

# Speakers, Chairs & Abstracts

Wednesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2014

## Opening addresses



**Uta-Maria Kuder**  
Minister of Justice  
Mecklenburg-Western  
Pomerania, Schwerin,  
Germany

**Uta-Maria Kuder** wurde 1957 in Düsseldorf geboren. Sie studierte Rechtswissenschaften an der Universität Köln. Nach ihrem zweiten Staatsexamen in Düsseldorf war sie zunächst von 1994 bis 1995 als juristische Mitarbeiterin im Rechtsamt der Hansestadt Greifswald tätig, dessen Leitung sie 1995 übernahm. Anschließend leitete sie von 1999 bis 2003 das Amt für Wirtschaft und Finanzen der Hansestadt Greifswald. Im Jahr 2003 wurde sie Senatorin für Jugend, Kultur und Soziales und zunächst zweite Stellvertreterin des Oberbürgermeisters der Hansestadt Greifswald, 2006 dessen erste Stellvertreterin. Seit November 2006 ist sie Justizministerin des Landes Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

**Dr. Stefanie Hubig** wurde 1968 geboren. Nach dem Studium der Rechtswissenschaften an der Universität Regensburg und dem Zweiten Staatsexamen in München war Frau Dr. Hubig von 1996 bis 2000 als Staatsanwältin und Richterin am Landgericht Ingolstadt tätig. Im Jahr 2000 wechselte sie in das Bundesministerium der Justiz und war dort zuletzt Leiterin des Referats für Kabinett- und Parlamentsangelegenheiten. 2008 folgte ein Wechsel in die Staatskanzlei Rheinland-Pfalz. Von 2009 bis 2013 leitete Frau Dr. Hubig die Abteilung Strafrecht im Ministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz, Rheinland-Pfalz. Seit Januar 2014 ist Frau Dr. Hubig Staatssekretärin im Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz.



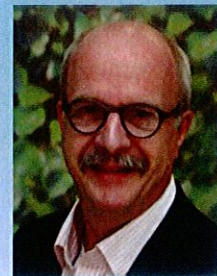
**Dr. Stefanie Hubig**  
Secretary of State,  
Federal Ministry of  
Justice and Consumer  
Protection, Berlin,  
Germany



**Bärbel Heinkelmann**  
 Team Leader, Unit on  
 Procedural Criminal  
 Law, DG Justice,  
 European Commission,  
 Brussels, Belgium

Bärbel Heinkelmann ist Juristin. Nach einigen Jahren Dienst bei der Staatsanwaltschaft München I, zuletzt in einer der Wirtschaftsabteilungen, arbeitet sie seit April 2001 bei der Europäischen Kommission in Brüssel. Hier war sie zunächst für das Europäische Amt für Betrugsbekämpfung (OLAF) tätig, von September 2006 bis Februar 2011 als Assistentin des Generaldirektors, bevor sie im Februar 2012 als Teamleiterin ins Referat Strafrecht der Generaldirektion Justiz wechselte.

Willem van der Brugge started his career 38 years ago as a nursing officer – and some years later as a unit manager – in a psychiatric hospital in the province of North Holland (the Netherlands). In 1989 he became a specialized probation worker for the Addiction and Probation Service in North Holland and established several drug-free units to work with addicted prisoners. Twelve years later he switched jobs from local policy advisor to national policy advisor at the umbrella organisation of Addiction and Probation Trusts (SVG), where he dealt with probation matters (Development of the Probation Registration System, Implementation of What Works, Redesign Supervision) but also with planning and control. For many years he was involved in the European Network on Drugs and Infection Prevention in Prison (ENDIPP). The last four years he was responsible for the operational and financial management of the SVG. Willem has a Master degree in Public Management and Governance.



**Willem van der Brugge**  
 Secretary General,  
 Confederation of  
 European Probation  
 (CEP), Utrecht, The  
 Netherlands

## Network in Transition (Willem van der Brugge)

### Abstract

Common understanding of definitions in the field of high risk offenders and transition management is crucial not only for Criminal Justice Systems, but also for communities. People leaving prison are often insufficiently equipped with social skills to make a seamless transition from prison to society. Moreover society is often not well enough prepared to include ex-prisoners back into the community. Nowadays resettlement of high risk or sexual offenders into the community gets a lot of media attention and leads to protests and moral panic. Therefore we need to focus on more awareness and understanding of society. Knowledge of effective resettlement and best practices are decisive for successful probation activities in the community. This knowledge should be available for every professional and needs to be updated frequently. The development of a network for best practice of transition management of prisoners leaving custody is an important step in broadening judicial cooperation within Europe. It will help professionals in the judicial field to understand each other, to share knowledge and information.



**Dr. Karin Dotter-Schiller**  
Vice President,  
European Organisation  
of Prison and  
Correctional Services –  
EuroPris; Deputy Head  
of Department for  
Prison Service in the  
Federal Ministry of  
Justice, Vienna, Austria

Dr. Karin Dotter-Schiller is Deputy Head of Department for Prison Service in the Federal Ministry of Justice in Vienna, Austria. She graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Vienna and finished her doctoral studies in 1980. After periods as a Trainee Judge then as a Judge in a District Court of Vienna and as a Public Prosecutor she was seconded to the Federal Ministry of Justice in 1991. She was appointed Deputy Head of the Human Resource and Administrative Management Division in 1993 and Deputy Head of the Policy, Administration and Coordination Division of the Directorate of the National Prison Administration in 2002. In 2008 she served as Acting Director General of the Austrian Prison Service. She is a founder member of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA) and since 2009 Member of the ICPA Board. In 2009 she established the Middle Europe Corrections Roundtable (MECR), of which she is Chair and Chief Coordinator.

The MECR seeks to foster dialogue and closer working relations among the Director's General of 10 countries plus ICPA. Joining some Heads of European Prison Administrations in 2010 Karin helped to set up the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris) in order to improve cooperation among European Prison Services and enhancing public safety and security. Karin has been elected one of three Vice Presidents of EuroPris.

