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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON URBAN VIOLENCE
CONFERENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LA VIOLENCE URBAINE
CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL SOBRE VIOLENCIA URBANA

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES / NOTES BIOGRAPHIQUES

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Opening session

Carlo Chiaromonte



Carlo Chiaromonte was born in Italy, where he graduated in Law, International Law and International Relations. He joined the Council of Europe in 1992 as a Lawyer with the European Commission of Human Rights. He is the Head of the Criminal Law Division and the Terrorism Division, Council of Europe.

He has been responsible for the process of drafting of the most recent Council of Europe Conventions in criminal law: on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation (Lanzarote Convention); on Counterfeiting of Medical Products (Medicrime Convention), on Violence against Women; and the Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs.

He is currently Secretary to the Council of Europe steering committees responsible for criminal matters (CDPC) and fight against terrorism (CODEXTER).

Session I
Dialogue and co-operation to prevent urban violence

Jesper Hjortenberg



Jesper Hjortenberg is chairman of the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) since the plenary meeting held in December 2013. He has been Danish member of the CDPC for more than ten years. He has on two occasions been a member of the CDPC Bureau and was from 2011 to 2013 Vice Chair of the CDPC.

Jesper Hjortenberg has been a prosecutor since 1988 and has worked at the Office of the Danish Director of Public Prosecutions from 1994 to 2010. From 2002 to 2007, he was Head of the International Division of the DPP's Office, and since 2007 served as Deputy Director with responsibility for casework and international matters. He prosecuted a large number of cases before the Danish Supreme Court from 1996 to 2010.

Jesper Hjortenberg was appointed National Member for Denmark at Eurojust on 1 September 2010.

Mr Hjortenberg participated in negotiations for the EU 2000 Convention on mutual legal assistance and the 2002 Eurojust Decision as part of the Danish delegation at the meetings in Brussels and has also over the years participated in the process of negotiating and finalizing several Council of Europe Recommendations and Conventions.

Jesper Hjortenberg is the author and co-author on a number of articles and books on inter alia Criminal Law, International Criminal Law and Human Rights and was a part time lecturer at Copenhagen University for many years.

Sébastien Roché

Sebastian Roché, Research Professor, director of the "Security and cohesion" department, CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research) and Institute of Political Science (Science Po, University of Grenoble), professor at the National Academy of the National Police (ENSP, Lyon).

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Phenomenons of « urban violence » are in fact including a series of highly varied social group phenomenon that involve violence in public places. No shared terminology exists in Europe and even less a common definition of group violence. Being able to prevent a phenomenon entails being able to define it or at least draw its borders. Based on contrasted examples, the presentation is geared towards proposing to establish a classification of street violence by various groups. This classification should help to shape the role in the police in finding a balance between the protection of fundamental rights and freedom and detection of trouble makers. In addition, an overview of the evidence regarding the contribution of social networks to rioting will be presented based on studies mainly undertaken during London upheavals. Traditional media, government and police forces tend to overestimate the role of social networks social scientists usually say. They challenge the view that social networks are a major cause of group violence.

Artur Oliveira

Judge since 1984

Judge of the Court of Appeal of Oporto judicial district, in criminal division, since 2006.

Adjunct National Director in the Directorate of the Judicial Police of Oporto, between 2002 and 2004

Coach of the legal database IGFEJ, since September 2010

Teaching in the 2nd cycle of studies leading to the Degree of Master of Laws from the University Lusíada (Oporto), Seminar “Critical Analysis of Criminal Law and Jurisprudence”, since September 2011.

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Violência Urbana – uma Resposta Local que, além da prevenção social, adote medidas de prevenção situacional através da gradual penetração dos “bairros problemáticos” por *agências municipais* e serviços inclusivos das gerações mais novas, e pelo um incremento da presença e da atividade da polícia municipal.

