

## 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.

On the government level, a large number of measures have been undertaken to comply with the Guidelines (federal, *Länder*, local levels). Worthy of special mention is the participation in the Deutsches Forum für Kriminalprävention (German Forum for Crime Prevention - DFK), established by the Federation and the *Länder*. The task of this nationwide prevention body, which, in addition to the federal, *Land* and local government levels, includes religious groups, companies, associations and other social forces, is to promote all aspects of crime prevention.

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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.

There are a large number of Action Plans and similar concepts in Germany. One example is the resolution of the Conference of *Länder* Premiers on 26 June 2003 on "Condemning Violence and Strengthening the Educational Force of Family and Schooling."

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Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

Yes  No

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

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(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.

A large number of concepts have been developed in the *Länder* and municipalities as well, particularly by prevention councils on the *Länder* and local levels.

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

Please specify.

All federal ministries are called upon to contribute to crime prevention in their areas of competence. Accordingly, all Federal Ministries are represented in the "Crime Prevention" inter-ministerial working group (IMA). Special responsibility is held by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, the Federal Ministry for Health, and the Federal Ministry for Education and Research, whose Ministers represent the Federation on the board of trustees of the German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK).

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.

German Forum for Crime Prevention (DFK), civil-law foundation.  
Centre for Prevention of Youth Crime.

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

Yes  No  Not applicable

(c) Establishing crime prevention plans with clear priorities?

- (i) At the national level?  
 Yes      ( ) Yes, in part      ( ) No
- (ii) At the regional level?  
( ) Yes     Yes, in part    ( ) 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.

Crime prevention in Germany has long been an important task of the police. The "Programme of Police Crime Prevention of the *Länder* and the Federation" (ProPK) plays a significant role in fulfilling that task. However, the police are not superior to other institutions responsible for preventive activities.

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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.

Preventing violence both by and against children and young people is one focus of German preventive endeavours. For example, this is the goal of the above-described resolution by the conference of *Länder* Premiers of 26 June 2003. A centre for prevention of youth crime has been established as well.

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(b) Vulnerable groups?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Children and young people are victims of sexualised violence, neglect and ill-treatment. For that reason, the German government adopted in January 2003 the Action Plan to protect children and young people from sexual violence and exploitation. The Action Plan continues the numerous measures undertaken in the past several years to combat sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and young people, as well as identifying new priorities. It follows a procedural approach and thereby forms the basis for the continued development of the problems it addresses.

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(c) The different needs of men and women?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The first representative study on the prevalence of violence against women in Germany, which was published in 2004, confirmed previous assumptions that, while women become victims of violence less frequently than men, this violence is, as a rule, committed by men and primarily takes place in the domestic environment. In contrast, men mostly become victims of male violence. In order to counter this phenomenon, the German government submitted its first Action Plan to combat violence against women in 1999; after the measures identified by this first Action Plan have been completely implemented, the

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Plan will be continued in the current legislative term. Especially important in this context are the various approaches, primarily on the regional and local levels.

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

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The positive effects of a good economic and social system upon successful crime prevention are taken into account in working up relevant projects and programmes.

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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.

Promoting so-called protective factors, which work to prevent young people from slipping into a life of crime, forms a portion of a large number of crime-prevention activities (such as school projects or projects by family and youth services facilities).

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(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes ( ) No

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

There are numerous projects in this area as well, for example tolerance education in kindergartens and schools. Exemplary in this regard is the multi-year Action Programme of the German government for democracy and tolerance – against right-wing extremism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

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

Yes ( ) No

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

Mediation plays an important role in many institutions (e.g., justice system, schools).

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Particularly in schools, mediation programmes are provided with special support.

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- (d) Use education and public awareness?  
(X) Yes ( ) No

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

One example is school projects aimed at controlling aggression and teaching tolerance.

In this regard, the government programme “Democracy promotion and violence prevention potential in schools and youth assistance programmes” plays an important role.

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

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

All forms of media are utilised. Of special significance are brochures, posters, press information, CD-ROMs and DVDs issued by various actors, as well as programmes on topics of crime prevention on public radio and television channels.

Publications on protection of children and young people play a special role in this regard.

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.

One example is the model project „*Wir kümmern uns selbst*“ (“We take care of it ourselves”) sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. The project promotes the development of local potential in solving local problems and conflicts in which young people are perceived as disruptive, delinquent or exhibiting abnormal behaviour. It strives to encourage those involved in the neighbourhoods to undertake concerted action and provides the support necessary for this.

