Second Consortium meeting

October 2018(M25)

D8.4: Second Consortium meeting
WP 8, T 8.6

Authors: UCSC-Transcrime

Modelling the Processes leading to Organised crime and Terrorist Networks
FCT-16-2015
Technical References

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<th>Project Acronym</th>
<th>PROTON</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
<td>Ernesto Savona</td>
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<td>Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:ernesto.savona@unicatt.it">ernesto.savona@unicatt.it</a></td>
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<td>Project Duration</td>
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<td>Due date of deliverable</td>
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<td>Actual submission date</td>
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1 PU = Public
PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)
RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)
CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)

Document history

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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Summary

This report gathers the documents related to the Second Consortium meeting organised in Milan, on October 15th and 16th 2018. It includes the list of participants, the agenda, the minutes of the meeting and the presentations and.

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# 1 List of Participants

**Second Consortium meeting of project PROTON**

**Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Transcrime**  
**Via Nirone 15, Room 110 Milano**

**First day meeting, 15th October 2018**

(In alphabetical order)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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Second day meeting, 16th October 2018

(By alphabetical order)

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2 Agenda

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

Second Consortium Meeting

October 15th-16th 2018

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan

Via Nirone, 15 - Room 110
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. - IAIS
IBM - IBM Research GmbH
ITTI - ITTI SP ZOO
CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - ISTC
VU/VUmc - Stichting VU
UB - Universitat de Barcelona - CREA
UCAM - The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge
FAU - Friedrich-Alexander Universitaet Erlangen Nuernberg
USMF - The University System of Maryland Foundation, Inc.
UNIPA - Università degli Studi di Palermo
UNIPV - Università degli Studi di Pavia
YOURSIS - YOURIS.COM
MUNIPALERMO - Municipality of Palermo
Brå - Brottsofoeybygandg Rådet
EUCPN - European Crime Prevention Network
EUROPOL - European Police Office Europol
DPPS - Ministero dell’Interno
WODC - Ministerie Van Veiligheid En Justitie
UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Subcontractor)

ELAG MEMBERS
Prof. AZRINI WAHIDIN - University of Warwick
Prof. ZIAD ABDEEN - Al-Quds University
Prof. HASSAN EHSAN MASOOD - Imperial College London
<table>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td>14:00 - 14:15</td>
<td>Registration of the participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15 – 14:30</td>
<td><strong>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona</strong> (UCSC-Transcrime): Welcome and adoption of the agenda. Results of the mid-term review and their implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 17:30</td>
<td><strong>1st session: Policy makers’ feedback and feedforward</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>14:30 – 15:00</td>
<td>Ad hoc meeting on Terrorism (Amsterdam, September 5th 2018)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Michael Wolfowicz (HUJI): proceedings of the meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Ad hoc meeting on Italian OC (Milan, September 20th 2018)</td>
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<td>Mr. Domenico Martinelli (DPPS): proceedings of the meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Ad hoc meeting on Dutch OC (Amsterdam, September 21st 2018)</td>
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<td>Prof. Edward Kleemans (VU/VUmc - NSCR): proceedings of the meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 16:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:15 – 17:15</td>
<td>Discussion on the ABMs (WP4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17:15 – 17:30</td>
<td><strong>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona</strong> (UCSC-Transcrime): Wrap-up meeting</td>
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<td>17:30</td>
<td>Closing of the first day meeting</td>
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# Second day meeting

**Tuesday, October 16th 2018**

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<tr>
<td>09:00 - 09:15</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15 – 9:45</td>
<td><strong>2nd session: Recap of the activities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:15 – 9:45</td>
<td>Co-coordinator Prof. David Weisburd (HUJI): Progress, milestones and future activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45 – 11:30</td>
<td><strong>3rd session: WP5 PROTON Simulations and Wizard</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:45 – 10:30</td>
<td>Mr. Mario Paolucci (CNR): Presentation of T5.1 Development of ABM Simulations of OCTNs</td>
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<td>10:30 – 11:15</td>
<td>Mr. Grzegorz Taberski (ITTI): Presentation of T5.2 Development of PROTON Wizard</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:15 – 11:30</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>11:30 - 11:45</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45 – 12:30</td>
<td><strong>4th session: WP6 Legal, Ethical &amp; Societal Implication of PROTON</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:45 – 12:00</td>
<td>Prof. Gabriella Bottini (UNIPV): Ethics check results and corrective actions</td>
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<td>12:00 – 12:30</td>
<td>ELAG Members: Comments and future activities</td>
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<td>12:30 – 13:00</td>
<td><strong>5th session: WP7 Dissemination and Communication</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 – 12:45</td>
<td>Mr. Giulio Mazzolo (YOURIS): Dissemination and communication activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:45 - 13:00</td>
<td>Discussion on the exploitable results of the project</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00 – 13:30</td>
<td><strong>6th session: Administrative issues and next steps</strong></td>
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<td>13:00 – 13:15</td>
<td>Next steps: payments and reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:15 – 13:30</td>
<td><strong>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Wrap-up meeting</strong></td>
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<td>13:30</td>
<td>Closing of the second day meeting</td>
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<td>Free lunch</td>
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SUGGESTED HOTELS

- HOTEL KING (Corso Magenta, 19; tel. +39 02 8744322)  
  www.hotelkingmilano.com

- HOTEL PIERRE (Via de Amicis, 32; tel. +39 02 72000581)  
  www.hotelpierremilano.it

- MERCURE SOLARI (Via P. Orseolo, 1; tel. +39 02 5817801)  

- HOTEL SANT’AMBROEUS (Viale Papiniano, 14; tel. +39 02 48008899)  
  www.hotelsantambroeus.it

- HOTEL VECCHIA MILANO (Via Borromei 4, tel. +39 02 8750422)  
  https://hotelvecchiamilano.it/

AIRPORT TRANSFER AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Milano Airports

1. MILANO MALPENSA AIRPORT is the main airport of Milan and it is 40 km away from the city centre.  
The fastest way to get to the city centre is taking the MALPENSA EXPRESS, which takes you directly to  
Cadorna Railway Station.

Direction from Malpensa Airport to Milan  
The MALPENSA EXPRESS train connects Malpensa Terminal 1 to Cadorna Railway Station (in the city  
centre of Milan, quite close to the University). A footbridge connects Malpensa Terminal 2 to Terminal 1.  
There is also a bus at the arrival area of Terminal 2 that takes you to Terminal 1; it is free of charge and  
departs every 15 minutes, 24/24h.

The MALPENSA EXPRESS station is on the basement level of the airport, Terminal 1. Trains depart every 30 minutes and the average journey time to Cadorna Railway Station is 40 minutes. The single ticket costs 13 euros.

