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I. **Premise**

There needs to be more cooperation between the private sector and the Federal Government Service of Internal Affairs. What can the private sector do for prevention policy? Will citizens accept this?

II. **Discussions**

- Should architects receive more training on security? Currently, there are a number of initiatives where architects receive training on security, but these are usually hardly framed. There is also the question on who will determine what will be included in this training. In other words, there is a demand for uniformity.
- No insurance without registration of valuable property? Registration of valuable property exists, but currently this is more a matter between the owner and the insurance company.
- The better a home is secured, the lower the insurance premiums? This currently exists, but things are very random, as there is no regulation.
- Would it not be a good idea if private security companies patrolled together with the police? Every group extended this premise to a discussion on 'cooperation between security companies (i.e. private sector) and police' in a broad sense.

III. **Conclusions**

- First, a uniform framework should be created: a uniform regulation to make (primarily) new construction burglary-proof. It is expected that architects will then automatically ask for such training. Such regulation needs to be clear on how safe a certain security measure should be considered. In addition, what should be the minimum level of security, e.g. for a new construction?
- This way, there will also be a professional specialization, as is already the case with environment expertise and insurance expertise.
- Such training would best be full, meaning that security in the broad sense of the word should be integrated: burglary prevention (architectural and electronic security), social control in the framework of urban development, fire safety, etc.
- With new construction, a minimum level of security should be imposed (through the building permit application), based on the previously mentioned regulation.
- In addition to a comprehensive regulation, it would be nice if coefficients would be used in the calculation of the insurance premiums. At this moment, the client has no idea of the method used for the calculation of his premium. This does not motivate to take a number of security measures, as the client cannot see if the measures he took

have a positive effect on his premium. An extra advantage of such a coefficient is that the client can go shopping: he can compare insurers to each other.

- Concerning the cooperation between the private and the public sector, one of the most striking findings is that there is still a long way to go in the public sector with regard to the trust in the professionalism of the private sector. This is even truer when we compare to the situation in The Netherlands. Moreover, the information exchange between both parties currently is mainly a one-way street. However, everybody would benefit if the private sector received bespoke information from the public sector.

IV. Action points

- Creation of uniform regulation.
- Introducing a minimum level of security with new construction.
- In the exchange of information, the term 'professional secrecy' is often wrongly used, and this does not only happen from the public sector towards the private sector. Also between the various branches of the public sector (e.g. welfare sector vs. police), this principle is sometimes used in a timorous and counterproductive way. The work groups thus promote the principle where the interpretation of professional secrecy, which is sometimes too narrow, is opened to a 'professional secrecy shared among professionals'. This should facilitate the information exchange between professionals.



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