Bertrand Chamoulaud



Titulaire d'un Master en « droit public » et d'un Master de « droit et politique de la sécurité », chef d'un service de police depuis 2002, les différents postes occupés lui ont permis de croiser différentes expériences en matière de sécurité. Plusieurs postes de chef de circonscriptions de villes situées en région parisienne, notamment à l'occasion de périodes tendues et violentes dans les quartiers (en 2005) et de mouvements violents de lycéens et d'étudiants (en 2006) l'ont impliqué dans le traitement de ce type de phénomène. Ces fonctions à la croisée du traitement judiciaire et du rétablissement de l'ordre public ont également permis de mettre en œuvre des partenariats efficaces avec les autorités politiques et administratives locales, mais aussi avec des acteurs privés (bailleurs, chefs d'établissements scolaires, transporteurs...)

Par la suite, l'évolution dans la carrière lui a offert l'opportunité d'intégrer un service en charge du renseignement, notamment dans le domaine des dérives urbaines et du traitement de « l'économie souterraine » dans un département proche de Paris, le Val d'Oise, peuplé d'1,2 millions d'habitants, principalement dans des zones à forte densité urbaine. Durant 4 ans, il a pu observer et analyser les réactions dans les zones sensibles de ce territoire, où divers trafics (stupéfiants notamment) et des luttes entre bandes ont conduit à des violences à l'encontre des forces de l'ordre et/ou des représentants de l'autorité publique, mais aussi entre « bandes de jeunes » issues de quartiers en oppositions.

Depuis, 2014, il a intégré le Service Central du Renseignement Territorial au sein de la Direction Centrale de la Sécurité Publique à Paris, chargé sur l'ensemble du territoire national (à l'exception de Paris et des départements dits de « petite couronne » couverts par la préfecture de police) de rechercher, d'analyser des informations dans les domaines économiques, sociaux, religieux... mais aussi en matière de dérives urbaines et de traitement de l'économie souterraine. Sans compétence judiciaire, les renseignements ainsi établis sont destinés à informer les autorités administratives et politiques (ministre de l'intérieur, préfet, chefs territoriaux de police et de gendarmerie) d'événements à venir ou d'apporter une analyse sur des événements survenus. La rédaction de notes d'ambiance sur des quartiers sensibles permet d'éclairer les autorités en la matière. Mais le service (SCRT) a vocation également à recueillir des renseignements dits « opérationnels » afin d'identifier des individus ou des groupes susceptibles de porter atteinte à la sécurité publique.

Cette détection passe aujourd'hui par un suivi en milieu ouvert des informations accessibles sur internet (web 1.0) mais également sur les réseaux sociaux (web 2.0) de nouvelles méthodes d'investigation doivent s'appliquer en la matière.

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La France est confrontée depuis de nombreuses années aux actes de violences urbaines, qualifiés de dérives urbaines, en lien avec l'économie souterraine. L'action des services de police (aussi bien en matière de renseignement que d'enquête et de poursuites judiciaires) évolue, en lien avec les autorités de Justice et les différents partenaires publics et privés de la cité. Depuis 2 ans, la mise en place de "Zones de sécurité prioritaires" sur certains territoires a permis d'accroître l'efficacité de la réponse en matière de prévention et de répression sur ces secteurs sensibles.

Enrique Guarinos Martí

The role of New International Technologies (NITC) in mass mobilization and urban violence: a tool for the instigator?

- Origin of new social movements and the reasons of the increase of the protests.
- New ways of protest and the difficulties that they bring.
- Adaptation and solutions to the urban violence. Changes on police intervention tactics and technologies.

Jan Hanrath



Jan Hanrath is a political scientist and researcher at the Institute for Development and Peace (INEF) at the University Duisburg-Essen.

He studied political science, European law and intercultural communication in Duisburg and Accra. He is coordinator of a DAAD funded research and exchange project on the current changes in the Arab World („Peaceful Change and Violent Conflict – The Transformation of the Middle East and Western-Muslim Relations“) involving universities from Germany, Iran, Morocco and Pakistan.

Jan Hanrath is board member and co-founder of CARPO – Center for Applied Research in Partnership with the Orient (www.carpo-bonn.de). CARPO was founded in 2014 by Germany based academics trained in the fields of Near and Middle Eastern Studies, Political Science and Anthropology. The center’s work is situated at the intersection of research, consultancy and exchange with a focus on accomplishing projects in close cooperation and partnership with stakeholders in the Orient.

