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## EUCPN Newsletter December 2011

Looking back on six months of the Polish Presidency with a focus on 'Sport, science and art in the prevention of crime among children' the torch of the current Trio (Poland, Denmark, Cyprus) will be carried by Denmark from 1st of January on. The Danish Presidency will set the focus on 'Local cooperation on crime prevention'.

With this issue of the EUCPN Newsletter, we would like to inform you on activities of the Polish Presidency, the work of the EUCPN and to introduce to the theme of the incoming Danish Presidency. Discover certainly also our website [www.eucpn.org](http://www.eucpn.org), on which you can find more information.

This Newsletter is a platform for policymakers, practitioners and everyone who is interested in crime prevention. To improve and to further elaborate this Newsletter, we kindly invite you to give us feedback and to share all your news, research, good practices and experiences on crime prevention with us.

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## Introduction to the theme of the present issue

Dear Colleagues

During the time of the Polish Presidency in the second semester of 2011 we focused on the topic: Sport, science and art in the prevention of crime among children and youth. With regard to this topic on 14 and 15 December the Best Practice Conference was organized in Warsaw, Poland. During this event a range of vivid and interactive presentations were given and the winner of the annual European Crime Prevention Award was honored. High level of the entries and very interesting substantive input presented during the Conference clearly indicate that crime prevention amongst juveniles is a primary European task. I hope that our activities during the Polish Presidency were helpful in sharing experiences and best practices in that area. Finally, I am looking forward to the promising development of the work of the EUCPN that will certainly be continued during the incoming Presidency.

Juliusz Galkowski  
EUCPN Chair

The incoming Danish Presidency will focus on 'Local cooperation on crime prevention'. Anna Karina

Nickelsen introduces the theme as follows:

"In crime prevention we only talk little about 'causes' of crime nowadays. Instead we focus on risk factors and protective factors. Although the causes of crime can be difficult to document cultural, social, psychological, and economic conditions as well as settlement patterns, geographical specificity, urban planning and legal policy, are affecting the development of crime. All public authorities - schools, social authorities, police and others - have their specific tasks. For some of them crime prevention is a core task for others a more marginal one. Private organizations and individuals may also in some areas have a considerable interest in preventing crime. It is where all parties have a common interest in cooperation, the crime prevention might have a big potential.

The next 6 months the EUCPN will focus on local crime preventive cooperation because crime preventive initiatives almost always have to be implemented at the local level and because close cooperation among local authorities and engaged citizens is likely to improve the effect.

It is our ambition to gather evidence in Europe for the effect of local cooperation, exchanging experiences on promising programs and to identify how you can make your cooperation more efficient. Besides we are planning to launch some pilot projects to prevent juvenile delinquency in a European context."

In March 2012, the Danish Crime Prevention Day is planned, focusing on this theme. More information can be found in the upcoming events section of this newsletter.

## Feedback on EUCPN activities and related events

### Best Practice Conference

The Best Practice Conference took place in Warsaw from 14 to 16 December 2011. In three modules (sport, science/education and art) participants could listen to 20 project presentations and three keynote speakers from 17 countries. At the first day of the conference, three key-note speakers presented a paper.

#### **Professor Assoc. Marek Konopczynski (Poland)**

##### **'From punishment to the development of potentials – trends in Polish Crime Prevention'**

Professor Assoc. Marek Konopczynski elaborated on several crime prevention and punishment 'legends'. Taking the failure of behavioural strategies of crime prevention into account, he pleaded for new methods of crime prevention, where focus is led on stimulating the development of socially excluded young people. Scientific and cultural activities and sports are considered as a valuable approach to achieve this goal.

#### **Professor Jan Toftegaard Nielsen (Denmark)**

##### **'Local dimension of crime prevention'**

Professor Jan Toftegaard Nielsen discussed two hypotheses about sport participation and crime: (1) Does sport participation prevent crime? (2) How can sport interventions reduce crime? He concluded that despite several studies suggest a positive effect of sport participation in preventing crime, theoretically driven longitudinal research is needed in order to improve an ecological understanding of crime. Random control trials within large samples, clear definitions of variables such as criminal behaviour, and follow-up research are crucial elements within this research. As many projects focus on local level interventions, cooperation between local project initiators might help to gain more insight into good practices and their evaluation.

