

RTV Codebook

Right-Wing Terrorism and Violence in Western Europe, 1990-2023

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Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX)

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Coders of factual data

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Introducing the RTV Dataset

The Right-Wing Terrorism and Violence (RTV) dataset documents right-wing terrorism and violence in 19 West-European countries since 1990. The main purpose of the dataset is to offer a systematic overview of the most severe types of completed attacks, attack plots, and preparations for armed struggle, whose target selection is premised on far-right beliefs. The dataset excludes less severe events, not because they are considered less important, but because such attacks are too many to be covered systematically without temporal and geographical biases. The dataset includes both fatal and severe non-fatal attacks, attack plots, and discoveries of major arms repositories. For fatal attacks, the dataset can be assumed to cover (nearly) all relevant attacks since 1990. For severe non-fatal attacks, attack plots and preparations for armed struggle, the dataset can only be assumed to provide (nearly) full coverage from 2010 onward due to source limitations. For more information, see the ‘Representativity’ section further below.

While many events included in the RTV dataset satisfy standard definitions of terrorism, we do not explicitly code for whether an attack should be considered as terrorism or not. Such considerations require specific details about the perpetrator’s motive, which in many cases are lacking in the source material. However, we do distinguish between premeditated and spontaneous attacks and between different weapon types. Thus, by selecting premeditated attacks using specific weapons such as explosives, firearms, knives, and vehicles, users may easily identify events that may qualify as terrorism, depending on one’s definition of the term.

For illustrating examples on how the dataset may be used, see our annual [RTV Trend Reports](#). For additional information about inherent biases and our methodology, please consult the [RTV Error Profile and RTV Methodology](#).

Inclusion criteria

The RTV dataset includes all *severe* attacks and plots whose target selection is premised on a form of right-wing beliefs associated with *far-right ideology*.

First, by “severe”, we mean events in which the perpetrator(s) appear determined or willing to inflict deadly or physically disabling injury on the victim(s). More specifically, to satisfy this criterion, at least one of the following three severity thresholds must be met: (1) the attack had a fatal, or near fatal outcome; (2) the perpetrator(s) proactively used weapons that may inflict deadly or physically disabling injuries, such as knives, heavy

blunt instruments, guns, or bombs, including attacks causing minor injuries only; (3) the attack caused major and/or disabling injuries, such as coma, unconsciousness, broken bones or other physical trauma, typically requiring hospitalisation.

In terms of coding practices, we generally include incidents involving proactive use of weapons that may cause fatal or disabling injury, such as firearms, explosives, knives and heavy blunt instruments, and generally exclude incidents involving proactive use of weapons less likely to cause fatal or disabling injury, such as pepper spray, smoke bombs, and firecrackers, unless the attack led to actual fatal or disabling injury. Some weapons are assumed to potentially cause fatal or disabling injury only under certain conditions. These include smoke bombs thrown into closed spaces with people inside; firecrackers, paper bombs and cherry bombs thrown directly at people when causing actual injury; and fireworks when shot directly at people or inside buildings with people inside. Throwing of stones, bricks and bottles will only be included when causing actual fatal or disabling injury, or if the case information includes details about the size and direction of the objects being thrown, indicating the perpetrator accepted a high risk of fatal or disabling injury to the victim(s). Attacks leading to multiple days of hospitalisation, broken bones, multiple stitches, unconsciousness, concussion or people being charged by the police for dangerous/grievous bodily harm are generally included.

In cases where adults commit violence against children below the age of 14 or individuals with physical or mental disabilities, the severity threshold is lowered to include any deliberate intent to physically hurt the victim considering their heightened vulnerability. Finally, the dataset excludes cases of proportional self-defense and instances of violence — often linked to protests or demonstrations — where the initial aggressor cannot be clearly identified, provided the violence remains proportional.