Jan Hanrath’s research fields include public diplomacy, peace and conflict studies, social movements and political mobilization, democracy and civil society promotion, and migration and integration. His regional research focus is on the Middle East and his PhD project deals with German public diplomacy in this region. He has published inter alia on intercultural dialogues, Middle Eastern politics, new social media and political mobilization, and migration and conflict.

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The role of New Information and Communication Technologies (NICT) in mass mobilization and urban violence: A tool for instigators?

In the recent past, a number of cities worldwide experienced (political) mass mobilizations which led in some cases to violence. Obviously NICT played a role in these incidents. While on the one hand they have a potentially democratising and emancipatory effect, these new media harbour a number of risks and potential for misuse. In the end they offer for peaceful protestors as well as for instigators of violence the same opportunities which can be identified on several levels.

Session II Case Session

Oscar Alarcon-I-Jimenez



Mr Alarcón Jiménez is legal advisor at the Council of Europe Criminal Law Division. His main fields of work are the MEDICRIME Convention, the action against trafficking in human organs as well as Organised Crime.

Spanish lawyer, graduated from the Pompeu Fabra University (Spain), Mr Alarcón holds both a post-graduate degree in European Union Law (LL.M) from the Carlos III University (Spain) and the Europa-Institut (Germany) where he specialised in International Economic Law and Media law. He is currently a PhD student.

Since joining the Council of Europe (CoE) in 2002, Mr Alarcón Jiménez has developed his professional experience in the CoE political bodies as well as in the intergovernmental sector, mainly the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law developing legal norms in the area of public and private law. He is currently the Co-Secretary of the European Committee of Crime Problems (CDPC).

Before joining the Criminal Law Division, Mr Alarcón Jiménez worked in the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) in the protection and promotion of human rights through the implementation of various CoE-EU Joint Projects in Eastern Europe. During almost 2 years, Mr Alarcón Jiménez was based in Kyiv (Ukraine) as the Team Leader of a project aimed at assisting with the establishment of an independent, impartial, efficient and professional judiciary in Ukraine.

Tim Newburn



Tim Newburn is Professor of Criminology and Social Policy at the London School of Economics & Political Science, and is Official Historian of Criminal Justice. Prior to joining LSE, he was Director of the Public Policy Research Unit at Goldsmiths College from 1997, having previously worked at the Policy Studies Institute, the National Institute for Social Work, the Home Office and Leicester University. He is the author or editor of nearly 40 books, including: *Permission and Regulation: Law and Morals in Post-war Britain* (Routledge, 1991); *The Future of Policing* (with Morgan, Oxford University Press, 1997); *Private Security and Public Policing* (with Jones, Clarendon Press, 1998); *Policy Transfer and Criminal Justice* (with Jones, Open University Press, 2007); and, *Criminology* (2nd ed, Routledge, 2012).

Tim Newburn was President of the British Society of Criminology (2005-08) and Director of the Mannheim Centre for Criminology at the LSE (2003-08) and was elected to the Academy of Learned Societies in the Social Sciences in 2005. His current work is dominated by two projects. First, the research and writing (with Professors Paul Rock and David Downes) of the Official History of Criminal Justice, a study commissioned by government and announced in parliament by the Prime Minister. The study, based on government records and interviews with key participants, focuses on criminal justice and penal policy (from policing, through courts, sentencing and prisons) from the late 1950s to the late 1990s.

Second, together with Paul Lewis of the *Guardian* newspaper, Tim is writing a book based on their collaborative project, *Reading the Riots*. The study was a unique collaboration between a news organization and a university, established in the immediate aftermath of the 2011 English riots. Conducted at huge speed, and published entirely via the newspaper and film and television, the project was shortlisted for the *Times Higher Education's* 'Research Project of the Year' prize and won the 'Innovation of the Year' prize at the European Press Awards, both in 2012.

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Tim Newburn will speak about the English riots of 2011. His talk draws on the unique collaborative study, called *Reading the Riots*, that he ran jointly with the *Guardian* newspaper. He will briefly discuss the study and then will outline what *Reading the Riots* discovered both about the rioters themselves, and the policing of the disorder. He will conclude with a few reflections on places where riots didn't occur in 2011 and what lessons we might draw from such experiences.

