



**PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA
TO THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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Re: *3657*

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the International Organizations in Vienna presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime and has the honor to forward, attached hereto, the reply of the Romanian authorities to the Questionnaire on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to the prevention of crime.

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the International Organizations in Vienna avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime the assurances of its highest consideration.



Vienna, 24 October, 2006

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**To the Secretariat of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
Vienna**

Annex

Information-gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to the prevention of crime

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004, the following questionnaire is designed as a tool to collect information to assist in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General, in particular as regards the following:

- (a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention;
- (b) Ways in which technical assistance can be provided; and
- (c) Useful practices and emerging challenges.

It is not intended to produce a scorecard of how well States are doing. It addresses the main sections of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Council resolution 2002/13, annex) and, as the case may be, other relevant instruments.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13 of 24 July 2003 on action to promote effective crime prevention accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of that resolution. In the Guidelines, crime prevention refers to “strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring” by influencing “their multiple causes” (para. 3). It includes social crime prevention (or prevention through social development), local, community or neighbourhood-based crime prevention, situational crime prevention and measures to prevent recidivism. The definition does not include law enforcement and other criminal justice intervention, even though these may have crime prevention aspects. It is cognizant, however, of the need to take account of “the growing internationalization of criminal activities” (para. 4). When referring to the community, it refers in essence to “the involvement of civil society at the local level” (para. 5).

Other instruments relevant to the prevention of crime include:

- Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9 of 24 July 1995, the annex to which contains the Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention
- General Assembly resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996, the annex to which contains the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

The questionnaire is divided into five sections: structuring crime prevention at the governmental level; crime prevention approaches; implementation issues; international cooperation, networking and technical assistance; and concluding questions. In developing the questionnaire, related paragraphs have been grouped for simplicity and clarity.

I. Structuring crime prevention at the government level

The following paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime refer to government responsibility, leadership and structures to organize and deliver effective crime prevention.

2. *It is the responsibility of all levels of government [national, regional and local] to create, maintain and promote a context within which relevant governmental institutions and all segments of civil society, including the corporate sector, can better play their part in preventing crime.*

Government leadership

7. *All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.*

Cooperation/partnerships

9. *Cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective crime prevention, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of crime and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.*

Government structures

17. *Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention, by, inter alia:*

(a) *Establishing centres or focal points with expertise and resources;*

(b) *Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets;*

(c) *Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies or departments;*

(d) *Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;*

(e) *Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of the need for and means of action and its role.*

Training and capacity-building

18. *Governments should support the development of crime prevention skills by:*

(a) *Providing professional development for senior officials in relevant agencies;*

(b) Encouraging universities, colleges and other relevant educational agencies to offer basic and advanced courses, including in collaboration with practitioners;

(c) Working with the educational and professional sectors to develop certification and professional qualifications;

(d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their needs.

Supporting partnerships

19. Governments and all segments of civil society should support the principle of partnership, where appropriate, including:

(a) Advancing knowledge of the importance of this principle and the components of successful partnerships, including the need for all of the partners to have clear and transparent roles;

(b) Fostering the formation of partnerships at different levels and across sectors;

(c) Facilitating the efficient operation of partnerships.

1. Have government bodies in your country taken steps to implement the approach to crime prevention defined in the Guidelines?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The Romanian Government has started implementing a wide approach to crime prevention, and also area specific, by adopting strategies which are based among others on the principles of good governance, cooperation and social utility, decentralisation, transparency, consultation of civil society and public-private partnership.

2. In your country, have specific crime prevention policies or strategies been adopted?

(a) At the national level?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the title and date of adoption.

Government Decision (GD) no. 2074/2004 on the approval of the National Strategy for Crime Prevention 2005-2007.

Government Decision no. 231/2005 for the approval of the National Anticorruption Strategy 2005-2007 and its action plan

Government Decision 1171/2005 for amending the Government Decision no. 2209/2004 (for the approval the National Strategy for Combating Organized Crime for the period 2004-2007) and for approving the action plan for the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Organized Crime 2005 - 2007;

Government Decision 73/2005 regarding the approval of National Strategy anti-drugs for the period 2005/2012;

Government Decision no. 793/2005 regarding the approval of the National Strategy Anti-fraud for protecting the financial interests of the European Communities.

Government Decision no. 1216/2001 for the approval of the National Action Plan for countering trafficking of human beings.

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the reference and date of adoption.

See above.

(b) At the regional level?

No

(c) At the local level?

No

If the answer to (b) and/or (c) above is "Yes", please specify.

3. In your country, which government department, ministry or organization at the national level has the responsibility for leadership in crime prevention?

Please specify.

The main responsibility on the general crime prevention approach is of the Ministry of Administration and Interior. Nevertheless, for several specific areas, which are now considered the priorities of the Romanian crime prevention policies, the responsibility lays with the Ministry of Justice.

4. In your country, does the organization or framework of crime prevention include:

(a) A centre or focal point at the national level?

Yes, partly

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the name and status of the responsible agency or agencies.

The National Council for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the National Anticorruption Strategy 2005-2007 (GD no. 233/2005).

The Council is an inter-institutional body, without legal personality, under the authority of the prime-minister and under the coordination of the minister of justice.

(b) Centres or focal points at the regional level?

No

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

Yes

(ii) At the regional level?

No

(iii) At the local level?

No

(d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?

(i) At the national level?

Yes

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes

(e) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community?

(i) At the national level?

Yes, in part

(ii) At the regional level?

No

(iii) At the local level?

No

(f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?

(i) At the national level?

Yes, in part

(ii) At the regional level?

No

(iii) At the local level?

Yes, in part

- (g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar roles?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

Each of the national strategies mentioned above institute specific responsibilities for the police and other public institutions (ministries, public agencies, prosecutors' offices, local councils, etc) according to their competencies.

5. In your country, do government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:

- (a) Providing professional development?

Yes

- (b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses?

Yes

- (c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications?

Yes

- (d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs?

Yes

II. Crime prevention approaches

Crime prevention as defined in the relevant instruments refers to various approaches generally called social, community-based and situational crime prevention, as well as preventing recidivism.

In respect to social crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

- (a) *Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (prevention through social development, or social crime prevention);*

Socio-economic development and inclusion

8. *Crime prevention considerations should be integrated into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion. Particular emphasis should be placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk.*

Social development

24. Governments should address the risk factors of crime and victimization by:

(a) Promoting protective factors through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and economic development programmes, including health, education, housing and employment;

(b) Promoting activities that redress marginalization and exclusion;

(c) Promoting positive conflict resolution;

(d) Using education and public awareness strategies to foster a culture of lawfulness and tolerance while respecting cultural identities.

6. Is the concept of social crime prevention (as defined in paragraph 6 (a) of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime) part of your country's crime prevention policy, strategy or programmes?

Yes

7. Do your country's crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include a specific focus on:

(a) Children and youth at risk of victimization or offending?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The National Strategy for crime prevention contains measures on elaboration of assistance projects for minors and parents and also educational components. They are in the responsibility of the Labour Ministry, Health Ministry and Ministry of Education.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The National Strategy for Crime Prevention targets as a vulnerable group the convicted persons. For their protection and assistance, the strategy provides measures like reinsertion and rehabilitation programs, as well as education activities.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

No

8. Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programmes?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

GD no. 1827/2005 approving the Programme of implementing the national plan anti-poverty and promoting the social reinsertion for 2006-2008 provides for certain measures for countering the criminal activities which contribute to the social desegregation, like the traffic of drugs or of human beings.

9. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes:

(a) Promote protective factors (e.g. staying in school, positive parenting, job training for youth, etc.)?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

See answer to question 7 (b)

(c) Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Part of the Romanian policies for the positive conflict resolution is the Law no. 192/2006 on mediation and the organisation of the mediator profession.

(d) Use education and public awareness?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

GD no. 2074/2004 on the approval of the National Strategy for Crime Prevention 2005-2007 promotes educational prevention campaigns on crime prevention.