Once arrived at Cadorna Railway Station, take the green Metro line to ABBIATEGRASSO/ ASSAGO and get off at SANT’AMBROGIO (one stop).

For further information: www.malpensaeexpress.it

2. LINATE AIRPORT is the closest to the city centre (about 5 km away). There is a bus departing from the  
arrival area outside the airport every 30 minutes, which takes you to Milano Duomo.

Directions from Linate Airport to Milan  
73 bus line connects Linate Airport and Milan Duomo (Piazza Diaz). The first bus departs at 05:35 and the  
last one at 00:35, running every 10 minutes, every day and the ticket costs 1.50 euros. From Milano  
Duomo, take the red Metro line to RHOFIERAMILANO or BISCEGLIE and get off at Cadorna Railway  
station. Once arrived at Cadorna Railway Station, take the green Metro line to ABBIATEGRASSO/  
ASSAGO and get off at SANT’AMBROGIO (one stop).
Alternatively, Starfly buses lead you to Milan Central Station. From the central station, take the green Metro line to ABBIATEGRASSO/ASSAGO and get off at SANTAMBROGIO (six stops).
For further information: http://www.sea.aeroportimilano.it/virilait/index.php?mod=per_mi_scroll&ts=come_arrivare

3. MILANO-BERGAMO ORIO AL SERIO AIRPORT is an international airport located in the municipal territory of Orio al Serio, 51.5 km away from the city centre. Several Shuttle buses connect the Airport to Milan Central Station.

Directions from Orio al Serio Airport to Milan
Shuttle buses can be found at the arrival area outside the airport. Buses depart every 30 minutes and lead you to Milan Central Station. The average journey time is 1 hour and the ticket costs 5 euros.
From the central station, take the green Metro line to ABBIATEGRASSO/ASSAGO and get off at SANTAMBROGIO (six stops).
For further information: http://www.sacbo.it/Editorial/newsCategoryViewProcess.jsp?editorialID=2175

Suggested city travel solutions

TAXI
Taxi is a quite common way to move around the city, but it is quite expensive, especially for extra-urban and long-distance journeys. Approximate cost: 0.75 - 1.33 Euro/min. An extra charge is required during night-time, Sundays and holidays.

Taxi in Milan:
Phone number: 02 7777
App: "Milano in Taxi" (iOS - Android - Windows Phone)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
Public transport is the cheapest way to move around the city. You can buy ATM tickets at any of the around 2,200 authorized outlets (cars, tobacconists, stationers, newspaper stands) found throughout the Milan area and on intercity routes. Metro and bus tickets must be purchased in advance and validated before entering the metro.

Public transport city map and itinerary calculator:
App: ATM Milano Official App
Download (iOS - Android - Windows Phone):
http://www.atm.it/it/ViaggiaConNoi/Pagine/ATMMobile.aspx

Subway (metro) map and stations:
Urban ticket: € 1.50 (Valid for 90 minutes after validation)
One-day ticket: € 4.50 (Valid for 24 hours after validation)
Two-day ticket: € 8.25 (Valid for 48 hours after validation)
Multiple ticket (10 trips of 90 minutes each): € 13.80
MEETING VENUE

- Directions from Piazza Sant'Ambrogio to Via Nirone 15 - Room NL. 110 for the meeting on Monday, 15th October and Tuesday, 16th October.
- Directions to NL100 Room, Via Nirone 15
3 Minutes

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

Minutes of the Second Consortium Meeting

October 15th- 16th 2018

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan

Via Nirone, 15 - Room 110
## List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner No.</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Short name</th>
<th>Participant Name</th>
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<td>Niccolò Fruldo</td>
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<td>The Hebrew University of Jerusalem</td>
<td>HUJI</td>
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<td>Michael Wolfowicz</td>
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<td>Stefan Rilling</td>
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<td>IBM</td>
<td>Michael Osborne</td>
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<td>ITTI SP ZOO</td>
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<td>Grzegorz Taberski</td>
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<td>CNR</td>
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<td>Stichtung VU</td>
<td>VU/VUmc</td>
<td>Edward Kleemans</td>
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<td>Universitat de Barcelona - CREA</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>Lidia Puigvert-Mallart</td>
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<td>Friedrich-Alexander Universitaet Erlangen Nuernberg</td>
<td>FAU</td>
<td>Friedrich Lösel</td>
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<td>Università degli Studi di Palermo</td>
<td>UNIPA</td>
<td>Mario Lavezzi</td>
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<td>UNIPV</td>
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<td>Marco Annoni</td>
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<td>Giulio Mazzolo</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Comune di Palermo</td>
<td>MUNIPALERMO</td>
<td>Germana Console</td>
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<td>Patrizia Savarino</td>
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<td>Brotdsforebyggande Rådet</td>
<td>BRÅ</td>
<td>Daniel Vesterhav</td>
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<td>European Crime Prevention Network</td>
<td>EUCPN</td>
<td>Chadia Debbi</td>
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<td>EUROPOL</td>
<td>Eleonora Forte</td>
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<td>Jelmer Brouwer</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Ministero dell’Interno</td>
<td>DPPS</td>
<td>Domenico Martinelli</td>
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</table>
University of Warwick - Ethical and Legal Advisory Group
ELAG
Azrini Wahidin

Al-Quds University - Ethical and Legal Advisory Group
ELAG
Ziad Abdeen

Imperial College London - Ethical and Legal Advisory Group
ELAG
Hassan Ehsan Masood

First Day – October 15th 2018

The second Consortium meeting was held at Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Via Nirone 15, Milano, on the 15th and 16th October 2018.

Welcome and Introduction

Welcome – Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC – Transcrime) welcomed all the participants thanking them for their productive activities in relation to PROTON Project. In particular, he addressed the members of the Ethical and Legal Advisory Group (ELAG) thanking them, together with the University of Pavia, for their participation in the meeting.

Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC - Transcrime): Results of the mid-term review and their implementation. Prof. Savona summarised the results of the Mid-term review (12th April 2018, Brussels) and explained how recommendations were implemented by the partners involved (presentation attached). He informed the partners that the Consortium is currently waiting for the approval of the updated Periodic report submitted to the European Commission at the end of September 2018.

First Session: Policy makers’ feedback and feedforward

Dr. Michael Wolfovicz (HUJI): Ad hoc meeting on Terrorism (Amsterdam, September 5th 2018).
Dr. Wolfovicz presented the proceedings of the meeting (presentation attached). Prof. Frank Weerman (VU/VUmc) - who participated in the event - added comments. Prof. David Weisburd (HUJI) stressed that policy makers showed interest in the potential application of the outputs of the project.