The Federation, *Länder* and municipalities support the programme titled “Urban neighbourhoods with special development needs – the social city”; currently, they provide € 330 million annually to challenged city neighbourhoods (over 400 supported neighbourhoods since 1999) where social, economic and urban development problems as well as deficits in terms of social integration are concentrated. Coordinated action by the

relevant policymaking fields, coupled with participation by all groups in society, strives to not only improve the conditions of the buildings in the neighbourhoods, but rather the social conditions of the residents as well. Socially stable neighbourhoods are created particularly by improving the residential environment, for example by eliminating vandalism and active neighbourhood management. This has a preventive effect on crime and enhances the feeling of safety in the neighbourhood. Integrated action is based upon the development concepts adopted by the municipalities. According to the most recent questionnaire completed by the supported neighbourhoods in late 2005/early 2006, the "security and crime prevention" field of activity forms about 50 percent of the integrated development concepts.

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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.

Comprehensive concepts take into account issues of urban planning, building design of specific residence facilities, occupancy of larger residential properties, creation of neighbourhood structures, integration of immigrants, and local police presence.

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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.

Multi-faceted concepts exist. Exemplary in this regard are concepts for the design of public squares, for example with regard to an open layout, nighttime illumination, as well as police presence on such squares.

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

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

One example is video surveillance of public squares and streets; however, to protect the private sphere, in Germany this is not done comprehensively, but rather only for selected objects.

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

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The possibility of video surveillance is referred to in this context as well.

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

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Only one example of many is the electronic wheel lock to protect motor vehicles against theft.

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(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Information to prevent repeat victimization is often given in the context of providing assistance to crime victims, for example by private organisations.

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<p>In respect of the prevention of recidivism, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:</p> <p>6. <i>Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:</i></p>
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*(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.

Both in the prison and probation systems, measures to promote (re)socialisation play a major role. Among others, these include a wide variety of therapeutic offers ranging from sex therapy to anti-aggression courses, basic and advanced schooling and vocational training measures, as well as assistance in finding work, housing and debt regulation.

### **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.

Of particular significance for sustainability is the implementation of structures. For example, within the scope of school-based prevention programmes, firm contact persons among the students and teachers may be selected and trained to mediate conflicts.

The work of the counselling facilities offered by the police and social organisations also contribute to the sustainability of strategies and programmes.

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.

Gathering and utilising this type of information and data is promoted on all levels. Worthy of special mention is the criminological and crime-prevention research performed by institutes of higher education and other institutions such as the Federal Criminal Police Office, the German Youth Institute and the Center for Criminology.

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

Yes ( ) No

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

The results of the above-mentioned research studies are

generally accessible to the public.

The Internet plays in increasingly important role in this context.

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- (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.

Financial support for relevant crime prevention projects is usually dependent upon taking such information into account.

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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.

Local analyses of crime are an important foundation for local prevention projects and are often a prerequisite for their financial support as well.

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- (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.

In the area of crime prevention at the local level, proven measures are often adapted to local conditions by taking local crime analyses into account and then making them the basis for independent activities.

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

Yes ( ) No

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

There is no uniform plan for the prevention of all forms of crime; however, plans for specific areas exist. For example, the above-mentioned resolution of the Conference of *Länder* Premiers of 26 June 2003 is based upon a comprehensive report by a working group, which recommends a large number of specific measures to prevent violence by and against children and young people.

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

Yes ( ) No

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

One important example of this is the cooperation in the German Forum for Crime Prevention between the Federation, *Länder*, municipalities, religious groups, associations, the corporate sector, and other actors active in the area of crime prevention.

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(e) Monitoring and evaluation?

Yes ( ) No

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

The evaluation of activities to prevent crime, which still exhibits some overall deficits in Germany, is attaining increased significance.

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

(a) Undertaking evaluation to test rigorously what works?

Yes ( ) No

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

The assessment of concrete preventive effects attained by measures by evaluating their effects is still not undertaken in the desirable scope in Germany, but it is increasing in significance and is being promoted.

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(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

Yes ( ) No

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

Such analyses exist particularly in the area of technical security measures.

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

Yes ( ) No

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

The statistics on crime and criminal justice provide information on this. The periodic security reports of the federal government also contain a summary of the statistics and criminological research results as to this question. The first periodic security report was published in the year 2001, and the second periodic security report was published in November 2006. Furthermore, numerous publications by criminological research

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institutions deal with the topic as well. The information gained there also flows into concepts, strategies and programmes on crime prevention.

