Deliverable 8.2

Kick Off Meeting

WP number: WP8
Lead beneficiary: UCSC
Type: Report
Dissemination level: Public
Due date in months: 1 (October 2016)
ANNEXES:

1) Agenda
2) PPT presentations

1. Francesco Calderoni. PROTON general presentation: outline and how it will achieve its final results

WP1 OC Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors

3. Francesco Calderoni. Introduction to the work package, expectations and relevant tasks
   PPT Title: Systematic review of OC factors
4. T.1.2 leader UB-CREA. Lidia Puigvert
   PPT Title: T.1.2 Ethical and societal impacts of OC policies
   PPT Title: Criminal careers of OC offenders in context
6. T.1.4 leader UCSC-Transcrime. Francesco Calderoni
   PPT Title: T.14: The recruitment into mafias
7. T.1.5 leader UNIPV. Gabriella Bottini
   PPT Title: Innovative analysis of the psychological drivers: Emotional and cognitive determinants of OC involvement
8. T.1.6 leader UNIPA. Mario Lavezzi
   PPT Title: Innovative Study of Economic Factors: Socio-economic Inequalities and OC Involvement

WP2 Terrorist Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors

9. Introduction to WP2 and T2.3 leader HUJI. Badi Hasisi.
   PPT Title: WP2. Introduction, expectations and relevant tasks
10. T.2.3 leader HUJI. Badi Hasisi.
    PPT Title: Careers of terror offenders in context
11. T.2.5 leader USMF. Gary LaFree.
    PPT Title: Introducing the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) Database
12. T.2.6 leader FAU. Friedrich Lösel
    PPT Title: Protective factors against youth violence and their transfer to prevent recruitment for terrorism in Europe
13. T.2.7 leader VU-VUMC. Vanja Ljujic and Frank Weerman
    PPT Title: WP 2.7: How real and perceived socio-economic inequalities affect involvement in terrorism

WP3 OC & Terrorism in Cyberspace

14. T.3.2 leader IBM. Michael Osborne
    PPT Title: Task 3.2: Track signpost to Dark Web sites
15. T.3.3 leader Fraunhofer. Ruediger Klein
    PPT Title: Measure the presence and visibility of European gangs and criminal groups in social media networks and cyberspace
16. T.3.4 leader HUJI. Simon Perry
    PPT Title: The role of cyber space in jihadi radicalization, recruitment and attack
17. T.3.5 leader IBM/Fraunhofer. Michael Osborne and Ruediger Klein
    PPT Title: Proton WP3

Integrating results and anticipating PROTON final outputs

18. WP5 Final outputs: PROTON Simulations & Wizard. Leader CNR. Giulia Andrighetto
    PPT Title: WP5 Final outputs – Proton Simulations and Wizard
19. WP5 Final outputs: PROTON Simulations & Wizard ITTI. Grzegorz Taberski
    PPT Title: WP5: Development of Proton Wizard
20. WP6 Legal, Ethical & Societal Implications of PROTON. Leader UNIPV. Gabriella Bottini and Daniela Ovadia.
    PPT Title: Legal, Ethical & Societal Implications of PROTON + Ethics Requirements
    PPT Title: Dissemination & Communication
    PPT Title: Financial reporting under H2020

3) Minutes of the meeting
4) List of Participants Dinner October, 26th 2016
5) List of Participants October, 27th 2016
6) List of Participants October, 28th 2016
KICK-OFF MEETING

PROTON

Modelling the Processes leading to Organised crime and Terrorist Networks

AGENDA

October 26th, 27th and 28th 2016

Milan, Italy
LIST OF PARTNERS

Coordinator
UCSC - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime

Co-Coordinator:
HUJI - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Fraunhofer - Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der angewandten Forschung e.V.
IBM - IBM Research GmbH
itti - ITTI SP ZOO
CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
VU/VUmc - Stichting V U
UB - Universitat de Barcelona
UCAM - The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University Of Cambridge
FAU - Friedrich-Alexander Universitaet Erlangen Nuernberg
# PROJECT PROTON KICK-OFF MEETING AGENDA
## October 26th, 27th and 28th 2016 - Milan

### Wednesday, October 26th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning/Afternoon</td>
<td>Participants' arrival during the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00-21:00</td>
<td>Welcome Dinner at the Restaurant Orti di Leonardo, Via Aristide de Togni, 6/8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### First day meeting: Thursday, October 27th

**Room NI.110 - via Nirone 15, Milan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:15-9:30</td>
<td>Registration of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-9:45</td>
<td>Quick tour de table of the participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:45-10:00</td>
<td>Coordinator Ernesto Savona. Welcome, adoption of the agenda and governance of PROTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:15</td>
<td>Co-Coordinator David Weisburd. Expectations from PROTON project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15-10:30</td>
<td>Francesco Calderoni. PROTON outline and how it will achieve its final results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-10:45</td>
<td>Project manager Lucia Merlino. Deliverables, deadlines and work plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:15</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1st Session: Developing Work packages and producing planned deliverables**

- (15 min) **WP1 OC Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors**
  - Chair: Francesco Calderoni. Introduction to the work package, expectations and relevant tasks
  - **Task leader presentation:**
    - (10 min) T1.2 leader UB-CREA. Lidia Puigvert
    - (10 min) T1.3 leader VU-VUMC & WODC. E.R. Kleeemans and Edwin Kruisbergen
    - (10 min) T1.4 leader UCSC-Transcrime. Francesco Calderoni
    - (10 min) T1.5 leader UNIPV. Gabriella Bottini
    - (10 min) T1.6 leader UNIPA. Mario Lavezzi
    - (20 min) Discussion

- (12:40 – 13:50) Lunch on site

- (13:50-15:05) **WP2 Terrorist Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors**
  - Chair: Badi Hasisi. Introduction to the work package, expectations and relevant tasks
  - **Task leader presentation:**
    - (10 min) T2.3 leader HUJI. Badi Hasisi
    - (10 min) T2.5 leader USMF. Gary LaFree
    - (10 min) T2.6 leader FAU. Friedrich Lösel
    - (10 min) T2.7 leader VU-VUMC. Vanja Ljujic and Frank Weerman
    - (20 min) Discussion

- (15:05-15:35) Coffee/tea break

- (15:35-16:00) **WP3 OC & Terrorism in Cyberspace**
  - Chair: Ruediger Klein. Introduction to the work package, expectations and relevant tasks
  - **Task leader presentation:**
    - (10 min) T3.2 leader IBM. Michael Osborne
    - (10 min) T3.3 leader Fraunhofer. Ruediger Klein
    - (10 min) T3.4 leader HUJI. Simon Perry
    - (10 min) T3.5 leader IBM/Fraunhofer. Michael Osborne and Ruediger Klein
    - (20 min) Discussion

- (16:50-17:10) Closing of the first day meeting

**Free dinner**
### Second day meeting: Friday, October 28th
Room NI.110 - via Nirone 15, Milan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>09:15-09:30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>09:30-10:50</strong></td>
<td><strong>2nd Session Integrating results and anticipating PROTON final outputs</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Integrating results and anticipating PROTON final outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(30 min) WP4 Input Selection &amp; Integration with Experiments. Leader UCSC-Transcrime. <strong>Coordinator Ernesto Savona and David Weisburd</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20 min) WP5 Final outputs: PROTON Simulations &amp; Wizard. Leader CNR. Giulia Andrighetto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10 min) WP5 Final outputs: PROTON Simulations &amp; Wizard ITTI. Grzegorz Taberski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50-11:20</td>
<td>Coffee/tea break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20-11:50</td>
<td>WP6 Legal, Ethical &amp; Societal Implications of PROTON. Leader UNIPV. Gabriella Bottini and Daniela Ovadia. Ethics requirements –ELAG-operating principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:50-12:20</td>
<td>WP7 Dissemination &amp; Communication. Leader YOURIS. Silvia Raimondi. Dissemination Plan, upcoming activities and contributions by WP leaders according to the deliverable deadlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:20-12:35</td>
<td>Project manager Lucia Merlino. Financial reporting under H2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:35-13:05</td>
<td>Coordinator Ernesto Savona. Wrap up meeting and conclusion of the KO meeting. Future deadlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:05</td>
<td>End of the meeting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Free lunch</td>
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</table>
PROTON
Modelling the PRocesses leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks

Milan, 27th-28th October, 2016
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
WP 1: Organised Crime Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors

T1.1 Systematic review of the factors on OC
Leader: UCSC

T1.2 Ethical & societal impacts of OC policies
Leader: UB

T1.3 Innovation – social factors: Criminal careers of OC offenders
Leader: VU/VUmc

T1.4 Innovation – social factors: Recruitment into the mafias
Leader: UCSC

T1.5 Innovation – psychological factors: Emotional and cognitive determinants of OC involvement
Leader: UNIPV

T1.6 Innovation – economic factors: Socio-economic inequalities and OC involvement
Leader: UNIPA

T1.7 Policy makers’ contribution

D1: Report on factors relating to OC
Work Package 2: Terrorism Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic factors

WP 2: Terrorism Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors

T2.1 Systematic review of the factors on terrorism
   Leader: HUJI

T2.2 Ethical and societal impacts of terrorism policies
   Leader: UB

T2.3 Innovation – Social factors:
   Careers of terror offenders in context
   Leader: HUJI

T2.4 Innovation – Social factors:
   The impact of counter-terrorism on radicalisation and recruitment
   Leader: CU

T2.5 Innovation – Psychological factors:
   Emotional & cognitive determinants of terrorism involvement
   Leader: USMF

T2.6 Innovation – Psychological factors:
   Terrorism prevention through protective factors against violence
   Leader: FAU

T2.7 Innovation – Economic factors:
   Socio-economic inequalities and terrorism development
   Leader: VU-VUMC

T2.8 Policy makers’ contribution

D2: Report on factors relating to terrorism
Work Package 3: OC & Terrorism in Cyberspace

WP3: OC & Terrorism in Cyberspace

T3.1 Systematic review of the factors on cybercrime
Leader: UCSC

T3.2 Innovation
Finding the Dark Web signposts
Leader: IBM

T3.3 Innovation
Online visibility and social media impact of gangs
Leader: Fraunhofer

T3.4 Innovation
Radicalisation in cyberspace and radical social media networks
Leader: HUJI

T3.5 Innovation
Terrorist-related contents in cyberspace
Leader: IBM & Fraunhofer

T3.6 Policy makers’ contribution

D3: Report on OC and terrorism in Cyberspace
WP4: Input Selection & Integration with Experiments

T4.1 Discussion of the results from WP1-3
   Leader: CNR

T4.2 Operationalisation of the results into input for ABM simulations
   Leader: UCSC

T4.3 Filling the gaps with selected experiments
   Leader: HUJI

Exp 1  Exp 2  Exp 3  Exp 4

D4.1 Input for PROTON Simulations & Wizard (WP5)
**WP5: Final Outputs: Simulations & Wizard**

- **T5.1 Development of ABM simulations of OCTN**  
  Leader: CNR

- **D5.1 PROTON simulator & Reports**

- **T5.2 Development of PROTON Wizard**  
  Leader: ITTI

- **D5.2 PROTON Wizard, ManualUser Guide & Report**

- **T5.3 Recommendations for the prevention of the recruitment to OCTNs**  
  Leader: UCSC & HUJI

- **D5.3 Report on policy recommendations**
Management Structure
PROTON
Modelling the PRocesses leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks

Milan, 27th-28th October, 2016
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
PROTON
Modelling the PRocesses leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks

Milan, 27th-28th October, 2016
Università Cattolica delSacro Cuore

Introduction to the Project Manual

- D8.1 Project Manual
- Contractual date of deliverable: 31/10/2016
- Actual submission date: 31/10/2016
- Dissemination Level: PUBLIC
- R: Document, report

Sections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Introduction to the Project Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>General project information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Overview of the PROTON's governance structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Full list of deliverables, timelines, deadlines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ethical requirements, operating procedures, CRPV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dissemination and communication objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Information on financial reporting under H2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rules for scientific publications under H2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROTON Organisational structure

Proton is based on 3 coordination levels:

1) Coordinator and co-coordinator that will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project;

2) WP leaders that will be responsible for the coordination of the WP and the supervision of activities, reporting to the project coordinator or co-coordinator and achievement of deliverables

3) Task leaders that will be in charge of the achievement of task activities and report directly to the WP leader.
### Steering Committee Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific coordinator</td>
<td>UC Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>KUL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>FRAUNHOFER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>CNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>COMPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>YOURIS</td>
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### Deliverable lifecycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preparation of the outline structure and colletion of preliminary materials</td>
<td>WP leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Collection of materials and delivery according to the deadline indicated by the WP leader</td>
<td>WP leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>delivery of the report in due time ensuring the effective achievement of task activities</td>
<td>WP leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>inclusion of each task in the report content</td>
<td>WP leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>verify that the report meets the objective of the task and work package as stated in the DOA</td>
<td>WP leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sharing of the document with the Coordinator according to the deadline mentioned by the WP leader</td>
<td>WP leader</td>
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</table>

### Quality review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Review</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>verify the template and guidelines are strictly followed, fully officially adopted content</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Review and comments</td>
<td>Policy makers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>verify the consistency and validity of PROTON outputs and deliverables</td>
<td>Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>update content after the review (if necessary)</td>
<td>WP leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>verify the sensitivity of deliverables prior to publication (see reference to the Table 6 of the Project manual)</td>
<td>Security Advisory Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>dissemination to EU after all the review have been completed</td>
<td>Coordinator</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Deliverables under SAB assessment- table 6-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1.1</td>
<td>Report on factors relating to OC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2.1</td>
<td>Report on factors relating to terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3.1</td>
<td>Report on OC and terrorism in cyberspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4.1</td>
<td>PROTON simulator &amp; Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5.1</td>
<td>Dissemination and communication plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.2</td>
<td>Project web site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7.10</td>
<td>Dissemination plan</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The Security Advisory Board (SAB) is made up of WP leaders and Task leaders involved in the development of the following deliverables: D1.5, D2.1, D2.2, D2.3, D2.4. Deliberations will be set up to assess the sensitivity of deliverables prior to publication.