Q&A
Ms. Eleonora Forte (EUROPOL): will it be possible for policy makers to customise the PROTON-S according to their needs?
Dr. Mario Paolucci (CNR): The Wizard will help end users to understand the mechanism of the models and how to apply them. Using the Wizard, end users will be able to change the settings within a limited set of options. Nonetheless, all the products of CNR will be open source, therefore,
depending on the ability of the end user, they will be able either to use the Wizard or to reuse the codes for their own purposes.

Ms. Chadia Dehbi (EUCPN) stressed that many countries in Europe have community policing on their agendas and it will increasingly be used. The EUCPN will be in contact with HUJI in order to examine this subject in view of the experiments.

Discussion on the factors included in the ABM and on the usability of the final tool followed.

Mr. Domenico Martinelli (DPPS): Ad hoc meeting on Italian OC (Milan, September 20\textsuperscript{th} 2018). Mr. Martinelli presented the proceedings of the meeting (presentation attached).

Q&A

Ms. Eleonora Forte (EUROPOL): What is the added value of the ad hoc meeting?

Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC - Transcrime) the meeting contributed to the project in three ways: 1) UCSC presented the aim of the project to practitioners and received general positive feedback on the usability of the final tool; 2) practitioners added ideas that will be taken into account in the simulation and 3) additional elements that cannot be implemented in the simulations. Prof. Savona (UCSC – Transcrime) stressed that the meeting enabled UCSC to consider the experience of practitioners and to translate it to a model that could be used by policy makers in Europe.

Discussion on the factors included in the ABM and on OC on the usability of the final tool followed.

Prof. Edward Kleemans (VU/VUmc - NSCR): Ad hoc meeting on Dutch OC (Amsterdam, September 21\textsuperscript{st} 2018). Prof. Kleemans presented the proceedings of the meeting.

Q&A

Ms. Chadia Dehbi (EUCPN) stressed that side effects should be taken into account in the future.

Mr. Marco Annoni (UNIPv): side effects have been explored in the Societal impact report (deliverable D6.4) hopefully they will be taken into account.

Ms. Eleonora Forte (EUROPOL) praised the Consortium for shifting the focus from the involvement in OC to the recruitment which is the core of the project.

Prof. Savona (UCSC – Transcrime): is the OC issue relevant in the public discussion in the Netherlands as it is in Italy? Prof. Edward Kleemans (VU/VUmc): Yes, it is. The focus is on recruitment, on criminal families, and on drug production especially in the South of the Netherlands. It is a high priority issue for the Government, but recently also for local politicians.

Prof. Friedrich Lösel (FAU) stressed the similarities between the results of the studies on terrorism and OC in Italy and the Netherlands.

Discussion on the factors included in the ABM on OC and on the usability of the final tool followed.

Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Wrap-up meeting. Professor Savona summarised the main issues raised during the day and closed the first session at 17.30.
Second Day – October 16th 2018

Second Session: Recap of the activities

Co-coordinator Prof. David Weisburd (HUJI): Progress, milestones and future activities. Prof. Weisburd presented the results achieved during the second year of the project and the activities that will be carried out during the next year. He mentioned also the dissemination activities, especially scientific publications and the forthcoming book edited by Springer (presentation attached).

Prof. Calderoni (UCSC – Transcrime) stressed the importance to acknowledge the EU funding in any dissemination activity and to publish scientific articles in Open Access.

Third session: WP5 PROTON Simulations and Wizard

Dr. Mario Paolucci (CNR): Presentation of T5.1 Development of ABM Simulations of OCTNs. Dr. Paolucci presented the structure of the Organised Crime Recruitment Model in Italy and in the Netherlands, the “what if” questions and the validation procedure (presentation attached).

Q&A
Ms. Dehbi (EUCPN): it would be interesting to add the prisons in the model.
Prof. Calderoni (UCSC - Transcrime): it would be interesting but controversial for the model.
Mr. Aron Szekely (CNR): Presented the experiments on OC recruitment (“Collaborative die-rolling”) and how it will contribute to the OC ABM (presentation attached).

Q&A
Policy makers noted that unemployment may be a factor considered in the model.
Dr. Paolucci (CNR) presented the structure of the Terrorism Recruitment Model, its mechanism and the “what if” questions (presentation attached).

CNR and ITTI both remark the urgency of having the requirements (for the simulation models and the wizard) clearly established. In particular, scenarios for the what-if question should be decided by the end of November 2018.

Mr. Grzegorz Taberski (ITTI): Presentation of T5.2 Development of PROTON Wizard. Mr. Taberski presented the construction of the Wizard and provided examples of visualization (presentation attached). Policy makers and partners stressed the flexibility of the Wizard proposed.

Q&A
Ms. Forte (EUROPOL): suggested to start testing the usability of the Wizard with local authorities.
Fourth session: WP6 Legal, Ethical & Societal Implication of PROTON

Dr. Marco Annoni (UNIPV): Ethics check results and corrective actions. Dr. Annoni summarised the procedures adopted in order to comply with the requests of the ethics experts (Mach 2018). The Consortium is waiting for the approval of the materials submitted to the EC between June and September 2018. Moreover, he presented the latest activities carried out by UNIPV and the next steps (presentations attached).

ELAG Members: Comments and future activities. The three members of the ELAG, Prof. Ziad Abdeen, Prof. Azrini Wahidin and Prof. Ehsan Masood provided additional comments regarding the ethical issues of the project. They agreed to provide written feedback to be shared with the Consortium.

Fifth session: WP7 Dissemination and Communication

Dr. Giulio Mazzolo (YOURIS): Dissemination and communication activities. Dr. Mazzolo presented the work carried out in the past months to reinforce the dissemination of the project’s results and introduced future planned activities (presentation attached).

Prof. Calderoni (UCSC - Transcrime) proposed to add a section in the project’s website where scientific articles published in Open Access may be downloaded.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Decision taken</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Mazzolo agreed to include the section in the website.</td>
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Discussion on the exploitable results of the project.

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<th>Decision taken</th>
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<tr>
<td>Partners agreed to postpone the discussion on how the project final output will be exploited (date TBD).</td>
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</table>

Sixth session: Administrative issues and next steps

Next steps: payments and reporting (UCSC - Transcrime). Partners were informed about the deadlines for the interim technical and financial reports to be submitted to the Coordinator (presentation attached). Further communications will provide detailed information on the administrative requirements of the Consortium.

Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC – Transcrime): Wrap-up meeting.

