



EUCPN Newsletter September 2016

This Newsletter is a platform for policymakers, practitioners and anyone 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@bz.eu.

Specific topics

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

Editorial

Dear reader,

On behalf of the European Union Crime Prevention Network, I have the honor to introduce you the EUCPN Newsletter of November 2016. The Slovak Presidency is really thankful to the participants who were in Bratislava on the 6 September 2016 to join the first Executive Committee meeting. One of the main discussed topics was intensifying the collaboration with various stakeholders, which is also done through the upcoming Best Practice Conference (BPC) and European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA), that will take place in Bratislava on 14-15 December 2016. Its main theme will be the prevention of crimes committed on elderly people. Member States have been invited to submit their best projects related to this theme. We believe that the upcoming conference will help to emphasize the importance of the prevention related to this vulnerable group of people.

We would also like to thank to the EUCPN Secretariat for preparing this Newsletter and the Member States for their contributions. We hope you will enjoy the Newsletter.

Eva Ivančová
EUCPN Chair



Research and publications

EUROPOL

The Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA) 2016

The 2016 Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment (IOCTA) is a law enforcement-centric threat assessment intended to inform priority setting for the EMPACT Operational Action Plans in the three sub-priority areas of cybercrime (cyber attacks, child sexual exploitation online and payment fraud). The IOCTA also seeks to inform decision-makers at strategic, policy and tactical levels on how to fight cybercrime more effectively and to better protect online society against cyber threats.

The 2016 IOCTA focuses on the trenches, drawing primarily on the experiences of law enforcement within the EU Member States to highlight the threats visibly impacting on citizens and private citizens within the EU. The IOCTA is a forward-looking assessment presenting analyses of future risks and emerging threats, providing recommendations to align and strengthen the joint efforts of EU law enforcement and its partners in preventing and fighting cybercrime.

Read the full report [here](#).

THE INTERNATIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE OBSERVATORY (IJJO)

Building a Europe for and with children, Issue 2 (October 2016)

The Council of Europe protects and promotes the human rights of everyone, including children. Based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the European Convention on Human Rights and other legal standards, the Council of Europe promotes and protects the rights of 150 million children in Europe.

Read the newsletter [here](#).

Mediation, mentoring and peer-support to reduce youth violence: A systematic review

While it is clear that youth violence poses a serious threat to the health and well-being of the young people in the UK, and the population as a whole, it is unclear what strategies are effective in reducing youth crime among young people. Some initiatives have followed a 'public health approach' which attempt to address societal and attitudinal aspects and generally implies prevention of disease in the population. This review aimed to provide a comprehensive account of the range of violence prevention programmes for young people (aged up to 25 years) who have either been involved in, or are identified as being at high-risk of violence, and that included contact and interaction with a 'peer mediator', a 'mentor', or an influential 'peer' (peer support).

The review leads in to the Crime Reduction Toolkit narrative on Mentoring and was conducted by the Cochrane Injuries Group in the Faculty of Epidemiology and Population Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Access full document [here](#).

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME (ICPC)

5th International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety: Cities and the New Urban Agenda

The fifth edition of the International Report on Crime Prevention and Community Safety develops, from the urban perspective, various topics relevant to the current context in cities. As with previous editions of the Report, the first chapter is a constant of ICPC's International Reports, reviewing major trends in crime and its prevention. The following two chapters address the relationship between the urban setting and the prevention of crime through two distinct lenses: the first gives a general overview of the issues and major trends facing cities; the second, in contrast, offers a comparative perspective, particularly in relation to national-local relationships in the Latin American context. The final three chapters address three fundamental topics on the prevention of urban crime: public transport, the prevention of drug-related crime, and the prevention of violent radicalization.

Published every two years since 2008, the International Report has become a point of reference providing information and tools to help governments, local authorities, international organizations and other actors implement successful crime prevention policies in their countries, cities and communities.

Read the full report [here](#).

Study on "Preventing Radicalization: A Systematic Review"

The objectives of this study are firstly to promote a preventive approach in intervention strategies and projects when it comes to radicalisation leading to violence, and then to gather information concerning conceptualization, trends and research, as well as prevention tools (legislative and practical), especially those linked to the social prevention of this issue.

This study involves a review and analysis of both scientific and grey literatures, national and international norms and legislations, and promising programmes or practices on the subject on a global scale.

In order to accomplish this goal, we conducted two systematic reviews of the literature on radicalisation leading to violence, focusing on a diversity of keywords.

- The first review focused on literature linked to contextualisation of the phenomenon exclusively in western countries, mainly trends, radicalisation and recruitment contexts, factors determining this process, as well as explanatory models and radicalisation trajectories.
- The second review focused on prevention strategies, programmes and projects on radicalisation leading to violence. In this case, due to the limited number of studies on this specific subject, we considered studies without geographical limitations.