Jerzy Sarnecki

Jerzy Sarnecki is Professor in General Criminology at the Stockholm University and Professor in criminology at Gävle University. He is past President of the Scandinavian Research Council for Criminology and past Head of Department of Criminology. He is the author of numerous books and articles on delinquent networks, studies on juvenile delinquency and textbooks in criminology.

Sarnecki is director of the project "The Stockholm Life Course Project : Life Courses & Crime in the Swedish Welfare State Through Half a Century". He is serving as an expert on several scientific panels and committees in Sweden and internationally. Among others, he is a member of the Scientific Council for the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention. Sarnecki is also co-chairman of jury for Stockholm Prize in Criminology.

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Youth riots in Husby 2013

Youth riots have occurred from time to time in Sweden, both in historical and modern times. Last riots of that sort, has taken place in a suburb to Stockholm spring 2013. Husby, where riots have taken place, is a residential area built in the 1970s. Approximately 80% of the population is foreign-born or have emigrant parents. Crime in the area is high and living standards low. The riots were preceded by an event when the police killed a 69-year-old man who threatened others with a large knife. Many residents in the area, and also elsewhere, perceived these riots as a legitimate expression of protest against racism. Other political orientations perceived the riots as an expression of lawlessness, criminality and government's irresponsible immigration policy. The riots in Husby deepened an already existing political conflict regarding the Swedish emigration policy.

Neil Jarman



Neil Jarman is the director of the Institute for Conflict Research, a not-for-profit, policy research centre based in Belfast, and a Research Fellow at the Institute for the Study of Conflict Transformation and Social Justice at Queens University Belfast. He has worked extensively on issues associated with the political transition in Northern Ireland, including work on responding to inter-communal violence; policing and police reform; responding to hate crimes; immigration and migration; as well as general human rights and equality issues. Much of his work is focused on the importance of dialogue and relationship building as part of the process of peacebuilding and on the role of community based groups in conflict transformation work.

He has also chaired the Panel on Freedom of Assembly at the Warsaw based Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), part of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe since 2005. The panel has produced two editions of the *Guidelines on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly*, prepares legal opinions of law relating to freedom of assembly and has trained human rights defenders in monitoring assemblies in eight countries in south eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. He is currently involved in finalising work on a *Human Rights Training Guide to Policing Assemblies* for ODIHR.

Otto Adang



Behavioural scientist interested in aggression, reconciliation and collective behaviour, specifically in the way in which individuals regulate conflicts and social tension. He has published numerous papers and books in English and Dutch with translations in Catalan, Spanish, German, Norse, Swedish and Russian) in the following fields: social psychology, investigative psychology, social simulation, criminal justice, criminology, police studies, human rights, sports studies, ethology, primatology.

He is Chair, Public order management, Police Academy of the Netherlands. Since 1998, he heads the research programme “Managing Dangerous Situations”, which focuses on interactions between the police and the public in potentially violent or dangerous situations. He has done extensive observational research on public order policing in a number of countries and developed the innovative peer review evaluation method.

In the past, he has been a visiting professor at the Department of Psychology at the University of Liverpool and at the Swedish National Police Academy. Otto has been teaching at several seminars and courses organised by the European Police College (CEPOL) and the Association of European Police Colleges (AEPC).

He has done research across Europe and been consulting police forces in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Northern Ireland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

For more information see: www.policestudies.net

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On September 21, 2012, thousands of youngsters descended on the small, affluent, town of Haren in the Netherlands after a Facebook invitation for a sweet sixteen party was highjacked and linked to the film *project X* released earlier that year. That a riot erupted in the affluent place of Haren was shocking, and events drew a lot of national and international media attention including from the BBC (*Facebook party invite sparks riot in Haren, Netherlands*) and CNN (*Facebook birthday invite leads to mayhem in Dutch town*). The big question was how and why events unfolded as they did, in a context that was seen as devoid of the usual potential causes for collective violence. The presentation will go into these questions and into the role that social media played in the mobilisation of youngsters.

Anastasios Dellis



Born in 1977 and raised in Athens. He joined the Hellenic Police in 1996 and now he is a senior officer and a criminologist, working at his countries' liaison bureau in Europol.