Second, by “right-wing beliefs”, we mean beliefs that are rooted in anti-egalitarianism. Anti-egalitarianism is understood as a politically right-wing ideology, supported by those who regard social inequality as inevitable, natural, or even desirable.¹ This includes ideas that certain races are superior to other races, that certain ethnic groups are entitled to dominate other ethnic groups in certain territories, or that men are superior to women. However, the dataset only includes violent attacks whose motivation can be linked to a specific form of anti-egalitarianism associated with far-right ideology. Besides anti-

¹Bobbio, Norberto, *Left and Right: The Significance of a Political Distinction* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1996).

egalitarianism, the ideological core of the far right consists of exclusionary nationalism (or nativism) and authoritarianism.² Exclusionary nationalism holds that the nation-state should be inhabited by natives only, and that non-natives are considered a fundamental threat to the survival of the nation. Authoritarianism holds that society should be strictly ordered and that those violating the order should be punished severely. On an individual level, authoritarianism refers to those who have the most extreme preferences for oneness and sameness.³

These ideological constructs (anti-egalitarianism, exclusionary nationalism, and authoritarianism) – and beliefs that are strongly associated with them such as racism and conspiratorial thinking – produce a set of political and social groups considered enemies of, and thus legitimate targets for, the far right. Most notably, these target groups include ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities, political opponents, liberal-democratic state institutions, and other marginalised groups.

The RTV dataset includes attacks against these groups in cases where the target selection was indeed premised on far-right beliefs, but excludes for example attacks against sexual minorities committed by Islamist fundamentalists, since their target selection is premised on Islamism rather than far-right beliefs. Similarly, the dataset does not include violence committed by anti-authoritarian ethno-nationalists driven by a separatist agenda, such as the IRA and ETA, but may include attacks against left-leaning separatists committed by actors with an authoritarian nationalist agenda. As such, perpetrators included in the RTV dataset do not necessarily subscribe to a coherent and comprehensive far-right ideology, such as Fascism or Nazism, but often espouse more general far-right beliefs, including authoritarian forms of ethnic nationalism, white supremacy and racism.

Finally, the dataset does not include attacks or plots committed by children under the age of 14, which is the average age of criminal responsibility in the countries covered by the dataset.

Sources

The RTV dataset is based on open and publicly available sources, predominantly news articles, but also other written material such as court documents, books, and reliable information published by non-governmental organisations and anti-fascist groups. To ensure

²Mudde, Cas, *The Far Right Today* (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2019).

³Stenner, Karen, *The Authoritarian Dynamic* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

full coverage of the most important cases, a network of national experts has also been established. When consulted, our national experts provide country-specific information that assists the RTV team in coding difficult cases and identifying relevant source materials.

Representativity

One may confidently assume that the RTV dataset covers nearly all, if not all, fatal attacks, in Western Europe since 1990 whose target selection was determined by far-right beliefs. Such events receive broad news coverage and are frequently reported by various anti-fascist and anti-racist organisations. We have made an extensive effort to cover them all, including consulting with national experts.

When it comes to non-fatal but severe attacks, attack plots, and discoveries of major arms repositories, the RTV dataset only provides (nearly) full coverage from 2010 onwards. The reason is that the number of relevant and available sources has increased over time, especially after the introduction of the Internet, thereby also improving potential coverage of such events over time. In addition, for the years running from 2010 onward, we have applied an enhanced data collection method using tailored boolean searches in two major digital news archives, thereby significantly improving our coverage of relevant non-fatal events for this period.⁴

Thus, with these methodological improvements, we believe we are approaching sufficient coverage for making inferences about the entire universe of non-fatal but severe attacks, attack plots and arms discoveries from 2010 onward, making the entire period from 2010 onward eligible for trend analysis and correlational research. For more information, please consult our [RTV Methodology](#) and [RTV Error Profile](#).

Unit of analysis

The RTV dataset consists of event data in which almost every unit in the dataset represents a single event. A handful of coding units do however include multiple attacks, either because they happened consecutively and were carried out by the same perpetrator, such as the 22 July 2011 terrorist attacks in Norway, or in the rare case that they form part of a chain of related events that are indistinguishable in available sources.

⁴See the '[RTV Methodology](#)' for more detailed information on the methods used to collect data for the RTV dataset.

Incident types

The RTV dataset distinguishes between four incident types: (1) premeditated attacks, (2) spontaneous attacks, (3) plots, and (4) preparation for armed struggle.

