley next to exit of Department Store in the High Street and would be activated by lunchtime

1 Crime for Criminal Law Act 1977, S51 locus is where 999 call was received

NOTE:

The crime should be recorded in the Division of origin. However, if the origin of the threat were unknown, the crime would be recorded in the area in which the bomb hoax call was received.

False calls to emergency services (Hoax '999' calls) will be recorded under the Emergency Workers Act or Fire (Scotland) Act and counted under the SGJD Code 48001.

There is no requirement to wait for multiple calls to be made to prove a course of action. Where there is sufficient evidence to prove one call a crime record may be raised.

077000 CUSTOMS and EXCISE MANAGEMENT ACT 1979 Section 50, Import Prohibited Goods



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME PER CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS
OFFICIAL

Definition:

Section 50 - (1) Subsection (2) below applies to goods of the following descriptions, that is to say—

(a) goods chargeable with a duty which has not been paid; and

(b) goods the importation, landing or unloading of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted by or under any enactment.

(2) If any person with intent to defraud Her Majesty of any such duty or to evade any such prohibition or restriction as is mentioned in subsection (1) above—

(a) unships or lands in any port or unloads from any aircraft in the United Kingdom or from any vehicle in Northern Ireland any goods to which this subsection applies, or assists or is otherwise concerned in such unshipping, landing or unloading; or

(b) removes from their place of importation or from any approved wharf, examination station, transit shed or customs and excise station any goods to which this subsection applies or assists or is otherwise concerned in such removal,

he shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection and may be detained.

(3) If any person imports or is concerned in importing any goods contrary to any prohibition or restriction for the time being in force under or by virtue of any enactment with respect to those goods, whether or not the goods are unloaded, and does so with intent to evade the prohibition or restriction, he shall be guilty of an offence under this subsection and may be detained.

(6) If any person—

(a) imports or causes to be imported any goods concealed in a container holding goods of a different description; or

(b) directly or indirectly imports or causes to be imported or entered any goods found, whether before or after delivery, not to correspond with the entry made thereof, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of three times the value of the goods or level 3 on the standard scale, whichever is the greater.

(7) In any case where a person would, apart from this subsection, be guilty of—

(a) an offence under this section in connection with the importation of goods contrary to a prohibition or restriction; and

(b) a corresponding offence under the enactment or other instrument imposing the prohibition or restriction being an offence for which a fine or other penalty is expressly provided by that enactment or other instrument,

he shall not be guilty of the offences mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where crime takes place or intended delivery destination

Scenario Examples:

Example:

Staff at airline goods depot in "Y" Division contact Police regarding a suspicious package intended for delivery at an address in "X" Division. On further inspection the package is found to contain stun guns, martial arts weapons and hunting knives.

1 Crime of Customs and Excise, Section 50 recorded by "X" Division.

NOTE:

051012 DANGEROUS DOGS ACT, 1991 SECTION 3 - Keeping Under Proper Control

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GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition: (1) If a dog is dangerously out of control in any place (whether or not a public place)

(a) the owner; and

(b) if different, the person for the time being in charge of the dog, is guilty of an offence, or, if the dog while so out of control injures any person or assistance dog.

For the purposes of this Act a dog shall be regarded as dangerously out of control on any occasion on which there are grounds for reasonable apprehension that it will injure any person or assistance dog, whether or not it actually does so, but references to a dog injuring a person or assistance dog or there being grounds for reasonable apprehension that it will do so do not include references to any case in which the dog is being used for a lawful purpose by a constable or a person in the service of the Crown.

Victim/Complainer: Person making complaint or injured

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Example: A dog which is tied up on a short lead outside a shop bites a person walking past the shop.

Since a person has been bitten this should be investigated by Police in the first instance to determine whether there was a reasonable apprehension that the dog would injure someone. This will include obtaining evidence from other parties who may be able to speak to the dog previously being aggressive, barking, jumping up or biting. If no such apprehension exists no crime should be recorded but the enquiry officer should report the circumstances to the Local Authority for their consideration under Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010.

NOTE:

Before recording an offence under Dangerous Dogs Act 1991, Section 3 officers should consider the following:

Do we have a sufficiency of evidence to establish both the following factors:

(i) That the accused is the owner of the dog;

The owner of the dog should always be properly cautioned detained and questioned to provide clear evidence of their ownership of the dog, how the incident arose, what steps they had taken to prevent attacks and whether the dog had ever bitten or been aggressive towards anyone in the past.

(ii) That there was a reasonable apprehension that the dog would injure someone.

Case law requires that we should be able to either (a) lead evidence from other parties (such as neighbours of the accused or people who have previously reported the dog for similar offences) who can speak to the dog previously being aggressive, barking, jumping up or biting; or (b) by showing that the current incident went on for a sufficient amount of time that parties witnessing it may have formed the impression that the dog was going to injure

someone, yet the accused did not take action. Therefore, officers should always speak to the neighbours about the demeanour of the dog and try to establish whether the dog has ever been aggressive in the past and police systems should be checked for this information.

The **Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010** gives an authorised officer (officer appointed by a Local Authority) power to serve a Dog Control Notice requiring the person to bring and keep the dog under control. The Police will have a supporting role to play in upholding the legislation and will require to co-operate and work in partnership with Local Authorities. When Police receive complaints from the public about dogs which are thought to be out of control a judgement should be made as to whether they need to investigate the matter themselves, divert the complainant to the appropriate Local Authority, or alert the Local Authorities themselves.

Police should investigate in the first instance if a person is bitten by a dog.

In circumstances where a Local Authority agree to deal with a dog owner under Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010 there is no requirement for Police to record any crime.

The dog control notice regime is essentially a Local Authority implemented administrative scheme which covers a wide range of individuals and is aimed at improving and educating irresponsible owners to responsible control their dogs. The issue of a dog control notice itself does not establish a criminal offence. Failing to comply with a dog control notice will constitute an offence under S5 of the legislation.

For the purposes of the Control of Dogs (Scotland) Act 2010 a dog is out of control if:

- (a) it is not being kept under control effectively and consistently (by whatever means) by the proper person,
- (b) its behaviour gives rise to alarm or apprehensiveness on the part of any individual, and
- (c) the individual's alarm or apprehensiveness is, in all circumstances, reasonable.

The apprehensiveness above may be as to the individual's own safety, the safety of some other person, or the safety of an animal other than the dog in question.

084005 DATA PROTECTION ACT 2018, Section 170

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SYSTEM ACCESSED



Definition:	<p>(1) It is an offence for a person knowingly or recklessly –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) to obtain or disclose personal data without the consent of the controller,(b) to procure the disclosure of personal data to another person without the consent of the controller, or(c) after obtaining personal data, to retain it without the consent of the person who was the controller in relation to the personal data when it was obtained. <p>(4) It is an offence for a person to sell personal data if the person obtained the data in circumstances in which an offence under subsection (1) was committed.</p> <p>(5) It is an offence for a person to offer to sell personal data if the person—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) has obtained the data in circumstances in which an offence under subsection (1) was committed, or(b) subsequently obtains the data in such circumstances.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where crime takes place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>Employee accesses personal data from a company database on six occasions in the knowledge that he did not have permission to access this information.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Data Protection Act 2018, Section 170</i></p>
Example:	<p>Employee accesses personal data of others from three separate company databases in the knowledge that he did not have permission to access this information.</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Data Protection Act 2018, Section 170</i></p>

NOTE

051008 DOGS (PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK) ACT, 1953, SECTION 1



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	If a dog worries livestock on any agricultural land, the owner of the dog, and, if it is in the charge of a person other than its owner, that person also, shall be guilty of an offence.
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Victim/Complainer:	Livestock Owner
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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085008 ELECTRICITY ACT 1989

