



Terrorism pReventlon Via rAdicalisation countEr-NarraTive

TRIVALENT NOTES

Issue No 1, October/November 2017



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ABOUT THE PROJECT

Project Rationale

TRIVALENT project aims to a better understanding of root causes of the phenomenon of violent radicalisation in Europe, through a multidisciplinary analysis leading to a comprehensive approach, on the assumption that to contrast successfully violent extremism it is needed a more balanced response combining repressive with preventive measures. To this end Trivalent project will develop appropriate countermeasures, ranging from early detection methodologies to techniques of counter-narrative, involving LEAs together with academics, experts and civil society actors at local, national and European level, in collaboration also with communities of reference.

Project Consortium

The TRIVALENT consortium reflects such an attitude, combining it with a well-balanced team of experts in several different aspects related to the project topic, such as:

- Radicalisation processes and violent groups;
- Radical narratives and counter-narratives;
- Policies to tackle radicalisation;
- Semantic analysis of online content;
- Development of IT tools;
- Skills and competences for LEAs.



TRIVALENT Consortium encompasses:

- **6 University Centres/Departments:** 5 from 4 EU countries (1 from Belgium, 2 from Italy, 1 from Spain, 1 from UK,) and 1 from non EU country (Israel);
- **11 LEAs:** 10 from 6 EU countries (1 from Belgium, 3 from Italy, 1 from Latvia, 3 from Poland, 1 from Portugal, 1 from Spain) and 1 from EU candidate country (Albania);
- and **4 technical partners** with a multidisciplinary expertise: 4 from 3 EU countries (1 from France, 2 from Italy, 1 from Spain).



Project objectives

The project aims at reaching the following outputs:

- To develop on the basis of a theoretical multidisciplinary study complex multidimensional models for better understanding the root-causes and related specific characteristics of violent radicalisation, defining different categories of radicalised individuals as well as providing a set of early detection indicators;
- Within such theoretical framework, to critically assess strengths and weaknesses of different types of policies (e.g. preventive vs. legal and administrative measures) for countering radicalisation by testing them in the context of national and local experiences through a comparative analysis, with emphasis on best practices, aiming at the definition of a set of policy recommendations (guidelines) targeting different types of radicalised individuals;
- To work out instruments for the analysis of specific online contents and communication codes used in particular by extremist groups, with an aim to contribute to the creation of media communication strategies directed to spread, both online and offline, an alternative narrative and counter-narrative;
- To study and contribute to improved information exchange and more effective means of cooperation, coordination and communication between LEAs, local authorities/communities and civil society actors, with an aim to promote and facilitate common efforts on prevention/protection against either radicalization symptoms and the exclusion of individuals or already marginalized groups, by promoting practices of intercultural and inter-religious dialogue;
- To study and contribute to elaborate suitable means and countermeasures to prevent youth radicalisation in the families and at schools, as well as to develop measures to contrast the spreading of extremism among those detained or otherwise deprived of personal freedom;



- To strengthen and update existing methodologies and to improve competencies, skills and characteristics of the various types of practitioners involved in preventing, detecting or countering violent extremism, through training courses, with a special focus on recognising and interpreting early radicalization signs;
- To validate with LEAs partners, other practitioners and civil society actors, including communities of references, the results achieved by the research/study activities focused on new approaches to anti-radicalisation, and to disseminate them in the various institutional and social contexts.



PROJECT EVENTS

Kick off Meeting

The **TRIVALENT kick-off meeting** was held in Rome on June 23rd. It was followed by the first Executive Board meeting.

Together with partners, our European Project Officer **Cristina Longo** was present at the event.



Inaugural Seminar in Rome

In order to give visibility to our project, an inaugural seminar has been organised in Rome on June 22nd at the Italian Parliament, Chamber of Deputies (Sala del Mappamondo). The event aimed to present TRIVALENT to policy makers, institutional and communities representatives, experts, the media, university students and the public in general.

Here below the programme poster.



EUROPE AND THE CHALLENGES OF RADICALISATION: WHAT ANSWERS?

