



# EUCPN Newsletter February 2017

The 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 in Europe. Please send your documents in English accompanied by an abstract of 100-150 words to [eu@ecpn.eu](mailto:eu@ecpn.eu).

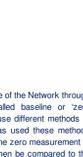
## Specific topics

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## Editorial

Dear Reader,

On behalf of the Maltese Presidency of the EUCPN, I welcome you to this year's issue of the EUCPN Newsletter. Being the smallest country within the European Union it is an honour for me to be chairing the EUCPN.



The Maltese presidency plans to hold two Board Meetings, one in March will be discussing 'Organised Crime - domestic burglaries', and another one in June which will tackle 'Organised Crime - Pick Pockets'.

Organised Crime - domestic burglaries has been chosen because in the last two years Malta experienced a new trend of domestic burglaries, whereby the intruder without breaking any lock, managed to enter the residence and take all valuables away.

High end residences were being targeted. The challenges that any law enforcement has to face are immense. We will discuss, how together with the local community, we managed to address this problem. We will also discuss lessons learned from these experiences and how crime prevention can be applied in localities where such crime was rare.

Another important issue, is the Memorandum Of Understanding that will be signed with EUROPOL during the Maltese Presidency. I take this opportunity to thank the Dutch and Slovakian Presidencies for the work done so far that has made this possible. This is an indicator of the success of EUCPN, and I believe that we should strive to continue to take all opportunities to work closely with like organisations.

Silvio Valletta  
Chair EUCPN

## New products EUCPN

### Impact Measurement Report - a second measurement

In 2012 the Impact Measurement Report (IMR) was the first of its kind. It provided a baseline of the network through an Impact Measurement. The results of 2012 are the so called baseline or 'zero Measurement'. For these impact measurements it was agreed to use different methods to collect and interpret the data. In 2016, the EUCPN Secretariat has used these methods again. This report gives the results of 2016 and compares them to the zero measurement of 2012. The performance will be repeated again in 2020, which will then be compared to the results of the report.

Therefore, it will be possible to examine whether or not EUCPN has increased its impact since 2012. The aim of this report is to provide a detailed overview of the selected indicators and the methods used to collect and interpret the data, as well as the results of this data collection. Recommendations will be formulated in order to increase the visibility, the awareness and the impact of the Network's activities.

Read the full report [here](#).

### Toolbox 8 - Preventing Cybercrime - policies & practices

This toolbox has been developed in a close collaboration between the EUCPN Secretariat and the team of the Luxembourg Presidency, who did a fantastic job in the organization of the 2015 Best Practice Conference and the European Crime Prevention Award. We want to thank the Luxembourg Presidency for providing us with input and experts for the development of this toolbox. Therefore, we are very grateful towards Jean-Marie Wagner, Bob Leesch, Randy Topper and the whole Luxembourg team for their input, support and feedback.

Cybercrime is a borderless activity, consisting of criminal acts that are committed online by using electronic communications networks and information systems – such as crimes by the Internet, online fraud and forgery and illegal online content. Whilst the value of the cybercriminal offence as a whole is not precisely known, the losses are very difficult to represent. In various Member States are further explored. By doing this, the toolbox aims to build up and exchange practical knowledge and know-how and to inspire people working in the field of preventing cybercrime to learn from each other.

Read the full toolbox [here](#).

### Toolbox 9 - Preventing Illegal Trafficking of Firearms – policies & practices

This toolbox has been developed in a close collaboration between the EUCPN Secretariat and the team of the Dutch Presidency, who did a fantastic job in providing us with input and experts for the development of this toolbox. Therefore we are very grateful towards Me. Migration Director, Mr. Hans Lind and the whole Dutch team for their support and feedback. We believe that illicit trafficking of firearms has not deserved the attention that it should. Even though it is obvious that the illicit trafficking of firearms is a threat to the security of Europe, not much has yet been done to prevent it. By writing this toolbox we would like to mitigate this by recommending certain actions to get started with the prevention.

Also, the research confirms that Europe faces a serious illicit firearms trafficking problem. This is an important factor that also acts as an important factor contributing to other criminal activities, such as human trafficking, drugs smuggling and terrorist-related activities, all of which threaten the security of EU Member States and their citizens. Additionally, trafficking in firearms is also a major source of revenue for organized crime groups and a threat to law enforcement response capability – with more than 150,000 viruses and other types of malicious code in circulation and a million people victims of cybercrime every day.

