

POI-PRIMETT



Tackling Metal Theft



6th Expert User Group Meeting Report

Athens, Greece

Wednesday 18th July 2012

"With support from the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union
European Commission - Directorate-General Home Affairs.

This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the European Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein"



Contents

Welcome, introduction and keynote speech	3
Pol-PRIMETT aims and objectives	3
OSE – Sabotage and theft from OSE networks	4
OTE – Copper cables and metal theft.....	6
Delegates separated into EUG workshops	7
Workshop 1 – Preventing and deterring metal theft.....	8
Workshop 2 – Influencing the judiciary system and sentencing metal thieves.....	10
Workshop 3 – Law enforcement utilising existing legislation	12
Workshop 4 – Media training.....	14
Open forum.....	16
Appendices.....	17
Appendix 1 - Acronyms	17
Appendix 2 - List of participants.....	18
Appendix 3 - Evaluation	20
Appendix 4 - Analysis of delegates	23
Appendix 5 – Pol-PRIMETT EUG6 meeting presentations	24

Welcome, introduction and keynote speech

Pol-PRIMETT aims and objectives

David Ransom (DR) Pol-PRIMETT Project Director opened the sixth Pol-PRIMETT EUG meeting in Athens, Greece and introduced PUAC, the Yorkshire and Humber charity that is the lead partner of Pol-PRIMETT.

Pol-PRIMETT is a three year project, which began in September 2010 and consists of ten partners from the UK, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Spain. Pol-PRIMETT is co-funded by DG HA, European Commission.

Pol-PRIMETT aims to:

- Create a police-private sector partnership to reduce metal theft across Europe
- Improve collaboration between LEAs and the private sector to gain a better understanding of metal theft
- Create a LEA EUG to improve liaison and to share intelligence and enforcement practices
- Create a private sector EUG to improve liaison and to share prevention and deterrence practices
- Create a legacy of collaboration, good practice and a reduction in metal theft

Pol-PRIMETT objectives are to:

- Improve liaison and co-operation between the private sector and LEAs
- Reduce risks and improve security for organisations using metal in their daily operations
- Develop technological and operational solutions to tackle metal theft
- Identify and prioritise the types of information to be disseminated to stakeholders
- Influence national and European policy and legislation

Pol-PRIMETT has an 'open door policy' with stakeholders from across the EU and welcomes any organisation to share solutions and good practice to reduce the risk and impact of metal theft. All organisations that attend Pol-PRIMETT events are kept informed of project activities and are encouraged to contribute.

DR provided an overview of metal theft in Member States which have participated in Pol-PRIMETT:

- UK:
 - Metal theft costs the UK £770 million per year
 - Insurance companies reportedly pay out over £1 million a week to victims of metal theft
 - Cable theft has cost the rail industry £43 million in the past three years
 - In 2011, rail freight lost 114,000 minutes in delays due to cable theft
 - A UK utility company was fined £24 million for the loss of service after an incident of cable theft
 - PUAC has established the Metal Theft Reduction Centre (MTRC) which works with potential victims of metal theft, including SME's, PLC's, faith groups, heritage groups and local authorities. MTRC will create a scalable and transferable project model to be used in other regions across the EU
- Italy:
 - The Ministry of Interior has developed a National Monitoring Centre for Copper Theft (NMCCT) which includes representatives from the police, customs and the private sector
 - NMCCT will:
 - Analyse the copper theft phenomenon in Italy, including links with organised crime
 - Propose appropriate strategies to prevent and tackle metal theft
 - Propose initiatives for amendment or adoption of legislation
 - Promote campaigns to raise awareness of the phenomenon
 - Stolen metal is being used in carousel (VAT) fraud which has become a major problem in Italy
 - Legislation is being reviewed to enable the seizure of stolen metal and the closure of illegal sites which will protect licensed scrap metal dealers
 - An offender profile has been developed following advice from British Transport Police

- Spain:
 - Closing down unlicensed / illegal scrap metal dealers involves lengthy legislative procedures
 - Scrap metal dealers are not registered (except regarding waste disposal) and recommendations for a registration system have been submitted to the Spanish government
 - A cable marking system to track cable is being implemented
 - Police are monitoring cable peeling machine purchases in order to track thieves
 - Spanish LEAs are sharing good practice with the Environment Agency in the UK
- Bulgaria:
 - The new Waste Management Act was passed in June 2012
 - Following the implementation of the new legislation 50% of scrap metal dealers have been forced to close
 - Changes in the new legislation appear to favour the large corporations
 - Municipalities are encouraged to build their own scrap yards where Bulgarian citizens will be required to deposit their scrap metal for no financial reward
 - Protests are being made to the President, Constitutional Court and the European Commission
- France:
 - A cashless system has been implemented:
 - Phase one – January 2011 cash payment limit of €500
 - Phase two – August 2011 industry went cashless
 - Scrap metal dealers complete a daily police log, specifying:
 - Seller's identity
 - Description (nature and characteristics) of the scrap metal
 - Origin of the scrap metal
 - Payment method
 - A national database has been developed to identify frequently targeted areas of the rail network
 - SNCF (French railway) is deploying helicopters to survey cable theft hotspots along the rail network
- Railpol:
 - Produced an e-booklet describing copper cabling used by railways in:
 - Austria
 - Belgium
 - France
 - Germany
 - Hungary
 - Italy
 - Netherlands
 - Romania
 - Slovakia
 - UK

OSE – Sabotage and theft from OSE networks

OSE – the Greek National Railway is regularly suffering at the hands of metal thieves with some sections of the railway network being destroyed and other sections being severely disrupted. This has caused significant economic damage to OSE and to the national economy. In addition the safety of OSE staff and passengers has been severely reduced as a result of metal theft.

