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# About this document

## Intended readership

Quality analysts working on the RTS tool approving, removing and/or adding Special Interest Categories (SICs).

## In this guide

You will find specific instructions for each **Special Interest** **Category** as per below:

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| **1) Name of Special Interest Category** | |
| Definition: | The official Legal definition |
| Type: | Machine Learning and/or Rule-based |
| Rule: | If rule-based, the specific rule being applied (e.g. keyword type, category etc) |
| Paired SIC: | Other SICs that will always accompany the SIC in question |
| Includes: | Examples of when to include the SIC (special cases, specific charges/offences related to the SIC, specific wording etc)  Please note that this is not comprehensive field that contains every possible combination of wordings or keywords. Ultimately, the Legal definition needs to be applied to each individual record to determine inclusion of the SIC |
| Excludes: | When *not* to include the SIC (specific wording to watch out for, similar cases that should not be confused etc) |
| Notes: | Any special general note and/or special instructions |

# TAGGING METHODOLOGY

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| * **Jenga Record Tagging System** will propose risk tags automatically, based on the entire information field. The machine learning system was trained to identify several words and word combinations. * The tagging will not only be based on what is written in the [ADDITIONAL INFORMATION] section of the records, but also on the Category/Keyword for the rule-based SICs. * **Human intelligence** is an essential portion of the tagging process. Although the machine learning system was trained to identify several word combinations and apply the correct SICs based on that, errors do occur. Therefore, QA analysts are expected to conduct the following checks: * Validation of SIC tags correctly proposed by the system * Removal of SIC tags incorrectly proposed by the system * Addition of SIC tags not proposed by the system * **QA checks** includes interpretation of complex scenarios and is also based on rules and exceptions specified in this document. In addition to the specific guidance for each SIC topic, the below general approaches should also be taken into account   **Pre and post-conviction information**   * Both pre and post-conviction records should be tagged with the relevant SICs * For records that contain both pre and post-conviction risk, QA needs to identify if the pre-conviction information relates to the conviction information (is the same case) * If it is clear that the pre and post-conviction information relates to the same case (is the same case), only tag relevant SICs as per post-conviction information * If it is NOT clear that the pre and post-conviction information relates to the same case, tag relevant SICs as per both pre and post-conviction information * Guilty pleas should be treated as a post-conviction information, hence same rules as above apply * For a record containing both a guilty plea and a sentence information, both instances should be tagged with the relevant SICs   **Acquittal information**   * For acquittal information under appeal, all applicable SICs are to be kept until final outcome of the appeal process * For final acquittal information, all applicable SICs that relate to the acquittal should be removed and/or not manually added   **Risk information in Bio**   * Biography of records should be considered when tagging Organised Crime Group and TIRU Group records * Biography of records should be considered for tagging of the Organised Crime SIC ONLY (e.g. Member of a Criminal Organisation) * Biography of records should NOT be considered as standalone information for other SICs if such risk information is not specified under Reports, or other risk brackets (e.g. FSW) * If risk is specified under Biography only and not under Reports, the record needs to be sent back to Research so they can amend the information in the correct place or remove if not relevant (see Feedback to Research below)   **Funding information**   * The information under the Funding Bracket, which is usually present in TIRU and Organised Crime records, should ONLY be considered for tagging records pertaining to a organised crime group or terrorism group * For individual records, the Funding information should NOT be considered when applying risk tags   **IRAN - IEI Keyword**   * For records that contain the IRAN-IEI and/or the IRAN-IEI-SEC keyword, please do not add any SICs, remove all SICs proposed by the system and send the relevant UID to Wioletta Szmigelska * The Technology team already implemented an automatic solution for the system to block such records from the RTS system. However, until this is live, kindly take note of the above |
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## List of SPECIAL INTEREST CATEGORIES:

1. Absconder or Fugitive
2. Abuse of Office
3. Aiding and Abetting
4. Aircraft Hijacking and Aviation Crimes
5. Antitrust Violation or Unlawful Competition
6. Arms and Ammunition Possession
7. Arms and Ammunition Trafficking
8. Arson and Destruction of Property
9. Breach of Fiduciary Duty
10. Bribery and Corruption
11. Conflict Minerals and Resources
12. Conspiracy and Collusion
13. Consumer Protection Violation
14. Counterfeiting or Piracy
15. Crimes against the State
16. Cybercrime
17. Data Privacy Breach
18. Deported or Exiled
19. Disciplinary Action
20. Disqualified or Debarred
21. Dissolved Company
22. Energy Crime
23. Environmental Crime
24. Exploitation of Children
25. Extortion
26. Financial Services Warning
27. Forced and Slave Labour
28. Forgery and Uttering
29. Fraud
30. Frozen and Seized Assets
31. Hate Crimes
32. Healthcare Fraud
33. Human Rights Violation
34. Human Trafficking
35. Illegal Gambling
36. Illegal Immigration
37. Illegal Possession or Sale
38. Illegal Restraint or Kidnapping
39. Insider Trading
40. Insolvency, Liquidation and Bankruptcy
41. IP Rights Infringement
42. Labour Rights Violation
43. Law Enforcement
44. License Revocation
45. Money Laundering
46. Narcotics Trafficking
47. Obstruction of Justice
48. Organised Crime
49. Pharmaceutical Trafficking
50. Regulatory Enforcement
51. Securities Violation
52. Sexual Exploitation
53. Smuggling
54. Tax and Customs Violation
55. Tender Violation and Restrictions
56. Terror Related
57. Theft and Embezzlement
58. Trafficking in Stolen Goods
59. Travel or Visa Restriction
60. Unlawful Money Lending
61. Violent Crime
62. War Crime
63. Wildlife Crime