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT



Definition:	Electricity Act 1989, Schedule 7(11) 11(1) An offence is committed: If any person intentionally or by culpable negligence— (a) alters the register of any meter used for measuring the quantity of electricity supplied to any premises by an electricity supplier; or (b) prevents any such meter from duly registering the quantity of electricity supplied.
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Victim/Complainer:	Energy Supplier
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	Person deliberately alters electricity meter in order to provide false reading to energy supplier. <i>1 Crime of Electricity Act 1989, Section 31 (Per Schedule 7(11))</i>
Example:	Person bypasses electricity meter allowing electricity to be used free of charge. Meter bypassed in a dangerous manner leaving wires exposed in a public area which presented a real danger of electrocution and risk of fire. Estimated that £1100 of electricity has been used free of charge. <i>1 Crime of Electricity Act 1989, Section 31 (Per Schedule 7(11))</i> <i>(note theft of electricity is subsumed within the offence of bypassing the meter)</i> <i>1 Crime of Culpable and Reckless Conduct</i>

NOTE Offences under this legislation may be dealt with directly by the energy supplier. If this is the case and they have primacy over the investigation there is no requirement for a crime to be recorded.	
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055000 FIREARMS ACT 1968, SECTIONS 1 and 2 Firearms and Shotgun Certificates

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GENERAL RULE: SEE BELOW

Definitions:

Section 1

(1) Subject to any exemption under this Act, it is an offence for a person—

(a) to have in his possession, or to purchase or acquire, a firearm to which this section applies without holding a firearm certificate in force at the time, or otherwise than as authorised by such a certificate;

(b) to have in his possession, or to purchase or acquire, any ammunition to which this section applies without holding a firearm certificate in force at the time, or otherwise than as authorised by such a certificate, or in quantities in excess of those so authorised.

(2) It is an offence for a person to fail to comply with a condition subject to which a firearm certificate is held by him.

Section 2

(1) Subject to any exemption under this Act, it is an offence for a person to have in his possession, or to purchase or acquire, a shot gun without holding a certificate under this Act authorising him to possess shot guns.

(2) It is an offence for a person to fail to comply with a condition subject to which a shot gun certificate is held by him.

General Rules:

Section 1(1)(a) - Possession of firearms without certificate being in force

Record - one crime per firearm not on certificate.

Section 1(1)(b) - Possession of ammunition without certificate being in force

Record - one crime per type of ammunition not on certificate.

Section 1(2) - Fail to comply with conditions of firearms certificate

Record - one crime for each condition not complied with.

Section 2(1) - Possession of shotgun without certificate being in force

Record - one crime per shotgun not on certificate.

Section 2(2) - Fail to comply with conditions of shotgun certificate

Record - one crime for each condition not complied with.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Notes

In circumstances where a weapon is found in the possession of a person where it is suspected that the weapon is a firearm, shotgun or air weapon but further enquiry or forensic analysis is required to confirm this, a single undetected crime should be recorded in accordance with the weapon type suspected which can be reclassified to 'No Crime' or proceeded to SPR as appropriate at the conclusion of the enquiry.

Finding weapons in a public place where ownership/possession cannot be attributed to any person requires no crime to be recorded.

055001 AIR WEAPONS AND LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT 2015, SECTIONS 2(1) and 6(4) Air Weapons Licencing Offences



GENERAL RULE: SEE BELOW

Definitions:

Section 2

(1) It is an offence for a person to use, possess, purchase or acquire an air weapon without holding an air weapon certificate.

Section 6

(1) Every air weapon certificate is subject to any prescribed mandatory conditions.

(2) The chief constable may, when granting or renewing an air weapon certificate, attach conditions to the certificate (and, in the case of a renewal, may attach different conditions from those attached to the certificate prior to its renewal).

(3) The chief constable may not attach to an air weapon certificate a condition which is inconsistent with—

- (a) a prescribed mandatory condition which applies to air weapon certificates, or
- (b) a condition which must be attached to the certificate under this Part.

(4) It is an offence for a holder of an air weapon certificate to fail to comply with a condition attached to the holder's certificate.

General Rules:

Section 2(1) - Use, possess, purchase or acquire air weapon without holding air weapon certificate

Record - one crime to cover all air weapons not on certificate.

Section 6(4) - Fail to comply with condition attached to the holder's certificate

Record - one crime for each condition not complied with.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where Crime Takes Place

Scenario Examples:

Notes

In circumstances where a weapon is found in the possession of a person where it is suspected that the weapon is a firearm, shotgun or air weapon but further enquiry or forensic analysis is required to confirm this, a single undetected crime should be recorded in accordance with the weapon type suspected which can be reclassified to 'No Crime' or proceeded to SPR as appropriate at the conclusion of the enquiry.

Finding weapons in a public place where ownership/possession cannot be attributed to any person requires no crime to be recorded.

055000 FIREARMS ACT 1968, SECTION 21

Possession Of Firearm By Persons Previously Convicted Of Crime



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	<p>A person who has been sentenced to custody for life or to preventive detention, or to imprisonment or to corrective training for a term of three years or more or to youth custody for such a term, or who has been sentenced to be detained for such a term in a young offenders institution in Scotland, shall not at any time have a firearm or ammunition in his possession.</p> <p>A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three months or more but less than three years or to youth custody for such a term, or who has been sentenced to be detained for such a term in a detention centre or in a young offenders institution in Scotland, shall not at any time before the expiration of the period of five years from the date of his release have a firearm or ammunition in his possession.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>Husband and wife found in possession of 4 firearms, both having previously been released from prison within the last year.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Firearms Act, Section 21</i></p>
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054000 FIREWORKS REGULATIONS, 2004, REG 4(1) AND FIREWORKS (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS, 2004, R3(1)



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	<p>Reg 4(1) - No person under the age of 18 years shall possess an adult firework in a public place.</p> <p>Reg 3(1) – No person shall use an adult firework during night hours although this shall not prohibit the use of a firework during a permitted fireworks night, by any person who is employed by a local authority and who uses the firework in question for the purposes of putting on a firework display by the local authority; or at a national public celebration or a national commemorative event; or in accordance with a dispensation granted by the local authority.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A report of fireworks being set off after 11pm at night is received, no one is traced.</p> <p><i>The recording of an incident would suffice. (This is an evidence based crime, discretion can be used).</i></p>

NOTE:	'Night hours' means the period beginning 2300 hours and ending at 0700 hours.
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059001 HANDLING OBSCENE MATERIAL



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	Publish, distribute, sell, or expose for sale, any lewd, impure or obscene book, paper, writing, print, picture, drawing or other representation which is devised and intended to corrupt public morals and to create inordinate and lustful desires.
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:

NOTE:	Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Sections 51, 52 and 52(a) should be considered in such instances.
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Where these offences involve photographs or images of children the crimes are recorded under Group 2 Sexual Offences. See relevant page relating to SGJD code 018018 (Civic Government (Scotland) Act, 1982, Section 52)

048001 HOAX/FALSE CALLS TO EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fire (Scotland) Act, 2005, Section 85(1) & Emergency Workers (Scotland) Act, 2005, Sections 1, 2 and 3



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CONTINUITY OF ACTION OR PER INCIDENT (AS APPROPRIATE)

Definition:	<p>Fire Act - A person who knowingly gives or causes to be given to a person acting on behalf of a relevant authority a false alarm of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fire; (b) a road traffic accident; or (c) an emergency of another kind, <p>shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>Emergency Workers Act – Circumstances to which a person is responding are to be taken to be emergency circumstances if the person believes and has reasonable grounds for believing they are or may be emergency circumstances. This means that a hoax call will be covered despite the fact that there is no actual emergency.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Fire/Police Service
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Locus:	Where call was made from if known, or otherwise where call was received.
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>Fire alarm in school is set off maliciously causing Fire Service to attend.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 85 (False call to Fire Service).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Fire alarm in hotel is set off maliciously. Fire service do not attend.</p> <p><i>This is an occasion where discretion may be used not to record a crime but Breach of the Peace may be considered depending on the scale of any disruption caused.</i></p>
Example:	<p>A hoax call is made causing Fire Service to attend unnecessarily.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 85 (False call to Fire Service).</i></p>
Example:	<p>Persistent hoax calls are made to Police/Ambulance Service by the same person causing officers/paramedics to attend unnecessarily.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Emergency Workers Act 2005, Section 1 (Assault, obstruct or hinder emergency worker using hoax/false calls variant).</i></p>