In terms of completed attacks, *premeditated* incidents involve perpetrators carrying out pre-planned attacks targeting specific individuals or groups. On the other hand, *spontaneous* attacks are triggered by random confrontations between perpetrators and victims linked to a designated target group.

Plots refer to planned attacks that likely would have satisfied the RTV inclusion criteria but for some reason never materialised. We systematically code for the targeting and operational planning of each plot. This enables us to categorise recorded plots into different plot types with different levels of maturity. Vague plots lacking specific information about targets or operational planning may still be included if they result in arrests and are reported in the media as terrorist plots, considering that the police deemed them severe enough to warrant action. Thus, the threshold for including plots is set purposely low and they should therefore be considered as fundamentally different from completed attacks. Many detected plots would likely never have materialised into actual attacks, even with no government interference. We know this because in many cases initially reported as terrorist plots in the media, the ensuing investigations end up dropping the terrorism charges because an actual attack plan could not be proven or did not exist.

Finally, incidents coded as preparation for armed struggle are discoveries of major arms repositories belonging to people associated with the far right. For such a discovery to be included, the arms repository must consist of weapons suitable and intended for political violence and terrorism. Personal hunting weapons, antique weapons collections, or smaller legal arms repositories are not included. Discoveries of materials intended for the production of improvised explosive devices are always included.

Identifier variables

Case ID (`case_id`)

Each event has been given a unique identification number based on the year, month, and day when the event occurred. For example, 1 January 1990 becomes 1990-1-1. When several events occurred on the same date, a number is added, beginning with “1”, to distinguish between each event (e.g., 1990-1-1-1). Some events lack information about month or day and are in those cases identified with a zero, like 1990-1-0 or 1990-0-0.

Year (`year`)

The year in which the event took place (1990–). Response: Numeric.

Month (`month`)

The month in which the event took place (1-12). Response: Numeric.

‘0’ – missing

Day (`day`)

The day in which the event took place (1-31). Response: Numeric.

‘0’ – missing

RTV Country ID (`country_id`)

Unique country ID designed by the RTV team for each country (1-19). Response: Numeric.

ISO-alpha3 Country Code (`iso3`)

Three-digit alphabetical country code assigned by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Response: Text.

Country Name (`country_name`)

Name of coded country in English. Response: Text.

country_id	iso3	country_name
1	AUT	Austria
2	BEL	Belgium
3	DNK	Denmark
4	FIN	Finland
5	FRA	France
6	DEU	Germany
7	GRC	Greece
8	ISL	Iceland
9	IRL	Ireland
10	ITA	Italy
11	LUX	Luxembourg
12	MLT	Malta
13	NLD	Netherlands
14	NOR	Norway
15	PRT	Portugal
16	ESP	Spain
17	SWE	Sweden
18	CHE	Switzerland
19	GBR	United Kingdom

Region (region)

Name of geographical region. An overview over the different regions can be found in the ‘Regional Units’ section in Appendix A. Response: Text.

City/village (city)

Name of city or village. Response: Text.

City district/neighborhood/location (location)

Name of the city district, neighborhood, area, or address. The most specific location available is registered. Response: Text.⁵

⁵*Location, location_latitude, location_longitude, and location_accuracy* is currently only available for fatal attacks 1990-2023 and non-fatal attacks 2010-2023.

Coordinates - Latitude (location_latitude)

Latitude of the incident. Response: Coordinates.

Coordinates - Longitude (location_longitude)

Longitude of the incident. Response: Coordinates.

Coordinates Accuracy (location_accuracy)

Accuracy of the geolocation. Response: Categorical.

1. City district/neighborhood/location-level
2. City-level
3. Region-level

RTV Variables

Incident Type (`incident_type`)

Type of incident. Response: Categorical.

