Third Consortium Meeting
June 2019 – M34

D8.5: Third Consortium Meeting
WP 8, T 8.7

Authors: Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Transcrime (UCSC – Transcrime)

Modelling the PRocesses leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks
FCT-16-2015
**Technical References**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Acronym</th>
<th>PROTON</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Modelling the Processes leading to Organised crime and TerrOrist Networks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Project Coordinator | Ernesto Savona  
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore  
ernesto.savona@unicatt.it |
| Project Duration | October 2016 – September 2019 (36 months) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverable No.</th>
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<td>WP 8 - Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead beneficiary</td>
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<td>Contributing beneficiary(ies)</td>
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<td>Due date of deliverable</td>
<td>30 June 2019</td>
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<td>Actual submission date</td>
<td>28 June 2019</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)
Summary

This report gathers all the documents related to the Third Consortium meeting organised in Palermo, on June 17th and 18th 2019. It includes the agenda, the list of participants, the presentations and the minutes of the meeting.

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1. List of participants

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td>Marco Anania</td>
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<td>Wahidin Azrini</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doris Bender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germana Console</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martina Di Tino</td>
<td>UCSC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elisa Gaboardi</td>
<td>VOLRIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badri Hashif</td>
<td>HUJI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katrijn Hendelmakers</td>
<td>EUOPN</td>
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<td>Edward Kleemans</td>
<td>VU-VUMC</td>
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<td>Filip Kotowski</td>
<td>ITTI</td>
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<td>Edwin Krusbergen</td>
<td>WODC/policy maker</td>
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<td>Gary Lafree</td>
<td>USMF</td>
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<td>Mario Lavezzi</td>
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<td>Domenico Martinielli</td>
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<td>Erik Nilsson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leoluca Orlando</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Osborne</td>
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<td>Marco Paolucci</td>
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<td>Rilling Stefan</td>
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<td>Tommaso Sucamelli</td>
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<td>David Weinburdlt</td>
<td>HUJT</td>
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<td>Michael Wolfowicz</td>
<td>HUJT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joaquin Zuckering</td>
<td>UNODC/policy maker/subcontractor</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participant</td>
<td>Affiliation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ziad Abdeen</td>
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<td>Giulia Andrighetto</td>
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<td>Wahidin Azim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martina Di Tacco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elena Gamba</td>
<td>YOURIS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Badi Hadi</td>
<td>HUJI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karin Haezermakers</td>
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<td>Joquin Zuckenberg</td>
<td>UNODC/policy maker/subcontractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michele Battisti</td>
<td>UNIPA</td>
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2. Agenda

Third Consortium Meeting
June 17th-18th 2019

Agenda

Comune di Palermo
Galleria d’Arte Moderna di Palermo
Via Sant'Anna, 21, 90133 Palermo PA
Partners

Coordinator
UGO - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime

Co-Coordinator
NIU - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Fraunhofer - Gesellschaft zur Förderung der angewandten Forschung e.V. - IAIS
IBM - IBM Research GmbH
ITT - ITTI SP 200
CNR - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - ISTC
WVWinc - Stichting VU
UB - Universitat de Barcelona - CREA
UCAM - The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge
FAU - Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg
USMF - The University System of Maryland Foundation, Inc.
UNIPA - Università degli Studi di Palermo
UNIPV - Università degli Studi di Pavia
YOURIS - YOURIS.COM

MUNIPA - Municipality of Palermo
Bå - Brottsförbrytande Rådet
EUCPN - European Crime Prevention Network
EUROPOL - European Police Office Europol
DPPS - Ministero dell’Interno
VLOOG - Ministerie Van Veiligheid En Justitie
UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Subcontractor)

ELAG MEMBERS

Prof. AZIMI WAHDIN - University of Warsaw
Prof. ZHD ABDEEN - Al-Quds University
Prof. HASSAN EHSAN NASCOO - Imperial College London
**First day meeting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 14:15</td>
<td>Registration of the participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>14:15 - 14:30</td>
<td>Mayor of the Municipality of Palermo Mr. Leoluca Orlando (MUNIPALERMO): Welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30 - 14:50</td>
<td>Prof. Mario Lavezzi (UNIPA): Making the point on research and policies against the Mafia in Sicily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:50 - 15:00</td>
<td>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Adoption of the agenda. Sum up of the activities (milestones and results)</td>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 - 18:00</td>
<td>1st session: PROTON output</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00 - 15:30</td>
<td>Mr. Mario Paolucci (CNR): Presentation of ABM Simulations of OCTNs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30 - 16:00</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 - 16:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 - 16:45</td>
<td>Mr. Filip Kotowski (ITTI): Presentation of PROTON Wizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45 - 17:15</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15 - 17:30</td>
<td>Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC-Transcrime): Hypotheses for the prevention of the recruitment to OC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30 - 17:45</td>
<td>Co-coordinator Prof David Weisburd, Prof. Badi Hasisi (HUI): Hypotheses for the prevention of the recruitment to Terrorist Networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:45 - 18:00</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:00 - 18:15</td>
<td>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Wrap-up meeting</td>
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<td>18:30</td>
<td>Closing of the first day meeting</td>
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# Third Consortium Meeting

**Tuesday, June 18th 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 - 09:15</td>
<td>Registration of the participants</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:15 - 11:00</td>
<td>2nd session: End-users’ feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:15 - 09:30</td>
<td>Co-coordinator Prof. David Weisburd (HUJI): Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 - 10:30</td>
<td>Policy makers: Feedback on the simulator of PROTON Wizard</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 - 11:00</td>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 - 11:15</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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| 11:15 - 12:00 | 3rd session: WP6 Legal, Ethical & Societal Implication of PROTON          |
| 11:15 - 11:30 | Prof. Gabriella Bottini, Prof. Marco Annoni (UNIPV): Final societal impact report and legal analysis of the PROTON-S and Wizard |
| 11:30 - 11:45 | ELAG Members: Comments                                                   |
| 11:45 - 12:30 | Q&A                                                                       |

| 12:00 - 12:45 | 4th session: WP7 Dissemination and Communication                          |
| 12:00 - 12:15 | Ms. Elena Gaboardi (YOURIS): Dissemination and communication activities    |
| 12:15 - 12:30 | Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Fine-tuning of the exploitation plan |
| 12:30 - 12:45 | Q&A                                                                       |
**5th session: Administrative issues and next steps**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>Next steps: payments and reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td><strong>Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona</strong> (UCSC-Trancrime): Wrap-up meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:15</td>
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3. Practical Information

PROTON- Third consortium meeting, 17-18 June 2019
Municipality of Palermo
Palermo, Italy

Information package

Location:
The GAM (Galleria d’Arte Moderna) is located in Via Sant'Anna, 21, 90133 Palermo PA

Transportation:
From Palermo Airport (Falcone Borsellino) to Palermo City: Pullman Prestia e Comandè:
One-way ticket (€ 6,30) round trip € 11,00.