#### **Dr. Panayiotis Nicolaidis (Cyprus)**

##### **'Crime Prevention – national and European Dimension'**

Dr. Panayiotis Nicolaidis discussed the many crime prevention initiatives of Cyprus' police service. Though Cyprus has relatively low crime rates, crime prevention is considered an important issue. One of the main missions of the Cypriote police is preventing crime by actively involving citizens. He stressed the need for cooperation of different stakeholders on an international level. For the last couple of years, projects on community policing take a prominent place in Cyprus' crime prevention policy. Therefore, the 2012 Best Practice Conference will focus on this theme.

The EUCPN Secretariat has designed an online Feedback Tool to evaluate EUCPN conferences and other events. The intention is to gain feedback from the participants to be able to improve the EUCPN activities. The link will be sent to all participants with the request to fill in the tool.

## ECPA 2011

Seventeen Member States submitted projects for the 2011 ECPA edition 'Sport, science and art in the prevention of crime among children'. The projects were presented in three thematic modules. Three additional Polish projects were presented as well.

Sport related crime prevention projects were most popular. Especially football seems to be a preferred sport for these projects. Some of them have broadened their scope and have included for example psychosocial guidance or school following-up as well.

The projects mainly described their actions as early intervention with (re)integration and (re)socialisation of specific target groups. It's remarkable that quite a lot of projects mainly focus on boys.

The 2011 ECPA price was awarded to Germany's entry: 'Fairplayer.manual / fairplayer.sport'. The German delegation received a cheque of 20,000 euro.

The jury elected the German project for several reasons. First of all, the project is well-designed and -structured. Another strength of the project is that all concerned partners are involved, which creates a broad partnership. It also offers a solid evaluation and is therefore an example for other projects.

For more information about the winning project, please visit: [www.fairplayer.de](http://www.fairplayer.de)

The price for most innovative project was awarded to 'Icehearts' (Finland). Lithuania's entry 'Without the violence – with Forum Theatre' won the price 'for youngsters, from youngsters'.

All projects will receive written feedback on the ECPA jury's evaluation of their project and can be found on the EUCPN website.

## EUCPN Board Meeting

The Board Meeting was held in Warsaw, Poland on 16 December 2011. Next Board Meeting will take place on 28 March 2012 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

## International Seminar

### **Building a new normality. Risks and resilience in adolescents exposed to traumatic events. 10-11 October 2011- L'Aquila (Italy)**

Two years after the earthquake of 6 April 2009 that hit L'Aquila (Italy), the Juvenile Justice Department of Italy set up a research on the effects that the earthquake has had on adolescents' behaviours and their lifestyles. This research has been carried out by the Italian Juvenile Justice Department (Study, Research and International Activities Bureau) in collaboration with the Juvenile Justice Centre of Abruzzo and the Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research. This research mainly focuses on mapping social transformations as a result of the earthquake of L'Aquila. Important questions were: What happened and what can happen to juveniles and teenagers affected by traumatic events like an earthquake? Is the breaking down of social bonds linked to risk of deviancy? Is it possible to rebuild a city that respects a juvenile dimension? The aim of this study was to identify possible actions that can strengthen social resilience, with the aim of supporting the social and family network system.

To present this research and to share important experiences with other countries an International Seminar was held at L'Aquila on 10 and 11 October 2011. The seminar consisted of two parts. The first part focused on Europe and Juvenile Justice and mainly discussed the 'the guidelines of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on a Justice suitable for minors'. The second part focused on emergency management in case of natural disasters.

For more information, please contact Isabella Mastropasqua at [isabella.mastropasqua@giustizia.it](mailto:isabella.mastropasqua@giustizia.it)

## Public Lecture

## **When youths disturb city life: effective approaches to juvenile crime prevention.**

**24 November 2011 - Brussels**

This lecture was organised by the European Metropolitan Network Institute (EMI). The aim of the lecture was to discuss effective approaches towards juvenile crime prevention in European cities. A variety of people were present: policy officers from the European Commission, policy makers from municipalities, social workers, police officers, EU representatives of European cities, and researchers.

