

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?

(x) Yes

() No

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

Crime prevention Strategy in the Slovak Republic update version for the period of 2003-2006 was adopted in April 2003. Standards and norms of UN and other international organizations are included in the document which is available on www.minv.sk/prevenicia also in English.

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

(a) At the national level?

(x) Yes

() No

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

See answer point 1

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

(x) Yes

() No

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

The proposal of the law on Crime prevention is at the legislative process, not approved yet.

(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.

The document on Crime prevention strategy recognizes 3 level bodies of the crime prevention: state, regional, local.

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 of the Slovak Republic

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.

The Secretariat of the State Council on Crime Prevention of the Slovak Republic, which is a part of the cabinet of minister of Interior.

(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

- () Not applicable () No
- (iii) At the local level? (x) Yes
- () Yes, in part () No
- (d) Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies and organizations?
- (i) At the national level? (x) Yes
- () Yes, in part () No
- (ii) At the regional level? (x) 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? (x) Yes
- () Yes, in part () No
- (ii) At the regional level? (x) Yes
- () Yes, in part () No
- () Not applicable
- (iii) At the local level? (x) Yes () Yes, in part () No
- (f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?
- (i) At the national level? (x) 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.

Within The Presidium of the Police Force, there is an special department of the president of Police Corps for crime prevention, which deals within the police corpse.
Co-operation with public is provided via projects, activities at schools, via media e.g. TV, radio, hot lines and the “trust line”

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?

(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.

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic:

The National Plan for Human Rights Education 2005-2014 - the promotion of understanding, tolerance, equal opportunities and friendship between nations as well as race, national, ethnic, religious and language groups,

- The Action Plan on Threatened Child Protection 2005 - 2006

- State Policy Concept in Relation to Children and Youth in the SR until 2007 (adopted by the Slovak Government Decree. No. 1213 of December 19, 2001). Besides the assessment of tasks fulfilment, the Action Plan on Tasks Implementation for the current year is yearly prepared on the basis of the above framework document, whereby it sets up tasks for all sectors in respect of the sectoral character of the issues. The Action Plan on Tasks Implementation 2005, adopted by the Slovak Government Decree No. 216 of March 16, 2005, classifies the tasks in 5 areas: support and enhancement of the role of youth organisations in developing democratic participation; support of education towards active citizenship and participation of youth; development of knowledge on young people situation and its utilisation in planning the youth policy; work with youth and policy focused on violence against children and youth.

Education of social curators for children, who represent the children’s and youth rights in the penal matters and other penal matters - It is a pilot project in which social curators of the Region of Bratislava and self-government representatives have been included. The project objective is to adopt application procedures in connection with new legal regulation in the area of criminal law.

Ministry of Education SR - Within the framework of school facilities there are centres for educational and psychological prevention which deals also with prevention of abusing children. There are preventive programs in HIV/AIDS prevention, prevention of bullying, human trafficking, torture, drug prevention, etc.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

() Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic:

Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM), adopted by the Slovak Government and signed by the European Commission and Slovak republic representatives in Brussels in December 2003, represents the first official document at the international level, in which the Government explicitly affirms and involves itself in the fight against poverty and exclusion..

The appeals and priorities for the fight against poverty and exclusion in the JIM became a basis for developing strategy in the National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2004 – 2006 (NAP/inclusion). NAP/inclusion was adopted by the Slovak Government by Decree No. 744 in July 2004, and was submitted to the European Commission at the end of July 2004. NAP/inclusion of the Slovak Republic implements common objectives of EU in the area of poverty and social exclusion and involves them into national objectives, measures and programmes.

On the basis of analysis of social situation in the area of poverty and exclusion,

main groups of population threatened by poverty and social exclusion and vulnerable groups have been identified in the NAP/inclusion. These groups consists of long-term unemployed, people with low qualification, incomplete families, families with higher number of children, children and young people, handicapped people, displaced persons (homeless), Roma communities, migrants, drug addicted people, battered persons, citizens in execution of imprisonment or after execution of imprisonment, children after finishing institutional or protective upbringing.

