

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

No

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

Cyprus Police have established (March 2005) an office of Crime Prevention.

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.

Since March 2005, with the establishment of the Office of Crime Prevention, at Cyprus Police Headquarters.

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

Yes

No

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

It is referred at Police Standing Orders nu. 3/1.

(b) At the regional level?

() No (✓) Yes

(c) At the local level?

() No (✓) Yes

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

Cyprus Police exercise control only to areas (not the ones occupied by Turkish troops) remaining under the control of the legitimate Government of Cyprus. Moreover, the Office of Crime Prevention cooperates with the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN).

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

Please specify.

Cyprus Police.

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

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

() No (✓) Yes

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

Office of Crime Prevention – Criminal investigation Department, Police Headquarters.

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

() No (✓) Yes

() Not applicable

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

(i) At the national level?

() Yes, in part (✓) Yes

() No

(ii) At the regional level?

() Yes, in part (✓) Yes

() No

- Not applicable
- (iii) At the local level?
- Yes
- Yes, in part
- No
- (d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?
- (i) At the national level?
- Yes
- Yes, in part
- No
- (ii) At the regional level?
- Yes
- Yes, in part
- No
- Not applicable
- (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
- 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

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

Yes

No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe.

Cyprus police is the Law Enforcement Agency in Cyprus responsible for Crime Prevention.

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?

Yes

No

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

No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Community Police Programs. The provision of lectures concerning Drug related matters, Hooliganism, Family Violence and Trafficking of Human Beings.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Women, children and young people.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Specific programs/lectures are provided regarding Trafficking of Human Beings, Family Violence, Drug related matters and Hooliganism.

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

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

With the active participation of the local communities, governmental institutions and organizations (schools, youth boards etc) and non governmental organizations (banks, hotels etc).

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.)?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

The main purpose is the creation of a stable social behaviour and the avoidance of further exploitation.

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

Specific programs/lectures are provided regarding Trafficking of Human Beings, Family Violence, Drug related matters and Hooliganism. Moreover, Cyprus Police organize numerous activities (social, athletic, cultural, etc), which encourage the involvement of young people. One of the main purposes of these preventive measures is to prevent young people of adopting an antisocial behaviour.

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

Yes

No

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

The numerous preventive programs/activities offered by Cyprus Police provide adequate skills for positive conflicts resolutions.

(d) Use education and public awareness?

Yes

No

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

Through the issuing of relevant leaflets and with the provision of relevant lectures, especially towards young people.

(e) Involve the media?

Yes

No

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

Through T.V. debates and advertisements.

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?

Yes

No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Cyprus Police have established (since 2003) a

Community Policing Program.

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?

(✓) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Cyprus Police community programs apply mainly in urban areas.

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?

(✓) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Please refer to the attached Cyprus Police Memorandum regarding Crime Prevention.

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

() Yes

(✓) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

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

(✓) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Using intelligence and information.

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

(✓) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Through the co-operation of the relevant local organizations and institutions.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

(✓) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Cyprus Police have established a hot line (anonymous) for Drug related matters. Moreover, repeat victimization can be avoided through the different Family Violence Programs.

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

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Through the various Cyprus’ Police preventive measures – please see also the Cyprus Police Memorandum.

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.

They are included in the annual police budget.

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

() Yes

(✓) No

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?

Yes

No

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

With the systematic evaluation of the different preventive programs provided by Cyprus Police.

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

Yes

No

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

This takes place mainly among the different Police branches, with the other law enforcement agencies, the organizations (governmental and non) and local communities involved.

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

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

Through the Crime Prevention Office, the Crime Analysis Office and the numerous Community Police Programs.

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?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

The Office of Crime Prevention has a close co-operation with the Office of Crime Analysis.

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

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

Cyprus’ Police Community Programs.

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

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

Through the Family Violence Programs and the police Community Programs.

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

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

Using the analysis done by the Office of Crime Analysis.

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- (e) Monitoring and evaluation? Yes
 No

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

The Office of Crime Prevention is responsible for monitoring and evaluation.

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

- (a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works? Yes
 No

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

There is a systematic evaluation of the numerous Police Preventive measures.

- (b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses? Yes
 No

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

This is deduced via the analysis of the annual crime statistics.

