



EUCPN news

EUCPN Newsletter February 2015

This Newsletter is a platform for policymakers, practitioners and everyone who is interested in crime prevention. We are interested in your news, research, good practices and experiences on crime prevention in the Member States and in Europe. Please send your documents in English accompanied by an abstract of 100-150 words to eucpn@ibz.eu.

Specific topics

- Editorial
- New products EUCPN
- Research and publications
- Member States' good practices
- Member States' policies
- Upcoming events
- Preview

Editorial

Dear Reader,

On behalf of the European Crime Prevention Network, I have the honor to introduce to you the EUCPN Newsletter February 2015.

Year 2015 will be very special for the Latvian and Luxemburg teams since, together with all of you, we will have to decide about the future of the network and ways how we want it to work to bring more results and support crime prevention in EU member states. After intensive and fruitful work of the previous presidencies in the years 2013 and 2014 a lot has been done to introduce recommendations of the evaluation. During the Italian presidency the board has made many decisions concerning the definitions and scope of the work of EUCPN. We are also thankful to the Secretarial for the possibility to announce a new website and happy about the active work of the national representatives to submit relevant information to be published for readers.

Prevention of Secondary Victimization is the theme chosen by the Latvian EUCPN team. The topic brings us back to primary and basic work of the police service and other government authorities – the support to the citizens to ensure a better security and prevention of crime. Every year thousands of citizens are becoming victims of crime in EU member states and the police have to respond properly. When in contact with the police and other authorities, persons who have been victimized, does not matter which crime has happened, wants to be supported and treated professionally. Even a case of burglary can make someone feel quite embarrassed and helpless. When talking about the vulnerable groups it needs to be stressed that also elderly people as a victims of crime may suffer a lot and special education needs to be provided to professionals to work with them.



Therefore we hope that the board meeting and seminar organized by the Latvian Presidency on the 3 – 4th of March will be useful and fruitful.

Hope to see you in Riga and enjoy reading of Newsletter!

Ilze Bērziņa - Ruķere
EUCPN Chair

New products EUCPN

New EUCPN website and Twitter account

The EUCPN is proud to present their new website which was launched during the EUCPN Board Meeting on the 3th of December 2014. The new website aims to be more user friendly for the visitors who want information on Crime Prevention in Europe. Alongside the new website the EUCPN also launched their own Twitter account which you can also find on the website's homepage.

To visit our new website, click [here](#).

European Crime Prevention Monitor 2014: Measuring corruption in the EU

In the monitor report of 2014, the focus is put on corruption in the European Union. Corruption is estimated to cost the EU economy 120 billion EUR per year. It is therefore an EU priority and the phenomenon is closely monitored by various organizations at the EU level. In the beginning of 2014, the European Commission published their first EU Anti-Corruption report. This report will be published every two years. However it is a broad, complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which covers a wide range of phenomena. This makes it difficult to come to a universally accepted definition. Nevertheless this monitor provides an overview of the relevant existing data available on corruption at the EU level and has also focused on the main trends and levels of perception, experiences and recorded levels of corruption in the EU member states.

The monitor is fully available [here](#).

Toolbox Series no. 5 – Administrative approach - policies & practices

The fifth toolbox in the series published by the EUCPN Secretariat focuses on the administrative approach. The Toolbox starts with a brief theoretical outline on this concept. In the second part the possibilities and possible drawbacks were identified, this part was the result of a workshop organised by the EUCPN Secretariat -with several academic and policy experts on this theme. In the last part of the toolbox a framework for describing good practices in the administrative approach is developed. Lastly, several examples of good practices have been described using this framework.

To read the complete toolbox, click [here](#).

Research and publications

EUROPOL

Organized crime (SOCTA/OCTA, IOCTA)

Europol published the Internet organized Crime Threat assessment (iOCTA) in which there is a description and analysis of the latest trends and the current impact of cybercrime within the EU. This assessment has the aim to inform decision makers at strategic, policy and tactical levels to fight cybercrime more effectively and to better protect online society against cyber threats. In particular, this threat assessment is intended to inform priority setting for the EMPACT Operational Action Plan for 2015 in the three sub-areas of the cybercrime priority.