## Advancing the correctional agenda in Europe:

### The aspirations, operation and structure of EuroPris

#### Abstract

The European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services was founded at the end of 2011. The main aim is to improve public safety and security through improved detention standards, reduced re-offending and the advancement of the professionalism of European prison staff.

Overall, EuroPris wants to become the recognized authority on prison policy and practice in Europe and the voice of prison professionals to promote ethical and rights based imprisonment in Europe. Sharing information and best practices between individuals and between organisations is one of the main objectives. This is achieved by building information- and expert databases, by building a network with other organisations and initiatives that are active in the prisons field, and by organizing activities such as expert meetings, workshops and conferences.

## Plenary speeches

Jörg Jesse studied psychology at the Christian Albrechts University of Kiel. Since 1983 he has been working in prisons in the following areas: Open and closed juvenile prisons, closed adult prisons, Prisons Directorate and Ministry of Justice. He worked as a psychologist in managerial positions from 1993 to 2003 as Deputy Governor of the Juvenile Prison of Hameln, as Governor of Celle-Salinenmoor Prison and Governor of Hannover Prison. From 2003 on, he is Director General of the Department of Prisons, Ambulant Social Services and Petitions for Clemency of the Ministry of Justice of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Schwerin. Since 1989 he has specific countries experience (presentations, workshops, twinning and twinning light projects) in Poland, Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Switzerland, USA etc. He was elected as member of the Council of Penological Co-operation (PC-CP) in 2011.



**Jörg Jesse**  
Director General of the  
Department of Prison  
and Probation  
Administration,  
Ministry of Justice  
Mecklenburg -  
Western Pomerania,  
Schwerin, Germany;  
Coordinator of the  
JCN project

### From Florence to Warnemünde : Two years JCN project

#### Abstract

The presentation will focus the way to the JCN results on a step-by-step basis. We started to work out the common basis, the common understanding in Workshop I in Tallinn and finished with the definition in Workshop II in Dublin. We compared the existing systems of transition management practice in the partner countries with a focus on differences and similarities. On this basis, we defined and agreed on the best practice concepts in the partner countries in Workshop III in Helsinki. The Helsinki results gave us the opportunity to find out standards or a model of how to work with high risk offenders in Workshop IV in Schwerin. We will present these results and would like to discuss them on this final conference. The European countries face similar problems by re-integration of high risk offenders although there are differences among them. The German example will show some of these difficulties.

## Von Florenz nach Warnemünde: Zwei Jahre JCN-Projekt

Der Vortrag beschreibt die Entwicklung und die Ergebnisse des JCN-Projektes. Die Projektpartner standen vor der Herausforderung, vor dem Hintergrund völlig unterschiedlicher Jurisdiktionen, Strafvollzugs- und Bewährungshilfesystemen ein gemeinsames Verständnis für die Thematik zu entwickeln und letztlich zu einer gemeinsamen Definition zu kommen (Workshop I in Tallinn). Danach wurden die Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede der Systeme analysiert und formuliert (Workshop II in Dublin). Diese Ergebnisse führten im Workshop III in Helsinki zu der Aufgabe, die übereinstimmend als beste Praxismodelle der Partnerländer angesehenen Projekte zu finden und parallel gesetzliche Voraussetzungen zur Umsetzung zu diskutieren. Im Workshop IV in Schwerin wurden aus den Best-Practice-Modellen Standards entwickelt, die heute die Basis der Diskussion in der Final Conference darstellen. Trotz vieler Gemeinsamkeiten steht jedes Land bei der Reintegration von (Hochrisiko)-Straftätern vor spezifischen Problemen. Beispielhaft wird dies an der Situation in Deutschland skizziert.



**Prof.  
Dr. Benoît Majerus**  
Faculty of Arts,  
Humanities, Arts and  
Sciences of Education,  
University of  
Luxembourg,  
Luxembourg

Prof. Dr. Benoît Majerus is Associate Professor for European History at the University of Luxembourg. He studied in Brussels, Berlin and Oxford. *Parmi les fous. Une histoire sociale de la psychiatrie au 20e siècle* is his most recent book.

### Historical genealogy of the concept of risk

#### Abstract

The concept of "risk" knew a growing diffusion from the 1970s on. "Risk" is now used both in the management of financial products, in the prediction of climate change and in the social work inside prisons. The ubiquity of the word gives it a certain essentialism that my contribution will query in two steps. At first, I will put the birth of the concept of "risk" in a broader perspective. "Risk" only makes sense from the moment on, when sciences are able to conceptualize probability. This idea found its first application from the 18<sup>th</sup> century on for insurance companies. In a second step, my contribution will focus more precisely on the emergence of the concept in science that focus on human actions. I will argue that risk does not exist as such but must first be "recognized", than "defined" and "supported".

Prof. Dr. Christoph Krehl ist seit 1988 Richter im hessischen Justizdienst. 1991 - 1996 Abordnung an das Bundesministerium der Justiz. Von 1996 - 1998 wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter beim Generalbundesanwalt, 1999 Ernennung zum Oberstaatsanwalt beim Bundesgerichtshof. Zwischen 1998 und 2003 sowie 2007 bis Mai 2009 wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter beim Bundesverfassungsgericht. Oktober 2009 Ernennung zum Richter am Bundesgerichtshof 2. Strafsenat. Lehrtätigkeit seit 2001 an der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main. Honorarprofessor seit 2009 für Straf-, Strafverfahrens- und Verfassungsrecht.



**Prof.  
Dr. Christoph Krehl**  
Judge, Federal Court of  
Justice, Karlsruhe,  
Germany

Thursday, 4<sup>th</sup> September 2014

Jörg Ziercke started his career in 1970 as a police officer in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. From 1970 to 2004 he served in the operational field of the uniformed police, the detective force and the State Criminal Police Office in Kiel, as Head of Neumünster CID, Head of the human resources department at the Ministry of the Interior of Schleswig-Holstein, Head of the State Police Academy in Schleswig-Holstein and also as Head of the Police Affairs Department at the Ministry of the Interior of Schleswig-Holstein. In February 2004 Mr. Ziercke was appointed as President of the Bundeskriminalamt. Since 2001 Mr. Ziercke has been member of the board of the German Forum for Crime Prevention in Bonn and since 2012 Deputy Federal Chairman of the German victim support association WEISSER RING e.V.