- (c) Assessing reduction in crime, victimization and fear of crime? Yes
 No

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

As above- Moreover, a relevant threat assessment is done through the Office of Crime Analysis.

- (d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences? Yes
 No

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

As above.

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

Yes

No

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

Especially for Police Community Programs.

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

No

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

There is a close co- operation among the Office of Crime Prevention with the Offices of Crime Analysis and Combating Organised Crime.

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

No

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

Please refer to Cyprus Police Memorandum.

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

Yes

No

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

Through Community Policing Programs.

(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

No

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

Please refer to Cyprus Police Memorandum (pages 11 & 12).

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

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Cyprus Police participate in the European Network of Crime Prevention (EUCPN).

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

Please describe.

Cyprus is a small island with a long distance from Europe and the rest of the world. Thus, there is always the need to use the “air”.

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

Please refer to Cyprus Police Website <http://www.police.gov.cy> and the website of EUCPN.

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

() Yes

() No

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

() Yes

() No

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)		
(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)		
(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)		
(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.

There is always a need for a closer co-operation among Police and the various local organizations and communities, which care about this issue.

Law Enforcement Agencies, always welcome the assistance and co-operation provided by the public, (which is very precious).

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

Please describe.

The numerous preventive measures provided by Cyprus Police will mainly concentrate on the issues of

- (a) Drugs,**
- (b) Family Violence**
- (c) Burglaries**
- (d) Hooliganism and**
- (e) Trafficking of Human Beings.**

CYPRUS POLICE MEMORANDUM

- Strategies and best practices for crime prevention, in particular in relation to violence and juvenile delinquency.

INTRODUCTION

National Police has the authority to act throughout the territory of the Republic. This authority emanates from the following legislation:

- Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus
- Police Law 73 (I/2004)
- Police Regulations
- Police Standing Orders (issued by the Chief of Police)
- Criminal Code, Cap. 154
- Criminal Procedure, Cap.155

It should be noted that after 1974 Turkish invasion in the island and the occupation of about 37% of the territory of the Cyprus Republic, the Police consequently exercise control only to the areas still remaining under the control of the Cyprus Government.

CRIMINALITY IN CYPRUS

Criminality in Cyprus is one of the lowest in the world. Indeed, in 2005, the Police dealt with 7250 cases of serious crime. The majority of these cases concerned thefts, burglaries and other offenses against property. It seems that the rate of serious crime in Cyprus, compared to international standards as indicated by International Crime Statistics, can be described as very low. Whilst the average crime / population ration in Europe is about 5,000 ration of serious crime in Cyprus in only about 950 serious crime cases per 100,000 people.

Following the above, the issue of Violence (Family Violence, School Violence and Violence in Football – Fields) also remains at low levels. However, Cyprus

Police take all the necessary preventive measures (legislative and other measures) in order to face this type of anti-social behavior.

POLICING YOUNG PEOPLE

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Crime rates, including the rates of Juvenile Delinquency remain in a very low level in Cyprus. However, Cyprus Police place great emphasis in the enforcement of crime prevention strategies and measures, emanated from national legislation, E.U. Directives, International Police Co-operation, International Treaties/Conventions or simply by police strategic crime prevention measures. Moreover, the Cyprus Police is actively involved in the organization and activities of various N.G.O' s and Committees closely observing the efficient application of the law and order, thus providing a constructive crime prevention policy.

I. The Legal Basis

1. Criminal code, Cap. 154

Section 14 provides that:

«A person under the age of fourteen years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission.

A person under the age of fourteen years is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission he had capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.

A male person under the age of fourteen years is presumed to be incapable of having carnal knowledge».

2. «**The Relationship of Parents and Children Law of 1990 (216/1990)**» includes provisions for the guardianship and juvenile property administrator. The Court has an important role in the relationships of parents and children.

3. «The Treatment of Drug Addicted Juveniles and Convicted Persons in Detoxification and Rehabilitation Centers Law of 1990 (57(1)/1992)».

Section 5:

This is the most important section of this Law. It provides for the issuing by the Court of a Juvenile Treatment Order.

The Court issues the above order on the basis of an affidavit made by the juvenile's guardian.

Section 6:

It provides that a nolle prosequi is entered for the period during which a juvenile is undergoing medical treatment unless the Attorney General decides otherwise.

