



European Crime Prevention Network

Summary questionnaire

Member States with and without National Crime Prevention Councils

In the framework of the project 'The implementation of the Multiannual Strategy of the EUCPN and the Informal network on the Administrative Approach'- EUCPN Secretariat, October 2018, Brussels



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Table of contents

1.	Member States with a National Crime Prevention Council	3
1.1.	Czech Republic.....	3
1.2.	Romania	7
1.3.	Slovakia.....	9
1.4.	Estonia.....	12
1.5.	Finland.....	15
1.6.	Bulgaria.....	19
2.	Member States without a National Crime Prevention Council.....	22
2.1.	Belgium	22
2.2.	Greece	24
2.3.	Malta	26
2.4.	The Netherlands	28
2.5.	Ireland.....	30
2.6.	Poland.....	32

1. Member States with a National Crime Prevention Council

1.1. Czech Republic

1. How is the NCPC organised?

The National Crime Prevention Committee (hereinafter only the "National Committee") coordinates the crime prevention system on the central level. It is an interagency body established, by the Government Decree No. 617, on 3rd November 1993 under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. The National Committee initiates, coordinates and provides guidelines in respect to the crime prevention policy. It has its Statutes and Rules of Procedure adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic. The National Committee meets at least 6 times a year and the agenda of the meetings is based on its plan of activities.

1.1. Is the NCPC linked to a scientific body?

- If yes, how?

One of the members of the National Committee is the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention, which is a research organization established by the Ministry of Justice.

- No

1.2. How does the NCPC operate?

- Independent

- Semi- Independent

- Dependent from state authorities

1.3. How is the NCPC funded?

From the Ministry of the Interior budget as it operates under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior.

2. What are the main tasks of the NCPC?

The National Committee initiates crime prevention activities, disseminates information, coordinates activities on all levels of the public and Government administration, and approves of subsidies for prevention projects implemented on national, regional, and local level.

2.1. Is the NCPC responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

Yes

- Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy? All stakeholders which are members of the National Committee

The Crime Prevention Strategy in the Czech Republic for 2016 to 2020 is available in English on EUCPN website: http://eucpn.org/sites/default/files/content/download/files/eucpn_crime_prevention_strategy_czech_republic_2016.pdf

3. What is the structure and who are the main stakeholders of the NCPC?

The National Committee is chaired by the Minister of the Interior. The First Deputy Minister of the Interior, responsible for the public safety and order, acts as its executive vice- chairman. The Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior acts as the National Committee ´s Secretariat. Next to the Minister of the Interior and his First Deputy, the 25 members include:

- Director of the department of the Minister of the Interior responsible for crime prevention
- Head of the unit of the Minister of the Interior responsible for crime prevention
- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs – the area of family policy and protection of children's rights and the area of social services and social work
- Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
- Ministry of Justice – the area of penal policy and the area of penal legislation
- Ministry of Health Care
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Finance
- Office of the Government of the Czech Republic – Council of the Government for Roma Community Affairs
- Office of the Government of the Czech Republic – Council of the Government for Coordination of the Drug Enforcement Policy and Social Inclusion Department (Agency)
- Police Presidium of the Czech Republic – the area of External Service, the area of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service and the National Crime Prevention Coordinator
- Probation and Mediation Service of the Czech Republic
- Supreme Office of Prosecution
- General Headquarters of the Prison Service
- Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention
- Union of Judges of the Czech Republic
- Association of Regions of the Czech Republic
- Union of Towns and Municipalities

3.1. Can other organizations join the NCPC?

Yes

- Under which conditions?

New members must be approved by the Government of the Czech Republic. Individual applicants (for example a NGO, a city etc.) should not be approved whereas central bodies and institutions representing stakeholders operating in a specific area are welcome (e.g. Union of Towns and Municipalities).

4. What are the priorities of the NCPC?

Specific priority of the National Committee lies in the task "to strengthen cooperation of stakeholders and partners in the field of crime prevention under the umbrella of the National Committee" as formulated in the Crime Prevention Strategy. The agenda of National Committee's meetings is based on a plan of activities for the respective year which is created on the basis of suggestions from the members. Priorities for each year are formulated for the Crime Prevention Program (the main instrument to promote crime prevention in the Czech Republic through financial support). For 2018 the priorities are: crime prevention system, assistance to victims of crime, recidivism and resocialization of perpetrators, children and youth, socially excluded and other high risk areas and new threats and approaches (in the field of cybercrime, soft targets, elderly as victims, property crime etc.).

5. How does the NCPC support regional and local crime prevention?

Financially through the Crime Prevention Programme (see 5.1.). Moreover, the Crime Prevention Department which acts as the National Committee's secretariat supports regional and local crime prevention by creating methodologies and manuals, organizing crime prevention events, running a website dedicated to crime prevention or providing consultations.