During the lecture effective approaches to juvenile crime prevention were discussed. The first key-note speaker was the Mayor of the city The Hague (The Netherlands), Mr. Jozias van Aartsen. He outlined the successful integrated approach of the city of The Hague towards crime prevention among troublesome youth groups. Every year the police, the municipality and the public prosecutor's office in the Hague map problematic youth groups based on general aspects such as the size of the group, ethnicity and contacts with the criminal justice system. The Hague started developing an approach to deal with youth groups causing nuisance in 2007. While initially 4 sites in the city centre were selected, today the method is applied across the city. The Mayor stressed several important elements of successful youth crime prevention: the combination of preventive and repressive models, active involvement of local residents, and the need for a uniform, integral and coherent approach.

The second key-note speaker was Professor Per-Olof Wikström from Cambridge University, who designed the Situational Action Theory (SAT). He elaborated on why young people commit crime and discussed the implications for effective youth crime prevention policies. He indicated that crime prevention programs generally fail because they are not founded on knowledge-based theories of crime causation. According to Professor Wikström deterrence is not the most effective way of preventing youth crime. Effective crime prevention should mainly focus on influencing people's perception of action alternatives.

During an interactive session participants discussed about negative and positive elements of different youth crime prevention strategies.

[Read more](#) about this lecture.

## **International Symposium**

### **Sad Kids, Not Bad Kids: Shaping a Europe-Wide Youth Violence Prevention Strategy. Integrating the European Knowledge.**

**29 November 2011 - Brussels**

This international symposium was organised by Public Policy Exchange ([www.publicpolicyexchange.co.uk](http://www.publicpolicyexchange.co.uk)). Public Policy Exchange, in association with the Centre for Parliamentary Studies ([www.parlicentre.org](http://www.parlicentre.org)), holds regular interactive seminars which provide an invaluable interface for policy discussion, debate and networking. These special events offer local practitioners, civil servants and other stakeholders not only an insight into current policy thinking, but also the opportunity to feed into future policy development across all areas of public policy.

With this symposium was aimed at integrating European knowledge in order to help shaping a comprehensive EU-wide youth violence prevention strategy.

Five key-note speakers were invited. Prof. Dr. David J. Smith (London School of Economics, University of Cambridge) opened the conference with a general introduction on the theme. He described recent youth crime trends and discussed some problems in the evaluation of youth crime prevention projects. Ms. Benedetta Turdo (project officer DG Justice, European Commission) presented the Daphne III programme 'To combat violence against children, young people and women, and support victims', and discussed how to apply for funding. Dr. Harrie Jonkman (Senior Researcher, Verwey-Jonker Instituut, The Netherlands) focused on the link between family factors and youth crime. Mr. Siegfried Löprick (project Manager, city of Göttingen, Germany) discussed the role of local communities, social services and national authorities in preventing youth violence, and presented two examples of such cooperations in Germany. Finally, Prof. Dr. Manuel Eisner (University of Cambridge) elaborated on early prevention and intervention and discussed the results of the Zurich Project on the Social Development of Children (Z-Proso).

## **Research and Publications**

## Research EUCPN Secretariat

The Secretariat is conducting a review on the Polish presidency's theme 'Sport, science and art in the prevention of crime among children'. The review is currently being finalised and will be published on the website in January. In this Newsletter an abstract of this paper is presented.

### **Abstract:**

Because leisure is an important context of risk and protection for children and adolescents, it can be considered as a valuable context for prevention programmes. A broad spectrum of programmes aim at preventing youngsters from offending by setting up sport, science or art projects. It is presumed that involving youngsters in such programmes can prevent them from (re)offending. We will illustrate this by examples of good practices or promising projects for each field (sports, art, science).

In this review we will discuss theoretical frameworks which can be used in order to understand the relationship between providing constructive leisure activities and preventing youth crime. These perspectives can be categorised depending on which mechanism(s) is / are put centrally: opportunities, peers, social control and / or social bonds. Relevant classical criminological frameworks which are most mentioned in scholarly literature are social control theory, routine activity theory and differential association theory. However, other frameworks and combinations of different perspectives are put forward as well.

Each perspective focuses on specific risk factors for youth crime and on specific protective factors which are considered to be important in order to prevent youth crime. How these theoretical perspectives link leisure activities to youth crime obviously has important implications for preferred crime prevention strategies. In this paper we will reflect on possible implications for crime prevention policies in a European context.