Moreover, the GD no. 231/2005 for the approval of the National Anticorruption Strategy 2005-2007 and its action plan provides for information and awareness campaigns on the risks of corruption, through media, leaflets and seminars or conferencies.

(e) Involve the media?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

See above.

In respect of community or locally based crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(b) Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention);

10. Does your country have specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighbourhoods?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

11. Does your crime prevention policy or strategy include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk and protective factors in highly vulnerable neighbourhoods or communities?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

In respect of situational crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(c) Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);

Situational prevention

26. *Governments and civil society, including, where appropriate, the corporate sector, should support the development of situational crime prevention programmes by, inter alia:*

(a) Improved environmental design;

(b) Appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy;

(c) Encouraging the design of consumer goods to make them more resistant to crime;

(d) Target "hardening" without impinging upon the quality of the built environment or limiting free access to public space;

(e) Implementing strategies to prevent repeat victimization.

12. Does your country have specific situational crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes to:

(a) Improve environmental design and management?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Implement appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to privacy?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Video surveillance (mentioned below) may be considered sensitive to privacy, but its range in Romania is limited to certain public areas like crossroads or metro stations.

(c) Promote target hardening without impinging on the quality of the built environment?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The National Strategy for Crime Prevention provides for the reducing of the opportunities for committing offences through measures like ensuring the security of the commercial spaces, improving the public illumination or using the means of video surveillance in certain public areas.

(d) Encourage the design of crime resistant consumer goods?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The National Strategy for Crime Prevention provides for developing programs which should prevent repeat victimisation and to consolidate the measures of protection of the personal life and property.

Also, part of the general policy for the protection of victims is the Law no. 211/2004 on certain measures for ensuring the protection of the victims of offences. This law sets-up among others measures for informing, counselling and assisting the victims.

In respect of the prevention of recidivism, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(d) Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes).

13. In your country, do you have specific policies, strategies or programmes to prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

See answer to question 7 (b)

III. Implementation issues

Sustainability and accountability are important principles to ensure the implementation of effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

1. There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long-term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime. Crime prevention offers opportunities for a humane and more cost-effective approach to the problems of crime.

Sustainability/accountability

10. Crime prevention requires adequate resources, including funding for structures and activities, in order to be sustained. There should be clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation and for the achievement of planned results.

Sustainability

20. Governments and other funding bodies should strive to achieve sustainability of demonstrably effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives through, inter alia:

(a) Reviewing resource allocation to establish and maintain an appropriate balance between crime prevention and the criminal justice and other systems, to be more effective in preventing crime and victimization;

(b) Establishing clear accountability for funding, programming and coordinating crime prevention initiatives;

(c) Encouraging community involvement in sustainability.

14. In your country, what measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe briefly.

In Romania, sustainability and accountability for crime prevention strategies have developed in a substantial manner only in the last few years, from the elaboration of the National Anticorruption Strategy 2005-2007. The sectorial crime prevention strategies already mentioned provide for the means to finance each specific activity envisaged and also the responsible institutions. Also, the strategies create a system of coordination and cooperation among the relevant agencies.

15. In your country, have there been systematic attempts to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the source of funding and an estimate of the total costs.

This approach has only been systematic regarding two specific sectorial crime prevention strategies – the National Anticorruption Strategy 2005 – 2007 (2,000,000 EURO in addition to the existing budget resources was needed for 2005) and the National Strategy for Countering Organised Crime 2005-2007 (32,648,900 EURO in addition to the budget resources was needed)

The financing sources were the budget of the public institutions responsible for the provided measures (about 30 public institutions are involved in implementing the strategy).

In implementing crime prevention, elements of a rigorous process have been identified. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

Knowledge base

11. Crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.

21. As appropriate, Governments and/or civil society should facilitate knowledge-based crime prevention by, inter alia:

(a) Providing the information necessary for communities to address crime problems;

(b) Supporting the generation of useful and practically applicable knowledge that is scientifically reliable and valid;

(c) Supporting the organization and synthesis of knowledge and identifying and addressing gaps in the knowledge base;

(d) Sharing that knowledge, as appropriate, among, inter alia, researchers, policy makers, educators, practitioners from other relevant sectors and the wider community;

(e) Applying this knowledge in replicating successful interventions, developing new initiatives and anticipating new crime problems and prevention opportunities;

(f) *Establishing data systems to help manage crime prevention more cost-effectively, including by conducting regular surveys of victimization and offending;*

(g) *Promoting the application of those data in order to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and areas with a high level of crime.*

Planning intervention

22. *Those planning interventions should promote a process that includes:*

(a) *A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes, risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level;*

(b) *A plan that draws on the most appropriate approach and adapts interventions to the specific local problem and context;*

(c) *An implementation plan to deliver appropriate interventions that are efficient, effective and sustainable;*

(d) *Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes;*

(e) *Monitoring and evaluation.*

Supporting evaluation

23. *Governments, other funding bodies and those involved in programme development and delivery should:*

(a) *Undertake short- and longer-term evaluation to test rigorously what works, where and why;*

(b) *Undertake cost-benefit analyses;*

(c) *Assess the extent to which action results in a reduction in levels of crime and victimization, in the seriousness of crime and in fear of crime;*

(d) *Systematically assess the outcomes and unintended consequences, both positive and negative, of action, such as a decrease in crime rates or the stigmatization of individuals and/or communities.*

16. In your country, is the use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies, policies or programmes facilitated by:

(a) Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The main agency processing the relevant information and data on criminality is the National Institute of Criminology, created in 2002 under the authority of the Ministry of Justice (<http://www.criminologie.ro/INC/Lang/English/Home/>). Also, statistical data on criminal activities and apparent criminality is generated by bodies like the Ministry of Administration and Interior, prosecutors' offices and centralised by the National Institute of Statistics (http://www.insse.ro/anuar_2004/zip_r2004/cap19-justitie.pdf).

(b) Supporting the sharing of useful information and data?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

See above.

In the same time, the national strategies for countering corruption and organised crime provide for improving the databases of the specialised agencies in order to improve the exchange of the relevant information at national level, but also at regional level.

(c) Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Such information and data were used for the drafting of the National Strategy for Crime Prevention and is also used for elaborating specific projects of rehabilitation or social reinsertion.

17. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes promote a planning process that includes:

(a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Each of the adopted strategies have implementation plans (action plans) providing for specific achievable measures,

with deadlines, responsible institutions, and the objectives to be achieved.

(d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The elaboration and the monitoring of the adopted strategies were done by involving in the process the institutions and agencies competent on their specific areas of the crime problems targeted, as well as all the other stakeholders.

(e) Monitoring and evaluation?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

See above.

18. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

(a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Assessing reduction in crime, victimization and fear of crime?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

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-
19. Has an evaluation of components or specific activities of your country's national crime prevention policy or strategy been undertaken?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Such sectorial evaluations are made repeatedly with regard to areas like corruption, fraud, and traffic of drugs by Government reports or through private evaluations. See for example the evaluation of the previous national anticorruption strategy made by Freedom House – Washington, contracted by the Ministry of Justice (http://www.just.ro/files/lupta_anti_coruptie/FH_audit_EN_16_031.pdf).

The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime recognize the links between local and transnational organized crime and the need to prevent organized crime. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines are:

Interdependency

13. National crime prevention diagnoses and strategies should, where appropriate, take account of links between local criminal problems and international organized crime.

Prevention of organized crime

27. Governments and civil society should endeavour to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems by, inter alia:

(a) Reducing existing and future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with the proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures;

(b) Developing measures to prevent the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;

(c) Designing crime prevention strategies, where appropriate, to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to the action of organized criminal groups, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

Links between transnational and local crime

31. Member States should collaborate to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems.

20. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes assess the potential links between local and national crime problems and transnational organized crime?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

These links between the national and trans-national crime problems are assessed through specific sectorial strategies:

GD no. 1171/2005 for amending the Government Decision no. 2209/2004 (for the approval the National Strategy for Combating Organized Crime for the period 2004-2007) and for approving the action plan for the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Organized Crime 2005 – 2007; and also, GD no. 1216/2001 for the approval of the National Action Plan for countering trafficking of human beings.

21. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

(a) Measures to reduce opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Such opportunities are reduced through measures like incriminating the connected activities to the main targeted crimes (like the traffic of human beings).

(b) Measures to prevent the misuse of public tender procedures, subsidies and licences?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

Such measures were included in the National Anticorruption Strategy 2005-2007, in order to ensure transparency in the public administration and to prevent corruption in the business environment, like:

- Elaborating and approving the draft law on the granting of non-reimbursable financing contracts from public funds
- Regulating the allocation of public funds for advertisement, by including safeguards for ensuring the transparency, as well as by introducing a system of sanctions for the non-observance of the legal provisions
- Reviewing the regulations on public procurement
- Reviewing the legislation on rescheduling and exempting from the payment of debts to the state budget, by including limited, clear criteria and objectives and safeguards of the transparency of the proceedings

(c) Measures to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to exploitation by organized criminal groups, including

preventing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The social protection and the support for physical and psychological recovery of the women and children, who are vulnerable to exploitation by organized criminal groups is an objective of the National Plan of Action for countering the traffic of human beings. Specific measures were also provided, like:

IV. International cooperation, networking and technical assistance

Member States are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation and develop networks for the exchange of practices and knowledge. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

Technical assistance

29. Member States and relevant international funding organizations should provide financial and technical assistance, including capacity-building and training, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, communities and other relevant organizations for the implementation of effective crime prevention and community safety strategies at the regional, national and local levels. In that context, special attention should be given to research and action on crime prevention through social development.

Networking

30. Member States should strengthen or establish international, regional and national crime prevention networks with a view to exchanging proven and promising practices, identifying elements of their transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world.

Prioritizing crime prevention

32. The Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of affiliated and associated institutes and other relevant United Nations entities should include in their priorities crime prevention as set out in these Guidelines, set up a coordination mechanism and establish a roster of experts to undertake needs assessment and to provide technical advice.

Dissemination

33. Relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations should cooperate to produce crime prevention information in as many languages as possible, using both print and electronic media.

22. Does your country participate in international networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes?

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Romania participates in European Crime Prevention Network, European Network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and also in European Judicial Network (on criminal matters).

23. What are the main obstacles to your country participating in international networking?

Please describe.

Not the case.

24. Please identify guides, toolkits, compendiums or manuals of crime prevention practices from your country that can be shared with other countries.

No such toolkits or manuals on Romanian crime prevention experience exist, but some information sources may be found in the Romanian language on the website of the Ministry of Administration and Interior (at <http://www.mai.gov.ro/index15.htm>)

25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes

26. Is your country able to provide technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes

If the answer to questions 25 and/or 26 is "Yes", please mark the appropriate box(es) below:	<i>Need technical assistance</i>	<i>Can provide technical assistance</i>
(a) Including prevention as a permanent part of government structures (para. 17)	X	
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)		X
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)		X
(d) Social crime prevention (paras. 6 (a), 8 and 24)	X	
(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (b))	X	
(f) Situational crime prevention (paras. 6 (c) and 26)	X	
(g) Prevention of recidivism (para. 6 (d))	X	

(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)		X
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paras. 11 and 21)	X	
(j) Planning interventions (para. 22)		X
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (para. 23)		X
(l) Assessing the links between local crime problems and transnational organized crime (paras. 13, 27 and 31)		X
(m) Of the areas identified, is there a priority? If so, please identify.	i	

V. Concluding questions

27. What are some of the main lessons your country has derived from national experience in implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe.

Firstly, it is very important that the drafting of the strategies follows a well planned schedule, involving all the stakeholders in the process.

Secondly, the strategy must be accompanied by detailed action plans, with achievable measures, deadlines, resources and responsible institutions for each measure.

Finally, it is very important to set-up a coordination and monitoring mechanism which should follow the implementation of the action plan

28. What are the main challenges in your country for delivering effective crime prevention?

Please describe.

- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of overall comprehensive and structured databases on criminal activities and their effects in society (costs and damages).
- Scarce expertise in project management and crime prevention at the local level.
- Need for a large information campaign for the involvement of the citizens in crime prevention activities and for increasing awareness.

I. Structuring crime prevention at the government level

The following paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime refer to government responsibility, leadership and structures to organize and deliver effective crime prevention.

2. *It is the responsibility of all levels of government [national, regional and local] to create, maintain and promote a context within which relevant governmental institutions and all segments of civil society, including the corporate sector, can better play their part in preventing crime.*

Government leadership

7. *All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.*

Cooperation/partnerships

9. *Cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective crime prevention, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of crime and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.*

Government structures

17. *Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention, by, inter alia:*

(a) *Establishing centres or focal points with expertise and resources;*

(b) *Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets;*

(c) *Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies or departments;*

(d) *Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;*

(e) *Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of the need for and means of action and its role.*

Training and capacity-building

18. *Governments should support the development of crime prevention skills by:*

(a) *Providing professional development for senior officials in relevant agencies;*

Annex

Information-gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to the prevention of crime

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004, the following questionnaire is designed as a tool to collect information to assist in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General, in particular as regards the following:

- (a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention;
- (b) Ways in which technical assistance can be provided; and
- (c) Useful practices and emerging challenges.

It is not intended to produce a scorecard of how well States are doing. It addresses the main sections of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Council resolution 2002/13, annex) and, as the case may be, other relevant instruments.

Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13 of 24 July 2003 on action to promote effective crime prevention accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the implementation of that resolution. In the Guidelines, crime prevention refers to "strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring" by influencing "their multiple causes" (para. 3). It includes social crime prevention (or prevention through social development), local, community or neighbourhood-based crime prevention, situational crime prevention and measures to prevent recidivism. The definition does not include law enforcement and other criminal justice intervention, even though these may have crime prevention aspects. It is cognizant, however, of the need to take account of "the growing internationalization of criminal activities" (para. 4). When referring to the community, it refers in essence to "the involvement of civil society at the local level" (para. 5).

Other instruments relevant to the prevention of crime include:

- Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/9 of 24 July 1995, the annex to which contains the Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention
- General Assembly resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996, the annex to which contains the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

The questionnaire is divided into five sections: structuring crime prevention at the governmental level; crime prevention approaches; implementation issues; international cooperation, networking and technical assistance; and concluding questions. In developing the questionnaire, related paragraphs have been grouped for simplicity and clarity.

(b) Encouraging universities, colleges and other relevant educational agencies to offer basic and advanced courses, including in collaboration with practitioners;

(c) Working with the educational and professional sectors to develop certification and professional qualifications;

(d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their needs.

Supporting partnerships

19. Governments and all segments of civil society should support the principle of partnership, where appropriate, including:

(a) Advancing knowledge of the importance of this principle and the components of successful partnerships, including the need for all of the partners to have clear and transparent roles;

(b) Fostering the formation of partnerships at different levels and across sectors;

(c) Facilitating the efficient operation of partnerships.

1. Have government bodies in your country taken steps to implement the approach to crime prevention defined in the Guidelines?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

2. In your country, have specific crime prevention policies or strategies been adopted?

(a) At the national level?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the title and date of adoption.

National Crime Prevention Strategy – 24th November 2004

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the reference and date of adoption.

Government Decision no. 2074/24th November 2004
published in the Official Monitory no. 1222/20th December
2004

(b) At the regional level?

Yes No

(c) At the local level?

() Yes () No

If the answer to (b) and/or (c) above is "Yes", please specify.

3. In your country, which government department, ministry or organization at the national level has the responsibility for leadership in crime prevention?

Please specify.

4. In your country, does the organization or framework of crime prevention include:

(a) A centre or focal point at the national level?

() Yes () No

If the answer is "Yes", please cite the name and status of the responsible agency or agencies.

(b) Centres or focal points at the regional level?

() Yes () No

() Not applicable

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

() Yes () Yes, in part

() No

(ii) At the regional level?

) Yes, in part

() Yes (

) Not applicable

() No (

(iii) At the local level?