To read the report, click [here](#).

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

Making rights real – A guide for local and regional authorities

The guide, which has been published jointly by FRA and the Committee of the regions, draws on lessons learned and example practices collected from hundreds of officials from eight Members States. This toolkit aims to provide local and regional officials with a framework for understanding more about fundamental rights and applying them when making decisions and completing their regular tasks and activities

To read the report, click [here](#).

Addressing forced marriage in the EU: legal provisions and promising practices

This paper covers one among many forms of violence against women moreover it is a form of domestic violence. The paper briefly describes the phenomenon of forced marriage and selected legislative measures taken to address it. It lists promising practices for the prevention of forced marriage and for supporting victims. The data and information used here was collected from five EU Member States.

To read the paper, click [here](#).

International centre for the prevention of crime

4th International report on crime prevention and community safety

The International Report provides information and tools to help governments, local authorities, international organizations and other actors implement successful crime prevention policies in their countries, cities and communities. This 4th International report is concerned with the overarching theme of the movement of people and how cities, their new arrivals, and existing residents are adapting to this increasingly pressing global phenomenon. Nevertheless the report begins with a review of trends in crime and violence internationally, and in the practice of crime prevention.

To read the full report, click [here](#).

European Parliament

The Inter-Agency Cooperation and Future Architecture of the EU criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Area

This study, which was requested by the LIBE Committee, aims at analyzing the current relationship and foreseeable cooperation between several EU agencies and bodies: Europol, Eurojust, the European Anti-Fraud Office, the European Judicial Network and the future European Public Prosecutor's Office. The study reflects on their cooperation regarding the fight against serious transnational crime and the protection of the European Union's financial interests. It also identifies good practices and difficulties and suggests possible ways of improvements.

To read the study, click [here](#).

Violence towards children in the EU

Children are human beings with rights and dignity. Children's rights are human rights. However because of their fragility and vulnerability, children also need specific protection, which means providing them with an environment in which they are safe from any situation possibly exposing them to abuse. This analysis gives a broad overview of the situation of violence towards children in the EU. It also looks at future EU integrated child protection guidelines which must be set out in the areas which the EU can assist the Member States and encourage exchanges of good practices.

To read the full analysis, click [here](#).

Human smuggling incidents in the Mediterranean

The European Parliament called on EU member states to take action against human trafficking and smuggling, both into and across the EU, in a resolution voted on 17 December. The MEPs stated in the resolution that human smuggling networks "pose a serious risk to the lives of migrants and a challenge for the EU". Furthermore, the MEPs reiterated that EU countries should lay down strong criminal sanctions against smuggling and they called for an analysis of how home affairs funds are spent, including on actions to fight it.

To read the complete resolution, click [here](#).

Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice

Responding to organized crime through intervention in recruitment pathways

This paper suggests a multifaceted strategy which is required to effectively combat organized crime. A key element of preventing and responding to organized criminal activity is to target how individuals become involved in illicit activities and to develop effective methods of preventing their recruitment. This paper uses prior research into the methods used by organized crime groups to identify potential targets or confederates, and individuals' motivations to seek or agree to participate in criminal activity, to formulate a framework that identifies key recruitment pathways together with some strategies that would make recruitment and engagement less effective.

To read the full paper, click [here](#).

European Forum for Urban Security

100 promising practices on safer cities

This report came into existence through collaboration between the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus) and the International Crime Prevention Centre (ICPC). It lists, as the title suggests, a 100 promising practices on safer cities. These practices have been implemented by Efus members in local and regional authorities throughout Europe over the course of the past twenty years or so. They have been instrumental for safety and security stakeholders in many cities around the world. The 100 practices have been classified into 5 categories:

- Youth safety practices
- Gender safety practices
- Urban development safety practices
- Community mobilization safety practices
- Policing & security safety practices
- Governance safety practices

To read the full report, click [here](#).