### WP1: Innovative Studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WP1</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>WP1.1 Report on the systematic review of OC factors</th>
<th>WP1.2 Report on recruitment into OC mafias</th>
<th>WP1.3 Report on the policymakers' contribution</th>
<th>WP1.4 Report on careers of OC offenders in context</th>
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<td>WP1</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Research and Development (R&amp;D)</td>
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</table>

### WP2: Innovative Studies

| WP2 | Title | WP2.1 Report on the economic factors of terrorism | WP2.2 Report on counterterrorism policies | WP2.3 Report on terrorism policy analysis | WP2.4 Report on emotional and cognitive determinants of terrorism | WP2.5 Report on recruitment into OC mafias | WP2.6 Report on careers of OC offenders in context | WP2.7 Report on economic inequalities and OC |
|-----|-------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| WP2 | Title | Research and Development (R&D) | Research and Development (R&D) | Research and Development (R&D) | Research and Development (R&D) | Research and Development (R&D) | Research and Development (R&D) |
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### WP3: Innovative Studies

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<th>WP3.1 Report on the ethical and societal impacts of terrorism policies</th>
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PROTON Project Meetings

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Lucia Merlino
Lucia.merlino@unicatt.it

Milan, 27th-28th October, 2016
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Goal of the task

- **Goal**: providing a comprehensive inclusion of existing knowledge in the analysis of the factors leading individuals to OC

- Systematic review consisting of three components:
  1. **Quantitative component**: original data sets, quantitative tests and findings pertaining to all of the factors under examination;
  2. **Qualitative component**: interview- and survey-based findings with respect to members of OC networks;
  3. **Textual component**: theoretical discussions on the effects of the various factors and how they interact with each other.

Methodology

Three stages:

1. An initial search restricted to the primary words making up the title and abstract of the review;
2. A more detailed search of *keywords* identified as a result of extra-review research and the initial searches;
3. The examination of the references contained in works identified in stage 2, the purpose being to identify further relevant studies.

Expected results

**T1.1.** will provide knowledge and information for further operationalisation of the rules for PROTON-S and PROTON Wizard in relation to OC networks.
PROTON Project
T1.1: Systematic review of OC factors
(UCSC)

Milan, 27th-28th October, 2016
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
PROTON
Modelling the Processes leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks

WP2: OC Networks Social, Psychological & Economic Factors
T1.2 Ethical and societal impacts of OC policies

Objectives

- T1.2, will analyse the ethical and societal impacts of OC policies in Europe. The objective of T1.2 will be to analyse the impact of specific OC policies to make sure that PROTON supports the development of better evidence-based policies.

- T2.2, ethical and societal impacts of Terrorism policies in Europe

Methods

1. Desk research on the literature related to the social, psychological and economic consequences of OC upon the social environment, and the consequences of policies to combat OC upon the social environment.

2. Desk research for policy mapping of the EU28 national policies and European policies against OC with the purpose of identifying similarities and differences among them considering the EU28 that may be identified to have an influence on their effectiveness addressing traditional key issues such as international drug trafficking, trafficking and the exploitation of persons and financial exploitation.

3. Qualitative data collection and analysis to identify the agents' views. An in-depth analysis of the consequences and costs of OC will be conducted in 6 European countries: Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain and United Kingdom.

Methodologies

- Media: Academics and policy makers in charge of media and broadcasting legislation.
- Neighbourhoods: Technical officers and policy makers in charge of community development, social workers and other practitioners working in particularly deprived neighborhoods, and youth association representatives.
- Religious affairs: Policy makers in charge of religious and cultural affairs, and leaders from different religious communities, and youth people belonging to different religious and cultural groups.
- Human Rights and Migrant associations: Policy makers in charge of migration policies as well as human rights protection, and social activists and citizens and representatives of associations who report abuses in this domain.
- Prisons: Policy makers involved in justice and prison policies, and practitioners working with population in the prison as well as other staff in these institutions, and inmates.
- Schools/Education: Policy makers in charge of school organisation, as well as education and cv CVO’s to address radicalism, and teachers and school staff, particularly in schools located in deprived areas, and students, parents and other community members.
Methods

Consequences of policies for combating O.C. and terrorism upon the social environment in EU28 focusing particularly on the trade-offs between security and protection of human and civil rights of the population

The goal will be to identify the main features similarities and differences among them considering the gaps that could be identified to have an influence on their effectiveness. Some of the questions that we will seek to respond to include:
- The extent to which they are aligned with the EU policies against O.C and terrorism
- The extent to which they take into account their potential impact upon the protection of human and civil rights of the population
- The extent to which they include different domains (educational institutions, prisons, media, etc.).
- The extent to which they promote multilateral agreements

Gómez, Puigvert, and Flecha 2011; Gómez 2015

Results

Conclusions “Science against Poverty” Conference
La Granja. 8-9 April 2010


Critical communicative research perspective has shown to have a significant social and political impact on the European educational and social systems.
28 d’Abril 2005- Resolution of the situation of the Romani People in the European Union:

The Council, the Commission, the member states and the candidate countries are asked to:

Consider the recognition of the Romani People as a European minority


The results of T1.2 will provide strong evidence on the key impacts of policies against OC in the EU, as well as the perceptions that different groups of social agents and relevant stakeholders have of their effect upon the increase or decrease of social cohesion.

T1.2 will also contribute to the development of rules and settings for the PROTON-S simulations.
Contributions

- Special concern to impacts on social cohesion and legitimacy.
- Particular attention to:
  - publics often underrepresented
  - Political measures often considered as not related to counter-OCT interventions
  - More reflexive, critical and broader outlook.
Criminal careers of OC offenders in context

Prof. Dr. Edward R. Kleemans (VU University Amsterdam)
Drs. Edwin W. Kruisbergen (WODC)

Research team:

VU:
Prof. Dr. Edward R. Kleemans
Dr. Vere van Koppen
Dr. Victor van der Geest

WODC:
Drs. Edwin W. Kruisbergen
Renushka Madarie, MSc

Dutch Organized Crime Monitor

- Sources: large-scale criminal investigations (150)
- Researchers: WODC, EUR, VU University Amsterdam
- Aim: better insight into the nature of organized crime
  -> better policies and police practices

Part 1: Analysis of criminal careers:

- 150 OC cases and > 1,000 offenders
- Dutch OBJD-data
  - Analysis of criminal careers
  - Quantitative and qualitative data
  - Semi-parametric group models
  - Analysis of involvement mechanisms of starters in organized crime
Part 2: Criminal careers and social and economic embeddedness:
• 15 extensive case studies (Dutch OCM).
• One economic sector: transportation (particularly airports).
• Involvement mechanisms and growth mechanisms.

Relevant output for model:
• Influence of social ties, work ties and embeddedness;
• Involvement mechanisms (start OC career);
• Risk factors (also related to specific professions and economic sectors).

Contact:
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Faculty of Law
VU University Amsterdam
De Boelelaan 1105
1081 HV Amsterdam
The Netherlands
E-mail: e.r.kleemans@vu.nl
**Goal of the task**

- **Goal**: identification of the factors of mafia careers in the context of their social embeddedness
- Special attention given to the careers of *mafia bosses*

---

**Methodology**

Two linked research activities:

- Criminal careers of **mafia members**: tracking of the careers of convicted mafia members in Italy;
- Focus on **Mafia bosses**: careers of members who obtained leadership.

---

**Expected Results**

The results of the analyses will provide knowledge on recruitment into mafias.

Findings will be useful for the further designation of PROTON-S and PROTON Wizard.
PROTON Project
T1.4: The recruitment into mafias (UCSC)

Milan, 27th-28th October, 2016
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Background

Cognitive Neuroscience is an academic field concerned with the scientific study of the biological processes and aspects that underlie cognition, with a specific focus on the neural connections in the brain which are involved in mental processes.

It addresses the questions of how psychological/cognitive activities are affected or controlled by neural circuits in the brain. Cognitive Neuroscience is a branch of both Psychology and Neuroscience, overlapping with disciplines such as Physiological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology, Neuropsychology, Neurology and Psychiatry.

Cognitive Neuroscience relies upon theories in Cognitive Science coupled with evidence from Neuropsychology, and computational modeling.

Aim

Few studies have been conducted using neuroscientific tools in order to identify the principal psychological and cognitive determinants of complex criminal behaviors that characterized OC.

Most of the studies use as only tool of investigation the Psychopathy Check List-Revised that is considered a controversial instrument as it has a number of limits the most important being the diagnosis of psychopathy itself. Furthermore it has not the tests’ or scales’ features needed to shape new cognitive-behavioral models.

The aim of this investigation is to provide a behavioral model based on cognitive abilities and performances that interacts with other determinants of criminal behavior such as social, cultural and economical drivers.
Participants

Anamnestic information

Neuropsychological tests

Methods

Computerized battery including the following tests:

Executive Functions:
- Stroop Test (Stroop, 1935)
- Tower of London (Shallice, 1982)
- Cognitive Estimates task (Shallice and Evans 1978)
- Attentional Network Task (Fan et al., 2002)

Decision Making and risk seeking:
- Iowa Gambling Task (Bachara et al., 1994)
- Body and Balloon Analogue Risk Task (Lejuez et al., 2012)

Emotional Competences:
- Facial Emotion Recognition (FER) (Sedda et al., 2013)

Personality dimensions:
- Big Five Personality Test (Goldberg, 1992)
- Psychopathy Check List- Revised (Hure, 1999)

Methods

Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) and BARISTA Body balloon RISK Task

A laboratory-based behavioral measure of risk taking. The BART has shown sound experimental properties. Riskiness, in fact, correlates with both: 1) Measures of sensation seeking, impulsivity, and deficiencies in behavioral constraint, and 2) Self-reported occurrence of addictive, health, and safety risk behaviors. This task accounts for variance in these behaviors and for demographics and self-report measures of risk-related constructs. In summary the BART appears to be a reliable tool in the assessment of risk taking.
Expected results

→ OC Prisoners may show selective impairments on Executive functions and behavioral scales.

→ OC Prisoners (violent crimes) may show an increased risk when a human body is the target stimulus.

→ OC Prisoners (violent crimes) may show a decreased ability in facial emotions recognition.

Thanks for your attention!

g.bottini@unipv.it
Innovative Study of the Economic Factors: Socio-economic Inequalities and OC Involvement
WP1 / T1.6

University of Palermo (UNIPA)

PROTON Kick Off Meeting,
Milan, 26-28 October 2016
1. The UNIPA Research Team

2. Goal of Our Task

3. Methodology

4. Expected Results

5. Contribution to the final results of PROTON
The UNIPA Research Team

- Prof. A. Mario Lavezzi (Professor of Economics, University of Palermo)
- Prof. Michele Battisti (Associate Professor of Economics, University of Palermo)
- Prof. Andros Kourtellos (Associate Professor of Economics, University of Cyprus)
- Dr. Giovanni Bernardo (Post-doc, University of Palermo)
- One research assistant to be hired in Cyprus
Goal of Our Task

- To uncover causal effects of socio-economic inequality and social mobility on Organized Crime (OC)
- Our guess: high inequality and low social mobility have a positive effect on organized crime
- Our goal: shed light of the strength of this relationship and on which channels are involved.
- Examples:
  - **Direct channels:**
    - Poor individuals $\Rightarrow$ OC attractive; Rich individuals $\Rightarrow$ demand for OC “services”
  - **Indirect channels:**
    - To be involved in OC, the question is whether the expected return from OC, including possible punishment and opportunity costs, is higher than the expected return of the individuals legal alternatives. Conjecture: there are more gains from involvement in OC in presence of inequality as the latter is likely to lead to corruption and erosion of the rule of law (Jong-Sung and Khagram, 2005; Sunde et al., 2008).
Methodology

1. Construction of an original dataset on: i) organized crime (OC); ii) inequality and social mobility

2. Econometric Analysis: i) inequality and OC; ii) social mobility and OC
Methodology
Measuring Organized Crime

- We see OC as a latent variable, measured with error.
- We plan to gather a large cross-section of indicators of organized crime such as OC-related crimes (extortion, money laundering, human trafficking, environmental crimes, etc.), plus measures of shadow economy, etc. The larger the set, the lower the measurement error.
- Ideally, we would like to have local measures of OC, i.e. at city or district/mandamento level.
Methodology
Measuring Inequality and Social Mobility

- We will measure inequality through local Gini indices from the Bank of Italy survey on incomes and wealth (approx. 1990-2014).

- We will measure social mobility through the Bank of Italy survey on incomes and wealth, and by innovative measures based on the dynamics of surnames (Clark, 2014; Guell et al., 2015). We have the 2004 tax data on Italy, we will construct our measure through data from the registry offices of Palermo and other municipalities. Also, we will look at social mobility as influenced by family ties. The strength of family ties can be explored from datasets such as WVS and ESS (e.g. Alesina and Giuliano, 2010).

- Data on other covariates will come from public sources such as the Institutional Quality Index dataset (Nifo and Vecchione 2014), and the historical ISTAT dataset on census data (http://lipari.istat.it/digibib/)
Methodology
Econometric Analysis

- To establish causality, we need sources of exogenous variation (possible candidate: the economic crises of 2008) or natural experiments.