# SPECIAL INTEREST CATEGORIES

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| 1) Absconder or Fugitive | |
| Definition: | A person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings and is under a duty to surrender into the custody of a court and fails to surrender to custody when required to do so; or person who has escaped from prison or custody or has fled a jurisdiction to avoid arrest, prosecution or imprisonment, is in hiding or whose whereabouts are unknown to law enforcement, e.g. Interpol, Europol wanted notices. |
| Type: | Hybrid (Machine Learning and Rule Based) |
| Rule: | All Most Wanted keywords are automatically tagged with this SIC |
| Includes: | * Absconder; * Fugitive; * Wanted; * Sentenced/charged in absentia (but only if wanted status is specified before legal proceedings in question, or warrant of arrest is issue after sentencing) |
| Excludes: | * All cases where it is indicated that the person is no longer wanted (even if still listed by keyworded site); * All cases where it is indicated that the person has been arrested after the wanted status (we can then assume person is no longer wanted, even if still listed by keyworded site) |
| Notes: | * The FBI keyword contains Most Wanted cases and cases of arrest or pre-conviction risk which do not necessarily fit this SIC definition. Each case from this keyword (added to the White List[[1]](#footnote-1)) needs to be analysed individually to see if this SIC is applicable * Sentencing/charges after the wanted reports might be a case of legal proceedings in absentia, therefore keep the SIC if it is unclear that the individual is still wanted or not * Example: *Apr 2016 - indicted by a federal judge on forced labour and human trafficking charges (Jun 2015 - Jul 2015). Currently absconded. Nov 2017 - sentenced to 96 months of imprisonment (USD100) for human trafficking.* |

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| 2) Abuse of Office | |
| Definition: | - Public Office Abuse: a public officer, acting as such, wilfully neglects or is accused of wilfully neglecting to perform their duty and/or wilfully misconducts themselves to such a degree as to amount to an abuse of the public’s trust in the office holder, without reasonable excuse or justification, e.g. financial mismanagement.  - Private Office Abuse: abusing or accused of abusing one’s position in private office by acting in a manner inconsistent with the duties imposed by virtue of the position, such as the duties of directors set out in the UK Companies Act 2006. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Malfeasance * Misappropriation of public funds * Official misconduct * Financial management irregularities |
| Note: | * This violation could be applicable to both a criminal or civil case |

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| 3) Aiding and Abetting | |
| Definition: | Where persons has committed an offence, any other person who, knowing or believing them to be guilty of the offence or some other offence, does (or is accused of doing) without lawful authority or reasonable excuse commit any act with intent to impede their apprehension or prosecution. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * the wording aiding and abetting needs to be present in reports |

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| 4) Aircraft Hijacking and Aviation Crimes | |
| Definition: | - Aircraft Hijacking: persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the unlawful seizing or exercising control of an moving or in flight aircraft, by the use of force or by threats of any kind.  - Aviation Crime: persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of unlawfully and intentionally destroying an aircraft in service or otherwise damaging such an aircraft as to render it incapable of flight or as to be likely to endanger its safety in flight, committing any act of violence which is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft, placing, or causing to be placed, on an aircraft in service any device or substance which is likely to destroy the aircraft, or is likely so to damage it as to render it incapable of flight or as to be likely to endanger its safety in flight or any other breach of applicable aviation security legislation which would pose a material threat to the safety of an aeroplane aerodrome, airport or navigation facility. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |

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| 5) Antitrust Violation or Unlawful Competition | |
| Definition: | -Antitrust Violation is the act of a person or firm, or group of firms, being found to be party to an agreement or involved in a concerted practice which may affect trade and which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction, or distortion of competition or found to abuse a dominant position within a market, or in a substantial part of it such as unfair competition and business practices and anti-competitive behaviour, market manipulation, restraint of trade, monopoly and cartel formation, price-fixing, price discrimination, market‐dividing interlocking directorates and bid‐rigging;  - Unlawful Competition: Entities or persons accused of, investigated for or being found carrying out activities that prevent, restrict or distort competition within a market, trough for example price fixing or obtaining exclusive purchase rights to raw materials needed to make a competing product (includes unfair competition). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Applies both to entities and persons (as per definition above). * unfair competition and business practice * anti-competitive behaviour * market manipulation * restraint of trade * monopoly and cartel formation * price-fixing, price discrimination, market‐dividing interlocking directorates * bid rigging/tender fraud |
| ~~Excludes:~~ | * ~~Violation of the Trade Secrets Act (too broad)~~ |
| Note: | * Please note that Antitrust Violation and Unlawful Competition were separate SICs initially but were merged to avoid confusion. |

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| 6) Arms and Ammunition Possession | |
| Definition: | Persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the unlawful or unlicensed possession, purchase, acquisition, ownership or control of firearms, weapons, ammunitions or explosives without the requisite certificate in contravention of domestic laws or regulations. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Illegal Possession and Sale |
| Includes: | * Arms seized * Violation of/illegal procurement of weapons * Illegal distribution of weapons |
| Excludes: | * Firearms offences * Armed robbery (we cannot assume possession is unlawful/unlicensed) * Using a firearm (we cannot assume possession is unlawful/unlicensed) |

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| 7) Arms and Ammunition Trafficking | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the unauthorised acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfers of weapons (including firearms, ammunitions, explosives or other destructive devices). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Arms and Ammunition Possession; Illegal Possession and Sale |
| Includes: | * Illegal distribution of weapons |
| Excludes: | * Firearms offences |

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| 8) Arson and Destruction of Property | |
| Definition: | - Arson: persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of using fire to intentionally destroy one’s own or another’s property (e.g. buildings; wildlife areas; vehicles)  - Destruction of Property: intentionally destroying or damaging public or private property other than by fire and being reckless as to whether the life of another would be endangered. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |

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| 9) Breach of Fiduciary Duty | |
| Definition: | When persons who has undertaken to act on behalf of another in circumstances which give rise to a relationship and duty of trust and confidence has acted in any manner adverse or contrary to the interests of that party or acts for his own benefit or interest denoting disloyalty or infidelity (e.g. a company’s board member’s duty to the shareholders, an attorney’s duty to a client, a corporate officer or director to the corporation.) |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * 90% of time, this SIC have its origin in a regulatory or enforcement listing * investigation/ charges for breach of fiduciary duty |
| Note: | * A breach of such duty will in most cases be associated with another Special Interest Category. e.g. under investigation for alleged embezzlement and breach of fiduciary duty |