Example:	<p>Persistent 999 calls are received by Police control room which are not hoax calls but are considered to be non-emergency misuse of 999.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Communications Act 2003, Section 127(2) - persistent annoyance/inconvenience.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Persistent 101 calls are received by Police control room which are not hoax calls but are considered to amount to persistent annoyance.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Communications Act 2003, Section 127(2) - persistent annoyance/inconvenience.</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>This section of the Fire (Scotland) Act supersedes S31 of the Fire Services Act, 1947 (now repealed).</p> <p>There is no requirement to wait for multiple calls to be made to prove a course of action. Where there is sufficient evidence to prove one call a crime record may be raised.</p>
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LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 2005



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED AND PER OFFENCE

Relating to Children and Young People

061001	Section 102 - Sale of alcohol to a child or young person
061001	Section 103 - Allowing the sale of alcohol to a child or young person
061001	Section 104 - Sale of liqueur confectionery to a child
061001	Section 104A - Buy/attempt to buy/give alcohol for/to a child
061001	Section 104B - Buy/attempt to buy/give alcohol for/to a young person
062006/062009	Section 105 - Purchase of alcohol by or for a child or young person
061001/062006	Section 106 - Consumption of alcohol by a child or young person
061010	Section 107 - Unsupervised sale of alcohol by a child or young person
061099/061001	Section 108 - Delivery of alcohol by or to a child or young person
062009	Section 109 - Sending a child or young person to obtain alcohol
061099	Section 110 - Duty to display notice

Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct

060004	Section 111 - Drunk persons entering or in premises on which alcohol is sold
062099	Section 112 - Obtaining of alcohol by or for a drunk person
061099	Section 113 - Sale of alcohol to a drunk person
061003	Section 114 - Premises manager, staff etc. not to be drunk
060006/061004	Section 115 - Disorderly conduct
060008	Section 116 - Refusal to leave premises

Miscellaneous Offences

99	Section 117 - Offences relating to sale of alcohol to trade
061099	Section 118 - Prohibition of unauthorised sale of alcohol on moving vehicles
061099	Section 119 - Delivery of alcohol from vehicles etc.
061099	Section 120 - Prohibition of late-night deliveries of alcohol
061099	Section 121 - Keeping of smuggled goods
062002	Section 63(4) - Consume/Take away alcohol outwith licensed hours

Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example: Male enters shop and buys alcohol for a number of children who are underage. Evidence is obtained that the alcohol was bought at the shop.

1 Crime of Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2005 Section 105 (immaterial how many children were provided the alcohol).

Example: 'A' enters shop, picks up bottle of alcohol and on being advised this cannot be sold due to being outwith licensing hours 'A' leaves sufficient money on the counter and leaves the premises with the alcohol.

1 Crime of Licensing (Scotland) Act, 2005 Section 63(4).

NOTE:

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 was introduced on 1st September, 2009, superseding the Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976.

Sections 115 and 116 can be dealt with by way of an Anti Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN).

Sections 104A and 104B became effective from 15 May 2017.

072008 LOCAL GOVT (SCOTLAND) ACT 1973
SECTIONS 101, 202, 203
Consumption of Alcoholic Liquor in
Designated Public Places



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	<p>Local Authorities can apply for enabling powers under this Act to introduce a Local Byelaw prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic liquor in designated public places.</p> <p>The following are examples of Byelaws granted in some Local Authority areas,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any person who consumes alcoholic liquor in a designated place• Any person is found to be in possession of an open container containing alcoholic liquor in a designated place in circumstances whereby it is reasonable to infer that the person intended to drink from it whilst in a designated place• Any person who consumes alcoholic liquor in a designated place and fails to desist on being required to do so by a Police Constable <p>shall be guilty of an offence.</p> <p>Officers should make themselves familiar with the specific Local Byelaw covered by this legislation in their local area.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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<u>Scenario Examples:</u>	
Example:	<p>A member of the public contacts the police informing them that there are youths in the park drinking alcohol. On police attending, no youths are found. The locus is covered by Local Byelaws.</p> <p><i>Record as an incident only.</i></p>
Example:	<p>Police officers find two persons sitting on a park bench, drinking alcohol. The locus is covered by Local Byelaws.</p> <p><i>Where a decision is made to deal with the individuals by using the Local Byelaws – 2 Crimes should be recorded.</i></p>

NOTE:	<p>These offences can be dealt with by way of an Anti Social Behaviour Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN), ONLY within the designated areas where the Byelaw is applicable.</p> <p>The policy intention is to deal with the nuisance caused by people drinking in public places, not to criminalise innocent behaviour, that of being in possession of an open container of alcohol from which there may be no intention of drinking e.g. a person carrying an</p>
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open bottle of alcohol from his or her house to a party at a neighbour's house.

Presumptions – This byelaw applies for the purposes of any trial for an offence against these byelaws. Any liquid found in a container shall, subject to the provisions of this byelaw, be presumed to conform to the description of the liquid on the container. A container which is found to contain no liquid or insufficient liquid to permit analysis shall, subject to the provisions of this byelaw, be presumed to have contained at the time of the alleged offence liquid which conformed to the description of the liquid on the container.

Dependent on circumstances, officers may apply discretion in dealing with such incidents, resulting in no crime record being recorded.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1989, SECTION 41(1)

043004 - Blade or Sharply Pointed Article

043006 - Offensive Weapon

044006 - Drugs

085001 - Other



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	<p>(1) A person commits an offence if without reasonable excuse the person,</p> <p>(a) brings or otherwise introduces into a prison a proscribed article (or attempts to do so),</p> <p>(b) takes out of or otherwise removes from a prison a proscribed article (or attempts to do so).</p> <p>A "proscribed article" is</p> <p>(a) any personal communication device,</p> <p>(b) any drug,</p> <p>(c) any firearm or ammunition,</p> <p>(d) any offensive weapon,</p> <p>(e) any article which has a blade or is sharply pointed,</p> <p>(f) any article (or other article) which is a prohibited article within the meaning of rules made under section 39.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Prison
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>A letter containing a possession quantity of drugs sent to a prison in Division 'A' posted from Division 'B' is intercepted on arrival at the prison, prior to reaching the intended recipient.</p> <p>(a) Where the contents of the letter provides details of the sender who resides in Division 'B'. <i>1 Crime of Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1989, Section S41(1)(a)&(9A)b recorded by Division 'A' and enquiries carried out'. Where enquiries in respect of the sender fail to provide sufficient evidence, the crime should be updated to 'No Crime'.</i></p> <p>(b) Where the letter is post marked outwith Division 'A' but the identity of the sender is not immediately known from the content of the letter. <i>No crime requires to be recorded where an operational decision has been made and there are no positive lines of enquiry and it is not proportionate to continue. If a crime is recorded it will be by Division 'A'.</i></p>
Example:	<p>The Prison Service contacts the local police to advise 2 prisoners have been found in possession of a small quantity of Class 'B' drugs (possession amount). Both have been dealt with by the</p>