5.1. Does the NCPC has a grant system? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

Evaluation commission for the Crime Prevention Programme for municipalities and regions to grant projects from the State budget serves as an advisory body for the Committee. The Commission evaluates grant applications in accordance with Rules governing grants from the State budget to cover costs within the Crime Prevention Programme. The Committee approves the Commission's grant proposals. The Crime Prevention Programme ensures strengthening of the crime prevention system in the Czech Republic, because regions and municipalities can only ask funding for their project in case they establish a local expert working group or commission on crime prevention, they have a crime prevention manager, create their own multiannual crime prevention strategy and lead a security analysis.

1.2. Romania

1. How is the NCPC organized?

The Romanian NCPC is working as a committee within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, under the coordination of a State Secretary and it consists of representatives of all structures with attributions in crime prevention.

1.1. Is the NCPC linked to a scientific body?

If yes, how?

No

1.2. How does the NCPC operate?

Independent

Semi- Independent

Dependent from state authorities

1.3. How is the NCPC funded?

Not funded yet

2. What are the main tasks of the NCPC?

Coordinating and monitoring the crime prevention activities developed by Ministry of Internal Affairs (MAI) structures.

2.1. Is the NCPC responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

Yes

Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

- Citizens
- Scientific bodies
- Private institutions
- Federal government
- Regional government
- Municipalities

...

- X** If no, who is responsible?

There is not a national CP strategy stated, yet.

3. What is the structure and who are the main stakeholders of the NCPC?

The Romanian NCPC is working as a committee within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, under the coordination of a State Secretary and it consists of representatives of all structures with attributions in crime prevention. There are no stakeholders stated.

3.1. Can other organizations join the NCPC?

- Yes
- Under which conditions?

- X** No

4. What are the priorities of the NCPC?

Prevention of property crimes;
Prevention of domestic violence;
Prevention of juvenile delinquency and children victimization.

5. How does the NCPC support regional and local crime prevention?

- facilitate cooperation between the main local MAI representatives;
- collect and disseminate good practice examples;
- establish priorities for national crime prevention MAI structures activity;
- provide assistance regarding funding of CP activities.

5.1. Does the NCPC have a grant system? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

- Yes

- X** No

1.3. Slovakia

1. How is the NCPC organised?

The work of the Government's Council of the Slovak Republic for Crime Prevention (hereinafter referred to as the "Council") is based on the Crime prevention Act and it is organized through the Secretariat of the Council. Coordinator of the Crime prevention Act is the Ministry of the Interior and the chairman of the Council is the Minister of the Interior and vice-chairman of the Council is the Minister of Justice. Organization of the Council is based on the statute of the Council. The Council meets whenever it is needed but basically four times per year and deals with issues that are given from the Slovak government or from its members.

1.1. Is the NCPC linked to a scientific body?

Yes The Council has four groups of experts. Each group is focused on main problems in the field of crime prevention. Members of these groups are experts in the given issue and some of them work for scientific bodies, especially the members of Expert group for science and research in the field of crime prevention.

1.2. How does the NCPC operate?

Dependent from state authorities

1.3. How is the NCPC funded?

Membership in the Council is honorable. Employees of the Secretariat are paid from the budget of the Ministry of the Interior.

2. What are the main tasks of the NCPC?

First of all the Council is the advisory body of the Government. Council presents legislative proposals to the Government in the field of crime prevention and ensures co-operation between other ministries, departments and NGOs.

2.1. Is the NCPC responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

Yes

- Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

Citizens

Scientific bodies

- Private institutions

Federal government

Regional government

Municipalities

Police

- ...

- ...

- ...

- ...

3. What is the structure and who are the main stakeholders of the NCPC?

The Council has 24 regular members.

The chairman - Minister of the Interior, vice-chairman - Minister of Justice and the Council's Secretary are from the Ministry of the Interior.

Other members of the Council are state secretaries of the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance.

President of the Police Corps, President of the Fire and Rescue Corps, Director of the government's office against corruption, representative of city police, representative of regional government, representative of municipalities, representative of NGOs, the government's plenipotentiary for Roma communities, representative of General Procurator's Office, representative of the military police.

3.1. Can other organizations join the NCPC?

Yes

- Under which conditions?

When the Council deals with one time issue, whoever that deals with the issue regularly can be invited for the Council session. When there is need for new member to join the council, chair of the Council presents the proposal to the Government and the Government nominates the new member.

4. What are the priorities of the NCPC?

The priorities in the field of crime prevention are set by the Government's program statement, Security strategy and by the Strategy of crime prevention.

Council is flexible to deal with any problematic issue that comes up right away.