) Yes, in part

() Yes (

() No

(d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?

(i) At the national level?

) Yes, in part

() Yes (

() No

(ii) At the regional level?

) Yes, in part Yes

) Not applicable No

(e) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community?

(i) At the national level?

Yes Yes, in part

No

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes Yes, in part

No Not applicable

(iii) At the local level?

Yes Yes, in part

No

(f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?

(i) At the national level?

) Yes, in part Yes

No

(ii) At the regional level?

) Yes, in part Yes

) Not applicable No

(iii) At the local level?

) Yes, in part Yes

No

(g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar roles?

Yes No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

The General Romanian Police Inspectorate – Institute for Crime Research and Prevention – in charge of the crime prevention activities of the police; 130 officers all over the country (police crime prevention officers, sociologists, psychologists)

5. In your country, do government bodies support the development of crime prevention skills by:
- (a) Providing professional development? () Yes
() No
- (b) Encouraging relevant educational institutions to offer basic and advanced courses? () Yes
() No
- (c) Working to develop certification and professional qualifications? () Yes
() No
- (d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs? () Yes
() No

II. Crime prevention approaches

Crime prevention as defined in the relevant instruments refers to various approaches generally called social, community-based and situational crime prevention, as well as preventing recidivism.

In respect to social crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(a) *Promote the well-being of people and encourage pro-social behaviour through social, economic, health and educational measures, with a particular emphasis on children and youth, and focus on the risk and protective factors associated with crime and victimization (prevention through social development, or social crime prevention);*

Socio-economic development and inclusion

8. *Crime prevention considerations should be integrated into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing employment, education, health, housing and urban planning, poverty, social marginalization and exclusion. Particular emphasis should be placed on communities, families, children and youth at risk.*

Social development

24. *Governments should address the risk factors of crime and victimization by:*

(a) *Promoting protective factors through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and economic development programmes, including health, education, housing and employment;*

- (b) *Promoting activities that redress marginalization and exclusion;*
- (c) *Promoting positive conflict resolution;*
- (d) *Using education and public awareness strategies to foster a culture of lawfulness and tolerance while respecting cultural identities.*

6. Is the concept of social crime prevention (as defined in paragraph 6 (a) of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime) part of your country's crime prevention policy, strategy or programmes?

() No () Yes

7. Do your country's crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include a specific focus on:

(a) Children and youth at risk of victimization or offending?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

8. Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programmes?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

9. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes:

(a) Promote protective factors (e.g. staying in school, positive parenting, job training for youth, etc.)?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(d) Use education and public awareness?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(e) Involve the media?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

In respect of community or locally based crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(b) Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention);

10. Does your country have specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighbourhoods?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

11. Does your crime prevention policy or strategy include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk and protective factors in highly vulnerable neighbourhoods or communities?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

In respect of situational crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(c) Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);

Situational prevention

26. *Governments and civil society, including, where appropriate, the corporate sector, should support the development of situational crime prevention programmes by, inter alia:*

(a) Improved environmental design;

(b) Appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy;

(c) Encouraging the design of consumer goods to make them more resistant to crime;

(d) Target "hardening" without impinging upon the quality of the built environment or limiting free access to public space;

(e) Implementing strategies to prevent repeat victimization.

12. Does your country have specific situational crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes to:

(a) Improve environmental design and management?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Implement appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to privacy?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(c) Promote target hardening without impinging on the quality of the built environment?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(d) Encourage the design of crime resistant consumer goods?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

In respect of the prevention of recidivism, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(d) Prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms (reintegration programmes).

13. In your country, do you have specific policies, strategies or programmes to prevent recidivism by assisting in the social reintegration of offenders and other preventive mechanisms?

() No

() Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

III. Implementation issues

Sustainability and accountability are important principles to ensure the implementation of effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

1. There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long-term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social costs that result from crime. Crime prevention offers opportunities for a humane and more cost-effective approach to the problems of crime.

Sustainability/accountability

10. Crime prevention requires adequate resources, including funding for structures and activities, in order to be sustained. There should be clear accountability for funding, implementation and evaluation and for the achievement of planned results.

Sustainability

20. Governments and other funding bodies should strive to achieve sustainability of demonstrably effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives through, inter alia:

(a) Reviewing resource allocation to establish and maintain an appropriate balance between crime prevention and the criminal justice and other systems, to be more effective in preventing crime and victimization;

(b) Establishing clear accountability for funding, programming and coordinating crime prevention initiatives;

(c) Encouraging community involvement in sustainability.

14. In your country, what measures have been taken to ensure the sustainability of crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe briefly.

15. In your country, have there been systematic attempts to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures?

() No

() Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the source of funding and an estimate of the total costs.

In implementing crime prevention, elements of a rigorous process have been identified. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

Knowledge base

11. *Crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.*

21. *As appropriate, Governments and/or civil society should facilitate knowledge-based crime prevention by, inter alia:*

(a) *Providing the information necessary for communities to address crime problems;*

(b) *Supporting the generation of useful and practically applicable knowledge that is scientifically reliable and valid;*

(c) *Supporting the organization and synthesis of knowledge and identifying and addressing gaps in the knowledge base;*

(d) *Sharing that knowledge, as appropriate, among, inter alia, researchers, policy makers, educators, practitioners from other relevant sectors and the wider community;*

(e) *Applying this knowledge in replicating successful interventions, developing new initiatives and anticipating new crime problems and prevention opportunities;*

(f) *Establishing data systems to help manage crime prevention more cost-effectively, including by conducting regular surveys of victimization and offending;*

(g) *Promoting the application of those data in order to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and areas with a high level of crime.*

Planning intervention

22. *Those planning interventions should promote a process that includes:*

(a) *A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes, risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level;*

(b) *A plan that draws on the most appropriate approach and adapts interventions to the specific local problem and context;*

(c) *An implementation plan to deliver appropriate interventions that are efficient, effective and sustainable;*

- (d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes;
- (e) Monitoring and evaluation.

Supporting evaluation

23. Governments, other funding bodies and those involved in programme development and delivery should:

- (a) Undertake short- and longer-term evaluation to test rigorously what works, where and why;
- (b) Undertake cost-benefit analyses;
- (c) Assess the extent to which action results in a reduction in levels of crime and victimization, in the seriousness of crime and in fear of crime;
- (d) Systematically assess the outcomes and unintended consequences, both positive and negative, of action, such as a decrease in crime rates or the stigmatization of individuals and/or communities.

16. In your country, is the use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies, policies or programmes facilitated by:

(a) Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data?

() No

() Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Supporting the sharing of useful information and data?

() No

() Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas?

() No

() Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

17. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes promote a planning process that includes:

(a) A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(e) Monitoring and evaluation?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

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.....
18. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

(a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

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.....
.....

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

.....
.....
.....

(c) Assessing reduction in crime, victimization and fear of crime?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

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.....

(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

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19. Has an evaluation of components or specific activities of your country's national crime prevention policy or strategy been undertaken?

() No () Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

The Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime recognize the links between local and transnational organized crime and the need to prevent organized crime. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines are:

Interdependency

13. *National crime prevention diagnoses and strategies should, where appropriate, take account of links between local criminal problems and international organized crime.*

Prevention of organized crime

27. *Governments and civil society should endeavour to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems by, inter alia:*

(a) *Reducing existing and future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with the proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures;*

(b) *Developing measures to prevent the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;*

(c) *Designing crime prevention strategies, where appropriate, to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to the action of organized criminal groups, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.*

Links between transnational and local crime

31. *Member States should collaborate to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems.*

20. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes assess the potential links between local and national crime problems and transnational organized crime?

() No

() Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

21. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

(a) Measures to reduce opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(b) Measures to prevent the misuse of public tender procedures, subsidies and licences?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

(c) Measures to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to exploitation by organized criminal groups, including preventing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants?

No

Yes

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

IV. International cooperation, networking and technical assistance

Member States are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation and develop networks for the exchange of practices and knowledge. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

Technical assistance

29. Member States and relevant international funding organizations should provide financial and technical assistance, including capacity-building and training, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, communities and other relevant organizations for the implementation of effective crime prevention and community safety strategies at the regional, national and local levels. In that context, special attention should be given to research and action on crime prevention through social development.

