

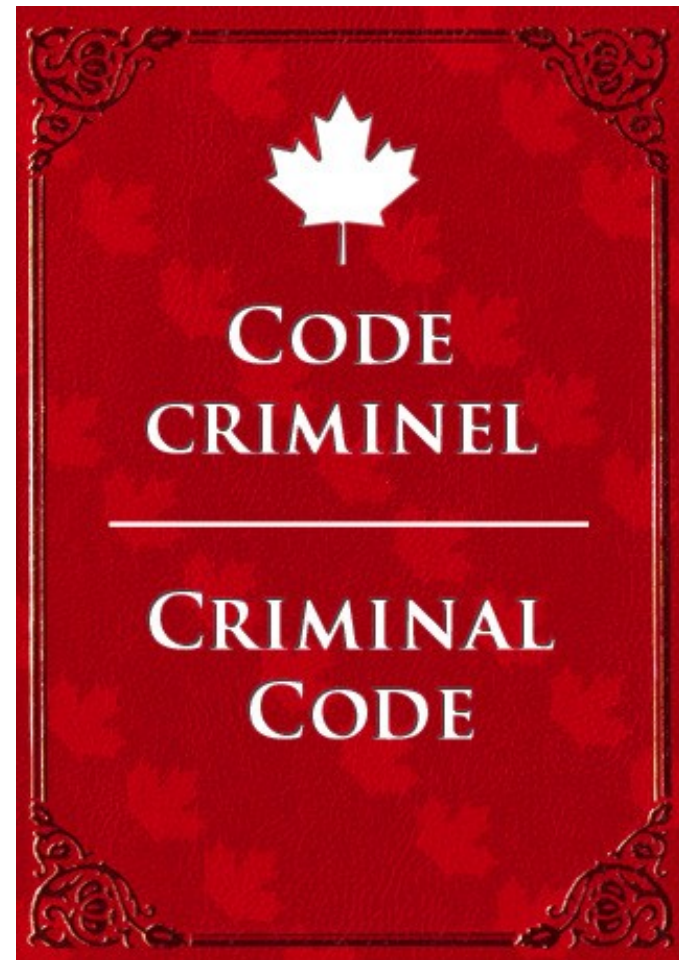
# The Nature of Crime



# The Nature of Crime

## Involvement in a Crime

- Often Crimes are the work of several people
- The Canadian Criminal Code separates each individual and their role in the offence



# The Nature of Crime

## The Perpetrator

- The person who actually commits the offence
- If it is more than one person they are co-perpetrators
- Must be present at the scene of the offence



# The Nature of Crime

## Aider

- People not directly involved in committing the crime but may be partly responsible for it

# The Nature of Crime

## Aider

- These people are considered to be parties to the offence
- They are linked to the crime by assisting the perpetrator
- They do not have to be present at the scene of the crime

# The Nature of Crime

## Abetting

- Encouraging the perpetrator without actually helping them

“I'd buy that if you stole it.”



# The Nature of Crime

## Abetting

- To be guilty of aiding and abetting the individual must be aware that a criminal act was committed and performed some action that assisted the perpetrator

# The Nature of Crime

## Abetting

- To be guilty of aiding and abetting the individual must be aware that a criminal act was committed and performed some action that assisted the perpetrator”



# The Nature of Crime

## Counselling

- Involves advising, recommending or persuading other persons to commit the offence



# The Nature of Crime

Accessory after the fact

- A person who knew that someone was involved in a criminal act and received, comforted or assisted the perpetrator in escaping from the police
- The Wheel Man



# The Nature of Crime

## Party to the Common Intention

- If a perpetrator committed a crime and by doing so committed other crimes they will be accountable for all offences. Even if they specific offences were not committed by all individuals