22 JUNE 2017 h. 16,00-18,30

**ITALIAN PARLIAMENT - CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
SALA DEL MAPPAMONDO, PIAZZA MONTECITORIO 1**

Presentation of the Horizon 2020 project

Terrorism pReventlon Via rAdicalisation countEr-NarraTive

DRAFT PROGRAMME:

Welcome messages

On. **Massimo Artini**, *Vice Presidente Commissione Difesa Camera dei Deputati*
Prof. **Mario Panizza**, *Università Roma Tre*

Opening speech

On. **Rosa Villecco Calipari**, *Vice Presidente della Commissione Difesa e membro del COPASIR*

Contributions

(moderator: Dott. **Marco Ludovico**, *Il Sole 24 Ore*)

Dott. **Massimo Abdallah Cozzolino**, *Presidente Associazione Zayd Ibn Thabit*

On. **Andrea Manciulli**, *Presidente della delegazione NATO Italiana e Vice Presidente della Commissione Affari Esteri alla Camera*

Prof. **Maria Luisa Maniscalco**, *Università Roma Tre*

Dott.ssa **Paola Pisano**, *Assessore all'Innovazione, Città di Torino*

Gen. **Leonardo Tricarico**, *Presidente Fondazione ICSA*

Closing remarks

Prof. **Luigi Moccia**, *Project Coordinator, Centro di eccellenza Altiero Spinelli (CeAS), Università Roma Tre*



The growing number of episodes of terrorist violence in Europe, increasingly perceived by the public opinion as a lingering threat, alongside the crisis of the integration models coupled with intolerance and xenophobia, pose a series of new challenges to European institutions and Member States in terms of internal security, cohesion and social stability.

To address and successfully contrast those challenges - originating from a plurality of contexts and environments - it is necessary to develop responses that combine appropriate repressive measures with innovative preventive practices based upon the analysis and management of the causes and manifestations of radicalisation phenomena. Mandatory is the close collaboration amongst all the actors involved: universities and research centres, law enforcement agencies, experts, policy makers, civil society organisations, and representatives of the communities affected by the ongoing radicalization processes.

To this purpose, with the firm commitment to promote integration, intercultural dialogue, respect of fundamental rights and to contrast any form of discrimination, the TRIVALENT project aims - in particular on the basis of a comparative and multidisciplinary study of the radicalisation phenomena at the European, national and local levels - to contribute to the development of multi-dimensional early warning models, together with counter-narrative strategies and appropriate tools that could help policy-makers for the development of effective policies capable of making security a public good at the basis of every peaceful coexistence.





**THE CHALLENGES OF RADICALIZATION: THE ROLE OF THE INSTITUTIONS,
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

24 NOVEMBER 2017 h. 9,00-13,45

University Great Hall, Viale Ostiense 159

**CONFERENCE ORGANIZED WITHIN THE HORIZON PROJECT TERRORISM PREVENTION
VIA RADICALISATION COUNTER-NARRATIVE (TRIVALENT) COORDINATED BY CENTRO
DI ECCELLENZA ALTIERO SPINELLI UNIVERSITA' ROMA TRE**

Background

The repeated acts of terrorist violence in Europe, increasingly perceived by the public as a lingering threat, alongside the crisis of integration models coupled with intolerance and xenophobia, and the spread of trends dominated by fears and insecurities, pose a series of new challenges to European institutions and Member States in terms of internal security, cohesion and social stability. To address and successfully contrast those challenges - originating from a plurality of contexts and environments - it is necessary to develop responses that combine appropriate repressive measures with innovative preventive practices based upon the analysis and management of the causes and manifestations of the radicalization to violent extremism, through the close collaboration of all actors involved, including in particular the institutions, communities affected by ongoing radicalization processes and civil society organizations.

Goals

The TRIVALENT project, with the firm commitment to promote integration, inter-cultural dialogue and respect of fundamental rights, aims to contribute to the debate and propose policies for the prevention of the radicalization to violent extremism in all areas that can become places of diffusion of the phenomenon and in which signs of attention to the dangers associated with it can arise, in order to define appropriate tools of early warning, together with the development of effective intervention policies, as regards also with new skills and training patterns.

Purposes

The main purpose of the conference, in addition to ensuring a greater visibility and dissemination of the ongoing research activities, will be to create synergies between project participants and relevant stakeholders (civil society, institutions, experts) in order to better focus objectives and methods of the research in progress. The conference will be divided into two thematic workshops according to the attached programme.