In this context, the national objectives, tasks and indicators for measuring attained progress in respect of poverty reduction in Slovakia in 2004 - 2006 have been set up. The basis for the strategy was to increase and facilitate participation in employment, mainly for vulnerable groups, to support motivation to activity and acceptance of job within the current assurance of evitable means for standard life in social protection schemes, to support the access of all people to qualitative education, health and social services, legal aid, housing and to support the prevention of risks of exclusion. A special attention has been devoted to the complex solution of social exclusion of Roma communities as one of marginalised groups of population and to the support to establishment of partnerships between all relevant actors of social inclusion, including the excluded groups themselves.

The Report on 2004-2006 Social Inclusion National Action Plan is being currently prepared. The report will form annex to the National Report on 2006 – 2008 Social Protection and Social Inclusion Strategies. The National Report will replace the current National Plan on Social Inclusion and, except the area of social inclusion, it will include national strategies in the area of pensions sustainability and health and long-term care, in which the revised common EU objectives in these areas will be projected.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and family of the Slovak Republic:

The National Action Plan for the prevention and elimination of the violence against women for the years 2005- 2008 solves specific situation of the valance against women.

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

Yes

No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Ministry Of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak republic- national Action Plan for the Social Inclusion see point 7b.

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.

Prevention policy is encountered in the laws of the particular government departments /social affairs, education, health care etc.

Ministry of Education SR – We are currying out WHO program called Health Promoting schools. Within these programs schools and school facilities support and encourage good social atmosphere and the communication. They emphasise a good relationships and problem solving with peer education.

Training of experts for crime prevention at The Police Academy and trainings organized by the Secretariat of the State Council on Crime Prevention

Ministry of Labour Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic:

Social prevention policy is mainly included in Act No. 195/1998 Coll. on social aid, and policy of children's social and legal protection and social tutelage (children, youth, adults) is regulated by Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on children's social and legal protection and social tutelage and on modification of certain laws, implementing measures of children's social and legal protection and measures of social tutelage of children and adults.

(b) Promote activities to redress marginalization or exclusion?

Yes

No

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

The Office of plenipotentiary for Roma Issues and the the Section of Human Rights and Minorities within the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.

Concept of Education of Roma children – see www.minedu.sk – section of regional education system, dept. of education of Roma Communities

MLSAF SR – in the provisions of the quoted legal norms (in paragraph 9a) there are defined legal tools the implementation of which interferes mainly reasons of deepening or repeating disorders of psychical development, physical development or social development of a citizen.

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

Yes

No

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

Ministry of Education SR – preventive programs for peer

mediation and conflict solving

Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic - The pilot project of mediation and probation was realized at three District Courts. On the grounds of the results the relevant Act was prepared and adopted (Act no. 550/2003 Coll. on mediation and probation officials) which came into force on 1 January 2004. Following the relevant provisions of the Act currently at least one of both mediation and probation officials work at each District Court.

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

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

Information campaigns as prevention of trafficking in human beings, antirassism, xenophobie, intolerance, MS SR, MŠ SR

Ministry of Education SR was involved to collaboration with IMO, we stressing discussions and psychological methods though pedagogical counselling centres in Slovakia. Especially with young girls there is systematic emphasis on prevention of human trafficking – see report of MOE on www.minedu.sk

Ministry of Justice SR Apart from different internal educational events at judicial institutions, there is the Judicial Academy that provides, organizes and exercises the educational activities of involved persons in particular areas as an educational institution with a state-wide competence for the resorts of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic and the General Prosecutor’s Office of Slovak Republic.

Ministry of Agriculture of SR
National action plan on drug control
National action plan on the fight against alcoholism
National action plan for fight against terrorism
Legislative plan of the Government on the fight against corruption

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

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

Information campaigns, exhibition “ Security”, conferences, etc.

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.

Projects of prevention- Safe housing, combination of technical means and the neighbourhood help

Ministry of Justice of the Slovak republic applies uniform and coordinated actions in the area of strategy and prevention of crime together with Council of the Government of Slovak republic for crime prevention and other institutions e.g. Police Corps of the Slovak republic, the Corps of Prison and Court Guard of the Slovak Republic.

Ministry of Education SR- School regulation on prevention of school bullying and solving of the situation –nr..7/2006-RE– see www.minedu.sk – regulations of the government department of education

Ministry of Economy SR- among specific strategy and programs of crime prevention we may encounter also regulations, laws and norms on production activities such as transportation,, production, stocking, of explosives, protection of mineral wealth, storage of gas and liquids in natural stock keeping.