UNODC

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2014

Since 2010, the UNODC produces each year this report under the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The report of 2014 provides an overview of patterns and flows of human trafficking at the global, regional and national levels. Through this, UNODC hopes to further augment their work to support countries to respond more effectively to this crime. Especially now that UNODC sees that governments and people everywhere are approaching human trafficking with greater urgency.

To read the full report, click [here](#).

Belgium

ISEC project '*An integral methodology to develop an information-led and community-orientated policy to tackle domestic burglary (A methodology to tackle burglary)*' has been finalized

The project ran for 15 months in which the goals were to raise awareness concerning domestic burglary, to increase the exchange of expertise and good practices between the member states, to monitor recent trends and developments and to produce an action plan that can serve as an inspiration to the other member states. Ultimately the project wants to prevent and diminish domestic burglaries at the European Union. In order to develop a widely supported action plan, 5 methodologies were used. There were 4 advisory boards, 2 focus groups, 21 terrain visits, 1 cost-benefit analyses, 1 world Café with over 70 participants and one conference with over 200 participants. During these methodologies, ideas and suggestions from researchers, experts and practitioners of the field were gathered. These were then incorporated in the action plan.

The analysis of the different methodologies and the complete action plan were distributed via a printed guide and through a newly created website. More information about this project, its methodologies and the action plan can be found [here](#).

Denmark

Report on victimization

A yearly victimization survey is carried out to monitor the crime level, re-victimization and dark figures in Denmark.

The latest report shows that 15 percent of the population was victims of violence, theft and/or vandalism in 2013. This is the lowest measured level since the first survey in 2005.

In relation to rape, the survey sheds light on secondary victimization, as 12 percent of the victims stated that they did not report the incident to the police as they blamed themselves and felt ashamed.

The victimization survey is based on 10.000 representatively selected persons between 16-74 years.

For further information, please contact [Rannva Thomsen](#).

Latvia

Police knowledge on secondary victimization

A practical study on law enforcement understanding of crime victim's needs was conducted by the State Police of Latvia. The study revealed potential causes of the police inability to help crime victims to cope with the crime and cooperate with the police during the investigation

process. Results of the study are essential for reducing the gap between victim's expectations and police offered service quality.

The results can found [here](#).

Latvia

Guidelines for police officers to avoid secondary victimization

Classical investigative interviewing models help law enforcement to get qualitative information from the victim: however, sometimes they do not include and support the most important needs of the victim. Therefore during the investigation process, the victim can be secondary victimized by the police. To reduce the risk of secondary victimization special guidelines for police officers were developed including both – methods to get qualitative information from the victim and to support the most important needs of the victim. The crime victim study was conducted by the State Police of Latvia to analyze the effectiveness of the developed guidelines. Study revealed that the application of the new developed communication methodology resulted in more satisfied crime victims than using classical interviewing model.

The results can be found [here](#).

Member States' good practices

Cybercrime - The Danish Crime Prevention Day

Cybercrime is the theme for this year's Danish Crime Prevention Day, which is organized by the Danish Crime Prevention Council on the 23rd of April 2015. Two presenters will speak in English –Raul Chiesa, IT security expert and former hacker: 'The Hacker Profiling Project' and Peter Fischer, Prof.Dr. 'The psychology of scams: Provoking and committing errors of judgement'. Everybody is welcome to participate.

For further information, please contact [Anders Young Rasmussen](#).

Germany

German policy on "secondary victimization":

Giving due consideration to victims' interests, and thus ensuring that they are protected from secondary victimization and granted more rights, has been – and still is – a central legal policy objective. Various legislative projects over the past years have further improved the situation of victims. The "Draft Bill for an Act to Strengthen Victims' Rights in Criminal Proceedings", or the Third Victims' Rights Reform Act (3. Opferrechtsreformgesetz), is now set to enhance victim protection in criminal proceedings even further.