PROGRAMME:

9,00-9,30

Welcome greetings & Opening speeches

Luca Pietromarchi, *President University "Roma Tre"*

Gennaro Migliore, *Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice*

Noemi di Segni, *President "Unione Comunità Ebraiche Italiane" (UCEI)*

Abdellah Redouane, *Secretary General "Centro Islamico Culturale d'Italia"*

9,30- 11,30

Roots and contexts of violent radicalization in general and as regards young people: early warning, preventive measures, and related policies

Focus: *Early detection and prevention of radicalization risks and threats, in general and with regard in particular to schools, universities and territories (communities), as well as in the web (social media), as places where values, lifestyles, world views, opinions should be confronted without any sort of violence, through dialogue, confrontation of ideas, and the participation in public life activities, with the aim to develop innovative methods and tools for countering such risks and threats.*

Chair: Masimo Abdallah Cozzolino, *Chairman Trivalent Advisory Board*

Contributions:

Cristina Caparesi, *Gruppo di lavoro della Commissione Europea "First-line Deradicalisation Practitioners"*

Stefano Gatti, *Centro di Documentazione Ebraica Contemporanea*

Francesco Antonelli, *University "Roma Tre"*

Harith Alani, *Open University, London*

Alessandro Zanasi, *Zanasi&Partners - Fares Braizat*, *Nama Strategic Intelligence Solutions (Jordan)*



Discussion

11,30-11,45 coffee break

11,45-13,45

Radicalization in prisons and prevention/deradicalisation programmes, counter/alternative narratives, and new skills for LEAs' personnel and civil society stakeholders

Focus: *Acknowledging experiences concerning prevention and deradicalisation programmes addressed to radicalised individuals or at risk of radicalisation, as regards in particular detention places, shaping counter- or alternative narratives to radicalization, and developing new skills for LEAs' personnel and civil society stakeholders.*

Chair: *Luigi Moccia, Trivalent Project Coordinator*

Contributions :

Bartolomeo Conti, *Centre d'Analyse et d'Intervention Sociologiques (CADIS, EHESS-CNRS)*

Mohammed Khaled Rhazzali, *University of Padova*

Barbara Napelli - Marco Capitani, *Direzione Generale della Formazione (DAP)*

Marco Lombardi – Barbara Lucini, *Catholic University "Sacro Cuore", Milano*

Peter Muyshondt, *Lokale Politie Voorkempen, Belgium*

Luca Zigiotti – Francesco Di Bacco, *Città di Torino (Local Police)*

Italo Trento, *Direttore Fondazione Intelligence Culture and Strategic Analysis (ICSA)*

Discussion

*** Simultaneous translation in English-Italian will be provided.**



PARTNERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

A note on the European Commission 10th Progress Report Towards an Effective and Genuine Security Union

contributed by CeAS Research Team

11.10.2017

The recently issued report of the [EU Commission 10th Progress Report Towards an Effective and Genuine Security Union](#) (Brussels, 7.9.2017 COM(2017) 466 final) *“takes stock of the progress made in building the Security Union over the last year”, illustrating “how all security-related priorities set by the State of the Union 2016 and the Commission Work Programme 2017 have been implemented.”*

The report is articulated in four sections (I. Introduction; II. Towards an effective and genuine security Union - one year on; III. Implementation of other priority files on security; IV. Conclusion). Along with its informative and analytical approach, the policy aim of the report is *“to provide the basis for further concerted action with the European Parliament and the Council”* in 2018, in line with the priorities set out by President Juncker in his State of the Union speech delivered in front of the European Parliament on September 13th, 2017 (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/state-union-2017_en).

As regards the contrast and prevention to terrorism, **paragraphs 3 and 4 in section II** of the report are of major interest in the context of Trivalent activities.

Paragraph 3 (Closing down the space in which terrorist operate) points at the adoption of the [“Directive on combating terrorism”](#) (EU) 2017/541 (15.3.2017) that *“helps to prevent terrorist attacks by criminalising acts such as the financing of terrorism, undertaking training or travelling for terrorist purposes, as well as organising or facilitating such travel,”* requiring Member States to transpose its new rules into national law by 8 September 2018.