**Prestia e Comandè**
**Bus from Airport to Palermo**
(From 5.00 a.m. to 1.00)
(the service provides rides every 30 minutes)

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<td>B. Belgio Street, 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Alcide de Gasperi Street, 82</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Croce Rossa Street, 56</td>
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<td>E. Libertà Street, 106 (corner Lazio Street)</td>
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<td>F. Libertà Street, 80 (corner D’Annunzio Street)</td>
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<td>G. Libertà Street (corner Notarbartolo Street)</td>
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<td>H. Libertà Street, 42 (Croci Square)</td>
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<td>I. Politeama (Amari Street, 170)</td>
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<td>J. Roma Street, 265 (Vucciria Market)</td>
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<td>K. Central Station (T. Fazello Street)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From Palermo City to Palermo Airport (Falcone Borsellino): Pullman Prestia e Comandè:
One-way ticket (€ 6,30) round trip € 11,00.
Prestia e Comandè
Bus from Palermo to Airport
From 4.00 a.m. to 22.30
(the service provides rides every 30 minutes)

Stops
A. Central Station (T. Fazello Street)
B. Roma Street, 289 (La Rinascente)
C. Politeama Square (Ruggero Settimo Square, 18)
D. Libertà Street, 45 (Croci Square)
E. Libertà Street, n. 95 (after A. Gentili Square)
F. Libertà Street, 171 (corner Rutelli Street)
G. Libertà Street, 203 (corner Lazio Street)
H. Croce Rossa Street, 125
I. Alcide de Gasperi Street, 187
J. Belgio Street, 25
K. Airport

Taxi sharing for a minimum of four people € 10,00 each to book one day before at the following telephone number: Radio Taxi Trinacria 091/6878 e 331/4296956.

How to move in Palermo
The meeting venue is located near the town hall and central station (about 10 minutes walking) or by bus from city centre (lines 101 and 102).

Accommodation:
Suggested hotels near the GAM are:
- Hotel del Centro [https://www.hoteldelcentro.it/?lang=en](https://www.hoteldelcentro.it/?lang=en)
- Hotel Vittoria [https://hotelvittoriapalermo.it/eng/servizi_tariffe.php](https://hotelvittoriapalermo.it/eng/servizi_tariffe.php)

Weather: Mid-late June is the start of the summer season in Palermo. It will generally be warm and the evenings may be a bit cooler. The temperature varies between 24° and 19° Celsius.

Social events schedule:

Monday, 17 June 2019
20:00 Welcome Dinner at Galleria d’Arte Moderna.
**Tuesday 18 June 2019**
15:00 – 17:00 City tour – discovering the Norman history. Guided tour to the Cappella Palatina and the Palazzo dei Normanni
Meeting point: main entrance of the Galleria d’Arte Moderna Via Sant'Anna, 21, 90133 Palermo PA

**Contact details:**

**Germana Console** - g.console@comune.palermo.it
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**Francesco Calderoni** - francesco.calderoni@unicatt.it
Mobile +39 3386438264

**Martina Di Tinco** - martina.ditinco@unicatt.it
Mobile +39 3458387961

**Meeting Venue**
Directions from Central Station to Galleria d’Arte Moderna Via Sant'Anna, 21, 90133 Palermo PA
Where the meeting and welcome dinner will take place.
4. Minutes

Minutes of the Third Consortium Meeting

June 17th- 18th 2019

Galleria d’Arte Moderna, Palermo

Via Sant'Anna, 21, 90133 Palermo PA
# List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner No.</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Short name</th>
<th>Participant Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime</td>
<td>UCSC TRANSCRIME</td>
<td>Ernesto Savona, Francesco Calderoni, Martina Di Tinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Hebrew University of Jerusalem</td>
<td>HUJI</td>
<td>David Weisburd, Badi Hasisi, Michael Wolfovicz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fraunhofer Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V.</td>
<td>FRAUNHOFER</td>
<td>Stefan Rilling</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IBM Research GmbH</td>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>Michael Osborne</td>
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<td>ITTI SP ZOO</td>
<td>ITTI</td>
<td>Filip Kotowski</td>
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<td>Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche</td>
<td>CNR</td>
<td>Mario Paolucci, Giulia Andrighetto</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Stichting VU</td>
<td>VU/VUmc</td>
<td>Edward Kleemans</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Universitat de Barcelona - CREA</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>Lidia Puigvert-Mallart</td>
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<td>Friedrich-Alexander Universitaet Erlangen Ruernberg</td>
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<td>Friedrich Lösel, Doris Bender</td>
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<td>Università degli Studi di Palermo</td>
<td>UNIPA</td>
<td>Mario Lavezzi, Giovanni Bernardo, Michele Battisti</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Università degli Studi di Pavia</td>
<td>UNIPV</td>
<td>Gabriella Bottini, Gerardo Salvato, Marco Annoni</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>yoursis.com</td>
<td>YOURIS</td>
<td>Elena Gaboardi</td>
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<td>Comune di Palermo</td>
<td>MUNIPALERMO</td>
<td>Germana Console, Osvaldo Busi, Leoluca Orlando, Tommasa Sucameli</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Brottsforebyggande Rådet</td>
<td>BRÅ</td>
<td>Erik Nillson</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>European Crime Prevention Network</td>
<td>EUCPN</td>
<td>Febe Liagre, Katrijn Hoedemakers</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Ministerie Van Veiligheid en Justice</td>
<td>WODC</td>
<td>Edwin Kruisbergen</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Ministero dell’Interno</td>
<td>DPPS</td>
<td>Domenico Martinelli</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The University system of Maryland Foundation Inc.</td>
<td>USMF</td>
<td>Gary Lafree</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>Joaquin Zuckemberg</td>
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</table>
First Day – June 17th 2019

The Third Consortium meeting was held at Galleria d’Arte Moderna Via Sant'Anna, 21, 90133 Palermo, on the 17th and 18th June 2019.

4.1 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 and he presented the agenda of the two days of the meeting.