Read the full report [here](#).

EUROPEAN FORUM FOR URBAN SECURITY (EFUS)

Preventing and Fighting Radicalisation at the Local Level

In order to combat radicalisation, repressive responses alone are not sufficient. Preventive measures must also be implemented to tackle its underlying causes and to strengthen the resilience of individuals to the risks of radicalisation. Because they are by nature close to citizens, local and regional authorities are strategically positioned to put in place such preventive actions and to mobilise all the relevant local stakeholders.

This publication broaches the different areas of a local strategy for the prevention of radicalisation and provides practical insights and tools to enable local stakeholders to act, both at the political and technical levels.

This text is the result of work carried out between 2014 and 2016 in the framework of the European project 'Local Institutions Against Extremism (LIAISE)' led by Elus in partnership with the cities of Augsburg (Germany), Brussels (Belgium), Dusseldorf (Germany), Liege (Belgium), LHospitalet de Llobregat (Spain), Reggio Emilia (Italy), Malmö (Sweden) and Vitorrode (Belgium), as well as the Institute for Strategic Dialogue think tank (UK) and the Ulfug.de association (Germany).

Read the Report [here](#).

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FRA)

Key migration issues: one year on from initial reporting

In view of the increasing numbers of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants entering the EU, the European Commission asked FRA to collect data about the fundamental rights situation of people arriving in those Member States that have been particularly affected by large migration movements. This month's focus section reviews persistent key issues since initial reporting began one year ago.

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

EUROPEAN MONITORING CENTRE FOR DRUGS AND DRUG ADDICTION (EMCDDA)

How can contingency management support treatment for substance use disorders? A systematic review

Contingency management is a general behavioural intervention technique used in the treatment of drug dependence. This EMCDDA Paper contains a systematic review of studies on the effectiveness of contingency management when used alongside the pharmacological treatment of dependence. The 38 studies concerned related to people using various drugs, and were complemented by three economic studies. The analysis contained in the Paper concludes that contingency management is a feasible and promising adjunct to treatment for drug users.

Read the full Review [here](#).

ESPAD Report 2015 — Results from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs

This report presents the results of the sixth data-collection under the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) and marks the 20th anniversary of ESPAD data collection (1995-2015).

It is based on information provided by 96 043 students from 35 European countries, 24 of them being Member States of the European Union. About 600 000 students have participated in the successive ESPAD data-collection waves, making the project the most extensive, harmonised data collection on substance use in Europe.

Read the full report [here](#).

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

Was it worth it? Assessing Government Promises at the 2016 Anti-Corruption Summit

The Anti-Corruption Summit held in London on 12 May 2016 intended to 'put fighting corruption at the heart of our international institutions'. The Summit saw 43 Governments, including 12 Heads of Government, and seven international organisations come together to issue a Global Declaration against Corruption, sign a detailed communiqué and make individual country-specific commitments to ending corruption.

Transparency International and our national Chapters and partners so as to better analyse the country-level commitments—over 600 in total—for their ambition so as to closely judge the success of the Summit itself. We have collated all country commitments and published them within a central database that can be sorted by thematic issue, country or region.

Read the full report [here](#).

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Report on the Implementation of the Common Security and Defence Policy (based on the Annual Report from the Council to the European Parliament on the Common Foreign and Security Policy)

Read the full report [here](#).

EUROPEAN FORUM FOR RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

IVOR Implementing victim-oriented reform of the criminal justice system in the European Union – Portuguese Association for Victim Support APAV, 2016

The research report and additional material is available [here](#). Among other topics, the implementations of the RJ-related articles of the Victims Directive in all MS are discussed.

PROTON PROJECT

'Modelling the Processes leading to Organised crime and Terrorist Networks.' – 'It is possible to predict evolution of mafia and terrorism groups'

27th and 28th October, the Kick-Off meeting of the PROTON Project took place in Milan. The first administrative phase is finished and the project was ready to start on the 1st October 2016. EUCPN is one of the 22 European partners that will participate in the PROTON Project, coordinated by the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Transcrime, funded by the European Commission under the research program Horizon 2020 for a period of 36 months. With the collaboration of 22 partners, this programme will develop computer models to forecast the growth of criminal and organisations and to test different types of action to prevent and combat them.

PROTON aims to improve our knowledge about the processes that lead to organized crime and terrorist networks and their impact on social cohesion in order to provide support to evidence-based policies at international, national and local level. The analysis of the PROTON project will cover 28 EU Member States. The project will develop forecasting models through an innovative integration of social and computer sciences. Researchers from various countries will investigate the social, psychological and economic factors that lead to the development of criminal and terrorist organizations. These factors will be the input to a PROTON-S computer model that will test the impact of different scenarios on organized crime and terrorism. The consortium will also develop the PROTON Wizard, a user-friendly software program that will help authorities and policy-makers to assess the various options for action to prevent and combat mafia and terrorism organizations.