In addition to mentioning other legislative acts ([Firearms Directive \(EU\) 2017/853 \(17.5.2017\)](#) and [EU Regulation on explosives precursors](#) (OJ L 39, 9.2.2013, p. 1), the report focuses on the so-called “soft targets,” such as public areas, schools, hotels, beaches, shopping malls, cultural and sports events, crowded areas, or transport hubs that have been the objective of most recent terrorist attacks in Manchester and Barcelona.



In order to raise the level of attention and knowledge around these new terrorist techniques, the Commission took the initiative “to provide a forum for sharing of information and best practices between Member States,” organising a “first EU workshop on soft target protection” on 6-7 February 2017, “where several policy strands and actions were agreed with Member States.” Furthermore, the Commission set up “a platform for Member States” in order “to exchange documents and guidance materials,” together with “a soft target protection vulnerability checklist.”

Another aspect of interest of the “closing down the space” of terrorism is the one about financing. The report here mentions the “[Action Plan on terrorist financing](#)” (COM(2016) 50 final (2.2.2016)) aimed “to detect and prevent terrorist funding.” To this regard, three legislative proposals have been presented by the Commission, with the purpose to complete and reinforce the EU legal framework in the areas, respectively, of money laundering (proposal for a “[Directive to harmonise the definition and criminal sanctions of money laundering](#),” COM(2016) 826 final (21.12.2016)), illicit cash flows (proposal for a “[Regulation to uncover illicit cash payments](#),” COM(2016) 825 final (21.12.2016)), and freezing and confiscation of assets (proposal for a [Regulation on the mutual recognition of criminal asset freezing and confiscation orders](#), COM(2016) 819 final (21.12.2016)). It is noteworthy a latest proposal (on 13 July 2017) by the Commission to counter terrorist financing with the proposed “[Regulation to prevent the import and storage in the EU of cultural goods illicitly exported from a third country](#).”

Finally mention is made of the Commission “[Recommendation on proportionate police checks and police cooperation](#)” in the Schengen area (C(2017) 3349 final (12.5.2017)), setting out measures Schengen States should take to provide for a more effective use of existing police powers to address threats to public policy or internal security.”



Paragraph 4 (Preventing radicalisation) begins by stating that *“The most effective counter-terrorism policy is preventing persons from being seduced by messages of violence and terror.”* (italics added). Regarding this statement (with which Trivalent project is right in tune) is recalled the “Communication on supporting the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism” of June 2016 (COM(2016) 379 final (14.6.2016)), in support to related implementing actions to be taken by Member States at national and local level. Special attention is given to the prevention by countering online radicalisation. To this effect the Commission has been working “with internet platforms to address terrorists’ exploitation of the internet and protect online users.”

Mention is here made of the “EU Internet Forum,” which was launched in 2015 by Dimitris Avramopoulos, Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship, to tackle terrorist content online. As it has been acknowledged “terrorist and extremist groups are very successful in capitalising on technology and social media to spread their propaganda, and to radicalise and recruit supporters.” On this backdrop the EU Internet Forum “has two key objectives: to reduce accessibility to terrorist content online and to empower civil society partners to increase the volume of effective, alternative narratives online.” More particularly, under the first objective, “the EU Internet Referral Unit at Europol continues to play an important role in flagging terrorist content to the internet companies.”

Worthy to be quoted here is the passage of the report that sums up the point. *“In just over two years, over 35,000 items have been referred, of which between 80-90% have been removed. However, it is clear that a reactive response alone will not suffice in effectively disrupting the dissemination of online terrorist material. Therefore, at the second high-level meeting of the EU Internet Forum in December 2016, the Commission welcomed the commitment by four of the largest companies to create a ‘database of hashes’ which will prevent terrorist material removed from one platform of being re-uploaded onto another. Following the calls of the Taormina G7 Summit statement, the G20 Action plan on terrorism and the June 2017 European Council Conclusions, the members of the EU Internet Forum set out on 17 July 2017 an Action Plan to combat terrorist content online. This includes measures to step up the automated detection of illegal terrorist content online, share related technology and tools with smaller companies, achieve the full implementation and use of the database of hashes and empower civil society on alternative narrative.*



As announced at the EU Internet Forum in December 2016, the Civil Society Empowerment Programme (CSEP) has now been launched, with a financial endowment of EUR 10 million from the Commission and to help increase the volume of effective, alternative narratives online.”