The coordinator proposed to set the dates for the third Consortium meeting to be organised in Palermo by the Municipality of Palermo (MUNIPALERMO).
Second Consortium meeting

Decision taken

Possible dates are 17th – 18th June 2019. The Municipality of Palermo will verify the feasibility and will communicate the definitive schedule to the partners.

The Coordinator and Co-Coordinator closed the second day meeting at 13.30.
4 Presentations

UCSC-Transcrime: Results of the Mid-term review

**Recommendations of the mid-term review and their implementation**

- **Update Deliverables**
  - Submission of new version of D9.1 Report on factors related to SC
  - D11 Report on factors related to terrorism
  - D12.1 Report on SC and terrorism in Europe
  - D13.1 Communication and dissemination plan in September 2018

- **Address ethics issues**
  - Submission of sequential reports and additional document in June – September 2018

- **Increase cooperation with policy makers**
  - Organization of three ad hoc meetings on 5th, 20th and 21st September 2018
  - Dedicated session during the Consortium meeting
  - Future activities to increase involvement

- **Boost D&C activities**
  - Planned publications
  - Participation in conferences
  - Increased online activities

HUJI: Ad hoc meeting on terrorism

**Objectives**

1) To solicit policy makers’ opinions on radicalization factors and experimental policy options.
2) To identify overlaps and differences between policy makers’ experience and WP2 results and ABM experimental choices.
3) To build consensus regarding factors to be included in the ABM and experiments to be tested.

The participants

- Participants came from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.
- UNODC participated as well.
- Participants included representatives of:
  - Judicial Institutions Agency (DJI)
  - Ministry of Justice (NL)
  - Public Prosecutor’s Office (NL)
  - Flemish government
  - Chairman of the Higher Regional Court Munich Higher Regional Court 7th Criminal Division (terrorism)

Workshop survey

- Prior to the workshop participants were asked to complete an online survey.
- The survey was designed to assess the participants’ opinions regarding:
  - Which category of risk factors is most relevant to radicalization
  - Which risk factors from each category are most relevant to radicalization
  - Which types of policies are most effective at counter-radicalization
  - Which types of policies are least effective at counter-radicalization

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Question 1
Which category is the most important in determining radicalization and recruitment to terrorism?

- Psychological attributes
- Background variables
- Social & Experiential

Question 2
For psychological attributes, how significant, on a scale of 1-5, are the following factors?

- Delusional
- Aggression
- Anxiety/Depression
- Fear and control
- Autistic spectrum

Question 3
For background variables, how significant, on a scale of 1-5, are the following factors?

- Education level
- Immigrant status (first, second generation)
- Criminal history
- Socio-economic status
- Employment

Question 4
For social/experiential variables, how significant, on a scale of 1-5, are the following factors?

- Exposure to violent media
- Perceptions regarding legitimacy of the law
- Integration
- Contact with the police
- Experiences of discrimination

Question 5
Of the 15 factors rated, which is most significant?

- Socio-economic factors
- Bad socio-economic status due to lack of education
- Integration
- Failure of integration; failure in career; discrimination experience; perspectivelessness
- It is a combination of multiple factors and is different from one person to the other
- Impossible to tell

Question 6
What is the most effective intervention currently in use for dealing with radicalization and recruitment to terrorism?

- Thorough intelligence and police investigations
- Providing an alternative such as work and education
- Prevention
- It is different from one person to the other and depends on what they are struggling with

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Question 7

- What is the least effective intervention currently in use for dealing with radicalization and recruitment to terrorism?
- Working with radical mosques and other institutions
- Religious dialogue
- Local police observations on radicalizing developments

Overlap and differences

- The participants’ responses demonstrated some overlap with the findings of WP2:
  - Integration and discrimination are risk factors with medium and small effects respectively.
  - Low self-control and authoritarianism have greater effects than depression and aggressiveness.
- The participants’ responses demonstrated some differences with the findings of WP2:
  - Employment and socio-economic status have smaller effects than what policymakers thought
  - Contacts with police and criminal history have larger effect than what policymakers thought

ABM

- Participants were presented with the basic foundations of the model and how it operates.
- Participants saw benefits in the ability to capture spatial dimensions.
- Participants were concerned about their ability to convince decision makers of the validity of the findings.

ABM experimental options

- Each of the options have to some extent been implemented.
- Important differences in the approaches taken by different EU member states.
- Costs need to be considered
- Time from implementation to evaluation needs to be short

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy option</th>
<th>Responses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diversity management</td>
<td>Outside scope of agencies even if effective</td>
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<tr>
<td>employment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inter-faith dialogue</td>
<td>Worthwhile but NGOs instead of gov’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community policing</td>
<td>Diversifying the police force itself. Less discretion in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restorative justice</td>
<td>Already implemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community centers</td>
<td>Requires minorities to uptake services</td>
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<tr>
<td>School mentoring</td>
<td>Less important</td>
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</table>

- Employment, community policing, and community centers were the objects of most of the discussion.
- These options tackles a large range of risk/protective factors identified in WP2

Future activities

- Maintaining contact with participants
- Potential for data sharing/provision
- Participants interested in PROTON results

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
DPPS: Ad hoc meeting on Italian OC

The aim of the meeting was to broaden the debate on project PROTON to include the experts of the Italian institutions, with a focus on Italian organised crime (OC).

The Coordinator explained to the participants the structure of the project. In brief:

- The results of the literature review on the recruitment to criminal organisations were transformed into inputs for the simulations of the recruitment processes.
- The Arrowhead simulation, created through the Agent-Based Modelling (ABM), should result in a better knowledge of the factors leading to recruitment.
- The factors transferred to an informative platform could help policy makers to evaluate the best policy options to reduce recruitment in organised criminal groups (OCGs).

General discussion

Participants added the following factors based on their personal experience:

- Criminal identity
- Disruption of family ties
- Different socio-economic contexts

They highlighted the need to look at divergent models within the various OCGs operating in Italy, and to consider the differences of the processes of recruiting, and the actions in the illegal and legal markets. Experts pointed out how in the case of Casalesi (Ciminiera) entrepreneurs have replaced the old leaders held in prison today in the management of the organization.

According to the experts, the thesis proving that the incarceration cause empty places in the OCGs, and consequently produce their removal, is opposite to the Italian experience.

Family ties:

The first topic that has been discussed was the experience of the Juvenile Court of Reggio Calabria on the parenting of the sons of ‘ndranghetai.

The removal of children from criminal parents seems to work even if it refers to a limited number of cases and the provision requires a lot of resources and a strong support from social services to be managed.

Experts noted that the negative primary socialisation (criminal family) would benefit from the interventions in the field of secondary socialisation (School and other institutions).
**Criminal ties**

Transparency and commitment in the fight against corruption were pointed out by discussing criminal measures that may intervene in the processes of recruiting and reproduction of OCGs.