The toolbox is primarily written for local policy-makers and practitioners who will be confronted with this in their daily work. In the third part some examples of practices implemented in various Member States are further explored. By doing this, the toolbox aims to build up and exchange practical knowledge and know-how and to inspire people working in the field of preventing cybercrime to learn from each other.

Read the full toolbox [here](#).

## EUCPN - Criteria for the evaluation of crime prevention practices

The EUCPN had commissioned this study to provide an overview of relevant indicators and the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) provides a platform for its members to discuss and disseminate best practices in crime prevention. Essential in identifying best practices in crime prevention, is the evaluation of crime prevention projects. A crucial step in any evaluation process is the identification and registration of indicators (EUCPN 2013, UNODC 2010, Morgan & Home 2013). Indicators provide measurable information on the implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of a crime prevention programme. They can be applied to evaluate projects against specific criteria in an inter-subjective and rigorous manner. Information on the indicators used as well as indicators for the evaluation of crime prevention projects is nevertheless currently lacking. The EUCPN has therefore commissioned this study to provide an overview of relevant indicators and their application in the evaluation of crime prevention projects.

Read the full report [here](#).

## Research and publications

### EUROPOL

#### Ransomware: What you need to know

In recent years, there has been a surge of ransomware. It is reported, all over the world, that websites and even the news, it doesn't seem to stop. In fact, it seems to be getting worse in both spread and sophistication.

Read the full report [here](#).

## THE INTERNATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE OBSERVATORY (IJJO)

### Understanding the educational background of young offenders

The latest research from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in the United Kingdom (UK) Education (DE) that presents findings from a major data sharing project between the 2 departments. The focus of initial analysis from this data share is on understanding the educational background, attainment outcomes, characteristics and needs of young people aged 10 to 17 years who were arrested in 2014 in England and Wales.

Read the report [here](#).

### Transition Toolkit 3.0: Meeting the Educational Needs of Youth Exposed to the Juvenile Justice System

The third Edition of NDTAC's Transition Toolkit provides updated information on existing policies, practices, strategies, and resources for transition that build on best practices and research. The Toolkit offers practical information that enables State and local administrators, teachers, and service providers to provide high-quality transition services for youth moving into, through, and out of education programs within the juvenile justice (JJ) system.

Read the full report [here](#).

## EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FRA)

### Rights of suspected and accused persons across the EU: translation and information

Protecting the human rights of individuals subject to criminal proceedings is an essential element of the rule of law. Persons who are suspected or accused of crimes in countries other than their own are particularly vulnerable, making appropriate procedural safeguards especially crucial. This report reviews Member States' legal frameworks, policies and practices regarding the important rights provided in these directives, including with respect to individuals whose needs may require additional attention, such as persons with disabilities and children.

Read the full report [here](#).

### Current migration situation in the EU: separated children - December 2016

Although official figures on the phenomenon are lacking, it is clear that children arriving in the European Union (EU) are often accompanied by persons other than their parents or guardians. Such children are usually referred to as 'separated children'. Their identification and registration bring additional challenges, and their protection needs are often neglected. On arrival, these children are often 'accompanied', but the accompanying adults (if any) may not be able, or unable to assume responsibility for their care. These children are also at risk of exploitation and abuse, or may already be victims. Their realities and special needs require additional attention. The lack of data and guidance on separated children poses a serious challenge. This focus section outlines the specific protection needs of separated children, and highlights current responses and promising practices among EU Member States.

Read the full report [here](#).

## EUROPEAN MONITORING CENTRE FOR DRUGS AND DRUG ADDICTION (EMCDDA)

### New psychoactive substances in Europe: legislation and prosecution – current challenges and solutions

The European new psychoactive substances (NPS) market has increased at a speed that established drug control laws struggle to match. Various countries have therefore introduced new legal responses to this phenomenon, based either on existing laws that focused on consumers or health protection or medicinal products, or by developing innovative new legislation. In 2014, the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled that substances are not medicinal products if they do not have beneficial effects on human health, thus restricting the use of such laws for NPS control. This report provides an overview of the current state of EMCDDA's top level monitoring activities with Eurojust's operational experience in transnational prosecutions. The first part of the report is aimed at policymakers, and lists the challenges in NPS control and the solutions adopted in selected Member States. The second part is for legal practitioners, and focuses on the judgment of the Court of Justice and its practical effects on the transnational prosecution of NPS cases, describing the responses of some of the Member States most affected by this.