- Activity 1: assessing the relation between inequality and OC networks. This will include a long-run econometric analysis of the relationship between inequality and OC at local level exploiting time and cross-section variation. We will account for model uncertainty due to the presence of alternative interrelated mechanisms (e.g. social capital in Guiso, et al. 2004), structure of the economy (Lavezzi, 2008), or institutional quality (Nifo and Vecchione, 2014) which may result in the presence of OC.

- Activity 2: Assessing the role of social mobility in the formation of OC networks. This will be based on our measures of mobility. In this perspective, social mobility is seen as related to job opportunities, in particular those driven by family ties, which can contribute to explaining the decision to join an OC network.
Expected Results

- The results of T1.6 will provide evidence of the causal links among inequality, socio-economic mobility and the emergence, diffusion and persistence of OC, and their significance with respect to other possible determinants.
- In particular, the detailed analysis we aim at carrying out will help to identify the relevant channels.
Contribution to the Final Results of PROTON

- Our results will provide guidelines for the design and implementation of policies to prevent the involvement of individuals in OC by influencing inequality and socio-economic mobility.
- Our results will be useful for the activities of WP5, in particular they will provide information on the variables to be considered in the simulations, on the causal relationships among them, and on the relative weight with respect to other possible determinants of involvement in OC.
Project PROTON
WP2
Terrorist Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors

Introduction, expectations and relevant tasks

The Institute of Criminology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Kickoff meeting, Milan, October 2016

WP2 encompasses a number of innovative studies that make up the terrorism track of project PROTON. The primary objectives of WP2 are the identification of the social, psychological and economic factors associated with radicalization and recruitment of individuals to terrorist networks.

Comprehensive coverage of the current knowledge while pushing beyond the existing knowledge with state-of-the-art studies in the field of radicalization and recruitment to terrorism networks.

PROTON and WP2 will be a bridge between leading academic researchers from around the world, working together to develop theoretical hypotheses and operational tools for policy makers.
T2.1 Systematic review of the driving factors of terrorism (HUJI).

Only a few relevant systematic reviews to date, of varying quality:
- Lum, Kennedy & Shirley, 2006: Counter-terrorism policies
- Christmann, 2012: Preventing Religious Radicalisation and Violent Extremism
- McGilloway, Ghosh & Bhui, 2015: A systematic review of pathways to and processes associated with radicalization and extremism amongst Muslims in Western societies
- International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, 2015: Preventing Radicalization: A Systematic Review

We will carry out two systematic reviews:
1) The social, economic and psychological driving factors of terrorism
2) A review of intervention programs focussing on these primary driving factors

- The reviews’ protocols will adhere to Campbell Collaboration standards
- They will include both a search of electronic databases and of ‘grey’ literature
- They will strive for a combination of quantitative analysis and narrative identification
- Focus will be placed on the primary driving factors
- Specific analysis of literature relating to radicalization and recruitment
T2.2 Ethical and societal impacts of terrorism policies (UB)

Based of T1.2’s approach which will include:
• Interviews with experts
• Focus groups
• Daily life stories and focus groups with end-users

T2.3 Social factors:
Careers of terror offenders in context (HUJI)

Utilizes a unique database provided by the Israeli Prison Service (IPS), containing information on thousands of prisoners and former prisoners

A ‘life trajectory’ approach by examining career development of terror offenders

Examines socio-economic conditions of ‘place’ of terror offenders’ origin
T2.4 Social factors:
The impact of counter-terrorism on radicalization and recruitment (CU)

Focuses on the effects of counter-terrorism policies in producing social factors associated with radicalization.

The study will conduct in-depth interviews and also utilize randomized household survey data collected from Muslims communities in the UK.

T2.5 Psychological factors:
Emotional and cognitive determinants of terrorism involvement (USMF)

Will be based on data for 1500 individuals and qualitative case studies of 125 individuals from the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) data collection.

The quantitative data and the individual profiles span the ideological spectrum of right, left and Jihadist-inspired terrorism.
**T2.6 Psychological factors:**
Terrorism prevention through protective factors against violence (FAU)

- Systematic review of the empirical literature
- Telephone interviews with European experts in the field
- Questionnaire survey in Europe

**T2.7 Economic factors:**
Socio-economic inequalities and terrorism development (VU-VUMC)

- Close collaboration with WODC to obtain data on about 200 terror related suspects from 2000-2005, and 2006-2013.
- Data enrichment from the police’s HKS database.
- Synthesizing and linking with data on socio-economic circumstances from Statistics Netherlands.
- Qualitative data to be obtained through interviews in cooperation with the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency (DJI).
A lack of empirical study

Terrorism research, although improving and growing, has traditionally been characterized by a lack of empirical research (Silke, 2013).

- Lum, Kennedy & Shirley, 2006: Only 3% of terrorism research reviewed included empirical analysis.
- Silke, 2008: Only 20% of data provides new evidence
- Christmann, 2012: Only 5% of terrorism research is empirically based

Expectations, ambitions and objectives (1)

- WP2 will provide a significant contribution to empirically grounded understandings of terrorism, radicalization and recruitment.
- WP2 will help to pave the way for a new approach to terrorism studies.
- WP2 will help provide policy makers with the type of information and tools necessary for developing evidence-based policies.
Expectations, ambitions and objectives (2)

• Integration of different approaches (criminology, psychology, economics and computer sciences) in the understanding of the processes of radicalization and recruitment.

• Lead to the development of ABM simulations and of PROTON Wizard, enabling policy makers and security planners to test different strategies and policies to prevent terrorism.

Towards Horizon 2020

WP2 represents what will arguably be the most significant international research cooperation in the field of terrorism research to date.

• The timing of the project is highly appurtenant, with a recent rise in the number of attacks being carried out in Europe and elsewhere, increased threats of radicalization, and large immigration movements.

• Horizon 2020 provides the most suitable and appropriate platform for the presentation of our findings as we work towards bettering the ability of policy makers to effect evidence based policies.

Thank you
Introduction to T2.3

• Project PROTON and WP2 place a focus on ‘life-course’ processes in radicalization and recruitment to terrorism and terror networks.

• T2.3 analyses the careers and career development of terrorist prisoners in Israel from the period starting in 2004.

• We will analyze terrorist careers based on career development, including previous charges, imprisonments and other factors.

• T2.3 bridges WP1 and WP2 by examining the crime-terror nexus.

The Data

We have worked closely with the Israeli Prison Service (IPS) on a number of different research projects in recent years. The data will include records of approximately 15,20,000 security prisoners under the supervision of the IPS since 2004. The data contains the same variables that are available for Israeli criminal offenders, providing the ability for in depth analysis.

‘Life course’ and ‘time to failure’ analysis
The nexus between criminal history and terrorist radicalization and recruitment

- Most research on the crime-terror nexus focuses on either: 1) cooperation and relations between these types of organizations, or 2) crimes committed by terrorists for funding attacks (Makarenko, 2004; EU, 2012; Wang, 2014).
- Little has been done to examine how and why regular criminals progress from crime to terrorism (Basra, Neumann & Brunner, 2016). This progression may mirror career developments of regular criminals and gang members (Smith, Rush & Burton, 2013).
- 25% of Jihadists in Europe had criminal histories and many more had non-recorded histories. -Bakker, 2006
- German foreign fighters
  - 30% had criminal records before radicalization
  - 65% had criminal records by their time of travel -German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, 2014

The socio-economic factors of ‘Place’ of origin, radicalization and recruitment

The aim of this part of the analysis activity will be to identify which socio-economic characteristics relating to ‘place’ are likely to provide a fertile environment for radicalization, recruitment, and involvement in terror activity by mapping places of terror offender residence and/or activity that figure prominently in our analysis.

Creating a profile of socio-economic factors associated with places of radicalization, recruitment, and terror activity based on:
- Population density
- Living conditions
- Religiosity
- Influence of primary groups (such as PLO/PFLP/HAMAS)
- Proximity to potential attack sites

Contributions and conclusions (1)

- The study represents a unique and innovative opportunity that extends beyond the current body of knowledge and state of the art approaches, leading to new evidence and contributions.
- The results of T2.3 will improve understanding of the factors (at the micro- and meso-level) determining the likelihood of individual radicalization and recruitment to terrorist networks.
- Improve understandings necessary for designing policies to hinder recruitment and curb the development of terror networks.
Contributions and conclusions (2)

Develop a better understanding of:

• the origins and development of terrorist networks;
• processes underpinning the progression of individuals from non-violence to violence and from crime to terrorism;
• how to identify individuals at risk of joining or forming terrorist networks.

T2.3 bridges and integrates WP1 and WP2 by examining an important aspect of the crime-terror nexus and will contribute to PROTON’s final outputs by providing variables and rules for the development of the PROTON-S simulations (WP5).

Thank you
Introducing the Profiles of Individual Radicalization in the United States (PIRUS) Database

Prepared for the PROTON Kick-Off Meeting
Milan, Italy

Gary LaFree
University of Maryland
27 October, 2016

PIRUS Database
Project Basics

- Multi-methods research project
  - Quantitative component: Cross-sectional dataset (1,475 individuals)
  - Qualitative component: 110 life-course narratives of radicalization processes and pathways
- To provide policy makers and researchers a large-N dataset to study the radicalization processes from an empirical perspective
- Coded entirely from non-classified, secondary sources (newspaper reports, court records, biographies, declassified government sources, etc.)
- 158 categorical, ordinal, and text variables
- Coded by a team of trained student interns, quality control by project staff

What is PIRUS?
Basic Stats

- Number of individuals: 1,475
- Average age at public exposure: 34
- Gender: Male = 1,328, Female = 147
- Citizenship: 87% U.S. citizen
- Ideological category:
  - Islamist: 223 (15%)
  - Far right: 640 (43%)
  - Far left: 303 (21%)
  - Single issue: 310 (21%)
- Participation in plots/actions intending violence: 52%

PROTON Projects

- Gender and terrorism: recruitment strategies, ideological differences, mechanisms of disengagement, gender differences in use of violence
- Foreign terrorist fighters: recruitment networks, compared to domestic, differences between plans to travel, travel and travel and return
Identifying Foreign Fighters in PIRUS

- In order to be included in the PIRUS-FF dataset, individuals must meet all of the PIRUS inclusion criteria and satisfy the PIRUS-FF definition of "foreign fighter":
  - any individual primarily motivated by religion, ethnicity, or ideology who leaves, attempts to leave, or expresses an interest in leaving his or her country of citizenship or habitual residence to join a foreign conflict for the purpose of supporting the activities or interests of a foreign non-state armed group or foreign regime.

PIRUS-FF: basic stats
- Number of individuals: 226
- Gender: male = 220; female = 6
- Average age at travel: 25 years old
- Average radicalization duration: 19 months
- Number of groups joined: 27
- Individuals who committed suicide attacks: 7
Ideological Differences

Implications: the individuals with the highest likelihood of acting violently:

- **Far Right**: Criminal background, young, low education status, low socioeconomic status
- **Far Left**: Criminal background, macro-political grievances, radical friends and family
- **Extremist jihadists**: Lack of social anchors, macro-political grievances low socioeconomic status, young, low education status

### US foreign fighters: outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to US</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>22.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successfully traveled</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>56.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted travel</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>90.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressed interest</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### US foreign fighters: groups/outcomes

- **al-Qaeda**: 8
- **Da'esh**: 5
- **Abaqat**: 4
- **Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb**: 0
- **Salafi**: 0
- **Aqsa Martyrs**: 0
- **Jama'a al-Furqah**: 0
- **Other**: 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group/Tag</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Unsuccessful attempt</th>
<th>Unsuccessful attempt (failed to reach conflict)</th>
<th>Successful attempt</th>
<th>Failed attempt (did not return)</th>
<th>Returned to US</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>Travel success rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>24.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Da'esh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>76.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQM</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAM</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N= 226
THANKS!

Gary LaFree (glafree@umd.edu)
University of Maryland

www.start.umd.edu/gld
Background (1)

- No common definitions: e.g. “terrorism is the use or threat of action...designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public...for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause (2000 UK Terrorism Act)
- Heterogeneous forms of extremism, radicalization & terrorism
- Many descriptive data & post-hoc 'explanations'
- Family factors, inequality/poverty, migration, religion, deviant attitudes, mental health problems, segregated neighborhood, peer/gang influences, indoctrination by leaders, internet etc.; but no strong single predictors
- Cumulation of factors; dose-response relations
- Controversy about the overlap between origins of various forms of violence (gangs, hate crime, hooliganism etc.)
- Most common view: general risk factors for violence plus more specific person-situation interactions (Beardsley & Beech, 2011; Huisman, 2010)

General Principles of Development

Equifinality: Different factors lead to the same outcome
Multifinality: Specific factors lead to different outcomes

Intergenerational Transmission

Heterotypic manifestations of antisocial behavior

Cumulated risk factors in a chain reaction towards persistent & persistent (Lösel 2000)
Background (2)

- Risk assessment instruments on radicalisation for extremism and violence are available (e.g. VERA-2)
- Mainly for people who are already registered or in CJS
- Most young people who have risky demographic, attitude, contextual, and historic characteristics do not exert violence
- Influence of protective factors (Lösel & Farrington, 2012)
- Much less research on protective factors against violence than on risk factors
- Conceptual and methodological difficulties (protective factors not simply the opposite of risks; non-linear relations, interactions)
- E.g. direct protective (promotive) factors and buffering protective (moderating) factors

Research questions

- What are the main buffering protective factors and mechanisms against violence of young people?
- How relevant are these factors/mechanisms for protection against politically oriented or faith-based radicalization & terrorism and what obstacles exist in preventive practice?
- Are prevention programs in accordance with the knowledge on protective factors/mechanisms against extremism/terrorism?
- What basic principles for intervention can be derived?