In this meeting, held at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, the expectations from Project PROTON were presented. First year expectations include systematic reviews and primary studies to identify new knowledge on recruitment in OCTNs. Second year activities will include the input of relevant information for the construction of agent-based models. The great challenge of putting together terrorism and organised crime is meant to investigate shared factors between them. Additionally, the PROTON outline and how the project will achieve preliminarily stated results were explained. The idea is to focus on the development of simulations and the Wizard to understand how people are recruited in OCTNs. Furthermore, the timeline (Gantt chart) and the organisational structure were presented. The importance of timing was stressed in this meeting.

The different work packages and his actions were presented during this two-day meeting. The first 3 work packages will provide knowledge for the simulations: the first two work packages will study the social, psychological and economic factors that lead an individual to organized crime networks (WP 1) and terrorist networks (WP 2) and work package 3 will study Organised Crime and terrorism in cyberspace. The different actions, the expectations and the relevant tasks of all these work packages were explained. The following work packages (4-5) will integrate these results and anticipate the PROTON final outputs. The 6th work package will focus on the legal, ethical and societal implications of PROTON. Finally, the last work package is about the dissemination and communication plan of PROTON. In this presentation the website structure was highlighted, the logo of the project was presented. Furthermore, a newsletter will be developed and further events will be organised.

Also, there was an additional session with policy-makers, such as UNODC, Europol, WODC, ... and EUCPN. In this session, the expectations related to the interaction between the research field and the policy makers dimension of the project were explained. Drafts and reports will be sent to the policy makers to give feedback. In the future, there will also be a separate meeting with the policy makers. The idea is to share feedback among the policy makers to ease communication. In September 2017 we will be updated and the draft results of the first 3 WPs will be shared to us, policymakers. Comments may be provided within 1.5 months. In November 2017, during the first consortium meeting (Jerusalem) there will be a list session dedicated to policymakers to enable them to provide comments and revisions.

Member States' good practices

MALTA

Talk programme in regards of crime prevention to elderly people in all the Day Care Centres of Malta.



In July 2015 the Malta Police Force in collaboration with the Active Ageing Unit within the Ministry for Family and Social Solidarity agreed to do a talk programme in regards of crime prevention to elderly people in all the Day Care Centres of Malta and Gozo. These Day Care centres

which are twenty three in all are situated in the following cities: Birkirkara, Naxxar, Sliema, Hal Safi, Gzira, Hamrun, Kirkop, Dingli, Mtarfa, Zurrieq, Msida, Siggiewi, Bormla, Santa Venera, Luqa, Qormi, Birzebbugia, Melleha, Mosta, San Pawl il-Bahar, Mgarr, Żejtun and finally Gozo.

These talks were distributed in the months of July to October of the year 2015 and were delivered by representatives of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Malta Police Force who are entrusted with the crime prevention matters. Members of the District Police responsible of the respective areas in which the talks were being held were also present to assist any person who had a particular problem or query with their area. During these talks the old persons present were told and informed that several routines they were doing on a day to day basis were bringing upon them the attention of persons with bad intentions and making them more vulnerable to become victims of crime.

They were taught how in the simplest ways they could avoid becoming victims of specific crimes like those of bag snatching, pick pocketing and house burglaries. They were also educated in the importance of the emergency number 112 and to avoid any type of routines for example always going out at the same time on a daily basis to conduct errands, not locking the front door, leaving their handbag open or unattended and so on. In these sessions other security aspects were also referred to like credit cards, bank accounts, residential security, mobile phones, internet and others.

This initiative was received very well and the feedback the Malta Police Force had was that these sessions were very informative and interesting, in fact from October 2015 till today the Malta Police has received several other requests from other entities, groups and NGO's for Police representatives to provide further crime prevention talks, either as a generic subject or in other cases in specific subjects. Other entities or Ministries are also considering to insert these talks in their yearly calendar as to adjourn their personnel and clients with the current crime prevention measures.

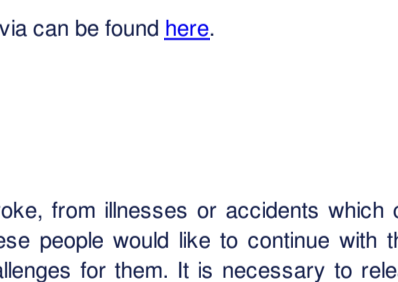
SLOVAKIA

Third Age University – Seniors trained by the Police

Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava (APZ) has launched its Third-Age-University. 120 retired Slovaks have become its new students since September 28th, 2016.