	<p>Prison Governor.</p> <p><i>In line with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Police, Prison Service and COPFS, where a possession quantity of Class 'B' Drugs or 'C' drugs is recovered, this may be dealt with by the Governor or Controller as a matter of internal discipline, however can be referred to the Police should there be aggravating factors. Where a Class 'A' drug is recovered the police must be informed and a crime record created.</i></p>
Example:	<p>The Prison Service contacts the local police to advise 2 prisoners have been found in possession of a small quantity of Class 'B' drugs (possession amount). Both have been dealt with by the Prison Governor, however, aggravating factors have been outlined providing justification for referral to Police.</p> <p><i>2 Crimes of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Section 5(2)</i></p>
Example:	<p>The Prison Service contacts the local police to advise they have found a prisoner in possession of a personal quantity of a Class 'A' drug.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Section 5(2)</i></p>
Example:	<p>The Prison Service contacts the local police to advise they have recovered a quantity of drugs and a mobile phone, which have been thrown over the perimeter area within a sock, no one has been identified as being responsible.</p> <p><i>Where an operational decision is taken to undertake further enquiry a crime should be recorded. Only the recovery of the controlled drug should be recorded if multiple items are recovered. If the sock contained an offensive weapon and a mobile phone only the offensive weapon should be recorded. If a controlled drug and offensive weapon are recovered only record the controlled drug).</i></p>
Example:	<p>After leaving personal effects in a locker and prior to entering the visitors' area a person is searched and found to be in possession of a personal quantity of a controlled drug.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1989, Section 41(1)(a)&(9A)b</i></p>
Example:	<p>During a prison visit a visitor passes a controlled drug to a prisoner.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, Section 4(3)(a), Supply a Controlled Drug. (In these circumstances while it is noted that the suspect has introduced a controlled drug into a prison before passing this to the prisoner no offence under Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1989, Section 41 will be recorded).</i></p>
Example:	<p>A person visiting a prison inmate leaves personal effects in a locker. They are searched before entering the visitors' area with negative result. The locker they are using is searched and a personal quantity of a controlled drug is found.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Misuse of Drugs Act, Section 5(2)</i></p>
NOTE:	<p>Before reporting an incident to the Police, the prison will consider each case to assess whether it can be dealt with by means of the prison adjudication system. Where a prisoner has been dealt with by way of the prison adjudication system, this does not remove the ability for the circumstances to also be reported to the Police to be dealt with as a crime. An informed and balanced decision must be</p>

taken in making a referral to the Police, taking into consideration any aggravating factors.

In circumstances where a prison inmate is found in possession of a controlled drug which is not being dealt with by the Prison Governor this should be dealt with under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and NOT Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989.

SUPPLY: Any offence within the Prison which involves the offer to supply, being concerned in the supply or possession with intent to supply, any class of controlled drug will be reported to the police by the Prison Service and ultimately the Procurator Fiscal under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. The relevant crime records will be created.

Police Scotland has a drugs expert witness capability in the form of the Statement of Opinion (STOP) Units who are recognised by the courts as 'experts'. The STOP Unit provide advice and assistance and through the examination and assessment of all the evidential elements in a case will be able to advise the enquiry officer whether an individual should be reported for supply or possession offences. If the STOP Unit can speak to the individual circumstances of the introduction of a drug into a prison as amounting to an offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 then that legislation will be used in preference to Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989.

078003 ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1988, SECTION 30 Drunk When Riding A Cycle



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED

Definition:	A person who, when riding a cycle on a road or other public place, is unfit to ride through drink or drugs (that is to say, is under the influence of drink or a drug to such an extent as to be incapable of having proper control of the cycle).
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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NOTE:	The police are not empowered to require cyclists suspected of contravening Section 30 above, to give breath specimens for a breath test, or specimens of blood or urine, under Sections 6 and 7. Any request to such a cyclist to provide a specimen for laboratory testing must, therefore, be made in terms similar to those used in requesting him to undergo medical examination and tests, namely he must be told that he is entitled to refuse, and that if he agrees, the result of the analysis of the specimen may be used in evidence.
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**082002 THE TRESPASS (SCOTLAND) ACT,
082003 1865, SECTION 3
Lighting Fires And Lodging Without
Consent Of Owner**



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	Every person who lodges in any premises, or occupies or encamps on any land, being private property, without the consent and permission of the owner or legal occupier of such premises or land, and every person who encamps or lights a fire on or near any road or enclosed or cultivated land, or in or near any plantation, without the consent and permission of the owner or legal occupier of such road, land, or plantation.
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Victim/Complainer:	Owner of premises or land
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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050010 TOBACCO AND PRIMARY MEDICAL SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 2010, Sections 4-7



**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH SALE (S4-6)
ONE CRIME FOR EACH ACCUSED (S7)**

Definition:	<p>Section 4</p> <p>Any person who sells a tobacco product or cigarette papers to a person under the age of 18 years commits an offence.</p> <p>Section 5</p> <p>Any person under the age of 18 who buys or attempts to buy a tobacco product or cigarette papers commits an offence.</p> <p>Section 6</p> <p>Any person aged 18 or over who knowingly buys or attempts to buy a tobacco product or cigarette papers on behalf of a person under the age of 18 commits an offence.</p> <p>Section 7 - (1) Where a constable has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person in a public place -</p> <p>(a) is under the age of 18, and</p> <p>(b) is in possession of a tobacco product or cigarette papers,</p> <p>the constable may require the person to surrender the tobacco product or, as the case may be, the cigarette papers to the constable.</p> <p>(2) A constable making a requirement under subsection (1) may also require the person to supply the constable with the person's name and address.</p> <p>(3) Where a constable makes a requirement under subsection (1) the constable must inform the person concerned -</p> <p>(a) of the constable's suspicion, and</p> <p>(b) of the fact that failure to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1) or (2) is an offence.</p> <p>(4) A constable may arrest without warrant any person who fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1).</p> <p>(5) A person who fails to comply with a requirement made under subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Where Crime Takes Place
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>The local shopkeeper is found selling cigarettes to 3 school children, who enter his shop in their school uniform.</p> <p><i>3 Crimes of Tobacco and Primary Medical Services (Scotland) Act, 2010, Section 4.</i></p>
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NOTE:

From October, 2007 the age limit rose from 16 to 18 years.

On 1st April, 2011 this legislation replaced Section 18 of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, which referred to the sale of cigarettes/tobacco to persons under 18.

WILDLIFE CRIME



Wildlife crime encompasses any act or omission that is made illegal in Scotland under legislation with regard to certain birds, animals and plants, including their habitats, both on land and at sea, and includes:

- persecution of wildlife, cruelty against wildlife and interference with a wildlife habitat, including the release of non-native species
- poaching
- commercial activity in internationally protected species originating, committed or partly committed within Scotland.

LIST OF OFFENCES

1 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

051/004 OFFENCES INVOLVING BIRDS

General Rule – One crime for each species

Sec 1(1) – Kill/injure/take wild bird; damage active nest; take/destroy bird's egg

Sec 1(2) – Possess/control live/dead wild bird or part of or anything derived from wild bird, including an egg

Sec 1(5) – Disturb nesting Schedule 1 bird or dependent young; cause or permit

Sec 5(1) – Prohibited methods of killing/taking wild bird; cause or permit

Sec 6(1) – Sell/offer or expose for sale an egg of a bird

Sec 7(1) – Keep/possess/control bird included in Schedule 4 that is registered/ringed/marked

051/014 CRUELTY TO WILD ANIMALS

General Rule – One crime for each species

Sec 9(1) - Kill/injure/take wild animal included in Schedule 5

Sec 9(4) – Damage/destroy/obstruct or place that animal on Schedule 5 used for shelter or protection, or disturb such animal while using such place

Sec 11G(1) - Intentionally or recklessly kill/injure/take a wild animal in Schedule 6A

Sec 11I(1) - Sale, possession etc. of wild hares, rabbits etc. killed or taken unlawfully

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Sec 10A(1) - Intentionally or recklessly kill/injure/take a wild hare

General Rule – One crime for snare type

Sec 11(1) – Offences with snares

General Rule – One crime for each type of device or poison

Sec 11(2) – Offences against Schedule 6 animals

Sec 11(3) – Possession, use and checking of snares

051/016 OTHER WILDLIFE OFFENCES

General Rule – One crime for each species

Sec 9(2) – Possess/control live/dead wild animal or part of or anything derived from wild animal on schedule 5

Sec 9(5) – Sell/offer/expose for sale live/dead wild animal on Schedule 5; cause or permit

General Rule – One crime for each plant type

Sec 13(1) – Picking, uprooting and destruction of wild plants

Sec 13(2) – Sale or offer for sale of wild plants

General Rule – One crime for each accused

Sec 15a – Possession of prescribed pesticides

Sec 18(1) – Attempts to commit offences

Sec 18(2) – Possess item capable of being used to commit offence

2 - Protection of Badgers Act 1992

051/015 OFFENCES INVOLVING BADGERS

General Rule – One crime for each Badger

Sec 1(1) – Kill/injure/take badger

Sec 2(1) – Cruelty to badger

Sec 4 – Sell/possess live badger

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Sec 1(3) – Possess/control dead badger or any part of anything derived from badger