Read the full report [here](#).

### Drug supply reduction: an overview of EU policies and measures

Illicit drug markets have a global reach. This paper provides an overview of EU policies and responses to the production and trafficking of illicit drugs within the international context. It considers the different strategic areas involved, the EU structures concerned, along with some of the key measures currently being implemented by the EU and its international partners. Drug supply reduction actions cover national policy areas. These include illicit drug policy, security, organised crime, and maritime and regional cooperation policy. The EU is involved in a range of projects and initiatives around the world designed to reduce the supply of illicit drugs, including capacity building initiatives regarding smuggling routes and measures to support economic, legislative, and monitoring infrastructural development.

Read the full report [here](#).

## TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

### Corruption and inequality feed off each other, creating a vicious circle between corruption, unequal distribution of power in society, and unequal distribution of wealth. As the Paris and Peters Papers showed, it is still far too easy for the rich and powerful to exploit the opaqueness of the global financial system to enrich themselves at the expense of the public good.

Based on expert opinion from around the world, the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption worldwide. The findings are less than encouraging. Not a single country comes close to top marks, with only 120 countries score below 50 on the scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). This means less than a third of countries are even above the midpoint.

Corruption hurts all countries. In our index's lower-scoring countries, people frequently face classification of bribery and corruption as a basic and necessary part of life. This is often due to misappropriation of funds, and confront official indifference when seeking redress from authorities that are on the take. In higher-scoring countries the situation may seem less obvious in the daily lives of citizens, but closed-door deals, illicit finance, and privacy law systems, appropriate for the rich, are often used to protect the interests of the few. The luxury of time," says Uguz. "Corruption does not need to be fought with urgency, so that the lives of people across the world improve".

Read the full report [here](#).

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### REPORT on the proposal for a Council directive amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards access to anti-money-laundering information by tax authorities

Read the full report [here](#).

### REPORT on the situation of fundamental rights in the European Union in 2015

Read the full report [here](#).

### REPORT on the implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy

Read the full report [here](#).

## AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

### The relationship between age and consumer fraud victimisation

The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates consumer fraud costs Australians \$1.46 per year. Advances in technology allow fraudsters to reach an almost unlimited number of potential victims. Age has long been considered a potential factor in the risk of scamming; however, it remains unclear which age groups are most vulnerable.

This paper examines the relationship between age and the risk of consumer fraud, using the results of crime surveys conducted by the ACC in both of the Australian Consumer Fraud Taskforce in 2011 and 2012. The surveys found statistically significant relationships between age and how invitators were received; age and frauds resulting in victimisation; and age and those who sent money in response to invitations.

Targeted, age-specific awareness-raising campaigns may be an effective means of reducing the risk of consumer fraud. Initiatives that address the risks associated with technology such as social networking, online dating and the use of both new and existing technologies may be of particular benefit.

Read the full report [here](#).

## Spain and criminal activity

The rapid growth of the internet is transforming how we engage and communicate. It also creates new opportunities for fraud and data theft. One way cybercriminals exploit the vulnerabilities of new technologies and potential victims is the use of 100,000 emails on a massive scale.

In a sample of more than 13 million emails identified as spam, more than 100,000 contained malicious contents; nearly 1.4 million contained malicious web links. If opened, these attachments and links could infect the recipients' devices with software that allows cybercriminals to remotely access them.

This paper describes how crime groups increasingly adopt novel approaches to cybercrime. Increased law enforcement capacity, the cultivation of high-level coordination between industry, government and police, and the further development of machine learning techniques should be at the forefront of government initiatives in this area.

Read the full report [here](#).

## EUROPEAN FORUM FOR URBAN SECURITY (EFUS)

### European Practices for Social Integration through Sport

In 2016, Efus organised the European Prize for Social Integration through Sport to give visibility to tried and tested or promising initiatives so that they can further develop and inspire others - at a local, regional, national or European level.

Five projects were rewarded by a European jury for their impact, their innovative character, the strength of the partnership involved and the attention paid to vulnerable groups. More than 200 applications submitted across 22 countries. In addition, around 20 projects that were deemed of particular interest by the jury have been selected to be published alongside the five winning projects in a collection of practices presented below.

See all projects [here](#).

## UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

### Global report on trafficking in persons

Since the last Global Report on Trafficking in Persons in 2014 there have been a number of significant developments that reinforce this report's importance, and place it at the heart of international efforts undertaken to combat human trafficking. Perhaps the most noteworthy development is that the movement of refugees and migrants, the largest seen since World War II, has arguably intensified since 2014. As this crisis has unfolded, and climbed up the global agenda, there has been a corresponding recognition that, within these massive migratory movements, are vulnerable children, women and men who can be easily exploited by smugglers and traffickers.

Read the full report [here](#).

## Governing Safer Cities: Strategies for a Globalised World

The security challenges of individual cities are increasingly a result of the intersection between local vulnerabilities and illicit flows from across national borders. States as a whole are affected by the destabilising effects of these flows of illicit commodities and the associated challenges of crime, corruption and terrorism. These phenomena are undermining good governance and the rule of law, threatening security, development and people's life chances. But with two-thirds of the current world population expected to reside in cities by 2030, these challenges are and will continue to be particularly acute in cities across the globe. As the UNODC Global Study on Homicide (2011 and 2013) has shown, many urban areas have higher rates of homicide as a useful proxy for levels of violence more generally – than the national average; cities being the source of both greater levels of risk as well as opportunities for crime prevention and responses.

Read the full report [here](#).

## GERMANY

### Cyber-OC – Scope and manifestations in selected EU member states

The threats arising from different types of cybercrime are real and constantly evolving, as is not only the involvement of organised crime in cybercrime that is dangerous, but also cybercrime committed in an organised manner. Cyber-OC represents the convergence of these two phenomena. Despite the high crime rates in Germany, the cumulative character of Cyber-OC is frequently underestimated and differently defined even by law enforcement agencies.

Read the full report [here](#).

## Member States' good practices

## IRELAND

On 2 November 2015, An Garda Síochána (The Irish Police Service) launched Operation Thor. This Operation actively targets burglars, organised crime gangs and prolific offenders through co-ordinated crime prevention and enforcement activity based on intelligence and the latest crime trends and patterns. Operation Thor employs a broad range of activities including: additional high-visibility patrols in identified burglary hot-spots; increased use of foot checkpoints to tackle the criminal gangs using the national road network; the use of new high powered vehicles by the armed Regional Response Units; efforts to disrupt the stolen goods market; programmes to help reduce re-offending by prolific offenders; a high-profile national crime prevention awareness campaign; and targeted crime prevention advice for local communities and enhanced supports for victims.

Operation Thor has led to concentrated police activity with more than 38,800 crime prevention patrols and in the order of 50,800 targeted checkpoints nationwide. There have also been in the region of 3,000 arrests and 7,700 charges covering a range of offences which, in addition to burglary have included handling stolen property, possession of firearms and drugs offences.

A key element of this strategy was to target the estimated 25% of burglars who are believed to be responsible for 75% of burglary crime. The latest Central Statistics Office crime figures in Ireland show a very significant decline in property-related crime, particularly burglary. This underlines the success that the Police Service is now having in combating property crime under Operation Thor. The decrease in burglary for the twelve months ending 30 September 2016 is 31.2% compared to the previous twelve month period. There are also welcome decreases of 14.6% for theft and 11.1% for robbery during the same period. These strong policing measures are backed up by the specific legislation targeting repeat burglars with previous convictions which was enacted in the Criminal Justice (Burglary of Dwelling) Act 2015.

## FINLAND

### Working Together for Safer and More Secure Communities: National Crime Prevention Programme 2016-2020

The National Crime Prevention Programme entitled Working Together for Safer and More Secure Communities, prepared by the National Council for Crime Prevention, aims to promote local cooperation to reduce and prevent crime and the harm caused by it as well as the risk of becoming a victim of crime. The Government made the decision in principle for the new National Crime Prevention in November 2016.

Find out more on the [Crime Prevention Programme 2016-2020](#).

## SLOVAKIA

Pickpocketing at railway stations and in trains  
The railway stations are often filled with high concentration of passengers and therefore offer many possibilities for pickpocketing. The pickpockets usually apply short distraction to their victims by asking a question or just bumping. Sometimes they get on train at the same time as the victim who later discovers missing money or other valuables.

The passengers' carelessness helps pickpockets during the rail transport. It happens often that passengers put their valuables (mobile phone, wristwatch, or wallet) on a table in coupe and fall asleep. Or they leave their valuables unattended to visit restaurant wagon. When returning back they discover their valuables were stolen.