1. *Premeditated attack* – completed attack where perpetrators have targeted a predefined person or group
2. *Spontaneous attack* – completed attack triggered by random confrontations between perpetrator(s) and victim(s) associated with some predefined target group
3. *Attack plot* – detection of people who are purposively planning an attack that would satisfy the RTV inclusion criteria but have yet to be launched
4. *Preparation for armed struggle* – discoveries of bomb-making materials or major arms repositories belonging to people who subscribe to far-right beliefs but lack specific attack plans

Perpetrator Type (`perpetrator_type`)

Refers to the nature of the violence, and not necessarily the perpetrator(s) themselves. For a detailed schematic overview on coding practice, see the ‘Perpetrator Type Coding Practice’ section in Appendix B. Response: Categorical.

1. *Organized groups* – known entities with five or more members whose association primarily relies on a strong commitment to right-wing politics
2. *Affiliated members* – two or more members of organised groups acting on their own initiative
3. *Autonomous cells* – clandestine entities of two to four members whose association primarily relies on a strong commitment to right-wing politics
4. *Gangs/informal groups* – three or more acquaintances with a general right-wing commitment, but whose association primarily relies on social bonds
5. *Unorganized* – two or more perpetrators with unknown or no association to any specific right-wing group, cell, or gang
6. *Lone actors* – single perpetrators who prepare and carry out attacks alone at their own initiative

7. *Shadow groups* – attacks claimed by formerly unknown groups
8. *Coordinated entities* – constellations of two or more people with a suspected far-right affiliation acting in a coordinated manner, but where information about their organisational affiliation is missing
9. *Professional entities* – one or more perpetrators operating in capacity of their professional affiliation, typically the police, military, or private security firms
99. *Unidentified perpetrator(s), but where targeting or other factors strongly indicate a far-right motivation*

Organizational Affiliation (organizational_affiliation)

Lists the organisational affiliation the perpetrator(s) may have had to known groups, movements, or parties on the far right at the time of the attack. Listed organisations are not necessarily directly involved in the event. Response: Text.

‘unknown’ – organisational affiliation may be coded as ‘unknown’ if information indicates that the perpetrator(s) belonged to a specific group or organisation, but where the name of this group or organisation is unknown.

‘suspected’ – organisational affiliation may be coded as ‘Group Name (suspected)’ if there are indications that the perpetrator(s) belongs to a specific group or organisation.

‘fictional’ – organisational affiliation may be coded as ‘Group Name (fictional)’ if the perpetrator(s) claimed to be part of a group which was discovered not to exist.

Secondary Organizational Affiliation (organizational_affiliation_2)

Lists a secondary organisational affiliation when relevant, for example in cases where a single perpetrator had multiple organisational affiliations or where multiple perpetrators were affiliated with different organisations. Response: Text.

Lone Actor ID (loneactor_id)

Unique ID used to identify lone actors who are behind several separate attacks. Lone actor ID is only assigned to events where the perpetrator carried out the attack alone. Response: Numeric.

Target Group (target_group)

Lists the intended target group of the attack or plot. For example, if a Sikh is targeted because the perpetrator believes the victim was a Muslim, target group will be coded as Muslim. Response: Categorical.

1. Ethnic/religious minorities
 100. Jews
 101. Muslims
 102. Immigrants/foreigners/asylum seekers/refugees
 103. Blacks
 104. Romas
2. Political opponents
 200. Left-wing/anti-fascist/liberals
 201. Pro-immigration activists
 202. Media
 203. Deserters
 204. Separatists
 205. Interveners
 206. Persons in inter-racial relationships
 207. Political representatives
3. State institutions
 300. Government
 301. Police
4. Marginalized groups
 400. LGBTQI+
 401. Homeless/low social status
 402. Physically/mentally disabled
 403. Women
8. Other

800. Other

801. Randomly targeted civilians

802. International organizations

9. Unknown

900. Unknown

Grouped Target Group (grouped_target_group)

Lists the grouped category of the intended target group of the attack or plot. Response: Categorical.

Ethnic/religious minorities

Political opponents

State institutions

Marginalized groups

Other

Unknown

Secondary Target Group (target_group_2)

Lists a secondary target group when relevant, for example when the perpetrator targets multiple people or if one person was targeted for multiple reasons. Response: Categorical (same as target group above).