Issues faced by OSE include:

- Theft of cabling causing signal failure which has caused trains to be delayed
- Theft of materials such as rails, sleepers, connectors which has disrupted service
- Power shortages following thefts at nearby substations which has disrupted service
- Thefts of batteries and electrical equipment from automated level crossings which has compromised the safety of level crossings

Metal thieves in Greece are believed to be Greeks, Slovak Romas, Bulgarians, Macedonians and Albanians with many stolen items being sold in neighbouring countries.

OSE is collaborating with the Hellenic Police to identify and arrest metal thieves. OSE provides evidence and participates in all court trials involving all cases of metal theft from OSE networks.

OSE regularly meets with the Hellenic Police to ensure preventative actions are coordinated. OSE also participates in investigations with the Hellenic Police to provide advice and to ensure the police have unlimited access to the rail networks.

OSE conducts night-time patrols in hotspot areas to prevent and deter metal thieves from targeting the rail network. However it is not cost effective to patrol the entire rail network which is 2,600km long.

OSE's annual damage costs as a result of metal theft (in €)

Year	Rolling stock	Electrification signaling	Track material	Total per year
2007	-	2,326,317	571,046	2,897,363
2008	-	4,263,319	554,375	4,817,694
2009	-	8,637,172	398,618	9,035,790
2010	113,683	9,953,535	308,301	10,375,519
2011	11,159	9,238,426	221,628	9,471,213
2012	150,524	6,931,937	595,088	7,677,549
Total	275,366	41,350,706	2,649,056	44,275,128

OSE stated that metal thieves are exploiting the vulnerabilities of the system. Currently individuals are not required to show identification to sell metal making tracking stolen metal almost impossible.

OSE stated that until there is a change in legislation metal theft will continue to grow and organisations like OSE will continue to suffer.

OSE has implemented the following security measures:

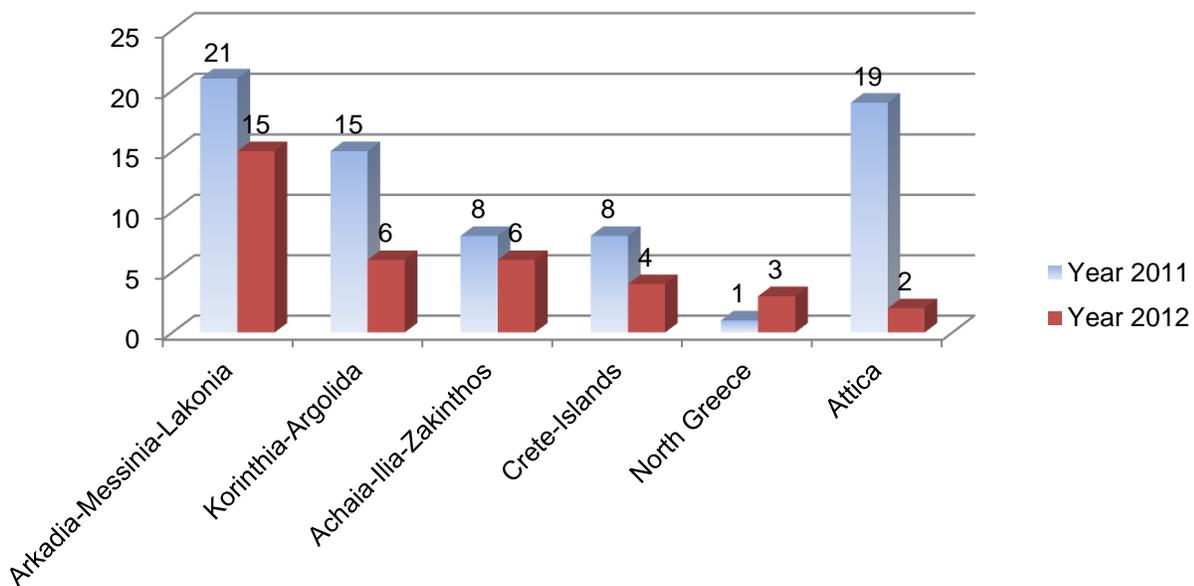
- Increasing security patrols of the vulnerable parts of the rail network
- Installing alarms, thermal cameras and recording equipment at key points along the rail network
- Improving fencing and reducing access to the rail network
- Establishing points of contact within the Hellenic Police to ensure an immediate response following an incident of metal theft
- Conducting inspections of the rail network with the support from the Hellenic Police to identify vulnerabilities
- Analysing crime data to map the rail network and identify metal theft hotspots
- Coordinating covert operations with the Hellenic Police
- Participating in police inspections of local scrap metal dealers, Roma camps and metal foundries to identify stolen OSE materials
- Developing a policy to identify and convict any OSE employee found participating in metal theft
- Campaigning to the Ministry of Interior to relocate the Roma sites situated near the rail network
- Submitting proposals to the Ministry of Finance to amend legislation to state that all individuals selling scrap metal should provide photo identification

OTE – Copper cables and metal theft

OTE – the Hellenic Telecommunications Organisation is being regularly targeted by metal thieves with the main areas being:

- Underground and overhead cabling
- Derelict buildings which are waiting restoration
- End of life cabling
- Manhole covers
- Metal gates from company premises
- Metallic doors

Cable theft incidents by region



Reported incidents	
2011	72 cases
2012 (to date)	36 cases
Total damage in Euros	700,000

OTE states that copper prices are expected to rise over the next few years which coupled with the cuts in law enforcement funding may result in an increase of metal theft in Greece.