Strategy of crime prevention has five main groups of priorities:

1. reducing crime and other antisocial activities
2. increasing the security of cities and towns
3. prevention of crime in risk groups
4. assistance to victims of crime
5. responding to new trends and security threats.

5. How does the NCPC support regional and local crime prevention?

With close cooperation and by providing of subsidies from the state budget.

5.1. Does the NCPC has a grant system? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

Yes

The Council provides subsidies from the state budget in the field of crime prevention based on the Crime prevention Act. (This act permits any ministry to provide subsidies from the state budget in the field of crime prevention, not only the Council.) Applicant – whoever except state body, sends a project that must deal with crime prevention within the priorities set by the Strategy of crime prevention. Regional crime prevention commission will evaluate the project professionally and then present the proposal of the best projects and most needed ones for the region to the Council for approval. The regional commission, while evaluating the projects, must take in account also the state of crime in the region concerned.

1.4. Estonia

1. How is the NCPC organised?

National Crime Prevention Council is established as advisory body to the government and its work is regulated in the Law Enforcement Act (§ 20) and also separately with the regulation of the government (<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/103032015005>).

NCPC consists **16 members** from different fields, **9 elected members** and **7** are **permanent** members.

Permanent members are:

- 1. Ministers of Education and Research.**
- 2. Justice,**
- 3. Interior,**
- 4. Social Welfare**
- 5. Chief of Police**
- 6. Border Guard Board**
- 7. Prosecutor General.**

9 Elected members are:

one representative from State Court,
one from Estonian Council of Churches,
2 from universities (Tartu University, Academy of Security Sciences),
2 representatives from the unions of the local authorities,
one representative from the NGOs
one representative from business sector.

Council holds its meetings at least **2 times per year** and normally the items are related to number of initiatives and priorities related to criminal policy.

Council has **2 working groups**,

1. one is focused to the local level crime prevention
2. the other is focused to the penal policy issues.

1.1. Is the NCPC linked to a scientific body?

Yes, Representatives from the universities are elected members of the council and research items are often in the agenda of the council meeting.

1.2. How does the NCPC operate?

Dependent from state authorities. It is chaired by the minister of justice and meetings are organized by the criminal policy department of the ministry of justice.

1.3. How is the NCPC funded?

Funds are planned to the budget of the ministry of justice.

2. What are the main tasks of the NCPC?

NCPC has following tasks by the Law Enforcement Act (§ 20):

(1) The offence prevention council (hereinafter the Council) is a government committee whose duty is to:

- 1) co-ordinate the prevention of offences and set the objectives of the national criminal policy;
- 2) form a punishment policy for the purposes of preventing offences;
- 3) raise issues pertaining to the criminal policy and provide the minister responsible for the field with an opinion on the most important decisions of the criminal policy before the decisions are submitted to the Government of the Republic;
- 4) consult local governments on prevention work.

2.1. Is the NCPC responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

X If no, who is responsible?

There is no special strategy of crime prevention on the state level, but there are policy documents for criminal policy, security policy and violence prevention, which are all consulted in the council.

3. What is the structure and who are the main stakeholders of the NCPC?

The structure is described in the Law Enforcement Act § 20 as follows:

(1) The offence prevention council (hereinafter the Council) is a government committee whose duty is to:

- 1) co-ordinate the prevention of offences and set the objectives of the national criminal policy;
- 2) form a punishment policy for the purposes of preventing offences;
- 3) raise issues pertaining to the criminal policy and provide the minister responsible for the field with an opinion on the most important decisions of the criminal policy before the decisions are submitted to the Government of the Republic;
- 4) consult local governments on prevention work.

(2) The Council comprises the ministers responsible for the field and the representatives of other related fields, including the representatives of relevant authorities.

(3) The Council may involve other experts in its working groups.

(4) The carriage of affairs of the Council shall be organised by the Ministry of Justice.

(5) The number of the members of the Council and the rules of procedure of the Council shall be established by a regulation of the Government of the Republic.

(6) Interim and permanent working groups may be set up with the Council.

(7) The specific rules of procedure and tasks of interim and permanent working groups set up with the Council shall be established and the members thereof shall be determined by a directive of the minister responsible for the field.

[RT I, 13.03.2014, 4 – entry into force 01.07.2014]

The legislation is available in English in here:

<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/507122016001/consolide>

In addition to the legislation there is a special working regulation confirmed by the

Government, see here: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/suuteoennetuse-noukogu/noukogu-too-alusdokumendid>, but is available just in Estonian.

3.1. Can other organizations join the NCPC?

X Yes

- Under which conditions?

If some new organizations are interested to join in, then it is possible, when the list of elected members will be changed. But the field of work has to be what it is at the moment (business sector, NGO, universities, municipal matters).