APZ is willing to:

- Provide third-agers with adequate police education focusing on prevention of crime against seniors;
- Create a new life programme of high quality for retired people;
- Contribute to reasonable activities in the leisure time;
- Support seniors to manage new challenges they face before and during their retirement.



After the first year of general education, 3AU-students can study the next 6 semesters. University teachers, police officers and experts of the Slovak Academy of Sciences will train them in the fields of Investigation, Law, Forensic Sciences & Criminology, Self-Realisation of Seniors.

With its police education for seniors, APZ supports the key topics of the Slovak Presidency at EUCPN: Prevention of crime against seniors.

LATVIA

Launching Crime Prevention in Latvia to the next level

The State police of Latvia has started this year with challenging innovations in the field of Crime prevention. A special approach to crime prevention is being developed to include SARA model in the prevention cycle and increase the efficiency of the preventive work of the police.

The tool has been developed to assist local police authorities in setting clear priorities for preventive activities and deployment of resources for preventive measures.

The new approach includes spatial analysis of crime, regular monitoring of the spatial changes of criminality, crime scene safety assessment reports, city wide safety assessment to identify vulnerable places as well as specific procedures for the development of a crime prevention plan.

More about experience of The State police of Latvia can be found [here](#).

HUNGARY

To live prepared as a visually impaired

Increasingly more and more people suffer a stroke, from illnesses or accidents which can cause worsening vision or even blindness. These people would like to continue with their lives but their changed situation brings new challenges for them. It is necessary to learn how to use traffic, the everyday routine, and a new area appears: self-defence. They have to prepare themselves for the fact that they are more exposed to dangers.

For this reason, the National Crime Prevention Council of Hungary prepared a special crime prevention program for blind and partially-sighted persons. The Council would like to teach them to develop their self-defence abilities through trainings. These trainings put great emphasis on avoiding theft, robbery, tricky thieves and teach proper and safe credit card usage. In connection with internet safety, the Council would like to direct their attention to the risks of false information, shopping and social network. The addition and safety of entertainment are important topics for young people especially.

The trainings provide opportunity to develop the participants' self-knowledge and the identification of their own resources. Based on these practices, they may get ready for dangerous situations with the use of the practised alternative acts. The programs run in special training schools for blind and partially-sighted persons and also in the State Institute for Blinds.

The participants have evaluated the program as a positive experience and indicated their intention to participate in future programs as well. The long-term aim of the National Crime Prevention Council is to spread this method by preparing the specialists dealing with blind and partially-sighted persons to hold similar trainings to these at-risk groups.

Member States' good practices

IRELAND

Ireland - Joint Agency Response to Crime (JARC)

On 22 September 2016 the Irish Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald T.D., officially launched the Joint Strategy on the Management of Offenders (2016-18). This Strategy has been agreed between the Department, the Probation Service, the Irish Police Service and the Irish Police Service and contains a range of objectives and actions for more intensive management of certain key offender types.

The Joint Strategy places particular emphasis on the management of high-volume offenders, vulnerable offenders, perpetrators of domestic violence, and sex offenders. Actions to be taken under the Strategy include the following:

- Extending the Joint Agency Response to Crime (JARC) to three additional locations initially (Limerick City, Waterford City and Dundalk).
- Further developing the Sex Offender Risk Assessment and Management (SORAM) arrangements
- Measures to better manage the implementation of court orders
- New arrangements for joint training and exchanges at operational and management levels
- Enhanced information-sharing, including electronically

The Strategy also features a strong emphasis on the rights and protection of victims and is available here: [Joint Strategy on the Management of Offenders](#)

Upcoming events

Date	Event	Location
20-27 November 2016	Restorative Justice Week	Canada
24-25 November 2016	7th Annual Conference of the Victimology Society of Serbia	Belgrade, Serbia
24-25 November 2016	Workshop on Foreign National Offenders	Brugge, Belgium
28 November 2016	Victim identification in the area of child sexual exploitation	Budapest, Hungary
7-9 December 2016	Counterterrorism (CT) and Applied Intelligence Course (4th Edition)	The Hague, Netherlands
14-15 December 2016	The European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) and Best Practice Conference (BPC)	Bratislava, Slovakia
15-19 December 2016	18th World Congress of Criminology	Sonapat Haryana, India
05 September 2016	HELP in the 28 th course on Data Protection and Privacy Rights	
7 February 2017	Safer Internet Day 2017	
26-28 April 2017	Counterterrorism (CT) and Applied Intelligence Course	The Hague, Netherlands
19-20 June 2017	22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP)	Hanover, Germany

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

Preview

The next edition of the EUCPN Newsletter in January 2017 will focus on organized crime targeting Domestic Burglary. 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@bz.eu.

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Klik [hier](#) om ut te schrijven.

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