

EDITORIAL

The European Union as an area of freedom, security and justice

One of the fundamental objectives of the European Union is to offer its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice without internal borders.

Based on the Treaty of Amsterdam (1999) the European Council adopted the Tampere and Hague programme and approved the action plan in 2005 which is the frame of reference for Commission and Council work for five years. Which policies are involved in reaching this goal? The free movement of persons, visa policy, EU external borders policy, Schengen area, immigration, asylum, judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, drugs policy coordination, EU citizenship, data protection, fundamental rights, racism and xenophobia, police and customs cooperation, crime prevention, fight against organised crime, external relations and enlargement from a justice and home affairs perspective. People have the right to expect the Union to address the threat to their freedom and legal rights posed by serious crime. To counter these threats, a common effort is needed to prevent and fight crime and criminal organisations throughout the Union. The joint mobilisation of police and judicial resources is needed to guarantee that there is no hiding place for criminals or the proceeds of crime within the Union.

www.ec.europa.eu/justice_home

International and cross border cooperation and networking plays an important role in

police strategies. The 'look over the edge' of national policing is from utmost importance for an effective and efficient joined fight against the threats not any longer stopped by borders. Criminal groups have extended their working field, are mobile and they leave their traces throughout Europe. Travelling is so much easier for individuals.

COMBATING CRIME

The European Network of Policewomen has recognized these developments. Why should we 'invent the wheel' over and over again when we have good practice examples just across the border? We absolutely see the necessity of linking between international organisations, between national police services and between individuals. With joint efforts mutual goals are so much easier to reach. Our mission isn't different from the mission of the European police services – to make Europe safe to live in!

Erika Wietinger
ENP-President



INFORMATION

The Finnish Police in 2006

The year 2006 represented a major challenge for the Finnish Police. The security arrangements for Finland's Presidency of the European Union and the international conferences, which the police were responsible for safeguarding, kept all police units busy.

The EU Presidency security arrangements proceeded as planned. They were appropriately scaled and did not upstage the content of the meetings. The security arrangements were scaled according to international needs but were implemented according to Finnish practice as far as possible. The most important changes in the content of police operations during the Finnish EU Presidency were joining the Treaty of Prüm and the enlargement of the Schengen area together with progress in introducing the related new information system.

The Finnish EU Presidency as a whole was the largest group of events ever organized in Finland requiring security arrangements of an international standard. Moreover, the ASEM 6 Summit for European and Asian Heads of State or Government held in Helsinki in early September was the largest single conference of any kind in Finland ever.

The need for security arrangements was heightened by the recent terrorist attacks in the EU.

The participation of Russian President Vladimir Putin at the informal meeting of EU Heads of State or Government in Lahti in October required an even more heightened state of security. Most of the detection rates improved on the previous year. Public order and security remained good throughout the whole country, even though police resources were concentrated at the locations of meetings related to the EU Presidency. Crime prevention results also improved. A number of projects important for the future of the police were launched



during the year, including an administrative reform and the background study for an overhaul of the legislation on pre-trial investigation and coercive measures. The police training reform and the merging of police training facilities also progressed. Police operations focused on increased prevention of violent crime, with the aim of reducing violent crime in the long term through exposure of unreported violent crime, closer cooperation between authorities and improved quality of police work in, for instance, domestic calls and pre-trial investigation. The number of serious violent crimes reported to the police decreased during the year. Increasing numbers of typically unreported crimes such as sexual offences were reported to the police. Detection rates for violent crime improved during the year. Increasing alcohol consumption was reflected in police violence statistics as an increasing number of domestic calls.

COMBATING CRIME

The year 2006 was overall a successful one in combating crime. The number of crimes reported to the police was some 3% fewer than in the previous year. The crime detection rates were maintained. DNA registration is an efficient means of preventing and solving crime. The police have been able to close

cases years or even decades old thanks to enhanced registration. DNA registration has significantly contributed to an increase in detection rates. The DNA register is maintained and testing conducted at the National Bureau of Investigation in Vantaa.

In 2006, police action focused on enhancing the prevention of violent crime. A particular focus area was crime against children, with the aim of reducing violent crime by exposing unreported crime, by engaging in closer cooperation with other authorities and by aiming to improve the quality of police work for instance in domestic calls and in pre-trial investigations. The action taken seems to have reduced the volume of the most serious types of violent crime, i.e. homicide and attempted homicide. The police were also successful in uncovering an increasing number of cases of unreported crime. The violent crime detection rates improved too. Particular attention was given to cooperation between the various authorities to cut the cycle of violence and to refer the parties involved to support services. Most sexual offences remain unreported. It seems, however, that the threshold for reporting sexual offences to the police is now lower. There was a lively public debate on sexual offences and child abuse during the year under review.