OTE’s offender profiling shows that metal theft is committed by a combination of opportunist thieves and large organised crime groups.

After some incidents of cable theft thieves are waiting for OTE to reinstall the cable before stealing it again.

OTE has implemented the following security measures:

- Lobbying Ministers to encourage the exchange of information between the public and private sectors
- Participating in a legal actions against all metal theft perpetrators
- Installing a network of alarms which are monitored by an operations centre, CCTV, access control systems, perimeter electric fencing, security guards and patrols and discrete exterior lighting at OTE substations

OTE recommended the following:

- Closer cooperation between the police, authorities and the private sector to enable incident alerts and the exchange of expertise and good practice
- Analysis and mapping of crime hotspots to enable OTE to focus their security measures more efficiently
- Creation of a metal theft taskforce
- Installation of a coordinated alarm system which sends an alert to the police and the company affected, similar to the RABIT system developed by BT in the UK
- Using different types of cable which have a steel core and a copper outer casing, creating an effective but less valuable cable
- Using forensic marking solutions which can be unique to specific locations
- Harsher penalties for metal theft offenders
- Improved monitoring of the illegal supply chain
- Introduction of a crime reporting code for police to improve data recording and understanding of the problem
- Improved licensing regime for scrap metal dealers with harsher penalties for non-compliance

Additional presentations were delivered by Greek representatives however they were unable to be recorded due to an issue with translation.

Delegates separated into EUG workshops

Workshop 1 – Preventing and deterring metal theft

Chair: Panagiotis Skiadas, Hellenic Federation of Recycling and Energy Recovery Industries

First name	Surname	Organisation	Country represented
Ross	Bartley	BIR	EU
Petros	Borobokas	OSE	Greece
Alicia	Garcia-Franco	FER	Spain
Dimitris	Gavalas	OSE	Greece
Xristos	Kalathakhs	Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure and Transport	Greece
Rayna	Karcheva	EI	Bulgaria
Spyridon	Katramados	Holy Synod of Greek Churches	Greece
Christos	Katsanos	Public Power Corporation	Greece
Konstantinos	Kokkotos	ERGOSE	Greece
Robert	Lifchitz	FEDEREC	France
Panos	Liverakos	ANAMET	Greece
Maria	Maltezou	Trenose	Greece
Konstantinos	Mavromatis	ALSTOM	Greece
Kostas	Megas	OTE	Greece
Kazimierz	Poznanski	IGNMiR	Poland
Digby	Ram	Osprey Group	UK
Ioannis	Razis	Hellenic Company for the Valorisation of Recycling	Greece
Kostas	Riphs	Public Water Corporation	Greece
Panagiotis	Skiadas	Hellenic Federation of Recycling and Energy Recovery Industries	Greece
Stavros	Theodoropoulos	ANAMET	Greece
Dimiris	Tigas	Minister for Rural Development and Food	Greece
Kalin	Yonov	Copper Values BG	Greece

The aim of the workshop was to:

- Identify and share good practice regarding the prevention and deterrence of metal thieves from across the EU which can be included in PoI-PRIMETT's European Good Practice Guide
- Develop local, national and transnational public and private sector partnerships which tackle metal theft
- Identify key areas for PoI-PRIMETT future activities

All attending delegates agreed that further cooperation is required between public and private sectors in Greece. Most sectors agreed to contribute to an EUG which will discuss and agree further proposals.

The three main groups of stakeholders include:

- Scrap metal industry
- Metal theft victims – private sector
- Public sector – police and government agencies

Delegates agreed to focus on the following issues:

- Licensing scrap metal dealers
- Raising awareness and sharing information
- Improving inspections of scrap metal sites
- Improving the prevention methods adopted by metal theft victims and the private sector
- Influencing legislative change
- Regulating the scrap metal industry by introducing a cashless model

Workshop 2 – Influencing the judiciary system and sentencing metal thieves

Chair: Detective Superintendent John McBride, British Transport Police

First name	Surname	Organisation	Country represented
Maria	Alexandropoulou	ERFC	Greece
Andreas	Barelas	Athens City	Greece
Suzanne	Caddell	BTP	UK
Francois	Despres	OCLDI	France
Jose Luis	Diego	PLV	Spain
Tzeni	Giotaki	Lawyer	Greece
Tim	Innes	SYP	UK
Andreas	Karaflos	Prosecutor Environment	Greece
John	Laene	Railpol	Netherlands
John	McBride	BTP	UK
Rui	Moura	GNR	Portugal
Maria	Nikofaraki	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Athina	Nikolaki	Lawyer	Greece
Lubov	Panayotova	EI	Bulgaria
Stavroula	Pouli	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Andres	Rabadan	PLV	Spain
Leandros	Rakitzis	Ministry of Interior - Environment	Greece
Nadya	Sabotinova	BAR	Bulgaria
Vassiliki	Sakorafe	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Marek	Suchowolec	DROP Company	Poland
George	Tranrtafilou	Lawyer	Greece
Ivan	Vidolov	Bulgarian Ministry of Interior	Bulgaria

The aim of the workshop was to:

- Identify and share good practice relating to the prosecution of metal thieves
- Discuss effective ways of raising the awareness to the judiciary of the impact metal theft has on individuals, communities and businesses so that sentencing reflects the impact on society
- Identify key areas for Pol-PRIMETT future activities

The workshop began with an overview of the existing structures between the judiciary and criminal justice / prosecution system and law enforcement agencies in the UK.

