



European Crime Prevention Network

Annual Report of activities in 2013

February 2014



1. Background

The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) was initially set up by the Decision of the Council of the European Union (2001/427/JHA) on 28 May 2001. Its main objective was to develop a platform for EU Member States to exchange experiences, knowledge and best practices in the field of crime prevention, as well as to promote crime prevention activity in EU Member States and at EU level, for the benefit of citizens' security and safety.

In order to address organisational failures and implement recommendations on the structure of the Network identified in the final report of the external evaluation, which was procured by the European Commission and carried out in 2008 and early 2009, the founding legislation was repealed and replaced by a new Council Decision (2009/902/JHA) on 30 November 2009. While some key changes were introduced to assign specific responsibilities to the main agents of the EUCPN, the new legislation kept the objectives and tasks of the EUCPN broadly unchanged. It sets out for the EUCPN to:

- facilitate cooperation, contacts and exchanges of information and experience between actors in the field of crime prevention;
- collect, assess and communicate evaluated information including good practice on existing crime prevention activities;
- organise conferences, in particular an annual Best Practice Conference, and other activities, including the annual European Crime Prevention Award, designed to achieve the objectives of the Network and to share widely the results thereof;
- provide its expertise to the Council and the Commission as required;
- report to the Council on its activities each year through the Board and the competent working bodies. The Council shall be invited to endorse the report and forward it to the European Parliament;
- develop and implement a work programme based on a clearly defined strategy that takes account of identifying and responding to relevant crime threats.

The EUCPN is represented by a Board, which consists of National Representatives from each EU Member State and their Substitutes if appointed. On a case-by-case basis, observers from other European organisations, institutions and agencies can also be invited to take part in Board Meetings. Other crime prevention experts including practitioners and academics may contribute to the work of the EUCPN as designated contact points.

The Executive Committee provides support to the Chair and is responsible for developing the EUCPN's strategic approach for approval by the Board. It is responsible for the development and the delivery of the EUCPN Work Programme as well. Since July 2012 until December 2013 the composition of the Executive



Committee consists of representatives of the current Presidency, the three incoming Presidencies, two selected Member States¹ (Germany and Belgium), the EUCPN Secretariat and the representative of the EU Commission.

In 2013, the EUCPN Secretariat provided administrative, academic and technical support to the EUCPN as a whole, as well as specific support services to the Chair and the Executive Committee.

2. Summary of the year 2013

The EU Presidency Trio of Ireland, Lithuania and Greece chose 'Collaboration in Crime Prevention' as its overarching theme.

Under that theme, Ireland focused on youth offending and internet crime issues, which were addressed at the meetings of the Network in March and May. At the March meeting consideration was given to best practices in diverting young people from offending and the use of restorative justice for young offenders and their families. At the May meeting there were presentations and discussions on the role the media can play in preventing and responding to crime, the use of the internet and other technologies to address issues such as cyber bullying and cyber stalking, and developments at European and national levels in responding to cybercrime. The development of a structured response to the evaluation report on the functioning of the EUCPN was a key objective of Ireland's Presidency, as was the project to develop a manual on the evaluation of local crime prevention projects (see 3.2.1 below).

The theme of Lithuania's Presidency was prevention of domestic violence. The choice of the theme was made in order to gain knowledge and experience implementing the newly adopted Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence in Lithuania, as some new processes of victim protection and prosecution of perpetrators did not have precedents before. In September EU Member States' experts and EUCPN representatives participated in the visits to institutions and organisations that provide assistance to victims and react to domestic violence cases underlining their cooperation. After the visits, experts met to discuss and reflect on the visits. The ECPA Jury met in November in Vilnius to identify the three ECPA winners, and all the submissions were presented during the Best Practice Conference in December. The ECPA Ceremony took place on 11 December 2013. During the Board Meetings the focus was on the start of the implementation of the Action plan responding to the report of the evaluation of the EUCPN. The Board discussed the issues of how to align EUCPN priorities with the EU, how to improve

¹ The two Member States were selected by the EUCPN Board for 18 months in line with the new Rules of Procedure of the EUCPN, which intends to provide more continuity in the work of the Executive Committee.



networking of the National Representatives with local and regional practitioners and how to define the role of National Representatives promoting EUCPN in the Member States. After the Board Meetings those and few other issues, i.e. the draft of the EUCPN Presidency guidelines, the review of the Rules of Procedure of EUCPN and the re-composition of the Executive Committee, as well as a list of key documents to be translated, were discussed further and decided by the Board.