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| 10) Bribery and Corruption | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of  (i) promising or giving a financial or other advantage to another person (e.g. a financial benefit or kickback), where the acceptance of that undue advantage would either reward or induce another individual to improperly perform (e.g. failing to perform in good faith, impartially or in accordance with an expectation of trustworthiness) a function or activity (for example a public position which the individual is appointed to or a person’s functions in the course of their employment);  (ii) accepting a financial advantage causing that person to improperly perform a function in good faith, impartially or in accordance with an expectation of trustworthiness causing a failure to perform in good faith, impartially or in accordance with an expectation of trustworthiness. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Influence Peddling * Graft * Vote buying/vote rigging * illegal electoral financing * Kickbacks * Healthcare kickbacks |
| Excludes: | * corruption of children/minors (Exploitation of Children and HRV would be applicable) |

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| 11) Conspiracy and Collusion | |
| Definition: | Agreeing or accused of agreeing with any other person or persons that a course of conduct shall be pursued which, if the agreement is carried out in accordance with their intention, either will (a) necessarily amount to or involve the commission of any offence or offences by one or more of the parties to the agreement or (b) would do so but for the existence of facts which render the commission of the offence or any of the offences impossible. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * bid‐rigging (but only if reports makes clear that other individuals were involved) * cartel formation |

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| 12) Consumer Protection Violation | |
| Definition: | The alleged or actual transgression by individuals or entities of laws and regulations designed to protect the rights of consumers (who are individuals acting in a personal rather than a business capacity). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | Cases presented to the government agency that handles complaints of the public regarding products and services. See examples below:   * Oct 2012 - without admitting or denying liability reached a settlement with the USFRB and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), resolving allegations of deceptive debt collection and credit card marketing practices (2003-2012). * Sep 2014 - fined COP410.2m by COSIC on charges of violations against free competition and consumer protection laws. * Feb 2015 - convicted for engaging in an unfair practice by making false, misleading or deceptive representations to consumers; failing to refund payment within 15 days of being given notice of cancellation of the consumer agreement; and failing to deliver on a contract. Sentenced to 225 days imprisonment, followed by 2 years probation, and ordered to pay restitution (CAD23,000). * Mar 2009 - complaint filed by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), and the California, Illinois, Ohio and North Carolina Attorney General's Office, alleging multiple violations of the Telemarketing Sales Rule and the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (3:09-cv-03073). |

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| 13) Control or Regulation Violation | |
| Definition: | The alleged or actual transgression or violation of  (i) regulations issued and enforced by a statutory regulator (such as financial, insurance or banking regulations); or  (ii) a corporate entity’s internal controls or government department’s internal rules, regulations or controls, which are required to be maintained by, or in order to comply with, such regulations. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Most cases will come from a regulatory enforcement listing |
| Note: | * Control or Regulation Violation was not yet a Special Interest Category, but it will be live soon. Topic has been trained already. |

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| 14) Counterfeiting or Piracy | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the unlawful possession, imitation, copying, duplication, alteration, manufacture or reproduction of a product or use of trade marks, copyright material and commercial media products or a registered patent without the consent of the owner for financial gain (including pirated movie DVDs, music CDs, books, counterfeit documents, financial instruments, goods or medicines). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Piracy of products * Currency counterfeiting * Counterfeit documents if related to a commercial product (e.g. product/software license) |
| Excludes: | * Forged/falsified ID (refer to Forgery and Uttering) * Forged/falsified official documents (refer to Forgery and Uttering) |

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| 15) Cybercrime | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of causing 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, with the access he intends to secure or to enable to be secured, being unauthorised, and knowing at the time when he causes the computer to perform the function that that is the case. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Hacking and phishing |
| Excludes: | Crimes that occur in the online environment, but no clear indication of cybercrime activity (see below) |
| Note: | * Cybercrime is not a simple case of just using a computer to commit a crime (lots of crimes are done using a computer or online environment), but rather unauthorised access to a computer. Therefore, reports need to be clear that cybercrime occurred, not just state that a crime happened using a computer and/or the online environment. For example: ‘reportedly arrested by the Criminal Investigation Bureau for operating an online prostitution ring involving minors’ – just because the word online was used does not mean that cybercrime occurred, therefore SIC should not be added |

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| 16) Crimes against the State | |
| Definition: | Persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of offences designed to change the leadership or acts of the ruling institutions of a state (e.g. treason, rebellion, political assassination, coups, political sabotage, espionage, insurgency, subversion and sedition). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * breaching of US Capitol grounds / violent entry * treason * coups * political sabotage * insurgency * espionage * political assassination |
| Note: | Such offences directed against Society or the State and consist of acts threatening the general peace, security, law and order of society or acts threatening the security of the State and its basic institutions. |

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| 17) Data Privacy Breach | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, under investigation for, or subject to data protection enforcement action, including fines for breaches of applicable Data Protection laws, regulations or codes, whether through the judicial system or by the regulator. |
| Type: | Hybrid (Machine Learning and Rule Based) |
| Rule: | All keywords that cover data privacy cases are automatically tagged with this SIC |
| Includes: | * Enforcement action for violation of data privacy acts * data privacy misuse * Most of the records will come from enforcement listings, though there may be some cases from media sources   Examples:   * Enforcement fines issued by the French Data Protection Authority (Commission Nationale de l’Informatique et des LibertÃ©s – CNIL) against individuals and entities for violation of the Personal Data Protection Code. * Listed individuals and entities, by the Danish Data Protection Authority (Datatilsynet) for violation of the Danish Personal Data Protection Code |
| Note: | * Most of the records will come from enforcement listings, though there may be some cases from media sources |