**Jörg Ziercke**  
President, Federal  
Criminal Police Office  
Germany, Wiesbaden,  
Member of the Federal  
Executive Board of the  
Victims Support  
Organization "DER  
WEISSE RING e.V.,  
Germany

## Victims of crime – recognition, protection and strengthening

### Abstract

The review of the series of murders committed by members of the "National Socialist Underground" (NSU) has shown how the victims of crime and their families can be victimised anew in the course of criminal proceedings and how grave the ensuing harm can be. It has also become clear that German penal law, society and many institutions tend to focus on the offenders while losing sight of the victim and the victim's relatives. In order to statistically corroborate the information on victim prevalence and the sense of security, which are not reflected in the Police Crime Statistics, research on unreported crime is indispensable. Together with other institutions, the Bundeskriminalamt has participated in the project "Barometer Sicherheit Deutschland" (Barometer Security Germany). One of the sub-projects was a victimisation survey. The information gained in this context is of great importance with regard to preventive measures and the setting of priorities in the fields of criminal policy and policing. Heightened perception of the victim during criminal proceedings and effective victim support are necessary in the effort to get justice for the victim. For this reason, politics, research and the security authorities need to be constantly reminded of the importance of witness protection.





Prof. Dr.  
Stephen Farrall  
Professor of  
Criminology, School of  
Law, University of  
Sheffield, United  
Kingdom

Prof. Dr. Stephen Farrall has been studying why people stop offending since the early 1990s, and has been running a longitudinal project on this topic since the mid-1990s. He is the author of "Rethinking What Works with Offenders" (Willan Publishing, 2002), "Understanding Desistance from Crime" (Open Univ Press, 2006) and "Criminal Careers in Transition" (Oxford Univ Press, 2014), all of which document the progress towards desistance of 199 men and women sentenced to probation supervision in England in 1997-1998. He is currently exploring the impacts on crime of Margaret Thatcher's governments from 1979-1990.

## The Long-term Effects of Probation Supervision: Evidence from an English Longitudinal Study

### Abstract

When initially interviewed (1997-1999), the men and women in my cohort study of the effects of probation supervision on desistance, were dismissive of the impact of probation supervision. When followed up five or so years later, this picture again emerged. However, at that stage some started to acknowledge the role played by probation in helping them to start to stop offending. When interviewed for a 5<sup>th</sup> time (2010-2013) far more than ever before acknowledged that probation supervision had 'planted a seed' (to quote one respondent) and had in effect played a role in their desisting from crime. In this talk I chart the processes by which probation helped some people to desist from crime.

**Marianne Vollan** (born 1964) has held the position as Director General of the Directorate of the Norwegian Correctional Service since March 2009. Prior to that, she was Head of the section of Penal law in the Department of Legislation in the Ministry of Justice. She is a lawyer by profession, and she has also been a judge in the Court of appeal for one year.

Publications: A study of the compensation to victims of violent and sexual offences (1991), an article on preventive detention (2005).



**Marianne Vollan**  
Director General of the  
Directorate of the  
Norwegian  
Correctional Service,  
Lillestrøm, Norway

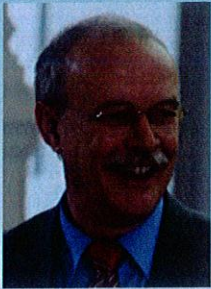
## The High Risk Offender as a subject - the individual approach

### Abstract

The presentation will comment - from a Norwegian perspective - all the four key areas the project has concentrated on: Legislation, Sentence Planning and Treatment, Transition Management and Release – and Re-Integration, Aftercare and Monitoring. Important principles the Norwegian Correctional Service - in its strive for a secure execution of sentences and a safe release - is based on, are the principle of normality, the import model and a 'seamless' transition from prison to community. Which dilemmas do occur when applying these principles on high risk offenders? Categorizing high risk offenders might in itself represent a 'risk'. The presentation will focus on "the individual approach" - from two angles: How do we as a service make the best assessments in order to identify what risks the individual offender represents? Secondly, how to establish a system where the offender himself is an active subject, not a passive object on the path to a safe release?

## Forum 1 – Legislation

### Chairs



**Prof. Dr.  
Frieder Dünkel**  
Professor of  
Criminology and  
Criminal Law, Ernst-  
Moritz-Arndt-University  
of Greifswald, Germany

Prof. Dr. Frieder Dünkel, born 1950 in Karlsruhe/Germany, studied law at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg/Germany. He was a research fellow at the Max-Planck-Institute of Foreign and International Criminal Law from 1977 - 1992 (Department of Criminology with Prof. Günther Kaiser) and received his Ph.D. in 1979 and habilitation in 1989 at the University of Freiburg i. Br. Since 1992 he teaches criminology, penology, juvenile justice, criminal procedure and criminal law at the University of Greifswald in the north-east of Germany. Since 2006 he is organising a post-graduate master-programme of "Criminology and Criminal Justice (LL.M.Crim)" at the department of criminology at Greifswald. The research at the department of criminology covers a wide range of

empirical studies in juvenile criminology, penology, prisons and community sanctions, alcohol and drunk driving, human rights etc. Since 2002 he conducted several empirical international comparative projects on men's prisons in the states of the Baltic Sea, on women's imprisonment in Europe, on long-term imprisonment in 10 European countries and on youth violence in the states of the Baltic Sea. At present he coordinates a survey on legal aspects and practice of "Restorative Justice" in 37 European countries (funded by the Criminal Justice-Programme of the EU). He has widely published in these areas (36 books and about 500 articles).

Elina Ruuskanen has worked in the Ministry of Justice since 2011. Her current area of expertise is crime victim policy. She has previously worked as a researcher in the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), where she participated in several international research projects on topics such as violence and trust in justice.