Prof. Mario Lavezzi (UNIPA): Making the point on research and policies against the Mafia in Sicily. Prof. Mario Lavezzi showed the results of the recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily and explained how the education influences the level of dispersion. He also presented the results of the recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily related to inequality and how high inequality can influence the spread of OC as the “rich” can demand the “services” of OC, and the “poor” can be recruited in the OC ranks; low social mobility implies that these effects can be reinforced in time. He finally presented the below policy recommendations:

1. Invest in education
2. Fill the education gaps within a city to reduce the education dispersion

Mayor of the Municipality of Palermo Mr. Leoluca Orlando (MUNIPA): Welcome. The Mayor of MUNIPA welcomed and thanked all participants to be in Palermo attending the Third Consortium Meeting. He gave an overview of the current situation of Palermo in relation with mafia. He presented examples of how Palermo is changing and how they are trying to do prevention.

Prof. David Weisburd (HUJI) thanked the Mayor and commented on how we are honored to be in Palermo and to see how Palermo is changing.

Ms. Martina Di Tinco (UCSC-Transcrime): Adoption of the agenda. Sum up of the activities (milestones and results). Martina Di Tinco gave an overview of the activities performed so far and the milestones achieved from the Midterm review till now. She finally presented next steps and deliverables due for the end of the project.

4.2 First Session: PROTON output

Mr. Mario Paolucci (CNR): Presentation of ABM Simulations of OCTNs. Mr Mario Paolucci presented the first results on the ABM simulations. He showed the model on Organized Crime and Terrorism and what they really do and why to use them. He also presented the policy scenario and the what if questions.

<table>
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<th>Issue raised</th>
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<td>Running simulations for Organized Crime model raised several issues in terms of computational capacity and timings. Considering the current computational capacity of the partners involved in</td>
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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.
WP5 simulations could produce results after the end of the project.
Suggested solution: purchase computational capacity from external providers.

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

Mr. Filip Kotowski (ITTI): Presentation of the PROTON Wizard. Mr. Filip Kotowski presented the first results of T5.2 development of PROTON Wizard, the basic architecture, the first version of the Wizard on the Organized Crime.
Discussion the usability of the Wizard followed. Prof. Savona and Weisburd stressed the need of simplifying the results and have a more practical tool.

Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC-Transcrime): Hypotheses for the prevention of the recruitment of OC. Prof. Francesco Calderoni presented the ABM in Organized crime in two scenarios:
1. Social, preventive scenario
2. Network disruption scenario

Co-coordinator Prof. David Weisburd, Prof. Badi Hasisi (HUJI): Hypotheses for the prevention of the recruitment to Terrorist Networks. HUJI first presented the mechanism of ABM and their organization. Prof. David Weisburd then presented the results of the conducted experiments for the ABM.

Coordinator Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Wrap-up meeting. Professor Savona summarized the main issues raised during the day and closed the first session at 18.30.

Second Day – June 18th 2019

4.3 Second Session: End-users’ feedback

Co-coordinator Prof. David Weisburd (HUJI): Introduction. Prof. Weisburd introduced the agenda of the second day of the meeting and started the first session dedicated to policy makers’ feedback.

Policy Makers: Mr. Mario Paolucci clarified what the final output of the PROTON Wizard needs to convey. The prototype needs to be: user-friendly and customizable.

<table>
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<th>Issue raised</th>
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<tr>
<td>Joaquin Zuckemberg (UNODC) requested a manual on how to use the tool and to understand its mechanism.</td>
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<td>Febe Liagre (EUCPN) stressed the importance of a manual, a user-friendly tool and customizable for different cities.</td>
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</table>
Domenico Martinelli (DPPS) reinforced the importance to create a more user-friendly and to produce a user’s manual on how to use the PROTON- Wizard.

Decision taken

The Consortium will work till the end of the project to create:

1. More customizable tool to deliver by the end of the project
2. Define bars to customize and set up the tool.
3. Deliver two manuals:
   3.1 Technical manual: how to run the simulations starting from the open access coded that will be made available at the end of the project; how to identify, access, and modify the input data files allowing for further customization of the simulations, how to change additional settings though NetLogo programming interface.
   3.2 User’s Manual: how to use the PROTON-Wizard on the basic assumption ad scenarios embedded into, and how to use PROTO-Wizard.

Prof. Ernesto Savona (UCSC-Transcrime): Fine-Tuning of the exploitation plan. Prof. Ernesto Savona stressed the importance to find energy for the last kilometres of the project and to submit to the commission a ready to use tool to be used in a proper way. He added that the final tool should be presented to the PO at the final conference planned to be in Ghent on September 18th 2019.

Decision taken

UCSC- Transcrime and HUJI will take care of the instructions on how to use the PROTON Wizard.

4.4 Third session: WP6 Legal, Ethical & Societal Implication of PROTON

Dr. Marco Annoni (UNIPV): Ethics check results and corrective actions. Dr. Annoni presented the latest activities carried out by UNIPV and the next steps (presentations attached). Deliverable D6.5 Final Societal Impact Report needs be submitted by the end of September.

He presented the results of the last submitted deliverable D6.2 Legal analysis of the PROTON simulations and PROTON Wizard

He finally confirmed that on July 2019 the 2nd Virtual ELAG Workshop will be organized.
4.5 Fourth session: Dissemination and Communication

Dr. Elena Gaboardi (YOURIS): Dissemination and communication activities. Dr. Elena Gaboardi presented the main activities conducted so far by Youris, including the submission of deliverable D7.4, the development of two PROTON webinars and the results achieved on the main social networks of PROTON. She stressed once again the importance to acknowledge the EU funding in any dissemination activity and to publish scientific articles in Open Access. She finally presented the communication plan to carry out till the end of the project.

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<th>Decision taken</th>
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<tr>
<td>Due to unfinished process on PROTON-S and PROTON Wizard the consortium agreed to postpone the dates of the two planned webinars close to the end of the project when the final results will be presented. The webinars will be then posted permanently in the project website for the end-users.</td>
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4.6 Fifth session: Administrative issues and next steps

Next steps: payments and reporting Ms. Martina Di Tinco presented the next administrative steps to be taken before the end of the project. The financial and technical report will have to be produced in compliance with the Grant Agreement by 60 days of the end of the project. The payments will be subject to the approval of the commission. Further communications will provide detailed information on the administrative requirements of the Consortium.

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

Prof. Ernesto Savona reminded all partners of the need to spend the assigned budget before the end of September 2019. After that date no costs will be considered as eligible.