Networking

30. Member States should strengthen or establish international, regional and national crime prevention networks with a view to exchanging proven and promising practices, identifying elements of their transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world.

Prioritizing crime prevention

32. The Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of affiliated and associated institutes and other relevant United Nations entities should include in their priorities crime prevention as set out in these Guidelines, set up a coordination mechanism and establish a roster of experts to undertake needs assessment and to provide technical advice.

Dissemination

33. Relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations should cooperate to produce crime prevention information in as many languages as possible, using both print and electronic media.

22. Does your country participate in international networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes?

(X) Yes () No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN). At present, Romania participates in the reunion of the network as an observer. Romania will become member after the integration in the EU.

23. What are the main obstacles to your country participating in international networking?

Please describe.

24. Please identify guides, toolkits, compendiums or manuals of crime prevention practices from your country that can be shared with other countries.

25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

() No

() Yes

26. Is your country able to provide technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

() No

() Yes

If the answer to questions 25 and/or 26 is "Yes", please mark the appropriate box(es) below:	<i>Need technical assistance</i>	<i>Can provide technical assistance</i>
(a) Including prevention as a permanent part of government structures (para. 17)		
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)		
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)	X	
(d) Social crime prevention (paras. 6 (a), 8 and 24)		
(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (b))		
(f) Situational crime prevention (paras. 6 (c) and 26)	X	
(g) Prevention of recidivism (para. 6 (d))		
(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)		
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paras. 11 and 21)		
(j) Planning interventions (para. 22)		
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (para. 23)	X	
(l) Assessing the links between local crime problems and transnational organized crime (paras. 13, 27 and 31)		
(m) Of the areas identified, is there a priority? If so, please identify.		

V. Concluding questions

27. What are some of the main lessons your country has derived from national experience in implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programmes?

Please describe.

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28. What are the main challenges in your country for delivering effective crime prevention?

Please describe.

Annexe I

Instrument de collecte d'informations relatives aux règles et normes des Nations Unies portant principalement sur la prévention du crime

Conformément à la résolution 2004/28 du Conseil économique et social en date du 21 juillet 2004, le questionnaire ci-après est destiné à réunir des informations pour contribuer à l'élaboration du rapport du Secrétaire général en ce qui concerne notamment:

- a) Les difficultés rencontrées dans l'application des règles et normes des Nations Unies en matière de prévention du crime;
- b) Les façons dont l'assistance technique peut être apportée;
- c) Les pratiques utiles et les défis émergents.

Il ne vise pas à apprécier les résultats obtenus par les États. Il porte sur les principaux chapitres des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime (résolution 2002/13 du Conseil, annexe) et, selon le cas, sur d'autres instruments pertinents.

Dans sa résolution 2002/13 du 24 juillet 2003 relative aux "Mesures visant à promouvoir la prévention efficace du crime", le Conseil économique et social a accepté les Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime et a aussi prié le Secrétaire général de présenter un rapport à la Commission pour la prévention du crime et la justice pénale sur la suite donnée à cette résolution. Dans les Principes directeurs, la prévention du crime englobe des "stratégies et mesures qui visent à réduire les risques d'infractions" en s'attaquant à "leurs multiples causes" (par. 3). Elle comprend la prévention sociale de la criminalité (ou la prévention par le développement social), la prévention du crime à l'échelon local, à celui de la collectivité ou du quartier, la prévention des situations criminogènes et des mesures pour prévenir la récidive. La définition ne comprend pas les interventions des services de détection et de répression ni les autres interventions relevant de la justice pénale même si, par certains aspects, elles peuvent toucher à la prévention du crime. Elle reconnaît toutefois la nécessité de prendre en considération "l'internationalisation toujours plus grande des activités criminelles" (par. 4). Lorsqu'elle renvoie à la collectivité, elle fait référence fondamentalement à "la participation de la société civile au niveau local" (par. 5).

Parmi les autres instruments ayant trait à la prévention du crime figurent:

- La résolution 1995/9 du Conseil économique et social, en date du 24 juillet 1995, dont l'annexe contient les Orientations pour la coopération et l'assistance technique dans le domaine de la prévention de la délinquance urbaine
- La résolution 51/60 de l'Assemblée générale en date du 12 décembre 1996 dont l'annexe contient la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur le crime et la sécurité publique

Le questionnaire compte les cinq parties suivantes: structuration de la prévention du crime au niveau des pouvoirs publics; approches de la prévention du crime; questions d'exécution; coopération internationale, création de réseaux, d'assistance technique; et questions finales. Lors de son élaboration, les paragraphes apparentés ont été regroupés dans un souci de simplicité et de clarté.

I. Structuration de la prévention du crime au niveau des pouvoirs publics

Les paragraphes ci-après des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime renvoient à la responsabilité, au rôle moteur et aux structures des pouvoirs publics qui doivent organiser et assurer une prévention efficace du crime.

2. Il incombe aux pouvoirs publics, à tous les niveaux (national, régional et local), de créer, gérer et favoriser les conditions permettant aux institutions publiques concernées et à tous les secteurs de la société civile, y compris le secteur privé, de mieux jouer leur rôle dans la prévention du crime.

Rôle moteur des pouvoirs publics

7. À tous les niveaux, les pouvoirs publics devraient jouer un rôle moteur dans l'élaboration de stratégies efficaces et humaines de prévention du crime et dans la création et la gestion de cadres institutionnels permettant d'exécuter et de contrôler ces stratégies.

Coopération/partenariats

9. Les partenariats devraient faire partie intégrante d'une prévention du crime efficace, compte tenu de la grande diversité des causes de la criminalité et des compétences et responsabilités requises pour s'y attaquer. Ces partenariats s'exercent notamment entre les différents ministères et entre les autorités compétentes, les organisations communautaires, les organisations non gouvernementales, le secteur privé et les particuliers.

Structures gouvernementales

17. Les pouvoirs publics devraient faire de la prévention un élément permanent de leurs structures et programmes de lutte contre la criminalité, en veillant à ce que les responsabilités et les objectifs concernant l'organisation de la prévention du crime soient bien définis au sein du gouvernement, et à cet effet, notamment:

a) Créer des centres ou des dispositifs de coordination dotés de l'expertise et des moyens voulus;

b) Établir un plan de prévention du crime assorti de priorités et d'objectifs bien précis;

c) Créer des liens et instaurer une coordination entre les organismes ou services publics concernés;

d) Encourager les partenariats avec les organisations non gouvernementales, les milieux d'affaires, le secteur privé, les professions libérales et la collectivité;

e) *Faire en sorte que le public participe activement à la prévention du crime et ce en le sensibilisant au fait qu'il peut agir par certains moyens d'action et que son rôle est nécessaire.*

Formation et renforcement des capacités

18. *Les pouvoirs publics devraient favoriser le développement des compétences en matière de prévention du crime, et à cet effet:*

a) *Assurer le perfectionnement professionnel des responsables des organismes concernés;*

b) *Inciter les universités, les établissements d'enseignement supérieur et d'autres organismes de formation compétents à dispenser un enseignement de base et un enseignement approfondi, notamment en collaboration avec les praticiens;*

c) *Œuvrer, avec le secteur de l'enseignement et le secteur professionnel, à l'élaboration de critères de validation et de qualifications professionnelles;*

d) *Aider les collectivités à se doter des moyens voulus pour qu'elles puissent se développer et faire face à leurs besoins.*

Soutien aux partenariats

19. *Les pouvoirs publics et tous les secteurs de la société civile devraient, le cas échéant, appuyer le principe du partenariat, et à cet effet, notamment:*

a) *Faire mieux connaître l'importance de ce principe et les éléments nécessaires au succès des partenariats, y compris la nécessité de définir un rôle clair et précis pour chacun des partenaires;*

b) *Encourager la formation de partenariats à différents niveaux et entre secteurs;*

c) *Favoriser le bon fonctionnement des partenariats.*

1. Les organismes publics de votre pays ont-ils pris des mesures pour appliquer l'approche de la prévention du crime définie dans les Principes directeurs?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez les décrire brièvement.