Planned methods

- Partially based on our experience in a previous EC project (STARR)
- Three approaches:
  - Systematic review of empirical literature on protective factors against youth violence (i.e. extremism/terrorism)
  - Questionnaire survey/phone interviews on protective factors and prevention programs against terrorism (with experts from EU countries)
  - Focus groups with EU experts in the field

Questions & problems

- Overlap with other Proton-WPs, particularly with regard to buffering protective factors?
- Extreme heterogeneity of research on protective factors against violence (different research designs, outcome measures, age groups, statistical analysis, interacting variables etc.)
- Massive recent increase of programs and initiatives in many EU countries makes review very difficult & time consuming
- Should we focus more on the prevention/ intervention aspect of our planned WP?
- Emerging problems: finances & time frame
Workpackage 2.7 (economic drivers of terrorism): How real and perceived socio-economic inequalities affect involvement in terrorism?

**General Aim:** Identify economic drivers of terrorism

- Our translation: contribute to a better understanding on how real and perceived economic adversity as well as social exclusion may enhance involvement.

**Focus:** Radical jihadist activities (going to fight alongside Islamic State), but also other terrorist activities (e.g., racist, animal rights extremism), and phases in the radicalization process

**Main Activities:**
1. Developing and applying theory to understand which socio-economic factors contribute to radicalization and involvement in terrorism and how/why
2. Quantitatively studying relation education and employment over the lifecourse of terrorist suspects, compared with control group - register data
3. Qualitative studying role of real and perceived economic factors in lifecourse of terrorist suspects, compared with control group - interviews

**Output Workpackage 2.7 (economic drivers of terrorism):**

- A report with the methods and results of both the quantitative and qualitative study
- Input (parameters) for the theory-driven and empirically-based models of the simulator program PROTON S and the PROTON Wizard
  - Macro and meso level: economic situation, inequalities, etc.
  - Micro-level: education, employment, adversity, perceptions
- One or more publications in international peer reviewed journals
- Presentations in workshops and conferences

---

1. Top to bottom threat model of radicalization to terrorism

**Macro, meso and micro factors during three different phases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macro</td>
<td>Fraternal relative deprivation</td>
<td>Socio-economic segregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meso</td>
<td>Socialization, marginalisation, socio-economic deprivation</td>
<td>Discrimination, work/school related adversity</td>
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1. Top to bottom threat model of radicalization to terrorism

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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Quantitative study on socio-economic determinants of crime and terrorism in the Netherlands

- The relationship between SES (education level, dropping out, employment, level of employment, length of employment) on one hand, and crime and terrorism involvement on the other
- Some data on SES already collected by WODC on 209 persons involved in jihadi networks
- Data can be anonymously linked to Bureau of Statistics data on SES indicators
- Statistics are also available to analyse an anonymous control group of general offenders (2006-2016, aged 18-25)
- Probably later anonymous link possible with all terrorism suspects 2003-

3. Qualitative studies based on semi-structured interviews with detainees, and ex-prisoners

- About 15 respondents suspected of jihadi / terrorist activities
- Control group of respondents with comparable ages and criminal histories
- Interviews include:
  - Reconstruction of (socio-economic) life history
  - Perceived threats on global/national/group level, regarding group economic welfare and culture
  - Marginalization; segregation; perceived discrimination
  - Sudden changes, including job loss
  - Involvement history radicalization

Related plans within our research group if possible

- A meta-analytic study: SES, perceived threat and violence permissive attitudes
- Survey experiment: SES, perceived threat and violence permissive attitudes among Dutch Salafists (as compared with non-Salafist control group, e.g. students)
Task 3.2: Track signposts to Dark Web sites

Methodology:
Scanning the visible Web to identify signposts to the Dark Web
by identifying specific terms for searching and monitoring the visible web
which enables analysis of criminal services in the Dark Web

Current Assumptions
OC have to advertise and market like any other business.
Marketing techniques based on network marketing
They need to leave signposts into the dark web for clients to follow

Related Research

- What are we doing for Enterprise Clients that can be applied to PROTON use cases?
  - Sentiment Analysis
  - Influencer Analysis
  - Marketing/Brand Analysis
  - Advertising Effectiveness
- Research question: can we use the predictive models that we generate in these use cases for the generation of PROTON relevant models.

Influence Analysis

What makes someone Influential?
- The number of tweets they make
- The number of times people mention them
- The number of followers they have
- How often they are retweeted

Is this the same in Criminology?
Two IT approaches coming together

### Traditional Approach
- Structured, analytical, logical
- IT Structures
- Business integrates

### New Approach
- Creative, holistic, intuition
- Unstructured
- Exploratory
- Iterative
- Sentiment
- Influence
- Ideology

Business
- Determines what questions to ask
- Integrate

IT
- Delivers a platform to enable creative discovery
- Dashboards
- Cloud

Enterprise Integration

---

**Proton Analysis Pipeline**

Map Proton methodologies to standard SaaS building blocks
- Apply them to Proton Specific Use Cases
- Build extensions where required

**Streams**
- Internal & External Data Sources
- Conversations
- Proton reports
- Consortium
- Conversations
- Internal & External Data Sources

**Proton Analysis**
- IT delivers a platform to enable creative discovery
- Business integrates
- IT structures

**Streams**
- Dashboards
- Cloud

---

**Streaming Analytics using multiple Data Sources**

Pipeline combining multiple sources

**Alchemy Deep Learning API’s**

Application of Alchemy deep learning algorithms to PROTON use case
Task 3.3 (led by Fraunhofer) will measure the presence and visibility of European gangs and criminal groups in social media networks and cyberspace

**Methodology:**
- systematic keyword search and social media analysis
- Analysis of gang-related online contents: collection and analysis from different media
- Classification of factors leading to gang-building and formation of criminal groups.
- Text mining techniques and semantic web technology will allow us to identify typical patterns between gang activities and social, economic, and psychological aspects

**Results**
new insights into the presence and visibility of European gangs and criminal groups in social media networks and cyberspace, and the impact that this may have on recruitment dynamics.
- Better understanding: origins and development of organized crime networks
- Better understanding: process underpinning the progression of individuals from non-violence to violence;
- Enhanced ability to identify individuals at risk of joining or forming organized crime networks;
- Enhanced ability to identify organized crime networks at an early stage.

How do different „branches“ of OK use the Internet?
- Drug dealing
- Money laundering
- People smuggling
- Tax/custom/white collar crime
- Theft/housebreaking/receiver crimes
- ...

Some issues to be discussed:
- Can we combine insider (LEA) information with Web information?
- Privacy restrictions applied by users (not publicly available data)
- Trolling / Fake /bots by different stake holders (including intelligence/LEAs)
- Stolen identities
- Recent practice: deletion of suspect accounts / messages etc. following LEA requests
Disambiguation Example: Silk Road

- Dark web illegal market place with its many facets
- A documentary by Alex Winter
- A film project by the Coen brothers
- Yoyo Ma's cultural ensemble project: #SilkRoadEnsemble
- SilkRoad.com: a HR Web platform
- SilkroadOnline: a fantasy gaming platform
- The historic trade way between Asia and Europe

Disambiguation Example: weed

may have different meanings:
- just herbs
- drugs
- an American TV series
- its quite popular sound tracks

How to proceed:

Focus on 2-3 use cases: to be defined
Identify related search terms and patterns
Run (time dependent) search in social media
Define analysis criteria
Analysis of search results

2 Phases:

1. Phase: data-centric:
   „just collect data and analyse them“

2. Phase: Knowledge graph
   build a knowledge graph
   with:
   - entity recognition
   - Linking of different information sources
   - Improved discrimination
The role of cyber space in Jihadi radicalization, recruitment and attack

Institute of Criminology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Dr. Simon Perry

Questions:
Is the internet a radicalization tool and/or accelerator?
What role does the internet play in radicalization and recruitment?
What parts of the internet are most responsible for radicalization and recruitment?

Three stages of the study

Systematic review

Three stages of the study

Systematic review

The review will focus on quantitative and qualitative research relating to the role of the internet in radicalization and recruitment processes.
The review will synthesize the current body of knowledge whilst identifying gaps in the literature.
Case studies

We will draw on our database of some 300 lone wolf attackers and supplement the data when available with additional cases in order to identify and analyze patterns of cyber usage among terrorists.

Open sources will be used to locate and add additional and missing data points

We will code over 100 variables

We will compare the findings of our case studies with other case studies contained within the current body of literature

Analysis of social media data (1)

This part of the study builds on the most recent advancements in research on social media and terrorism radicalization and recruitment.

We will utilize open source social media data, basing our initial search on a handful of pre-identified ‘seed accounts’.

Analysis of social media data (2)

Facebook recently removed 95% of those pages, groups and profiles requested by the State of Israel that had been identified as having a role in radicalization and incitement during the 2015-2016 lone-wolf terror wave

We will request data on these pages from the Knesset special committee and from Facebook

We will seek to conduct an analysis on the patterns of popularity, engagement, and how these metrics correspond with patterns of actual violence

Social media data in criminology and terrorism research

• Berger & Strathearn, 2013
• Berger & Morgan, 2015
• Bodine-Berra et-al, 2016
• Ferrara et-al, 2016
• Mitts, 2016
• Rowe & Safi, 2016
• Williams, Bump & Sloan, 2016
Expectations

Identifying the specific roles the internet plays in:

- radicalization
- recruitment
- providing tactical and strategic direction and influences

This study will contribute to additional driver information to be used in the development of WP5.

Thank you
The PROTON Overall Structure

Rüdiger Klein, Fraunhofer
Michael Osborne, IBM


The PROTON Overall Structure

**Proton WP3**

**Rüdiger Klein, Fraunhofer**
**Michael Osborne, IBM**


T3.1 (Lead by UCSC): Systematic review of cyber-related OC and terrorist activities, and technological means for their study

**Objectives:**
- following the approach described in T1.1
current knowledge on the online behaviour of OCTNs
- systematic review of web science and its applications
for the purpose of studying OCTNs in cyberspace

thus paving the way for the innovative studies conducted in T3.2 - T3.5.

**Results:**
a list of factors which will contribute to the results of PROTON (WP4 and WP5).
Typical patterns, such as relevant terms, phrases, relationships etc., behind the economic, social, and psychological aspects of OCTNs will be identified to guide the analysis of web content.
Task 3.2 (led by IBM): track signposts to Dark Web sites

Methodology:
Scanning the visible Web to identify signposts to the Dark Web by identifying specific terms for searching and monitoring the visible web
which enables analysis of criminal services in the Dark Web.

Data:
Applying innovative methods of web science: text mining techniques, semantic web technology to identify Dark Web signposts in the visible Web and characteristics of these signposts.

Results, impacts, and contribution to PROTON’s final outputs:

- New insights into how OCTNs identify and signal the entry points into the Dark Web for new and existing members. These insights will be crucial to understanding the social, economic, and psychological patterns behind OCTNs:
  - Better understanding of the origins and development of organized crime networks and cybercrime;
  - Enhanced ability to identify individuals at risk of joining or forming organized crime networks;
  - Enhanced ability to identify organized crime and terrorist networks at an early stage.

Task 3.3 (led by Fraunhofer) will measure the presence and visibility of European gangs and criminal groups in social media networks and cyberspace

Methodology:
- *Systematic keyword search* and social media analysis
- Analysis of gang-related online contents: collection and analysis from different media
- Classification of factors leading to gang-building and formation of criminal groups.
- Text mining techniques and semantic web technology will allow us to identify typical patterns between gang activities and social, economic, and psychological aspects.

Results:
New insights into the presence and visibility of European gangs and criminal groups in social media networks and cyberspace, and the impact that this may have on recruitment dynamics.

- Better understanding: origins and development of organized crime networks
- Better understanding: process underpinning the progression of individuals from non-violence to violence;
- Enhanced ability to identify individuals at risk of joining or forming organized crime networks;
- Enhanced ability to identify organized crime networks at an early stage.

Task 3.4 (lead by HUJI): Radicalisation in cyberspace and radical social media networks

Methodology:
- Identify the role and different ways in which the Internet is used
- Examine how radicalised individuals may use the Internet to garner ideas for attack strategies and tactics, and the role of the Internet in producing copy-cat attacks

Data:
- Extracted from case studies presented in academic publications, NGO reports, and governmental reports, private archives maintained by HUJI, and open source information (in English but also in Arabic, French and German).
- From Israel governmental records
- Other open source materials such as news media

Results:
- Better understanding the origins and development of terrorist networks;
- Better understanding the progression of individuals from non-violence to violence;
- Enhanced ability to identify individuals at risk of joining or forming terrorist networks;
- Enhanced ability to identify terrorist networks at an early stage.

Task 3.5 (lead by IBM & Fraunhofer): terrorist-related contents in cyberspace

Methodology:
- Identification and collection of terrorist-related online contents
- Assessing mechanisms of online propaganda
- Relevant entities will be identified and classified
- Information from different sources will be systematically interlinked
- And relevant patterns between people, organisations, and their political, economic, social, and psychological aspects will be analysed

Data:
Distributed over a large number of sources on the Web:
- Dedicated web pages maintained by terrorist groups and their supporters,
- Social networks like Twitter and Facebook

Results:
Better understanding of:
- How terrorist propaganda works online
- How to meet the technological challenges linked to its identification.
In particular:
- Better understanding the origins and development of terrorist networks;
- Better understanding the progression of individuals from non-violence to violence;
- Enhanced ability to identify individuals at risk of joining or forming terrorist networks;
- Enhanced ability to identify terrorist networks at an early stage.
Task 3.6 (lead by UCSC): Policy makers’ contribution will ensure that the relevant policy makers in the field of cyberspace and OCTN participate in the activities of WP3.

The Challenge: sooo many information distributed over sooo many sources

There are many relationships:
important for understanding - but hard to find for computers...