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| 18) Disqualified and Debarred | |
| Definition: | - Disqualified: Persons prevented by a court or regulator from acting in a capacity as  (i) a director of a company,  (ii) as a receiver of a company’s property,  (iii) an insolvency practitioner, or in any way, directly or indirectly, be concerned or take part in the promotion, formation or management of a company unless he has the leave of the court or corporate entities temporarily or permanently declared ineligible to continue a specific action;  - Debarred: persons subject to a prohibition order issued by a regulator with statutory powers, and thus being prohibited (i.e. barred, banned or excluded) from performing a function specified by the regulator in question. |
| Type: | Hybrid (Machine Learning and Rule Based) |
| Rule: | All keywords that cover lists of disqualified and debarred individuals |
| Includes: | * Barred from holding public office/ inability to hold public office as part of a criminal sentence * Disqualified and/or debarred professionals (e.g. lawyers, brokers) |
| Excludes: | * deprived of political rights (only this wording, without any other context, is not applicable to this SIC) |
| Note: | Not to be added to entity / corporate records, only Individual, Political Ind, etc. Guideline refers to “Disqualified: Persons / Debarred: persons” |

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| 19) Deported or Exiled | |
| Definition: | - Deported: a person who is subject to a deportation order and has been removed from a country.  - Exiled: being deprived of one’s citizenship status by a government and thus being alienated, banished or expelled from a country. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Deportation orders * Banned from a country * Alienated from a country * Loss of citizenship status |
| Excludes: | * Extradition |
| Note: | * There is an important legal difference between deportation and extradition. While extradition is because the person from another country committed a crime, deportation is because the person is illegally in the country |

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| 20) Disciplinary Action | |
| Definition: | Disciplined by a regulatory enforcement body with statutory powers as a result of violating a code, regulation or law, engaging in improper practices or unlawful business activities or not meeting expected or communicated performance standards in a regulated industry. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * fined or disciplined by a Regulatory Authority/Body |

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| 21) Dissolved Company | |
| Definition: | A company which has been struck off the corporate register and dissolved. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Excludes: | * Liquidated companies (not all cases, please see below) |
| Note: | * Liquidated means the financial winddown of a company but can still remain on corporate registries with registration number without dissolvement, whilst dissolved means ultimately removing entity from corporate registries, i.e. actual registration as company is removed/revoked. Companies dissolved have not been necessarily liquidated, therefore records with liquidated information should not get dissolved unless record also has that as further step |

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| 22) Energy Crime | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the dishonest and unlawful use of, or dishonestly causing to be wasted or diverted, any electricity or fossil fuels. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * smuggling, trafficking or trading fossil fuels * stealing electricity or fossil fuels * diverting electricity or fossil fuels |

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| 23) Environmental Crime | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the intentional or negligent unlawful action of causing harm to the environment, substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to injury or death to humans, animals or plants in contravention of national or international environmental laws and regulations |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | pollution  dumping of industrial waste  dumping or illicit trade in hazardous waste  smuggling of Ozone depleting substances  illegal logging  illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (if of a protected species also refer to Wildlife Crime SIC)  any crimes against the fauna would relate to this SIC (e.g. trafficking of protected plants)  violating acts that prevent harm to the environment (e.g. violating the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships) |
| Excludes: | some jurisdictions prosecute crimes against the fauna under the umbrella of environmental crime, however we must apply our internal rules. Therefore, the noun being affected/trafficked need to be considered – if against animals then refer to wildlife crime |
| Note | as a general rule, crimes against the fauna would relate to this SIC  illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is considered an environmental crime due to the fact that it is done in large volumes and have an impact on the ocean ecosystem  Lacey Act is a conservation law in the United States that prohibits trade in wildlife, fish, and plants that have been illegally taken, possessed, transported, or sold. Since the Lacey Act also refers to wildlife, we must apply appropriate SIC based on flora or fauna specified in Reports. If nothing is specified and only Act is mentioned, we do not apply either tag. |

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| 24) Exploitation of Children | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of criminal acts relating to   1. use or marketing of children for profit such as using children as child labour; child trafficking and child slavery, (including causing or recruiting a child to participate in pornographic performances or child prostitution); 2. engagement in distribution or marketing of children for child labour; trafficking or slavery 3. engagement in sexual activities with a child by means of prostitution. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Human Rights Violation |
| Includes: | child labour  child sex trafficking.  child pornography  corruption of children/minors  criminal employment of minors |
| Excludes: | exploitation towards “young” men/women: we cannot assume young is underage  rape/assault of a child – Violent Crimes would apply  child endangerment |
| Notes: | For trafficking of children, ensure the SIC matches the noun being trafficked (minor, child, underage women, boy, girl, juvenile)  Exploitation has an element of benefiting from someone, making use of or profiting. Profit or benefit, which go beyond a violent crime of passion (e.g. rape), is an important element to identify exploitation of children. Sometimes the exploitation might not lead necessarily towards profit or maybe the profit is not clear but still applies e.g. producing child pornography, or distributing child pornography. This is the reason as to why cases of rape or sexual assault of a child alone do not fall under exploitation of children. |

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| 25) Extortion | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of making any unwarranted demand with menaces with a view to gain for the himself or another or with intent to cause loss to another. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * “Loan Sharking”: illegal / unlicensed money lending with exorbitant interest rates * Violent harassment or *extortionate activities* * Include whenever linked to kidnapping and/or terrorist activities with clear monetary gain objectives |

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| 26) Financial Services Warning | |
| Definition: | Entities or individuals who are the subject of an alert, warning or included on a list issued by relevant financial services regulators or authorities concerning entities or individuals under investigation for offering consumers and investors financial services or products without the requisite authorisation from the regulator or authority or official investor alerts or warnings issued by securities commissions or financial regulators responsible for the financial regulation of securities products within a particular country relating to unauthorised firms using names similar to those of authorised firms or unauthorised firms falsely claiming to be associated with authorized firms. |
| Type: | Rule-based |
| Rule: | Applied to all FSW keywords |

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| 27) Forced and Slave Labour | |
| Definition: | Persons or Entities accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of holding another person in slavery or servitude and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is held in slavery or servitude, or requiring 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 forced or compulsory labour. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Human Rights Violation |
| Includes: | * criminal employment of minors/child labour (children cannot consent, therefore we can make the connection with forced labour) * slavery * debt bondage * bonded labour * forced labour * Modern day slavery |
| Excludes: | * Labour violations (please refer to Labour Rights Violation) |