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(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

Yes ( ) No

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

This does not yet occur in the desirable scope, but is increasing as well. Reference is also made to the answer to (c) above.

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

Yes ( ) No

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

As stated above, there is no uniform overall concept which encompasses all actors and forms of offences; rather, concepts exist for specific areas, whose components have been evaluated to some extent.

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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.

The law enforcement authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany have a large number of crime-fighting concepts, strategies and preventive programmes which are oriented according to the type of offence. As a general rule, these programmes address the links between crime on the domestic level and transnational organised crime. Nationwide coordination of the resulting required action is ensured by corresponding bodies; this is true in the area of prevention as well. Furthermore, the Federal Criminal Police Office has created an important and successful instrument by developing the source country strategy, which includes dispatching liaison officials for combating international organised crime.

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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.

The attempt to utilise and participate in lawful markets is the goal of organised crime groups. One example is “laundering” illegally obtained monies in order to bring them into legal economic circulation. Measures of financial investigation have been developed to prevent this, or at least make it more difficult. “Financial investigation” includes all investigation which especially deals with the financial aspects of the offence, ranging from the preparation and commission of the offence to using the proceeds and money laundering. The necessary investigation into the facts forms a part of every investigative procedure. The primary purpose of this is to create the conditions for effectively siphoning off proceeds from crime and solving money laundering offences. In the past several years, asset confiscation has become a standard instrument of law enforcement both on the federal and *Länder* levels. Professional offices have been established both at the police and in portions of the judicial system, and their value has been documented.

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

Yes ( ) No

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

Bidders in public tender procedures must show their personal and professional suitability. For example, this may require them to submit excerpts from the central trade and industry register and other proofs. If a bidder is not successful in proving his suitability, especially his reliability, he will be excluded from the procurement procedure. To simplify the assessment of suitability, some federal *Länder*, such as North-Rhine/Westphalia, have established corruption registers as well. These registers provide information to public contractors about companies that have already been excluded due to unreliability. Similar mechanisms apply to the issuance of subsidies and licences.

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- (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.

The federal government’s Action Plan to combat violence against women, described under 7c, also includes measures to protect against trafficking in women. One example is the “trafficking in women” endeavour supported by the federal government, which includes targeted measures for prevention even in the countries of origin.

In advance of the FIFA World Cup 2006, fears were expressed that a large number of women would be brought to Germany for the purpose of forced prostitution. However, the information gained thus far indicates that there was no increase in trafficking in women during the time frame of the FIFA World Cup. This was attained firstly by measures in consciousness-building, particularly through the “Kampagne Abpfiff” initiated by the German Women’s Council, secondly by the integration of strategies against trafficking in human beings into the overall security concept, and finally by making available easily accessible telephone numbers for both potential victims and attentive third parties.

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The Action Plan described under 7b above provides for activities to combat trafficking in children as well. Another example is a tri-national working group which has been established in the German-Czech border region.

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#### **IV. International cooperation, networking and technical assistance**

Member States are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation and develop networks for the exchange of practices
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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.

Germany participates in the European Crime Prevention Network; this is the framework within which exchanges of information and experiences regarding crime prevention policies, as well as projects with a model character, take place within the European Union (EU). All Member States of the EU are represented in the network. Germany has nominated representatives from the federal ministries and from the German Forum for Crime Prevention to the network. At the annual "Good Practice Conference," which is directed primarily to practitioners, the Member States have the opportunity to present crime prevention projects which have been successful and have a model

character.

Germany is also active in bodies of the European Union and the Council of Europe in which crime prevention issues are addressed, in order to take advantage of the experiences gained by other Member States, to address own experiences as well as issues that are significant for the continued development of national, regional and local initiatives.

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

Please describe.

See response to question 22.

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

Worthy of mention in this context is the federal government's Action Plan to combat violence against women, which is to be continued in 2007.

Also noteworthy is the Action Plan to protect children and young people against sexual violence and exploitation. Reference is also made to the response to question 7b.

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

( ) Yes (X) No

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

(X) Yes ( ) No

The possibility of technical assistance exists in many areas of crime prevention; however, this is substantially dependent upon the concrete financial and personnel resources which are available or can be made available by other offices in the specific area.

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.

The following lessons are of particular significance:

- Crime prevention is a task which affects society as a whole.
  - For that reason, networking the various actors and cooperation which transcends specific areas of responsibility are of substantial significance.
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28. What are the main challenges in your country for delivering effective crime prevention?

Please describe.

The documentation and evaluation of crime-prevention measures must be intensified.

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