2. Votre pays a-t-il adopté des politiques ou des stratégies précises en matière de prévention du crime?

a) Au niveau national?

() Oui (X)

Non

✓ Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner le titre et indiquer la date d'adoption.

La Strategie Nationale pour la
Prevention du Crime - 24 Novembre 2004

Cette politique ou stratégie est-elle consacrées par la législation?

Non

() Oui (X)

✓ Dans l'affirmative, veuillez indiquer la référence et la date d'adoption.

Decision du Gouvernement No. 2074/24.11.2004
publiee dans le Moniteur Officiel No. 1222/20.12.2004

b) Au niveau régional?

Non

() Oui ()

c) Au niveau local?

Non

() Oui ()

Si la réponse aux questions b) et c) est positive, veuillez préciser.

3. Quel(le) administration, ministère ou organisation de votre pays est chargé(e), au niveau national, de jouer un rôle moteur dans la prévention du crime?

✓ Veuillez préciser.

4. L'organisation ou le cadre de la prévention du crime dans votre pays suppose-t-il:

a) L'existence d'un centre ou d'un dispositif de coordination au niveau national?

Non

() Oui ()

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez indiquer le nom et le statut de(s) organe(s) responsable(s).

b) L'existence de centres ou de dispositifs de coordination au niveau régional?

Non

() Oui ()

() Non applicable

c) L'établissement de plans de prévention du crime assortis de priorités bien précises?

i) Au niveau national?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()

() Non

ii) Au niveau régional?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()

Non applicable () Non ()

iii) Au niveau local?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()

() Non

d) La création de liens et l'instauration d'une coordination entre les organismes et services publics concernés?

i) Au niveau national?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()

() Non

ii) Au niveau régional?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()

Non applicable () Non ()

e) La promotion de partenariats avec les organisations non gouvernementales, les milieux d'affaires, le secteur privé, les professions libérales et la collectivité? ✓

i) Au niveau national?

Oui, en partie () Oui (X)

() Non

ii) Au niveau régional?

Oui, en partie (X) Oui (/)

Non applicable () Non ()

iii) Au niveau local?

Oui, en partie () Oui (X)

() Non

f) La recherche de la participation active du public?

i) Au niveau national?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()
() Non

ii) Au niveau régional?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()
() Non ()
Non applicable

iii) Au niveau local?

Oui, en partie () Oui ()
() Non

g) Un rôle particulier pour la police et les autres institutions jouant des rôles analogues?

Oui () Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez le décrire.

L'Inspectorat General de la Police Roumaine - L'Institut
pour la Recherche et la Prévention du Crime
- en charge de l'activité de prévention de la Police
- 130 officiers dans tout le pays (policiers, sociologues
psychologues)

5. Les organismes publics de votre pays favorisent-ils le développement des compétences en matière de prévention du crime, et à cet effet:

a) Assurent-ils un perfectionnement professionnel?

Non () Oui ()

b) Incitent-ils les établissements de formation compétents à dispenser un enseignement de base et un enseignement approfondi?

Non () Oui ()

c) Œuvrent-ils à l'élaboration de critères de validation et de qualifications professionnelles?

Non () Oui ()

d) Aident-ils les collectivités à se doter des moyens voulus pour qu'elles puissent se développer et faire face à leurs propres besoins?

Non () Oui ()

II. Approches de la prévention du crime

La prévention du crime, telle qu'elle est définie dans les instruments applicables, renvoie à diverses approches généralement qualifiées de prévention sociale de la criminalité, prévention du crime dans la collectivité et prévention des situations criminogènes ainsi qu'à la prévention de la récidive. S'agissant de la prévention sociale de la criminalité, les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime sont notamment les suivants:

6. *La prévention du crime s'articule sur une grande diversité d'approches dont l'objectif est notamment le suivant:*

a) *Favoriser le bien-être des populations et encourager un comportement sociable par l'application de mesures sociales, économiques, sanitaires et éducatives, en privilégiant en particulier les enfants et les jeunes et en mettant l'accent sur les facteurs de risques et de protection associés à la criminalité et à la victimisation (prévention par le développement social ou prévention sociale de la criminalité).*

Développement socioéconomique et intégration

8. *Les aspects de la prévention du crime devraient être intégrés dans toutes les politiques et tous les programmes sociaux et économiques pertinents, notamment ceux ayant trait à l'emploi, l'éducation, la santé, le logement et l'urbanisme, la pauvreté, la marginalisation sociale et l'exclusion. Il faudrait privilégier en particulier les collectivités, les familles, les enfants et les jeunes à risque.*

Développement social

24. *Les pouvoirs publics devraient s'attaquer aux facteurs de risque de la criminalité et de la victimisation, et à cet effet:*

a) *Favoriser des facteurs de protection au moyen de programmes généraux et non stigmatisants de développement économique et social, y compris dans le domaine de la santé, de l'éducation, du logement et de l'emploi;*

b) *Encourager des activités qui remédient à la marginalisation et à l'exclusion;*

c) *Favoriser le règlement positif des conflits;*

d) *Mettre à profit des stratégies d'éducation et de sensibilisation du public pour favoriser une culture de la légalité et de la tolérance dans le respect des identités culturelles;*

6. La notion de prévention sociale de la criminalité (telle qu'elle est définie au paragraphe 6 a) des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime) fait-elle partie de la politique, de la stratégie ou des programmes de votre pays en matière de prévention du crime?

Non

() Oui ()

7. Les politiques, stratégies ou programmes de prévention du crime de votre pays privilégient-ils:

a) Les enfants et les jeunes exposés à la victimisation ou à la délinquance?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

b) Les groupes vulnérables?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

c) Les différents besoins des hommes et des femmes?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

8. Les aspects de la prévention du crime sont-ils intégrés dans les politiques et les programmes sociaux et économiques pertinents?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

9. Les politiques, stratégies ou programmes de prévention du crime de votre pays:

a) Favorisent-ils les facteurs de protection (par exemple, possibilité de rester à l'école, attitude responsable des parents, formation professionnelle des jeunes?)

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en faire une brève description.

b) Encouragent-ils les activités qui remédient à la marginalisation ou à l'exclusion?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en faire une brève description.

c) Favorisent-ils le règlement positif des conflits (par exemple, médiation, justice réparatrice, etc.)?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en faire une brève description.

d) Mettent-ils à profit des stratégies d'éducation et de sensibilisation du public?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en faire une brève description.

e) Associent-ils les médias?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en faire une brève description.

Pour ce qui est de la prévention du crime dans la collectivité ou à l'échelon local, les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime sont notamment les suivants:

6. *La prévention du crime s'articule sur une grande diversité d'approches dont l'objectif est notamment le suivant:*

b) *Modifier les conditions locales qui influent sur la délinquance, la victimisation et l'insécurité induite par la criminalité, en mettant à profit les initiatives, l'expertise et*

l'engagement des membres de la collectivité (prévention du crime à l'échelon local);

10. Votre pays dispose-t-il de politiques, stratégies ou programmes précis de prévention du crime destinés à modifier les conditions locales qui influent sur la délinquance, la victimisation et l'insécurité à l'échelon local?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

11. Votre politique ou stratégie de prévention du crime comprend-elle une approche intégrée pour faire face aux multiples facteurs de risque et de protection dans les localités ou les collectivités très vulnérables?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

En ce qui concerne la prévention des situations criminogènes les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime sont notamment les suivants:

6. *La prévention du crime s'articule sur une grande diversité d'approches dont l'objectif est notamment le suivant:*

c) Prévenir les infractions en limitant les possibilités de les commettre, en alourdissant le risque d'être arrêté et en réduisant au minimum les avantages escomptés, par le biais notamment de l'aménagement du cadre de vie, et en fournissant assistance et information aux victimes potentielles et effectives (prévention des situations criminogènes).