The programme of support of the development of the community social work in municipalities (assistance to socially excluded groups in their natural social environment).

Implementation of other programmes for locations with high unemployment and with concentration of socially excluded groups of citizens, e.g. Programme for the development of local infrastructure, Programme for increasing employment of groups befallen and threatened by social exclusion through social inclusion partnerships.

The National Action Plan for Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women 2005 - 2008, Slovak Government Decree No. 635/2005.

The national Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Violence Against Women and Families, Slovak Government decree No. 1092/2004.

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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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Ministry of economy- integrated approach is provided e.g. at the permission to transport the explosives close to the living quarters, storage safety, use of explosives, and with the Slovak market Inspection etc. provide the cooperation with the police corps.

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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

Ministry of Economy SR – To secure the conditions for use of explosive materials, to prevent the misuse it is compulsory to sign all plastic explosives with substance which enables to detect it in case that this material is not its part from the technologic reasons.

Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic - currently does not have a separate policy, strategy or programme aimed at criminality prevention in the area of environmental protection. Environmental protection includes prevention of environmental harms through generally binding legal instruments and other documents adopted by the Slovak Government and by the National Council of the Slovak Republic. These instruments included mainly:

A. Acts

1. Act 525/2003 on state administration in the environment
2. Act 543/2002 on nature and landscape protection
3. Act 237/2002 on trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
4. Act 151/2002 on use of genetic technologies and genetically modified organisms.
5. Act 139/2002 on fishery.
6. Act 478/2002 on air protection.
7. Act 76/1998 on protection of ozone layer of the Earth.
8. Act 223/2001 on wastes.
9. Act 364/2004 on water (Water Act).
10. Act 442/2002 on public water supply systems and public sewerage systems.
11. Act 261/2002 on prevention of major industrial accidents.

B. Documents

1. Strategy, principles and priorities of the state environmental policy (adopted by the Resolution of the Government 619/1993 and by the Resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic 339/1993).
2. Concept of environmental education (adopted by the Resolution of the Government 846/1997).
3. Concept of implementation of Agenda 21 and evaluation of sustainable development indicators in Slovakia (adopted by the Resolution of the Government 655/1997).
4. National Environmental Action Programme II (adopted by the Resolution of the Government 1112/1999).
5. National Strategy for Sustainable Development (adopted by the Resolution of the Government 978/2001 and by the Resolution of the National Council of the Slovak Republic 1989/2002).
6. Nature and Landscape Protection Concept (adopted by the Resolution of the Government 471/2006).

C. Practical prevention

Practical prevention is assured by the authorities and other organisation within the environment sector:

- a) Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic,
- b) Regional Environmental Offices,
- c) District Environmental Offices,
- d) Slovak Environmental Inspection.

Prevention in the area of the environment is being carried out also by municipalities to the extent laid down by specific legal instruments.

Specifically important role in this respect is being played by the Slovak Environmental Inspection which is a professional inspecting body carrying out supervision and control in the area of environmental protection. It imposes penalties and carries out state administration in integrated pollution and prevention control. The Slovak Environmental Inspection fulfils tasks in following areas:

- a) nature and landscape protection,
 - b) biological safety,
 - c) water protection,
 - d) air protection,
 - e) waste management,
-

f) integrated pollution and prevention control.

The Slovak Environmental Inspection supervises how legal entities, natural persons, entrepreneurs and municipalities comply with generally binding legal instruments in the area of the environment, imposes penalties, remedial measures and some other duties for infringements of legal obligations in the area of the environment, carries out control of implementation of remedial measures, issues integrated permits, deals with complaints and petitions of citizens, organisations and other bodies of public administration, cooperates with other bodies of state administration and organisations active in the area of environmental protection.

In the area of prevention there are following active organisations:

1. State Nature Protection of the Slovak Republic - prevention in protected areas (in particular in national parks and protected landscape areas),
2. Slovak Environmental Agency - education and promotion in environmental education centres, activities oriented to waste management and packages, environmental impact assessment, chemical safety and environmental risk management, integrated pollution prevention and control and assessment of environmental situation.
3. There are following subjects active in prevention:
 - a) nature protection guard,
 - b) fishery guard,
 - c) water guard.