Views were taken from the audience regarding the sentencing of metal thieves. Delegates from nine EU Member States shared experiences of sentencing of metal thieves and dealing with the judicial systems and LEAs in their countries. The main issue which arose from the workshop was what opportunities exist to influence sentencing of metal thieves.

BTP contacted the Magistrates Association in the UK to request a meeting with the chairman of the sentencing committee. This meeting aims to raise awareness to magistrates of the issues surrounding metal theft and to highlight the impact the crime has on communities, industry, utility service suppliers and the economy emphasising that effects are often more damaging and far reaching than is often understood.

BTP sent a letter to the Magistrates Association in the UK which stressed the impact metal theft has on local communities and quantified the economic cost.

It became apparent that across the represented Member States the relationship between the judicial system and the police service is not strong and further work is required to encourage collaboration.

It was agreed that the private sector has an important role in influencing the judiciary by supporting approaches made by LEAs.

Pol-PRIMETT will produce an example letter to be adapted by Member States and signed by Pol-PRIMETT partners and EUG members to present a united approach to the problem.

The presentation made to the UK Magistrates Association was shown to the delegates to generate discussion and included:

- Statistics to demonstrate the escalation of metal theft in the UK
- Case studies showing the impact and scale of metal theft

The UK Magistrates Association was surprised at how one small crime can have such a large impact on communities and businesses.

The UK Magistrates Association stated that a key part of improving sentencing was the preparation of evidence and case papers. Cases where suspects had been found guilty and received an adequate sentence were shared with delegates as examples of good practice.

The use of victim impact statements were encouraged to relay to the judiciary the impact of each incident of metal theft on businesses, individuals and communities.

Workshop 3 – Law enforcement utilising existing legislation

Chair: Major General Rui Moura, Guarda Nacional Republicana

First name	Surname	Organisation	Country represented
Dorothea	Akoumianaki	Environmental Police	Greece
Antonios	Athanasopoulos	Hellenic Police	Greece
Giorgos	Balatsouras	Police West Attica	Greece
Ross	Bartley	BIR	EU
Suzanne	Caddell	BTP	UK
Francois	Despres	OCLDI	France
Jose Luis	Diego	PLV	Spain
Christos	Dragatakis	Police West Attica	Greece
Alicia	Garcia-Franco	FER	Spain
Efrosini	Gatsia	Environmental Police	Greece
Asterios	Goumas	Environmental Police	Greece
Marilyne	Hopkinson	PUAC	UK
Tim	Innes	SYP	UK
Grigoris	Katsoulakos	Environmental Police	Greece
Lambros	Kotsinis	Environmental Police	Greece
Iov	Koukouvinos	Environmental Police	Greece
Thomas	Koutsodimos	Environmental Police	Greece
John	Laene	Railpol	Netherlands
Robert	Lifchitz	FEDEREC	France
John	McBride	BTP	UK
Rui	Moura	GNR	Portugal
Lubov	Panayotova	EI	Bulgaria
Andres	Rabadan	PLV	Spain
Nadya	Sabotinova	BAR	Bulgaria
Georgios	Stamatopoulos	Environmental Police	Greece
Marek	Suchowolec	DROP Company	Poland
Ivan	Vidolov	Bulgarian Ministry of Interior	Bulgaria
Georgios	Vlassis	Environmental Police	Greece

The aim of the workshop was to:

- Identify and share good practice regarding law enforcement and legislation from across the EU which can be included in Pol-PRIMETT's European Good Practice Guide
- Develop local, national and transnational public and private sector partnerships which tackle metal theft
- Identify key areas for Pol-PRIMETT future activities

In Portugal police-private sector partnerships to reduce metal theft are being developed and include the following sectors:

- Energy
- Telecommunications
- Railway
- Water
- Agriculture
- Scrap metal dealers

These partnerships began by building confidence and have developed into sharing knowledge and information.

The improved collaboration between the police and private sector in Portugal has been key to gaining a better understanding of the problems caused by metal theft and how to tackle metal theft. As a result a comprehensive metal theft profile has been developed in Portugal.

This partnership has improved liaison at local, regional and national levels, sharing of intelligence and enforcement practices, sharing of prevention and deterrence techniques and increased metal theft arrests.

Technological and operational solutions are being developed between police and the private sector to tackle metal theft including:

- Common Alert Protocol to alert the relevant organisations to incidents of metal theft and to share accurate and timely information
- Application of geographical information systems to locate incidents and direct LEA patrols
- Prevention campaign “Campo Seguro” which has been aimed at advising the agricultural sector
- Conducting joint raids and inspections with border control, working conditions, tax and revenue and environmental agencies
- Lobbying for legislative change to improve LEA enforcement powers
- Improving intelligence gathering activities
- Raising awareness through targeted media campaigns

International collaboration has been conducted and GNR is working closely with the Guardia Civil (Spain) and OCLDI (France) to identify areas for improvement.