**Elina Ruuskanen**  
Senior Planning Officer,  
Ministry of Justice,  
Helsinki, Finland

## Speaker

**Alina Barbu** graduated at the Law Faculty within the University of Bucharest, Romania. She started her legal career at the Ministry of Justice – Romania - as Legal Advisor. For more than 10 years Mrs. Barbu was Head of Public Law Division. From 2003 - 2005 Alina Barbu was a diplomat at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and responsible for justice affairs at the Permanent Representation of Romania to the European Union, Brussels, Belgium. Since 2008 she is a Council of Europe expert, since 2013 Vice-Chair of the PC-CP group of the Council of Europe and since January 2014 Legal Advisor, Department of Drafting Legislation, Public Law Division, Ministry of Justice Romania.



**Alina Barbu**  
Legal Advisor, Public Law Department, Drafting Legislation Directorate, Ministry of Justice, Bucharest, Romania;  
Vice-Chair of the Council for Penological Co-operation, PC-CP, Council of Europe, Strasbourg

**Managing High Risk Offenders – from sharing experiences to better understanding and furthermore improving the enforcement of European tools**

### Abstract

The objective of the JCN project was to develop an European network and database of best practices for a subject of high interest for all European countries: The transition management of high risk prisoners leaving custody. The shared learning, exchange of practical experiences and networking of practitioners in this field, including the challenges for identifying common understanding of terms such as high risk offenders or principles like risk assessment, combined supervision measures, after-care, although representing the different justice systems from Germany, Ireland, Finland, Estonia are common to most of European countries. The need to have models, to find best practices, to share experience, to reach common definitions, is a general one.

(Alina Barbu)

The wide-variety of instruments is developed by the Council of Europe to help Member States in their efforts with regard to the field of the penitentiary system: From the Conventions and Protocols to the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) jurisprudence and the Council of Europe soft law - standards set up in Committee of Ministers Recommendations, especially the European Prison Rules, as well as in annual reports of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT). The paper will present the main aspects related to the high risk offenders at the level of these Council of Europe institutions. The need to develop a European model for better results in managing high risk offenders will be stressed. A model not only for the prisoners leaving custody, but also for our communities and criminal justice systems should always pay attention to and reflect the needs of the practitioners in particular and communities in general, within the final outcome of respecting human rights and the rule of law.

Prof. Dr. Tapio Lappi-Seppälä is the Director of the National Research Institute of Legal Policy. Alongside his current position he has been acting as a professor in criminology and sociology of law at the University of Helsinki. His long career as a senior legislative adviser in criminal law in the Ministry of Justice, includes the membership of the Board in the Task Force for the Penal Law Reform in Finland (1989-1999), chairmanship of the working group preparing the general part of the criminal code (1993-1999), member of the committee preparing new prison law 1999-2001, and a vice chairman for the committee reforming the juvenile sanction system 2001-2003. He has taken actively part in international co-operation in criminal justice issues in the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology, Council of Europe, in the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, and in the European Society of Criminology. He has published several books, research reports and articles in the field criminal law, criminology and penal policy.



Prof. Dr.  
Tapio  
Lappi-Seppälä  
Director General,  
National Research  
Institute of Legal  
Policy, Helsinki, Finland

## Preventive detention in the Nordic countries

### Abstract

Legal regulation and social protection against high risk violent offenders is composed of several interacting elements. They include (1) the concept of criminal responsibility, (2) criteria for compulsory mental health care, (3) sentencing rules, (4) life imprisonment and (5) specific sanctions provided for dangerous recidivists ("preventive detention"). These all are interacting and partly dependent on each other. The paper will concentrate on indeterminate sanctions for habitual / dangerous offenders in three Nordic countries (Finland, Norway and Denmark). It will provide a short historical review on the adoption of these institutions in the 1920-30s, the scaling down of indeterminate sanctions in the 1970s, subsequent revisions made to the system of preventive detention in the Nordics post 1990s, as well as practical application. The paper will also expand the discussions to closely related institutions, including life-imprisonment and compulsory mental care.



Prof. Dr.  
**Nora V. Demleitner**  
Professor of Law, Dean  
of Washington and Lee  
University School of  
Law, Lexington, VA,  
United States of  
America

Prof. Dr. Nora V. Demleitner received her J.D. from Yale Law School, her B.A. from Bates College, and an LL.M. with distinction in International and Comparative Law from Georgetown University Law Center. After law school Dean Demleitner clerked for the Hon. Samuel A. Alito, Jr., then a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. She testified in front of the U.S. Senate on behalf of Justice Alito's nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court. Dean Demleitner teaches and has written widely in the areas of criminal, comparative, and immigration law. Her special expertise is in sentencing and collateral sentencing consequences. At conferences around the country she regularly speaks on sentencing matters, often in a comparative context, and on issues pertaining to the state of legal education. Dean Demleitner has

also lectured widely in Europe. She has served as a visiting professor at the University of Michigan Law School, the University of Freiburg, Germany, St. Thomas University School of Law in Miami, and the St. Anna Institute of Advanced Research in Pisa, Italy. In addition, she has been a visiting researcher at the Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Germany, funded by a German Academic Exchange Service grant. Dean Demleitner is an editor of the Federal Sentencing Reporter, and serves on the executive editorial board of the American Journal of Comparative Law. She is the lead author of Sentencing Law and Policy, a major casebook on sentencing law, published by Aspen Law & Business. Her articles have appeared in the Stanford, Michigan, and Minnesota law reviews, among others. Dean Demleitner is an elected member of the American Law Institute and the International Society of Comparative Law and a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