The Knowledge Graph:
large collections of structured concrete data

So: how to find relationships?

1) Find entities in all these sources: people, organizations, locations, events, …

→ „things, not strings!!“

2) Entity recognition and disambiguation

3) Entity classification w.r.t. a given/learned taxonomy

4) Find relationships between entities: belongsTo, supports, hates, fightsFor, …

5) Identify motivations, arguments, …

6) Temporal aspects: changes over time
The Web of Data

Linked Open Data

Facebook Open Graph

The Knowledge Graph

The main point:
All this information is distributed over many sources in different shapes.

It needs:
- Search
- Identification
- Linking
- Maintenance

It enables:
- Correlation and pattern analysis/detection
- Generalizations
- Conclusions and predictions

An Ontology for Analysing Web Content

Can we use the same methodology and tools throughout WP3?

WP3

Data sources

Methodology

Tools

Search and Extraction
Named Entity Recognition
Linking
Knowledge Graph Management

Integration
Classification
Relationships
Analytics

Document Web
Social Web
Deep Web
Linked Data Web
Dark Web
Internal Data
Proton Analysis Pipeline

Map Proton methodologies to standard SaaS building blocks
Apply them to Proton Specific Use Cases
Build extensions where required

GET DATA
PUT DATA TO WORK
ANALYZE DATA
INTERACT TO GAIN INSIGHT

Cloudant
Streams
Dashboards
Analytics
Spark
Spark Streaming
Kafka
Watson
Notebooks

Proton reports
Consortium
Conversations
Internal & External Data Sources
Previous Studies

Combine Services: Twitter Data Analytics

Sample pipeline using single source
Twitter ingest

Streaming Analytics using multiple Data Sources

Alchemy Deep Learning API’s

Application of Alchemy deep learning algorithms to PROTON use case
Extract Tools

Application of Alchemy deep learning algorithms to PROTON use case. Extract targets defined by Task 3.1

Relations Extraction

Develop relationship maps from Task 3.1

Next Steps

1) Use Cases:
   in order to see more clearly what is needed: we need some concrete examples

2) Data:
   which data are available/needed

3) The conceptual level:
   the top level knowledge graph: concepts, relations, search terms, patterns, ...

4) Tools:
   which tools will we use, and which system architecture

5) Work plan:
   a more detailed schedule for WP3

6) Ethical/legal issues:
   make sure that the EU guidelines and laws are satisfied
Proposal for a Platform Architecture

The Knowledge Graph: Top Level

People
- Criminal Leader
- Criminal Supporter
- Victim

Organization
- Syndicate
- Gang
- TerrorOrg

Location
- State
- Region
- City

Activity
- Drug Dealing
- Money Laundering
- Terror

Event
- Terror Attack
- Bank Robbery

The Knowledge Graph: Concrete Data

People
- Criminal Leader

Organization
- Syndicate

Location
- City

Activity
- Bank Robbery
WP5: Final outputs
Proton Simulations
and Wizard

Giulia Andrighetto

LABSS, ISTC-CNR, Rome
Kick-Off Meeting
PROTON
October 26th, 27th and 28th 2016
Milan, Italy
Outputs from WP1-4 will be used to test how societal and environmental interventions would affect the recruitment to either OC and/or terrorist networks and identify the most appropriate points of intervention.
T5.1: Development of ABM simulations of OCTN

Design of Models and scenarios of recruitment to OCTN (M13-24)
- **Stylized-fact models**: based on outputs from WP1-3 and able to include results from lab experiments (WP4)
- **Models and scenarios**: validated by the Steering Committee

Design, code and test the PROTON simulator (M13-36)
PROTON-S will allow:
- **Entities and structures** associated with OCTNs to be modelled
- **Effects** of environmental, social, psychological, and economic factors on recruitment to OCTNs to be tested
- **Policies** to limit the recruitment activity of OCTN to be explored

Implement, calibrate and evaluate scenarios (M 25-36)
- **Data** from WP1-4 used to calibrate the scenarios’ input parameters
- **Calibration of the scenarios** validated by the Stakeholders Board members
Background:

What are Agent-Based Simulations?

Computer simulations involving multiple heterogeneous agents that interact together in a shared environment over time.

Agents can be molecules, cells, animals, people, households, institutions, cities, etc.
Characteristics of ABS

- **Heterogeneity**: individuals may differ in attributes, behavior, role, etc.;
- **Autonomy**: no central, or top-down, control over individual behavior;
- **Interactions**: between agents and between agents and the environment;
- **Explicit Space**: geographical, resources, networks;
- **Bounded Rationality**: agents do not have global information, they make use of simple rules based on local information.

Epstein, Joshua M. 2006. *Generative Social Science: Studies in Agent-Based Computational Modeling*
Princeton University Press
ABS Life Cycle

Conceptual model

Operationalise

Compare

Evaluate

Sensitivity test

Agent-based simulation

Agent-based model

Quantitative Data
Agent Based Simulations as counterfactual experiments

Once we have a satisfying **model of a social system**, ABMs can be used to try out “**what if?**" scenarios that are impractical or costly in the real world.

What if we increase law enforcement actions?

What if we improve migrants’ integration?
Strengths of Agent Based Simulations

**Dynamics**
- model emergence of macro-phenomena
- model influence of structure on agent behaviours (immergence)

**Actors**
- model not only the social processes, but also the internal cognitive processes
- model heterogeneous agents

**Networks**
- model social networks

**Data**
- integrate different kinds of data
ICT tool to better understand the dynamics of protection systems
Agent-Based Model of Protection Rackets
Integrating cultural and economic perspectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agents</strong></th>
<th><strong>Possible configurations</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurs</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Weak Legal Norms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mafiosi</td>
<td>Social Norms Inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Social Norms Active</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Violent Racketeering</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strong Legal Norms</th>
<th>State and NGO</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Time units:** 10,000

**Number of replications:** 10

- Can be used to understand the effects of the independent and combined effects of legal and social norms on the system
Epstein’s Model of Civil Violence (2002)
Model of Civil Violence: Agents and Rules

Grievances
- Hardship
- Legitimacy

Net risk
- Arrest probability
- Risk preferences

Arrest probability
- Ratio of active civilians to police

Grievances > Net risk
- QUIET
- ACTIVE

Grievances < Net risk

Cops inspect all areas around them and arrest random active agent
Cops and agents move to a random site they can see
Model of Civil Violence: Graphics and Findings

- Emergence of individual deceptive behavior
- Local explosions of violence in areas where copes are not present.
- Reducing legitimacy incrementally does not result in large-scale rebellion
- Reducing legitimacy in one big step leads to rebellion
Adapting for PROTON
Some Ideas

- Active ≈ Radicalised/Criminals
- Make legitimacy endogenous
- Make hardship endogenous
- Recruiters/ideology?
- Criminal activity?
- Overlap in populations
Factors affecting recruitment?

Organised Crime Networks

- Economic and legislative structure
  - UNIPA

Terrorist Networks

- Psychological need for clarity
  - VU/VUmc, USMF

- Perceived legitimacy
  - HUJI, UCAM, USMF

- Grievance/perceived injustice
  - VU/VUmc

- Relative deprivation
  - VU/VUmc
Thank you!

KICK-OFF MEETING
PROTON
Modelling the processes leading to organised crime and terrorist networks

October 26th, 27th and 28th 2016
Milan, Italy
Model of Civil Violence: Agents and Rules

**GRIEVANCE**

\[ G = H (1-L) \]

- Grievance
- Harm: drawn from uniform distribution \( U(0,1) \)
- Legitimacy: set by user

**NET RISK AND ACTION RULE**

\[ N = R P \]

- Net risk
- Risk aversion of agents: drawn from \( U(0,1) \)
- If \( G-N>T \) be active; otherwise, be quiet
- \( T \) is a threshold set by the user

**PROBABILITY OF ARREST**

\[ P = 1 - \exp[-k(C/A)v] \]

- \( k \) is a constant set by the user
- \( C \) is the number of cops: set by user
- \( A \) is the number of active agents (depends on dynamics)
- \( (C/A)v \) is the ratio of cops to active agents within vision \( v \); \( v \) is set by the user
Objectives
Development of PROTON Wizard, a user-friendly software tool, embedding the results of the ABM simulations. Wizard will enable users to test the impact of different scenarios on OCTN recruitment. This will provide an easy instrument with which to answer a number of “what if?” questions regarding the impact of social and environmental interventions on the patterns of OCTNs.

PROTON Wizard will enable:
• selection of the simulation model through a guided selection interface;
• configuration of the various settings and scenarios through a “model creator” interface with a guided step-by-step procedure;
• access to help and suggestions and reference to the relevant literature;
• visualisation of the output through graphs, tables and values with appropriate descriptions designed specifically for the given model;
• storage of the configuration and results;
• comparison of the results, enabling the testing of many hypotheses by means of so-called what-if analysis.

Schedule
• T5.2 Development of PROTON Wizard – from 25 to 36 month
• T5.2 Deliverable (month 35): PROTON Wizard, Manual User Guide & Report
**Input**

T5.2 - take the results from T5.1 and provide configuration and visualisation mechanisms for them. The modules developed in those tasks will communicate with PROTON Wizard using a common data model defined in the XML format or a dedicated interface.

**Methodology**

T5.2 will comprise the following activities:

- **Activity 1: Simulation model visualisation schemas** - This activity will be conducted together with definition of the simulation models, and it will focus on the selection of inputs to and outputs from the models which should be visible to end-users.
- **Activity 2: Software architecture** - The simulation environment will be designed by taking into account the desired functionality of the models. The design will also consider the types of visualisation components which will be needed.
- **Activity 3: Workshop with end-users** - The representatives of the end-users will be invited to the workshop to discuss the functionality and the prototyped system.
- **Activity 4: Software development & testing** - This activity will cover the work of computer programmers who will develop and test the software.

**T5.2 Deliverables (month 35):** PROTON Wizard, Manual User Guide & Report. It will include:

- Report on the development of PROTON Wizard
- Technical Guide to the software
- User Manual
- PROTON Wizard software.

**Output**

PROTON Wizard will be composed of functional components dedicated for each model. Their main functionality and relationships are presented on the diagram, which also describes the main flow of control between them.
Questions

- Which participants will cooperate with us in T5.2 and in what form?
- What types of data will be provided, and in what form?
  - Could you provide complete dataset for some period of time?
  - Could you provide data in XML format?
  - Can we agree on this format or communication interface?
- How many simulation models are you willing to provide?
- Will there be any input data dependences (use of input data wizard)?
Key Question in the Research

- Does hot spots policing have a jurisdictional or area wide impact.
- Why an ABM?
  - Existing studies show that hot spots policing reduces crime in hot spots.
  - Little evidence of displacement.
  - A logic model would suggest large area impacts.
  - But the “experiments” that have been conducted with strong causal outcomes, randomly allocate hot spots within jurisdictions.

Overview of ABM

- Simulates a large-city subsample
  - There are two types of agents in the world: police officers and citizens
    - Population of 40,000 citizens
    - 36 patrol officers split across 4 police beats
- Model Details
  - Conducted in NetLogo software
  - Observation period: 365 days
    - The given patrol implementation is carried out the entire observation period
    - Each model iteration corresponds to one minute in the real world
    - Output is provided every “five days”
  - To produce statistically reliable results, each patrol implementation is run 100 times
    - Random seeds were employed so the locations of agent’s home and their characteristics remain the same, as well as location-based risk
  - Analyses were conducted to assess the validity and sensitivity of the model

Conditions

- **Low-Intensity Hot Spots Policing Implementation**: Two-thirds of the police officers patrol randomly, while the other one-third is assigned to provide approximately 50% of their time at the top 5 hot spots in each beat.
- **High-Intensity Hot Spots Policing Implementation**: Roughly half of the police officers in each beat patrol randomly, while the other half is assigned 100% of their time to the top 5 hot spots in each beat.
- Random police patrol in a jurisdiction.
- No police.
Modeling the Decision to Commit Robbery

Once determining that a suitable target is nearby and that an officer is not within their line of sight, they commit a robbery once the following equation is satisfied:

\[
\text{Victimization Score} = \text{Attractiveness} \times \text{Guardianship} \times \text{Motivation} \times \text{Opportunity of Place}
\]

- **Attractiveness** level of the potential victim, with higher scores indicating greater suitability
- **Guardianship** level of capable guardians present (other citizens)
- **Motivation** level of motivated citizen who is the decision maker
- **Opportunity of Place**
  - Potential victim's ability to self-guardianship

**Level of Criminal Opportunity at Place**, Signifying Crime Generators and Enablers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential victim’s ability for self-guardianship</th>
<th>Capable guardians present (other citizens)</th>
<th>Motivated citizen who is the decision maker</th>
<th>Opportunity of Place</th>
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<td>Attractiveness</td>
<td>Guardianship</td>
<td>Motivation</td>
<td>Opportunity of Place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\text{Victimization Score} = \text{Attractiveness} \times \text{Guardianship} \times \text{Motivation} \times \text{Opportunity of Place}
\]
Model Validation and Sensitivity Testing

- **Validation**
  - Two measures provide evidence that the mechanisms encapsulated in the model are generatively sufficient to produce hot spots. This is because the model produced a realistic...
    1. Number of robberies (U.S. Department of Justice, 2014)
    2. Spatial pattern of simulated robberies
      - The concentration of crime in the form of hot spots (Moran’s I = 0.06; z = 16.29***)
      - Repeat victimization of people and places
      - Highly motivated offenders are responsible for approximately half of the crime

- **Sensitivity Testing**
  - Systematically varied a set of twelve critical parameters, one at a time, across a spectrum of values
  - The outcomes changed in a plausible manner and in line with the degree expected

---

**Table 3. Mean Number of Robberies by Unit of Analysis and Condition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>No Officers</th>
<th>Random Patrol</th>
<th>Low Intensity</th>
<th>High Intensity</th>
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<td>M (SD)</td>
<td>M (SD)</td>
<td>M (SD)</td>
<td>M (SD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Police Beat</td>
<td>74.46 (13.11)</td>
<td>44.01 (12.50)</td>
<td>40.02 (11.11)</td>
<td>59.79 (5.62)</td>
<td>40.11***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Spots</td>
<td>2.37 (0.65)</td>
<td>2.55 (0.64)</td>
<td>2.07 (0.30)</td>
<td>0.38 (0.17)</td>
<td>365.56***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Table 4. Sensitivity Analysis on 3-way Base Model**

**Table 5. Examination of Spatial Displacement by Mean Robberies**

**Table 6. Examination of Spatial Displacement by Mean Robberies**
The ELSA/RRI approach

- The acronym ELSA (in Europe) or ELSI (in the U.S.) refers to research activities that anticipate and address ethical, legal and social aspects (ELSA) or implications (ELSI) of emerging life sciences, such as genomics and nanotechnology (Hullman 2008).