4. What are the priorities of the NCPC?

Since 2015 the priorities have been to support community based crime prevention and effective prevention in the penal policy related to imprisonment and crime probation. Both fields are covered with the sub-working group, which meet regularly.

5. How does the NCPC support regional and local crime prevention?

As Council has its own working group about this theme, then number of issues of legislation, also practice is discussed in the working group and on the Council meetings overview of the activities is given and if needed, then some issues decided and discussed.

5.1. Does the NCPC has a grant system? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

X Yes

NCPC does have its grant system. There is the amount of 50 000 euros per year for supporting crime prevention initiatives and NCPC is the one who decides for which theme the money goes.

1.5. Finland

1. How is the NCPC organised?

The National Council for Crime Prevention has a chairperson, a deputy chairperson and 16 members and their substitutes, appointed by the Government for a term of three years at a time. The term of the current Council runs from 1 October 2015 to 30 September 2018.

The Council membership consists of parties central to crime prevention, including ministries and State authorities, local government, the Church, business life, organisations involved in crime prevention, criminological research and social policy planning expertise.

The National Council for Crime Prevention meets about four times a year. The meetings focus on fundamental issues of principle and the key themes related to crime prevention. The Council consists of an Executive Committee, a Research Division and a sub-committee for local crime prevention efforts. As necessary, the National Council for Crime Prevention may appoint working groups to discuss specific issues. A secretariat working as part of the Department of Criminal Policy at the Ministry of Justice prepares matters to be considered by the Council. It also manages the day-to-day activities of the Council.

1.1. Is the NCPC linked to a scientific body?

Yes, the council has appointed a research division. The task of the Research Division is to examine the best practices in crime prevention and the related research, make research initiatives, participate in the preparation of crime prevention reviews, and monitor the development of the crime rate.

1.2. How does the NCPC operate?

Semi- Independent; The council is independent, but the secretariat is placed in the Ministry of Justice, part of its Department of Criminal Policy. The financing is coming from the Ministry.

1.3. How is the NCPC funded?

By the Ministry of Justice.

2. What are the main tasks of the NCPC?

The tasks of the National Council for Crime Prevention are:

- to monitor the crime situation and collect information on how crime may be effectively prevented;
- to further the cooperation of agencies that have impact on crime prevention in

order to improve the coordination of crime prevention projects and other activities and projects;

- to prepare programmes and to make initiatives and proposals that concern crime prevention, the minimising of the costs of crime, and measures for improving security;
- to further information concerning the possibilities, methods and recommended practices of crime prevention, and to maintain and develop a crime prevention information service;
- to make initiatives regarding research projects that provide knowledge serving to improve crime prevention, and to develop planning and methods of crime prevention;
- to give expert opinions on plans of authorities and other agencies that may have an impact on crime or that intend to prevent crime, and to provide expert guidance for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of such activities;
- to prepare regular assessments of crime problems, with recommendations for crime reduction measures;
- to maintain contacts with foreign and international crime prevention agencies; and
- to carry out other tasks given by the Ministry of Justice.

(Statute on the National Council for Crime Prevention 396/2007, 2 §.)

The National Council for Crime Prevention, together with the Ministry of Justice, serves as the national contact point for the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN), set up in 2001. Cooperation with the Nordic crime prevention councils has long been close.

2.1. Is the NCPC responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

- x Yes
- Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?
 - xCitizens
 - xScientific bodies
 - Private institutions
 - Federal government
 - xRegional government
 - xMunicipalities
 - ...
 - ...

3. What is the structure and who are the main stakeholders of the NCPC?

Look Q 1.

Member organisations of the Council:

Ministry of Justice, Department of Criminal Policy
 Ministry of Justice, Unit for Democracy, Language Affairs and Fundamental Rights
 Criminal Sanctions Agency

Helsinki Court of Appeal
 National Police Board
 Helsinki Police Department
 Ministry of the Interior, Police Department
 Ministry of Education
 Finnish National Board of Education
 Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Department for Promotion of Welfare and Health
 National Institute for Health and Welfare
 Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities
 City of Helsinki, City Executive Office, Safety and Preparedness Unit
 Ministry of the Environment
 Aalto University, Department of Real Estate, Planning and Geoinformatics
 University of Helsinki, Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy
 Police University College
 Laurea University of Applied Sciences
 Finland Chamber of Commerce
 Federation of Finnish Financial Services
 Regional State Administrative Agency, Western and Inland Finland
 Regional State Administrative Agency, Southern Finland
 Finnish Federation of Settlement Houses
 Folkhälsan
 Office of Non-Discrimination Ombudsman
 Church Council
 The Central Union for the Welfare of the Aged
 Support FinlandOpens in new window

3.1. Can other organizations join the NCPC?

No

4. What are the priorities of the NCPC?

During the term 2015–2018, the Council has the following priorities:

- 1) to strengthen the knowledge base for crime prevention
- 2) to foster local crime prevention work
- 3) to draw up a national programme for crime prevention

5. How does the NCPC support regional and local crime prevention?

The council disseminate information through website, Journal ("Haaste") and seminars.

www.crimeprevention.fi :

- News about crime prevention related topics
- Information on crime prevention methods and possibilities to prevent crime
- Best practices in the field of crime prevention and tools to support local crime prevention efforts
- Publications dealing with crime prevention

The council gives financial support for communities and NGO's for crime prevention projects. The council arrange every year a national crime prevention award. The finner enter the ECPA-competition. The council gives education through seminars and

has a first Web-based training on crime prevention together with Laurea University of Applied Sciences in 2018.

5.1. Does the NCPC has a grant system? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

Yes

The Ministry of Justice has provided grants for local crime prevention projects since 1998. The total amount of grants has varied from 70 000 euros to 170 000 euros. In the 2018 the Ministry of Justice has allocated 70 000 euros for local crime prevention projects. The NCPC reviews the applications and gives its recommendation to the Ministry of Justice of which projects should be funded. The grants can also be used to evaluate local crime prevention projects. The quality of the projects varies. In general the projects led by the municipalities are better managed and reported than those of the NGOs. Private citizens are not eligible to apply.

1.6. Bulgaria

1. How is the NCPC organised?

The Council is established in 2012. The NCPC is responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the Multiannual Strategy for Crime Prevention in Bulgaria.

The Chairman of the Council is the Minister of the Interior.

Members of the board are:

1. Deputy Minister of Justice;
2. Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Policy;
3. Deputy Minister of Education, Youth and Science;
4. Deputy Minister of Culture;
5. Deputy Minister of Physical Education and Sports;
6. the Chairperson of the State Agency for Child Protection;
7. the Executive Director of the Agency for Social Assistance;
8. the director of the National Center for Addictions to the Ministry of Health;
9. the secretary of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings;
10. the head of the cabinet of the Minister of Interior;
11. the Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Interior;
12. the Director of the General Directorate "National Police" of the Ministry of Interior;
13. the director of the National Institute of Forensic of the Ministry of Interior;
14. the Rector of the Academy of the Ministry of Interior;
15. the Chairman of the Managing Board of the National Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Bulgaria

There is an operative body called Secretariat. The Secretariat consists of experts from included in the Council agencies, institutions, organizations and ministries.

1.1. Is the NCPC linked to a scientific body?

Yes. Members of the Council are the rector of the Police Academy and the director of the National Institute of Forensics. Both organizations are involved in scientific activities.

1.2. How does the NCPC operate?

Independent

The Council is an independent collective body. It provides the coordination between state bodies, local authorities, NGOs and international organizations.

1.3. How is the NCPC funded?

The NCPC is funded by the budgets of the state institution involved in prevention activities.

2. What are the main tasks of the NCPC?

The Council supports the implementation of the National strategy in line with international norms and principles.

It organizes researches and periodic reports on crime state of play and trends.

The Council approves reports and analyzes on the state and dynamics of crime at national and regional level and proposes measures to the competent institutions.

The Council proposes to the Council of Ministers annual action plans for the implementation of the multi-annual national strategy=

The Council carries out international cooperation in the field of crime prevention.

2.1. Is the NCPC responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

No. The NCPC is not directly responsible for the development of the National strategy. It is a task of a multilateral working expert party consist of representatives of state institutions, citizen associations, local authorities , etc.

3. What is the structure and who are the main stakeholders of the NCPC?

The structure of the NCPC includes: Chair, Deputy chair, members, Secretary and Secretariat members.

As stakeholders representatives of NGOs could take part in the meetings of the NCPC.

3.1. Can other organizations join the NCPC?

Yes

- Under which conditions?

Members of parliament may be invited to attend meetings to implement parliamentary monitoring of the activities of the bodies and institutions represented in the council.

4. What are the priorities of the NCPC?

- building a safe and secure environment in the settlements;
- building an environment of tolerance among children and young people and raising the spirit of responsibility and developing civic culture;
- creating conditions for reducing the risk of crimes among vulnerable groups;
- building sustainable partnerships for crime prevention between government, non-governmental organizations and civil society;
- technical and organizational support of crime prevention.

5. How does the NCPC support regional and local crime prevention?

NCPC does not support financially regional and local crime prevention. Best practices at local level could be presented and disseminated through NCPC.