## Family Roots Project

The 'Family Roots Project', promoted by the Juvenile Justice Department of the Italian Ministry of Justice (Study, Research and International Activities), is a European Project with the Psychoanalytic Institute of Social Research (Italy), CJD Eutin (Germany), and the Portuguese Ministry of Justice (DGRS) as project partners.

This project aims at understanding the role of the families of juveniles involved in illegal actions. More specifically is explored how these families, in collaboration with the Juvenile Justice System, public health agencies, schools and other services, can promote delinquency prevention and foster pro-social behaviours.

The first part of the research inventories how many families of young offenders were actually involved by the juvenile justice services. Case studies were combined with interviews with families and social workers and educators working in the juvenile justice systems. The second part examined different models to ameliorate interventions with families. In Italy, it was then possible to activate the Italian Department of Policies for the Family that is now funding professional training to juvenile justice operators so that a psycho-social model can be developed and extended.

For more information, please contact Isabella Mastropasqua at [isabella.mastropasqua@giustizia.it](mailto:isabella.mastropasqua@giustizia.it)

## Denmark

### **Danish victimization survey**

The latest issue of the Danish victimization survey has just been published. 29 percent of the Danes worry a lot about violence and crime. It is at the lowest level ever registered. This is demonstrated by the report 'Udsathed for vold og andre former for kriminalitet. Offerundersøgelserne 2005-2010' (exposure to violence and other types of crime. Victimization surveys 2005-2010) that is co-financed by the Danish Crime Prevention Council DKR. The report states that the risk of being exposed to violence was lower in both 2009 and 2010 than in 2008, and that it is most often young men who are involved in the episodes of violence that most frequently occur Friday night and Saturday night.

### **Responsible serving**

This is a project under the Danish National Board of Health inspired by the Swedish STAD project. Move

forward closing time from 04 a.m. to 02 a.m. and demand in the restaurant plan that serving of strong alcohol should be limited. These are some of the messages from the local governments who have experience with implementing a new model. Nine local governments have over the last two years tested the model as part of the project from the National Board of Health where they together with 11 other local governments have strengthened efforts regarding alcohol policy. The model is built on the local government establishing a collaboration with the relevant players, typically police, restaurateurs and educational institutions but also parents, taxis, and retailers can be part of the collaboration.

#### **Bill regarding a new age of criminal responsibility**

Last summer, the previous government reduced the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years. In November, Denmark got a new government lead by the Social Democrats – and this government wants to increase the age of criminal responsibility to 15 years. The Minister of Justice Morten Bødskov is ready with a bill that will increase the age of criminal responsibility from 14 to 15 years.

See the summary [here](#).

#### **New Campbell research summary about parent training and ADHD**

A new Campbell research summary finds that parent training can improve behaviour in children with ADHD, and that the training also can reduce stress in parents. Parent training includes psychological efforts the purpose of which is to provide parents with children with ADHD the tools to handle the behaviour of their child. To uncover the effect of the parent training a research team has prepared a Campbell research summary by gathering the best knowledge that currently exist in this area. The researchers conclude that parent training can improve the general behaviour of the child. The research summary has also measured how this affects the parents and here the training turns out to increase their confidence in their own abilities as parents and makes them less stressed.

See the research summary [here](#).

### **Calls for Research Proposals**

#### **DAPHNE III**

The call for proposals for Daphne projects has been launched. The deadline for submitting proposals is 13 March 2012.

For more information [click here](#).

#### **ISEC**

The ISEC 2011 General Call for Proposals has been launched. The deadline for submitting proposals is 24 February 2012.

For more information [click here](#).

### **Books**

In this section we present selected readings on youth crime and youth crime prevention in Europe and beyond.

#### **David J. Smith (2010). A New Response to Youth Crime. Cullompton: Willan Publishing.**

Public concern about youth crime and antisocial behaviour has mounted in England and Wales for many years, even though the actual level of crime has continuously fallen since 1994. This rising anxiety is increased by a political arms race in which the parties compete to forge new weapons in a war against crime. New legislation has poured out of successive administrations at an ever-increasing pace, with young people often the target. Yet steeply rising expenditure on youth justice has yielded poor returns.