It was also noted that there has been a considerable progress in the instruments of formal international cooperation without effects on substantial cooperation.

The relationships of mutual economic advantage among the members of the OCGs are considered as the root of the recruitment processes.

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**Friendship and social ties**

The participants insisted on the differences between and within the Italian OCGs, which make it difficult to summarise and schematise the discussion.

Researchers pointed out that it is necessary to summarise and schematise variables and behaviours in every research project.

In effects, the same ABM provides simulations on very different contexts, which must be synthesised to enable the discussion on general policies targeting all OCGs.

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**Questions to the experts:**

Following the discussion, the research team asked some questions to the external experts....

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**Questions to the experts:**

*Question*: Literature suggests that violent attitudes develop in prenatal period and in childhood. Are there any active policies aimed at intervening on this segment of the population?

*Answer*: Yes, it is true that violent attitudes develop very early in the life of an individual and therefore it would be desirable to intervene on children rather than on adolescents. Unfortunately, at present there are no investments in terms of social policies that allow intervention on this segment of the population.

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**Questions to the experts:**

*Question*: What kind of deviant and / or criminal path do the youngsters take before approaching or joining the OCGs?

*Answer*: Younsters who live in certain social settings are exposed to forms of violence and involvement into deviant and / or criminal acts even before they properly enter the OCGs.

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**Questions to the experts:**

*Question*: In the future, do you think that today’s OCGs will be maintained as we know them, or could they be subject to a process of fragmentation resulting in the appearance of less structured and / or organized groups (e.g. gangs)?

*Answer*: No consensus among the participants on the possible future developments of the OCGs.

On the one hand, those believe that despite the intervention of the state, the OCGs could remain almost as we know them today because they are the expression of a specific social context (e.g. ‘Ndrangheta) on which it is often difficult to intervene.

On the other hand, other experts see that we are already witnessing the fragmentation of some OCGs (e.g. Camorra) into smaller groups of less structured young people, both in Italy and abroad.
HUJI: Progress, milestones and future activities

Milestones-Year 1

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<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>MS1</td>
<td>Consolidation of work plan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS2</td>
<td>Policy makers feedforward</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Supplemented with ad-hoc meetings in year 2</td>
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Milestones-Year 2

<table>
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<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td>MS3</td>
<td>Final reports of independent tasks for WP1-3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Some tasks required re-submission following the mid-term review: D1.1, T1.1, T1.2, T1.3, T1.4, T1.7, D2.1, T2.1, T2.2, T2.3, T2.5, T2.8, D3.1, T3.1, T3.2, T3.5, D7.1: Update of the D&amp;C plan, D9.2: Definition of Terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS4</td>
<td>Start of operationalisation of the input for ABM simulations</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Supplemented with additional meetings in Rome and multiple Skype meetings</td>
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Milestones-Year 3

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Milestone</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS5</td>
<td>Finalisation of the operationalisation and identification of knowledge gaps</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>To be completed following consortium meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>MS6</td>
<td>Conclusion of laboratory experiments</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Recruitment for Twitter experiment commenced. Recruitment for collaborative criminality experiment in November.</td>
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Current activities

- Building and operationalization of the ABM
- Recruitment and commencement of experiments
- Publishing of papers in scientific journals and edited book

Current activities-ABM

- Separate models for radicalization and organized crime
- Model landscape, initialization and operationalization
- Sensitivity testing
- Finalization of experiment options

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Current activities-experiments

- HUJI- Twitter experiment
  - Testing the effects of personalization algorithms on network structure
  - Testing the effects of network structure on normative-radical beliefs
- LUISS- Collaborative criminality experiment
  - Die rolling experiment
  - Testing dishonest and collaborative dishonesty
  - Reactions to social consequences to dishonesty

Publications

- T2.1- Currently finalizing a manuscript
- T2.3- Currently finalizing a manuscript
- T2.5- One published paper one more paper under review
- T2.6- One published paper
- T3.4 – Currently finalizing two manuscripts
- PROTON book through Springer
  - All OC submissions received
  - Most terrorism submissions received
  - Submissions being sent for review by editors

Future activities

- Development of PROTON-S Wizard
- Final reporting
- Additional publications

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
CNR: Development of ABM simulations of OCTNs

Objectives

Modelling how individuals join existing Organised Crime groups (OC) and Terrorist groups (T) based on individuals’ characteristics, socioeconomic status and social relations.

Models development

- Organized Crime Model
  - Palermo Scenario
  - Dutch scenario
- Terrorism Model
  - Religious extremist scenario
  - Right- or Left- extremism scenario

What do the models really DO?

The computer simulates
- multiple heterogeneous, plausible agents
- Interacting through plausible mechanisms (T:debatting, OC:planning crimes) in a shared environment over time.

The agents produce aggregated results (T:recruitment, OC:embeddedness) and individual/group histories.

Why use ABM to study recruitment to OC?

- Conduct randomized experiments
- Test many scenarios and policies
- Obtain full information on systems (explicit causation)
- Obtain long-run data
- Ethical reasons

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Organised Crime Recruitment Model

Organised Crime Recruitment Model:
Research question
How do family, friendship, work and criminal ties influence the processes of recruitment into organized crime?
- Differential association theory (Sutherland 1940)
- Subcultures (Elliott 1995; Howard & van der Velden 1996)
- Social opportunity structure (Kemper & de Winter 2008)
- Social embeddedness (Timmermans & Van de Bunt 1995)
- Life course criminology (Kemper 1998; Van der Velden 2007)

Scenarios
The OC model will represent two scenarios
- the Italian OC context in Palermo
- the Dutch OC context

OC: Inputs, Calibration, Validation
Inputs from PROTON systematic review:
- Italian and Dutch mafia criminal careers
Validation and Calibration data:
- demographic factors (e.g., firm size, education, age distribution, family size, etc.) (Eurostat)
- socio-economic factors (e.g., unemployment, inequality, income, etc.)