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| 28) Forgery and Uttering | |
| Definition: | - Forgery: persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted for making a false instrument, with the intention that the person or another shall use it to induce somebody to accept it as genuine, and by reason of so accepting it to do or not to do some act to his own or any other person’s prejudice;  - Uttering: knowingly using, tendering or showing such false instruments to another with intent to cause prejudice. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Falsifying information on official documents * Falsifying documents * Making false statements within an “instrument” (e.g. written document) * Forged/falsified ID * Forged/falsified documents |
| Excludes: | * Making oral false statements, in such case an instrument is not used (e.g. making false statement in court) - please refer to fraud |
| Note: | * Please see [guidance](https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/forgery-and-counterfeiting) on what a false instrument entails: “includes any document, postage stamp (or mark denoting payment) , Inland Revenue stamp, disk tape, sound track or other device on which information is stored by any means. It does not include a currency note” |

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| 29) Fraud | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the intention to make a gain, or cause someone else to make a loss, through:   1. dishonestly making a false representation; 2. dishonestly failing to disclose to another person information which he is under a legal duty to disclose; or 3. dishonestly abusing a position which that person occupies pursuant to which they are expected to safeguard the financial positions of another. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Cheating, a term used in Southeast Asia for fraudulent conduct * Healthcare fraud * Falsifying documents that are used to defraud someone * Making false statements |
| Excludes: | * Falsifying documents only (without context of defrauding anyone as a result of it) - in such case refer to Forgery and Uttering |

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| 30) Frozen and Seized Assets | |
| Definition: | - Asset Freeze: being subject to a freezing injunction restraining a party from removing from the jurisdiction assets located there, or restraining a party from dealing with any assets whether located within the jurisdiction or not;  - Seized Assets: the seizure (including confiscation or forfeiture) of assets by an appropriate officer under a relevant seizure power. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Assets frozen by court order * All other types of seizures (e.g. done by police officers upon arrest) * Seizure of criminal proceeds (e.g. drugs, arms) |

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| 31) Hate Crimes | |
| Definition: | Persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of criminal offences which are perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on a person’s disability or perceived disability; race or perceived race; or religion or perceived religion; or sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation or transgender identity or perceived transgender identity. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | entities and extremist groups  hate crime activity  attack/violence against a specific group of people |
| Excludes: | Hateful speech by itself is not a crime |

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| 32) Healthcare Fraud | |
| Definition: | Persons falling under the definition of ‘Fraud’ and their conviction relates to fraudulent activities relating to the procurement of healthcare or health insurance (e.g. knowingly claiming imbursement for medical services not rendered, medical supplies not provided, falsifying records to show delivery of such items, submitting duplicate claims, billing for non-existing appointments, billing for unnecessary health care services or medical services at a level of complexity higher than the service actually provided or required). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Fraud |
| Includes: | * In the context of Covid-19, there are some issues such as contracts related to the purchase of hospital supplies, overpricing, etc. * Cases of doctors granting leave to patients fraudulently, so they can be presented to insurance companies. |

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| 33) Human Rights Violation | |
| Definition: | Human Rights Violation occurs when basic human rights and freedoms that fundamentally and inherently belong to a person or groups of individuals are violated or accusations of violations by state or non-state actors by denying, abusing or ignoring basic civil, political, cultural, social and economic rights, as well as breaching other international human rights or humanitarian law. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Genocide * Crimes against humanity * Breaches of human rights and/or humanitarian law * illegal sex determination tests and abortions * Human Trafficking * Sexual Exploitation * Exploitation of Children * Forced and Slave Labour * Murder (by State actors or non-state actors ONLY) * Kidnapping (by State actors or non-state actors ONLY) * Torture (by State actors or non-state actors ONLY) |
| Excludes | * Murder and/or Kidnapping and/or Torture by individual actors * Normal street crimes (see point 3 under Notes) |
| Note: | 1. HRV is a paired SIC to the following SICs: Human Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation, Exploitation of Children, Forced and Slave Labour 2. However, HRV is an even broader concept on its own as it also includes breaches of civil, political, cultural, social and economic rights, and breaching of human rights or humanitarian law. Hence, you can have Human Rights Violations without the other 4 SICs mentioned above 3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights are focused on abuse of women, children, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, refugees, indigenous peoples and people living in poverty. HRV was never intended to be extended to existing common law crimes, such as street crimes (e.g. murder). [Here](https://elearning.un.org/CONT/GEN/CS/UNHR_V3/Module_01/story_content/external_files/Examples%20of%20definitions%20of%20human%20rights%20violations.pdf) is an official source that explains this differentiation further. |
| Further Guidance: | Murder and/or Kidnapping and/or Torture cases will only be considered a case of HRV if committed by State or non-state actors.  **State actors:**   * Government officials * Public Officials * Law enforcement * Militaries   **Non-state actors:**   * Paramilitary forces * Militias (not from gangs, or organised crime groups though)   **Rule for tagging when non-state actors are involved:**  Tag HRV for cases of murder and/or kidnapping and/or torture when committed by non-state actors if at least one of the below SICs are also present   * Terror Related SIC * War Crimes SIC * Hate Crimes SIC |