Much has been invested in increasing the detection rate for property offences in recent years. Focus areas in guidance and leadership include conducting comprehensive crime scene investigation, registering suspects, pursuing a perpetrator-oriented investigation approach, linking unsolved offences, and carrying out analysis.

The average investigation times for financial crime were significantly reduced as a result of the enhancement measures undertaken. Resources were increased for uncovering operations and the monitoring of prohibitions to engage in business was developed. Investigation of breaches of prohibitions to engage in business often revealed other financial crimes. A prohibition to engage in business is served by a court on a person found guilty of crimes in business, and continuing to engage in such activities constitutes a breach of the prohibition.

A year of fires

There were several major fires in 2006. These fires called for special forensic and tactical expertise. The police allocated resources to investigating whether these fires were linked or part of a new trend. All the fires could have caused substantial damage had they spread. There were no casualties, however.

Community policing - strategy prepared

The community policing strategy was under preparation in 2006. Community policing constitutes carrying out basic police functions competently and efficiently in close contact with citizens. The purpose of community policing is to create both actual security and a sense of security, to reduce and prevent crime and disturbances, and to promote a positive image of the police and maintain a high level of public confidence in the police.

EU Presidency tightens border controls

The Finnish EU Presidency brought added crime prevention responsibilities to the police. Preparations were made against potential terrorist activities, for instance, by temporarily tightening border controls. The EU Presidency arrangements were successfully carried out thanks to close cooperation between the authorities and other stakeholders. Criminal intelligence and crime analysis at national and regional level shared between the Finnish Police, Customs and Border Guard gained in importance during the EU Presidency. This cooperation was widely marketed and gained public attention; there are plans to introduce this model elsewhere in the EU.

...t.b.c. (read the full version at: www.enp.nl, 'Country information')

Article provided by the Finnish Police (Leena Lukala)



The Treaty of Prüm – A milestone for security

Imagine a criminal living in Germany is committing a crime in Austria – a burglary. He leaves his DNA trace at the crime scene and returns to Germany. There he commits further crimes and is caught by the German police.

Until December 2006 this crime in Austria would have never been solved without the suspects' confession. Now the Austrian police have access to the German DNA data to compare the found traces.

In case of a positive hit they can identify the suspect via the judicial cooperation system. Criminals don't have any longer the possibility to get away with a committed crime by simply crossing a border.

THE TREATY OF PRÜM

This is enabled by the Treaty of Prüm signed on 27th May 2005 in Prüm an der Eifel from seven European countries (Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Spain). The treaty foresees the intensified cross border cooperation of police and justice especially in the field of fighting terrorism, cross border criminality and illegal migration. In the centre there is the improvement of the exchange of information by linking national data bases – a milestone in fight against crime. Four more member states (Finland, Italy, Portugal and Slovenia) have already declared their participation. Even though the Treaty of Prüm came into force not until the end of 2006 with Spain and 23rd November 2006 with Germany the success is already mirrored in impressive numbers: Since December 2006 Austria and Germany have the possibility of comparing the DNA data – Spain is working on the technical implementation. Thus Austria and Germany are the first countries to allow mutual access to their national police databases ('Hit-/No-Hit Procedure'). The DNA check alone has



resulted in 1400 hits with German data and 1500 hits with Austrian data - and this within the first six weeks.

Until mid-January 2007 there were counted 31 hits in connection with homicide and manslaughter, 23 with sexual crimes, 149 with robbery and blackmailing and more than 2000 hits with other offences.

By using this data so far unidentified crime scene tracks ('cold cases') can now be connected with known persons. It can be expected that cold cases can be solved. The high hit quota within the first weeks proves the idea of the Treaty of Prüm as a very effective contribution to the fight against cross border criminality and international terrorism.

Currently Germany is chairing the European Union. Germany's goal is to transfer the Treaty of Prüm and implement it into the legal framework of the European Union.

The Ministers of Interior agreed on the improved police cross border cooperation by intensified data exchange. At the EU Ministers of Interior meeting on 15th February 2007 all representatives agreed on the transfer of the main regulations of the Treaty to European law. (Amendment: On 12th June the EU Ministers of Interior and Justice have taken the final decision of transferring.) This is also considered as a big success for Austria since the initiative started in Austria and Germany. Austria is also taking the lead in realising the Treaty: In December 2006 the DNA data exchange and now the fingerprint exchange between Austria and Germany started and from June 2007 the exchange of vehicle registration

data with Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and Spain should be realised.