Prévention des situations criminogènes

26. *Les pouvoirs publics et la société civile, y compris, le cas échéant, le secteur privé, devraient contribuer à l'élaboration de programmes de prévention des situations criminogènes, notamment par ce qui suit:*

a) Un meilleur aménagement des conditions de vie;

b) Des méthodes appropriées de surveillance qui ne portent pas atteinte à la vie privée;

c) La promotion de la conception de biens de consommation qui offrent moins de prise aux activités criminelles;

d) Des mesures de prévention situationnelle qui ne portent pas atteinte à la qualité de l'environnement bâti et ne limitent pas la liberté d'accès aux espaces publics;

e) *La mise en œuvre de stratégies pour prévenir la victimisation à répétition.*

12. Votre pays dispose-t-il de politiques, stratégies ou programmes précis de prévention des situations criminogènes pour:

a) Améliorer l'aménagement du cadre de vie et mieux le gérer?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

b) Appliquer des méthodes appropriées de surveillance qui ne portent pas atteinte à la vie privée?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

c) Promouvoir des mesures de prévention situationnelle qui ne portent pas atteinte à la qualité de l'environnement bâti?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

d) Promouvoir la conception de biens de consommation qui offrent moins de prise aux activités criminelles?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

e) Mettre en œuvre des stratégies pour prévenir la victimisation à répétition?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

Pour ce qui est de la prévention de la récidive, les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime sont notamment les suivants:

6. *La prévention du crime s'articule sur une grande diversité d'approches dont l'objectif est notamment le suivant:*

d) Prévenir la récidive en aidant les délinquants à se réinsérer socialement et en appliquant d'autres mécanismes de prévention (programmes de réinsertion).

13. Votre pays dispose-t-il de politiques, stratégies ou programmes précis pour prévenir la récidive en aidant les délinquants à se réinsérer socialement et en appliquant d'autres mécanismes de prévention?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

III. Questions d'exécution

La durabilité et l'obligation de rendre compte sont des principes importants pour garantir l'exécution de programmes et d'initiatives efficaces en matière de prévention du crime. Les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime sont les suivants:

1. *"Il apparaît clairement que des stratégies de prévention du crime bien conçues permettent non seulement de prévenir la criminalité et la victimisation mais aussi de favoriser la sécurité collective et de contribuer au développement durable des pays. La prévention du crime, lorsqu'elle est efficace et judicieuse, améliore la qualité de vie de toute la population. Elle procure des avantages à long terme en ce qu'elle réduit les coûts associés au système officiel de justice pénale ainsi que d'autres coûts sociaux induits par la criminalité. Elle offre la possibilité d'adopter une approche humaine et plus rentable des problèmes liés à la criminalité."*

Durabilité/obligation de rendre compte

10. *Pour s'inscrire dans la durée, la prévention du crime doit être dotée de ressources suffisantes, notamment pour financer les structures et les activités nécessaires. Il faudrait veiller à la transparence du financement, de l'exécution et de l'évaluation et contrôler la réalisation des résultats escomptés.*

Viabilité

20. *Les pouvoirs publics et d'autres organismes de financement devraient s'efforcer d'assurer la viabilité des programmes et initiatives de prévention du crime qui sont à l'évidence efficaces, et à cet effet, notamment:*

a) Contrôler les affectations de ressources pour établir et maintenir un bon équilibre entre la prévention du crime et la

justice pénale et d'autres systèmes, afin de prévenir plus efficacement la criminalité et la victimisation;

b) Veiller à définir clairement les responsabilités en ce qui concerne le financement, la programmation et la coordination des initiatives en matière de prévention du crime;

c) Encourager la participation de la collectivité aux mesures visant à assurer la viabilité.

14. Quelles mesures votre pays a-t-il pris pour garantir la durabilité des politiques, stratégies et programmes de prévention du crime?

() Oui ()

Non

Veillez les décrire brièvement.

15. Votre pays s'efforce-t-il systématiquement d'évaluer le coût de la criminalité et des mesures de lutte contre la criminalité, y compris des mesures de prévention?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez indiquer la source de financement et donner une estimation du coût total.

S'agissant de la mise en œuvre de la prévention du crime, les éléments d'un processus rigoureux ont été recensés. Les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime sont les suivants:

Base de connaissance

11. Les stratégies, politiques, programmes et mesures de prévention du crime devraient reposer sur une base à la fois large et multidisciplinaire de connaissances des problèmes que posent la criminalité, leurs causes multiples et les pratiques prometteuses et éprouvées.

21. Le cas échéant, les pouvoirs publics et/ou la société civile devraient favoriser la prévention du crime fondée sur la connaissance, et à cet effet, notamment:

a) Fournir aux collectivités les informations nécessaires pour s'attaquer aux problèmes que pose la criminalité;

b) Contribuer à la production de connaissances utiles et effectivement applicables, à la fois fiables et valables du point de vue scientifique;

c) *Contribuer à l'organisation et la synthèse des connaissances et recenser les lacunes de la base de connaissances pour y remédier;*

d) *Veiller, en fonction des besoins, à l'échange de ces connaissances notamment entre les chercheurs, les décideurs, les éducateurs, les praticiens d'autres secteurs compétents et la collectivité dans son ensemble;*

e) *Appliquer ces connaissances pour reproduire des interventions concluantes, élaborer de nouvelles initiatives et prévoir l'émergence de nouveaux problèmes en matière de criminalité et de nouvelles possibilités de prévention;*

f) *Mettre en place des systèmes de données pour aider à gérer la prévention du crime de façon plus rentable, et notamment réaliser périodiquement des enquêtes sur la victimisation et la délinquance;*

g) *Favoriser l'exploitation de ces données pour lutter contre la répétition des situations de victimisation, faire reculer la délinquance récidiviste et réduire le nombre des zones qui connaissent des taux de criminalité élevés.*

Planification des interventions

22. *Ceux qui planifient les interventions devraient favoriser un processus comprenant:*

a) *Une analyse systématique des problèmes que pose la criminalité, de leurs causes, des facteurs de risque et des conséquences, en particulier à l'échelon local;*

b) *Un plan mettant à profit l'approche la plus adéquate, et conçu de manière à adapter les interventions au problème et aux conditions propres à l'échelon local;*

c) *Un plan d'exécution pour matérialiser des interventions adéquates, qui doivent être à la fois efficaces, rationnelles et viables;*

d) *La mobilisation des entités capables de s'attaquer aux causes;*

e) *Le suivi et l'évaluation.*

Évaluation

23. *Les pouvoirs publics, les autres organismes de financement et ceux qui participent à l'élaboration et à l'exécution des programmes devraient:*

a) *Procéder à des évaluations à court et à long terme pour déterminer très précisément ce qui fonctionne, où et pourquoi;*

b) *Effectuer des analyses coûts-avantages;*

c) *Évaluer dans quelle mesure les actions engagées permettent d'abaisser les taux de criminalité et de victimisation, de réduire la gravité des infractions et d'atténuer la peur de la criminalité;*

d) *Évaluer systématiquement les résultats obtenus et les effets imprévus, tant positifs que négatifs, des actions engagées,*

notamment l'abaissement des taux de criminalité ou la stigmatisation de particuliers et/ou de collectivités.