Grouped Secondary Target Group (grouped_target_group_2)

Lists the grouped category of the intended secondary target group of the attack or plot when relevant. Response: Categorical (same as target group above).

Weapon Type (weapon_type)

Lists the type of weapon used in the event. Response: Categorical.

1. Explosives

- 100. Improvised explosive device
- 101. Letter bomb
- 102. Rocket launcher
- 103. Grenade
- 104. Paper bomb/cherry bomb/firecracker
- 105. Explosive materials
- 2. Arson/firebomb
 - 200. Arson
 - 201. Petrol bomb/Molotov cocktail/firebomb
- 3. Firearms
 - 300. Automatic/semi-automatic firearm
 - 301. Shotgun/rifle
 - 302. Handgun
 - 399. Unspecified firearm
- 4. Knives/bladed weapons and sharp objects
 - 400. Knife
 - 401. Machete
 - 402. Broken glass and bottles
 - 403. Axe/hatchet
 - 480. Other sharp object
 - 499. Unspecified sharp object
- 5. Blunt instruments
 - 500. Baseball bat/stick/bar/pole/pipe
 - 501. Brass knuckle/knuckle duster
 - 502. Stone/brick
 - 503. Baton
 - 504. Glass and bottle
 - 580. Other blunt instrument

- 599. Unspecified blunt instrument
- 6. Beating/kicking (no weapons used)
 - 600. Beating/kicking
- 8. Other
 - 800. Other
 - 801. Car/vehicle
 - 802. Tear gas/CS gas
 - 803. Pepper spray
 - 804. CBRN (Chemical/biological/radiological/nuclear)
 - 805. Unspecified gas
 - 806. Smoke bomb
 - 807. Dog
 - 808. Sexual assault
 - 809. Firework
- 9. Unknown
 - 900. Unknown

Grouped Weapon Type (grouped_weapon_type)

Lists the grouped weapon used in the event. Response: Categorical.

Explosives

Arson/firebomb

Firearms

Knives/bladed weapons and sharp objects

Blunt instruments

Beating/kicking (no weapons used)

Other

Unknown

Secondary Weapon Type (weapon_type_2)

Lists a secondary weapon type when relevant, for example when the perpetrator uses multiple weapons or if an arms repository of multiple weapons is discovered. Response: Categorical (same as weapon type above).

Grouped Secondary Weapon Type (grouped_weapon_type_2)

Lists the grouped secondary weapon type when relevant. Response: Categorical (same as weapon type above).

Weapon Description (weapon_description)

A short, qualitative description of weapon type. Response: Text.

Fatal Event (fatal)

Dummy variable for whether or not the event was fatal. Response: Binary.

0. Non-fatal

1. Fatal

Number of Persons Killed (n_killed)

Number of persons killed. Response: Numeric.

Number of Persons Wounded (n_wounded)

Number of persons wounded. Response: Numeric.

'm' – missing

Case Description (description)

A detailed qualitative description of the event. The case description may be used to code additional variables relevant to different research projects. Response: Text.

Plot type (plot_type)

Response: Categorical.

1. Mature
2. Semi-mature
3. Intermediate
4. Semi-vague
5. Vague

Table 1: Plot type matrix

		Targeting		
		Unknown	General	Specific
Operational Planning	Complete	-	-	Mature
	Well-underway	Semi-vague	Intermediate	Semi-mature
	Initiated	Vague	Semi-vague	Intermediate
	None	-	Vague	Vague

Plot targeting (plot_targeting)

Lists the maturity of the attack plot by way of the perpetrator(s)'s target scoping. Response: Categorical.

1. *Unknown*
2. *General target group* – the target group has been selected, but not the specific target
3. *Specific target* – the specific target has been selected (for instance, a specific mosque in a specific city)
4. *Specific location, random target* – the location (city, town, neighborhood) has been selected, but the target is random
5. *Multiple target groups* – multiple general target groups have been selected, but not the specific target(s)
6. *Multiple specific targets* – multiple specific targets have been selected (for instance, specific mosques in a specific city)
7. *Multiple specific locations, random targets* – multiple locations (city, town, neighborhood) have been selected, but the targets are random
99. Missing information

Plot operational planning (plot_operational_planning)

Lists the maturity of the attack plot by way of operational readiness. Response: Categorical.

