



ISPAC
*International Scientific and Professional
Advisory Council
of the United Nations
Crime Prevention and Criminal
Justice Programme*



International Conference on

**CRIME AND TECHNOLOGY:
NEW FRONTIERS FOR REGULATION, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND RESEARCH**

at the initiative of

International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council of the United Nations Crime Prevention and
Criminal Justice Programme/ ISPAC
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale/ CNPDS

in cooperation with

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/ UNODC, Vienna

Courmayeur Mont Blanc, 28-30 November 2003
Centro Congressi



FONDAZIONE
CENTRO INTERNAZIONALE SU DIRITTO, SOCIETÀ E ECONOMIA

Criminals, either individually or in organised criminal groups, exploit technologies (with particular preference for ICT) in order to maximise opportunities and minimise the so - called “law enforcement risk”, i.e. the risk of being detected, prosecuted, convicted, punished, and of having the proceeds of their crimes confiscated. Terrorists also are likely to use new technologies, because the latter allow them to operate avoiding detection and eluding capture and prosecution.

The consequences of the exploitation of technology for criminal purposes could be summarized as follows:

- producing new opportunities for crime,
- facilitating/changing techniques and *modi operandi* for committing crimes,
- creating new crimes.

Conversely, it is likely that new technologies will have an increasing role in the fight against crime in the next years. Such role could be split in two main typologies of actions categorised as follows:

- providing law enforcement agencies and criminal justice systems with new means to identify and prosecute criminals;
- developing technologies that help both citizens and businesses in reducing crime opportunities.

This situation raises issues which have to be addressed from different perspectives:

- law enforcement agencies are changing their investigative techniques and their *modi operandi*. The use of CCTV, biometrics, new forensic techniques, including the development and use of DNA databases are only some examples of technologies used in the fight against crime. Forensic science and technology will both be of special relevance in the development of law enforcement activities.
- national Governments and international institutions are asked to adapt their legal instruments to this new situation. Cybercrime conventions and laws already are in their agenda. In these regulations the traditional divisions between criminal and civil laws are blurred. Jurisdictional and procedural problems also arise when investigations on computer-related crimes (CRCs) are to be undertaken. Moreover, complex privacy issues are central in the debate about the trade/off existing between security, justice and civil rights protection.
- new subjects are also entering the area of crime prevention and crime control. For example, the private sector is directly involved: not only it produces technology but it is also the beneficiary when technologies are used in order to prevent crime and reduce the victimization rate. Academics themselves may share their expertise and the results of their research activities with policy makers, practitioners, professionals and law enforcement officials in order to develop the most effective and efficient solutions for combating and reducing crime.

All these issues need to be analyzed in order to gain knowledge of the phenomena and to approach the development of new frontiers of law, regulation and enforcement. These aims can be reached through the explication of specific tasks against high tech crime and its implications, taking a critical look at existing legal frameworks at both the national and international levels and identifying gaps, issues and means to meet the challenge posed by a rapidly evolving situation:

1. improving existing legal instruments at both national and international level for regulating high tech crime;
2. developing new legal instruments against high-tech crime assisting policy makers in drafting new legislation;
3. improving law enforcement knowledge and expertise on both crime trends and the use of new instruments to reduce and prevent high tech crime;
4. promoting and organizing training activities for prosecutors and judges in order to improve their knowledge on high tech crimes and all the related legal issues;
5. improving co-operation and reinforcing partnerships against crime in order to enhance the sharing of information and knowledge
6. developing research focusing on all the components of high-tech crime
7. developing studies and applications for risk analysis and crime proofing mechanisms for legislation and products impacting on the amount and the opportunities for crime;
8. designing new curricula for law students introducing them to the civil and criminal legal implications of high tech crime.

PROGRAMME

Friday, 28 November 2003

15.00 – 19.30

Welcome addresses by the Authorities

- Romano BLUA, *Mayor of Courmayeur*
- Lodovico PASSERIN D'ENTRÈVES, *President of the Courmayeur Foundation*
- Carlo PERRIN, *President of the Regional Government of the Aosta Valley*
- Guido ROSSI, *Chairman of ISPAC*

Opening session

Keynote address

- Antonio Maria COSTA, *Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC*

Session I:

The impact of technology on crime

- Introduction:
Ernesto U. SAVONA, *Professor of Criminology, Milan Catholic University; Director of TRANSCRIME and President of the European Society of Criminology*
- Cybercrime: typologies and likely future trends
Chris PAINTER, *Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Session, US Department of Justice, Usa*
- The impact of advances in technology on organized crime and terrorism
Nicholas DORN, *School of Social Sciences, Cardiff University*
- The impact of advances in technology on economic and financial crime
Michael LEVI, *Professor of Criminology, Cardiff University*

Discussion

Saturday 29 November 2003

9.30 – 13.00

Session II:

New challenges for law and regulation

- Introduction:
Fausto POCAR, *Professor, Milan University; Vice President, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, The Hague*
- International Cooperation in Combating Cyber-crime
Lucie ANGERS, *Senior Counsel, Criminal Law Policy Section, Justice Canada*
- Trade-offs between security and human rights
Giuseppe BUSIA, *Director, Communications and Nets Data Transmissions Department, Personal Data Protection Authority of Italy*
Francesco DE LEO, *National Antimafia Prosecutor Deputy, Direzione Nazionale Antimafia*
- European Union approach to crime and technology
Danny de TEMMERMAN, *Administrator European Commission, DG Justice and Home Affairs*

Discussion

15.30 – 19.30

Session III:

New Challenges for Law Enforcement

- Introduction:
Gloria LAYCOCK, *Director, Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, University College London, UK*
- Technology and intelligence activities
Carlo BUI, *direttore divisione IIIa, Servizio Polizia scientifica, Unità di analisi del crimine violento, Polizia di Stato*
Filippo RICCIARELLI, *Comando Provinciale, Arma dei Carabinieri, Turin*
Marco DI PIERDOMENICO, *tenente colonnello, Comandante del Gruppo anticrimine tecnologico, Guardia di Finanza*
- Technology and Intelligence Collection
Neil BAILEY, *Director, Intelligence Services, National Criminal Intelligence Service, UK*
- New Advances in Forensic Sciences
Kenneth MELSON, *President, American Academy of Forensic Sciences and The Forensic Sciences Foundation*

- The impact of DNA for law enforcement
Hermann SCHMITTER, *Head, Sereology Section of the German Federal Criminal Police Office*
- Case studies and best practices
Hans DEROO, *1st Officer Intelligence Analyst, EUROPOL*

Discussion

Sunday, 30 November 2003

9.30 – 12.30

Session IV:

New challenges for research and new paths for developing curricula

- Introduction:
Ronald V. CLARKE, *School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Usa*
- Research on crime and technology
Cindy J. SMITH, *Director, Criminal Justice Graduate Programme, University of Baltimore; American Society of Criminology*
- The contribution of research to the development of more effective policies against crime
Sandeep CHAWLA, *Chief, Policy Analysis and Research Branch, UNODC, Vienna*
- Defining new curricula to train new professionals figure
Jerry H. RATCLIFFE, *Criminal Justice Professor, Temple University, Philadelphia, Usa*

Discussion

Conclusions and Recommendations

*Official languages: English, French and Italian with simultaneous interpretation
Langues officielles: anglais, français et italien avec traduction simultanée*

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