## High Risk Offenders in the United States: Imprisonment as the Dominant Response?

### Abstract

After over two decades of constantly increasing imprisonment rates in the United States, a counter narrative is finally emerging, combined with stagnant and even decreasing imprisonment rates in many (though not all) states. In the federal system, through a combination of regulatory change,

legislative acquiescence, and executive action, the focus has been on decreasing drug sentences, including the early release of a select group of drug offenders. Changes in the reintegration of such offenders, however, have remained marginal. While drug offenders constitute a substantial number of federal inmates, in many states the percentage of violent and sex offenders, many of who suffer from drug addiction and mental health problems, has been increasing over the last two decades. Their sentences tend to include retributive and incapacitative elements, though not all long sentences serve the latter purpose. The legislative lengthening of sex offender sentences (combined with judicial approval and regulatory implementation), for example, resulted from a public panic that also led to the institution of sex offender registries and the public notification once convicted sex offenders move into a neighborhood. To some extent the lengths of sex offender prison terms reflects the absence of an alternative mechanism of how to keep high risk offenders incapacitated beyond release. Only a few states allow legislatively for the post-incarceration psychiatric confinement of such offenders. Those under sex offender sentences have found post-release challenging as support is limited but the stigma is high. Nevertheless, recidivism remains low. As the death penalty appears to be waning, much discussion centers around life-without-parole sanctions, which do not always focus on high risk offenders but also vitiate release and re-integration. As it remains difficult for legislators to vote on decreasing sanctions, the judiciary has been challenged to address the constitutionality of such sanctions. Twice the Supreme Court declared life-without-parole sanctions for juveniles unconstitutional, though not entirely prohibited. Current state implementation of such rulings, on both the legislative and judicial level, however, have indicated that some may not honor the spirit of these rulings and effectively continue to impose life terms on many offenders, some of whom are not the most dangerous in the system. As release, outside of the greatly diminished executive clemency, is most unlikely, the impetus for an inmate to work on re-integration measures is likely greatly diminished. Despite an understanding in many quarters that imprisonment needs to decrease, the legislative will to lower sentences and implement necessary and well-understood reentry and re-integration assistance is limited. After all, only incarceration can guarantee that the safety of voters is not endangered.



## Forum 2 - Sentence Planning and Treatment

### Chair



Dr.  
Jörg-Uwe Schäfer  
Governor, Bützow  
Prison, Germany

Dr. Jörg-Uwe Schäfer studied law at the University of Mainz, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany and graduated of his Ph.D. (Dr. Jur.) in the field of criminal justice. Dr. Schäfer worked as Governor of Diez Prison, Head of Division in the Ministry of Justice Rhineland-Palatinate Mainz, Governor of Wittlich Prison. Since October 2013 Dr. Schäfer is Governor of Bützow Prison. He is in charge of 460 prisoners and 260 staff members. Bützow prison is a closed prison which focuses on the treatment and transition management of male and female prisoners. Bützow Prison has a separate preventive detention section with 20 detention places.

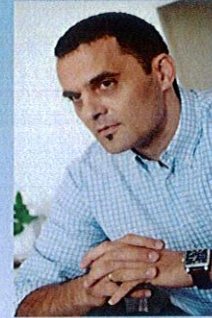
Ethel Gavin is a Master in Criminal Justice and BA in Public Administration. Mrs. Gavin worked as Governor at the Loughan House Open Prison, Blacklion, Co. Cavan in Ireland. Mrs. Gavin is currently Governor of the Portlaoise Prison, Ireland. The Portlaoise prison is a closed high security prison for adult males. It is the committal prison for those sent to custody from the Special Criminal Court and prisoners accommodated here include those linked with subversive crime.



Ethel Gavin  
Governor, Portlaoise  
Prison, Ireland

## Speaker

Attila Juhász has University Degree in Sports and Sport Sciences as well as degrees in teaching and effective management. He is currently Governor of Heves County Penitentiary Institution in Eger, Hungary. He started a project "Prison for the City" which received national and international publicity and appreciation, he also introduced the "Storybook Mums" Programme in Hungary. He has taken part in the MATRA Project run by the Netherlands and was invited as a speaker to a number of international conferences and seminars. He has also participated in the working committee for the preparation of the new Hungarian Law for the Execution of Sentences Publications: Sport as a development tool and educational method in criminal pedagogy. Attila Juhász was elected member of the Council for Penological Cooperation (PC-CP) in December 2013.



Attila Juhász  
Governor, Heves  
County Penitentiary  
Institute, Prison  
Service, Eger, Hungary

## Everybody matters - Sentence Planning and Treatment of High Risk Offenders

### Abstract

Evidence based screening, sentence planning, continuous monitoring, targeted programmes and feedback are the basic requirements for successful reintegrational programmes. In his presentation, Attila Juhász will provide a brief European statement on these issues, including the different Council of Europe recommendations. He also speaks about the current changes in the Hungarian legislation and the challenges that the Hungarian Prison Service is facing in 2014 regarding transition management.



**Steven Feelgood**  
Director, Social  
Therapy Unit,  
Brandenburg an der  
Havel Prison,  
Germany

Steven Feelgood was born in Australia. He studied Clinical and Forensic Psychology at the Charles Sturt University Australia and graduated in 2003. From 1994 to 2001 he worked as a prison psychologist in the department of corrective services NSW in Australia. As a research assistant, he worked from 2002 to 2004 in the institute for sexology and sexual medicine at the Charité Hospital in Berlin. Following Steven Feelgood worked as a therapeutic manager at the Brandenburg an der Havel Prison in Germany from 2002 to 2006. In July 2006 he was appointed as Director of the Social Therapy Unit of Brandenburg Prison, Germany. Steven Feelgood has published among others articles on international perspectives on sex offender assessment and

treatment. Steven is a member of the International Association for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders (IATSO), a clinical member of the Working Committee for Social Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA).

## The Good Life: The Effective Treatment of High Risk Offenders

### Abstract

The effective treatment of high risk offenders in the prison system is possible when the basic principles of the effective treatment of offenders are observed. These principles are the basis of the "Risk-Need-Responsivity" (RNR) Model of Andrews, Bonta & Hoge (1990). The recently developed "Good Lives Model" (GLM) (Ward & Stewart, 2003), sometimes viewed as a challenger to the RNR Model, is implemented in the Social Therapy Unit (STU), Brandenburg an der Havel Prison in order to enhance the RNR Model. The STU treats incarcerated high risk men who have committed sexual or violent crimes and reintegrates them into the community. The treatment program focusses on the treatment of criminogenic factors. However this takes place during the development and achieving of life goals, which are personally relevant to the clients of the STU. That is we assist the clients to achieve a good life. The offence itself and disclosures regarding it are no longer the main focus of the treatment modules. Instead, the behavior and personality factors leading to the offence are addressed. Due to the development of a respectful therapeutic relationship that values

the individual needs and interests of the client, it is possible to address issues such as abusive or unusual sexual behavior and extreme violence.