The main areas of success when tackling metal theft as a law enforcement agency are:

- Prevention
- Intervention
- Investigation
- Partnership working

Workshop 4 – Media training

Chair: David Ransom, People United Against Crime

First name	Surname	Organisation	Country represented
Maria	Alexandropoulou	ERFC	Greece
Andreas	Barelas	Athens City	Greece
Petros	Borobokas	OSE	Greece
Dimitris	Gavalas	OSE	Greece
Tzeni	Giotaki	Lawyer	Greece
Xristos	Kalathakhs	Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure and Transport	Greece
Andreas	Karaflos	Prosecutor Environment	Greece
Rayna	Karcheva	EI	Bulgaria
Spyridon	Katramados	Holy Synod of Greek Churches	Greece
Christos	Katsanos	Public Power Corporation	Greece
Konstantinos	Kokkotos	ERGOSE	Greece
Panos	Liverakos	ANAMET	Greece
Maria	Maltezou	Trenose	Greece
Konstantinos	Mavromatis	ALSTOM	Greece
Kostas	Megas	OTE	Greece
Maria	Nikofaraki	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Athina	Nikolaki	Lawyer	Greece
Helen	Parr	PUAC	UK
Stavroula	Pouli	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Kazimierz	Poznanski	IGNMiR	Poland
Leandros	Rakitzis	Ministry of Interior - Environment	Greece
Digby	Ram	Osprey Group	UK
David	Ransom	PUAC	UK
Ioannis	Razis	Hellenic Company for the Valorisation of Recycling	Greece
Kostas	Riphs	Public Water Corporation	Greece
Vassiliki	Sakorafe	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Panagiotis	Skiadas	Hellenic Federation of Recycling and Energy Recovery Industries	Greece
Stavros	Theodoropoulos	ANAMET	Greece
Dimiris	Tigas	Minister for Rural Development and Food	Greece
George	Tranrtafilou	Lawyer	Greece
Kalin	Yonov	Copper Values BG	Greece

The aim of the workshop was to:

- Demonstrate to public and private sector organisations how to develop an effective media strategy to raise awareness of the impact of metal theft and to prevent and deter metal thieves
- Identify key areas for Pol-PRIMETT future activities

This workshop took delegates through the necessary elements of a comprehensive media strategy including:

- Aims and objectives
- Key messages (for Pol-PRIMETT)
- Target audiences
- Most appropriate media for the target audience

Having established the strategic objectives of a media strategy the workshop then focused on maximising the opportunities presented by 'social media'.

Beginning with a definition of social media, delegates were shown how the various communication platforms can be inter-linked. Emphasis was also placed on the interactivity of social media and how organisations need to develop identity or style for sending out messages to encourage multi-dimensional dialogues with a range of audiences.

The workshop itself was interactive as delegates were asked to devise their own key messages and select the most appropriate format in which to present them.

Feedback from delegates was very positive with everyone enjoying the experience and saying how much value they had gained from the workshop.

Open forum

DR chaired an open forum enabling delegates to discuss a wide range of issues including:

- Identifying methods to trace stolen metal from the location of the theft to the scrap metal dealer
- PoI-PRIMETT has provided a great opportunity for all Greek metal theft stakeholders to meet and discuss issues and this will be a catalyst for future public-private partnership working in Greece
- An output from workshop two was to prepare a standard letter signed by all PoI-PRIMETT partners which is sent to the judiciary in individual Member States
 - JM responded stating that the letter should come from a consortium within the Member State in order to ensure maximum impact. PoI-PRIMETT will produce a standard template for the letter and provide guidance on the types of organisations to approach to sign
- Developing two or three case studies from each country which demonstrate the major impact of metal theft in each Member State
- Calculating the economic impact of metal theft on each Member State is the first step when influencing governments
 - JM stated that Europol had conducted an EU-wide survey identifying which EU Member States had calculated the cost of metal theft. JM will approach Europol and share the findings

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Acronyms

BAR	Bulgarian Association of Recycling
BIR	Bureau of International Recycling
BTP	British Transport Police
DG HA	Directorate-General Home Affairs
EI	European Institute
ERFC	European Regional Framework for Cooperation
EU	European Union
EUG	Expert User Group
FEDEREC	Fédération des Entreprises du Recyclage
FER	Federación Española de la Recuperación y el Reciclaje
GNR	Guarda Nacional Republicana
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
NMCCT	National Monitoring Centre for Copper Theft
OCLDI	Gendarmerie Nationale (France)
OSE	Organismós Sidirodrómon Elládos; "Hellenic Railways Organisation"
OTE	Hellenic Telecommunications Organisation
PLC	Public Limited Company
PLV	Valencia Local Police
Pol-PRIMETT	Police – Private Partnership to Tackle Metal Theft
PUAC	People United Against Crime
SME	Small or medium sized enterprise
SNCF	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français; "French National Railway Corporation"
SYP	South Yorkshire Police
UK	United Kingdom
VAT	Value Added Tax