5.1. Does the NCPC has a grant system? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

- No

2. Member States without a National Crime Prevention Council

2.1. Belgium

6. Which institutions/departments/... are responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention?

Home affairs and Justice

6.1. What are the main priorities in the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

- 1) Radicalization, violent extremism and terrorism (including polarization)
- 2) Trafficking and human trafficking
- 3) Updating a comprehensive and integrated drug policy
- 4) Social and tax fraud
- 5) Cybercrime and cybersecurity
- 6) Violent crime, violation of the integrity of the person and discrimination
- 7) Domestic violence
- 8) Sexual violence on adults
- 9) Sexual abuse of minors
- 10) Organized crime against property and trafficking in illegal goods
- 11) Illegal arms trafficking
- 12) Environmental crime
- 13) Road safety
- 14) Incivilities

6.2. Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

- Federal government
- Regionals governments
- Municipalities
- Police
- Public prosecutor

7. Does your MS have a grant system to support regional and local crime prevention activities? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

- Yes but only to support few local authorities (determined by the Federal Government). A grant is concluded between the mayor and the Minister of Home Affairs in order to define crime priorities and prevention actions. The local authorities receive therefore a financial allowance to execute the grant. Federal

administration evaluate the execution and the results.

8. How is crime prevention promoted in your MS?

Via website and manuals.

9. How are the different stakeholders in CP brought together in your MS?

To elaborate the national strategy; every 4 years.

10. Has your MS ever thought of starting a NCPC?

Yes, but never succeeded.

2.2. Greece

1. Which institutions/departments/... are responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention?

The relevant departments of Ministries, and in particular the ministries of interior and justice
 In local level the responsibility of Crime Prevention Councils is undertaken by the Municipality

1.1. What are the main priorities in the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

More Information and contact details: http://www.astynomia.gr/index.php?option=ozo_content&perform=view&id=194&Itemid=191&lang=EN

The National Prevention Council was established in Greece by the Law 3387/2005. The National Council worked for a few years after its establishment (2005). Since then, the local crime prevention councils operate attached to municipalities. The task of NCP was to coordinate the Local Councils. It is quite possible to take action again soon.

1.2. Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

- Citizens
- Scientific bodies**
- Private institutions
- Federal government
- Regionals governments**
- Municipalities**
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

2. Does your MS have a grant system to support regional and local crime prevention activities? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

- Yes
- No

3. How is crime prevention promoted in your MS?

Through the action plans and the policies of the ministries

4. How are the different stakeholders in CP brought together in your MS?

Through conferences,
As experts

5. Has your MS ever thought of starting a NCPC?

The National Prevention Council was established in Greece by the Law 3387/2005. The National Council worked for a few years after its establishment (2005). Since then, the local crime prevention councils operate attached to municipalities. The task of NCPC was to coordinate the Local Councils. It is quite possible to take action again soon.

2.3. Malta

1. Which institutions/departments/... are responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention?

Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security
 Malta Police Force

1.1. What are the main priorities in the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

Juveniles
 Pick-pocketing
 Secondary Victimization
 Domestic Burglaries
 THB

1.2. Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

- Citizens
- Scientific bodies
- Private institutions
- Federal government
- Regionals governments
- Municipalities
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

2. Does your MS have a grant system to support regional and local crime prevention activities? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

- Yes
- No

3. How is crime prevention promoted in your MS?

Through social media, talks and others

4. How are the different stakeholders in CP brought together in your MS?

A board forming part of various Ministries and other stakeholders has been formed and meets regularly once a month and has a project manager for the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Security and the coordinator is the CEO of the Malta Police Force

5. Has your MS ever thought of starting a NCPC?

When seeing the functions of the Board mentioned above it can be said that it is very similar to an NCPC so in a way it could be considered as such

2.4. The Netherlands

1. Which institutions/departments/... are responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention?

The Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety (in Dutch: Centrum voor Criminaliteitspreventie en Veiligheid – CCV)

1.1. What are the main priorities in the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

The main priorities are:

- High Impact Crimes (burglaries, violence, (street) robberies)
- Safety and Care (neighborhood mediation, youth, multi problem families)
- Organized Crime and Undermining (human trafficking, drugs, prostitution)
- Quality of Life (citizen participation, nuisance, subjective safety)
- Crime against businesses (safe businesses, safe nightlife, fraude)
- Integral Safety Policy (safety policy municipalities, information position municipalities)
- Behavioral expertise (influencing behavior)
- Cybercrime

1.2. Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

- Citizens
- Scientific bodies**
- Private institutions**
- Federal government**
- Regional governments
- Municipalities**
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

2. Does your MS have a grant system to support regional and local crime prevention activities? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

Yes

It varies how it works and is mostly organized on local level. For example there are municipalities that give grants for residents when they invest in a safer home.