The clients develop optimism, hope and responsibility regarding all forms of their abusive behavior. They also show less resistance to the challenges of therapy. In particular for offenders who have committed extremely violent crimes against others, including children, this approach is very effective, as it reduces the resistance to dealing with highly shame-based issues.

**Annette Keller** is the governor of Hindelbank Prison, the only penitentiary for female prisoners in the German speaking part of Switzerland. She holds a Master's degree in theology from the University of Berne, a Bachelor's degree in social work and a Master's degree in Social and Health Care Management from the Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts. After several professional years as teacher and pastor she joined Hindelbank Prison in 2000, where she first held a post as social worker, then as head of the department of sentence planning and social work and since 2011 as governor. She is member of the Swiss Expert Pool for Civilian Peacebuilding of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has participated in election observation missions in many countries.



**Annette Keller**  
Director, Hindelbank  
Prison, Canton of Bern,  
Switzerland

## Sentence planning as a multidisciplinary and joint task

### Abstract

The presentation gives an overview of the recent developments in Switzerland with regard to sentence planning based on risk assessment. It describes the process of "Individual Sentence Management" as it has been developed for Hindelbank Prison, a penitentiary for female prisoners in Switzerland. It first focusses on the first part of the process, the interdisciplinary establishment of an individual case concept including the relevant risk- and protective factors as the basis for the sentence plan. After that two particular challenges in the procedure are highlighted: the cooperation and communication between the many actors involved and the motivation of the offender to participate actively in his or her process of change according to the sentence plan.

## Forum 3 - Transition Management and Release

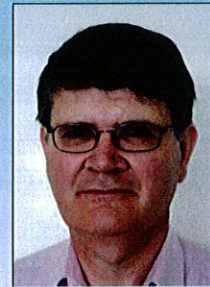
### Chairs:



**Tiina Vogt-Airaksinen**  
Senior Specialist,  
Criminal Sanctions  
Agency, Helsinki,  
Finland

**Tiina Vogt-Airaksinen** is Master of Political Science from the University of Helsinki. She has worked for Probation Services in Finland since 1988. In the Central Administration of Criminal Sanctions Agency she has been working since 2005. Her area of expertise is community sanctions in general, supervision of both young delinquents and parolees and programme work in prisons and probation.

**Gerry McNally** is Assistant Director in the Probation Service in Ireland with responsibility for research projects, international relations and projects, legislative matters, development of Probation Service standards, measurement and inspection processes and new practice initiatives. With the Probation Service since 1978, Gerry McNally has worked as a Probation Officer and Manager in every area of Service practice including prisons, courts, community supervision and community service and is a member of the Probation Service senior management team. Gerry McNally has published articles on probation issues, made presentations at conferences, seminars and meetings, represented the Service and participated in many EU projects and new initiatives. He is joint-editor of Irish Probation Journal (jointly published by the Probation Service and PBNI) and, since 2013, is a board member of CEP (Confederation of European Probation).



**Gerry McNally**  
Assistant Director,  
The Irish Probation  
Service, Dublin, Ireland

## Speaker

Dr. Ineke Pruin studied law in Greifswald, San Sebastián and Mannheim, where she passed the first and second state examination. She graduated of her Ph.D. (Dr. jur.) in 2006 at the University of Greifswald with a dissertation about the treatment of young adult offenders in the German juvenile justice system. Since then she has been working as a research fellow and assistant lecturer at the University of Greifswald and from 2009 to 2011 additionally at the University of Heidelberg. In 2011 she was granted a research project on resettlement of prisoners in a European perspective by the German Research Foundation which is announced to be finished in 2016. Her main research interests are juvenile justice, prison studies and sentencing. She is a member of several national and international working groups and associations for juvenile justice, criminal law reform and criminology.



**Dr. Ineke Pruin**  
Senior Researcher,  
Department of  
Criminology, Ernst-  
Moritz-Arndt-University  
Greifswald, Germany

**What works and what else do we know? Research on transition management and high risk offenders**

### **Abstract**

The presentation aims at summarizing research results on the effectiveness of resettlement programs for offenders who are released from prison. It starts with a brief overview of the “what works” debate and the methodology of the Maryland Scale of Scientific Methods. Studies that have used this methodology to measure the effectiveness of resettlement projects will be presented. Another line of research that has produced a set of guidelines for effective rehabilitation strategies will be summarized, and the outcomes of other studies focusing on the effectiveness of re-entry programs by evaluating the results of more than one project will be illustrated. A further view on intensive community programmes for high risk offenders will raise questions for the workshop’s discussions about transition management and release.

## Sally Lewis and John Long



**Sally Lewis**  
Chief Probation Officer,  
Avon and Somerset  
Probation Trust, Bristol,  
U.K.

Sally Lewis has a lengthy career in the management of offenders and the delivery of services to victims of serious crime. She was Chief Executive Officer of the Avon and Somerset Probation Trust, UK between 2008 and 2014. In that capacity she was one of the leading partners in establishing local "Integrated Offender Management" (IOM) schemes and she was the national IOM portfolio lead for Probation Chiefs Association. Sally began her career as a qualified Probation Officer and as a Chief Officer was awarded OBE for her services to public protection. She is currently engaged in a range of roles with a safeguarding focus.

John Long has worked in UK policing since he joined the Metropolitan Police in London in 1984. He has a wide range of policing experience and latterly has undertaken a number of Chief Officer roles in Avon and Somerset Constabulary. He was the lead Police Chief Officer for establishing the force's Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Scheme. The scheme gained national pathfinder status with the Ministry of Justice in 2008 and has developed into the management of dangerous offenders over the past 2 years. He has also been the national police lead for IOM since 2009. In June 2013 he was awarded the QPM in the Queen's Birthday Honours list for his services to crime reduction and offender rehabilitation. He is currently the Acting Chief Constable for Avon and Somerset and is working with the Home Office, Ministry of Justice and organisations such as the Prison Reform Trust to further develop IOM and special provisions around women's offending.