3. Delivery of the EUCPN Work Programme 2013

The Multiannual Strategy identifies four strategic goals for the period 2011–2015. Annual actions, tasks and projects serving the achievement of the strategic goals were consolidated into the Annual Work Programme 2013 that was taken note of by the Council document 7065/13 GENVAL 11 ENFOPOL 68 in March 2013.

In line with the Council Decision 2009/902/JHA, in 2012 an external evaluation of the Network took place. The report of this evaluation was adopted by the European Commission and was disseminated with the Council Document COM (2012) 717 dated 30.11.2012. The recommendations which were made in this evaluation report were the subject of detailed analysis during Ireland's Presidency and an Action plan to respond was agreed, which will be integrated into the Multiannual strategy of the EUCPN in 2014.

3.1. Towards becoming a point of reference in crime prevention

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The Board continues to explore the needs of the relevant EU agencies, organisations, working groups etc. identified by the Think Tank. The Board identifies the specific EU-institutions to be the future target groups of the EUCPN at Union level.*

EUCPN should elaborate structural partnerships and invest in joint actions with other European agencies, networks and non-governmental organisations, including European Institutions, in order to provide specific ideas and input to crime preventive initiatives at EU level, to increase the impact of the Network on European policy making, the civil society and the EU political audience, and to evolve to a European Centre of Expertise on crime prevention. Furthermore, increasing the collaboration with other strategic partners would undeniably also benefit the coherence of European crime related policies.

In order to achieve this goal of the Think Tank, presided by the Secretariat, the EUCPN decided in 2013 to elaborate the collaboration with the Informal Network on the Administrative Approach. The Informal Network on the Administrative Approach gave a presentation during the Board Meeting in May 2013 and different proposals for cooperation were discussed. The outcome was a note on 'strengthening the co-operation between the EUCPN and the Informal Network on the Administrative Approach' with six actions to enhance the co-operation between the two networks:



1. The EUCPN Secretariat would continue to attend the meetings of the Informal Network and give feedback to the EUCPN Board on the meeting outcomes. In this way regular substantive updates would be provided to the EUCPN Board Meetings on the work of the Informal Network, with a view to ensuring that all Members are aware of up to date developments and the scope for increasing awareness at national and local level as to the latest good practice. By invitation of experts from the informal network the EUCPN Board would also be updated on developments that link with EUCPN activities.
2. The EUCPN website, newsletter and other communication channels would be utilised fully to disseminate information on the work of the Informal Network to target groups. EUCPN Board Members would assist in the dissemination of information to national and local partners within their own jurisdictions.
3. The EUCPN Secretariat received access to the Informal Network's Europol Platform for Experts (EPE) with a view to contributing to the identification and dissemination of good practices from the EUCPN website to the EPE and vice versa.
4. The EUCPN Secretariat would advise the informal network on the way information available on the EUCPN website (e.g. research projects) could contribute to future projects on the preventive side of the administrative approach. Furthermore, available crime prevention strategies of EU member states on the EUCPN website would be analysed with focus on possible links with the administrative approach by the EUCPN Secretariat together with experts from the Informal Network. This action will be further elaborated during 2014.
5. A member of the Informal Network on the administrative approach delivered a presentation on the ambitions, activities and future activities of the Informal Network at the December Board Meeting during Lithuania's Presidency.
6. The Belgian/Netherlands/Denmark project 'Administrative Approach to Organised Crime: Support European Local Authorities in Combating Local Outcomes of Organised Crime', which is already a part of the EUCPN Work Programme 2013 is a concrete example of co-operation and is serving to build a bridge between the two networks. The results of this exercise are planned to be disseminated within the EUCPN as well as through the Informal Network. Follow up action would be taken by the Informal Network based on its mandate to promote, strengthen and develop the role of administrative authorities in the fight against organised crime at the EU level and to propose new initiatives in this domain to the JHA Council.

Furthermore, the Secretariat had informal meetings with Eurostat and Victim Support Europe (VSE).