General Rule – One crime for each Sett

Sec 3(1) – Interfering with badger setts

Sec 3(2) – Cause or permit

3 - Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994

051/014 CRUELTY TO WILD ANIMALS

General Rule – One crime for each species

Reg 39(1) – Protection of certain wild animals

Reg 39(2) – Protection of cetaceans

Reg 41(2) – Prohibition of certain methods of taking or killing wild animals

051/016 OTHER WILDLIFE OFFENCES

General Rule – One crime for each accused

Reg 100(1) – Attempt to commit offence under part III

Reg 100(2) – Possess item capable of being used to commit offence under part III

4 - Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002

051/013 HUNTING WITH DOGS

General Rule – One crime for each species

Sec 1(1) – Deliberately hunt a wild mammal with a dog

5 - Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996

051/014 CRUELTY TO WILD ANIMALS

General Rule – One crime for each species

Sec 1 – Cruelty to a wild mammal which is not captive

6 - Marine (Scotland) Act 2010

056/002 SEA FISHERIES OFFENCES

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Sec 107 – Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or take live seal

Sec 117 - Harassing a seal at a haul-out site

7 - Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997

051/016 OTHER WILDLIFE OFFENCES

General Rule – One crime for each species

Reg 8(1) – Purchase or sale of Annex A specimen without Article 10 certificate

Reg 8(2) - Purchase/Sell/Acquire etc. a specimen listed in Annex B

8 - Deer (Scotland) Act 1996

057/002 DEER (SCOTLAND) ACT OFFENCES

General Rule – One crime for each species of Deer

Sec 5(5) – Take or kill deer outside the designated close season for the particular species

Sec 17(1) – Take, kill or injure deer without legal right or permission

Sec 17(2) – Remove deer carcass from land

Sec 17(3) – Wilfully kill or injure deer otherwise than by shooting

Sec 18(1) – Take or wilfully kill or injure deer at night

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Sec 22 – Two or more persons acting together

Sec 24 – Attempts and preparations

General Rule – One crime for each accused

Sec 23(1) – Unlawful possession of deer or firearms

9 - Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003

056/001 SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES OFFENCES

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Sec 1(1) – Fish for or take salmon other than by rod and line or net and cobble

Sec 1(3) – Attempts or preparations

Sec 2(1) – Fish for or take freshwater fish other than by rod and line

Sec 2(2) – Attempts or preparations

Sec 5(1) – Use of explosives and noxious substances

Sec 5(2) – Attempts or preparations

Sec 6(1) – Fish for salmon without right or permission

Sec 7 – Two or more persons acting together to commit offence under Sections 1, 2 or 6 of the Act

Sec 8(1) – Taking of dead salmon or trout

Sec 8(2) – Attempts or preparations

Sec 9(1) – Illegal possession of salmon or trout

Sec 11(1) – Fishing in waters where fishing rights owned by one person

Sec 12(1) – Fish in contravention of a protection order

Sec 13 – Fishing during the weekly close time for salmon

Sec 14(1) – Fishing for salmon during annual close time

Sec 16(1) – Buying and selling salmon during the close season

Sec 17(1) – Annual close time for trout

Sec 18(1) – Unclean salmon

Sec 19(1) – Salmon roe

056/003 POSSESSION OF SALMON AND TROUT UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Sec 20(1) – Possessing salmon which have been illegally taken, killed or landed

10 - Conservation of Salmon (Prohibition of Sale)(Scotland) Regulations 2002

056/001 SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES OFFENCES

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Reg 2 – Sell, offer or expose for sale salmon taken by rod and line

11 - Agriculture (Scotland) Act 1948

057/001 POACHING AND GAME LAWS

General Rule – One crime for each type of trap

Sec 50(1) – Offences with non-approved spring traps

Sec 50(1) – Offences with spring traps

12 - Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953

051/008 PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK FROM DOGS

General Rule – One crime for each incident

Sec 1 - Own or be in charge of a dog that worries livestock on any agricultural land

084/001 WIRE TELEGRAPHY ACT, 2006



GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH INCIDENT

Definition:	<p>Section 8 - No person shall establish or use a wireless telegraphy station or install or use wireless telegraphy apparatus except under the authority of a licence.</p> <p>Section 36 – Keeping available for unauthorised use</p> <p>Section 37 - Allowing premises to be used for unlawful broadcasting</p> <p>Section 38 - Facilitating unauthorised broadcasting</p> <p>Section 47 - Misleading messages</p> <p>Section 48 - Interception and disclosure of messages</p> <p>Section 68 - Deliberate interference</p>
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Victim/Complainer:	Procurator Fiscal
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Locus:	Location of apparatus
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Scenario Examples:

Example:	<p>2 persons in a vehicle are found to be operating a radio scanner tuned into police frequency, allowing them to pick up incidents which they have attended over a 2 month period to observe.</p> <p><i>1 Crime of Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006 (as this is a continuous course of conduct)</i></p>
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GROUP 7 – OFFENCES RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES

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Offences within Group 7 relate to Road Traffic Offences where the complainant/victim in the main is the Procurator Fiscal. The majority of the offences within this group will be generated by police officers involved in proactive work, although there will be occasions when members of the public will report circumstances which they believe to be a Road Traffic Offence.

The SCRS is more victim orientated in recording crime but a distinction should be made between crimes/offences which are victim based and those that are evidence based, such as Group 7 offences.

On occasions members of the public may contact the police to report a Road Traffic incident where the circumstances are open to interpretation and may not constitute an offence e.g. report of a drunk driver and on police stopping the vehicle establishing the driver had not been drinking. Instances of driving proficiency will also be open to interpretation. With this in mind Road Traffic Offences should only be recorded where there is sufficient evidence of an offence having occurred under the appropriate legislation. The police will determine whether the circumstances as reported amount to a Road Traffic Offence.

In the main Road Traffic Offences will be recorded as detected due to the sufficiency of evidence available to confirm the offence. If a Road Traffic offence is not victim based and there is insufficient evidence to report the offence there is no requirement for the offence to be recorded.

A number of Road Traffic Offences dealt with by way of Conditional Offer or Fixed Penalty Notice may not be recorded on crime recording systems, although the required information will be incorporated within statistical returns.

In respect of offences where the Lord Advocate has issued guidelines e.g. speeding, drink driving, unless the offence meets the Lord Advocate's guidelines, no crime record should be recorded. This would also be the case with local Procurator Fiscal guidelines e.g. careless driving.

Examples of Road Traffic Offences which will always be ultimately recorded as detected are as follows:-

- Speeding
- Drink Driving
- Document Offences e.g. No licence/insurance
- Vehicle Defects and Lighting Offences
- Seat Belt Offences
- Mobile Phone Offences
- Driving of motor vehicles elsewhere than on roads
- Driving while disqualified

The following are the only Road Traffic offences which can be recorded as undetected. Although these offences may be reported to the police and in effect may initially indicate an offence has been committed, what one person may deem to be a poor standard of driving, may be perceived by another as constituting a Road Traffic Offence. With this in mind the onus shall be on the police to

determine whether the circumstances amount to a Road Traffic Offence based on evidence and information available.

- Accident Offences (Fail to Stop, Fail to Report)
- Careless Driving
- Dangerous Driving

Where there is sufficient evidence to confirm that one of these offences has been committed, but insufficient evidence to justify criminal proceedings, the crime record should be marked as undetected. In all other circumstances Road Traffic offences should be recorded as detected only.

Where a crime record has initially been recorded and enquiry reveals there is insufficient evidence to confirm a Road Traffic Offence has occurred, the crime record should be updated to 'No Crime' as per agreed procedures.

Notice of Intended Prosecution

In cases where a road accident has occurred the accused should be warned in terms similar to S1 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act, 1988. In reality this is usually given using the standard S1 Warning formula. Where there is a Dangerous or Careless Driving offence but no road accident takes place the position is different. If the driver is traced at the time of commission of the offence, they should be warned in terms of S1, however if not traced at the time then a **Notice of Intended Prosecution** must be sent to the keeper of the vehicle within 14 days. This is a requirement and failure to do so will prove fatal to the case.