Since 2000 he has worked in various police agencies in Athens, both operational and strategic, gaining valuable experience in different fields of police work.

As a forensic expert on ballistics and vehicle identification, he has served in the central crime laboratories in Athens dealing with evidence related to cases of terrorist acts, serious and organised crime.

As a front line officer, he has served in central police departments in Athens; and has been responsible for the safety of crowded areas with multiethnic features and many crime related and social problems.

Over the last years, he has been serving at the Hellenic Police HQs. Initially at the Public Security Division, with duties related to crime intelligence analysis and anti-crime policy, and now at the International Police Cooperation Division.

Over the last two years he has also worked as an instructor of private security personnel on topics such as the importance of safety and security, legal framework, good practices in security services and crisis management.

He has also studied criminology at the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences and holds a master degree on criminality related to sexual deviance, modern crime and crime prevention. He is currently a PhD candidate writing his dissertation in criminalistics and the use of firearms for criminal activities.

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The Greek Experience

This presentation is based on open source data and personal experience. With a variety of images we try to give a short overview of Urban Violence in Greece. Some facts about the occasions that may trigger urban violence, the results, the social groups involved, the causes, the weapons used and the internet perceptions of Urban Violence will be discussed. Main points of the presentation are the findings that sometimes tension and/or violence are intentionally provoked, not by anonymous rebellious youth, but also by mature people with intention to gain popularity. The objective of the instigators might not be a reaction to actual oppression, but political gain by giving an impression there is abuse of power by the state, in the form of either arbitrary prohibitions or abusive physical behavior.

Sebastian Sperber



Sebastian Sperber has been Programme Manager at the European Forum for Urban Security (Efus) since 2008. He is in charge of the following themes: methodology and local safety audits, security technologies, radicalisation and the training programme European certificate in urban security. He is also responsible for the development of the network in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Poland, and the Czech Republic. Sebastian holds Master's degrees in political sciences and in economics from the Paris Institute of Political Science (Sciences Po) and the University of Mannheim (Germany). Prior to joining Efus, he worked for five years as Project Manager for the Council of Europe in the fields of social cohesion and local democracy.

Sebastian Sperber est Chargé de mission au Forum Européen pour la sécurité urbaine (Efus) depuis 2008. Il est notamment en charge des thèmes suivants : méthodologies et audits de sécurité, technologies de sécurité, radicalisation et le programme de formation « Certificat européen en sécurité urbaine ». Il est également responsable du développement du réseau en Allemagne, Autriche, Belgique, Bulgarie, Hongrie, Pays-Bas, Pologne et République tchèque. Diplômé de l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris (Sciences Po) et de l'Université de Mannheim (Allemagne) en sciences politiques et en économie, Sebastian a été pendant cinq ans chargé de projets au Conseil de l'Europe dans les domaines de la cohésion sociale et de la démocratie locale.

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Local authorities' perspective when dealing with Urban Violence

Efus is a network of 250 European local and regional authorities, which have been working for 26 years on many issues of urban security. Urban violence is a key problem discussed at the European Forum. Its work on different issues related to urban violence shows that the underlying causes and therefore also cures are diverse. Looking at the instigators of urban violence suggests that the problem cannot be tackled only by police and justice, and that preventive measures coordinated by the local authority are indispensable.

Session III
**Gathering evidence for the accountability of instigators of violence /
leaders**

Yves Charpenel



Magistrat du siège puis du parquet depuis 1978
Conseiller technique pénal du ministre de la justice 1991-1993
Procureur général depuis 1993 (Fort-de-France, Reims)
Directeur des affaires criminelles et des grâces au ministère de la justice 1998-2001
Avocat général à la Cour de cassation depuis 2005 (chambre criminelle, commission nationale de réparation des détentions)

Avocat général à la Cour de justice de la République 2009-2012
Premier avocat général depuis 2012 troisième chambre civile

Expert auprès de l'ONU et des institutions européennes (procédure pénale, corruption, blanchiment, crime organisé, traite des êtres humains cybercriminalité)
Membre depuis 2012 du comité exécutif de l'International Association Anti Corruption Authorities
Président de la Fondation Scelles, d'utilité publique contre la traite des êtres humains
Auteur d'ouvrages sur le droit pénal : politique pénale 2006, justice pénale 2008, cybercriminalité 2010, justice réparatrice 2012, le glaive et la rustine (ebook) 2012, ordre public judiciaire (2014)

Directeur de session de formation continue des magistrats (ENM) Cybercriminalité, traite des êtres humains, crimes de sang et crimes des sexes.