Appendix 2 - List of participants

First name	Surname	Organisation	Country represented
Dorothea	Akoumianaki	Environmental Police	Greece
Ionstini	Alexandropoulou	ERFC	Greece
Maria	Alexandropoulou	ERFC	Greece
Panagiotis	Alexopoulos	General Inspector of Public Administration	Greece
Tassos	Arvanitis	Hellenic Recycling and Recovery Company	Greece
Antonios	Athanasopoulos	Hellenic Police	Greece
Giorgos	Balatsouras	Police West Attica	Greece
Andreas	Barelas	Athens City	Greece
Ross	Bartley	BIR	EU
Petros	Borobokas	OSE	Greece
Suzanne	Caddell	BTP	UK
Georgios	Dedemadis	Hellenic Police	Greece
Francois	Despres	OCLDI	France
Jose Luis	Diego	PLV	Spain
Vladimir	Dimitrov	BAR	Bulgaria
Christos	Dragatakis	Police West Attica	Greece
Andreas	Efthiniou	Mayor of Moschato-Tauros	Greece
Alicia	Garcia-Franco	FER	Spain
Efrosini	Gatsia	Environmental Police	Greece
Dimitris	Gavalas	OSE	Greece
Tzeni	Giotaki	Lawyer	Greece
Asterios	Goumas	Environmental Police	Greece
Marilyne	Hopkinson	PUAC	UK
Tim	Innes	SYP	UK
Xristos	Kalathakhs	Ministry of Development, Competitiveness, Infrastructure and Transport	Greece
Andreas	Karaflos	Prosecutor Environment	Greece
Margarita	Karavasilis	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Rayna	Karcheva	EI	Bulgaria
Spyridon	Katramados	Holy Synod of Greek Churches	Greece
Christos	Katsanos	Public Power Corporation	Greece
Grigoris	Katsoulakos	Environmental Police	Greece
Konstantinos	Kokkotos	ERGOSE	Greece
Lambros	Kotsinis	Environmental Police	Greece
Ion	Koukouvinos	Environmental Police	Greece
Thomas	Koutsodimos	Environmental Police	Greece
John	Laene	Railpol	Netherlands
Robert	Lifchitz	FEDEREC	France
Panos	Liverakos	ANAMET	Greece
Ioannis	Lytras	Association of Greek Cities	Greece
Maria	Maltezou	Trenose	Greece

Konstantinos	Mavromatis	ALSTOM	Greece
John	McBride	BTP	UK
Kostas	Megas	OTE	Greece
Sebastian	Mesker	ERFC	Greece
Rui	Moura	GNR	Portugal
Maria	Nikofaraki	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Athina	Nikolaki	Lawyer	Greece
Lubov	Panayotova	EI	Bulgaria
Thomas	Papageorgiou	ANAMET	Greece
Helen	Parr	PUAC	UK
Nikolas	Petropoulos	ERFC	Greece
Stavroula	Pouli	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Kazimierz	Poznanski	IGNMiR	Poland
Paolo	Quercia	Agenfor Lombardia	Italy
Andres	Rabadan	PLV	Spain
Vivi	Rapiti	ERFC	Greece
Leandros	Rakitzis	Ministry of Interior - Environment	Greece
Digby	Ram	Osprey Group	UK
David	Ransom	PUAC	UK
Ioannis	Razis	Hellenic Company for the Valorisation of Recycling	Greece
Kostas	Riphs	Public Water Corporation	Greece
Nadya	Sabotinova	BAR	Bulgaria
Athanasios	Safakas	Public Power Corporation	Greece
Vassiliki	Sakorafe	Ministry of Environment	Greece
Vasiliki	Sergiannis	Hellenic Police	Greece
Panagiotis	Skiadas	Hellenic Federation of Recycling and Energy Recovery Industries	Greece
Katerina	Sotiropoulou	ERFC	Greece
Georgios	Stamatopoulos	Environmental Police	Greece
Yorgos	Stephanedes	University of Patras	Greece
Marek	Suchowolec	DROP Company	Poland
Stavros	Theodoropoulos	ANAMET	Greece
Evangelos	Thouliotis	Hellenic Police	Greece
Dimiris	Tigas	Minister for Rural Development and Food	Greece
George	Tranrtafilou	Lawyer	Greece
Maria	Tseliou	City Council of Moschato-Tauros	Greece
Ivan	Vidolov	Bulgarian Ministry of Interior	Bulgaria
Georgios	Vlassis	Environmental Police	Greece
Kalin	Yonov	Copper Values BG	Greece