- In the last years, the ELSA approach has been extended to the whole EU granted research, especially in the field of social sciences, in the framework of the Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI).

Ethics assessment

- Any kind of assessment, evaluation, review, appraisal or valuation of practices, products and uses of research and innovation that makes use of primarily ethical principles or criteria

- The proposed experiment does not adhere to the standards of informed consent

- Web browsers that place cookies violate privacy

Ethical guidance

- The statement of ethical guidelines, principles, rules, codes or recommendations to which scientific and innovation practices, developments in science and technology are expected or recommended to adhere.

- Experiments involving human subjects should involve informed consent

- Software should not violate the privacy of users
Ethics assessment procedures

• In general ethics assessment procedures should be designed to ensure that the research activity:
  • 1. Protects stakeholders from undue risk and harm
  • 2. Ensures that participation in research is voluntary
  • 3. Determines if the research methods are appropriate
  • 4. Aims to increase the awareness of the ethical impact of the research

Impact assessment or analysis

• Assessment of the pros and cons of pursuing a course of action in light of its possible consequences, or the extent and nature of change it may cause.
  • Analysis can be qualitative or quantitative
  • It can be applied to a specific field (social impact assessment, legal impact assessment, ethical impact assessment etc)

Ethical impact assessment

A structured procedure for:

• 1. anticipating
• 2. identifying
• 3. evaluating
• 4. resolving
the ethical impact of research and innovation

A procedure for EIA
Threshold analysis and EIA plan

- The purpose is to determine whether an EIA is needed and what level of EIA is needed
- The assessor needs to complete a questionnaire with the help of the researchers
- The outcome of the questionnaire determines the level of the EIA and the EIA plan

ETHICAL IMPACT ANTICIPATION AND DETERMINATION

It is the ethical impact foresight stage in the EIA:

- Existing work in the relevant field is reviewed
- Appropriate foresight methods are selected
- Relevant data is collected (evidence based, expert consultations, stakeholder consultations, creativity exercises)
- Possible, probable and/or preferable ethical impacts are determined
- These impacts are documented and presented to the relevant stakeholders and/or ethical boards

ETHICAL IMPACT EVALUATION

- Appropriate methods for the ethical impact evaluation are selected
- If necessary, a contingency analysis is conducted to determine the likelihood of ethical impacts to occur. A CA is a simulation analysis that employs different qualitative assumptions associated with probable events or phenomenon to paint different scenarios, and tries to come up with the most optimal responses under the circumstances.
- The relative importance of ethical impacts is assessed.
- Potential or actual conflicts of values are identified and, if possible, resolved.
- Particularly important for the simulation and the Wizard: we should carefully weight the scenarios that the policy makers will be able to generate.
- Precautionary principle will be applied.

REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- Gather and review relevant information on remedial actions proposed by other similar projects
- Formulate and implement design interventions
- Formulate different types of recommendations for the researchers
REVIEW AND AUDIT

• In our project this step will be performed by:
  • The Ethical and Legal Advisory Group (in itinere)
  • The Interim and Final Societal Impact Reports

MAIN ETHICAL ISSUES IN PROTON PROJECT

Data protection: references and norms

The framework of PROTON’s data protection policy is as follows:
• the EU's Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC)
• the Opinion 03/2013 on the evaluation and review of the ePrivacy Directive (2002/58/EC);
• the national legal frameworks related to the nationalities of the research partners
• the European Commission’s FP7 “Ethics for researchers” handbook and the “European Textbook on Ethics in Research”
• the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity
• the institutional ethics and data protection policies as set out by the partners’ affiliate organisations

…but also

• Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (enter into force on May 25, 2018)
• Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA. (enters into force on May 6, 2018)
Art 4 Personal data

- means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.

Art 4 Processing

- means any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or on sets of personal data, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction.

Art 4 Profiling

- means any form of automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour, location or movements.

Art 4 Pseudonymization

- means the processing of personal data in such a manner that the personal data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information, provided that such additional information is kept separately and is subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure that the personal data are not attributed to an identified or identifiable natural person;
Data protection: requirements from PROTON GA

Measures to protect personal, highly sensitive data are:

• Proper authorization to collect and process personal data;
• Procedures to ensure informed consent from research participants in the case of primary data;
• Obtaining of proper governmental authorizations in the case of secondary data;
• Secure storage of personal data in line with good encryption standards;
• Access control, both physical and electronic, to the protected data repositories;
• No sharing of protected data, either among PROTON partners or with third parties;
• Sustainable anonymization (pseudonymization) of protected data for processing and sharing among PROTON partners as far as is necessary to conduct PROTON research activities;
• Deletion of protected data after analyses.

Predictive models

• PROTON's methodology and design avoids excessively deterministic implications. The final outputs of the projects are based on simulations. This avoids the risks inherent in the processing of personal and sensitive individual data for profiling purposes, which would inevitably create a conflict with human rights and civil liberties.

• The analyses conducted in the first work packages and their results will be translated into input for the final outputs, providing a further safeguard against overly deterministic approaches.

REQUIREMENTS: we will have to demonstrate the absence of a deterministic approach and to avoid the possibility of processing personal data.

Dual use

Regarding dual use, PROTON final products will aim at informing policies and identify the impact of several scenarios on the recruitment into OCTN.

End-users are not law enforcement agencies. In this context, 'users' means policy makers responsible for or involved in formulating policies related to processes that lead to organised crime and terrorist networks.

REQUIREMENTS: The Ethical and Legal Advisory Group will assess whether the data, results and tools from WP1 to 3 have a potential for dual use and adopt adequate measures to prevent this risk (imposing safeguards, preventing specific activities, data treatment or sharing), particularly in the framework of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Societal impact on freedom and security

• PROTON addresses both security (life, property) and societal needs (values). The analysis and development of new methods to prevent terrorist and organised crimes create a tension between two constitutive obligations linking modern states and their citizens, namely between freedom and security.

REQUIREMENT: The main ethical challenge in this regard is finding the proportional balance between the obligations of protecting people's life and property and of preserving the fundamental rights of innocents, suspects, indicted persons, or prisoners.
Societal impact: stigma and discrimination

To avoid it we will:
• Explore the societal and ethical issues raised by the selection of factors inducing recruitment to OCTNs defined by WP4 and WP5, as well as the effects of their potential uses and misuses.

Three specific problems will be further dealt with:
• 1. the discrimination issues that these indicators may raise regardless of their efficacy in predicting recruitment;
• 2. the deterministic and performative status of the factors as regards individual autonomy;
• 3. the ethical problems related to enforce suspicions based on intentions

Legal impact

Legal analysis of the PROTON simulations and PROTON Wizard will be developed by WP6.

• Task 6.2 will consist in a legal analysis of the final outputs of the project, in particular the exploitation impact of the use of PROTON simulations by researchers, and PROTON Wizard by policy makers, to identify effective policies. Firstly, based on the work of T1.2 and T2.2, this task will list the policy approaches that policy makers might consider on the basis of information gathered on recruitment to OC or terrorist networks, and it will set out their legal consequences and constraints.
• Such analysis will be based on the European human rights framework, national laws (WHICH ONES?), case-law and literature.

Deliverables

• Ethical, societal and legal issues will be addressed in depth in deliverables 6.1 and 6.2, which will respectively assess the outcomes of WP1-4 and WP4-5 of the PROTON Project.
• D6.3 will provide ethical safeguards to be taken in account in construction of the PROTON model.
• D6.3 will assess the possible exploitation of the PROTON model by policy makers.
• The Societal Impact Reports (Task 4 and 5 of WP6) will be interim and final reports respectively corresponding to Deliverables 6.4 and 6.5. These will be prepared, by all the partners, in close communication and cooperation with the Ethical and Legal Advisory Group. These reports will provide an external and independent evaluation of the overall project at mid- and final term.
ELAG - Ethical and Legal Advisory Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Expertise and Role in ELAG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Lisa Clayton</td>
<td>The Open University, UK – Senior Lecturer in Law</td>
<td>Law, criminal law, criminal responsibility and international law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Aarian Walidin</td>
<td>Nottingham Trent University, College of Business, Law &amp; Social Science – Professor in Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
<td>Criminology, ethics of research in criminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Zbigniew Slabok</td>
<td>Al Quds University, East Jerusalem – Faculty of Health, Chair of the Al Quds Ethics Committee</td>
<td>Human subjects in research, ethics of biological research, Palestinian representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Elman Mammo</td>
<td>Imperial College London – Lecturer in International Research Policy, editor of The Transform; chair of trustees of The Muslim Institute</td>
<td>Research ethics, social impact of research and innovation, Mosque representation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ELAG duties

- The main missions of this group will be to assess the relevance and completeness of the ethical, societal and legal work in PROTON and to provide additional ethical and legal recommendations relatively to the overall project.
- WP6-9 will engage with the ELAG by preparing documents and materials for review, and translating, when possible, feedback into recommendations for the project partners and work package activities.
- The ELAG and all WP leaders will take part into four workshops organized by WP6-9 to discuss specific issues concerning the project which require ethical and legal attention in view of preparation of the societal impact reports which will be part of the Interim Report during the mid-term review, as well as of the Final Report during the final review.
Additional duties for the ELAG from WP9

- The ELAG will engage into the concept of terrorism and develop a definition accepted by all the partners and will provide the conceptual base for the tool developed to address terrorism. (D9.2)
- The ELAG will assess and provide a report on the potential implications of the data sets and tools developed in the project with regard to stigmatization and discrimination. It will provide and report on guidance for responsible communication of the findings of the research to avoid stigmatisation and discrimination. (D9.4)
- The ELAG will assess and provide a report on the potential of the data sets and tools developed in the project with regard to the use by military units, also with attention to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (D9.6)

Proposed definition of terrorism approved by the Steering Committee (Oct 13th, 2016)

- Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence against persons, as well as serious damage or threats to property, critical infrastructure or systems, carried out by non-state actor organizations, members or supporters of such organizations, small groups or individuals who are motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, and aim to instill fear in and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of the furtherance, advancement or promotion of goals that are usually political, social, religious or ideological.

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<th>MEETING NO.</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PARTNER WP6/WP9</th>
<th>WP6 WPs</th>
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WP6 and 9 partners

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<td>TOTAL</td>
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Main issues

• Timing
  ✓ Workshops vs deadlines for the ELAG
  ✓ Analysis of tools that are not fully developed
  ✓ Remedial actions

• Collaboration
  ✓ Among partners
  ✓ Between the partners and the ELAG

• Information Flow
  ✓ Protocols and data description
  ✓ Researchers’ first assessments

• ELAG
  ✓ They will work on a voluntary basis
  ✓ We should avoid excessive workload

Thanks for your attention!

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**WP7 – Dissemination & Communication**

Silvia Raimondi – youris.com

The project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.

**youris.com approach**

A bridge between **research & innovation** and **media**:

- An acknowledged **public science communication platform** on European innovation
- An integrated **media information distributor**
- A **boost to research projects’ outreach** and engagement with stakeholders, communities

**Objectives**

The Plan will outline the activities of the project’s D&C strategy.

The core aims of the Plan will be:

1. identify the **target groups**
2. define the **dissemination tools** and **distribution channels** to reach them
3. support the **future use and exploitation** of PROTON’s final outputs.
Website objective

The project website will be used:
- as a **communication and dissemination channel** for the project’s results
- as the main **interface with the target audiences**:
  - the scientific community,
  - security professionals,
  - public authorities & policy-makers,
  - end users

Website structure

**Homepage**

- Project
- News
- Events
- Media Room
- Contact us

- Consortium
- Objectives
- Fellow Projects
- Results
- Project updates
- Articles & Interviews
- Past events
- Press Releases
- Newsletter

**Partners’ input!**

Community building: Social Media

- **LinkedIn** - A LinkedIn community will be created for stakeholders, to stimulate dialogue on the project topics. Already-existing LinkedIn communities will be exploited as well.
- **Twitter** – For end-users and larger audiences: a **project hashtag** will be identified and monitored.
- **Partners’ social media accounts** will be involved to enlarge the project’s outreach.
Why is it important to define a clear and consistent identity for our communication activities?

To make PROTON Project:
- Recognizable
- Trustworthy
- Relevant

How do we achieve that?

1. Preliminary research
2. Personality definition
3. Identity design
4. Consistency check

1. Preliminary research

Our preliminary research is focused on:
- Project purpose and values
- Context and Target groups
2. Personality definition

Based on previous research results, we define specific **personality traits** for the Project in several ranges, e.g.:
- Friendly – Corporate
- Modern – Classic
- Accessible – Upscale

3. Identity design

Using the personality traits we can define the **visual and verbal identity** of the Project and its elements, including:
- Brandmark
- Look & Feel
- Tone of voice

4. Consistency check

Our first deliverable includes the **Visual Identity Guidelines**, a set of rules and tools to ensure **consistency** in every communication activity and material issued by the Project.
Introduction
Brand personality + visual concepts

Our primary communication target is composed by policy makers and public authorities, so a professional and quite serious identity is required to obtain trust and credibility in the field of security.