To eliminate such criminal activities the police officers of the railway police service of the Police Force in Slovakia perform patrols in trains and at stations. The Police Force in cooperation with railway companies prepares various preventive programs for citizens to increase the awareness of the issue. And as a member of the European network of railway police forces - RAILPOL cooperates with other countries to exchange information on tactics and methods of pickpockets and takes part at international police operations "2Blue" including this topic.

## SPAIN

### Spanish national police arrest Georgian organised crime group specialized in burglaries

The Spanish National Police supported by Europol and by the French and Georgian authorities has arrested 61 members of a Georgian organized crime group specialized in burglaries. Overall, 26 house searches have been carried out and 33 000 €, 8 vehicles, 7 100 mobile phones and many stolen pieces of jewellery have been seized.

The 61 arrested individuals formed 61 different criminal cells, which were all located in Madrid. All the cells had links to different Spanish provinces such as Málaga, Sevilla, Sabadell, Barcelona and Bilbao. Some of the arrested had legal jobs in Spain, such as staff in a construction company in Sevilla or a private security guard in Madrid.

In doing so they tried to hide the profits illegally obtained and to avoid suspicions. This operation is considered as the second phase of Operation AKRON, which was already conducted by the Spanish National Police and supported by Europol. In the first phase 50 people, all members of Georgian organized crime group were detained. Some of them have been arrested again in the second phase of AKRON. They were arrested by means of a coup de main of the organized crime gang, actually fled from justice, has a vast criminal background (kidnapping, assassination, etc.) and headed the criminal group from Italy, supported by the 5 supervisors in Spain.

Read the official press releases from the [Spanish ministry of Interior](#), [Europol](#) and [Germaweb](#).

## Systematic classification of Islamist radicalisation and implemented (prevention) programmes against Islamist motivated radicalisation outside the justice system

In recent years, a huge number of projects on radicalisation or de-radicalisation prevention and de-radicalisation have developed. The range of both short and long term as well as local and inter-regional projects and measures of de-radicalisation, distancing and/or reduction of ideological islamism has thrived and become more heterogeneous, and has assumed a variety of different approaches. For the sake of sponsors, interested researchers and projects themselves and above all, those who participate in the programmes, a certain system of classification is helpful.

The report "Systematic classification of in Germany offered and implemented (prevention) programmes against Islamist motivated radicalisation outside the justice system" provides a classification of successful projects for the de-radicalisation of individuals susceptible to Islamist violence. The aim is to develop a system of classification, intended to highlight the differences and similarities of the projects, along with their objectives, justifications and focus. It is not an evaluation or scientific assessment of the quality, rather an attempt to make a systematic appraisal of the diversity so that individual projects can be understood in the context of other projects. On the basis of the system of classification, empirically pertinent questions can ultimately be answered, such as the question of for whom programmes are in place, the social environments in which they are embedded, whether projects are appropriate for prevention and/or intervention, at which point of radicalisation they are implemented and how they are justified, i.e. what theories (if any) and what professional understanding they are related to.

The short form of the report omits the derivation and presentation of the differentiated criteria system and focuses on the main results of the system of classification and the conclusions for research and practice.

Read the short report in [English](#), or the full version in [German](#).

## AUSTRIA

### Together, we'll combat burglaries committed in autumn and winter after high-thall. Once the cold season starts and night is early, burglars are on the rise. Therefore, the police will take action against this type of crime in autumn and winter 2016 and 2017. Use specific analysis methods and swift search and investigative measures combined with more prevention are to be applied to counter this type of crime directly contact to police officers in the heart of these measures.

Analysis of last years' burglaries has shown that most burglaries are committed during autumn and winter months. For that reason, in recent years the police took numerous measures that focussed on how to get to grips with this phenomenon and managed to reduce the number of burglaries greatly. This know-how will now serve as the basis for the measures to be taken in 2016/2017.

### Burglary at nightfall and the offenders' modus operandi

These burglars strike between November and January, in particular between 16:00 and 21:00 hrs, depending on when dusk falls. In most cases, they break into flats and houses that have good access to main routes and offer a good chance of making a quick escape. Residential areas with highly secluded premises and flats at ground level are also targeted and commonly attempt to gain access to homes by forcing open terrace doors and garden-facing windows, doors or cellar accesses. To achieve this, they use very simple methods and break open poorly secured doors or windows by means of screwdrivers or pliers. Once they have managed to gain access to the home, they go for easily storable goods. That's why it is advisable to keep jewellery, cash and valuable objects in a safe or, preferably, avoid having large amounts of cash at home.