OC: Synthetic population (Italy)
What we need:
- Education
  - Distribution of primary, secondary, tertiary level institutions in city
- Wealth
  - Distribution of salary by education level
- Life expectancy
  - Death rate
What we have:
- Criminal network data
  - Distribution of OC groups (families) in Palermo
  - Number of members
- Co-offending data
  - General shape of distribution in various countries (except Italy)
  - Data on Employers
  - Company number and size in Palermo
  - Distribution of household type
  - Fertility rate
    - Probability distribution of having a child by age (but not by marital status)

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
**Second Consortium meeting**

### OC: Syntetic population (Netherlands)

**What we need:**
- Demographic distribution
- Age distribution by gender
- Distribution of household type by gender and age
- Education
  - Distribution of primary, secondary, tertiary level institutions in city
- Wealth
  - Distribution of salary by education level
- Data on Employers
  - Company number and size in Amsterdam
- Fertility rate
  - Probability distribution of of having a child by age
- Life expectancy
- Death rate

### OC: Criminal Networks (Netherlands)

**What we need:**
- Criminal network data
  - Distribution of OCs in Amsterdam
  - Number of members
- Co-offending
  - Distribution of crime committed per number of perpetrators
- Arrest rates (conviction rates)
  - Measurement of the "dark figure" of crime (unreported cases)
- Criminal propensity
  - Influence of socio-economic factors; psychological factors?

### Structure of the model

#### Agents' individual attributes
- Family; Friend; Criminal; School; Work; OC

#### Agents' network attributes
- Social embeddedness into OC (R)

#### Committing crimes (C)

#### Recruitment (co-offending with OC members (OC))

#### Model outcomes

### Elements of the model: population

- The environment is populated with citizens, characterized by:
  - Age
  - Sex
  - Education level
  - Income
  - Criminal propensity (e.g., with criminal antecedents)
  - Number of committed crimes
  - OC membership

### Elements of the model: actions

- Actions that agents can do
  - Be born, get married, have babies, die.
  - Go to school, get a job, change jobs, retire.
  - Commit crimes, alone or in collaboration with other agents.

### Elements of the model: links between agents

- Family links (agents that are part of the same family)
- Professional links (coworkers)
- School links (same school)
- Social links (friends or acquaintances)
- Criminal links (agents that commit crimes together)

---

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Elements of the model: links between agents

Actions happen on links: agents find friends, spouses, jobs and commit crimes thanks to network connections. Links have weights representing the strength of the connection.

Crime commission key points

The probability of committing a crime (for each agent, at each round of the simulation) will depend on:
- personal attributes of the agents:
  - age, gender, education.
  - employment.
  - criminal background.
- criminal propensity
- network attributes:
  - In accordance with differential association theory: the higher the number of criminal connections, the higher the probability to commit crimes.

Elements of the crime algorithm 1

\[ c : I \rightarrow [0, 1] \]  
\[ r : I \rightarrow [0, 1] \]  
\[ s : I \times I \rightarrow [0, 1] \]  

- The probability of initiating a crime or accepting the offer to participate in a crime, given by a weighted sum of normalised agent attribute values.
- The "OC embeddedness" of an agent.
- The "social proximity" between two agents.

Elements of the crime algorithm 2

\[ w : I \times I \rightarrow [0, 1] \]  
\[ N : \{\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \]  
\[ \text{dist} : I \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \]  
\[ \text{sort} : \mathcal{P}(I) \times \{I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow \{\text{sort individuals by a real-valued function}\} \]

The crime algorithm

```
for \( i \in I \) do
  if \( \text{dist}(i,j) < d \) then
    \( \text{w} \leftarrow N(\text{dist}(i,j)) \)
    \( d \leftarrow d + 1 \)
    \( A \leftarrow \{i\} \cup A \)
    \( \text{add } j \text{ to the set of } A \)
    \( \text{increase the distance at which to look for accomplices} \)
    \( \text{add } j \text{ to the set of } A \)
  end if
end for
```

A crime is committed by \( \{i\} \cup A \)

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**Second Consortium meeting**

**Recruitment key points**

- The choice of the co-offender will be based on social proximity (across the multiplex networks) and individual attributes (homophily).
- In the case of crimes initiated by an OC member, it will also be based on OC embeddedness.
- Recruitment into OC occurs when an agent co-offends with an OC member.

**Model outputs**

- Crime rate
- How much crime is committed in the network?
- Validation is possible
- Rate of recruitment: How many people and how often do people get recruited?
  - Calibration is possible (for the year 2017)
  - No validation possible but plausible
  - Baseline remains the same; treatment differs - "What if" scenarios are tested
- Level of OC-embeddedness

**Policy test/ What if questions**

- Family ties
- School ties
- Friend ties
- Work ties
- OC ties

- Primary socialization
  - E.g. child removal from mafia family
- Secondary socialization
  - E.g. reduction in school dropout
- Criminal group disruption
  - Law enforcement measures
  - E.g. targeted vs random network disruption

**Model validation**

For **validation**, we need:

- Population level data.
- Data over time.
- Ideally, data about **recruitment**.

(A lot of the current data is about violent acts, not recruitment.)

**Emergence of criminal collaboration**

*An experiment*

**Terrorism Recruitment Model**

---

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Terrorism Recruitment Model

Research question
How do changes in risk and protective factors influence the prevalence and incidence of radicalisation and recruitment to terrorism?

- Differential association theory (Blumberg 1969)
- Routine activity theory (mechanisms through which differential association are made manifest by the agents: characteristics, e.g., employment, school, religion, place of residence, immigrant status, etc. | Cohen & Felson 1979; Felson & Cohen, 1985)

TRM: Inputs, Calibration, Validation

Inputs from PROTON systematic review:
- differential associations
- employment, integration, institutional trust
- collective relative deprivation for radicalisation and recruitment

Validation and Calibration data
- Berlin city data
- Other official data sources
- Federal statistics office
- Reports of the domestic intelligence service of Germany

Individual agents threshold model
or, the radicalization equation.

propensity = gender

When \( \text{risk} \) reaches a certain threshold, agents become radicalized.

Individual agents threshold model
or, the radicalization equation.

propensity = gender

Individual agents threshold model
or, the radicalization equation.

propensity = gender

Elements of the core model: environment

The model will represent Neukolln, a neighborhood of Berlin, as a prototypical European neighborhood.

This neighborhood will be divided in four communities.

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Elements of the core model: communities

- Communities are filled with citizens, some of them radicalized.
- Agents influence other agents
  - Some agents protective
  - Some agents hazardous

Elements of the core model: locations

- Interaction between agents happens at locations, e.g.
  - community centres
  - mosques
- Agents travel between locations in simulated daily activities

Elements of the core model: opinion dynamics

- The government is good
- The government is bad

Elements of the core model: opinion dynamics

- The government is good
- The government is not as bad

Elements of the core model: opinion dynamics

- The government is good
- The government is not as bad

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Elements of the core model: opinion dynamics

Agents at a location interact with other agents there ("one-to-one" interactions, e.g., agents communicating with another agent; "one-to-many", e.g., religious leaders preaching to a congregation or school teachers talking to their students).

