

Crime prevention policy	
EU- priority	Organised Property Crime
Country Denmark	
Year 2018	

1. Overview of the field

Definition of the crime

The Danish Criminal Code.

PART 28. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

§276.

(1) A person is guilty of theft if he removes any tangible property belonging to another person without the owner's consent to obtain an unlawful gain for himself or others by its appropriation. For this and the following provisions, a quantity of energy produced, stored or used to produce light, heat, power or movement or for other economic purposes is comparable to tangible property.

§276 a.

(1) A person is guilty of burglary if he gains unauthorised access to the house of another person and removes tangible property belonging to another person without the owner's consent to obtain an unlawful gain for himself or others by its appropriation.

§286.

(1) The sentence may increase to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years if any of the offences referred to in sections 276, 276a, 281 and 282 are of a particularly aggravating nature, especially because of the method used or because the offence was committed jointly by several persons or by a person who was armed with a weapon or another dangerous tool or piece of equipment, or because of the significant value of the property stolen or the conditions under which it was kept, or because the theft was a constituent element of organized burglary, or because it was systematic or organized blackmail, or when several offences have been committed.

Assessment of trends and developments

The property crime area covers 191 unique file registration numbers.

The filing system used by the Danish police is a file record system and not a statistic extraction system. The system is not able to identify cases prosecute in court as organised property crime according to The Danish Criminal Code §286, section 1. Such information is available through the General prosecutor's office.

The overall situation is a significant decline in reports about property crimes. In 2018 there were 12 % fewer reports on property crimes compared to 2017.

Since 2017 the Danish police worked with a national strategy to reduce burglaries into private homes, combating receiving stolen goods and fight against itinerant criminal groups. The national

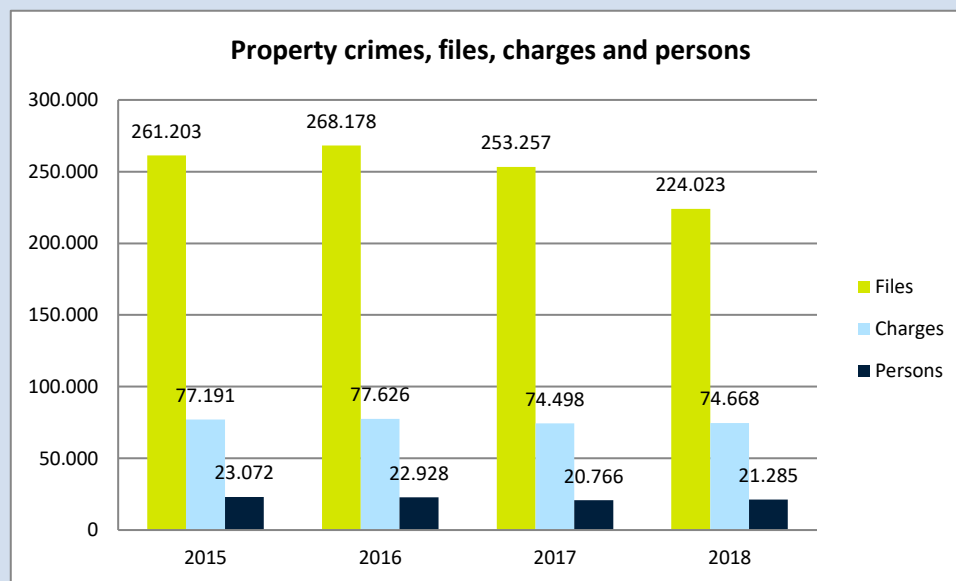
policy about reducing burglaries into private homes have specific goals that the Danish police must reach at the end of 2019. The Danish police achieved the goal of reducing the number of burglaries into private homes compared to 2015. At the end of 2018, the number of burglaries in private homes was reduced by 13 %.