The time has come for a fresh start in the way we respond to youth crime. The Report of the Independent Commission on Youth Crime and Antisocial Behaviour sets out a blueprint for reform based on a clear set of principles. This book, which accompanies that Report, establishes the framework of evidence and detailed analysis that supports the Commission's proposals. Leading authorities in the field, from a variety of disciplines, review youth crime and responses to it, focusing on England and Wales, but making

comparisons also with models in other parts of the world, such as Canada.

The book includes detailed and authoritative reviews of the research evidence on youth transitions, time trends in youth crime, the evolution of the youth justice system, responses to antisocial behaviour, causes of antisocial behaviour, change in the family, successful interventions to prevent the development of offending, contrasting models of youth justice, the system in Canada, and public opinion and the politics of crime.

For more information [click here](#).

**Bailleau, F. & Cartuyvels, Y. (2010). The Criminalisation of Youth. Juvenile Justice in Europe, Turkey and Canada. Brussels: Academic & Scientific Publishers.**

Transformations of criminal justice systems in Western societies are often linked with broader social and cultural changes. This goes as well for evolutions in the field of juvenile justice. The aim of this book is to present recent transformations of youth criminalisation processes and juvenile justice systems in nine European countries, Canada and Turkey, with a focus on the socio-political context in which they occur.

Can we speak of a general 'punitive turn' in juvenile justice today? How important is the resistance of the traditional welfare or 'tutorial' youth justice model? What is the influence of human rights on the juvenile justice system's evolution? Does the increasing populism in the media influence the criminalisation process? What is the impact of the victimisation movement on juvenile justice practices?

For more information [click here](#).

**Junger-Tas, J., Haen Marshall, I., Enzmann, D., Stekete, M., Killas, M. & Gruscynska, B. (2012). The Many Faces of Youth Crime: Contrasting Theoretical Perspectives on Juvenile Delinquency across Countries and Cultures. New York: Springer (in press).**

This book presents the first comprehensive analysis of the second International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD-2). An earlier volume, Juvenile Delinquency in Europe and Beyond (2010), focused mainly on the findings with regard to delinquency, victimisation and substance use in each of the individual participating ISRD-2 countries. 'The Many Faces of Youth Crime' is based on the analysis of the merged data set and has a number of unique features:

- The analyses are based on an unusually large number of respondents (about 67,000 7th, 8th and 9th graders) collected by researchers from 31 countries;
- It includes reports on the characteristics, experiences and behaviour of first and second generation migrant youth from a variety of cultures;
- It is one of the first large-scale international studies asking 12-16 year olds about their victimisation experiences (bullying, assault, robbery, theft);
- It describes both intriguing differences between young people from different countries and country clusters in the nature and extent of delinquency, victimisation and substance use, as well as remarkable cross-national uniformities in delinquency, victimisation, and substance use patterns;
- A careful comparative analysis of social responses to offending and victimisation adds to our limited knowledge on this important issue;
- Detailed chapters on the family, school, neighbourhood, lifestyle and peers provide a rich comparative description of these institutions and their impact on delinquency;
- It tests a number of theoretical perspectives (social control, self-control, social disorganisation, routine activities / opportunity theory) on a large international sample from a variety of national contexts;
- It combines a theoretical focus with a thoughtful consideration of the policy implications of the findings;
- An extensive discussion of the ISRD methodology of 'flexible standardisation' details the challenges of comparative research.

For more information [click here](#).