**John Long**  
Acting Chief Constable  
QPM, Avon and  
Somerset  
Constabulary, Bristol,  
U.K.

## The Bristol "Integrated Offender Management" Approach with Dangerous Offenders

### Abstract

The IRIS Project in Bristol UK brings together, under one strategic governance arrangement, a team of co-located experts to identify, manage and work with dangerous people. A significant proportion of this cohort are subject to resettlement following release from imprisonment. Criminal justice and social welfare partners in Bristol have been recognised as leaders in the Integrated Offender Management approach and have been successful in impacting upon offender activity to reduce crime and create fewer victims. Police, probation, mental health workers and other specialists have developed advanced multi disciplinary arrangements that are yielding improvements for the subjects of intervention who are increasing their social capital / building lives free of offending and for the safer communities this creates. The approach has won the professional support and enthusiasm of all disciplines involved and is underpinned by independent evaluation that demonstrates positive results. The Integrated Offender Management approach has been utilised in UK to address a range of high risk behaviours including serious acquisitive crime and gang behaviours. The presenters Sally Lewis and John Long have been the national strategic IOM portfolio leads for the Probation and Police Services respectively and were directly involved in the establishment and operation of the Bristol IRIS partnership project.



Rait Kuuse has been working since 1999 in the probation and penitentiary service of Estonia, starting his career as a probation officer, moved in 2001 to a post of the Head of the Probation Department in the Ministry of Justice and worked in the leading posts until he was appointed to the post of governor of Tallinn Prison in 2012. Since spring 2014 he is working as a Deputy Secretary General on Social Policy in the Ministry of Social Welfare. Mr. Kuuse has been active as an international expert for the development of alternative sanctions to imprisonment on various projects of the EC, CoE and PRI. As international expert, he provided recommendations on draft laws, strategies and practice of the Probation and Prison Services in Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Serbia, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria etc.

He has completed a BA course in social work, graduated MBA programme on European studies at the Tartu University and has started his doctoral studies in the University of Tallinn.



**Rait Kuuse**  
Deputy Secretary  
General on Social  
Policy, Ministry of  
Social Affairs, Tallinn  
Estonia

## Estonian criminal justice and prisons - challenges of deinstitutionalization

### Abstract

There has been a significant drop in the number of prisoners in Estonia during last decade. Imprisonment index measured by CoE has dropped from 337,9 in 2004 to 279,6 in 2008 and currently resulted with 248 in 2013. In absolute number round 1500 prisoner less serving their sentence in Estonian prisons. This however is still far above EU average placing Estonia into 3<sup>rd</sup> place in EU. It is also evident that the proportion of high risk offenders among prisoners is as result higher and reaching further improvements is a more complex issue. The discussions about deinstitutionalization are held actively since 50-ties in order to challenge the overused institution based care in the psychiatry and social welfare sector. The key principles defining the meaning of an institution and describing the key elements to orient the focus on the community based services can be used for drawing parallels for transferring the prison environment towards less institutionalizing one. The speaker is going to elaborate the trends of the Estonian prison and probation system and is underlining further challenges in and outside of prison settings through deinstitutionalization principles.

## Forum 4 - Re-Integration, Aftercare and Monitoring

### Chairs:

Brian Dack having worked in a variety of operational positions over the past 30 years, Brian now holds the position of Assistant Director with responsibilities that include the provision of probation services within Irish prisons, provision of Parole Board reports, and the management and assessment of high risk sex offenders. Brian is the service lead in relation to the joint public protection arrangements (SORAM) and the Irish Prison Service/ Probation Service joint strategy.



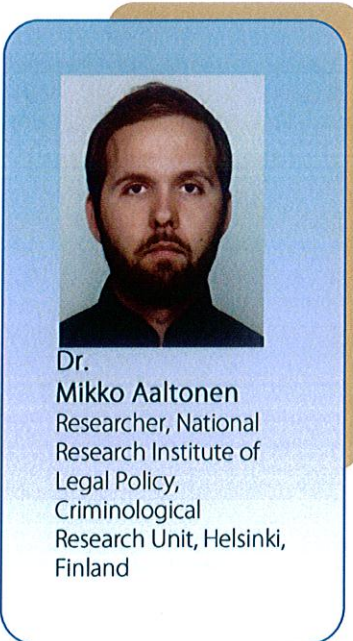
**Brian Dack**  
Assistant Director,  
The Irish Probation  
Service, Dublin, Ireland



**Laura Kikas**  
Deputy Governor  
Tallinn Prison and  
Probation Department,  
Estonia

Laura Kikas worked in Estonian Prison Service for more than 11 years. Started as a social worker in prison, but also been a Head of Social Department, advisor in Prison Department in Ministry of Justice. Since 2013 Deputy Director of Tallinn Prison. Areas of responsibility are prisoner's health care, education, social rehabilitation and probation. Before Tallinn prison, she had the same position in Viru Prison. Since 2006 European Commission expert in Georgia on topics of risk and need assessment and individual sentence planning in Georgian Probation and Prison Service.

## Speaker



### **Dr. Mikko Aaltonen**

Education and degrees: Doctor of Social Sciences (2013); University of Helsinki, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sociology; Master of Social Sciences (2007), University of Helsinki, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sociology.

Employment: National Research Institute of Legal Policy, 2006 - 2014, current position: Senior Researcher; University of Pennsylvania, Fulbright Visiting Scholar (September 2011 – February 2012).

## **Incarceration and the labor market: employment and income before and after the first prison sentence in Finland and other Nordic countries**

### **Abstract**

One of the aims of the JCN project is to increase social integration among high-risk offenders. Like prisoners elsewhere, incarcerated offenders in the Nordic countries comprise a marginalized group, who are known to have low levels of education and work experience, to suffer from poor health, and have substance abuse problems. It is unclear, however, what the impact of incarceration itself is to social exclusion. Employment and income are some key indicators of social integration, and recent studies indicate that a history of incarceration has a negative impact on later labor market outcomes. Some studies, on the other hand, fail to find clear effects for factors such as imprisonment length. The aim of this presentation is to describe preliminary results from two ongoing projects that analyze the impact of imprisonment on labor market outcomes in Finland ("Imprisonment and Marginalization") and four Nordic countries ("Employment and Imprisonment - A Comparative Study on Consequences of Imprisonment on Employment in Nordic Countries"). The main aim of these studies is to look at several register-based measures of employment, unemployment and labour market exclusion in a longitudinal setting before and after imprisonment.