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The results from the Best Practice Conference 2012 will be presented to the Board to reflect upon and decide whether the results call for further action in relation to future events.*

The Secretariat updated and used their feedback tool in order to evaluate the BPC/ECPA 2012 and 2013. The results of the BPC/ECPA 2012 were presented to the Board on the Board Meeting in March and the results of the BPC/ECPA 2013 will be presented in the first half of 2014.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The Board considers procurement, resourcing and management issues for the website.*

The EUCPN Secretariat also worked on optimizing the existing EUCPN website. The website was regularly screened and updated. Some sections of the EUCPN website did not function properly. The Secretariat searched for solutions for these, and other, technical issues (e.g. with the admission of Croatia to the EU in July, some structural adaptations had to be made to the website). At the same time, the possibilities to develop a completely new EUCPN website were examined. In this framework, Belgium asked for a reallocation of the budget of the current project of the EUCPN Secretariat, which was approved by the European Commission. The new EUCPN website should be up and running in the second half of 2014.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The Board identifies key documents of relevance to national and local target groups, including those documents which it considers merit translation into all or some EU languages.*

During Lithuania's Presidency, the key documents of relevance for the local practitioners to be translated in the Member States' languages were identified.

3.2. Disseminating qualitative knowledge of crime prevention

3.2.1. Trio Ireland, Lithuania and Greece (2013-2014) 'Collaboration in Crime Prevention'

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Metal theft crime prevention guidelines*

In February 2013, An Garda Síochána, Ireland's police force, published a Metal Theft Crime Prevention and Reduction Plan which provides a strategic framework within which An Garda Síochána, local authorities and other public bodies can work in partnership with utility providers and business and community interests to tackle the rise of metal theft. The Plan was drawn up in conjunction with a range of public and private stakeholders who are particularly affected by this type of crime. The EUCPN



Newsletter of March 2013 contained information in relation to the Plan. Further details can be found at www.garda.ie.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Introducing a logic model approach to programmes designed to divert youth from criminal behaviour*

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) are nationwide, community-based, multi-agency crime prevention initiatives which seek to divert young people from becoming involved in anti-social and/or criminal behaviour. Each GYDP is required to produce an Annual Plan by December describing how it will approach its work in the following year. Each plan is based on statistics and local knowledge, supported by risk assessment, to identify the most pressing youth crime problems from which the GYDP defines its desired outcomes and how these outcomes can be achieved within the resources available. Each plan is framed around a project logic model which expresses the essential elements in a systematic attempt to organise resources around achieving the GYDPs particular goals and objectives. The rationale for the approach is that services and programmes designed in this way are more likely to achieve results by encouraging a focus on outcomes from the start.

Since 2012, and following a successful 2 year trial of the logic model approach, all 100 GYDPs in Ireland now routinely use the approach for their annual planning. On submission of annual plans to the Irish Youth Justice Service, each plan is appraised and monitored with feedback being provided to each GYDP. The appraisal and monitoring involves 2 six monthly followed by an annual summary report from each GYDP. In 2014-2015 a trial will be conducted in 15 GYDPs looking at further developing risk assessment (input), training on different interventions (outputs) and an outcome measure on empathy, pro-social behaviour and impulsivity of project participants (outcomes).

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Community crime prevention guidelines*

In January 2013, An Garda Síochána launched the Garda "Community Crime Prevention Programmes" booklet which contains advice for those wishing to set up Community Alert and Neighbourhood Watch schemes and outlines the support that the local community police will provide. The new publication takes account of societal changes which have occurred since the initial Community Alert and Neighbourhood Watch schemes were established and provides a step-by-step guide to the establishment of future schemes.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Burglary Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy*



As part of its “Supporting Safer Communities Campaign 2013”, An Garda Síochána continued to provide the public with relevant and effective crime prevention advice. The primary objective is to engage with, and raise awareness within local communities of initiatives aimed at preventing crime, reducing the fear of crime and promoting community safety. One of the key objectives of the campaign was to raise awareness in relation to burglary/crime prevention and reduction. This programme operates alongside Operation Fiacla, which is an intelligence and analysis led policing operation designed to tackle gangs involved in burglary.

➤ *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Crime Prevention Ambassadors Initiative*

As part of the Garda Older People Strategy, Ireland launched, on a pilot basis, a Crime Prevention Ambassadors Initiative involving An Garda Síochána and the Ageing Well Network. The initiative involves elderly people acting as Crime Prevention Ambassadors to provide crime prevention advice to their peer group. A resource pack, which includes crime prevention literature and briefings from Crime Prevention Officers and Community Police, is provided to each ambassador to equip him or her with simple but effective crime prevention advice to disseminate within local communities.