Mechanisms driving the risk factors

Model outputs

- Mean risk of radicalisation
- Number of recruited agents in the simulated population.

What if questions/policy questions

Test effect of "What if?" scenarios on the outputs. For example, what if:
- New community centres are introduced, where social workers actively reinforce the trust in social institutions?
- High-risk individuals are removed through
  - Imprisonment?
  - Employment?

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CNR: Emergence of criminal collaboration in the lab

**Background**

Experiments are the **gold standard for establishing causality** (Porton & Willers, 2019).

Problem: how to run experiments on OC recruitment that are (i) feasible and (ii) ethically sound?

*Use the laboratory and an ethical criminal substitute:*

**Collaborative die-rolling**

(Flachtauer & Füllm-Hauss, 2013; Meisel & Shahi, 2015)

"...relationships of mutual economic advantage among the members of the OCs are considered as the root of the recruitment processes."

**Die-rolling**

(Gächter & Schultz, 2010)

**Experimental design**

- **Stage 1** Measure individual honesty
- **Stage 2** Collaborative die-rolling
- **Stage 3** Questionnaire & further measures

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Stage 2

Order of events

Base

- Offer/colab. - Accept/reject collab. - If yes: collab, die-rolling - Otherwise: receive €2 - Receive feedback

Exp.

- Offer collab. - Accept/reject collab. - If yes: collab, die-rolling - Otherwise: receive €2 - Receive identifiable feedback

Exp. & Rep.

- See others’ die-rol

Contribution to OCN ABM

- *Who* attempts to **start criminal collaboration**
- *Whom* do people **target** with their **offers** of collaboration
- *Which people accept* an offer to collaborate and **based on what**

Research questions

- **Who** is involved in **criminal collaboration**?
- What is the **collaboration dynamic**?
- **How does information availability** influence collaboration?

References


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ITTI: PROTON Wizard

User story

1. User sees list of models of simulation.
2. User chooses one of the model.
3. User enters inputs and chooses outputs he wants to obtain as a result.
4. User has displayed dashboard that visualizes data:
   a) line chart that shows how each output changes depending on the time,
   b) pie chart which presents in how many percent each input influence on output,
   c) bar chart which shows outputs’ values in one moment,
   d) icons that present in how many percent each output is connected with women and with men,
   e) additional analysis, in which user can enter new values of inputs and see how outputs’ changes – he can compare values,
   f) table with data.

Assumptions

- There is a set of models,
- Each model has a set of scenarios,
- Scenario is defined by a set of input parameters,
- Each scenario is precomputed multiple times (at least 100x),
- Each of this precomputation is a scenario run.

Input Data structure

- Wizard displays informations which are:
  - Aggregated – sum, avg, stddev etc.
  - Non aggregated – values only for a small subset of scenario runs,
- Wizard displays additional information which:
  - Explains the structure and mechanics of ABM models,
  - Describes the individual models and scenarios connected with them,
  - Provides explanations about input and output parameters.

Data Visualization

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Model selection

- Proton

- Models

- Model1 Name

  - Maybe we need some structure?

  - INPUTS
    - Parameter 1
    - Parameter 2
    - Parameter 3

  - OUTPUTS
    - Output 1
    - Output 2
    - Output 3
    - Output 4

Setting configuration

- Proton

- Model1 Name

- INPUTS

- OUTPUTS

Preparing outputs

- Proton

- Model1 Name

- INPUTS

- OUTPUTS

- Output 1
- Output 2
- Output 3
- Output 4

Visualisation of results

- Proton

- Scenarios

- Comparison of scenarios

  - Select set of scenarios (input parameters)
  - Select output value (at least one)
  - See aggregated data for selected set of scenarios on one chart

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Implementation

- We could use a special frameworks for charts, tables and network visualisation
  - https://www.ag-grid.com/
  - http://visjs.org/examples/network/examples/network/lesMiserables.html - small number of edges

Tables

Examples of Line Charts

Examples of Bar Charts

Examples of Area Charts

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More Examples

SimpleRadialBarChart

What is needed?
- Fixed list of models and their input/output parameters
- Descriptions of models
- Definition of Wizard steps (user guidance)
- Type of visualisation for each parameter
- Which parameters should be visualized together and composition of screens
- Discussion with end-users representatives in order to establish how to visualise the parameters.

Future actions
- Proposing visualisation schemes for finalized models
- Presenting a proposal to be validated by consortium – maybe telco or workshop?
- Implementation of PROTON Wizard for each model (we have to start not later than in March 2019)

Thank you!

Line charts and pie charts

Line charts and pie charts

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Table

Comparison of scenarios

Example of Inputs and Outputs

Example of Dashboard

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UNIPV: Ethical issues

WP6/WP9: state of the art

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completed deliverables</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Due-date</th>
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<tr>
<td>D6.1</td>
<td>Ethical and Societal Issues and Safeguards</td>
<td>M12 (Sep. 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.2</td>
<td>Legal Analysis of the PROTON simulations and PROTON Wizard</td>
<td>M32 (May 19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.3</td>
<td>Ethic and Legal Advisory Group (ELAG's mission statement and agenda</td>
<td>M6 (Mar. 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.4</td>
<td>Interim Societal Impact report</td>
<td>M18 (Mar. 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.5</td>
<td>Final Societal Impact report</td>
<td>M36 (Sep. 19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D6.6</td>
<td>Ethical and Societal Issues and Safeguards (updated version)</td>
<td>M15 (Dec. 17)</td>
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</table>

WP9: state of the art

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Completed deliverables</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>D9.1</td>
<td>Informed consent form and ethics approvals</td>
<td>M1 (Oct 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.2</td>
<td>The concept of terrorism</td>
<td>M3 (Dec 17), mid term review - re-opened for revision</td>
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<td>D9.3</td>
<td>Approvals from the national data protection authority regarding the use of criminal data</td>
<td>M1 (Oct 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.4</td>
<td>Potential implications of the data sets and tools concerning stigmatization and discrimination</td>
<td>M12 (Sept 17), re-opened for revision</td>
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<tr>
<td>D9.5</td>
<td>Inclusion of a member of the Muslim community and a Palestinian in the ELAG</td>
<td>M1 (Oct 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.6</td>
<td>Dual use report</td>
<td>M24 (Sept 18)</td>
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</table>

Ethics check report: timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 2018</td>
<td>Ethics check report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2018</td>
<td>PROTON Mid-term review in Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2018</td>
<td>Definition of remedial actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2018</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2018</td>
<td>Implementation of remedial actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2018</td>
<td>Ethics reviewers’ evaluation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ethics check report: road map