Ministry of Agriculture SR is preparing the documents for prevention of the state property .

The law nr.217/2004 coll. On reproductive wood material

The law on hunting

The law 330/1991 coll. on land fund..

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

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

The law 428/2003 coll. On the protection of the personnel data

Ministry of Justice-

e.g. Art 208 of Code Penal – torment of close person by physical and psychical violence; probative supervision under the Act No. 550/2003 Coll. on mediation and probation officials.

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

() Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

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

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Ministry of economy: marking of precious metals, marking of explosives,
Ministry of agriculture- protection of the food products against falsification
Law nr. 152/1995 coll.

(e) Implement strategies to prevent repeat victimization?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

Ministry of Justice SR -Concrete and situational measures are adopted by Consultancy psychological services.
Co operation with NGOs to help the victims of violence,

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?

(x) Yes

() No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

It is a part of program adopted by Council of Government of the Slovak republic for crime prevention for each governmental department -in all sectors.

e.g. Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic:

Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on children's social and legal protection and social tutelage and on modification of certain laws – social tutelage for children, social tutelage for adults, social reintegration allowance, network of facilities for execution of measures of social and legal protection (e.g. social reintegration centre).

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.

Systematic and continual foundation from state budget

Of the authorities on prevention at all levels of administration

Education on prevention,

Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic- there are school facilities which are dealing in systematic way with psychological and educational problems of children and pupils, they offer counselling, psychotherapy and re-education. Prevention programs are widely spread within schools in Slovakia. In primary and secondary schools were established subject – Ethics and Religion –they deal also with issues of morality, humanity, democracy, healthy life-

style ect.

Ministry of Interior SR:

Education of the Crime prevention experts at the police Academy and by the State Council on Crime Prevention of the Slovak Republic

Trainings are prepared for the crime prevention experts in each sector-

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

(x) Yes

() No

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

There is a systematic evaluation of each government department represented by 12 ministries which are the members of the State Council and they submit yearly report to the Secretary of the State Council. Systematic evaluation through research and statistical data is however in lacking .

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.

Publishing of info, data collection and distribution, expertise used at the solution at the tasks of prevention

Ministry of Economy SR –The Assay Office is the member of AEO and of Convention on Control and marking of the articles made of precious metals. Regular information on prevention of false marking.

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

() Yes

() No

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

Publications, info submitted on request to particular governmental departments and to international organizations

e.g. Ministry of Economy SR supports the info exchange according the rules and agreements with international organizations directly by e-mails, by phone calls and printed documents, organization of international conference about the fraudulent marking captured in jewellery shops.

(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.

They are leaded by bodies responsible for penal proceedings, and they are also incorporated in re-codified Criminal Code and in miscellaneous periodic

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.

Ministry of Economy- Analysing results of the inspection experts are looking for the reasons and risk factors and make proposals for prevention.

Similarly at all the government departments on all levels are done the reports and 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.

Ministry of Labour and social Affairs in frame of social prevention – support to the building of houses for vulnerable inhabitants

e.g. Ministry of Economy SR regularly sets for its

organizations tasks of prevention and the organizations are elaborating the tasks to details and incorporate to their plans of main tasks.

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

() Yes

() No

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

See 17a and 17b

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

() Yes

() No

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

See 17a and 17b

The Assay Office of SR co-operates with Customs Duty Directorate and at the suspicion they pass the information.

(e) Monitoring and evaluation?

() Yes

() No

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

Ministry of economy – Assay Office SR prepares regularly the evaluation of the results also on the international level.

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.

Regularly by managing bodies which deal with particular problems.

(b) Undertaking cost-benefit analyses?

Yes

No

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

According to budgetary documentation of involved bodies and organizations

According to the laws:

10/1995 coll. On control in the state administration

502/2001 coll. On financial control and internal audit

303/1995 on budgetary rules

523/2003 coll. On procurement 473/2003 on Agricultural payment Agency etc.

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

Yes

No

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

Reduction in crime is involved into the applicable law and internal instructions. Victimization and fear of crime is solving at educational institutions (e.g. the Judicial Academy).

(d) Assessing outcomes and unintended consequences?

Yes

No

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

They are hypothetically presumed in crime prevention documents. But unintended consequences can never be predicted.

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.