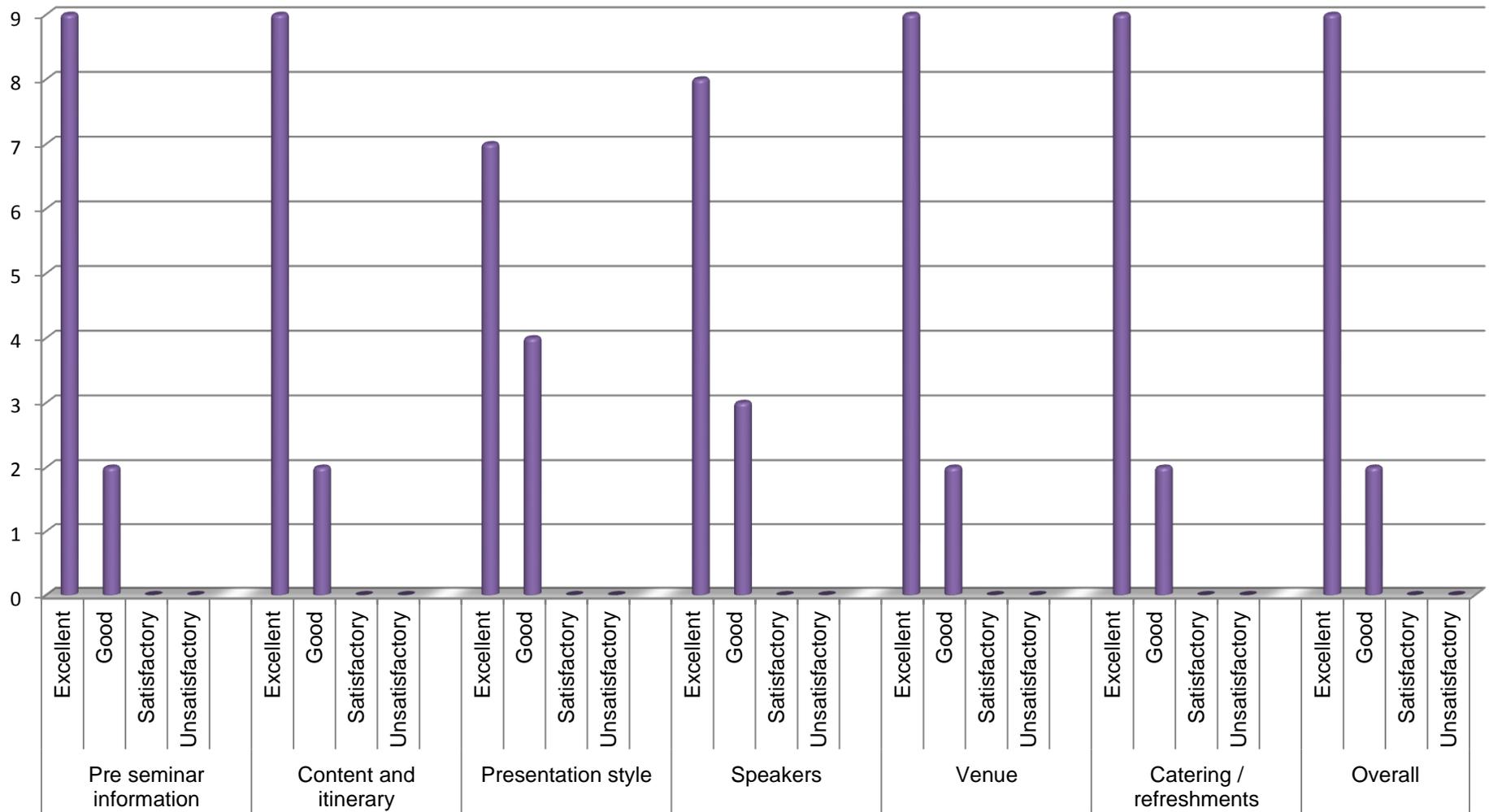
Appendix 3 - Evaluation

The information below is based on the feedback received from delegates based on their views and experiences of the EUG6 meeting.

Summary of findings

- 78 delegates attended the EUG meeting and 37 evaluation forms were completed. This is a 47% response rate
- Overall responses ranged from 'excellent' to 'unsatisfactory' with the average response being 'excellent'
- Speakers received the highest average score of 3.7 = 'excellent'
- The most improved area from the previous EUG meeting was venue by 7%, with speakers improving by 6% from the 5th EUG meeting in the UK
- Comments included:
 - Good debate
 - Well organised and productive
 - GNR presentation – very interesting. GNR has had a huge advantage by having almost full national coverage as a force
 - The workshops were too short – should be a minimum of two hours
 - Speakers should not be allowed to exceed their speech limit
 - The presentations in the morning were too long
 - Excellent venue
 - More organisations participating
- Recommendations for future topics and activities were:
 - A review of the materials collected by Pol-PRIMETT regarding best practice and identifying the key elements
 - Pol-PRIMETT II
 - Fusion teams – railway, police etc.
 - Identification methods for cabling
 - More focus on the implementation of solutions in order to increase the 'know-how' across Pol-PRIMETT countries
 - Creating a credible deterrent through a standard / code of practice
 - Focus more on the operational methods
 - Methods to tackle illegal yards and trades which form part of the metal theft supply chain
 - Identifying specific problems in each Member State which are still to be addressed and seeing if other countries have methods to tackle these
 - Examples and statistics from a range of different Member States
 - Comparing effectiveness of national alert systems and identifying the essential elements
 - DG Enterprise study on certification of recycling companies
 - Correlation with environmental legislation implementation mechanisms such as environmental inspectorates

The graph below summarises the responses received:



There were 78 delegates who attended the EUG meeting and there were 37 responses.