1. *Complete* – the target is selected, necessary weapons and manpower are acquired, and the plot is ready to be carried out
2. *Well-underway* – multiple physical actions (weapons and explosives procurement, contact with other far right militants/organisations, etc.) related to the plot are carried out over multiple points in time, demonstrating some form of systematic preparation
3. *Initiated* – at least one physical action (weapons and explosives procurement, bomb-making manuals procurement, contact with other far right militants/organisations, etc.) related to the plot is initiated
4. *None* – no physical action related to the plot is initiated

99. Missing information

Sources (source_1; source_2; source_3; source_4; source_5; source_6)

Each variable represents a unique source, embedded as permalinks. Due to GDPR regulations, source links are removed from the publicly available version of the RTV dataset but can be requested by researchers for research purposes [here](#).

Version (version)

Refers to the year during which the case was added to the dataset. Response: Numeric.

Appendices

A Regional Units

country_name	# regions	regions
Austria	9	Burgenland, Kärnten, Niederösterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol, Oberösterreich, Wien, Vorarlberg
Belgium	3	Flanders, Brussels, Wallonia
Denmark	5	Hovedstaden, Midtjylland, Nordjylland, Sjælland, Syddanmark
Finland	19	Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Kainuu, Pohjois-Karjala, Pohjois-Savo, Etelä-Savo, Etelä-Karjala, Keski-Suomi, Etelä-Pohjanmaa, Pohjanmaa, Keski-Pohjanmaa, Pirkanmaa, Satakunta, Päijät-Häme, Kanta-Häme, Kymenlaakso, Uusimaa, Varsinais-Suomi, Ahvenanmaa
France	13	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Bourgogne-Franche-Comté, Bretagne, Centre-Val de Loire, Corse, Grand Est, Hauts-de-France, Île-de-France, Normandie, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Occitanie, Pays de la Loire, Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur
Germany	16	Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, Hessen, Niedersachsen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thüringen
Greece	7	Attica, Central Greece, Central Macedonia, Crete, Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, Epirus, Ionian Islands, North Aegean, Peloponnese, South Aegean, Thessaly, Western Greece, Western Macedonia, Mount Athos
Iceland	-	-
Ireland	4	Leinster, Munster, Connacht, Ulster
Italy	20	Abruzzo, Valle d’Aosta, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Sardegna, Sicilia, Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Toscana, Umbria, Veneto
Luxembourg	3	Diekirch, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg
Malta	6	Northern, Eastern, Western, Port, Southern, Gozo

Netherlands	12	Drenthe, Flevoland, Friesland, Gelderland, Groningen, Limburg, Noord-Brabant, Noord-Holland, Overijssel, Zuid-Holland, Utrecht, Zeeland
Norway	11	Oslo, Rogaland, Møre og Romsdal, Nordland, Viken, Innlandet, Vestfold og Telemark, Agder, Vestland, Trøndelag, Troms og Finnmark
Portugal	18	Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Évora, Faro, Guarda, Leiria, Lisbon, Portalegre, Porto, Santarém, Setúbal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu
Spain	16	Andalucía, Aragón, Principado de Asturias, Illes Balears, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Castilla-La Mancha, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Extremadura, Galicia, Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Comunidad foral de Navarra, País Vasco, La Rioja
Sweden	21	Stockholm, Västerbotten, Norrbotten, Uppsala, Södermanland, Östergötland, Jönköping, Kronoberg, Kalmar, Gotland, Blekinge, Skåne, Halland, Västra Götaland, Värmland, Örebro, Västmanland, Dalarna, Gävleborg, Väster-norrland, Jämtland
Switzerland	26	Zürich, Bern, Luzern, Uri, Schwyz, Obwalden, Nidwalden, Glarus, Zug, Fribourg, Solothurn, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Landschaft, Schaffhausen, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, St.Gallen, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, Vaud, Valais, Neuchâtel, Genève, Jura
United Kingdom	4	England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales

B Perpetrator Type Coding Practice