In the Treaty special attention was paid to data protection (Franco Frattini: A proper balance between the protection of privacy and enlarged access to data.). The partners of the Treaty can open DNA-analysis-files and fingerprint files of



the other country only in a hit-/no-hit-system. The requesting organisation receives within a few minutes the information if there is a hit on a certain profile in the data system of the partner country.

The transmission of other data related to a person is only possibly via the judicial cooperation system. Meanwhile extensive criminal investigation has to take place. Thus in the beginning all hits are so called

'cold cases' with no person known as suspect. This system applies for all serious crimes in which a DNA analysis is mandatory. Beside burglaries the Treaty of Prüm enables also the solution of serious violence crimes like robberies, extortion, sexual crimes and homicide or manslaughter.

To prevent terrorist motivated crimes person related data of 'terrorist threatener' can be submitted. To prevent terrorist crimes the Treaty enables the exchange of information about travelling offenders. This might be necessary for international soccer games (European soccer championship) or other international conferences (G8).

*By Alexander Marakovits,
Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior
(Translation: Erika Wietinger)*

Cross-border policing in Germany

THE GERMAN POLICE IS SUBDIVIDED IN

- National Police (in each federal state, together 16),
- Federal Police (in former times the Border Police) and
- Federal Office of Criminal Investigation

Only the Federal Police and the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation are working in cross-border policing. The National Police is in questions of cross-border policing obliged to work with the Federal Police and the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation together.

THE FEDERAL POLICE

- is subordinated to the federal ministry of interior in Berlin,

- performs, on base of the state law and other national laws, special federal police functions,
- is working within a german and european Security Network on base of security cooperation and security partnerships together with the national police and other security agencies in germany as well as european border authorities.

THE DUTIES ARE PARTICULARLY:

- border protection,
- railroad patrol,
- safeguard against attacks in air traffic,
- defense of federal authorities and federal ministries,



- police duties in case of emergency and defense,
 - participation abroad in responsibility of the United Nations, the European and West-European Union and other international organisations,
 - supporting the National Police in Lower House of German Parliament,
 - supporting the Department of Foreign Affairs to safeguard German diplomatic substitutions and consular representation abroad,
 - supporting the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation in Personal protection,
 - supporting the National Police especially in heavy sorties,
 - assistance in case of catastrophes and special crash accidents, included air rescue.
- civilian crisis management of the European Community,
 - the European border agency FRONTEX,
 - 'Colpofer' (collaboration of railroad police and security companies)
 - and the Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation (BSRBCC).

As the Federal Office of Criminal Investigation is working together with all foreign polices, the Federal Police is only working together with border police departments abroad. They have their liaison officer at the foreign airports, where they particularly advise the colleagues in examine documents.

Constanze Reisenauer

The Federal Police attended in important international cooperation projects, like:

- international police commissions of the United Nations for crisis management,

APRIL 2007

ENP Welcomes its first Women Network located at the Netherlands Antilles

Muhé Uniformá Armá (MUA)

The first women were appointed in 1971 in the uniformed and armed law enforcement organisations. The foundation will be a non-profit corporation as an outgrowth of an interagency committee formed by representatives from Police, Customs, Immigration Service and Prison.

Mission:

- The foundation promotes gender equity through leadership and specialized education programs that provides research and training.
- The foundation promotes communication and cooperation through networking opportunities with regional and international law enforcement agencies.



Caroline Bogaard and Policewomen from the Antilles

More about MUA in our next Newsletter!

By Caroline Bogaard, Amsterdam Police

From dog handler to mounted police

The experiences of a policewoman in UNMIK CIVPOL
(UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINISTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO – CIVILIAN POLICE)

My name is Suzana Zevnik, I am Slovenian, 41 years old – I worked in the Police ten years before I left for the mission and I strongly believed that this is enough to tackle this task. Well... of course, I was wrong.

When I came to Kosovo, I came with expectations concerning my work. I expected to get a job related with establishment and development of dog training center since that was the information I've got from my home office. I know now that it would be the best to come here with no expectations but that was impossible at that time. I had to have something to lean on so I came with very exact plans what and how to do in mission.