In cases involving juveniles, consent must be given by a guardian because juveniles have no will of their own and full understanding of the consequences of their actions regarding their health and future.

4. Children's Law, Cap. 352

5. «The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Law», Cap. 144, as amended by Law 83 (1)/1998, and particularly Section 5A provides the following:

5A. (1) No person shall sell, distribute or supply any person with any intoxicating liquors either for consumption on the premises or place as the case may be or for any other reason without a written proof that the person is over the age of seventeen.

(2) The liability for the sale, distribution or supply of intoxicating liquors to any person under the age of seventeen, in contravention of subsection (1) of this section, lies on the owner or the director of the company or the person who has the control of the premises or the place where the offence is committed as well as on the persons who provided the intoxicating liquor.

- (3) Any person who acts in contravention of the provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds or to both.
- (4) No person under the age of seventeen shall take or consumpt any intoxicating liquors.
- (5) The liability for the taking or consumption of intoxicating liquors by any person under the age of seventeen, in contravention of subsection (4) of this section, lies on the owner or the director of the company or the person who has the control of the premises or the place where the offence is committed as well as on the persons who provided the intoxicating liquor.
- (6) Any person who acts in contravention of the provisions of subsections 4 and 5 of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand pounds.

6. «**The Places of Entertainment Law 29/85**» and particularly Section 19, as amended by Law 104 (1)/1999 states the working hours of the Places of Entertainment.

Police take all the necessary measures for the strict observance of the working hours for all the Places of Entertainment and in case of any violation of these hours, as provided for by the above Law, the Police prosecutes the owner or the director of the Place of Entertainment.

7. Combating of trafficking of persons and sexual exploitation of children Law 3(1)/2000

Under this law the following acts are being made offences:

- a. Sexual exploitation and ill treatment of minors (under 18)
- b. Trafficking of minors for purpose of sexual exploitation
- c. Marketing of pornographic material using children (under 18)

8. **The Police Regulation No. 5/18 entitled: Interrogation and Handling of Cases Involving Juvenile Offenders** explains the ways in which the Police handle juvenile offenders in accordance with the provisions of the **Juvenile Offenders Law, Cap. 157.**

Explanations are given for the procedures which are followed by the Police for Children under the age of 14, as well as for Young Persons between 14 – 16 years of age who are involved in various offences.

Additionally, the abovementioned Police Regulation includes a paragraph entitled: **Reports** which states that Police have the responsibility of informing the Statistics and Research Department regarding cases in which juveniles are involved.

Moreover, this Police Regulation includes instructions which the Police have to follow when **Handling cases of Juvenile Offenders involved in Road Accidents**, for the following ages:

- (i) 14 years of age
- (ii) 14-16 years of age and
- (iii) 16-18 years of age

Furthermore, this Police Regulation includes **General Instructions**, where it is emphasized that when the Police handle cases concerning Juveniles, have to bear in mind, among others, the following:

- 1) The Interrogation and the taking of statements from juveniles must be done in the presence of a parent or guardian.

In cases involving students, their arrest and interrogation in the school must be avoided. If this is necessary, it must be done with the consent and in the presence of the school's director or his/her representative.

- 2) In case of an arrest or an accusation against a juvenile, the parent or guardian and the District Police Commander must immediately be notified.

- 3) When a juvenile is held in custody of a Police Station, any association with an adult who is not a relative of his/her must be avoided.

All criminal cases involving minors as the offenders are forwarded to the Attorney General for final decision. As such case include a recommendation by a committee consisting of the Divisional Police Commander and the District Welfare Officer.

Drugs

Statistics in Cyprus show an increase to crimes related to drug offences. Besides, recently a number of young people have died because of the use of drugs. In order to face this social problem, Cyprus prepares a National Strategy on Drugs. A comprehensive and co-ordinated response to the drug phenomenon in Cyprus is seen as a necessary and crucial step in the future delivery of drug supply and demand reduction activities.

The Police take various preventive measures for the problem of drugs such as:

- The establishment of a 24hour Hot Line (anonymous) in order to help and provide information to drug users.
- Members of Police visit schools and youth boards and provide lectures to children and young men for drugs.
- It is a Member in the Anti-Drug Council.
- Surveillance of high- risk places.