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<th>Decision taken</th>
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<tr>
<td>UCSC will send a communication to partners asking to produce a report of the planned expenses for the end of the project in order to predict how to use the overall budget in the better way and to best finance the last activities. The coordinator proposed to set the dates for the final review meeting to be organized in Brussels by UCSC.</td>
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<th>Decision taken</th>
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<tr>
<td>Possible date of the final review meeting is October 28th 2019. The coordinator (UCSC-</td>
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Transcrime) will verify the feasibility with the Project Officer and will communicate the definitive date to the partners at due time. WP leaders, Task Leaders and Policy Makers will have to take part of the final review.

The Coordinator and Co-Coordinator closed the second day meeting at 13.15.

5. Presentations

UNIPA: Making the point on research and policies against the Mafia in Sicily

Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily
- Ballesta and Lavezzi (2019) study extortion on a sample of Sicilian firms from an original dataset on actual amounts of pizzo
- Battisti et al. (2018) study the characteristics of firms that joined Addiopizzo

Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily
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Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily

- Battista and Lavezzi (2019) study extortion on a sample of Sicilian firms from an original dataset on actual amounts of *pizzo*.
- Battista et al. (2018) study the characteristics of firms that joined *Addiopizzo*.
- Battista et al. (2019) (research for PROTON) study inequality and (low) social mobility as drivers of organized crime (OC).
- Other recent works on Sicily focus on the connection between organized crime and politics: Buonanno et al. (2016), De Feo and De Luca (2017), Alesina et al. (2019)...
- ...and on the origins of the Sicilian Mafia, highlighting the role of sulfur mines (Buonanno et al., 2015), citrus fruits (Cimico et al., 2017), and the rise of socialist peasant organizations (Acemoglu et al., 2019).

**Main findings:**
- *Pizzo* increases little with size. The estimated elasticities range between 0.1 and 0.3 for sectors like Construction;

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- These elasticities show "Mafia taxation" is highly regressive.

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Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily
Ballanti and Lavezzi (2019)

- Main findings:
  - *Pizzo* increases little with size. The estimated elasticities range between 0.1 and 0.3 for sectors like Construction.
  - These elasticities show "Mafia taxation" is highly regressive.
  - The average *pizzo* rate*, i.e. the percentage of operating profits appropriated by the Mafia, amounts to approximately 40% for small firms and decreases to approximately 2% for large firms.

Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily
Battisti et al. (2018)

- Analysis of firm-specific factors and district-specific factors correlated with the probability of joining the anti-racket NGO "Addiopizzo" of Palermo.
  - Among the firm-specific factors we find that a higher level of human capital embodied in the firm is positively correlated;
  - Among the district-specific factors we find a higher level of socio-economic development, including education levels, are positively correlated.

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  - These elasticities show "Mafia taxation" is highly regressive.
  - The average *pizzo* rate*, i.e. the percentage of operating profits appropriated by the Mafia, amounts to approximately 40% for small firms and decreases to approximately 2% for large firms.
  - Taken together, these results imply that an economy where organized crime systematically imposes extortion on legitimate business may fall in a low-growth poverty trap.

Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily
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  - Among the firm-specific factors we find that a higher level of human capital embodied in the firm is positively correlated;
  - Among the district-specific factors we find a higher level of socio-economic development, including education levels, are positively correlated.
  - This article also highlights that human capital in the form of education is strongly polarized in Palermo: in a central district such as "Liberta" population shares with primary and tertiary education are 11% and 29%, while in neighborhoods such as "Borgo Nuovo" are instead 31% and 2%.
Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily
Battistì et al. (2018)

 Shares of population with tertiary education in the 25 Palermo districts.

On the Connection among Inequality, Human Capital, Social Mobility and Organized Crime

• More educated (and therefore) richer individuals may decide to live close to other educated/rich individuals, for example because this can have a positive effect on their children.
• This brings to segregation in cities: rich individual and poor individuals cluster in different neighborhoods.

Recent research on Organized Crime in Sicily
Battistì et al. (2019)

• This is the research conducted for the PROTON project.
• Results show that high inequality and low social mobility can predict OC levels.
• Intuition: high inequality can influence the spread of OC as the “rich” can demand the “services” of OC, and the “poor” can be recruited in the OC ranks. Low social mobility implies that these effects can be reinforced in time.

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Third Consortium Meeting

On the Connection Inequality, Human Capital, Social Mobility and Organized Crime

- Children in poor neighborhoods do not enjoy the spillovers that children of rich neighborhoods enjoy, this reduces their incentives to accumulate human capital.
- In addition, the role models they are exposed to can include criminals and, in general, they can find organized crime attractive.

On the Connection Inequality, Human Capital, Social Mobility and Organized Crime

- Children in poor neighborhoods do not enjoy the spillovers that children of rich neighborhoods enjoy, this reduces their incentives to accumulate human capital.
- Intuitively, low education levels are expected to be correlated with OCE.
- Indicators of education show that Sicily is still lagging behind on many dimensions of education. In particular, in early education, enrollment in early childhood education is relatively low; full-time preschool students are at lower stages (leavers from education in the 18-24 age bracket).
- However, we point out that not only the level of education matters, but also its dispersion.

Education (levels and dispersion) and Organized Crime

- Education (level) and Organized Crime (2011)
- Education in Sicily

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
**Policy recommendations**

- **Invest in education**, especially **from the initial levels** (recent literature, e.g., Heckman and Mosco, 2014, highlights that early childhood education can have lifetime effects)
- **Fill the education gaps within a city to reduce the education dispersion:**

---

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**Policy recommendations**

- **Invest in education**, especially from the initial levels (recent literature, e.g. Heckman and Mosco, 2014, highlights that early childhood education can have lifetime effects)
- Fill the education gaps within a city to reduce the education dispersion:
  - target low-education neighborhoods;
  - revitalize these neighborhoods: bring in different role models
  - reallocate children from these neighborhoods to schools in other neighborhoods,

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- Fill the education gaps within a city to reduce the education dispersion:
  - target low-education neighborhoods;
  - revitalize these neighborhoods: bring in different role models
  - reallocate children from these neighborhoods to schools in other neighborhoods,
  - expose them to other experiences (in other parts of the cities or elsewhere)

That’s all folks!
Ms. Martina Di Tinco: Adoption of the agenda. Sum up of the activities
**Sum up of the activities**