### The police are prepared

The police prevent this phenomenon and respond in a target-oriented manner. A combination of analysis methods as well as swift search and investigative measures have been adopted and police patrols focus on hotspots. This year again, special attention will be paid to prevention and contact with the general public, because it is easy to deter burglars with simple security measures. This is confirmed by the Police Crime Statistics: In 2015, there were 40 per cent of all residential burglaries in Austria failed. Fortunately, this high percentage has to do with the fact that residents protect themselves very well and take appropriate preventive measures.

Good neighbouring relationships and mutual help are enormously important in this respect. A trusted person who will keep an eye on your property during your absence, clears the terrace and removes advertising material from the doormat serves a valuable purpose. However, the police also want to encourage people to call them when they notice suspicious activity. No one should shy away from contacting the next police station or dialling 133 in an emergency.

### Tips from the Crime Prevention Unit

- Good neighbouring relationships and mutual help are very important! Neighbourliness deters criminals!
- Avoid signs of absence! Have someone clear your letter box and remove advertising material. Make sure your home does not present itself as unoccupied. The neighbours' comment is very important in this respect.
- Close windows, terrace and balcony doors.
- Avoid visual cover that would allow burglars to carry out their work undisturbed.
- Keep everything stored away that could be used to break into your home.
- During times of absence in the evening use timer-switches and install outdoor lighting.
- Secure terrace doors by installing burglar resistant roller shutters or warm fences.
- Have only high-quality locks and cylinder locks installed.

### Contact:

Police can be reached throughout Austria at the local rate number 059 133.

## NETHERLANDS

### Neuroscientific applications in the juvenile criminal justice system

"Assessment of Measurement Instruments, Prevention and Intervention methods"  
The Dutch Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) has commissioned a report to investigate how neuroscientific research could be applied in the juvenile criminal justice system. Neuroscientific research on antisocial behaviour has gained more attention in the last decades. This has resulted in a better understanding of neurobiological characteristics that presumably underlie antisocial behaviour, such as alterations in hormone levels and deficits in brain functioning. The study aims to provide an update on the current application of neuroscientific research in the juvenile criminal justice system and comprises three areas of interest: measurement instruments, prevention and interventions.

A summary of the report in English can be found via this [link](#).

## HUNGARY

### Safeguard your home against burglary in a playful manner

The National Crime Prevention Council of Hungary (NBT) tries to transfer new knowledge to people not only in a traditional way but also in an interactive, playful form. Uniquely in Hungary, the new project of the NET has created by a modern mobile technology. This new application is called "Házörző". The program consists of a 3D game, a test which assesses the safety level of our property and also of a notebook about the protection of our home contains the most important information of the topic. The goal of the 3D game is to lead a burglar from breaking into a house by answering different protection related questions (e.g. What kind of fence does the house have? Is there an alarm in the house?). Depending on the responses the burglar gets closer and closer to the house. A questionnaire about the safety of our property is also part of the application. After answering the questions the application gives suggestions on how to protect our home better.

The "Házörző" application entertains, teaches, and helps the user at once. It can be used long-term and it can be developed as well. The application can only be downloaded in Hungarian from Google Play and from the App Store.

## FRANCE

### Combating burglary

Several different sections of France's national Police Force work together to combat burglary.

The Central Directorate for Public Security, in charge of combating petty and small-scale crime, has a number of operations in place. One is called "Tranquillité vacances" ("Holidays without worries") and it provides security for residences while the owners are away. Another, called "Participation by the Citizen" sees security as a joint product of the Police and the general population, and brings the two together.

Information gathered about burglaries is analysed by a special software tool. The scientific and technical resources of the Police have permitted the recovery of 176,000 traces of fingerprints and biological samples, enabling the identification of half of the burglars questioned.

The Central Direction of the Police Judiciaire is responsible for dealing with the most serious offences. The SIRACCO centre in Paris has permitted the identification of 176,000 traces of fingerprints and biological samples, enabling the identification of half of the burglars questioned.

## Upcoming events

Date	Event	Location
20 February	Improving Juvenile Justice Systems in Europe: Training for Professionals	UJO, European Union
23 February 2017	Expert seminar on the Victims' Directive	Brussels, Belgium
2		