

# CZECH REPUBLIC

## 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.

The Czech Republic participated in drafting of the Guidelines. Its national crime prevention policy reflects all experience gained through drafting and adopting the Guidelines.

---

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.

Crime prevention strategy for years 2004 – 2007, adopted by the governmental decree Nr. č. 393 of 28. April 2004.

First national strategy was adopted 1996.

---

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

Yes       No

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

---

(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.

Some regional assemblies adopted regional crime prevention strategies.

---

Few cities adopted crime prevention strategies (as a separate document or as a part of broader policy), number of cities adopted crime prevention programmes.

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

Please specify.

Ministry of Interior

---

Co-ordination is provided by the National Council for Crime Prevention – i.e. inter-departmental advisory body chaired by the Minister of Interior

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.

Focal point at national level is the Crime Prevention department of the Ministry of Interior - one of ministry sections.

---

This department is responsible for policy making and co-ordination of crime prevention, financially and consultatively supporting activities on local level, managing governmental funds for crime prevention and implementing national wide programmes.

(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

The government adopts yearly actions plans within approved strategy.

(ii) At the regional level?

Yes  Yes, in part (see 2b)  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.

The National police established crime prevention officers in 02 each police district (basic structure unit), developed its specific plans and ministry runs specific budget for crime prevention related activities of police.

---

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 (only within police)
  - (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?

( X ) 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?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

There is a specific strategy dealing with prevention of juvenile delinquency adopted by governmental decree Nr. 795 on 25 August 2004.

---

---

(b) Vulnerable groups?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

There is a number of specific initiatives both on central and local level namely focused on minorities, partly on refugees, to limited number on other vulnerable groups (e.g. homeless people).

---

---

(c) The different needs of men and women?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

There are specific projects focused on specific vulnerability of women and girls. Special advises and counselling is provided for victims of crime. .

---

---

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

( X ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

National program for social inclusion is developed in close connection with crime prevention specialists and reflects their suggestions.

---

---

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.)?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

Job training for youth, staying in school for minority groups

---

---

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

See questions Nr. 8 and 7

---

---

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

( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

These activities are carried out by Probation and mediation service (PMS) has been established by law and under the auspices of Ministry of Justice in the year 2000.

---

PMS is one of the partners in the National Council for Crime Prevention and there is a close co-operation among different department in supporting probation and mediation projects and activities.

---

---

---

(d) Use education and public awareness?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

At schools there are so called Minimal preventive

---

programs, developed to address various social pathological phenomena including substances abuse.

Public awareness is raised by leaflets, brochures, public meetings, "day with police" and media (see below).

- (e) Involve the media?  
( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

Media are involved frequently and in different ways:

Specific discussion programs focus on different groups (seniors, women) promoting safe patterns of behaviour and safety measures for flats, houses, cars or summer houses.

Programmes presenting successful prevention programmes in cities.

Presenting video spots or newspaper advertisement as a part of various campaigns (in 2005 against violence).

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?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The nation wide crime prevention programme called Partnership is run with governmental support in about 300 Czech cities. In all these cities most risky neighbourhoods are identified and comprehensive set of crime prevention activities is proposed and implemented.

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?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

see above

---

---

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 ( X ) No ( ) partly

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

---

---

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

( X ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

CCTV is widely used in the Czech Republic. Data protection and privacy laws are strictly applied using both technical and management measures.

---

---

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

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

High level of security of houses, flats and public buildings is promoted by the means of entrance and window mechanical devices and electronic devices.

---

---

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

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

---

---

- (e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

There are efforts to improve situation of victims, including police training, specialized NGOs' support and building of special rooms for questioning of crime victims and witnesses.

---

In domestic violence the new law is enacted which enables to expulse a perpetrator from the house.

---

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.

Post-penitentiary care, alcohol and drugs treatment of inmates, probation programmes, alternative punishments, job and housing counselling

---

### 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.

Specific budget line for crime prevention activities is set up every year.

---

Specific budgets are available also to relevant ministries (education, social affaires, defence, interior, justice).

---

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

( ) Yes ( X ) 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.

Targeted applied criminological research and public (or expert) opinion surveys.

---

Police data analysis.

---

Digesting and disseminating knowledge from international environment – e.g. from EUCPN, ICPC, HEUNI, UN Habitat

---

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

(  ) Yes (  ) No

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

Ministry of interior is publishing bi-monthly bulletin for crime prevention practitioners. Police is kept informed in regular page in monthly journal “Police officer”. Research conclusions and studies are published in quarterly “Criminalistics” and in publication series of the Institute for Criminology and Social Prevention.

More popular information is distributed through bi-weekly journal “Public administration”.

---

Ministry of Interior web pages are generally used for getting information.

---

- 
- 
- (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.

Detailed data on reported crime and victims’ surveys are used to identify problems in respect of crime, victimization and offending profiles.

---

These information are used both at central and local level.

---

Risk Assessment procedures are currently being implemented by PMS.

---

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.

Every crime prevention project on the local level is based on crime audit (or analysis). It includes reported crime data, citizens’ survey, demography data, taking stock of institutions and programmes available.

---

Needed actions are derived from this crime audit.

---

Some actions consist of short-term (one year) projects, some are of long term one. The government provides financial support for projects on yearly basis. A particular project can be subsidised repeatedly but only for few years. For permanent projects (establishing of institutions) funding from municipality sources has to be found.

---

- (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.

---

See above

---

---

- 
- 
- (c) An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions?  
(  ) Yes (  ) No

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

See above

---

---

---

- (d) Mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes?  
(  ) Yes (  ) No

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

Any preparation of crime prevention program involves search for best suitable institution to do the needed job.

---

---

---

- (e) Monitoring and evaluation?  
(  ) Yes (  ) No

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

Yes to some degree. The process evaluation is done always. Impact evaluation sometimes (usually the impact on crime statistics).

---

---

---

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.

Scientific evaluation almost never.

---

---

---

---

---

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

Yes  No

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

---

---

---

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

Yes  No

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

Changes in reported crime, self-reported crime (victims survey) and fear of crime survey are done time-to-time. Nowadays the process develops to be more regular.

---

---

---

(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

Yes  No

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

Not systematically, in some projects.

---

---

---

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.

Process evaluation for activities set in yearly plan and is done also every year.

---

---

---

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 ( X ) No

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?

( ) Yes ( X ) No

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

---

---

---

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

(  ) Yes (  ) No

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

It is part of National corruption prevention strategy.

---

---

---

- (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.

There are two specific strategies to combat human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, combining both suppression and prevention with support to victims.

---

---

---

#### **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.

EUCPN  
Prague capital is a member of EFUS.

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

Please describe.

Language barriers, financial limits.

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?

( X ) Yes ( ) No

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

( X ) 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)		X
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)		X
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)		
(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))		
(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)		X
(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.

Strong involvement of the government including financial and expert support is crucial when starting crime prevention policy.

Elected representatives of communities, when properly

---

informed, can be strong leaders in crime prevention at the local level.

---

Importance of police and communities partnership.

---

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

Please describe.

---

---

---

---

---