Road Accident / Careless Driving Reports		
Road Accident	Driver traced at the time	Warned in terms similar to Sect 1 Warning
Road Accident	Driver NOT traced at the time but interviewed later	Warned in terms similar to Sect 1 Warning
S2 or 3 – No Road Accident	Driver traced at the time	Sect 1 Warning
S2 or 3 – No Road Accident	Driver NOT traced at the time	Notice of Intended Prosecution must be sent within 14 days.

If the **Notice of Intended Prosecution** procedure is not strictly adhered to and a case cannot be submitted to the Procurator Fiscal due to procedural failure any recorded offence under RTA 1988 Section 2 or Section 3 depending on circumstances can be considered for update to 'No Crime'.

Cause and Permit Offences - Driving with No Insurance/Licence

S143 No Insurance - There must be evidence to the fact that the accused in the cause or permit was aware that the driver had no insurance and gave them permission to drive.

S87 No Licence - There must be evidence to the fact that the accused in the cause or permit was aware that the driver had no licence and gave them permission to drive.

In all circumstances where there is evidence to report any “cause and permit” offence this will be recorded in addition to the offence being reported, e.g. offence for driver and separate offence for owner.

Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 5A, Drug Driving

Section 5A of the Road Traffic Act 1988 was introduced in Scotland on 21 October 2019. For the purposes of crime recording - officers dealing with offences under Section 4, 5 or 5A of the Road Traffic Act 1988 where a blood or urine sample has been obtained, should raise a crime report pending analysis.

The most appropriate crime should be used for example:

- Where there is impairment - a crime report should be recorded for a Section 4 RTA 1988 offence.
- Where there is no impairment but there is a positive road side drug test for cannabis / cocaine - a crime report should be recorded for S5A RTA 1988 - Cannabis / Cocaine.

When the result of the analysis is received, the crime report should be updated with the correct offence or marked as 'No Crime' where there is a negative result.

Warnings issued in terms of Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004, Section 126

In circumstances where a constable (in uniform) has reasonable grounds for believing that a motor vehicle is being used or has been used in a manner which contravenes Section 3 or Section 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (careless and inconsiderate driving and prohibition of off-road driving) AND this is causing or likely to cause alarm, distress or annoyance to members of the public a warning notice may be issued in terms of Section 126 of Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004.

On every occasion where a person is given a warning notice under Section 3 or Section 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 a crime report must be raised fully outlining the circumstances. In these circumstances either an offence under Section 3 or Section 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 should be recorded. The crime report can be disposed of by means of a crime detected warning in respect of the vehicle driver, due to the warning notice in terms of Section 126 of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act, 2004 being issued. If the driver is warned in these circumstances no Conditional Offer should be issued under Section 3.

Should the driver/vehicle be stopped for a similar offence as outlined above within 12 months of a warning notice being issued the vehicle can be seized. In these circumstances either an offence under Section 3 or Section 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 should be recorded. If no report is being sent to the Procurator Fiscal (e.g. where no other offences are being reported) a Section 126 Warning disposal should be used.

Vehicle Excise & Registration Act 1994 - No Excise Licence

Where an offence of no excise licence is identified, including those with nil duty, officers should complete and submit the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) form (CLE 2/6). There is no requirement for the police to record the above offence on their crime recording systems or report this offence to the Procurator Fiscal. DVLA will have primacy in dealing with this offence and will be responsible for any further action, including where required progression of a report to the Procurator Fiscal. This will ensure a fair and consistent approach to all reports and allow DVLA to confirm the details held on the vehicle record are up to date and accurate.

The following guidance illustrates how offences should be recorded in line with the Scottish Government Counting Rules:-

**300/001 ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988, Section 2
DANGEROUS DRIVING**

**300/002 ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988, Section 3
CARELESS DRIVING**

**GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH COURSE OF
CONDUCT**

Definition:

Section 2

A person who drives a mechanically propelled vehicle dangerously on a road or other public place is guilty of an offence.

Section 3

If a person drives a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or place, he is guilty of an offence.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where vehicle stopped or various as appropriate

Scenario Examples:

Example: Driver is stopped by Police after being recorded driving at excessive speed which would justify reporting an offence under RTA 1988 Section 2.
1 x RTA 1988 S2 Dangerous Driving (separate speeding offence should NOT be recorded).

Example: A car being driven dangerously during a Police pursuit collides with four vehicles before vehicle is stopped and driver apprehended.
*1 x RTA 1988 S2 - Dangerous Driving
1 x RTA 1988 S163 - Fail to Stop For Police
1 x RTA 1988 S170 - Fail to Stop After Accident
There is no requirement to record a S170 offence for each collision as this is considered to be a continuous course of conduct.*

Example: Police witnesses observe vehicle being driven in a careless manner, swerving across the road and failing to obey a red light. When stopped the driver is found to have a breath count over the legal limit.
*1 x RTA 1988 S3 - Careless Driving
1 x RTA 1988 S5 - Drink Driving*

Example: Witness(es) report erratic driving, the circumstances of which has resulted in no vehicle collision e.g. inconsiderate driving.
Consideration should be given to the fact that what one person may deem to be a poor standard of driving may be perceived by another as constituting a Road Traffic offence. The circumstances indicate that there may have been an error of judgement and this should be recorded as an incident only with any further enquiry being dependent on local procedures e.g. contact being made with the registered keeper to advise of the complaint received.

Example: Witness(es) report erratic driving, the circumstances of which has resulted in a non-injury vehicle collision, the extent of which does not require the attendance of police e.g. details exchanged with one party being unhappy with the others

standard of driving, which they believed to have resulted in the collision.

Consideration should be given to the fact that what one person may deem to be a poor standard of driving may be perceived by another as constituting a Road Traffic offence. The circumstances should be considered to determine whether there may have been an error of judgement. This is a non-injury collision where details have been exchanged and should normally only be recorded as an offence if there is sufficient evidence to consider criminal proceedings. Any incident raised should be updated accordingly.

Example:

Witness(es) report erratic driving, the circumstances of which has resulted in an injury vehicle collision, requiring the attendance of police.

Consideration should be given to the fact that what one person may deem to be a poor standard of driving may be perceived by another as constituting a Road Traffic offence. Enquiry will determine whether the circumstances and sufficiency of evidence amount to a Road Traffic offence. Where the offending driver has clearly acted carelessly at the higher end of the scale, but is not traced, an undetected Careless Driving or Dangerous Driving should be recorded.

Example:

Police witnesses stop a vehicle which, on further examination, is found to have numerous defects including serious defects to three tyres, badly corroded exhaust section allowing gas to escape and battery not secured to engine compartment.

While each of these defects could be recorded and reported as separate offence, in circumstances where several serious defects are found consideration should be given to establishing if it would be obvious to a competent and careful driver that the vehicle they were driving in its current state would be dangerous. If so a single offence of Dangerous Driving should be considered.

Notes

Offences under Section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 should be recorded in accordance with Lord Advocate's Guidelines on the Reporting of cases to the Procurator fiscal for Offences under this Section.

In certain circumstances Police may issue an offender with a Conditional Offer of Fixed Penalty Notice for a Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 3 offence. The Police Scotland Standard Operating Procedure for this scheme should be consulted for details of actions which may justify the issue of a Conditional Offer for a Careless Driving offence.

In circumstances where the use of a vehicle contravenes Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 3 **AND** such use causes, or is likely to cause a member of the public alarm, distress or annoyance the user can be warned in terms of Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004, Section 126. If the user is warned under Section 126 no Conditional Offer should be issued under Section 3.

In circumstances where a Red Light, Pedestrian Crossing, Solid Line or similar offence is committed where a Section 2 offence is being reported these offences should be subsumed within the Section 2 offence as a course of conduct.

In circumstances where an offence has clearly occurred and enquiry has failed to trace the accused, only one undetected Road Traffic Offence should be recorded i.e. Fail to Stop or Careless Driving or Dangerous Driving.