UCSC – Transcrime, Martina Di Tinco

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

**Mid-term review meeting**

Date: 12 April 2019
WPs: WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5, WP6, WP7, WP8
Identification of new threats and risks

- Identifiable risks (i.e., D1.2, D9.3, D7.1, D6.1) re-opened for revision
- Threats with no sources
- The cooperation with the policy makers sitting in the consortium should be significantly strengthened
- Dissemination to be limited

**Action taken:**

- Identifiable risks (i.e., D1.2, D9.3, D7.1, D6.1) re-opened for revision
- WP1, WP2, WP3, WP4, WP5, WP6, WP7, WP8
- Organisation of two ad hoc meetings for WP7 and WP8
- 26-29 September 2019
- All Consortium Meeting

**MS5 Finalisation of the operationalisation and identification of knowledge gaps**

Date: 1 October 2018
WPs: WP4, WP5
Verification: Steering Committee discussion
Results: Evaluation of the list of inputs and gaps

**MS6 Conclusion of laboratory experiments**

Date: 12 May 2019
WPs: WP4
Verification: Experiments reports and D4.1
Results: Laboratory experiments concluded

**MS7 Finalisation of PROTON-S and PROTON Wizard**

Date: 1 July 2019
WPs: WP5
Verification: Workshop in June 2019, Palermo and SC
Results: Operationalisation of the inputs of WP1 and WP2
Doc. Mario Paolucci (CNR): Presentation of ABM Simulations of OCTNs
Third Consortium Meeting

Objectives

Modelling how individuals join existing Organized Crime groups (OC) and Terrorist groups (T) based on social, environmental, psychological, and economic factors.

What do the models really do?

- The computer simulates multiple, heterogeneous agents, such as individuals, groups, and institutions.
- Interacting through plausible mechanisms (T: discussing, exchanging opinions, OC: planning crimes) in a shared environment over time.
- The simulations produce aggregated results (T: recruitment, OC: embeddedness) and individual/group histories.

Why use ABM to study recruitment to T/OC?

- Study phenomena that would be difficult in reality, such as organized crime and terrorism recruitment
- Conduct randomized experiments
- Test many scenarios and policies
- Obtain full information on systems (explicit causation)
- Obtain long-run data
- Ethical reasons

Models development

- Organized Crime Model
- Palermo Scenario
- Terrorism Model
- Religious extremist scenario
Organised Crime Recruitment Model

Theoretical Framework
- Differential association theory (Sutherland 1940)
- Subcultures (Sutherland & Cressey 1942)
- Social opportunity structure (Cohen & Lawrence 2000)
- Social embeddedness (Cohen & Lawrence 2000, Lea & Hunter 1990)
- Life course criminology (Farrington 1986, van Hoorn 1992)

Structure of the model
- Agents
  - Individual attributes
  - Social embeddedness
- Committing Crimes
- Model outcomes
  - Multiplexity

Elements of the model: actions
- Actions that agents can do:
  - Get born, get married, have babies, die.
  - Go to school, get a job, retire.
  - Commit crimes, alone or in collaboration with other agents.

Elements of the model: population
- The environment is populated with citizens, characterized by:
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Education level
  - Income
  - Criminal propensity
  - Number of committed crimes
  - OC membership

Organised Crime Recruitment Model:
- Research question:
  - How do social relationships and social dynamics influence the processes of recruitment into organised crime?
- Focusing on the links between people,
- Studying how these links can affect individuals’ chances of becoming criminals.

OC: Inputs, Calibration, Validation
- Inputs from PROTON systematic review (Cook 2011):
  - Italian and Dutch mafia criminal careers
- Validation and Calibration data:
  - Demographic factors (e.g., firm size, education, age distribution, family size, death rate, fertility rate, etc.)
  - Socio-economic factors (e.g., unemployment, wealth, etc.)
  - Co-offering data

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.

Model outputs

- **Crime rate**
- How much crime committed in the network?
- Rate of recruitment
- How many people and how often do people get recruited?
- Level of OCG-embeddedness

Baseline remains the same, treatment differs – “What if” scenarios are tested.

Policy scenarios/ What if questions

- **Preventive: primary and secondary socialization**
  - What is the effect on recruitment of young people into OCG or increasing prosocial ties such as links with non-criminal friends?
- **Disruptive: Law enforcement**
  - What is the effect on recruitment into OCG of law enforcement measures aimed to target OCG group bosses/lieutenants and workers in facilitator positions?

OCG embeddedness

**OCG embeddedness** is the proportion of OCG members in one’s network neighborhood.

This measure allows us to look at how agents that are not themselves criminals are connected to criminal networks.

Recruitment key points

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

Model outputs 2

In addition to the main observables, we also measure:

- Crimes committed by OCG members
- Crimes committed by facilitators
- Distribution of C and R values
- Sociodemographic characteristics:
  - general population
  - OCG members
  - new recruits
  - non-OG criminals
  - Police interventions
  - Length of punishments

Simulation plan

OC simulations are computationally expensive because of search on weighted, mutable networks.

Varying interventions:

- Different numbers of preventive or disruptive agents:
  - number of OCG members
  - crime rate
  - unemployment/education rates
  - Law enforcement intensity
  - punishment length

On three scales (low, medium, high) for a total of 2 x 3 = 6

Cost of simulations:

- one X86 32 threads
  - 1 month (24h): 2000 euro
  - ten complete runs at 3000 agents:
    - 3000 agents: ca. 1801/100
    - 5000 agents: ca. 1801/100

*the cost increases non-linearly in the number of agents (e.g., roughly if we’re lucky)*

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Third Consortium Meeting

Organised Crime Preliminary results:
Number of recruited agents for baseline and interventions, with small and large initial OC size.

Terrorism Recruitment Model

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

- focusing on the dynamics of opinions among individuals when get together, people talk to each other and exchange opinions about various topics.
- some opinions contribute to radicalisation and terrorism recruitment, while others have a positive effect on society.

TRM: Inputs, Calibration, Validation

Inputs from PROTON systematic review (see 2.1):
- differential associations,
- employment,
- integration,
- institutional trust,
- collective relative deprivation for radicalization and recruitment.

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

Theoretical Framework

- Differential association theory (Sutherland 1939)
- mechanisms through which differential associations are made,
- influenced by the agents’ characteristics, e.g.
  - employment,
  - school,
  - religion,
  - place of residence,
  - immigrant status, etc.

Individual agents threshold model
or, the radicalisation equation

When risk reaches a certain threshold, agents become radicalized.