No

3. How is crime prevention promoted in your MS?

Through many ways. At the CCV we work on a lot of activities to promote crime prevention, such as campaigns, websites, newsletters, social media, online magazines, e-learnings, VR movies, etc. etc. Moreover our ministry of Justice and Safety realizes (massmedia) campaigns on a regular base. And in cooperation with the ministry we organize an annual Week of Safety (Week van de Veiligheid).

4. How are the different stakeholders in CP brought together in your MS?

At the CCV we organize a strong networks of allies in the field of crime prevention. With the most important ones we have alliance treatments. On project level we are strong in organizing public-private and public-public cooperations.

5. Has your MS ever thought of starting a NCPC?

Not really but I think the CCV can be seen as the National Crime Prevention Council of the Netherlands. There is no other organization in the Netherlands that works in the broad field of crime prevention like we do. And the ministry of Justice and Safety is our most important founder and financier.

2.5. Ireland

1. Which institutions/departments/... are responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention?

An Garda Síochána (The Irish Police Service)
 The Department of Justice and Equality.

1.1. What are the main priorities in the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

Crime prevention in Ireland is the responsibility of An Garda Síochána (the Irish Police Service). The current Strategy Statement for the Police Service sets out a number of key areas such as: National and International Security, Confronting Crime, Roads Policing and Community Engagement and Public Safety. Further details can be found at: <https://www.garda.ie/en/about-us/publications/policing-plans/strategy/an-garda-siochana-strategy-statement-2016-2018.pdf>

For its part, the Irish Government remains committed to ensuring that the Police Service have all the necessary resources to tackle all forms of criminality in Ireland. In this context, a very substantial budget of €1.65 billion has been allocated to the Police Service for 2018 and €98.5m has been provided for Police overtime for 2018, to help tackle criminality in Ireland.

1.2. Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

- Citizens
- Government Departments (including the Department of Justice and Equality)
- The Independent Policing Authority.
- Members of the Irish Police Service.
- Local Authorities.
- ...
- ...

2. Does your MS have a grant system to support regional and local crime prevention activities? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

- Yes - The Department of Justice and Equality provides crime prevention funding to a number of bodies such as: Muintir na Tíre for Community (Text) Alert, the Association for Criminal Justice Research and Development (ACJRD) and Crimestoppers who are all focused on crime prevention as their main theme.

3. How is crime prevention promoted in your MS?

Crime Prevention is promoted by the Irish Police Service through a series of targeted information campaigns which are disseminated by press release, social media and television and radio appearances. These campaigns are varied and are focused on things

from organized property crime to forms of white collar crime.

Community policing, is at the heart of the Irish Police Service and every Police Officer has a role to play in community policing. The National Community Policing Office, attached to the Police Community Relations Bureau, captures best practice in community policing initiatives and disseminates these practices through its communication network.

The Police Service's Modernisation and Renewal Programme 2016-2021 places a strong emphasis on developing and supporting the community policing ethos of the organisation and enhancing the current delivery model so that Gardaí spend more time in the community, gaining public confidence and trust and providing a greater sense of security.

Furthermore, the Minister for Justice and Equality would routinely highlight the work of the Department, Irish Government and various stakeholders in the fight against crime. The Minister's speeches and press releases are published online and circulated on social media and through the press. The Minister also appears on tv and radio in relation to a range of issues in the criminal justice sphere.

4. How are the different stakeholders in CP brought together in your MS?

Community policing in Ireland is a partnership based, pro-active, community-orientated style of policing. It is focused on crime prevention, problem-solving and law enforcement, with a view to building trust and enhancing the quality of life of the entire community.

Community Police engage in community partnership building, to enhance delivery of the Police Service within communities. Such engagement is a joint process requiring the Police Service and community groups, to work together, to improve the 'quality of life' of people in those areas and to reflect their needs and priorities. The establishment of partnerships at local level is seen as a cooperative effort to facilitate problem-solving. The problems presented to and faced by the Police Service cannot be solved by the Police working alone. Crime and the prevention of crime is everybody's business.

Community Police are required to be proactive, in building positive partnerships, through initiatives such as Neighbourhood Watch, Community Alert, Campus Watch, Hospital Watch, Police Clinics, Supporting Safer Communities Campaigns, PoliceSchools Programme, etc. Flexible engagement practices are required to cater for individuals, community groups and can ultimately lead to a community being empowered. The establishment of partnerships at local level should be seen as a co-operative effort to facilitate problem-solving, for example Joint Policing Committees.

5. Has your MS ever thought of starting a NCPC?

Ireland had a National Crime Council (NCC) which ceased its operation in 2008. The main functions of the NCC have since subsumed into the Department of Justice and Equality.