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| 34) Human Trafficking | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of arranging or facilitating the travel of another person with a view for such person being exploited, where:  (a) the person arranging or facilitating the trafficked person’s travel intends to exploit such person during or after the travel or the person knows or ought to know that another person is likely to exploit the trafficked person during or after the travel.  (b) “Travel” means  (i) arriving in, or entering, any country;  (ii) departing from any country;  (iii) travelling within any country. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Human Rights Violation |
| Includes: | * Organ and human parts trafficking (these are not a standalone Special Interest Categories, as there are not enough records yet to justify a separate tag); * harvesting body parts; * transportation of a minor/person for the purpose of genital mutilation/sexual exploitation; * Trafficking intent on forced marriage; * Mann Act (Mann Act in the USA made it a felony to engage in interstate or foreign commerce transport of "any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose. |
| Excludes: | * migrant trafficking, migrant smuggling (refer to Illegal Immigration) |
| Notes: | * Please note *Illegal Immigration* is displayed separately in Special Interest Category field below. * Sexual exploitation cases do not automatically have human trafficking. Only in the instance where sex trafficking is involved * Ensure the SIC matches the noun being trafficked (people, person(s), individual and all possible variations for human beings) * The wording “Modern Day Slavery” or “Modern Slavery” is an umbrella term that broadly refers to cases of trafficking for exploitation purposes and forced labor. You can find more details [here](https://www.state.gov/what-is-modern-slavery/#sex). If only this word is used in reports, you can ask for more context from research to make sure they add details/clarify in case the crime of human trafficking is not present. |

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| 35) Illegal Gambling | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of providing facilities for gambling (including betting or wagering) without an operating licence authorising the activity or where a legislative exemption from the requirement for an operating licence does not apply. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Unlawful internet gambling * Illegal betting * Illegal animal fight with betting |

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| 36) Illegal Immigration | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of involvement in and/or knowingly entering a country without leave, or, if having only a limited leave to enter or remain in a country, knowingly   1. remaining in a country beyond the time limited by the leave; or 2. failing to observe a condition of the leave (e.g. by entering a country in breach of an immigration/ deportation order). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * illegal alien * illegal asylum seekers * banned from a country due to visa issues * person involved in migrant smuggling/ alien smuggling/ human smuggling (cross-border) * migrant trafficking (see note below) * individuals who facilitate illegal immigration |
| Note: | * The wording “migrant trafficking” (tráfico de migrantes) is a Spanish term for those who profit from aiding illegal immigration in most LATAM countries |

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| 37) Illegal Possession or Sale | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of knowingly acquiring, using or having possession of criminal property or, believing certain goods to be stolen or illegally imported/exported, dishonestly receiving, undertaking or assisting in the retention, removal, disposal or realisation of said goods for the benefit of oneself or another. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Smuggling (also displayed as a separate crime below) * Stolen goods * Cases of trafficking * Illegal distribution of weapons * importing without an export permit |
| Note: | * Production and distribution: If it is clear that they are illegally selling something or possessing the material we can add. It is not applicable for the cases in which the reports only say that they were manufacturing/producing, because then they were the ones producing the something illegal that someone will sell or possess, which could be themselves, but we need to have that indication under reports |

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| 38) Illegal Restraint or Kidnapping | |
| Definition: | - Illegal restraint: the alleged or actual unlawful restraint of movement or unjust imprisonment of another person without lawful authority;  - Kidnapping: the alleged or actual taking or carrying away of one person by another by force or fraud without the consent of the person so taken and without lawful (e.g. to hold for ransom or reward or use as a hostage). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * ransom demanded * illegal detention * kidnapping * illegal deprivation of liberty * abduct, abduction * restriction of freedom * forcible confinement |
| Note: | * this SIC can overlap quite significantly with the Human Trafficking SIC, however not all cases of human trafficking involve illegal restraint and kidnapping and not all cases of kidnapping are for the purposes of trafficking. Each case needs to be analysed individually |

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| 39) Insider Trading | |
| Definition: | The alleged or actual using of inside information, which is information not generally available to the market, to deal in the securities of a listed company or encouraging another to do the same or disclosing inside information other than in the proper performance of duties. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Securities Violation |
| Note: | * Insider Trading is a type of securities violation; therefore Securities Violation SIC will always accompany the Insider Trading SIC, but not the other way around necessarily. |

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| 40) Insolvency, Liquidation and Bankruptcy | |
| Definition: | Instances of Insolvency, Liquidation and Bankruptcy published by regulatory or law enforcement agencies regarding entities or persons who either   1. fail to comply with the requirements relating to an insolvency, bankruptcy or liquidation procedure (e.g. fraudulently hiding or disposing of assets); or 2. are subject to a bankruptcy, liquidation or insolvency order as a result of another World-Check crime. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Insolvency: the condition of not having enough money to pay debts, buy goods, etc. (especially of a company) * Liquidation: the process of closing a business, so that its assets can be sold to pay its debts * Bankruptcy: unable to pay what you owe, and having had control of your financial matters given, by a law court, to a person who sells your property to pay your debts |

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| 41) IP Rights Infringement | |
| Definition: | Alleged or actual breaches or violations of intellectual property rights (whether registered or unregistered) including trademarks, patents or copyright by using, copying, or otherwise exploiting a protected work, product or creation without having the proper authorisation, permission or allowance from its owner/s. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Excludes: | Violation of the Trade Secrets Act (too broad) |

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| 42) Labour Rights Violation | |
| Definition: | The alleged or actual contravention of labour laws that implement measures to protect the rights of employees, such as minimum health and safety requirements, minimum wage requirements, working time requirements and the right for employees to form or become a member of any labour union. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * regulatory or law enforcement action for labour violation * class action for labour violation |
| Excludes: | * individual civil action: cases referred to the Labour Court because for example employer didn’t grant employee his/her rights to annual leave or was dismissed unfairly. |

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| 43) Law Enforcement | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons listed on an official law enforcement public domain site as either investigated, charged, prosecuted, convicted or sentenced for a predicate offence or individuals wanted or arrested by an official law enforcement body such as the police, prosecuting authorities, criminal courts. |
| Type: | Rule-Based |
| Rules: | All Law Enforcement keywords are automatically tagged with this SIC |

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| 44) License Revocation | |
| Definition: | the withdrawal, cancellation, revocation of a professional, trade or business license by a regulatory or professional body for breach of relevant laws or regulations. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |

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| 45) Money Laundering | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the conversion or transfer of property, knowing that such property is derived from criminal activity or from an act of participation in such activity, for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of the property or of assisting any person who is involved in the commission of such an activity to evade the legal consequences of that person’s action, the concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement, rights with respect to, or ownership of, property, knowing that such property is derived from criminal activity or from an act of participation in such an activity, the acquisition, possession or use of property, knowing, at the time of receipt, that such property was derived from criminal activity or from an act of participation in such an activity, participation in, association to commit, attempts to commit and aiding, abetting, facilitating and counselling the commission of any of the aforesaid actions. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Including self-laundering, in which the offender of the predicate offence tries to hide/hides himself/herself the illicit origins of illicit proceeds |

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| 46) Narcotics Trafficking | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of doing or being concerned in producing, supplying, distributing, transporting, storing, importing, exporting, cultivating or manufacturing drugs (i.e. narcotics or psychotropic substances) and using any ship or vehicle to illicitly traffic in controlled drugs. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Illegal Possession and Sale |
| Includes: | * Production and distribution * Movement of drugs (trafficking) * Selling |
| Excludes: | * Cases of drug possession for personal use * Providing venues for narcotics users |
| Note: | Ensure the SIC matches the noun being trafficked (cocaine, cannabis and all possible variations for street drugs) |

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| 47) Obstruction of Justice | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of embarking upon a course of conduct which has a tendency to and is intended to pervert the course of public justice (e.g. perjury, witness or jury tampering, contempt of court, obstruction of investigations, tampering with or destroying evidence, hindering the discovery, arrest, conviction or punishment of anyone who has committed a crime). |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Obstruction of justice/investigation * Perjury * Contempt of court * Tampering * Destroying evidence * Misprision of a felony |

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| 48) Organised Crime | |
| Definition: | A group that has or allegedly has as its purpose, or as one of its purposes, the carrying on of criminal activities, and consists of three or more persons who act, or agree to act, together to further that purpose and participating in criminal activities that are arranged by an organised crime group. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | Racketeering  Militia if related to a gang/criminal group (in Bio or Reports)  Bio with organised group or criminal group membership  Criminal Association  Banditry  Formation of a criminal group |
| Excludes: | * Terrorist groups (these will fall under Terror Related only). Terrorist Groups and Organised Crime Groups operate differently * Militia if related to a Terrorism group (in that case refer to Terror Related SIC) |

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| XX) Other | |
| Definition: | Individuals and entities not included in any other special interest category |
| Includes: | Will be added when no other Special Interest concepts apply |

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| 49) Pharmaceutical Trafficking | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the manufacture, trade, transport, distribution or smuggling of counterfeit, stolen or illicit medicines, medical products or its packaging and associated documentation, as well as medical devices in contravention of related laws and regulations. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Illegal Possession and Sale |
| Includes: | * Illegal distribution/ Illegal production of banned/fake/ medicines * Trafficking of medication and/or substances regulated by the pharmaceutical industry |
| Excludes: | * Trafficking of substances that are not regulated by the pharmaceutical industry (e.g. cocaine, street drugs) |
| Note: | * Ensure the SIC matches the noun being trafficked (all word variations for medication, substances etc) |

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| 50) Regulatory Enforcement | |
| Definition: | Individuals or entities listed on a regulatory enforcement public domain site against whom official regulatory administrative or civil action has been taken by a government or independent regulatory agency responsible for the supervision and oversight of specific administrative rules, codes or regulations for breaches of or non-compliance with said rules, codes or regulations. |
| Type: | Rule-Based |
| Rule: | All Regulatory Enforcement keywords are automatically tagged with this SIC |

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| 51) Securities Violation | |
| Definition: | Engaging in or attempting to engage in activities that give or are likely to give rise to misleading signals about or manipulation of the supply, demand or price of financial instruments or securities. |
| Type: | Hybrid (Machine Learning and Rule Based) |
| Rule: | All keywords that cover securities violation enforcement |
| Includes: | * Securities fraud * Defrauding, deceiving or inducing markets or investors in securities to make a purchase or sale decision * misrepresentations or false information in violation of securities laws |

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| 52) Sexual Exploitation | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of profiting from or otherwise exploiting a child or adult by forcing or coercing them to participate in, or recruiting them for the purposes of activities such as pornographic performances, creating pornographic images, distributing such images or illegal sexual activity. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Human Rights Violation |
| Includes: | Sex trafficking   * Child Pornography * Mann Act (Mann Act in the USA made it a felony to engage in interstate or foreign commerce transport of "any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose. |
| Excludes: | Sexual Assault; Registered sexual offender; Rape, sex crimes, sexual abuse, sex offences |
| Notes: | Sexual exploitation does not automatically have human trafficking, only in the instance where trafficking is also involved  Exploitation has an element of benefiting from someone, making use of or profiting. Profit or benefit, which go beyond a violent crime of passion (e.g. rape), is an important element to identify sexual exploitation. Sometimes the exploitation might not lead necessarily towards profit or maybe the profit is not clear but still applies e.g. producing child pornography, or distributing child pornography. This is the reason as to why cases of rape or sexual assault alone do not fall under sexual exploitation. |

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| 53) Smuggling | |
| Definition: | The alleged or actual cross border illegal and secret transportations of objects, substances or people by bringing into or removing from a country such objects, substances or people without declaring such to customs or custom officials or as prohibited by laws or regulations or goods upon which excise or customs taxes or duties have not been paid, including associated actions to avoid taxation or to obtain goods which are prohibited by a certain region or country. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * cross-border trafficking/smuggling case (e.g. international smuggling, country to country, cross-border) * Human trafficking cases where cross-border is clear (e.g. wanted for human trafficking and illegal cross-border) |
| Excludes: | * cases where cross-border is not clear (e.g. charges of illegal transportation of a minor) * interstate (not crossing the border of one country to another) |

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| 54) Tax and Customs Violation | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the transgression of tax or customs laws or being knowingly concerned in the fraudulent evasion of tax or customs duties. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Tax evasion * Tax fraud * Evasion of customs |