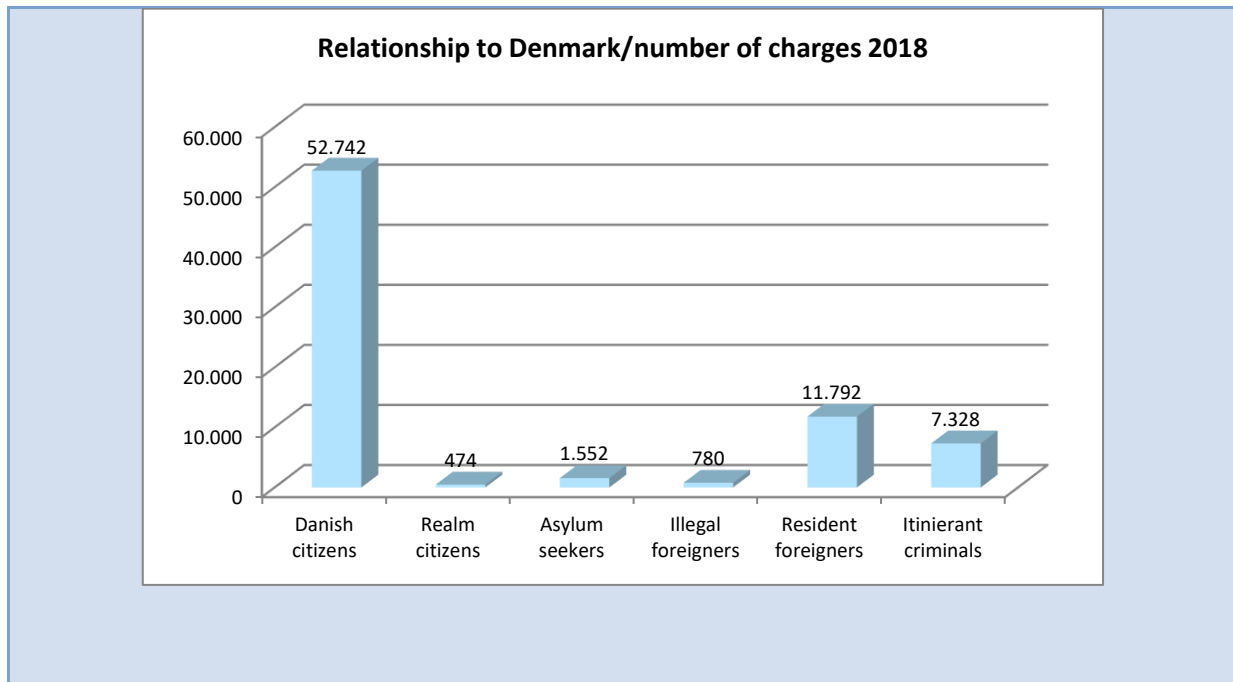
When it comes to combating receiving stolen goods the National Danish police has developed IT tools for web-crawling to find stolen goods displayed on different internet sales sites. The tools are running as a pilot project in selected police districts.

The National Danish police took at the end of 2018 the initiative to establish a new unit in the National Investigation centre with the primary task to develop tools and information to combat itinerant criminal groups operating in Denmark and their residential facilitators.

The Danish ministry of justice launched in ultimo November 2018 some initiatives to combat organised and repeated shoplifting.

Recent overview of statistics and research





2. Crime strategy and coordination

Objectives of the crime strategy

The national operative strategy on burglaries into private homes is to reduce the number of burglaries compared to the numbers from 2015. The overall goal is to reduce burglaries with 8 % at the end of 2019.

The national operative strategy on itinerant criminal groups running from 2017 to end 2019 has the aim to reduce the extent of criminality and collect valid data about the persons involved and their modus operandi.

The initiative to combat organised and repeated shoplifting have the aim to identify hotspot areas in the police districts. And to implement strict penalties, establish a new unit to fight itinerant criminal groups, enhance the cooperation between national authorities in combating receiving of stolen goods, increase the use of undercover agents in cases of receiving stolen goods, less bureaucracy and explore the possibility of withholding wages in private compensation cases.

Role of prevention in the crime strategy on state/regional/local level

The Danish national police, national prevention centre cooperates with prevention units in the police districts.

Implementation of the policy (which level is responsible for the implementation and how is the implementation coordinated?)

The national prevention centre is liable on a national level for implementing prevention initiatives and controlling the police districts actions implementing the strategies on the police district level

Stakeholders (working groups, specialised agencies, partners, etc)

The Danish national police have established two special investigation units in the east- and west Denmark. The units are responsible for complex investigations that are crossing police district borders and investigations with international aspects.

Participation in European/ international networks, working groups, etc.

The national centre of investigation participates in different EUROPOL working groups such as EMPACT on Organised property crime, Furtum, projects on specific crime areas

3. Good practices

Overview of recent good practices, prevention programs, etc.