Policy followed by the Drug Law Enforcement Unit of the Cyprus Police

After the creation of the Anti Drugs Council in 2000, as the result of a specific law being enacted, the first formal National Policy the responds to the emerging drug phenomenon in Cyprus occurred.

The policy followed by the Drug Law Enforcement Unit is based on the above-mentioned National Drug Policy and the Action Plan implemented consists of Demand and Supply Reduction.

Demand Reduction includes various preventive actions such as educational programs and workshops that address different target groups in order to achieve the following:

- The prevention of drug use and abuse
- The deterrence of the public from drug abuse
- The reduction of the number of drug users
- To gain the public support for the fight against drug abuse
- The development and reinforcement of the self-esteem
- The promotion of positive lifestyles

Supply Reduction includes different measures in order to change the availability of drugs on national and international level. These actions include the following:

- The action against the internal distribution of illicit drugs by criminal groups acting in Cyprus, creating, within the DLEU, specific methods and procedures to tackle the intermediate trafficking of drugs
- The action against the retail of illicit drugs and Law Enforcement in matters related to consumption with the participation of the police units assigned to this task through special and periodic actions
- The action against criminal international organizations to build an area of freedom, security and justice within the European Union.

The Action Plans are under the observation and guidance of the Chief of Police and by using this policy, method and activity we hope to create a healthier lifestyle for our children, young people and the public over a period of time.

In addition, Cyprus Police enforce all the relevant provisions of the Law. Drug's problem concerns everyone seriously and close co-operation between Police, NGO's communities and other organizations must be accomplished in order to reduce the drug trafficking and save more young people from drug addiction and prevent its ill effects on society. A National Drug Strategy Plan will be submitted to the Government for Action.

It should be noted that the Cyprus Police shares the international concern about illegal drugs and psychotropic instances and participated in the universal campaign for combating drug trafficking.

To this effect, close cooperation is sustained with INTERPOL, EUROPOL and other Foreign Law Enforcement Agencies. At this point, it should be noted that a number of Foreign Drug Liaison Officers are stationed in Cyprus and preserve an excellent cooperation with the Drug Law Enforcement Unit (D.L.E.U.), as a result of which, many drug dealers were arrested and large quantities of drugs were seized.

Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Office

Cyprus Police have established an Office which handle cases of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse. The Office is situated at Police Headquarters and it is constituted by one high rank police officer, one Chief Police Inspector, Psychologist, one sergeant and one police officer, Sociologist. It undertakes numerous measures, preventive and comparative. Among others, are the following:

- It represents the police in public meetings, in radio and TV programmes and in other events which aim towards the information of the public concerning this issue.
- It published and disseminates awareness material to the public and training material and documents for police members.

- It provides lectures to police member and other professionals from other organizations (teachers, nurses, etc).
- It organizes numerous activities open to the public.
- It contacts either by phone or personally victims or perpetrators in order to prevent violence, depending on the case.
- It coordinates the different activities taken by Police or by other related organization or services.
- It prepares reports and studies in order to effectively fight this problem.

Besides the above, it applies all relevant legislation:

- Law of Domestic Violence 119(I)/2000,
- Children's Law, Cap. 352,
- Law to Combat Trafficking of Persons and Sexual Exploitation of Children (Law 3(I) of 2000.

Hooliganism and Violence in Athletic Fields

Cyprus Police have formed a National Office (National Football Information Point) which is main purpose is to collect information concerning Hooliganism. The Office is situated at Police Headquarters. It undertakes numerous measures in order to prevent and combat the violence in Athletic Fields. Among others:

- It participates in numerous meetings which are taking place before the soccer games aiming the better organization of the game and to avoid any possible violent activities.
- It has closed co-operation with all the people participating in the organizations of athletic events, either nationally or abroad.
- It has closed contacts (meet often) with the clubs of football fans aiming the prevention of any hooliganism violent events.
- It provides lectures to students in high schools and lyceums concerning violence in athletic fields.

Besides the above, it must be mentioned that some football stadiums have a close circuit television aiming the prevention and fight of any possible violent events.

Finally, in Cyprus since 1994 there is a special legislation Law, Relevant Offences at Sport Events, Law 1994. L.5 Par. 1/1994, which among other things it prohibits the entrance in athletic fields for persons who have an anti-athletic social behavior and break the above mentioned Law.