KPS TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Then I had to realize and understand that first of all everything I knew before - now is different. Every stepping stone, every procedure and mechanism, every peace of everyday life was different from what I knew before. The way of communication, way of work and cooperation, everything it was quite different Not bad or good, not better or worse than things back home, but so different. I was thrown into this boiling multinational kettle, not knowing exactly what to expect. In first week I felt kind of lost – I didn't know anyone but members of my contingent and there was a pretentious exam in front of us. My first deployment order was on the position of Chief Adviser to Head of KPS (Kosovo Police Service) Training Department, but only three days later I was supposed to move in Ferizaj to work as a dog handler/trainer, what I am not. I was shocked and I told my superior that I am not a dog handler or trainer but staff manager and then my odyssey started. They didn't know what to do with me

and I didn't know what to do with myself. First I was sent to Central Station for interview, then to North Station as a monitor and then to South Station as police officer working in community policing. What a nightmare. it seemed to me that I wasn't employable or fit for use at all. But that was probably the best experience I could get in my life – I realized in those days that I can cope with every situation, that I can adapt rapidly and also that I know how to find my way around. It wasn't pleasant, but it was a lesson I won't forget in a hurry. Lesson for life – I can trust myself.

The next week I was already working in DOC THBS ((Directorate of Organized Crime – Trafficking in Human Beings Section) as victim assistant and administration officer and I thought that this is it. I liked the job and I liked my colleagues so I was hoping to learn as much as I can and that I will stay in that unit. But wrong again... just before my first CTO (Compensatory Time Off) a Deputy Police Commissioner called me for an urgent meeting and we went to the Police Commissioner's office. I had no clue what is going on but soon I found out that KPS need to organize a Mounted Police Unit (MPU) and that they were looking for me to do it. Oh, for goodness sake, what a task!!

MPU

When I heard of the idea of KPS Mounted Police Unit I couldn't form a picture of it – how to make it happen in Kosovo, I didn't know. But with colleagues from UNMIK CIVIPOL and KPS Border and Boundary Police we started anyway although MPU was not in the KPS plan for year 2006. Since there was no money, horses, facilities, vehicles or other conditions, we had to start right from the



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beginning. On one hand the plan seems to be too big for us but on the other hand it was a huge challenge too. We were running a pilot run!

Based on my former experience a police horse is supposed to be huge “machine” of 500 kilograms or more so I had difficulties imagining how to bring them to Kosovo (since there is almost no tradition of breeding this kind of horses) and it was even more difficult when I learned that we are supposed to start with work in Kruševo. Where is it? Later on I found out that Kruševo is a small village in deep south of Kosovo, pressed between Albanian and Macedonian border. It is a very remote area and very difficult for approach in winter, 120 kilometers away from Pristine. A police station in villages like Kruševo is a big thing and establishing the first Mounted Police Unit right there is even more important. We selected local horses, very well adapted to local environment. In my opinion that was a very good decision. KPS Mounted police unit was established as a pilot project and is supposed to provide a top management level in KPS with results and solid estimation of effectiveness. I do believe that this decision was very wise since there are no previous experiences with that kind of police unit in KPS and this is also an inexpensive way to get real facts. In the process of establishing the KPS Mounted Police Unit I was involved in different tasks like preparation of vision and strategy for the establishment of

Suzana: ‘I simply love this picture, it has to tell so much...’



(Left: C. Jakupec, Croatia; Middle: T. Stroosnijder, The Netherlands, UN Police Gender Advisor for the Police Commissioner in Kosovo; Right: S. Zevnik, Slovenia)

the unit, selection of horses, assortment and buying in the equipment for service horses and mounted police officers, advising... Latterly I also provide members of KPS MPU with theoretical and practical instructions about riding. As much as I can say work within the KPS Mounted Police Unit is very good particularly if we consider all circumstances. Police officers are very high motivated to work and to gain new knowledge in learning process so it is a great pleasure to work with them. They are also very well accepted in their local environment and people living in that area like to see them around. The level of criminal activities in that area is noticeable lowered and it looks like that this is one of the units functioning very well. I am happy and very proud to see KPS Mounted Police Unit achieving good results and this sure is a good conclusion of my mission over-all.

REAL PEOPLE

Now, after eight months in the mission, I realize that this is a great experience may be the biggest in my life until now. I learned that not always my way is the right way, that results could be reached in many different ways equally. I’ve learned a lot from my colleagues from different countries – about their culture, tradition or customs and habits. I’ve learned a lot about history and tradition of Kosovo, now I understand more what the essence of the present conflict is. And I’ve learned a lot about real people – their nature and characteristic, limitations and capacities.