Individual agents threshold model
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When risk reaches a certain threshold, agents become radicalized.

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Elements of the core model: environment

The model will represent Neukillin, a neighborhood of Berlin, as a prototypical European neighborhood. This neighborhood will be divided in four communities.

Elements of the core model: communities

Communities are filled with citizens, characterised by:
- Age
- Gender
- Employment
- Criminal history
- Migrant Status
- Authoritarian
- Some agents are 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
- Cafes

Agents travel between locations in simulated daily activities (in accordance with routine activity theory).

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).
Mr. Filip Kotowski (ITTI) Presentation of PROTON Wizard
**T5.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROTON WIZARD**

June 17th
Poland, Poznań
Filip Kotowski, ITTI

**T5.2 Development of the PROTON Wizard**

1. Introduction and basic architecture

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**Baseline architecture**

- Data obtained from simulations is computed and aggregated by Python scripts
- The aggregated data is stored directly in the MongoDB Database
- Data is displayed in the WEB interface created in Java 8 Spring framework by REST services designed to retrieve specific data from the Database

---

**Data processing and storing**

- Data is computed by Python scripts to be more compact, without losing any important value.
- Data is transformed to fit into a database generated automatically by using MongoDB

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**Table of contents**

1. Introduction and basic architecture
2. Models used in PROTON Wizard
3. PROTON Wizard presentation

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**Goals of the task**

- The main goal of the 5.2 task is to create a visualization tool which is presenting results of simulation models in the various user-friendly views.
- The PROTON Wizard should be easily operated by people without specialised expertise.

---

**Data obtained from simulations**

- ITTI is receiving a huge amount of simulated data.
- This kind of data requires aggregation.
- Three types of data:
  - ID
  - Initial values
  - Results
- We are discussing the format with consortium partners, to provide all necessary information.

---

**Web interface**

- The user is able to choose a dataset from a list.
- The database is sending data to the WEB interface.
- Data is displayed.
T5.2 Development of the PROTON Wizard

2. Models used in PROTON Wizard

**OC - Simulated cities**
- Palermo
- Eindhoven

Both of them are based on the socio-economic and criminal data.

**OC - Simulation inputs**
- Number of OC members
- Criminal rate
- Employment rate
- Law enforcement intervention rate
- Punishment length

**OC - Simulation results**
- Distribution of Education level
- Wealth level
- Job level
- Age
- Probability of committing a crime
- Embeddedness

**Organized Crime model**
- Two simulated cities
- Two types of scenarios
- Five values determining simulation environments

**OC - Scenario types**
- Preventive – impact of different preventive policies aiming at reducing the recruitment
- Disruptive – impact of different strategies to disrupt criminal networks

**OC – Simulation results**
- Comparison of Baseline Scenario with Intervention or Disruptive
  - Steps: 1 step—1 month of 480 months in total (20 years)
  - Number of OC members
  - Recruited individuals
  - Crimes overall
  - Crimes committed by OC
  - Crimes committed by facilitator agents

**Terrorist Networks model**
- One city
- One scenario
- Three intervention types
- More options of input parameters

---

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
**TN – city and steps**
- Simulated city: Neukolln (borough of Berlin) – based on the real life data
- Total simulation time is around one year: around 8000 steps, where each step = one hour in real life

**TN – intervention types**
In Terrorist Networks we have three intervention types:
- Employment raising
- Community workers number raising
- Community police interventions

**TN – output values**
- Number of citizens in locations:
  - cafe
  - public space
  - mosque
  - Citizens with risk higher than radicalization threshold
  - Hours to recruit
  - Propensity
  - Risk
- Opinions on 3 topics:
  - Institutional distrust
  - Non integration
  - Collective relative deprivation

**TN - scenario types**
- Religious Terrorism scenario
- Possibility of implement right-wing scenario in the future

**TN – input values**
- Some inputs will depend on the intervention type
- Tolerance
- Police density
- Radicalization threshold
- Activity radius
- Work socialization probability
- Activity value update
- Website access probability
- Recruit hours threshold

---

**ProTON Wizard**
- Main structure of the Wizard is ready
- Wizard is created to be easily adjusted to the different models
- First version of Wizard is developed basing on the Organised Crime

**IMPLEMENTATION**
- ITTI is using Scrum methodology
- Software is developed in short sprints
- Agile allows to implement software with constant refinement

---

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 699824.
Welcome Screen
- Two cities are available
- Two scenarios are available to choose.
- They will be compared with the Baseline.

Datasets choosing

Filtering
- Filtering is operated by sliders
- 3 possible values:
  - Low
  - Medium
  - High
- Flexible filtering

Chosen simulation

Analysing view

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

Analysing view

Number of people chart
- This chart presents values of certain variables stretched in time.
- The possibility of choosing data is displayed on the chart.
- Both baseline and the currently selected scenario are compared.

Distribution chart
- The distribution chart presents data of several distributions in two possible ways: Distribution over time and Distribution in each step.
- One of each variables can be watched at once.
- Tabs allow to choose different perspectives.

Distribution over time
- Presents distribution of different constraint levels in time.
- Particular constraints can be displayed or hidden.

Distribution in each step
- Presents distribution of all constraints at a particular step.
- Steps can be selected by slider.

Initial values

Value analysing module
- Visualize data in numbers.
- Depends on range selected in chart.
- Values from border steps are compared.

Next steps
- Implementation of the Terrorist Networks simulation model.
- Inserting final simulation outputs into database.

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

PROTON Wizard adress

http://193.142.112.125:8012/

Thank you for attention

Prof. Francesco Calderoni (UCSC-Transcrime): Hypoteses for the prevention of the recruitment to OC
The intervention scenarios in the ABM on OC

- Two main scenarios:
  - Social, preventive scenario
  - Network disruption scenario
- Each scenario includes several policy options
- Scenario selection:
  - Social vs criminal justice prevention
  - Ideal scenarios for ABMs (controversial, hard to test in reality, long term impact)
  - Discussed during meetings with policy makers in Milan (20 Sep 2019) and Amsterdam (21 Sep 2019)

The social prevention scenario

**Primary socialisation option in the ABM on OC**
- Targeting: children of OC members (e.g., father arrested and OC member), aged 12-18
- Effects:
  - Removal of links to the father (mirroring removal of the father’s parental authority)
  - Limitation of contacts with family members who are OC members
  - Psychological, welfare and educational support to the children and the mothers (higher employability for the mother and higher educational attainment for the children)