Organized Crime

Based upon the provisions of the law, International Agreements and Conventions, no organized groups can be identified in the sense of Law. Indeed, no criminal activities meet the four mandatory criteria as well as the secondary criteria provided by the European Union in order to be classified "Organized Crime".

Despite that, Cyprus Police undertake all necessary measures (preventive and combative) in the fight against Organized Crime. Amongst others, an Office at Police Headquarters have been formed, which is responsible for the Prevention and Combating of Organize Crime. Besides, and as a precautionary measure to combat the sexual exploitation of women and the illegal trafficking of persons, Cyprus Police have set up an Office at Police Headquarters (for Combating Human Trafficking) in order to confront among other offences, prostitution and sexual exploitation. Both Offices are staffed by expertise's, a Criminologist, a Programmer Analyst and experienced investigators. Numerous other measures which among others refer to the relevant legislation and to the use of advanced technology (please see pages 15-19).

Furthermore, evidence shows an increase in the number of burglaries reported to the Authorities (most of them concern minor cases), but there **are no evidence associating these with organized crime as defined by the concept of organized crime.**

However, the illegal trade of Cyprus' Cultural Heritage (since the Turkish invasion of July 1974) taking place in the occupied areas (for which the legitimate Government of Cyprus does not exercise any control) and abroad might be associated with Organized Criminal activities. The Dikmen case (Munich, Germany Oct.1997) is a good example, which illustrates that certain art smugglers have set up organized networks of associations whose purpose is to facilitate the trade of stolen arts with Cyprus origin to foreign countries.

Moreover, recent evidences illustrate that criminal individuals from the occupied areas (which are under Turkish Army Control) of Cyprus, are active in the areas under the control of the Cyprus Republic. It has noted that these persons passing from the points of entry return to the occupied areas with the proceeds of their criminal activities, hence avoiding detection and apprehension. Investigations carried out do not exclude the existence of organized crime behind such activity.

Take in consideration the recent (January 2005) assassination of the three Turkish-Cypriots, which took place at the areas under the control of the Cyprus Republic. Suspects of this assassination are eight persons of whom six are Turkish-Cypriots and two are Turkish Nationals, who live permanently in the occupied areas. In addition, the recent report by the International Central Bank refers to the situation in the occupied areas in Cyprus and their relation to the area of Money Laundering.

Illegal Immigration

The Republic of Cyprus, within the framework of its obligations at the pre-accession as well as after accession to the EU and after weighting all the variables regarding illegal immigration, has taken additional preventive measures for combating this phenomenon. These measures include the upgrading and reinforcing of manpower and technical equipment at the points of entry and exit, thus illegal immigration through the areas controlled by the Republic of Cyprus was limited. Cases of illegal immigrants have shown that the illegal immigrants have entered through the (areas non-controlled by the Government of Cyprus) unauthorized points of entry.

These preventive measures are as follows:

- The Port and Marine Police was reinforced with additional big and small vessels which are used to patrol the territorial waters.
- A Radar detection system was installed and placed at the coastal areas for the detection of vessels.
- A new Police and Marine Station was established in the area of Ammohostos.
- The Port and Marine station at Latsi was reinforced.
- The patrols are increased and cover the whole sea area within the areas that the Republic of Cyprus has effective control.
- The hours of sea patrols by the Police have increase.
- The patrols and surveillance of the coastal and territorial areas of the Republic of Cyprus and the air means that the Air Wing of the Police possesses have increased.
- The Office of Combating Illegal Immigration was created.
- The Office of Trans-border Control Office was created.

Marine Police Units stations are spread along the coastline of the part of the island controlled by the legal government, in such a way that the distance between each other does not exceed 45 nautical miles. This results a reaction time, at any part of the coast, of less than an hour. At all ports of entry in Cyprus there is a Port Police station, manned 24/24 and as soon as the new passenger terminal of Limassol port is completed, Port and Marine Police Administration will move to its new premises in the port. At the presence, Port and Marine Police members are handling X-Ray machines performing passengers and luggage checks.

Five marine Police Fast Patrol Boats are being used both as response units and for standard patrolling purposes.

