



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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NOTE

from: Presidency

to: Working Party on General Matters including Evaluations

Subject: The European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) of the Danish Crime
Prevention Day in Copenhagen 2012

Delegations find attached the EUCPN note on the outcome of the Danish Crime Prevention Day in Copenhagen 2012.



The EUCPN note on the outcome of the Danish Crime Prevention Day in Copenhagen 2012

2 May 2012

Mission

The mission of the EUCPN is according to Article 2.1. of the Council Decision 2009/902/JHA:

“to contribute to developing the various aspects of crime prevention at the Union level, taking account of the European Union crime preventative strategy, and shall support crime prevention activities at the national and local level.”

Vision

The EUCPN is a primary source of crime prevention development and sharing good practice within the EU.

The goals of the network are:

- a) To be a point of reference for the target groups of the network;
- b) To disseminate qualitative knowledge on crime prevention;
- c) To support crime prevention activities at national and local level;
- d) To develop the EU policy and strategy of crime prevention and to develop various aspects of crime prevention at EU level in respect of the strategic priorities of EU.



The target groups and potential partners of the network are:

- a) Practitioners and policymakers at local level;
- b) Practitioners and policymakers at national level;
- c) Relevant EU and international agencies, organizations, working groups, etc.

Focus areas of the EUCPN

To be a point of reference for the target groups of the Network

The EUCPN identifies the information needs of each target group.

The EUCPN identifies the relevant means of communicating with the target group.

The EUCPN focuses on raising the awareness of the target groups to the importance of crime prevention.

To disseminate qualitative knowledge of crime prevention

The EUCPN elaborates the concept of crime prevention.

The EUCPN collects and disseminates information on effective interventions and good practices.

The EUCPN collects information on effective means of implementing interventions.



To support crime prevention activities at national and local level

The EUCPN explores issues and solutions to financing crime prevention projects, programmes and initiatives.

The EUCPN explores issues of communication.

The EUCPN explores meaning of context in implementing good practices.

To develop the EU policy and strategy of crime prevention and to develop various aspects of crime prevention at EU level in respect of the strategic priorities of EU

The EUCPN improves its relations to the Commission and other relevant EU bodies and agencies.

The EUCPN uses its access to information from other bodies in the EU.

The EUCPN Work Programme 2012

The EU Trio Presidency of Poland, Denmark and Cyprus have chosen the topic ‘Against crime – for safer society – for safer youth’ as its overall theme. Denmark’s current focus is on Local cooperation on crime prevention.

In several Member States there is a tradition for multiagency and cross-sector crime preventive cooperation because crime preventive initiatives are often implemented at the local level. Close cooperation among local authorities and engaging the citizens strengthens these efforts.

Denmark considers local crime preventive cooperation as an important issue, because the potential of cooperation is far from fully developed.

A conference on local multi agency and cross-sector cooperation for national and local policy makers and practitioners was hosted by the Danish Presidency 27 March 2012. 700 crime prevention experts from Member States, the EUCPN, and local experts from Denmark attended the conference.

The outcome of the Conference

Points of note raised by the key note speakers were:

- Consideration of the balance between the demand for reducing crime rates and the real concerns of the public should be acknowledged

- In times of economic hardship tasks have to be carried out with few resources. Cross sector cooperation can help achieving different and better solutions. The “disturbances” you meet when engaging in cooperation can provide inspiration and be the source of innovation. In order to ensure a successful cooperation the members of the network must experience to be interdependent and have confidence in the individual member’s willingness to contribute to common solutions. In order to have high levels of interdependence and confidence it is important for the potential managers of the network to be open towards horizontal negotiations.

A range of crime areas that can be addressed in local cooperation were presented and debated in different workshops. For instance:

Terrorist attacks – the Norwegian and the Danish Approaches (N/DK)

On the 22th of July Norway was hit by a disaster we all have heard about. 69 young people were killed. Even more were wounded. The perpetrator was radical right-wing harbouring an increased hatred against Muslims. This was, among other things, a result of his views on the policy of the Norwegian labour party. In the session the dramatic incidents were presented followed by an analysis of the question: could something have been done to prevent the tragedy. The Danish Intelligence Service introduced the Danish Approach to preventing radicalisation.

Organised crime – Administrative Approach (NL)

The Netherlands uses complementary methods to actions against criminal groups under criminal law in the prevention and fight against organized crime. The methods are for instance surveillance and control, screening, sharing information, a policy for the allocation or withdrawal of appropriations.

Nuisance and potential violent crime – Cooperation between Psychiatry, Social services and Police (DK)

PSP is a new Danish cross sector collaboration focusing on crime prevention. The experiences gained in Denmark were presented along with the results from the evaluation.

Nuisance and Juvenile delinquency – Sports (DE), SSP and Readiness of urban crime prevention (DK), Social rehabilitation and integration of Juvenile offenders (BG), Crime prevention in disadvantaged residential areas (DK), Safe Neighbourhood Teams (NL)

Many different approaches to this challenge were presented and discussed among the experts.



Domestic burglary – Neighbourhood Watch (UK/SW/DK/CYP/PL)

There are many ways to organise Neighbourhood Watch and quite a lot of countries have it. The different ways were presented and it was discussed how to engage and maintain the interest of the citizens. A European Neighbourhood Network was established.

Domestic violence – Centre for Mother and Child (LT)

Vilnius municipality has founded this centre in order to help women subject to domestic violence.

The Danish Conference on crime prevention identified some key elements important to the success of crime prevention networking.

Following the discussions at the Danish Crime Prevention Conference the EUCPN, in its board meeting on 28 March considered elements of cooperation with other organisations. Some of the basic elements are:

The partners have to reach a common understanding and ensure common expectations of the scope as well as the outcome of the cooperation. The roles and responsibilities of each participant should be defined at the beginning of the process and again when needed. Likewise structure, work culture and transparency mechanisms should be agreed on from the beginning, which will make information sharing, analyses and action planning possible. Finally, it is important to agree on common goals, priorities and implementation. Throughout the cooperation it is essential to integrate a learning process by working with analysis, evaluation, and implementation of new knowledge. It is always important to evaluate regularly to make the cooperation work to everyone's satisfaction.
