**Example Annex of Crimes**

**Crimes against a person**

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| Genocide | Articles 2-3 to the Crime Of Genocide (Prevention And Punishment) Law, 5710 – 1950.  |
|  Torture  | While there is no offence of torture in the Israeli Penal Law, acts that amount to torture will be prosecuted according to other relevant offences such as:Harm with aggravating intent (article 329 of the Israeli Penal Law); Grievous harm (article 333 of the Israeli Penal Law); Wounding (article 334 of the Israeli Penal Law); Harm and wounding under aggravating circumstances (article 335 of the Israeli Penal Law); Assault that causes actual bodily harm (article 380 of the Israeli Penal Law); Threats (article 192 of the Israeli Penal Law). Abuse according to article 65 of the *Military Justice Law 5715-1955*; Prohibition to order the use of force in order to extort a confession- article 277 of the *Penal Law* and article 119 of the *Military Justice Law*; Abuse of office (article 280 of the Israeli Penal Law); and a positive duty to attend to the health and livelihood of a helpless person (article 322 in conjunction with article 377 of the Israeli Penal Law).  |
| murder or manslaughter and associated offence  | Murder, Attempted Murder or Manslaughter (Sections 300, 305, 298 to the Israeli Penal Law).   |
|  trafficking in persons  | Trafficking in Human Beings (Section 377A to the Israeli Penal Law).  Abduction for purposes of commerce in human beings (Section 374A to the Israeli Penal Law); Minimum penalty for the offense of keeping under conditions of slavery and for the offense of commerce in human beings (Section 377B to the Israeli Penal Law). |
| Involuntary servitude | Keeping under conditions of slavery (Article 375A of the Israeli Penal Law).Forced labor (Article 376 of the Israeli Penal Law).  |
|  rape or other sex offenses including child pornography and sexual assault | Rape (Article 345 of the Israeli Penal Law). Sodomy (Article 347 of the Israeli Penal Law).Sex offenses within the family and by persons responsible for helpless persons (Article 351 of the Israeli Penal Law).Obscene Publication of the image of a minor and Display (Article 214B and 214B(1) to the Israeli Penal Law). |
| assault with intent to cause serious injury, including permanent maiming or disfigurement, or resulting in such injuries  | Assault under aggravating circumstances (Article 382). Assault of a Public Official (Article 382(a)-(b)).Assault of a minor or helpless person (Article 368B).Assault of elder persons (Article 368F).Grievous assault and Harm and wounding under aggravating circumstances (Articles 333 and 335).Harm with aggravating intent (Article 329 to the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  kidnapping, or hostage-taking | Articles 369-374 of the Israeli Penal Law. |
| Managing or supervising a prostitution business | Procurement (Article 199 of the Israeli Penal Law) and Maintaining a place for purposes of prostitution (Article 204 of the Israeli Penal Law).. |

**Crimes against the State**

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|  |  Terrorism offences (including offences set forth in UN terrorism conventions, providing material support to terrorist, providing material support to terrorist organization; violations of UN resolutions concerning blocking international traffic in arms regulations | 1. Offenses related to state security, foreign relations and official secrets (such as treason, assistance to the enemy in war, mutiny, espionage, damage to foreign relations, offenses under the *Prevention of Infiltration Law* (such as infiltration, illegal exit from Israel, providing shelter or relief to an infiltrator);
2. Offenses under the *Emergency Defense Regulations* (such as offenses related to firearms, damage to infrastructure);
3. A number of offenses under the *Military Justice Law* (such as treason, assistance to the enemy, mutiny);
4. Offenses under the *Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance*;
5. Serious terror offenses as defined in Article 2 of the *Counter-Terrorism Law* - 2016 (such as heading a terrorist organization, membership in a terrorist organization, provision of means to carry out an act of terrorism, transaction in property for purposes of terrorism, failure to prevent acts of terrorism, the threat of committing an act of terrorism, incitement to terrorism);
6. Violation of the prohibition on a transaction in property for purposes of terrorism under the *Prohibition on Terrorist Financing Law*.
 |
|  | Prohibited transactions involving biological, chemical or nuclear materials.  | Offences according to the *Counter-Terrorism Law*. |
|  | Sabotage  | Damage by explosive (Article 454 of the Israeli Penal Law).Attempt to destroy property by explosive (Articles 456 of the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | Espionage including computer and economic espionage | Espionage is included in the security offences (Chapter 7 of the Israeli Penal Law). Economic espionage is prosecuted under the computer offences. |
|  | Migrant smuggling | Israel does not have an offence of smuggling of migrants and is not a state party to the UN Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants, but has related offences, mainly offences found in the Prevention of Infiltration Law. Those offences include the organization and management of transportation for illegal migrants and the organization and management of transportation for illegal migrants under aggravated circumstances - Articles 12A (C6) and 12A(C)(1A) to the Entrance to Israel Law - 1954.  |
|  | Obstruction of justice; perjury or subornation of perjury | Destroying evidence (Article 242 of the Israeli Penal Law).Fabricating evidence (Article 238 of the Israeli Penal Law).Subornation in connection with investigation (Article 245 of the Israeli Penal Law).Subornation of testimony (Article 246 of the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | False statements  | Perjury (Article 237 of the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | Threats |  |