Five radars, which from Marine Police Coastal Radar Surveillance System, are fully operational 24/24 surveilling maritime borders. Parallel to that, a V.T.S center is manned 24/24 at the port of Limassol and data collected is available at all times to Limassol Marine Police Unit.

In addition to vessel's patrolling system Cyprus Police Air Wing is conducting day patrolling with its two helicopters and one fixed wing aircraft. These patrols include sea area at a relatively long distance offshore.

Moreover, Cyprus Police Air Wing provides assistance to Police operations against illegal immigration, drug related cases etc.

Furthermore, Security Office of Port and Marine Police collects, analyzes and evaluates all incoming information regarding illegal immigration and any other form of illegal activities (Interpol, Cirefi & E.W.S., intelligence etc). Gradually a list of vessels suspicious to conduct illegal activities was formed and once any vessel included in the list is spotted, physical check of the vessel herself and all crew members is conducted in respect with national and international law. All analyzed and evaluated information is also forwarded to Police Headquarters.

Trafficking of Human Beings

As a precautionary measure to combat the sexual exploitation of women and the illegal trafficking of persons, Cyprus Police have set up an Office at Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D) in order to confront among other offences, prostitution and sexual exploitation. The Office is staffed by experienced investigators.

It is to be noted that Cyprus Police undertakes numerous - preventive and combative measures in order to eliminate and confront the problem of human trafficking in Cyprus and always within the legal constraints that is called upon to enforce.

Among others, Cyprus Police:

- Raids in cabarets, nightclubs by the Crime Prevention Units.
- Cooperates with the mass media and with other local governmental agencies/department, which care about the issue
- Provides training programmes regarding this matter to police officers.
- Furthermore, upon their registration, there is regular control as to their working conditions and residence status or visas status.
- Moreover foreign women coming on “cabaret artists visas” are given an informative leaflet about the risks that their work entails, as well as their rights (upon their arrival).
- International co-operation.
- Information and intelligence is collected and analyzed.
- Public awareness. An informative leaflet has been distributed to the public.

I.I. General Preventive Measures taken by Cyprus Police

1. Cyprus Police participate in Committees, which among other things, are concerned with the welfare and proper social behavior of young persons, children and teenagers. In particular, the Police participate in the following:

- (a) The Committee for the Protection and Welfare of the Child.
- (b) The Advisor Committee for preventing and combating Violence in the Family.
- (c) The Anti – Drug Council.
- (d) The National Committee Against Violence in Football Fields which undertakes all the necessary actions to prevent/combat violence in athletic fields.
- (e) The Committee of Crime Prevention.

2. At the same time, the Police have a 24-hour “hotline” for drug users, for providing assistance and information and a “direct line” with the Public.

3. Additionally, the Police (Criminologists, Lawyers, Psychologists and Sociologists) visit schools regularly, offering lectures regarding drugs and other social problems.

4. Moreover, Cyprus Police place special emphasis to Public Relations and to the cooperation with the Local Authorities. Police officials meet with local representatives to exchange opinions and ideas regularly in the field of crime prevention. Additionally, various activities are organized (social, artistic, athletic, recreational etc.) with the participation of the Community (children, teenagers and parents) and the **Police**.

5. It should also be emphasized that the Police is in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture for planning a more effective crime prevention program.

6. In this context, members of the Drug Law Enforcement Unit and the Police Traffic Department visit various Communities regularly, providing lectures, regarding Drug and Traffic accidents for the purpose of crime prevention. These lectures are directed mainly at young people, children and teenagers. As of 2004 a Children Traffic Park has been operating for training young people on road safety issues.
7. Cyprus Police have established an Office that deals with the Prevention and Combating of Violence in the Family, including child abuse. The Office is staffed with a number of specialized trained police officers (including a Psychologist).
8. Two years ago, Cyprus Police established the Community Policing Program, in some urban areas on a tentative base. These areas had been chosen on the bases of juvenile delinquency as the major criterion. Recently and after the evaluation of the program with positive results, the Community Policing Program has been expanded, establishing 18 stations.
9. Cyprus Police have established an Office that deals with the Prevention and Combating of Violence in Football-Fields. The Office is staffed with a number of specialized trained police officers.
10. Moreover, recently (March 2005) Cyprus Police have established an Office of Crime Prevention which among other things provides suggestions for preventing anti social behaviour. Its main mission is the prevention of crime with the active participation of citizens. At this stage, within the framework of its mission it has achieved the following:
 - (a) It has issued awareness brochures for the prevention of burglaries and thefts from homes as well as thefts from vehicles.
 - (b) It cooperates with numerous associations and organizations which are capable of assisting in taking protective measures.
 - (c) It organizes seminars and lectures for various organizations as well as training programs for Security Officers.