The report also mentions the support by the Commission to the prevention and counterradicalisation at national and local level made through “[Radicalisation Awareness Network](#)” (RAN) “working with local practitioners at community level,” offering “training and advice to Member States,” and developing “a large number of best practices, guidelines, handbooks and recommendations:” such as, most recently (on 19 June 2017), the “[Responses to Returnees](#)” manual to support Member States in addressing the challenges posed by returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters.

A last reference in the paragraph is made of the “[High-Level Expert Group on Radicalisation](#)” set up by the Commission (on 27 July 2017). The Group “involves the main stakeholders at European and national level,” and its task include “elaborating a set of guiding principles and recommendations for further work in this area at both Union and national level, and assessing whether more structured co-operation mechanisms for radicalisation prevention work at EU level are required.”



France: the end of the emergency state and the new law to “Strengthen Internal Security and the Fight Against Terrorism”

contributed by Maria Luisa Maniscalco, UNIROMA3 Research Team

11.10.2017

Less than two years after the attacks in November 2015, which caused 130 deaths in Paris, the state of emergency – which has been prolonged six times until 1 November 2017 – ended in France. Since November 2015, the country has been targeted by 20 terror attacks — the deadliest one claiming over 80 lives in Nice in 2016 — and numerous attacks on members of the police and the military.

On October 30, French President Emmanuel Macron has promulgated the *Law October 30, 2017 to Strengthen Internal Security and the Fight Against Terrorism (Loi n. 2017-1510 du 30 octobre 2017 renforçant la sécurité intérieure et la lutte contre le terrorisme)*. The President wanted to emphasize the importance of the moment by signing the promulgation in live TV.

The controversial text, the result of a long battle in Parliament, incorporates some elements of the state of emergency and gives prefects, police and security forces extensive powers to search places, to seize documents, objects or electronic data, to place people under police surveillance and close places of worship. The measure also authorizes police to carry out identity checks at French borders.



The new law consists of four main parts:

Protection of perimeters in order to ensure security at events or in particularly vulnerable places (such as sports and cultural events).

The prefects, the top government official in each of France's departments or regions, have the power to designate public areas that are deemed to be at risk of terrorist attacks, as security zones. The law authorizes police to search all persons or vehicles attempting to enter such areas or events. Anyone refusing to submit to such searches will be denied access. The Prefect will be also able to authorize visual bag inspections and security frisking by private security agents, under the supervision of police officers and gendarmes.

Places of Worship Closure.

The prefects can close places of worship for a period of up to six months when "words, writings, activities, ideas or theories" that incite or endorse terrorism or glorify such acts, and incitement "to hatred and discrimination" are used there. Violations are punishable by six months in prison and a fine of € 7,500. In order to regulate the use of this power, a prior adversarial procedure is provided for as well as a time limit which shall be no less than 48 hours, allowing an interim order application to be lodged before an administrative judge.

Administrative Controls and individual monitoring measures.

The Minister of the Interior can confine suspected Islamists, even those who are not accused of a specific crime, to the town or city of their domicile. Individual for whom there are "serious reasons to believe that his or her conduct constitutes a particularly serious threat to public security and public order or who habitually enters into relations with persons or organizations inciting, facilitating or participating in acts of terrorism or supporting or adhering to views that incite terrorism" doesn't move outside a specific geographical area, which cannot be less than the territory of the municipality. The demarcation of this perimeter allows the interested party to pursue a family and professional life and extends, if necessary, to the territories of other communes or departments other than those of his usual place of residence.

Individuals subject to such confinement will be required to report to their local police station once a day. Alternatively, individuals may be placed under mobile electronic surveillance.

The Minister of the Interior may also prohibit individuals from being in direct or indirect contact with certain persons, named by name, who are believed to pose a threat to public security. Violations of the measures are punishable by three years in prison and a fine of € 45,000.



Search and Seizure.