On the other hand, the innovative approach of the project and our secondary target of scholars in social and computational sciences calls for a more energetic touch and cutting-edge appearance.

In the following guidelines for PROTON’s visual identity, we combined these two aspects of the project’s personality to express the main values of the project: the great collaborative efforts in modeling complex social, psychological and economic factors and the solid scientific approach oriented to knowledge building and ultimately to our solving.

Our brandmark represent a model of a society, with its grid of connected and interacting forces. Using the nucleus metaphor for this, we also created a visual link with the project acronym PROTON, expressing positivity, inclusion and focus.

Brandmark: positive

Brandmark composition

Our brandmark is composed by three elements: the Hexagon, the Acrenum and the Project Title. The elements are arranged in two main configurations: Square and Horizontal. Choose the one which best fits the space available for the brandmarks.

Proportions and position of the elements cannot be altered, except for the Project Title, which should be hidden on communication materials where it’s not mandatory or when it’s too small to be read.

Square Configuration

Horizontal Configuration

Minimal Configuration

A Minimal configuration is also provided: it’s optimized for smaller sizes and should always be used when the available width is below 79mm or 256px.

Brandmark genesis

Our brandmark represent the model of a society, with its grid of connected and interacting forces. Using the nucleus metaphor for this, we also create a visual link with the project acronym PROTON, expressing positivity, inclusion and focus.

PROTON
Typography for Print and Web
Both on print and web use only Exo Font Family
Please refer to these style sheets for balanced text composition, vertical rhythm and clear hierarchy
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Typography for MS Office
Only on MS Office apps fall back on Verdana Font Family
Please refer to these style sheets for balanced text composition, vertical rhythm and clear hierarchy
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Presentation materials and other collaterals

Other materials that will be developed in accordance with the project’s brand identity:
- Word template for PROTON deliverables;
- PowerPoint template;
- A factsheet describing the project;
- An official powerpoint presentation on PROTON and its key messages, easily adaptable to specific communication needs;
- Other collaterals such as posters and flyers.

A project presentation kit will be uploaded on the website with the first press release, the presentation and the factsheet.

Newsletter

Five issues will be released every six months to supply information on the project’s progress.
Press Releases and video

- **Press and news releases**
  PRs will focus on project issues or events and will be distributed to European multipliers.

- **PROTON video - CNR**
  A video animation will be produced to summarise the outcomes of the PROTON project using with the scribing technique.

External events & scientific publications

- **Participation in external events:**
  1. All partners will participate in dissemination events to present the project and its outcomes.
  2. Every year a list of events will be prepared.
  3. PROTON will evaluate opportunities to co-organise events with other projects.

- **Publications in scientific literature.**
  1. Partners will publish in peer-reviewed journals to enhance peer-to-peer dissemination in the scientific community.
  2. Open access publications in peer-reviewed journals will be guaranteed.

PROTON Events

- A **workshop** will be organised by the Municipality of Palermo at M33 to:
  1. 2 webinars will be organised at the end of the project to present its results. They will target a wider European audience
  2. **Final Conference** will be held in Brussels to disseminate the final outputs of PROTON, possibly together with other security events.
Public web communication

2 journalistic articles and 4 interviews with project experts/stakeholders will be produced by independent professional journalists on specific topics concerning the project’s results.

Focus on dissemination

- Multipliers – Articles, interviews and press releases will be distributed on youris.com multipliers
- National & European media – relevant contents, such as articles or specific press releases, will be disseminated through national and European media
- Social media – Contents relevant for the general public will be tailored for social media and distributed through the partners’ channels
- eNews UniCatt – Contents deemed relevant for the newsletter will be tailored and distributed
- Other partner’s channels – will be decided shortly

Reporting

Automated tools:
- Google Analytics
- Social media insights
- Nuvi® monitoring data
- Nuvi® hashtag tracking tool
- MailChimp statistics

Manual data collection
Reporting for activities from partners, both publications and events, will happen through shared templates that will be distributed at the beginning of the project.

Task 7.5, 7.6, 7.7 – UCSC & SAB
Dissemination of policy recommendations
- Designing the exploitation of PROTON Wizard
- Assessment of the Security advisory Board
Task 7.5: Dissemination of policy recommendations
- Policy recommendations from T5.3 will be **uploaded on the website** and distributed by partners.
- The objective will be to **inform policy and decision makers** about project's results and conclusions.

Task 7.6: Designing the exploitation of PROTON Wizard
- The exploitation pathway of PROTON Wizard will be prepared in internal workshops at project meetings.
- The **Exploitation Roadmap** will be produced at the end of the project.

Task 7.7: Assessment of the Security advisory Board
- The Board will **assess the sensitivity of deliverables, dissemination plan & website contents** prior to publication.

Thank you

Silvia Raimondi
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silvia.raimondi@yours.com

YOURis.com
Financial reporting under H2020

The following documents form the legal contract with the EC:
- Grant Agreement – all terms and conditions
- Annex I – Description of Action (proposal, Work Packages, deliverables, person months)
- Annex II – budget for the action
- Annex III – Accession form (for any additional partners)
- Annex IV – Financial Statement (form C)
- Annex V – Certificate of Financial Statement (audit)
- Annex VI – Certificate of Methodology (rare, one-off audit)
PERSONNEL COSTS

- Actual personnel costs to be eligible must be calculated as follows:
  - Individual’s hourly rate x Number of hours worked on the action
  - Hourly Rate must be calculated according to following set parameters:

  **Actual annual personnel costs**

  - The actual basic salary cost must be taken from the last financial year
  - As an alternative, beneficiaries may calculate the hourly rate per month as follows: actual monthly personnel cost for the person divided by number of annual productive hours / 12.
  - This actual salary cost must be divided by one of 3 options:
    - 1720 fixed annual productive hours (figure simply accepted by the EC)
    - Individual annual productive hours set by contract plus overtime minus absences
    - Standard annual productive hours set by the organisation. Must be at least 90% of standard workable hours according to contract

  These rules and examples are fully explained in the annotated model grant agreement

In order to be eligible Personnel cost must:

- be supported by Time recording system and direct contracts
- Declaration instead of Timesheet is possible BUT only for those working 100% on the project for the whole duration of their contract on the project
- Must be signed off at the end of each reporting period
- Auditor may still ask for other evidence to show person worked 100% on project (e.g. publications, lab books, HR records)

INDIRECT COSTS:

- Indirect costs=> as 25% flat rate on direct costs (not on subcontracting)
- Accounting documentation is necessary only for direct costs.
- Indirect costs do not need supporting evidence because they are declared using a flat-rate.
Reporting to the EC

Continuous reporting
• Reporting
Continuous reporting during the whole project life cycle, whenever needed
• Deliverables
• Publications
• Questionnaires
• etc.

Periodic reporting
PROTON has two reporting periods:
- M1-M18: 1 October 2016 – 31 March 2018
- M19-M36: 1 April 2018 – 30 September 2019

Predefined templates in the system

Continuous reporting
- Publishable summary
- Submit deliverables
- Report progress in achieving milestones
- Follow up critical risks
- Questionnaire on horizontal issues
- Publications
- Communication activities
- Rest of questionnaire for horizontal issues

Periodic reporting (Art 20 of GA)
- Periodic report includes:
  - Technical report (attachment) + Continuous reporting: an overview of the progress towards the objectives of the action, including milestones and deliverables identified in Annex 1.
  - Financial report – Individual financial statement from each beneficiary + Periodic summary financial statement. Beneficiaries complete on-line the financial statements including explanations on the use of resources.
  - A final publishable summary
- Use and dissemination of foreground (including dissemination activities, exploitable results, patents applied for etc.)

WHEN:
- Within 60 days following the end of each reporting period

HOW:
- Via Participant portal
Final report (Art 20 of GA)

Report covers whole project period:

- **Final financial report** (final summary financial statement created automatically by the electronic exchange system, consolidating the individual financial statements for all reporting periods)
- To be submitted together with Periodic report for last RP
- **WHEN**
- Within 60 days following the end of the last reporting period

Submission of periodic report

- Coordinator prepares **Periodic Technical report**, based on the input from all beneficiaries
- Beneficiaries (including Coordinator) prepare their individual **Financial statements**, signed electronically (FSIGN) and submit to Coordinator
- Coordinator "marks for submission" all reports to be submitted to REA
- Coordinator submits all reports in one package – Single Submission

Periodic Reviews

PROTON foresees two Review meetings (on Commission/Agency premises)

Objectives:
- Meet with the project team
- Update on the project progress
- Discuss any questions, concerns, difficulties
- Find solutions

People involved:
- Project Coordinator: presentation of mid-term report
- Beneficiaries (project partners): activities carried out, role in the network
- Researchers: scientific work & exchange of knowledge performed
- External reviewer appointed by the EC: for the assessment of scientific progress
- REA: ask questions/details, give guidance and recommendations

Documents that will be discussed:

- Annex 1 (the contractual description of the action against which the assessment will be made)
- for periodic reviews: the periodic report(s) (technical and financial) for the period(s) under review (including documents related to financial/budgetary issues)
- deliverables that were due
- for final reviews: the final report and all periodic reports
Payments

- Pre-financing payment at the beginning of the project equal to 80% less the 5% assigned to the guarantee fund.
- Interim payment after the approval of the technical and financial report (periodic report M1-18) within 90 days by the submission.
- Final payment after the approval of the final technical and financial report (M19-36).
- Pre-financing and interim payment may not exceed the 90% of the total grant amount.

The Coordinator will be notified of the end of payment process and will receive a payment letter with details of any cost rejected and reasons for rejections.

The Coordinator or the beneficiary concerned may within 30 days of receiving the notification notify of its disagreement and provide reasons for disagreement.

PERIODIC REPORTING TO THE COORDINATOR

- Internal reports will be made every 6 months giving rise to the following schedule:
  - M1-M6 (October 2016-March 2017)
  - M7-M12 (April 2017-September 2017)
  - M1-M18 (midterm report October 2016-March 2018) to the EC
  - M19-M24 (April 2018-September 2018)
  - M25-M31 (October 2018-March 2019)
  - M31-M36: (April 2019-September 2019)*

*The internal report corresponds to the report to the EC
Interim technical report

- Brief description of the objectives and work carried out during the reporting period in line with annex 1 to the grant agreement
- Explanation of the work carried out per Work Package
- Deliverables and Milestones foreseen for the period concerned
- Risks under review (difficulties anticipated in the future)
- Outlook (deliverables and milestones in the next period)
- Personnel involved

Interim Financial Report

ITEMS:
- Total Direct personnel costs
- Total Direct costs of subcontracting
- Total other direct costs: Travels, Equipments, Other goods and services

Guidance notes for completion available on the -Interim financial report- excel file

Please notice that the interim financial report is not a substitute of the cost statements to be filled out on the PP for the EC. It is a monitoring tool to assess the status of costs and consistency with the technical reporting period.

Resources Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>WP</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Direct personnel costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total other direct costs: Travels, Equipments, Other goods and services</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Direct costs of subcontracting</td>
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Lucia Merlino
Lucia.merlino@unicatt.it

Milan, 27th-28th October, 2016
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
**MINUTES of the Kick Off Meeting**

*Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan*

27th-28th October 2016

**List of Participants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UCSC</td>
<td>Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore- Transcrime</td>
<td>Ernesto U. Savona, Francesco Calderoni, Lucia Merlino, Gian Maria Campedelli, Marco Dugato, Marina Mancuso, Serena Favarin, Martina Rotondi, Michele Riccardi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore</td>
<td>Alessandra Amato</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUJI</td>
<td>The Hebrew University of Jerusalem</td>
<td>David Weisburd, Badi Hasisi, Yael Litmanovitz, Michael Wolfowicz, Simon Perry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraunhofer</td>
<td>Fraunhofer - Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der angewandten Forschung e.V.</td>
<td>Ruediger Klein</td>
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<td>IBM</td>
<td>IBM Research GmbH</td>
<td>Michael Osborne</td>
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<td>ITTI</td>
<td>ITTI SP ZOO</td>
<td>Grzegorz Taberski, Pawel Taberski, Giulia Andrighetto, Aron Szekely, Nicolas Payette, Luis Martinez</td>
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<td>CNR</td>
<td>Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche</td>
<td>Edward Kleemans, Frank Weerman, Vanja Ljujic, Catrien Bijleveld</td>
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<tr>
<td>VU/VUmc</td>
<td>Stichting V U</td>
<td>Lidia Puigvert, Friedrich Lösel, Gary LaFree, Mario Lavezzi, Giovanni Bernardo</td>
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<tr>
<td>UB</td>
<td>Universitat de Barcelona</td>
<td>Gabriella Bottini, Daniela Ovadia, Gerardo Salvato, Maria Laura Fiorina</td>
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<td>FAU</td>
<td>Friedrich-Alexander Universitaet Erlangen Nuernberg</td>
<td>Silvia Raimondi, Elisabeth Schmid, Giulio Bordonaro</td>
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<td>USMF</td>
<td>The University System of Maryland Foundation, Inc.</td>
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<td>Initials</td>
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<td>Brå</td>
<td>Brottsforebyggande Rådet</td>
<td>Daniel Vesterhav</td>
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<td>Erik Nilsson</td>
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<td>EUCPN</td>
<td>European Crime Prevention Network</td>
<td>Cindy Verleysen</td>
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<td>European Police Office Europol</td>
<td>Febe Liabre</td>
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<td>EUROPOL</td>
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<td>Paula Switon</td>
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<td>Ministero dell’Interno</td>
<td>Eleonora Forte</td>
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<td>DPPS</td>
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<td>Claudia Di Persio</td>
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<td>Ministerie Van Veiligheid En Justitie</td>
<td>Domenico Martinelli</td>
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<td>WODC</td>
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<td>Edwin Kruisbergen</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
<td>Karen Kramer</td>
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<td>Joaquin Zuckerberg</td>
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First day – 27th October 2016

The Kick-off meeting is held at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Room NI.110, via Nirone 15, Milan.