(d) It cooperates with its respective offices in other countries and is constantly kept informed of new methods used and policies currently in force in this field.

Recommendations

- Home security
- Protection of property left in vehicles
- Ten tips for a safe vacation
- Factory security
- Personal security
- Protection against robberies
- Neighbourhood watch

Moreover, all police District Divisions have appointed police officers responsible for crime prevention matters. Thus, there is close cooperation between the Crime Prevention Office and all District Police Divisions.

The anti social behaviour of children and teenagers and in general, Juvenile Delinquency, are social problems with multiple dimensions. These problems should **be confronted in a comprehensive approach, with the participation of all the social institutions, i.e. Family, Schools, Church, the Social Welfare Department etc.**

Cyprus Police have always cooperated and will continue to cooperate with the aforementioned social institutions for the purpose committing crimes, and also for the **protection, welfare and safety of young persons. Society has a duty to secure the well being of young persons and the respect of their rights. We should not forget that young people is the future of the Universe.**

Major Reforms During the Last Five Years

Related Legislation

- The Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with Regard to the Automatic Processing Personal of Data (Ratification Law 28(II)/2001) and the enactment of «The Processing of Personal Data (Protection of Individuals Law 138 (I)/2001)».
- The Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (Ratification Law 57/83).
- A Law to combat trafficking of persons and sexual exploitation of children (Law 3(I) of 2000).
- The UN Convention for the Suppression of the financing of Terrorism (Law 29 (III) of 2001).
- Criminal Code Cap.154 (Amendment Law 2 (I) of 2002) for the criminalization of participation in a criminal organization.
- The UN Convention of Transnational Organized Crime and Protocols Law 11(III)/2003.
- The Council of Europe Cyber Crime Convention Law 23(III)/2004 additional Protocol to the convention criminalization of acts of a racist and xenofonit nature committed through.
- Protection of Witness Law, 95(1)/2001. A Directory Body was established to combat Organized Crime (Money Laundering and Economic Crime).
- Convention on the Establishment of the European Police Office (Europol Convention) and the Protocol on the interpretation, by way of preliminary rulings, by the Court of Justice of the European Communities of the Convention on the Establishment of a European Police Office (Ratification Laws) of 2002 and 2004 (Ratification Laws 38(III)/2002 and 58(III)/2004.
- Protocol amending the Convention on the Establishment of the European Police Office (Europol Convention) of 27/11/2003 (Ratification Law 59(III)/2004.
- Protocol on the privileges and immunities of Europol, the members of its organs, the Deputy Directors and employees of Europol (Ratification Law 14(III)/2003.
- Protocol amending the Convention on the Establishment of the European Police Office (Europol Convention) and the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of Europol, the members of its organs, the Deputy Directors and employees of Europol (OJ 2002/C 312/01) (Ratification Law 39(III)/2003).

- Protocol amending Article 2 and the Annex to the Convention on the establishment of a European Police Office (Europol Convention) (OJ 2000/C 358/01) (Ratification Law 19(III)/2003).
- Law that ratifies the Convention of the Council of Europe in Cyber Crime (23/1/2001) (Law 28(IV)/2004).
- Law that ratifies the Optional Protocol to the U.N Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Law 6(III)/2006).