The results shown in this presentation focus on those imprisoned for the first time. In addition to analyzing average outcomes among all incarcerated offenders, we examine interactions by sex, age and type of crime. These studies contribute to our knowledge about labor market outcomes in the prison population as a whole and its subgroups, and provide a yardstick against which to gauge successes in re-integrating high-risk offenders, as well.

### Paddy Richardson

Prior to his employment in 2000 with Business in the Community Ireland, where he developed and managed 5 programmes – three in the criminal justice sector; one for immigrants and; one for homeless people, Paddy spent almost 20 years as a Services Manager for people with mental and physical disabilities. He set up IASIO in April 2012 and is currently responsible for the management and continuous development of its 3 Criminal Justice programmes; the Linkage programme for community based offenders, and the Gate Service and the Resettlement Service for prisoners. As a large community based organisation with a national remit, IASIO works with adult offenders in the criminal justice system with a specific focus on alternatives to offending, custody and re-imprisonment. Paddy holds an MBA from Oxford Brookes University, a Diploma in Management Studies from the Mid-West Business institute, and a Diploma in Social Policy and Criminology from the Open University.



Paddy Richardson  
Chief Executive, Irish  
Association for the  
Social Integration of  
Offenders Ltd – IASIO,  
Dublin, Ireland

### Between Offender Management and Reintegration: The role of the third sector in high risk offender transition

#### Abstract

Paddy Richardson will talk about the important role of third sector organisations in the reintegration of high risk offenders. Drawing on IASIO's operational experience of running programmes that bridge the prison and the community, which simultaneously support reintegrating prisoners and the statutory services tasked with their management, Mr. Richardson

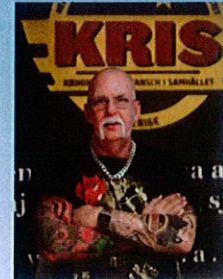
(Paddy Richardson)

will outline the tensions that exist between the management of risk and the objective of reintegration, as well as addressing ways to reconcile the two. Reintegration represents a complex field, one in which no single variable can control the outcome. Prison regimes, the availability of prison based services and of community services in the catchment area of the reintegrating prisoner, all exert an influence on outcomes. Likewise, on-going legal sanctions, media attention, and the personal circumstances of the prisoner, in particular their capacity and willingness to engage, all have the power to significantly affect resettlement. The Third Sector has a vital role in this because of its access to essential community organizations and other relevant resources, be they people or groups. It is the involvement of community resources that ultimately represent the ex-prisoner's reintegrations and the question for effective criminal justice practice, and for Mr. Richardson's seminar, is how to access them and incorporate them into the offender management plan.

## Christer Karlsson and Ali Reunanen

### Christer Karlsson

- I have been in prison for 30 years
- clean & sober for 17 years
- started Kris organisation 1997
- working with released prisoners
- Drug & Alcohol therapists
- President of KRIS



Christer Karlsson  
KRIS, Stockholm,  
Sweden



Ali Reunanen  
KRIS, Stockholm,  
Sweden

### Ali Reunanen

- 23 years of drugs and criminality
- clean & sober for 20 years
- being a part of KRIS (CRIS) since the start 1997
- working with released prisoners
- I work also as alcohol & drug addiction therapist
- Vice president of KRIS (CRIS)

## KRIS - Criminals Return Into Society

### Abstract

- Criminality as a lifestyle
- How to support ex criminals & drug addicts
- Life stories from Ali & Christer

Friday, 5<sup>th</sup> September 2014

## Conclusions

### Speaker



Prof. Dr.  
Mary Rogan  
Dublin Institute of  
Technology, School of  
Sciences and Law,  
Dublin, Ireland

Prof. Dr. Mary Rogan is the Head of Law at Dublin Institute of Technology and a practising barrister. She writes on prison law and prisoners' rights, the politics of punishment, and penal policymaking. She is the Chairperson of the Irish Penal Reform Trust, Ireland's leading NGO campaigning for progressive penal reform. She is the author of *Prison Policy in Ireland: Politics, penal-welfarism and political imprisonment* (Routledge, 2011) and *Prison Law* (Bloomsbury, 2014). Mary is a representative of Ireland on the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation. A graduate of Trinity College Dublin and the University of Oxford, Mary is also currently a Visiting Fellow at the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, London, conducting research funded by the Irish

Research Council on the rights of prisoners under international human rights law.

## The European Convention on Human Rights and the treatment and transition management of high risk offenders

### Abstract

This paper will examine the application of the European Convention on Human Rights to the treatment and management of high risk offenders. It will explore obligations placed on European states under Council of Europe's documents on such offenders and examine the emerging position of the European Court of Human Rights on these issues. In particular, the paper will address the emerging "right to rehabilitation" being developed under the Convention, and discuss the possible implications of this for prisons and supervision services. The paper will also assess whether the European Convention on Human Rights requires fair procedures to be put in place in decision-making about the placement of offenders on treatment programmes, or to terminate their participation therein. Decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and national courts interpreting the Convention will be discussed and the practical implications of these decisions for policy-makers and prison and supervision staff will be explored.

Beate Lakotta, geboren 1965 in Kassel, studierte Germanistik- und Politik in Heidelberg. Nach einem TV-Volontariat und einigen Jahren als freie Journalistin ging sie 1997 zu „SPIEGEL SPECIAL“ und von dort zum SPIEGEL. Als Redakteurin im Wissenschaftsressort schrieb sie vor allem über Themen aus Psychologie, Medizin und Medizinethik. Seit Oktober 2010 arbeitet Frau Lakotta als Kriminal- und Justizreporterin des SPIEGEL.



**Beate Lakotta**  
Journalist, „Der Spiegel“, Hamburg, Germany



**Elisabeth Kotthaus**  
Counselor Legal Affairs,  
Representation of the  
European Commission  
in Germany, Berlin,  
Germany

Counselor, Legal Affairs of the European Commission in Germany