- 16 ethics requirements to address
- 3 types of remedial actions identified
  1. collection of ethics approval/consent forms
  2. additional reports
  3. clarifications
- 27 annexes submitted

Ethics check report: overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
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<tr>
<td>1a. UNIPI Ethics Approval</td>
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<td>June 2018</td>
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<td>1b. UC3C Ethics Approval</td>
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<tr>
<td>1c. HUJI Ethics Approval</td>
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<td>1d. Agreement UC3C-Italian Ministry of Interior</td>
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<td>1e. Agreement UC3C-Antwerp</td>
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<td>2. Maryland Ethics Approval</td>
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<td>3. Secondary use permits</td>
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<td>4. Report on dual use</td>
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<td>5. Report on the misuse and stigmatisation risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>6/7. D9.4 amendment</td>
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<td>September 2018</td>
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Ethics check report: final step

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<tr>
<td>March 2018</td>
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<td>Definition of remedial actions</td>
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<td>September 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 2018</td>
<td>Ethics reviewers' evaluation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dual use

- WHY an assessment?
  All projects funded under the EU Horizon 2020 program must have an exclusive focus on civil applications, and thus undergo a dual use assessment.

- WHAT is dual use?
  Definition: “Items, including software and technology, which can be used for both civil and military purposes [...]” (art. 2 the Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009)
**Dual use vs. Misuse**

- "Dual-use" admits different definitions
- D9.6 adopted the framework of the EU

  "dual-use" vs. "misuse"

  civil versus military use
  good versus bad use

MISUSE definition: "Research that could be misused for unethical purposes, potentially causing harm to individuals, groups or countries"

---

**Results/1**

"The potential dual use of PROTON data sets and tools is excluded on the basis of the project structure and nature"

1. The ABM uses simulated agents, not real individuals
2. The data used are statistical and aggregated; personal data of OITNs members cannot be retrieved and disaggregated
3. The ABM simulates preventive policies on a systemic level, not repressive measures on an individual scale
4. Law enforcement agencies have been excluded from PROTON end-users, as stated in the Grant Agreement

---

**Results/2**

"Like any other security and/or surveillance research project, PROTON outcomes are exposed to potential misuse"

1. Potential negative impacts on human rights (freedom of thought, conscience and religion, expression and information, assembly and association, privacy)
2. Enhancement of stigma and discrimination against vulnerable groups and minorities
3. To avoid such risks of potential misuse, the Consortium has identified preventive measures and risk mitigation strategies that concern both past and ongoing research activities (data management, PROTON results dissemination, PROTON tools implementation)

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**Next steps**

Next WP6 deliverables/activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Due date</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D6.2</td>
<td>Month 32 (May 19)</td>
<td>Legal Analysis of the PROTON simulations and PROTON Wizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.5</td>
<td>Month 36 (Sep 19)</td>
<td>Final Societal Impact Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELAG meeting</td>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>2nd in-person workshop (3rd Consortium Meeting, Palermo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ELAG meeting</td>
<td>July 2019</td>
<td>2nd Virtual Workshop</td>
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YOURIS: Dissemination and Communication

WP7 – Dissemination & Communication
Giulio Mazzolo – youris.com

Deliverables status

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<th>Deliverable</th>
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<tr>
<td>D7.1 Communication and Dissemination Plan 1</td>
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<td>Submitted</td>
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<tr>
<td>D7.2 Project Web site</td>
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<td>D7.3 Communication Toolkit</td>
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<td>D7.5 PROTON Video</td>
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<td>D7.6 Conference proceedings</td>
<td>UCSC</td>
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<td>D7.7 Policy recommendations</td>
<td>UCSC</td>
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<td>D7.8 Final report on CEO activities</td>
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<td>D7.15 Exploitation Roadmap 2</td>
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<td>Due M36</td>
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</table>

D&C Plan

- First version released in M3 (D7.1)
- Updated version released in M24 (D7.10)
- Includes comments from review
- Focus on social media

Website

- protonproject.eu
- Project’s main online communication channel
- Released in M3
- Updated with news and material from the project (e.g. Deliverables)

Website: analytics

In the past 12 months...
- 4,417 sessions
- 3,152 single visitors
- 10,261 pageviews
- 02:05 of average session

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Second Consortium meeting

Website: analytics

- Developed template for presentations with Latex
- Compliant with project's visual identity
- Available in project's repository

Editorial activity

- First two journalistic articles released
- Published on protorproject.eu and yours.com
- Three interviews to partners
- Distributed to yours.com network of international multipliers
- AlphaGalileo, Cordis, phys.org...

Take ups

LinkedIn

- Project now on LinkedIn
- Company page: linkedin.com/company/protor-project/
- Discussion group: linkedin.com/groups/97193770/
- Publications distributed on other groups:
  - Project Information Group
  - Security and Countering Terrorism
  - Countering Violent Extremism and Polarization
  - Cyber Crime & Terrorism
  - International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, The Hague
  - Psychology of Terrorism

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Second Consortium meeting

Twitter - #ProtonEU

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<th>Spread</th>
<th>Viral coefficient</th>
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<td>3725</td>
<td>8423</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10998</td>
<td>16154</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e-Newsletter

- Released every six months, with a deliverable for each issue
- Last issue: M24
- Sent to: 90 subscribers

Events

- **Side event** at Ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (18 October, Vienna)
- **Workshop** by Municipality of Palermo (M33)
- **2 webinars** organised at the end of the project to present its results
- **Final conference** held in Brussels to disseminate the final outputs of PROTON

Next steps

- Completion of editorial production
- Project **factsheet** - technical partners will produce the contents, youris.com will take care of layout
- PROTON Video (CNR)
- Dissemination of **policy recommendations** (UC3C)
- Designing the exploitation of PROTON Wizard (UC3C)

Thank you

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This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Second Consortium meeting

UCSC: Payment and Reporting

1° Periodic report and payment

- 1° periodic report submitted to EC in May
- EC requested clarification
- Last version submitted on 25° September
- Payment expected by the end of 2018

2° Reporting period: deadlines

2° Periodic Report to the EC
1° April 2018 – 30° September 2019

- 4° Internal technical and financial reports
  1° April 2018 – 30° September 2018
- 5° Internal technical and financial reports
  1° October 2018 – 31° March 2019
- Final internal technical and financial reports
  1° April 2019 – 30° September 2019

2° Periodic Report to the EC
Deadline: 30° November 2018

- 4° Internal technical and financial reports
  Deadline: 30° November 2018
- 5° Internal technical and financial reports
  Deadline: 30° May 2019
- Final internal technical and financial reports
  Deadline: 1° November 2019

Signed financial statements
Deadline: 10° November 2019

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