Periodically, according to level of relevant managing body. At level of Council of Government of Slovak republic will be such an evaluation hold in October 16, 2006.

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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?

(x) Yes

() No

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

Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, the Office for the Fight against organized crime is co-operating with Europol, Interpol, Sirene.

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?

(x) Yes

() No

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

See 20

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

() Yes

() No

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

In the Slovak Republic there is a special Office for Procurement and the law and regulations to be applied by the state administration on all levels.

(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.

Information campaigns and co – operation with NGOs-
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family SR:
Information campaigns in co-operation with NGOs.
National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human beings
government decree 668/2005
National Action Plan on elimination of Violence against
Women –gov. decree: nr. 695/2005

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.

Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic e.g.

Cooperation within EUCPN, UNODC, international organizations as e.g. IOM

Ministry of Education – co-operation with Education Directorate within the framework of project –International Network on School Bullying and Violence – see www.ochranadeti. , also see <http://oecd-sbv.net>

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

Please describe.

A lack of funds to participate at the projects, conferences etc. Ministry of Education SR:

Lack of really experts and external process and outcome evaluation of policies, programmes and strategies at all levels – national. Regional and local

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

Prognosis of the criminality development and its prevention in SR

Ministry of Education –
 Manual for the effective drug prevention at schools,
 Methodology for the prevention of Chicane –bullying at schools, additional learning texts about the body,
 Preventive program to the emotional maturity etc..
 and more materials.
 Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic-
 Second and Third Draft Regular Report of the SR to the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1998 - 2006
 -SKC Dotyk (SCC Dotyk): Home Violence Statistics (PHARE Project)
 -SNSSEP (SNCHR): Comparative Study on Legal Protection Tools for Women, Victims of Violence in the SR and in the Selected EU Member States.

Strategy of Crime Prevention in Slovak Republic
 Local crime Prevention
 Social Crime Prevention

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

On behalf of Ministry of Justice SR:

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)		Partly
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)	Partl	
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)	yes	
(d) Social crime prevention (paras. 6 (a), 8 and 24)	yes	

(e) Locally based or neighbourhood crime prevention (para. 6 (b))	yes	
(f) Situational crime prevention (paras. 6 (c) and 26)	yes	
(g) Prevention of recidivism (para. 6 (d))	yes	
(h) Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention (paras. 1, 10 and 20)	yes	
(i) Knowledge-based crime prevention (paras. 11 and 21)		yes
(j) Planning interventions (para. 22)	yes	
(k) Monitoring and evaluation (para. 23)	yes	
(l) Assessing the links between local crime problems and transnational organized crime (paras. 13, 27 and 31)	yes	
(m) Of the areas identified, is there a priority? If so, please identify.	yes	

If the answer to questions 25 and/or 26 is “Yes”, please mark the appropriate box(es) below:	<i>Need technical assistance</i>	<i>Can provide technical assistance</i>
(a) Including prevention as a permanent part of government structures (para. 17)		
(b) Government support for the development of crime prevention skills (para. 18)		
(c) Government and civil society support of partnerships (para. 19)		
(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 main lessons result from the Crime Prevention Strategy of the Slovak Republic (Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 286 of 23 April 2003 updated for years 2003-2006). For example:

- a) Clearly determined system of Crime Prevention at statewide level
- b) Elaboration of the plan of crime prevention of Slovak republic with clear priorities and objectives
- c) Partnership and co-operation with non-government organizations
- d) Active participation of the public in the crime prevention

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

Please describe.

Ministry of Justice SR:

- to take into consideration the aspect of crime prevention in introducing the drafts of the Acts in the scope of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic
- to carry on with project of Probation and Mediation Service and to ensure further education of Probation and Mediation officers
- to carry on with co-operation with the Commission UN for crime prevention and penal justice through the representative of the Ministry of Justice SR in expert group at the Council of Government SR for crime prevention;
- to provide activities in the area of further education of judges and probationers
- to pay attention to realization and practical use of preventive measures as a part of alternative method for concluding the penal procedure
- to compare national law with the laws of other European Union countries and to use received information in the legislation process
- to prepare the project to increase the knowledge of the public on the activities of the probation and mediation officers. To inform the public about the status of victims in penal procedure and about the number of "the three strike principle" cases
- to inform the public about providing free legal aid by the Centre of Legal Aid