The social prevention scenario

**Secondary socialisation option in the ABM on OC**
- Targeting: school age children (6-18) at risk (several options based on OC-embeddedness score or probability of committing crimes)
- Effects:
  - Better educational support (agent will complete school and/or achieve a higher degree)
  - Support of psychologists & social workers (random creation of friendship ties with non-deviant peers and adults)
  - Employment opportunities (children offered a job when turning 15-18, resulting in a diversification of their social network)

The social prevention scenario

**The ABM on OC**
- The PROTON-S on OC
  - Informed by systematic review & innovative studies conducted in WP1
  - Theoretical framework: differential association, social learning, social embeddedness
  - Multi-layer network
  - Two model setups: Southern European (Palermo) and Northern European (Dutch city)

The network disruption scenario

Modifies the allocation of resources by the law enforcement action in the ABM (i.e., change probability of arrest)

**Top ranks targeting**
- Based on growing literature and operational debates on network disruption
- Evidence that targeting more central individuals yields higher disruption

Background: the ABM on OC

Addressing minors at risk of recruitment into OC

**Primary socialisation option**
- Based on policy currently applied at the Juvenile Court of Reggio Calabria
- Nearly 50 cases of juveniles removed from father’s influence
- Normally with the agreement and participation of the mother
- Always upon court order and in the interest of the children.

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

**Top ranks targeting in the ABM on OC**

- Targeting: OC bosses/lieutenants (selected by centrality in the multiplex network)
- Effects:
  - OC bosses/lieutenants more likely to be arrested (removed from the network)
  - Harder recruitment process (if most central OC members are missing, co-offending with non-OC becomes harder)

---

**Facilitator targeting**

- Based on discussion during the meeting in Amsterdam and evidence on the importance of specific professional skills for OC
- Some crimes in the simulations require a facilitator (e.g., an accountant, lawyer, custom officer, truck driver, chemist)
- Some agents in the network are facilitators and are required to commit crimes with more than 1 offender
Co-coordinator Prof David Weisburd, Prof. Badi Hasisi (HUJI): hypotheses for the prevention of the recruitment to Terrorist Networks.

Mechanisms of the ABM
The ABM operates by theoretically driven mechanisms:

1. **Routine activities**: "generalized patterns of social activities in a society (i.e., spatial and temporal patterns in family, work, and leisure activities)" (Wikström, 2009:1).
2. **Differential associations**: "individuals with whom a person associates, and who supply definitions both favorable and unfavorable to deviant behavior" (Freiburger & Crane, 2008).

> Changes in opinion-based factors (e.g. trust) are a function of differential associations (Walters, 2016).

Routine activities and differential associations condition each other (Bernburg & Thorlindsson, 2001; Laub & Sampson, 2009).

Organization of the ABM
- The ABM includes two primary dependent variables: radicalization and recruitment.
- Each agent has 1) an innate propensity score, and 2) a dynamic risk score.
- Risk variables were selected based on importance, as identified in WP2, and for being dynamic, changeable factors.
- Two of the three topics have separate risk and protective effects

**Propensity** - Gender, Age, Immigrant status, Employment status, Criminal History, Authoritarianism

**Risk** - Propensity + Integration + Trust + Relative deprivation

Selection of experiments
- Based on the results of WP2, meetings with consortium partners, and consultations with policy makers.
- Experiments were designed to target multiple mechanisms and factors simultaneously and to:
  - Have a direct effect on one or both of the model's mechanisms (Routine activities and differential associations);
  - Have an indirect effect on the non-targeted mechanism;
  - Target dynamic risk factors (e.g. integration and trust);
  - Have an indirect effect on the non-targeted risk factors.
Prof. Marco Anni (UNIPV): Fial societal impact report and legal analysis of the PROTON-S and Wizard
**WP9: Completed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Description</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D9.1 Informed consent form and ethics approval</td>
<td>M1 (Oct 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.2 The concept of terrorism</td>
<td>M3 (Dec 17) Mid-term review: re-opened for revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.3 Approvals from the national data protection agency regarding the use of criminal data</td>
<td>M1 (Oct 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.4 Potential implications of the data sets and tools concerning stigmatization and discrimination</td>
<td>M2 (Sep 17) re-opened for revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.5 Investigation of a member of the Muslim community and a Palestinian in the ELIG</td>
<td>M1 (Oct 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9.6 Dual use report</td>
<td>M24 (Sept 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WP6: State of the art**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component Description</th>
<th>Due Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D6.1 Ethical and Societal Issues and Safeguards</td>
<td>M12 (Sep 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.2 Legal Analysis of the PROTON simulations and PROTON Wizard</td>
<td>M32 (May 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.3 Ethical and Advisory Group (ELIG)’s mission statement and agenda</td>
<td>N6 (Mar 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.4 Interim Social Impact report</td>
<td>M18 (Mar 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D6.5 Final Social Impact report</strong></td>
<td>M36 (Sep 19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6.6 Ethical and Societal Issues and Safeguards (updated version)</td>
<td>M51 (Dec 17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**The European Human Rights Framework**

- The analysis of legal issues raised by the use of PROTON outcomes by policy makers must be conducted within the human rights framework.
- Human rights in the EU:
  - Treaty on the European Union (TEU);
  - Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFR);
  - European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR);

**Legal analysis: methodology and limitations**

- The analysis has followed the decision to model two ABMs, one focused on OC, and one on TNs.
- **Two limitations:**
  - The ABMs are still under development; hence the following conclusions are drawn from the available sources (e.g., D4.1), rather than from a direct assessment of WP5 outcomes.
  - "Policy makers" is an inclusive term; to date, the identification of PROTON end users is still open.