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| 55) Tender Violation and Restrictions | |
| Definition: | - Tender Violation refers to instances of tender fraud, tender collusion or manipulation or tender irregularities committed during a tender or bidding process (*listed as World-Check crime above*).  - Tender Restrictions refers to individuals or entities restricted by a government or enforcement body from participating in any private or public tenders or procurement. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * bid rigging * tender fraud |

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| 56) Terror Related | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, allegedly connected to, charged with or convicted of an unlawful act or threat of action  (i) involving serious violence against a person or serious damage to property;  (ii) endangering a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action; (iii) creating a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; or an unlawful act or threat of action  (iv) that is designed to seriously interfere with or to seriously disrupt an electronic system;  (v) that is designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public;  (vii) involving the advancement of a political, religious, racial or ideological cause. |
| Type: | Rule-Based |
| Rule: | All records with the category Non-conviction Terror or Crime Terror |
| Note: | Many records will also have Violent Crime, however is not a rule. Violent Crime is only applicable to Terror Related records if there is a clear and direct act of violence (e.g. terrorist attack, bomb attack etc) |

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| 57) Theft and Embezzlement | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of the dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | Grand Larceny  Misappropriation of funds  Peculation  Robbery (Violent Crimes also applies)  Trafficking in Stolen Goods  Selling stolen goods  Receipt of stolen goods |
| Note: | Theft is a so-call “on-going crime”. Hence, anyone knowingly in possession of stolen goods (i.e. they have knowledge that the goods are stolen and still possess) is also guilty of theft |

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| 58) Trafficking in Stolen Goods | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of knowingly or believing goods to be stolen, a person dishonestly receives the goods, or dishonestly undertakes or assists in their retention, removal, disposal or realization by or for the benefit of another person, or themselves. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Paired SIC: | Illegal Possession and Sale; Theft and Embezzlement |
| Excludes: | Trafficking of animals (wildlife trafficking applies) |
| Note: | Ensure the SIC matches the noun being trafficked (stolen goods) |

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| 59) Travel or Visa Restriction | |
| Definition: | A legal order that restricts the movement of an individual or excludes a person from a country. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Banned from a country * Undesirable person in a country |

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| 60) Unlawful Money Lending | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of carrying out a regulated money lending activity without the appropriate authorisations (e.g. loan sharking or usury) |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Illegal / unlicensed money lending/usury involving exorbitant interest rates. * Loan Sharking, when the above involves or potentially involves violent harassment or extortionate activities. |

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| 61) Violent Crime | |
| Definition: | Persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of unlawfully using deadly or non-deadly force, a weapon or a corrosive substance to kill, physically hurt, or threaten another which include murder, culpable homicide/ manslaughter, assault, rape, robbery and crimes involving guns and/or knives or acid attacks. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * Contract killing * Sexual assault; sexual harm; rape; sexual violence * Robbery * Car hijacking * Terrorism where direct violence and/or use of force is present * Intentional Injury * Kidnapping * Harvesting of organs/ harvesting body parts * hit-man activities * sexual abuse |
| Excludes: | * Violent Crimes are not applicable to cases of violence against wildlife or animals, for that kindly refer to Wildlife Crime SIC * Sexual offence (too broad and non-specific to assume that violence was used) * Cases where is not clear that the individual was personally involved with the violent act (e.g. reportedly associated with weapons of mass destruction) |
| Notes: | * Many Terror Related records will also have Violent Crime, however it is not a rule. Violent Crime is only applicable to Terror Related records if there is a clear and direct act of violence (e.g. terrorist attack, bomb attack etc), same goes for War Crimes |

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| 62) War Crime | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of breaching legal conventions by committing any of the following acts against persons or protected property:  (i) wilful killing;  (ii) torturing or treating inhumanly including biological experiments;  (iii) wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;  (iv) extensively destructing and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;  (v) compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;  (vi) depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;  (vii) deporting or transferring or unlawful confinement;  (viii) taking hostages/prisoners of war; and  (ix) committing other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law (including use of biological weapons/weapons of mass destruction). |
| Type: | Hybrid (Machine Learning and Rule Based) |
| Rule: | All records with the category CRIME – WAR are automatically tagged |
| Includes: | * Murder of protected persons in the context of war * the ill-treatment or deportation of civilian residents of an occupied territory * the murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war * the killing of hostages during an armed conflict, * Pillage during an armed conflict (destruction of cities, towns and villages, and any devastation not justified by military, or civilian necessity) * Genocide as a war crime/as a weapon of war * Rape as a weapon of war |
| Excludes: | * Any record where wording “war crime” or the context of war is not clear * Even if crime fits any of the above examples, but context of war is not specified, do not add SIC |
| Note: | * Cases of crimes against humanity will fall under the scope of Human Rights Violation * Cases of genocide (if not clear context of war) will fall under the scope of Human Rights Violation |

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| 63) Wildlife Crime | |
| Definition: | Entities or persons accused of, investigated or arrested for, charged with or convicted of intentionally killing, injuring, or taking any wild bird, wild animal or species protected by law or intentionally taking, damaging or destroying its nest, egg or habitat. |
| Type: | Machine Learning |
| Includes: | * poaching * trafficking of endangered or protected animals * trafficking in elephant ivory, rhino horns, tiger products * illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing of protected species only |
| Excludes: | * illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (only applicable if mentions that the fish is a protected species, is at risk of extinction etc) |
| Note: | * for cases of Wildlife Trafficking, ensure the SIC matches the noun being trafficked (animals, protected species etc) * some jurisdictions prosecute crimes against the flora under wildlife crime (e.g. trafficking of protected plants), however we must apply our internal rules. Therefore, the noun being affected/trafficked needs to be considered – if against animals then refer to wildlife crime * Lacey Act is a conservation law in the United States that prohibits trade in wildlife, fish, and plants that have been illegally taken, possessed, transported, or sold. Since the Lacey Act also refers to plants, we must apply appropriate SIC based on flora or fauna specified in Reports. If nothing is specified and only Act is mentioned, we do not apply either tag. |

1. White List is the list of keywords that are automatically tagged by the system with a SIC based on the rule-based type [↑](#footnote-ref-1)