## Upcoming events

17-19 January	<b>Final Conference “Responsibility-taking, Relationship-building and Restoration in Prisons”</b>
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<p>2012</p> <p>Balassagyarmat (Hungary)</p>	<p>The conference will take place within the framework of the project Mediation and Restorative Justice in the Prison Settings (MEREPS; <a href="http://www.mereps.foresee.hu">www.mereps.foresee.hu</a>) at the National Institute of Criminology, Budapest and the Prison in Balassagyarmat. The conference aims to summarise the main findings of the research projects and the pilots experimenting restorative justice (RJ) and mediation in prisons in Germany, Hungary and the United Kingdom, and to stimulate the exchange of good practices related to RJ in prisons. Key-note speakers include Professor Alison Lieblich (University of Cambridge, UK), Professor Arthur Hartmann (HfÖEV, Germany), Dr. Theo Gavrielides (Independent Academic Research Studies, UK) and Dr. Tünde Barabás (OKRI, Hungary). Organisers invite researchers, RJ practitioners, victim agency workers, legal practitioners, policy makers, social workers and other professionals interested in how to integrate RJ into the prison context.</p> <p>To register online <a href="#">click here</a>.</p>
<p>9-10 February 2012</p> <p>Berlin (Germany)</p>	<p><b>Combating Cybercrime in Europe</b></p> <p>Experts from Europol, Ministry of Security and Justice, Police as well as telecom and internet service providers will discuss how to cope best with cyber attacks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Become familiar with the latest EU Initiatives against cybercrime.</li> <li>▪ Learn how to combat botnets and botnet attacks.</li> <li>▪ Improve your cybercrime investigation techniques through innovative tools and computer forensics.</li> <li>▪ Receive a first-hand report from a cybercrime victim and learn how to cope with cyber attacks.</li> <li>▪ Discover the benefits of public-private cooperation of law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and internet service providers (ISPs).</li> <li>▪ Discuss the challenges of cross-border law enforcement cooperation.</li> </ul> <p>Please <a href="#">click here</a> to find detailed information on this event. For direct online application please <a href="#">click here</a>.</p>
<p>27 March 2012</p> <p>Brøndby Greater Copenhagen (Denmark)</p>	<p><b>The Danish Crime Prevention Day 2012</b></p> <p>The theme this year is 'Local Crime Prevention Cooperation'. The Danish Crime Prevention Day will focus on the cooperation between different players in crime prevention: authorities, civil society, and citizens. At the event, you can experience presentations, workshops, exhibition stands, and poster stands from Denmark and several other European countries. The Danish Minister of Justice will, as part of the program, present nominees for and the winner of the Danish Crime Prevention Award 2012. The keynote speaker, the Crime Prevention Awards ceremony and part of the comprehensive program will be interpreted into or given in English. We expect up to 500 Danish participants and up to 200 from other European countries.</p> <p>For further details please visit <a href="http://www.dkr.dk">www.dkr.dk</a> mid-January 2012.</p> <p>For questions please contact the EUCPN Secretariat <a href="mailto:eucpn@ibz.eu">eucpn@ibz.eu</a> For signing up please contact the Danish Crime Prevention Secretariat <a href="mailto:dkr@dkr.dk">dkr@dkr.dk</a>.</p>
<p>20-24 May 2012</p> <p>The Hague (The Netherlands)</p>	<p><b>14th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology</b> <b>'Justice for Victims: Cross-cultural perspectives on conflict, trauma and reconciliation'</b></p> <p>The programme covers all aspects of victimology, presenting the state of the art in both its keynote addresses and workshops. Focus will be on three main themes: victims' rights, transitional justice and trauma and resilience. We cordially invite representatives from international and regional organisations, academia, civil society organisations and individual experts to register and / or to submit an abstract.</p> <p>A programme, list of speakers and information about abstract submission and registration can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>The symposium will be preceded by an Introduction to Victimology (EN) on 15 and 16 May 2012. More information about the course can be found on <a href="http://www.14thsymposiumwsv.nl">www.14thsymposiumwsv.nl</a>.</p>
<p>11-13 September 2012</p>	<p><b>7th GPEC® (General Police Equipment Exhibition &amp; Conference)</b></p>



Leipzig  
(Germany)

Since its first edition in the year 2000 GPEC® has developed through the great support, expert advice and direct participation from the Federal and State Governments as a closed specialised trade fair with its comprehensive programme of fringe events with seminars, symposiums, working group meetings of authorities and practical demonstrations to a very sensible component of official education and training. With about 500 exhibitors from more than 20 countries this specialised trade fair covers literally all product fields of police and special equipment for authorities. GPEC General Police Equipment Exhibition & Conference® is Europe's largest closed specialized trade fair exclusively for members of authorities. GPEC® is not open to the public. The organisers will grant access exclusively to visitors from authorities after pre-registration and presenting a personal service ID card of an official authority or country on site. This branch meeting that is unique in Central Europe addresses the following target groups:

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For detailed information, visitor registration and requests [click here](#).

## Readers' Corner

The next issue of the EUCPN Newsletter will be issued in March 2011.

We kindly invite readers to share their news and information with the editors of the Newsletter by sending contributions (in English) to [eucpn@ibz.eu](mailto:eucpn@ibz.eu).

[FOOTER]

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