**Weapons offenses**

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|  Firearms offenses, including but not limited to trafficking; offenses relating to destructive devices or explosive material, carrying a concealed weapon with intent to use that weapon, use or unlawful possession of biological' nuclear' chemical or other weapons of mass destruction, production, transfer, or possession of radiological dispersal devices | Offenses with weapons: acquisition, carrying without lawful permission, production, importation or exportation without permission (Article 144B to the Israeli Penal Law). Offences related to possession and use of biological or chemical weapons (Articles 30, 39 of the *Counter-Terrorism Law*. Harm with aggravating intent (Article 329 to the Israeli Penal Law).Use of dangerous poison (The end of Article 336 to the Israeli Penal Law).  |

**Crimes of theft/fraud**

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|  |  Burglary  | Theft under special circumstances (Article 384A to the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  |  robbery, armed robbery | Robbery (Article 402 to the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  |  racketeering, extortion, or blackmail | Blackmail by threats (Section 427 to the Israeli Penal Law) and Blackmail with use of force (Section 428 to the Israeli Penal Law).  |
|  | Breaking and entering | Entering and breaking into or out of a dwelling or place of worship; Breaking into or out of a building that is not a dwelling or place of worship; Breaking and entering under aggravating circumstances; Circumstances that arouse suspicion of housebreaking (Articles 406-408, 410 to the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  |  bribery  | Bribery (Articles 290-291A to the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | Embezzlement | Theft under special circumstances (Article 384A to the Israeli Penal Law).Theft by employee (Section 391 to the Israeli Penal Law), theft by director (Section 392 to the Israeli Penal Law) and Theft by agent (Section 393 to the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | Money laundering | Articles 3-4 of the Prohibition on Money Laundering Law, 5760-2000. |
|  | fraud offenses, counterfeiting currency | Obtaining anything by deceit (Article 415 to the Israeli Penal Law).Theft or forgery of document in aggravating circumstances (Article 413H to the Israeli Penal Law).Forgery of banknote (Article 462 to the Israeli Penal Law).Possession of material for forging banknotes (Article 464 to the Israeli Penal Law).Counterfeiting precious coins; Preparation of metal for counterfeiting precious coins; Preparation of implements for counterfeiting of precious coins (Articles 471-473 to the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | tax-related offenses  | In accordance with Israeli Law, the Israeli database does not include fingerprints of persons convicted for these crimes. |
|  | Trafficking in stolen goods  | In Israeli law the only relevant offence is related to stolen vehicles: Commerce in stolen vehicles or parts (Article 413K to the Israeli Penal Law). |

**Serious Crimes Involving Controlled Substances**

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|  |  Distributing or trafficking in narcotics, controlled and psychotropic substances, and cannabis or marijuana;Possession of or possession with intent to sell narcotics, controlled and psychotropic substances, and cannabis or marijuana, except for small quantities deemed not to be crimes under domestic law | Offences according to chapter 3 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance [New Version], 1973, excluding offences (related to self use of drugs (the end of Article 7c).  |

**Crimes against property**

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|  |  Arson | Arson (Article 448 of the Israeli Penal Law).  |
|  | Bombings  | Damage by explosive (Article 454 of the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | Malicious destruction of property  | Damage in special cases (Article 453 of the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | Piracy on the high seas  | Piracy (Article 169 of the Israeli Penal Law). |
|  | Environmental crimes | In accordance with Israeli Law, the Israeli database does not include fingerprints of persons convicted for these crimes. |
|  | Serious criminal data privacy violations including unlawful access to databases | Article 5 of the Privacy Protection Law, 5741-1981. |
|  | Computer crimes | Giving False Information or a False Output (Article 3 to the Computers Law, 1995).Unlawful penetration to computers (Article 4 to the Computers Law, 1995). Penetration to computer in order to commit another offence (Article 5 to the Computers Law, 1995).Prohibited actions regarding software (Article 6 to the Computers Law, 1995).  |