313/000 ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988, Section 103(1)(a)(b)

DRIVING WHILE DISQUALIFIED

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH CONTINUITY OF ACTION

Definition:

(1) A person is guilty of an offence if, while disqualified from holding or obtaining a licence, he—

(a) obtains a licence, or

(b) drives a motor vehicle on a road.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where vehicle stopped or various as appropriate

Scenario Examples:

Example: A driver is stopped and found to be driving whilst disqualified, further investigation reveals that the driver has been working as a courier, and during the enforcement has driven various vehicles on a number of occasions, which is evidenced by log books and eye witness accounts.
1 x Driving While Disqualified (continuity of action)

Example: A disqualified driver is stopped and found in possession of a falsified driving licence. During investigation it transpires that he has recently traded in a vehicle and the sales person has given a statement to the effect that they witnessed him driving two separate vehicles.
1 x Driving While Disqualified
1 x Obtaining licence while disqualified
2 x Driving without insurance (offence per vehicle)

Example: A disqualified driver is witnessed driving on three occasions by three separate police crews none of whom are in a position to stop vehicle.
1 x Driving While Disqualified (continuity of action)

Example: A driver is stopped and whilst shown to be a provisional licence holder, is driving with no 'L' plates and unsupervised is also disqualified 'until test passed'.
1 x Driving While Disqualified

Notes

In circumstances where Officers have obtained further evidence of a disqualified driver driving on previous occasions, this cannot be counted as additional crimes. This would be considered as 'Continuity of Action'. A date range would be noted and only one Road Traffic Offence would be recorded on the Crime Report. This does not prevent the officer submitting the full circumstances to the Procurator Fiscal.

The disqualification is against the driver, and is not dependent on the number of vehicles driven; this would be considered a 'continuity of action'. The counting rule for insurance offences is per vehicle, and two charges would apply.

Where a person who is disqualified from driving until he passes a test applies for a provisional licence, drives without a supervisor (where required) and 'L' plates, he is guilty of driving while disqualified in contravention of Section 103 and not merely of failing to comply with the conditions of his provisional licence.

When libelling a S103 or a S87 of the Road Traffic Act, a Section143 Driving without Insurance may be considered, however this should only be applied where relevant evidence exists.

Retrospective Recording - If a driver has been stopped and found to be a disqualified driver and it is later discovered they have been stopped on previous occasions for other Road Traffic Offences i.e. mobile phone, seatbelts etc. further disqualification charges cannot be libelled. Those occasions cannot be counted as additional disqualification charges and no additional Crime Reports raised, but information may be added to the Police Report to allow the courts to consider the whole circumstances and to ensure the appropriate conviction is achieved.

316/000 ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988, Section 143

- DRIVE WITHOUT INSURANCE

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OFFENCE/VEHICLE

Definition: Section 143

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act—

(a) a person must not use a motor vehicle on a road or other public place unless there is in force in relation to the use of the vehicle by that person such a policy of insurance or such a security in respect of third party risks as complies with the requirements of this Part of this Act, and

(b) a person must not cause or permit any other person to use a motor vehicle on a road or other public place unless there is in force in relation to the use of the vehicle by that other person such a policy of insurance or such a security in respect of third party risks as complies with the requirements of this Part of this Act.

(2) If a person acts in contravention of subsection (1) above he is guilty of an offence.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where offence occurs or various as appropriate

Scenario Examples:

Example: Registered keeper of vehicle is stopped by Police and found to have no valid policy of insurance.
1 x RTA 1988 S143 - Drive without insurance.

Example: Police stop vehicle being driven by registered keeper who has no insurance. Enquiry confirms that the registered keeper has driven the same vehicle without insurance on four previous occasions.
1 x RTA 1988 S143 - Drive without insurance (offence per vehicle)

Example: As above where evidence that keeper has driven a second vehicle without a valid policy of insurance.
2 x RTA 1988 S143 - Drive without insurance (offence per vehicle)

Example: Person is stopped by Police on Day 1 where they are issued with papers Requiring them to produce insurance documents at a Police station. Before doing so the same person is stopped by Police driving the same vehicle on Day 2 and issued with similar papers. Further enquiries confirm that the person had no insurance cover in place on either date.
2 x RTA 1988 S143 - Drive without insurance

Example: A person other than registered keeper is stopped by Police and found to have no valid policy of insurance to drive vehicle and there is no evidence to confirm that that the registered keeper is aware of this.
1 x RTA 1988 S143 - Drive without insurance.

Example: As above where there is evidence that the registered keeper is aware driver has no valid policy of insurance.
1 x RTA 1988 S143 - Drive without insurance (driver)
1 x RTA 1988 S143 - Cause and permit (keeper)

Example: As above where there is evidence that the registered keeper is aware the driver has no valid policy of insurance, and the registered keeper is also found to have no valid policy of insurance.

1 x RTA 1988 S143 - Drive without insurance (driver)
1 x RTA 1988 S143 - Cause and permit (keeper)
1 x RTA 1988 S144A - Keep motor vehicle with no insurance (keeper)

Example:

Police stop a vehicle where the driver "A" is found to have no driving licence. Further enquiry confirms that "A" has an insurance policy in force which covers him for driving that vehicle for third party risks but that a false declaration was made to the insurers in that "A" failed to disclose having no licence.

Record - 1 x RTA 1988 S87 - No licence and 1 x RTA 1988 S174(5) - Provide false statement to obtain insurance(SGJD Code 025/000). Note that the same guidance applies whether or not the insurers confirm that they will honour the policy. In these circumstances there is no requirement to record S143 - No insurance.

Notes

Cause and Permit offences should only be recorded where there is evidence to the fact that the accused in the cause or permit was aware that the driver had no insurance and gave them permission to drive.

S144A(1)&(2) - Registered keeper of motor vehicle with no insurance policy in force or security for third party risks

DVLA in association with the Motor Insurance Bureau have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of S.144A and have a policy in place of providing warning letters prior to enforcement action. Whilst many offences under this section will be dealt with directly by DVLA, the Police may have occasion to do so.

The option of issuing a conditional offer is not applicable in respect of Section 144A. Under normal circumstances if not being dealt with by DVLA, Section 143 would apply if a vehicle is parked on a public road as it is considered as being "used" and as such would require to be insured for a minimum of third party risks. Section 144A would only be expected to be used if DVLA are not dealing, the vehicle is off the road and no statutory off-road SORN declaration has been made. Where an officer has reasonable belief that a vehicle may not be insured they may confirm this via Police National Computer and Motor Insurance Bureau. If no insurance is recorded against the vehicle, officers shall require to make efforts to speak to the registered keeper to confirm no insurance is in force e.g. the vehicle may be insured under a trade policy etc. No crime report is required to be created unless enquiry traces the vehicle owner and it is confirmed no insurance is in force.

307/000 ACCIDENT OFFENCES
ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988, Sect. 170 (2) and (4)
- FAIL TO STOP AFTER ACCIDENT
ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988, Sect. 170 (3) and (4)
- FAIL TO REPORT ACCIDENT

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OFFENCE (SEE NOTES)

Definition:

- (1) This section applies in a case where, owing to the presence of a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road or other public place, an accident occurs by which—
 (a) personal injury is caused to a person other than the driver of that mechanically propelled vehicle, or
 (b) damage is caused—
 (i) to a vehicle other than that mechanically propelled vehicle or a trailer drawn by that mechanically propelled vehicle, or
 (ii) to an animal other than an animal in or on that mechanically propelled vehicle or a trailer drawn by that mechanically propelled vehicle, or
 (iii) to any other property constructed on, fixed to, growing in or otherwise forming part of the land on which the road or place in question is situated or land adjacent to such land.
- (2) The driver of the mechanically propelled vehicle must stop and, if required to do so by any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring, give his name and address and also the name and address of the owner and the identification marks of the vehicle.
- (3) If for any reason the driver of the mechanically propelled vehicle does not give his name and address under subsection (2) above, he must report the accident.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with subsection (2) or (3) above is guilty of an offence.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: Where accident occurs or various as appropriate

Scenario Examples:

- Example:** A car being driven dangerously during a Police pursuit collides with four vehicles before vehicle is stopped and driver apprehended.
 1 x RTA 1988 S2 - *Dangerous Driving*
 1 x RTA 1988 S163 - *Fail to Stop For Police*
 1 x RTA 1988 S170 - *Fail to Stop After Accident*
 There is no requirement to record a S170 offence for each collision as this is considered to be a continuous course of conduct.
- Example:** Vehicle damage discovered, unclear as to the cause of the damage e.g. accidental damage caused by shopping trolley.
Application of the 'balance of probabilities' suggests accidental damage, with no clear indication this has been the result of a collision with another vehicle or a vandalism. This should be recorded as an incident only.
- Example:** Vehicle damage discovered which suggests this has been the result of a vehicle collision e.g. paint or other residue found on vehicle, and it is unclear whether the driver of the other vehicle would have been aware.
Application of the 'balance of probabilities' suggests the other vehicle driver may

have been unaware of the collision.