The draft bill will implement the "Victim Protection Directive" (2012/29/EC), to the extent that German law of criminal procedure does not already contain corresponding provisions. In addition, psychosocial assistance in proceedings (psychosoziale Prozessbegleitung) will be embodied in law, in order to allow victims of serious criminal offences to receive support before, during and after the main hearing. Child and juvenile victims will generally be legally entitled to free psychosocial assistance in proceedings. As regards other victims of violent or sexual offences, need for such psychosocial assistance will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the court.

The draft bill can be found [here](#).

Poland

The „White Ribbon” Campaign



Annually from 25th November to 10th December Mazovian Police carry out the international campaign called „The White Ribbon". The date of the Campaign is connected with the following undertaking: „Sixteen days of action against violence against women". It's between the international day against violence against women (25th November) and the International Human Rights Day (10th December). The campaign is mainly addressed to men. The white ribbon symbolizes the commitment to break the silence on the issues of violence against women and to stop it. The main objective of the campaign is to raise the awareness of how important the male voice

solidarity is with the victims and to express clear opposition to the violence.

During this period of time, the Organizers of the campaign encourage men to accept and wear a White Ribbon that presents the opposition to the violence. There are framework and guidance on how to promote the idea of the White Ribbon (poster, flyer for male, radio spot). The main promotional sign of above initiative is wearing the white ribbons pinned to the clothes. Moreover there is an important role of the local media that widely promotes the Campaign. During the Campaign there are lectures and meetings with young people, press conferences and scientific conferences. There are also some extra actions every year, for example: friendly volleyball match to support the campaign (volleyball players worn white t-shirts with accordance to the logo-white ribbons), they widely promoted the ideas and objectives of the campaign.

Poland

“Prison – waste of time” Project

The project is the result of the cooperation between the Mazovian Regional Police Commander and the Director of the District Prison Service in Warsaw. The intention letter was signed on 28 October 2011. Both the Police Service and the Prison Service wish to promote and encourage the right behaviour among young people. It's believed this kind of projects help to reduce the threat of social exclusion, commit a crime, bounding, demoralization, and social pathology including drug and alcohol addiction. This film project is addressed to young people - students of high schools. The film presents consequences of some life choices made by young people, which end up with breaking of the law, being addicted and may be punished by long-term stay in prison. The film material is used as a tool to work with youth. It perfectly fits in the foundation of modern prevention and may have huge impact on reducing the scale of juvenile crime.

The main objectives of the project:

- an indication of the consequences of life choices
- prevention of victimology, an indication of the circumstances leading to the offence, gaining skills to foresee and avoid the risk
- to reduce the threat of social exclusion, crime, demoralizing behaviours
- to reduce the phenomena of social pathology, including drug addiction and alcoholism.

The project was made in several stages:

- writing the screenplay for several short films containing inappropriate behaviours and their consequences
- recording the preventive film
- writing work sheets for youth
- developing the information material concerning the liability of juveniles and life in prison.

These materials are currently used to carry out activities with young people (by officers of the Police and the Prison Service, as well as educators and teachers). There are also carried out preventive activities for young people, who are held in prisons and police units.

Belgium

Strengthening Resilience against Violent Radicalisation (STRESAVIORA)

On the 4 December 2014 the project results of STRESAVIORA have been launched on an European Conference in Brussels. The three final BOUNCE resilience tools (BOUNCE young, BOUNCE along and BOUNCE up) have been presented for the first time and have been disseminated to the audience containing approximately 150 experts from international, EU, national, regional and local levels dealing with resilience and radicalisation. BOUNCE is a package of three training and awareness-raising tools for youngsters and their social environment.



A report of the conference can be found [here](#).

More information on the tools can be found under: www.bounce-resilience-tools.eu

Portugal

Training secondary victimization

In order to tackle secondary victimization the Public Security Police (PSP) has been investing in the training component. The objective is to increase awareness in the law enforcement agents as far as a special treatment to crime victims, namely in cases of particular vulnerability. To this end the PSP provides several training modules which focuses (directly or indirectly) on secondary victimization. In addition to the good practises promoted through training, since last year the PSP is promoting a Course for Trainers in Domestic Violence within the field of minors. This action - entitled "Common Look about Children" (14 hours) – also addresses the areas of forced begging and trafficking in human beings.