**2. OC Policies & Safeguards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Legal Issues</th>
<th>Recommendations and Safeguards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Privacy &amp; Security</td>
<td>Public Act 7.24, 35, 45</td>
<td>1. Consideration of the child’s best interest 2. Preventively engage the target population about the scope, modalities and evidence supporting the proposed policy 3. Ensure the respect of rights and freedoms related to the privacy of personal and family life, especially with minors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>CPF 14, 15, 32</td>
<td>1. Ensure that the jobs and positions offered comply with national laws and the principles regulating the working rights 2. Preventively engage the target population about the scope, modalities and evidence supporting the proposed policy 3. Ensure that the conclusions drawn by any agency in the decision to join the policy program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validation</td>
<td>CPF 1, 4, CPF 12</td>
<td>1. Ensure that the jobs and positions offered comply with national laws and the principles regulating the working rights 2. Preventively engage the target population about the scope, modalities and evidence supporting the proposed policy 3. Ensure that the conclusions drawn by any agency in the decision to join the policy program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3. TN Policies & Safeguards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Legal Issues</th>
<th>Recommendations and Safeguards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Liberty and Freedoms, CPF 6, 7, 8</td>
<td>1. Preventively engage the target population about the scope, modalities and evidence supporting the proposed policy 2. Ensure that the jobs and positions offered comply with national laws and the principles regulating the working rights 3. Ensure that the conclusions drawn by any agency in the decision to join the policy program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community centers</td>
<td>CPF 32, 33, 34, 35</td>
<td>1. Preventively engage the target population about the scope, modalities and evidence supporting the proposed policy 2. Ensure that the jobs and positions offered comply with national laws and the principles regulating the working rights 3. Ensure that the conclusions drawn by any agency in the decision to join the policy program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community policing</td>
<td>CPF 24, 25, 32, 34, 35</td>
<td>1. Preventively engage the target population about the scope, modalities and evidence supporting the proposed policy 2. Ensure that the jobs and positions offered comply with national laws and the principles regulating the working rights 3. Ensure that the conclusions drawn by any agency in the decision to join the policy program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D6.2 Conclusions

- Potentially, human rights violations might derive from the selection process needed to implement in actual scenarios the policies that could be tested using PROTON’s ABM and Wizard.

- The final end users – PMs and SHRs – have to be adequately informed about the legal-socio-ethical implications related to:
  - the implementation of policies tested using PROTON’s ABM;
  - data protection and privacy in the construction of datasets for individuals at high-risk of association with COTRs;
  - the need of balancing the secrecy embedded in security interventions with the need for transparency and accountability related to the implementation of policies.

Next WP6 deliverables/activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Due date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D6.5</td>
<td>Month 26 (Sep 19)</td>
<td>Final Societal Impact Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELAG meeting</td>
<td>July 2019</td>
<td>2nd Virtual Workshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thank you!

Ms Elena Gaboardi (YOURIS): Dissemination and communication activities
Thank you!

Work carried out in the past months

Website: analytics (T7.2)

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

Social media: LinkedIn (T7.2)

- Channel opened in M30
- Currently, one video
  - Produced by CRF
  - Collected from a webinar held during internal workshops on ex-robots from the NPL (see M14.1)
- More will come
  - Video interviews
  - Webinar recording
  - Project videos

Social media: YouTube (T7.2)

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

Social media: #ProtonEU (T7.2)
- Hashtag launched in M1
- Please use it when posting on social media
- Until 31 May 2019:
  - 313 mentions
  - Total outreach of approx. 30k users

Project factsheet (T7.3)
- Describing project and main results
- Eight pages:
  - Front cover
  - Short introduction
  - WiP1
  - WiP2
  - WiP3
  - WiP - PROTON Award
  - Cover with partners logo
- Text being finalised

eNewsletter (T7.3)
- Fifth issue released in M30 (G7.14)
  - Available:
    - Via email
    - Via website
    - Via Facebook
    - Via Twitter
  - Collection of the project’s latest stories and news
  - Sent to 122 registered users (+32 w/ previous issue in M24)
  - Next and last issue: M36
  - Invite your contacts to register!

Press releases (T7.3)
- Four press releases published since meeting in Milan (Oct 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publication date</th>
<th>Total clicks on website*</th>
<th>Total impressions on multipliers*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROTON Technology to help fight...</td>
<td>28 March 2018</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLASH: A story of...</td>
<td>17 January 2018</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security and PROTON: a...</td>
<td>6 November 2018</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting ready for the final...</td>
<td>23 October 2018</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distributed to network of international multipliers

Project video (T7.3)
- Task from CNR to yours.com
- Will summarise the outcomes of PROTON
- To be realised with scripting technique
- Script on development

Events and publications (T7.4)
- Project presented at a number of events (conferences, seminars, workshops), including:
  - Four scientific papers published in the previous reporting period
- Outreach publications, including:
  - Project description to United Nations Academic Impact

Webinars (T7.4)
- Two webinars
  - 
  - First webinar
    - 
  - Second webinar
    - In PROTON World
- Webinars held with Adeyale Canetti (2019)

Clustering (T7.4)
- 10 similar projects
- Dedicated section on project website
- Mutual invitation to initiatives and events

With Takedown:
- PROTON, presentation at final event
- PROTON featured on TAKEDOWN/practitioners
- CCI
- ILEAnet
- RAMSES
- DANTE
- REDALERT

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 699824.
Final Conference (T7.4)

- Dissemination of PROTON’s results
- 18 September 2019, Ghent
- 9:00 - 17:00 CEST
- Finishes before 19th Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminality
- Agenda being finalised
- Registration will be opened soon

Public communication (T7.4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publication date</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Total visits on websites</th>
<th>Total impressions on multipliers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary recruitment on the dark web</td>
<td>19 March 2019</td>
<td>Interview</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>3,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting terrorism online: prevention is better than cure</td>
<td>12 November 2018</td>
<td>Article</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>2,844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of May 31

- One article and one interview published since meeting in Milan (Thanks to H20 and BM)
- Also published on yours.is platform
- Two video interviews
  - VOA
  - Mr Lucio Orlando (Mayor of Palermo)

Distributed to network of international multipliers

Thank you

Elena Gaboardi
yours.is.com
elenag@yours.is.com

Martina Di Tinco (UCSC) Payments and reporting

Interim reporting to UCSC

Reporting periods 2018 - 2019

5th Interim report: from October 2018 to March 2019
- Submission to UCSC: by 30 April 2019

6th interim report (RP2): from April 2019 to September 2019
- Submission to UCSC: by 30 October 2019

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

**Reporting periods**
- **RP1**: from October 2016 to March 2018 (M1-18)
  - Submission to UCSC: by 30 April 2018
  - Submission to the EC: by 31 May 2018
- **RP2**: from April 2018 to September 2019 (M19-36)
  - Submission to UCSC: by 31 October 2019
  - Submission to the EC: by 30 November 2019

Balance payments

- Will reimburse **eligible costs** (actual costs, unit costs and flat-rate costs) incurred during the reporting period (RP1, MM1-18)
- Will be paid to UCSC within **90 days** from submission of the corresponding periodic report
- Will be subjected to the **approval** of the periodic report

Administrative issues

June 18th, Palermo
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore - Transcrime

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