Mission is (as I said before) a boiling kettle. It is not easy to remain the same as you are back home, from everywhere there is a lot of pressure toward your beliefs and it is not easy to stick with the best of one’s conviction, to keep your back bone set upright. A lot of people are concerned only with their own benefits; the others are perhaps afraid or not interested. In fact it is very difficult to keep upright posture – but the one’s who does, learn a lot!

*By Suzana ZEVNIK,
CP 15398, Police MHQ, Pristine, Doctrine Officer.*

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QUALITY THROUGH EQUALITY

CONFERENCES & SEMINARS Gender Balance is a business case...

THE OSCE (SPMU – STRATEGIC POLICE MATTERS UNIT) IS FOCUSING ON GENDER BALANCE IN POLICE MANAGEMENT POSITIONS.

‘The business case’ – this was one of the core messages as a result of the OSCE workshop on 5th and 6th June 2007 held in Madrid.

The European Network of Policewomen, which was closely cooperating with the OSCE in preparing this workshop, was participating with 10 members of its Executive Board. 14 keynote speakers were presenting their theories, national policies and good practice examples. In the final discussion with the representatives from 26 OSCE participating countries the message became quite clear – it needs commitment and determination of the political and police management level on gender balance in all levels of police service which will eventually result in a modern, more effective and efficient police! Key points are awareness and ownership, the development of a gender equality culture within the police organisation and the

training on gender relevant issues, the implementation of legislation and regulations on gender issues at national and international level and statistics and data as indicators for improvement and success. These steps will contribute to facilitate gender balance particularly focused on recruitment and selection, promotion and retention of women in police services.

Several good practice examples provided already some tools to reach the objective: cooperation with existing networks, multilingual websites, proactive campaigns for recruitment, revision of job requirements, linking the gender action plan on business plan, culture of appreciation, mentoring programs, dialogue and cooperation and a view on multidimensional inequalities.

By Erika Wietinger



Personal review on the 16th Career Development Seminar

In our former Newsletter a review on the 16th Career Development Seminar of the ENP was published. This international 5-days seminar was held in March 2007 in Budapest.

The participant of Denmark, Helle Fly Edelbo, wrote a personal review. If you want to know more how this seminar contributed and helped her to obtain the wanted management function, then visit our website www.enp.nl to read the complete review.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

POLICING WORLD SOCIETY: HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICE COOPERATION

Deflem, Mathieu - Publisher: Oxford University Press 2002 - ISBN : 0199259623

This book offers a sociological analysis of the history of international police cooperation in the period from the middle of the 19th century until the end of World War II. It is a detailed exploration of international cooperation strategies involving police institutions from the United States and Germany as well as other European countries.

GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE AND POLICING: BORDERS, SECURITY AND IDENTITY

Salter, Mark B. / Zureik, Elia - Publisher: Willan Publishing 2005 - ISBN: 184392160X

Brings together leading authorities, who have been working on the common problem of policing and surveillance at physical and virtual borders at a time of increased perceived threat. This book is concerned with both, theoretical and empirical aspects of the ways in which, the modern state attempts to control its borders and mobile population.

NEW BORDER FOR A CHANGING EUROPE: CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION AND GOVERNANCE

Anderson, James - Contributor: Anderson, James Publisher: Routledge 2003 - ISBN: 071465423X

Borders increasingly capture the attention of policy-makers and scholars across Europe. The "deepening and widening" of the European Union, the spread of Euroregions, and the creation of new states in eastern Europe since the early 1990s have thrown the changing internal and external borders of the EU into sharp relief. Globalization has brought more widespread and fundamental changes, with increased cross-border flows of goods, capital, information and people. Increased border crossings have in turn provoked defensive, border-asserting reactions. The result



has been greater variation in the permeability of state borders, and more differentiation between borders. Thus borders remain critical both in statecraft and in the construction of national myths and identities. Their significance and meanings are increasingly varied, disputed and contradictory.

POLICING IN EUROPE: DIVERSITY IN UNIFORM

Tupman, Bill / Tupman Alison - Publisher: Intellect Books 1999 - ISBN: 1871516900

An overview of the different ways in which policing is organized in Europe, this volume explains: how the police forces fulfil their role; what that role currently is in the various European countries; and how they came to be arranged so.

NONSTOP NETWORKING

Nierenberg, Andrea R. - Publisher: Capital Books ISBN: 1892123924

Does the word "networking" make you cringe? Maybe that is why many shy away from the very skill that can help them personally and professionally. In Nonstop Networking author and personal marketing consultant, Andrea Nierenberg, reveals unique and easy-to-use strategies for linking-up with people in order to achieve mutual personal and professional goals.

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The European Network of Policewomen is an NGO in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