Summary information

4= Excellent, 3= Good, 2= Satisfactory, 1= Unsatisfactory

	Median response	Range	Mean
Pre-meeting information	Excellent	Excellent – satisfactory	3.5
Content and itinerary	Excellent	Excellent – satisfactory	3.5
Presentation style	Excellent	Excellent – satisfactory	3.5
Speakers	Excellent	Excellent – unsatisfactory	3.7
Venue	Excellent	Excellent – satisfactory	3.6
Catering / refreshments	Excellent	Excellent – unsatisfactory	3.5
Overall	Excellent	Excellent – satisfactory	3.6

The pre-meeting information, content and itinerary, presentation style and venue responses varied from 'excellent' to 'satisfactory' with the average response being 'good'. The speakers and catering/refreshments varied from 'excellent' to 'unsatisfactory', with the average response being 'excellent'.

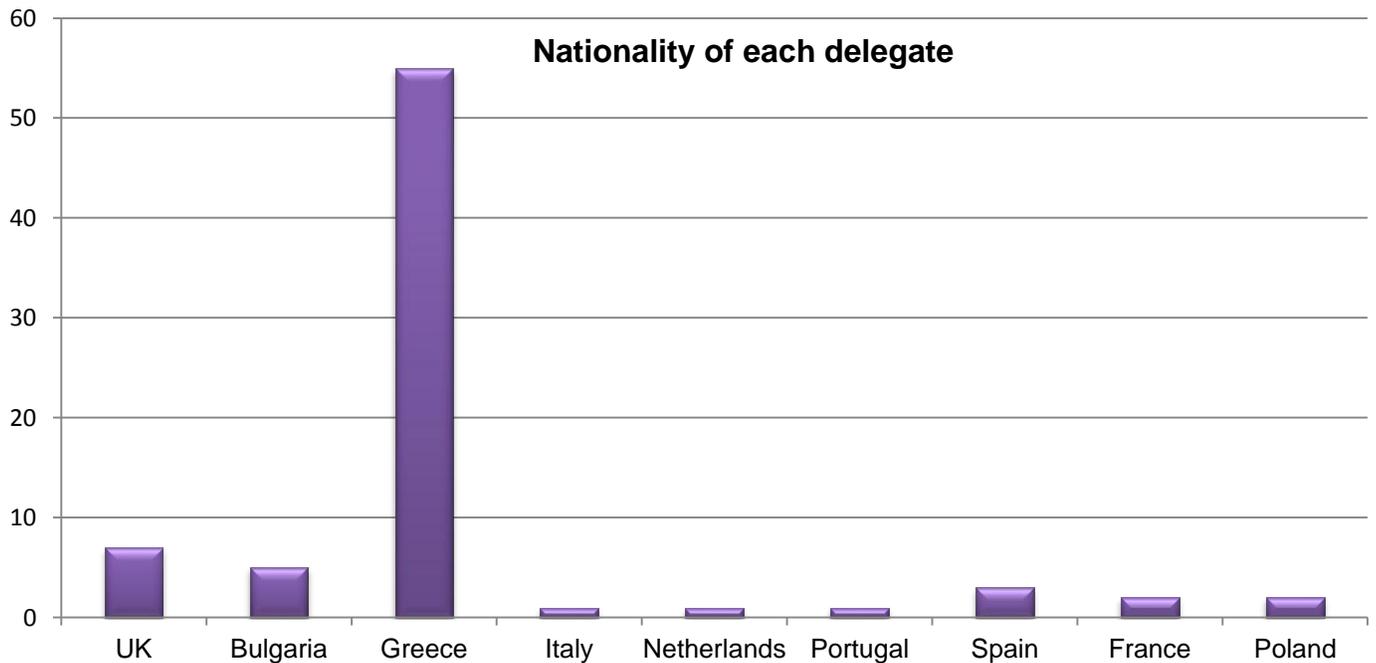
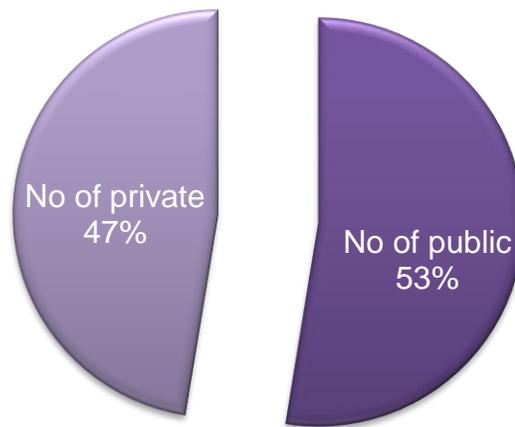
Based on the mean score delegates were most positive on the speakers (3.7 = 'excellent'), and least on the pre-meeting information, content and itinerary, presentation style and catering/refreshments which received a score of 3.5 = 'excellent'.

Overall the event was rated as 'excellent', with responses ranging from 'excellent' to 'satisfactory'. The overall mean was 3.6 = 'excellent'.

Appendix 4 - Analysis of delegates

No of delegates	78
No of organisations	46
No of countries	9
No of public	41
No of private	37

Split of public and private representatives



Appendix 5 – Pol-PRIMETT EUG6 meeting presentations

Appendix 5 is available in the Stakeholder Area of the Pol-PRIMETT website – www.pol-primett.org.

Please email pol-primett@people-united.org if you experience any problems with the website.

POI-PRIMETT



Tackling Metal Theft

People | United
Against | Crime

www.people-united.org



www.agenfor.it



www.btp.police.uk



www.policialocalvalencia.es



www.europeaninstitute.bg



www.ercf.gr



www.policingyorkshireandthehumber.co.uk