The new law authorizes, for the sole purpose of preventing acts of terrorism, a prefect to ask a judge for a warrant to search the home of anyone suspected of posing a serious threat to public security and public order. The individual being searched may be detained for up to four hours if he or she represents “a threat of particular gravity for security and public order” and has “habitual connection to persons or organizations with terrorist aims” or supports, adheres and glorifies terrorist acts or ideas inciting to such acts. The law also authorizes police to seize any documents, objects or electronic data at the place being searched.

In order to prevent the terrorist threat more effectively, there are further important additional measures.

Radicalized Public Servants.

A civil servant in positions of authority can be transferred or even dismissed from the public service if he or she is found to hold beliefs that are “incompatible with the exercise of his or her duties”. Soldiers can also be discharged for similar motives.

Wireless Communications Surveillance and Data Collection.

The new law establishes a new legal regime for monitoring wireless communications. The Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Defense, the Minister of Transport and Minister of Customs can collect the telephone and wireless communications of suspicious individuals “for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offenses and serious crimes”. The law also allows security services to access travel information, including from travel agencies, about airline and maritime passengers. Data collection “shall exclude personal data that may reveal a person’s racial or ethnic origin, religious or philosophical beliefs, political opinions, trade union membership, or data relating to the health or sexual life of the person concerned”.

Border Checks.

The new law authorizes police to conduct warrantless identity checks at more than 118 border areas and 373 airports, seaports and train stations, as well as the surrounding areas up to a radius of 20 kilometers.

Adapt French law to the Passenger Name Record (PNR).

This record lists all air and sea passengers entering or leaving French space, so that the movement of individuals who pose a threat can be detected more easily.



Creation of a new criminal offence

The law provides for a 15-year prison sentence and a fine of € 225,000 for parents who incite their children to commit acts of terrorism or travel abroad for that purpose; this sentence may be accompanied by the loss of parental authority.

The new law makes permanent many of the previously exceptional measures imposed under a two-year-old state of emergency. During a signing ceremony President Macron said the legislative measures achieve a fair balance between security and respect for civil liberties. He also pledged to review the law in two years and to make any changes deemed necessary.

Hardliners argue that the law does not provide sufficient security protections while human rights groups complain that it will leave France in a permanent state of emergency.



NEWS AND EVENTS AT LARGE

(This section will host references to events, literature, documents and materials of interest to Trivalent objectives, selected mainly on the web and provided by our partners)

Peter Neumann's OSCE Report

Peter Neumann writes a relevant paper entitled "Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalisation that Lead to Terrorism: Ideas, Recommendations, and Good Practices from the OSCE Region."

You can read it here:

<http://icsr.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Corr.1-Neumann-Report.pdf>



What Went Wrong With France's Deradicalization Program?

Mady Crowell for the Atlantic publishes an interesting article about what Went Wrong With France's Deradicalization Program

<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2017/09/france-jihad-deradicalization-macron/540699/>



The New Netwar: Countering Extremism Online

Policy Exchange's new report provides a comprehensive analysis of the struggle against online jihadist extremism – what we call "the new Netwar".

Have a good reading:

<https://policyexchange.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/The-New-Netwar-2.pdf>



The absence of deep understanding about the objects of research in the intelligence community

"THOU SHALT NEVER CHANGE... THOU SHALT CHANGE"

The disappearance of deep understanding about the objects of research from the world of intelligence bodies and the influence of the phenomenon on their abilities and relevance

Read the full document published by The Meir Amit Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center At the Israeli Intelligence Heritage and Commemoration Center

http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/Data/articles/Art_21239/E_141_17_55734278.pdf

ISIS's Claims of Responsibility for Terrorist Attacks Carried Out Abroad

This study, performed by The Meir Amit Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center At the Israeli Intelligence Heritage and Commemoration Center, examines the forms of ISIS's claims of responsibility for terrorist attacks it carried out abroad.

http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/app/uploads/2017/08/HF_159_17.pdf



IMPRINT

Novareckon s.r.l.

via Bovio 6, 28100 Novara

www.novareckon.it/en

Contacts:

Christian Violi (violi@novareckon.it)

Beatrice Albè (albe@novareckon.it)

Pictures:

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