➤ *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Publish European Crime Prevention Monitor reports*

The Secretariat launched two statistical monitors in 2013. The first monitor report of 2013 (EUCPN, 2013a) takes a closer look at some of those crime types which are currently prioritised by the Member States and which were identified in the previous Monitor. More specifically it concerns the following crime types: 1. Property crimes (burglary and theft), 2. Crimes against the person and violent crime, and 3. Drug crimes. For this, the Secretariat drew upon some of the findings of the International Crime Victimization Survey of 2005 and 2010, Eurostat’s Statistics in Focus 2013, the Statistical Bulletin 2013 of the European Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addiction and the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs 2011 (ESPAD). In the second monitor report of 2013 (EUCPN, 2013,b), the focus is put on the main theme of Lithuania’s Presidency, which is ‘Prevention in Domestic Violence’. Since this is an important topic which is closely monitored by various organisations at the EU level, for the first time, external contributions were being made to this report by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA). Other information included are the data on ‘Awareness and perception of domestic violence against women’ of the Eurobarometer, and information provided by the National Representatives of the EUCPN. Finally, some challenges related to data collection on this theme are mentioned.



- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Disseminating recommendations of the EUCPN on prevention on domestic violence.*

During the Best Practice Conference all the ECPA 2013 entries and keynote presentations to 6 subthemes were presented:

- Legal methods and technical instruments of victims protection;
- Violent behaviour modification programmes and its influence on prescription of punishment;
- Social support mechanisms for victims of violence;
- Risk assessment and its influence on the reasoning of protection;
- Mediation in domestic violence;
- Tactics and obligatory actions of primary reaction.

In 2014, the Lithuanian team plans to issue a publication with all the project descriptions, summaries of discussions of the subthemes and recommendations developed in the theme for the practitioners in the EU. This publication will be distributed both at the national and European level of crime prevention practitioners and policymakers.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Lithuania's Presidency will focus and explore the theme "Collaboration in Domestic violence"*

Exploring the theme of 'Cooperation in domestic violence', Lithuania's Presidency focused on cooperation of the institutions and organisations that provide assistance to victims and react to domestic violence events. Possible cooperation mechanisms were discussed during the Board workshops, cooperation in prevention was explored during the Best Practice Conference presentations.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Manual for Evaluating Crime Prevention Interventions*

The Secretariat, in partnership with Ireland, developed a manual for local crime prevention practitioners. This manual is part of the third toolbox (EUCPN, 2013d) in the series published by the EUCPN Secretariat, which focuses on the main theme of Ireland's Presidency, which is the evaluation of crime prevention initiatives. The manual aims to provide a user-friendly approach to evaluation for individuals working in the area of crime prevention. It has been designed for people with minimal experience of evaluation in mind. In order to develop a useful tool for 'non-experts' in evaluation two workshops were organised – in Dublin and in Brussels – which brought together both policy makers and practitioners, as well as academic experts on the theme. This manual was based on the discussions, suggestions and



recommendations pronounced during these two workshops. It contains a range of practical steps, tips, examples and worksheets that can be used when planning, doing and using an evaluation.

➤ *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Manual on domestic violence*

The fourth toolbox (EUCPN, 2013e) in the series published by the EUCPN Secretariat focuses on the main theme of the Lithuanian Presidency and the 2013 Best Practice Conference, which was 'Prevention in domestic violence'. This toolbox contains, first of all, an overview of existing policy and legislative measures in the EU and the EU Member States, as well as some general information on data collection and EU funding programmes related to the theme. The second part of the toolbox zooms in on the good and promising practices which were submitted by 18 Member States to compete in the European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA). Special attention is being paid to some important issues which are often related to domestic violence cases and which were approached in the award winning projects of Sweden, Belgium and Croatia. The topics covered, are: victim support & attrition in domestic violence; multi-agency cooperation & the chain model; and early prevention & the role of education. A summary is given of the discussions after the presentations at the Best Practice Conference, which took place in Vilnius on 11-12 December, and of some relevant conclusions formulated during the final conclusion round of the Conference by four participating experts invited by the EUCPN Secretariat. Finally, an overview of all submitted ECPA projects can be found in the last part of this toolbox.