Portugal

IAVE Project: Specific Victim Investigation and Support

The National Republican Guard (GNR) recognizes the crimes committed against women, children, elderly people, disabled and other particularly vulnerable victims as some of the most sensitive issues within the framework of criminal investigation.

On one hand, these types of crimes are interrelated with the shame felt by the victims, the re-victimization due to police investigations efforts and the special susceptibility of its victims. On the other end, in many cases the victims are unaware of the legal framework, their rights and institutional supports available. In a special complex context the major (and most demanding) challenge for criminal investigators focuses on the ways to obtain evidence in order to clarify the crime circumstances, its causes and its results, without forgetting the accountability due to their alleged perpetrators.

This project, which stems from an existing practice and high maturity, has two main concerns: (i) the domestic violence exist in every society and it's a key aspect of the law enforcement agencies in a daily basis and (ii) the law enforcement agencies lack operational response instruments to effectively tackle this criminal reality.

More information can be found [here](#).

Member States' good practices

Portugal

Secondary victimization: Immigration and Border Services (SEF)

Regarding Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) cases, secondary victimization can occur by either attitude or action of the authorities that intervene in the process. Signs of doubt about the narrative of the victims, devaluating the facts referred by them or showing lack of attention and understanding about the traumas they have suffered, can make the victims feel abandoned, which in turn increases their unease, insecurity and results in secondary victimization.

To prevent this type of occurrence, the Portuguese Immigration and Border Services (SEF) follows good practices as defined in the «Manual to fight human trafficking for criminal justice system professionals», drawn up by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Essentially SEF aims to: create empathy with the victims; hearing them in a suitable environment; searching the most adequate protective measures considering the risks at stake; avoid talking about aspects of his or her intimate; avoid successive testimonies and the resulting repetition of the traumatic history.

The SEF includes these references in the training programs particularly designed for the Inspectors who perform border control, which are scheduled to be provided in 2015.

Upcoming events

Date	Event	Location
------	-------	----------

25-27 February 2015	International Conference "Violent Conflicts 2015"	Bielefeld, Germany
26-27 February 2015	The International Crime and Intelligence Analysis Conference 2015	Manchester, United Kingdom
10-11 March 2015	13th Annual e-Crime and information security Congress – Recognizing the value of electronic data and minimizing the opportunity for its misuse	London, United Kingdom
22-24 March 2015	2015 ACFE European Fraud Conference	London, United Kingdom
01-02 April 2015	International Conference Childhood without crime	Bucharest, Romania
16 April 2015	Pursue, Prevent, Prepare, Protect: The Next Steps to Eliminate Human Trafficking in the UK	London, United Kingdom
12-19 April 2015	UN Congress on Crime prevention and criminal justice, Qatar	Qatar
13-14 May	Victim support Europe: Annual Conference	Lisbon, Portugal
8-9 June 2015	9th Annual International Forum (AIF) within the 20th German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP)	Frankfurt, Germany
8-10 June 2015	The Stockholm Criminology Symposium	Stockholm, Sweden
28-29 June 2015	ICLPJ 2015: International Conference on Law, Policing and Justice	London, United Kingdom
15-17 July 2015	6th International Conference on Imaging for Crime Prevention and Detection (ICDP 2015)	London, United Kingdom

For more information on one of these events, click [here](#).

Preview

The next edition of the EUCPN Newsletter in May 2015 will focus on the Prevention of Secondary Victimization. We kindly invite readers to share their news and information on European crime prevention issues with the EUCPN Secretariat by sending contributions (in English, 100-150 words abstract) to eucpn@ibz.eu.

Contact: eucpn@ibz.eu

Responsible editor: EUCPN secretariat, Bd. de Waterloo / Waterloolaan 76 - 1000 Brussels, Belgium.



With financial support from the Prevention and Fight against Crime Program of the European Union

European Commission - Directorate-General Home Affairs



Do not print this e-mail