2.6. Poland

1. Which institutions/departments/... are responsible for the development of the national strategy on crime prevention?

In Poland, strategic is the document titled "The Efficient State 2020 Strategy" [Annex to Resolution No. 17 of the Council of Ministers of February 12, 2013 (M.P. item 136)] in which is indicated the direction of intervention "Counteracting and combating crimes and threats to public safety and order" (7.2) in the objective 7 titled "Ensuring a high level of security and public order". The Strategy assumes that it is extremely important for society to fight and prevent common crime as the most visible and bothersome for citizens. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to strive to create effective local security systems in cooperation with local communities and to support activities for local security. To achieve these goals, it was assumed to continue the government's program to reduce crime and antisocial behavior titled "Safer together". However, entities with legal obligations to implement preventive tasks develop their own strategic documents indicating the key directions and priorities of preventive actions.

1.1. What are the main priorities in the national strategy on crime prevention? If you have national strategies on CP and they are available in English, please send them to us.

For example, the police's aspiration to improve the quality and increase the effectiveness of actions taken to prevent crime and other criminogenic phenomena results directly from the Priorities of the Chief Police Commander adopted for 2016-2018, with particular emphasis on Priority No.1 assuming: "Increasing the effectiveness of Police activities to strengthen cooperation with the public". Preventive actions must respond to real social needs, as well as specific expectations of the residents regarding the type and forms of Police activity in the area of preventing security threats. Due to this, among the priority tasks assigned to the Priority No. 1, there is the task consisting in: "Adapting Police activity to diagnosed needs in the area of social risk prevention (including in the area of counteracting social pathologies, cyber threats, and other)". The assessment of the implementation of this task is based on a standardized quality assessment form entitled "Assessment of the effectiveness of the Police in the area of social risk prevention". Due to the aforementioned necessity to adapt the Police activity to social needs, the problem areas included in 2016, 2017 and 2018 in the quality assessment form have been divided into 7 priority areas. They were separated on the basis of priority areas formulated in the "Concept of Police actions in the field of social prevention for 2015-2018" and the results of the Polish Crime Survey conducted systematically each year. As a consequence, the implementation of the priority task consists in the construction and implementation of preventive initiatives (programs, short-term actions, ad-hoc actions) in the following main problem areas:

- Traffic safety;
- Illegal Drugs;
- Cyber threats;
- Safety in public places and in the place of residence;
- Safety of children and adolescents - education for safety;
- Domestic violence;
- Senior's safety.

However, it should be added that the priorities specified in the central document do not exempt police units from the obligation to diagnose the current situation and threats occurring in local communities on an ongoing basis.

1.2. Which stakeholders are consulted when drafting the strategy?

X Citizens

X Scientific bodies

- Private institutions

X Federal government

- Regionals governments
- Municipalities

X Regional and local police stations

X Experts involved in prevention of crimes and other social threats

2. Does your MS have a grant system to support regional and local crime prevention activities? If yes, please explain how it works and state how it is used to benefit CP and the quality of the projects.

X Yes

Taking into account the assumptions of "The Efficient State 2020 Strategy" and results of evaluation of "Safer Together" Program implemented in the period 2007-2015 and in 2016, the main objective and specific objectives of the next edition of the Program for 2018-2020 were developed. The main objective was defined as supporting actions related to community-based prevention that will be implemented through four specific objectives :

- Security in public places, with particular emphasis on the creation of local security systems,
- Safe pedestrian crossings,
- Counteracting pathological phenomena and protection of children and adolescents,
- Education for safety.

Subsidies will be transferred for the implementation of local programs focused on the mentioned areas.

This program is coordinated by the Minister of Interior and Administration. It has an interdisciplinary character and is based on cooperation with government administration, local government and non-governmental organizations. It uses the so-called "specific reserve" secured for the implementation of the program in national budget. During the nine-year implementation of the program to reduce crime and anti-social behavior Minister subsidized projects implemented in 7 areas:

- Security in public places and places of residence,
- Safety at school,
- Domestic violence,
- Traffic safety,
- Safety in public transport,
- Security in business operations,
- Protection of national heritage.

The projects were implemented at the local level in the partnership of many entities and were aimed at improving public safety and order, preventing phenomena, which arouse general opposition and sense of danger.

It should be added that also other ministries announce competitions for co-financing local and regional programs that prevent various social threats. For example, the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Policy announces a competition each year and grants funding to projects related to the prevention of domestic violence.

- No

3. How is crime prevention promoted in your MS?

Each of the entities responsible for preventing security threats designs promotional activities as part of their own preventive activities.

4. How are the different stakeholders in CP brought together in your MS?

In Poland there is no National Crime Prevention Council which would coordinate activities in the field of crime and other threats prevention undertaken by many entities. The contact between professionals representing individual entities takes place during working cooperation, mutual preparation or implementation of preventive measures.

5. Has your MS ever thought of starting a NCPC?

Over the years, the topic of creating such a council has appeared but it has never been established.