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FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Crime can involve violence, sex or drugs but also discrimination, road rage, undeclared work and burglary. Crime is any behaviour and any act, activity or event that is punishable by law.

Many people who commit crimes are convicted and sent to prison, but there are always more people becoming criminals to replace them on the streets. And some people don't receive jail time after committing a crime, so they remain on the streets to possibly commit more crimes. Also, there are those who serve their jail time and then go right back out and commit more crimes. Still other people commit long strings of crimes before being caught and convicted. Do you think any progress is being made in the fight against crime?

Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC)

Organised crime is a threat to European citizens, businesses and state institutions – as well as the economy as a whole. Criminals operate across borders, and consistent European-level action is the most effective way to stop them. The Programme Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) supports such activities.

ISEC has a budget of EUR 600 million for the period 2007–13 and contributes to citizens' security through projects that prevent and combat

crime. Terrorism, human trafficking, child abuse, cybercrime, illicit drug and arms trafficking, corruption and fraud are a particular focus.

The programme has four key strands:

- crime prevention
- law enforcement
- witness protection and support
- victim protection.

The EU supports actions intended to increase operational cooperation (e.g. strengthening networking, mutual confidence and understanding, exchanging and disseminating information, experiences and best practices). Other funded activities include monitoring and evaluation, development and transfer of technology and methodology, training and exchanges and awareness-raising and dissemination.

Cybercrime

Anyone using the internet can be a victim of cyber crime. Examples include identity theft and child pornography. One way the government is combating this crime is through the Cyber Crime Reporting Website.

Youth crime

To increase public safety, the government is combating youth crime and antisocial behaviour by young people through swift intervention, rapid sentencing and appropriate aftercare.

Human smuggling and human trafficking

The government has taken a number of measures to combat human trafficking, including a higher maximum prison sentence for perpetrators.

Illegal possession of firearms

Substantial fines and prison sentences may be imposed for the illegal possession of firearms and illegal trade in firearms. Possession and sale of stilettos, flick knives and butterfly knives are also prohibited.

Cannabis cultivation

Cannabis cultivation is prohibited in the Netherlands. Cannabis growers often have ties with organised crime. Cultivation is a source of nuisance and a risk to neighbours. There is a risk, for example, of fire and antisocial behaviour by criminals visiting the premises.

The government will take action against people who supply equipment to grow cannabis. An Act prohibiting organised cannabis cultivation is being drafted. It will increase the powers of the police and the Public Prosecution Service to nip cannabis cultivation in the bud.

Fraud

Fraud includes benefit fraud, tax fraud and money laundering from criminal activities. The government will fight fraud by:

confiscating laundered money and criminal assets: every year, the authorities seize tens of millions of euros and luxury goods such as boats and cars from criminals;

creating more capacity for financial investigations by the Fiscal Information and Investigation Service-Economic Investigation Service (FIOD-ECD);

paying more attention to financial investigations in basic police training.

Conclusion

The fight against crime aims to prevent the impact on social values. This preventive approach must be based on the principle of legality and should be carried out on the basis of pre-established procedures. At present, criminality has a diverse typology that implies not only a permanent adaptation and diversification of procedures, but also a rigorous definition that must reflect as accurately as possible the hypothesis, disposition and sanction for each type of crime. From a criminological perspective, a series of concepts such as high crime, organized crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, or trafficking in human beings can easily highlight defective definitions. However, there are a number of concepts and philosophies surrounding these types of crime. And Government with Police can find a way to further develop the fight against crime.

Used websites

1. <https://parade.com/>
2. https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_en
3. <https://www.government.nl/>
4. <https://www.welcomeurope.com/>

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GENERAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN PIRACY

According to the International Maritime Bureau (IMB), the piracy can be defined as “the act of boarding any vessel with intent to commit theft or any other crime, and with an intent or capacity to use force in furtherance of that act”. In simple words piracy is an act of robbery or criminal violence at sea through illegal use of force by non-state agents, popularly known as “Pirates”. In recent years, the problem of piracy has emerged as a major threat to sea transportation in some parts of the world. According to some estimates, pirate attacks have increased by a whopping 75% in the last decade alone. IMB publishes monthly, quarterly and annual piracy reports