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome, adoption of the agenda and governance of PROTON – Ernesto U. Savona (UCSC)
The coordinator Ernesto Savona welcomes the participants and introduces the agenda of the meeting, which is unanimously adopted.

Expectations from Project PROTON – David Weisburd (HUJI)
The co-coordinator David Weisburd presents the expectations from Project PROTON. First year expectations include systematic review and primary studies to identify new knowledge on recruitment in OCTNs. Second year activities will include the input of relevant information for the construction of agent-based models. The great challenge of putting together terrorism and organised crime is meant to investigate shared factors between them.

PROTON outline and how it will achieve its final results – Francesco Calderoni (UCSC)
Francesco Calderoni (UCSC) explains PROTON outline and how the project will achieve preliminarily stated results. The idea is to focus on the development of simulations and Wizard to understand how people are recruited in OCTNs. He presents the timeline (Gantt chart) and the organisational structure. WP1, 2, 3 will provide knowledge for the simulations. The second year will deal with WP4 (check of the amount of information and designation of the rules for the simulations) and WP5 (development of the Wizard).

Preliminary discussion on timing – Ernesto U. Savona (UCSC) and David Weisburd (HUJI)
HUJI and other partners, including USMF, UNODC and coordinator UCSC, briefly discuss about the importance of timing to be compliant with the EC standards and in relation to the expected applicative results of the project.

Project Manual, financial reporting and deliverables – Lucia Merlino (UCSC)
Lucia Merlino (UCSC) introduces the project manual, the deliverables and the reporting path of the project.

Decisions taken

| Timeline of the project is approved by all participants. Each partner may send remarks within 15 days. |

First session: Developing Work Packages and producing planned deliverables

WP 1: OC Networks: Social, psychological & Economic Factors (UCSC)
Francesco Calderoni (UCSC) introduces the WP, the expectations and the relevant tasks related to it. He stresses the importance of social, psychological and economic factors in understanding the motivations that lead an individual to organised crime networks. Calderoni also explains the structure of the work package and the importance of the coordination between task leaders.
**T1.2: Ethical and societal impacts of OC policies (UB)**

UB explains how policies aimed at tackling organised crime have different impacts, both ethical and societal. UB then presents the activities that structure the task and how results will be achieved.

**T1.3: Innovative study of the social factors: criminal careers of OC offenders in context (VU-VUMC & WODC)**

VU-VUMC underlines the necessity to improve knowledge on social factors leading to organised crime networks. VU-VUMC introduces the Dutch Organized Crime Monitor that aims at getting a better insight into the nature of organized crime. DOCM relevant outputs for PROTON are 1. the influence of social ties; 2. work ties and embeddedness; 3. the involvement mechanisms and risk factors (also related to economic sectors).

**T1.4: Innovative study of the social factors: recruitment into mafias: criminal careers of mafia members and mafia bosses (UCSC)**

UCSC presents the objective of the task: to understand the recruitment of individuals into mafia organization, to be reached through the analysis of both mafia members and mafia bosses.

**T1.5: Innovative study of the psychological factors: emotional and cognitive determinants of OC involvement (UNIPV)**

UNIPV will focus on the analysis of the psychological factors determining the involvement in criminal organizations. The aim will be to provide a behavioural model based on cognitive abilities and performances that interacts with other determinants of criminal behaviour such as social, cultural and economic drivers. The task will be carried out through the analysis of neuropsychological tests on different groups of participants.

**T1.6: Innovative study of the economic factors: socio-economic inequalities and OC involvement (UNIPA)**

UNIPA explains the objective of the task, which is understanding and assessing the role of socio-economic inequalities in the process of OC involvement. Dynamics of inequality and social mobility will be investigated. Methodology is made by 1. Construction of an original database, 2. Econometric analysis on inequality and OC, and on social mobility and OC. The results will be useful for WP5, providing information on the variables to be considered in the simulations, on the causal relationships among them, and on the relative weight with respect to other possible determinants of involvement in OC.

**WP1: Discussion and questions**

The partners ask questions to the task leaders about aims, methodologies and expected results.

Methodology of T1.5 and sample problems, definition of organised crime, role of mafia bosses compared to normal organized criminals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Decisions taken</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The coordinator and UNIPV will discuss about the methodology of T1.5 in a separate meeting and will then inform all the other partners.</td>
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**WP 2: Terrorist Networks: Social, Psychological & Economic Factors (HUJI)**

Badi Hasisi (HUJI) introduces WP2, showing expectations of the partners and relevant tasks.

**T2.3: Innovative study of social factors: careers of terror offenders in context (HUJI)**

HUJI states the objectives of the task. The understanding of social factors leading to terrorism will be reached through the analysis of terrorists’ careers and pre-careers. HUJI will utilize a unique
database provided by the Israeli Prison Service (IPS), containing information on thousands of prisoners and former prisoners. The analysis will examine socio-economic conditions of ‘place of terror offenders’ origin. HUJI will analyse terrorist careers based on career development, including previous charges, imprisonments and other factors, bridging WP1 and WP2 by examining the crime-terror nexus.

**T2.4: Innovative study of social factors: the impact of counter-terrorism on radicalisation and recruitment (UCAM)**

UCAM is absent.

**T2.5: Innovative study of psychological factors: emotional and cognitive determinants of terrorism involvement (USMF)**

USMF, leader of the task, explains the structure of the analysis, which will include two activities related to gender and foreign fighters respectively (PIRUS dataset). The research will be both quantitative and qualitative (multi-method). USMF presents the existing state-of-the-art and the structure of the databases.

**T2.6: Innovative study of psychological factors: terrorism prevention through protective factors against violence (FAU)**

FAU describes how they will concentrate their efforts on understanding the effect of the buffering protective factors and mechanisms that impede violence. FAU introduces the concepts of equifinality and multifinality in human behaviour. The task will rely on three approaches: 1. systematic review on protective factors against youth violence; 2. questionnaire survey on protective factors and prevention programs against terrorism; 3. Focus groups with EU experts in the field. He lists some hypothetic problems of the task related to the overlapping with other tasks/packages.

**T2.7: Innovative study of economic factors: socio-economic inequalities and terrorism development (VU-VUMC & WODC)**

VU-VUMC describes the aim of the task. The aims will be to identify economic drivers of terrorism. This will contribute to a better understanding of how real and perceived economic adversity, as well as social exclusion, may enhance involvement. The focus will be on jihadist terrorists, but also on other type of terrorists.

**WP2: Discussion and questions**

Partners discuss the themes related to the tasks presented in the Work Package 2. UNIPA: referring to the USMF task, underlines the importance of having geo-localized data even for analysis on organised crime. UNIPV asks if Palestinian terrorism is generalizable at global level. HUJI answers the question stating that there is not a unique and optimal kind of terrorist profiling and that Palestinian terrorists constitute a real and valuable resource for the project.

**WP 3: OC & Terrorism in Cyberspace (Fraunhofer)**

Ruediger Klein (Fraunhofer), leader of WP3, introduces the work package, presents the expectations and lists the relevant tasks. In addition, methodology is also presented.

**T3.2: Innovative study: finding the Dark Web signposts (IBM)**

IBM explains how the Dark Web signposts will be detected. These signposts are important because they are related to dark web sites that offer illicit goods. IBM explains the methodology and the current assumptions related to OC market advertising. The idea is to use the knowledge of IBM on enterprise clients to the themes dealing with the project through different kinds of analyses.
**T3.3: Innovative study: online visibility and social media impact of gangs (Fraunhofer)**
Fraunhofer will concentrate on monitoring and measuring the presence of European gangs and criminal organizations on social networks. Fraunhofer lists some issues to be discussed, linked to privacy, fakes, trolling, stolen identities, LEA information.

**T3.4: Innovative study: radicalisation in cyberspace and radical social media networks (HUJI)**
HUJI, leader of the task, will try to understand and analyse how internet plays a significant role in generating radicalisation and recruitment in terrorist organizations. Three stages: systematic review, case studies, big data study of social media data. The research will be both qualitative and quantitative.

**T3.5: Innovative study: terrorist-related contents in cyberspace (IBM/Fraunhofer)**
IBM describes the aim of the task. Partners will contribute to PROTON's final outputs by providing variables and rules for the development of the simulations.

**Questions and discussion**
Partners ask questions about how cyberspace attracts terrorism and discuss the tasks of the package.

**Additional session with policy-makers (UCSC, HUJI, CNR and policy maker partners)**
Partners present at the separate meeting are UCSC, HUJI, CNR, Bra, Munipalermo, UNODC, Europol, EUPCN, DPPS, WODC.

UCSC explain the expectations related to the interaction between the research field and the policy makers dimension of the project. Drafts and reports will be sent to have feedbacks. There will be a separate meeting in the future with policy makers. The idea is to share feedback among the policy makers also to ease communication. UCSC is considering upload materials, documents, comments, draft in a shared platform in compliance with EC requirements.

### Decisions taken
- UCSC will send an email to policy-makers partners with presentations and excerpts of the grant agreement. Partners may provide feedback within 1.5 months.
- At month 11 (Sep 2017), UCSC will update policy-makers and share the draft results from WP1-3. Comments may be provided within 1.5 months.
- At month 13 (Nov 2017), during the first consortium meeting (in Jerusalem) there will be a first session dedicated to policymakers to enable them to provide comments and revisions.
Second day– 28th October 2016

The Kick-off meeting is held at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Room NI.110, via Nirone 15, Milan.

Second session: Integrating results and anticipating PROTON final outputs

**WP 4: Input Selection & Integration with Experiments (UCSC)**

UCSC introduces the aims and the partners involved in the WP.

**WP 5: Final outputs: PROTON Simulations & Wizard (CNR)**

CNR gives an overview of the work package and presents the partners involved in the activities. Structure of the work package is shown with attention given to the timeline.

CNR (leader of the task) presents the structure of the task, including design of the models, testing of the models and implementation and evaluation of the scenarios. CNR presents agent based modelling, giving an overview on background, aims, methods, basic concepts. HUJI presents his forthcoming paper on ABM applied to hot spot policies, introducing first benefits and limitations of agent based modelling. CNR presents NetLogo software for Agent Based Modeling. ITTI shows the objectives of PROTON Wizard, the final tool of the project, built for policy makers. ITTI highlights the methodology and expected results. ITTI requires information and feedback from the other partners for understanding what are would be more suitable for the output. Discussion between partners about objectives and construction of agent based models.

Ethics, legal and administrative issues

**WP 6: Legal, Ethical and Societal Implications of PROTON (UNIPV)**

The ELSA/RRI approach is presented by UNIPV, WP& leader. European Frameworks of what ethical issue is in Europe is presented. We have to make a prevision on the future impact of our study on society. Ethic assessment procedures: introduced to guarantee of security, protection. If we use a bad methodology it not only is research issue, it is ethical issue. An anticipation of the ethical impact evaluation plan is presented. The Partners are provided with a framework on references and norms existing on data protection. (Art. 4 Personal data). UNIPV highlights the deliverables of WP6. ELAG members are presented in compliance with EC requests. UNIPV lists ELAG duties and states that ELAG members will participate in meeting with partners of WP6 and WP9. UNIPV presents the definition of terrorism provided by HUJI and already approved by the Steering Committee. UCSC will send all the necessary requirements to the partners for the compliance of EC rules.

**Decisions taken**

| The partners approve the ELAG members proposed by UNIPV and the definition of terrorism provided by HUJI that was already accepted by the Steering Committee of the PROTON Project on October 13th. The definition is: “Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence or threat of violence against persons, as well as serious damage or threats to property, critical infrastructure or systems, carried out by non-state actor organizations, members or supporters of such organizations, small groups or individuals who are motivated by religious, political, or other ideological beliefs, and aim to instill fear in and coerce governments or societies in pursuit of the furtherance, advancement or promotion |
of goals that are usually political, social, religious or ideological”. ELAG members will finally approve it. UCSC will send all the necessary requirements to the partners for the compliance of EC rules related to legal, ethical and societal implications of the project.

**WP 7: Dissemination & Communication (YOURIS)**

YOURIS presents the dissemination and communication plan for PROTON Project and highlights the website structure. The logo of the project is presented. A newsletter will be developed and further events with partners will be organised.

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<td>The partners approve the official logo proposed for PROTON Project. YOURIS will send all the materials to the partners. If the partners have doubts they will directly communicate with WP7 YOURIS. UCSC will send all the necessary requirements to the partners for the dissemination and communication plan of PROTON Project.</td>
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**Financial reporting under H2020 (UCSC)**

UCSC presents the financial reporting under H2020 to the partners and the structure of the Grant Agreement financial side. Discussion between the partners.

**Conclusion of the meeting and approval of the minutes**

In the closing of the meeting the coordinator (UCSC) thanks all the participants for the high quality of their participation and for their commitment to the project and for the deep level of interaction between the different components represented in PROTON.

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<td>Minutes are read in front of all the participants and simultaneously approved and signed by the partners.</td>
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# PROTON

Modelling the Processes leading
to Organised crime and Terrorist Networks

**26th October 2016 - Dinner**

## List of participants

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# PROTON

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**27th October 2016**

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**28th October 2016**

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