Example:

Vehicle damage discovered where the extent of damage indicates it is more than likely that the other driver was aware of the collision, or information provided from witnesses to confirm this to be the case.

Application of the 'balance of probabilities' suggests the other vehicle driver would have been aware of the collision. An offence of 'Fail to Stop' should initially be recorded pending further enquiry, which may result in further offences being recorded and detected. If enquiry fails to identify the accused this should remain recorded as an undetected 'Fail to Stop' offence.

Notes

In circumstances where an offence has clearly occurred and enquiry has failed to trace the accused, only one undetected Road Traffic Offence should be recorded i.e. Fail to Stop or Careless Driving or Dangerous Driving.

When circumstances which amount to Hit and Run type collisions are reported incidents are required to be raised and fully updated to dispel any criminality initially inferred (eg. damage so minor in nature that driver unaware of collision), however if unable to dispel initial criminality a Crime Report must be raised to facilitate any necessary enquiry.

309/000 FAIL TO PROVIDE INFO. TO IDENTIFY DRIVER ROAD TRAFFIC ACT 1988, Section 172

GENERAL RULE: ONE CRIME FOR EACH OFFENCE

Definition:

Section 172

(2) Where the driver of a vehicle is alleged to be guilty of an offence to which this section applies—

- (a) the person keeping the vehicle shall give such information as to the identity of the driver as he may be required to give by or on behalf of a chief officer of police, and
(b) any other person shall if required as stated above give any information which it is in his power to give and may lead to identification of the driver.

Victim/Complainer: Procurator Fiscal

Locus: See examples

Scenario Examples:

Example: Vehicle photographed by camera speeding in Division X. The registered keeper does not respond to a Section 172 notice and officer attends at keeper's home address in Division Y to carry out Section 172 requirements. Registered keeper fails/refuses to provide details of the driver and charged with Section 172 offence.
1 x RTA 1988, Section 172 (Locus is Division X where S172 notice sent from)

Example: Vehicle photographed by camera speeding in Division X. The registered keeper does not respond to a Section 172 notice and officer attends at keeper's home address in Division Y to carry out Section 172 requirements. Registered keeper fails/refuses to provide details of the driver and charged with Section 172 offence. Evidence is obtained which confirms the registered keeper was driving the vehicle at the time of the speeding offence.
1 x RTA 1988, Section 172 (Locus is Division X where S172 notice sent from)
1 x Speeding offence (locus is Division X)

Example: Vehicle is involved in a collision in Division X and fails to stop. The registered keeper resides in Division Y and officer attends at home address requesting details of the driver of vehicle at material time per Section 172 requirements. The person refuses/fails to provide details.
1 x RTA 1988, Section 172 (Locus is Division Y where S172 procedure carried out - unlike above examples no letter is sent out)
1 x RTA Section 170 and other relevant Road Traffic offences (Division X)

Notes

Tachograph Offences

Example:

A HGV driver is stopped and on examination of the vehicle's tachograph recording equipment it is ascertained that they have driven on 5 occasions exceeding the 4 and a half hour rule without observing breaks of at least 45 minutes.

5 x Crimes of Transport Act 1968 S96(11A) Fail Daily Rest

Such offences are recorded for each occasion (electronic reading). This practice ensures correct statistical information is supplied to the Transport Department.

Discretion

It should be noted that the majority of Road Traffic Offences are not victim based and SCRS does not remove an officer's power of discretion when dealing with minor Road Traffic violations. In circumstances where discretion has been exercised and the person verbally warned there is no requirement to raise a crime record. Similarly, when a decision is made not to issue a Prohibition Notice there is no requirement for an offence to be recorded.

Antisocial Behaviour (Scotland) Act, 2004, Section 126

A warning under the above section is only applicable where an offence in relation to Section 3 or Section 34 of the Road Traffic Act has occurred, AND, it is causing or is likely to cause alarm, distress or annoyance to members of the public. Without the antisocial behaviour aspect, a warning under this Section is not applicable. If the user is warned under Section 126 no Conditional Offer should be issued under Section 3.

Any further guidance relating to the recording of Road Traffic Offences should be directed to the Crime Registrar.

VEHICLE DEFECT RECTIFICATION SCHEME

318000 - Registration Plate

319000 - Lighting

320000 - Other than Lighting

GENERAL RULE: AS PER LEGISLATION OUTLINES (ONE OFFENCE PER DEFECT FOUND)

Where a police officer discovers vehicle defect(s) in respect of which a Vehicle Rectification Form has already been issued, no further Form is to be issued.

Where these defect(s) are of a dangerous nature and it is clear that the driver has continued to use the vehicle without having taken remedial action, he/she must be reported. In these circumstances it is to be made clear to the driver that he/she is still required to provide evidence of rectification in respect of the original defect(s) for which the Form was issued.

Where the driver is not the owner of the vehicle he/she is to be instructed to inform the owner as soon as possible that defect(s) have been detected which come within the scope of the scheme and that the provisions of the scheme have been accepted by the driver.

Officers who are not 'authorised examiners' will only issue Vehicle Rectification Forms in respect of obvious defect(s) to vehicles where no actual inspection is necessary to establish that the defect(s) exists.

In circumstances where it is considered that the nature of a particular defect renders a vehicle to be in a dangerous condition an offence under Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 40A(a) (Vehicle in dangerous condition) will be recorded. Only one Section 40A(a) offence will be recorded to account for all defects which are considered to be dangerous. Defects which are not considered to be dangerous will be recorded as an offence for each defect found. Similarly, offences relating to illegal modifications not considered to be dangerous will be recorded as an offence for each modification.

Example: Police examine vehicle and find two defects considered to be dangerous, four non-dangerous defects and two illegal modifications.

Record – 1 x RTA S40A(a), 4 x defect offences, 2 x modification offences.

If the condition of a vehicle being driven is such that it would be obvious to a competent and careful driver that driving the vehicle in this current state would be dangerous then Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 2, Dangerous Driving should be considered. Where sufficient evidence exists this may be recorded in addition to Section 40A(a).

List of Offences to which the Scheme can be applied by all Uniformed Officers

Road Vehicle (Construction and Use) Regulations

Exhaust	Obviously damaged e.g. hanging down
Obligatory Lights	Not maintained
Mirrors	No rear view mirror

Mud wings	Not fitted
Parts & Accessories	Not maintained
Petrol Tank	Cap not fitted
Seat Belts	Not maintained
Tyres	Completely devoid of tread
Washers	Not fitted
Wipers	Damaged or missing

Road Vehicle Lighting Regulations

Stop Lamps	Not maintained
Indicators	Not maintained
Obligatory Lights	Not showing
Reflectors	Obscured and inefficient
Registration Plate	Not illuminated

Vehicle Excise and Registration Act

Registration Plate	Obscured or not displayed Characters wrongly spaced
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List of Offences to which the Scheme can be applied by Authorised Examiners Only

Road Vehicle (Construction and Use) Regulations

Brakes	Not maintained
Horn	Not fitted or not working
Speedometer	Not maintained
Steering	Not maintained
Tyres	Not properly inflated Cut or break in fabric Lump or bulge Insufficient tread Mixture of tyres