3.2.2. Delivery of EUCPN projects

The following projects were completed or withdrawn:

➤ *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Bridging Horizon (IT)*

The project was carried out during 2011. The target was identified among young adults aged from 18 to 21 years old. An increasing number of such kind of adults facing problems with justice and later imprisoned into jails for minors were identified. The social reintegration of these adults needs a better targeted answer. The project pointed out that there is a need to differentiate the policies and the projects for the social reintegration of young adults. Italy suggested that EUCPN could promote, in the future, the study of the juridical framework at EU level, the screening of the existing projects and the identification of best practices in social reintegration of the young adults.



- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Good practices of community conflict management in the Central Eastern European region (HU)*

Within the framework of the project, a regional working group of experts has created a methodological and practical guide to local practitioners of the EU Member States, in which they would be able to find helpful instructions on how to plan, fund and implement programmes aiming at community conflicts prevention and/or management. The guide is built on the results of evaluation of 20 projects delivered in the region. The project enhanced regional cooperation within the European Crime Prevention Network in order to explore the potential of restorative methods in building safer communities. The guide is available on the EUCPN website.²

- *EUCPN Neighbourhood Watch Network (DK)*

This project aimed to coordinate an EU-wide Neighbourhood Watch Network (for all project managers working with Neighbourhood Watch) through which knowledge, experiences, best practices and research could be shared. This network has been a way to communicate and exchange experience across borders about neighbourhood watch. Also, a Nordic Network has already been established and the Nordic Council of Ministers has granted the network some money for the co-operation, and for the organization of seminars and the development of a final report. Currently, new attempts are being made in Austria to create a new European organisation and to organise an international conference about neighbourhood watch and about how to protect yourself and your neighbours against criminal attacks of all kinds.

- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: First conference on Private Security (CY)*

The Conference was co-organised in March by the police, the Cyprus Association of Security Companies, Providers/Installers of Security Equipment, Clients of Security Company providers, employees of Private Security Companies and other relevant groups. The aim was to provide a Forum for an assessment of the implementation of Law 125(I) 2007, for mutual briefing, and exchange of where views / experiences to be forwarded, accordingly, for the improvement of the relevant law. Recommendations will be put onto the website as soon as they are available.

- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: NOROCEL (RO)*

This project aimed to teach children, teachers and parents positive relationships and lawful behaviour in order to foster socially and legally acceptable behaviour, community involvement in crime prevention and to ensure a safe environment for the development of children. Unfortunately this project was withdrawn. On the website,

² <http://www.eucpn.org/goodpractice/showdoc.asp?docid=307>



some short feedback is provided about how it was planned to achieve the objectives.

Consequently, the following projects are ongoing:

- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Towards a European Centre of Expertise in the Prevention of Crime (BE)*

This project, led by Belgium, aims to strengthen and professionalise the Network as a centre of expertise in crime prevention, through the means of a permanent Secretariat, and to create an integral European approach on crime prevention. The following products have been developed during the year 2013: four EUCPN Newsletters (in March, June, September and December), two monitors (EUCPN, 2013a and 2013b), one thematic paper (EUCPN, 2013c), three workshops and two toolboxes (EUCPN, 2013d & 2013e). The Secretariat also attended 18 events in 2013.

- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: STrengthening RESilience Against VIOlent Radicalisation (BE)*

A strong resilience protects youngsters against vulnerability for radical beliefs when experiencing frustrations and offences (that are almost inevitable in our daily reality) and helps them to promote freedom of speech and other democratic coping styles. A psycho-physical training will be developed to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable youngsters. The training formats will be scientific-based (a meta-analysis with evidence from psychological, sociological, socio-educational and pedagogical studies, completed with qualitative in-depth interviews of youngsters in Brussels). The project will also empower the abilities of the frontline workers and the parents by informing and coaching them to face the difficult questions these youngsters confront them with. After the development of the tools on both levels (12M), they will be tested and evaluated during 6 months in diverse settings in at least one other Member State to ensure their European transferability and to optimize the impact of the project. In the last 6 months, the training tools will be disseminated through a European "train the trainer session", a European conference and an interactive trainer support system. This project will be elaborated by Belgium with the support of Denmark and the United Kingdom (project started at the beginning of 2013).

- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: Administrative approach to organised crime: support European local authorities in combating local outcomes of organised crime (BE)*

Local authorities have specific administrative instruments to tackle local strategies of organised crime, e.g., suspend, withdraw or refuse permits, close down premises, etc. Municipal employees are often the first party to perceive signals indicating organised crime: suspicious applications, commercial monopolies, real estate

exchanges,... To support local officials to develop their administrative approach, the experiences of local authorities in the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium will be translated in a universal guide that can be used in other Member States (with a.o. best practices, list of necessary partners, FAQ's, literature, basic presentation and case-study) and a conference. This project of 24 M will be elaborated by Belgium with the support of the Netherlands and Denmark and will start after receiving a grant of the EU Com.

- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: An integral methodology to develop an information-led and community orientated policy to tackle domestic burglary (BE)*

The number of burglaries is alarmingly high in several European member states. Which approach to follow to tackle this, is a challenge for a lot of EU policy makers. Furthermore, addressing the problem of itinerant offender groups, which forms an important part of this problem, also stands high on the EU agenda. This project will develop, provide and widely diffuse a methodological step-by-step plan to realize a dynamic burglary policy plan embedded in the approach to tackle itinerant groups. With this step-by step plan and a conference, the project wants to support other member states by developing high quality methods. The action plan developed during this project, can serve as an example of a good practice and therefore inspire other member states. This project will be elaborated by Belgium and with support of Bulgaria and Romania (12 months after receiving a grant from the EU Com)

3.3. Supporting crime prevention activities at national and local level

- *Project EUCPN Work Programme 2013: A guide on how to determine costs and benefits of crime prevention (DK)*

Denmark produced a guide on how to determine costs and benefits of crime prevention that can be found on the EUCPN website.³ This report aims to clarify the economic benefits and costs of crime prevention. It was compiled for the Danish Crime Prevention Council and TrygFonden by senior adviser Rasmus Højbjerg, Copenhagen Business School. As well as offering benefits on the basic human level, a successful crime prevention initiative can also benefit society. This report seeks to highlight these benefits on the basis of three crime prevention initiatives. Further, the report calculates how the benefits of the three crime prevention initiatives break down by state, region and local authority. The breakdown shows that successful crime prevention measures can hold considerable socio-economic potential.

³ <http://www.eucpn.org/goodpractice/showdoc.asp?docid=308>



3.4. Towards developing various aspects of crime prevention at EU level

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The Board must update the action points in the Multiannual Strategy to identify the EUCPN Crime Preventive focus points from 2013 -2014.*
- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The Irish Chair will organise World Café workshops to facilitate inputs by members of the Board to an agreed, coherent and structured response to the Evaluation Report.*
- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The National Representatives facilitate the development of a structured response to the conclusions and recommendations of the Evaluation of the EUCPN.*

In 2012 an external evaluation of the EUCPN was carried out and the Commission submitted a report to the EU Council which sets out the results of the evaluation and its recommendations (cfr. supra). During Ireland's Presidency, World Café workshops were organised to facilitate input by members of the Board to an agreed, coherent and structured response to the evaluation report. The 'Action plan responding to the evaluation of the EUCPN' was finalised under Ireland's Presidency. Lithuania's Presidency continued the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations, focusing on improving its functioning and visibility. In order to do so, world cafés were organised during their September Board Meeting.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: The Irish Chair will organise world café workshops at its meeting in May 2013 so that the Board can consider what type of practical contribution the EUCPN can make to the European response to cybercrime.*

During the May meeting of the Network, the Irish Presidency organised presentations and discussion on the use of the internet and other technologies to address issues such as cyber bullying and cyber stalking, and developments at European and national levels in responding to cybercrime. This provided an opportunity for a preliminary consideration of how the EUCPN can contribute to these emerging and growing crime phenomena.

- *Task EUCPN Work Programme 2013: the Board reflects on the results from the baseline measurement and assesses whether the results call for amendments in the Network's communication when the communication plan is up for review.*

Next to the baseline measurement, which was carried out in 2012, the External evaluation of the EUCPN in 2012 formulated some recommendations on the Network's communication. These are currently being implemented according to the Action plan of the Network.



4. Bibliography

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EUCPN (2013d). EUCPN Toolbox Series, no. 3: Evaluation of crime prevention initiatives. European Crime Prevention Network: Brussels.

EUCPN (2013e). EUCPN Toolbox Series, no. 4: Tackling domestic violence in the EU – policies & practices. European Crime Prevention Network: Brussels.

All of the above documents are available at www.eucpn.org