16. Dans votre pays, le recours à des stratégies, politiques ou programmes de prévention du crime fondés sur la connaissance est-il facilité par:

a) La contribution à la production et à l'utilisation d'informations et de données utiles?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

b) La contribution à l'échange d'informations et de données utiles?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

c) La promotion de l'exploitation d'informations et de données utiles pour lutter contre la répétition des situations de victimisation, faire reculer la délinquance récidiviste et réduire le nombre des zones qui connaissent des taux de criminalité élevés?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

17. Les politiques, stratégies, ou programmes de prévention du crime de votre pays favorisent-ils un processus de planification qui comprend:

a) Une analyse systématique des problèmes que pose la criminalité, de leurs causes, des facteurs de risque et des conséquences, en particulier à l'échelon local?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

b) Un plan mettant à profit l'approche la plus adéquate et conçu de manière à adapter les interventions aux problèmes et aux conditions propres à l'échelon local?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

c) Un plan d'exécution pour matérialiser des interventions adéquates, qui doivent être à la fois efficaces, rationnelles et viables?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

d) La mobilisation des entités capables de s'attaquer aux causes?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

e) Le suivi et l'évaluation?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

18. Les politiques, stratégies ou programmes de prévention du crime de votre pays supposent-ils:

a) De procéder à des évaluations pour déterminer très précisément ce qui fonctionne ?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

b) D'effectuer des analyses coûts-avantages?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

c) D'évaluer la baisse des taux de criminalité et de victimisation et de savoir dans quelle mesure la peur de la criminalité a été atténuée?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

d) D'évaluer les résultats obtenus et les effets imprévus?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

19. Une évaluation des éléments de la politique ou stratégie de votre pays en matière de prévention du crime à l'échelon national ou des activités particulières menées dans ce cadre a-t-elle été effectuée?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

Les Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime reconnaissent les liens entre la criminalité au niveau local et la criminalité transnationale organisée et la nécessité de prévenir la criminalité organisée. Les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs sont les suivants:

Interdépendance

13. *Les stratégies et diagnostics nationaux en matière de prévention du crime devraient, le cas échéant, tenir compte des liens existant entre les problèmes que pose la criminalité au niveau local et la criminalité internationale organisée.*

Prévention de la criminalité organisée

27. *Les pouvoirs publics et la société civile devraient s'efforcer d'analyser les liens entre la criminalité transnationale organisée et les problèmes de criminalité à l'échelon national et local et de s'y attaquer et, à cet effet, notamment:*

a) *Limiter les possibilités actuelles ou à venir que pourraient exploiter les groupes criminels organisés pour participer aux activités des marchés licites à l'aide du produit du crime, moyennant l'adoption de mesures appropriées d'ordre législatif, administratif ou autre;*

b) *Élaborer des mesures pour prévenir l'usage impropre par les groupes criminels organisés des procédures d'appel d'offres menées par des autorités publiques ainsi que des subventions et licences accordées par des autorités publiques pour une activité commerciale;*

c) *Concevoir des stratégies de prévention du crime, le cas échéant pour protéger les groupes socialement marginalisés, en particulier les femmes et les enfants, qui sont vulnérables face aux agissements des groupes criminels organisés, notamment pour ce qui est de la traite des personnes et du trafic illicite de migrants.*

Liens entre la criminalité transnationale et la criminalité locale

31. *Les États Membres devraient collaborer pour analyser les liens entre la criminalité transnationale organisée et les problèmes que pose la criminalité à l'échelon national et local, et s'y attaquer.*

20. Les politiques, stratégies ou programmes de prévention du crime de votre pays prennent-ils la mesure des liens qui peuvent exister entre les problèmes que pose la criminalité aux niveaux local et national et la criminalité internationale organisée?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

21. Les politiques, stratégies ou programmes de prévention du crime de votre pays comprennent-ils:

- a) Des mesures pour limiter les possibilités que pourraient exploiter les groupes criminels organisés pour participer aux activités des marchés licites?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

- b) Des mesures pour prévenir l'usage impropre des procédures d'appel d'offres menées par des autorités publiques ainsi que des subventions et licences accordées par ces autorités?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

- c) Des mesures pour protéger les groupes socialement marginalisés, en particulier les femmes et les enfants, qui sont vulnérables face aux agissements des groupes criminels organisés, notamment pour ce qui est de la traite des personnes et du trafic illicite de migrants?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez en donner une brève description.

IV. Coopération internationale, création de réseaux et assistance technique

Les États Membres sont encouragés à faciliter la coopération internationale et à créer des réseaux afin de partager des pratiques et des connaissances. Les paragraphes pertinents des Principes directeurs applicables à la prévention du crime sont les suivants:

Assistance technique

29. Les États Membres et les organismes internationaux de financement concernés devraient apporter une assistance financière et technique, y compris dans le domaine du renforcement des capacités et de la formation, aux pays en développement et aux pays à économie de transition, aux collectivités et à d'autres organismes intéressés en vue de mettre en œuvre des stratégies visant à assurer efficacement la prévention du crime et la sécurité des collectivités à l'échelon régional, national et local. Dans ce contexte, une attention particulière devrait être accordée à la recherche et aux mesures de prévention du crime par le développement social.

Réseaux

30. Les États Membres devraient créer des réseaux internationaux, régionaux et nationaux de prévention du crime ou étoffer ceux en place, afin de partager des pratiques dont l'efficacité est avérée et qui sont porteuses d'avenir, d'en recenser les éléments transférables et de mettre les connaissances ainsi acquises à la disposition de la collectivité dans le monde entier.

Priorité à la prévention du crime

32. Le Centre pour la prévention internationale du crime du Bureau pour le contrôle des drogues et la prévention du crime du Secrétariat, le réseau des instituts qui participent au Programme des Nations Unies pour la prévention du crime et la justice pénale et d'autres organismes compétents des Nations Unies devraient inscrire au nombre de leurs priorités la prévention du crime telle qu'exposée dans les présents principes directeurs, créer un mécanisme de coordination et établir une liste d'experts qui seraient chargés d'évaluer les besoins et de dispenser des conseils techniques.

Diffusion

33. Les organismes compétents des Nations Unies et d'autres organisations devraient coopérer pour produire des informations sur la prévention du crime dans le plus grand nombre possible de langues, tant sous forme imprimée que sous forme électronique.

22. Votre pays participe-t-il aux réseaux internationaux d'échange d'informations et de connaissances sur les politiques, stratégies ou programmes de prévention du crime?

Non

() Oui

(X)

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.

réseau Européenne pour la Prévention
du Crime (EUCPN)

Pour l'instant, la Roumanie participe
aux réunions du Réseau en tant
qu'observateur.
La Roumanie va devenir membre après l'intégration
en EU.

23. Quels sont les principaux obstacles à la participation de votre pays aux réseaux internationaux?

Veillez les décrire.

24. Veuillez recenser les guides, référentiels, recueils ou manuels relatifs aux pratiques de prévention du crime de votre pays qui peuvent être partagés avec d'autres.

25. Votre pays a-t-il besoin d'assistance technique dans un domaine quelconque de la prévention du crime?

() Oui ()

Non

26. Votre pays est-il en mesure de fournir une assistance technique dans un domaine quelconque de la prévention du crime?

() Oui ()

Non

Dans l'affirmative, veuillez cocher les cases correspondantes ci-dessous:	<i>Besoin d'assistance technique</i>	<i>Peut fournir une assistance technique</i>
a) Prévention comme élément permanent des structures des pouvoirs publics (par. 17)		
b) Pouvoirs publics favorisant le développement des compétences en matière de prévention du crime (par. 18)		
c) Pouvoirs publics et société civile appuyant les partenariats (par. 19)	X	
d) Prévention sociale de la criminalité (par. 6 a), 8 et 24)		
e) Prévention du crime dans la collectivité ou à l'échelon local (par. 6 b))		
f) Prévention des situations criminogènes (par. 6 c) et 26)	X	
g) Prévention de la récidive (par. 6 d))		
h) Durabilité et obligation de rendre compte en matière de prévention du crime (par. 1, 10 et 20)		
i) Prévention du crime fondée sur la connaissance (par. 11 et 21)		
j) Planification des interventions (par. 22)		
k) Suivi et évaluation (par. 23)	X	
l) Évaluation des liens entre les problèmes posés par la criminalité au niveau local et la criminalité transnationale organisée (par. 13, 27 et 31)		
m) Existe-t-il des domaines prioritaires parmi les domaines indiqués? Dans l'affirmative, veuillez préciser.		

V. Questions pertinentes et finales

27. Quels sont certains des principaux enseignements que votre pays a tirés de son expérience en matière d'application de politiques, stratégies et programmes de prévention du crime?

Veillez les décrire.

28. Quels sont les principaux obstacles auxquels votre pays se heurte pour prévenir efficacement le crime?

Veillez les décrire.