Other Measures

- Establishment of a computerized system for keeping records of all arrivals in Cyprus with the exception of citizens of European Union, USA, Canada, Australia and some other countries. This System is connected with the main ports and airports, the Police Headquarters and the Immigration Department.
- The establishment of Mobile Immediate Action Unit (M.I.A.U), along with a Special Anti-terrorist squad (S.A.S.).
- Lectures concerning Organized Crime are provided to members of the various Criminal Investigation Departments, at Cyprus Police Academy.
- The recruitment of University educated specialists, including Sociologists, Criminologists, Lawyers and Psychologists as well as Forensic Scientists.
- Improved and increased cooperation between the Police, the Customs and Excise Department, the Migration Office, the Central Bank and other relevant sectors.
- Closer cooperation with other European Countries, the F.B.I., Interpol and Europol as regards exchange of information and training of Police Officers.
- Acquisition of new, upgraded equipment such as helicopters, radars and patrol boats for a more effective surveillance of our coasts areas, in an effort to deter criminals from using Cyprus as a channel for the transshipment of drugs to Europe and other countries, or to commit any other kind of contraband.
- Enhancement of the administrative capacity of Specialized Units such as "The Crime Intelligence Bureau", the "Crime Prevention Squads" and the "Drug Law Enforcement Unit".
- Constant surveillance (cover / overt) of certain, suspected, high-ranking members of Organized Crime groups.

- The establishment of a Financial Crime Office, which deals with serious cases of fraud and with the provision of assistance to other countries for the investigation of financial crimes. Moreover, the FC Unit co-operates with the Unit for Combating Money Laundering, which is under the auspices of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Special Investigation Unit of the Customs and Excise Department for a more effective enforcement and coordination of antifraud work. At the same time, emphasis is placed on staff training regarding financial intelligence and financial crime investigation.
- Despite the fact, that illegal activities related to Organize Crime are very restricted in Cyprus, Police have formed an Office at C.I.D Department, which is responsible for the Prevention and Combating of Illegal Activities related to Organized Crime.
- Besides and as a precautionary measure to combat the sexual exploitation of women and the illegal trafficking of persons, Cyprus Police have set up an Office at Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D) in order to confront among other offences, prostitution and sexual exploitation. Among others, these Offices are staffed by experienced investigators.
- The establishment of a Crime Analysis Office, which is supported by appropriate software and technology. Members of the Unit are qualified analysts. The Crime Analysis Office collects, analyzed and distributes criminological information to the relevant law enforcement agencies. Moreover, the Office has a close cooperation with local Criminal Investigation Departments.
- The establishment of an Office for Combating Intellectual Property & Betting Crime and an Office for Combating Terrorism.
- The appointment of two Liaison Officers at Europol – and at the Permanent Representation in Brussels (E.U).
- One regional specialized officer for Europe, care of Secretariat General in Lyon, Interpol.
- The enhancement of efforts for combating drug trafficking. To this effect, there is very close cooperation with the fourteen Foreign Drug Liaison Officer, who are stationed in Cyprus and represent twelve countries. As a result of this cooperation the Drug Law Enforcement Unit (D.L.E.U) proceeded to numerous arrests of drug dealers and seizures of large quantities of drugs.

Furthermore, Cyprus Police cooperates closely, directly and indirectly through Europol and Interpol, with all Law Authorities of all Members States and competent authorities of the European Union regarding issues such as:

- (a) Exchange of information

- (b) Cooperation in Prevention and Combating:
 - unlawful drug trafficking
 - trafficking in nuclear and radioactive substances
 - illegal immigration smuggling
 - motor vehicle theft
 - terrorist activities
 - money laundering activities
 - illegal trafficking of works of art
 - sexual exploitation of women and children
 - illegal acquisition of arms and communication
 - organized crime

- (c) Training of Law Enforcement Officers.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cyprus Police sustains close cooperation with international law enforcement organizations, such as INTERPOL and EUROPOL, through the recently established European Union and International Police Co-operation Directorate. To this effect, Cyprus ratified numerous International Conventions and signed a number of bi-lateral Agreements providing for cooperation between the Police or other Government Authorities on matters relating to the prevention and combating of international terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime and other forms of serious crime.

In addition, two Police members participate in the European Police Mission (EUPM) in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Cyprus Police will enhance the cooperation with E.U member States, neighbouring countries and other International Organization (Interpol, Europol, FBI, etc). Moreover, Cyprus Police will strengthen the cooperation in the area of exchange of information and intelligence.

CONCLUSION

As we have seen, Criminality in Cyprus remains at very low levels. However, Cyprus Police will continue to undertake all necessary measures (preventive, combative) in order to face effectively this dangerous social problem. Moreover, Cyprus Police will try to increase the field of co-operation in a National and International level with other Law Enforcement Agencies, Governmental and non-Governmental Organizations, which care about this issue in order to have more positive results in the fight against crime (including organised crime).

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