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Les violences urbaines sont toujours l'occasion de veiller particulièrement, sous l'autorité du procureur de la République, au bon usage des nouvelles technologies qui peuvent être utiles à l'établissement des preuves, que ce soit en exploitant les dispositifs numériques préexistants, ou en mobilisant d'initiative des techniques d'investigation numériques, et en s'assurant de leur recevabilité au regard des principes de la procédure pénale.

Solange Ghernaouti

Titulaire d'un doctorat en informatique de l'Université Paris VI, Solange Ghernaouti est professeure de l'Université de Lausanne où elle dirige le *Swiss Cybersecurity Advisory & Research Group*. Experte internationale en cybersécurité, cyberdéfense et gestion des risques auprès d'instances onusiennes, gouvernementales et d'institutions privées, elle est l'auteure de nombreuses publications scientifiques et de vulgarisation et d'une trentaine de livres. Le magazine économique suisse Bilan l'a reconnue en 2012, comme faisant partie des 20 femmes qui font la Suisse. Elle est membre de l'Académie suisse des sciences, Lt-Colonelle de la réserve citoyenne de la Gendarmerie française, ancienne auditrice de L'Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale (F), Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur.

Son dernier livre est « Cyberpower : Crime, Conflict and Security in Cyberspace », EPFL press 2013.

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« Enjeux et défis de la récolte de traces numériques à des fins d'identification et de localisation des personnes. »

L'objet de cette intervention est :

- D'exposer la problématique, dans le cadre d'une investigation numérique, de la récolte des traces laissées par l'usage des technologies de l'Internet ;
- De montrer de quelles manières les traces numériques peuvent contribuer à l'identification et à la localisation des personnes en spécifiant les contraintes et limites de la démarche ainsi que les défis d'ordre technologique auxquels doivent faire face les enquêteurs.

Pedro Verdelho

Pedro Verdelho, Public Prosecutor, in Portugal, since 1990.

Served in the Department of Investigation and Penal Action, in Lisbon, in the specialised section on computer crime (1994-2005). Was lecturer at the Centre for Judicial Studies, the Portuguese judicial school, in the criminal law and criminal proceedings law department (2005-2011). Since September 2011 coordinator of the Cybercrime Office within the Prosecution General's Office.

Participated in the drafting committee of the Budapest Convention and in the process of ratification and legal implementation of the Convention by Portugal. Representative from Portugal to T-CY, the Committee of Budapest Convention (since 2006), and member of its permanent Bureau (since 2010). Representative from Portugal at the Permanent Open Ended Working Party on Cybercrime, from the United Nations (UNODC).

Session IV

Imposition of restrictions while preserving citizen's rights

Antonio Folgado



Head of Division for Criminal Justice in the Bureau for International Affairs – Directorate General for Justice Policy of the Ministry of Justice of Portugal.

With a Degree in Law and a Degree in History, works since 1993 in the area of international relations in the Ministry of Justice. Expert in criminal law and economic and financial crime, particularly in the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorism financing (AML/CFT) and in international judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Member of several working groups representing the Ministry of Justice, as the working group Ministry of Justice – Ministry of Finance for the transposition of EU Directive 2005/60/CE and EU Directive 2006/70/CE on the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing (2006/2007) and the inter ministerial group for the transposition to internal law of the provisions of Regulation (CE) 1889/2005 about the control of movements of money when they enter or leave the community territory (2007) (FATF SR IX).

Participated in international working meetings in the United Nations, OECD, Council of Europe, European Union, FATF, Conference of Ministers of Justice of Iberoamerican States and Conference of Ministers of Justice of the Portuguese Speaking Countries, particularly in the field of corruption and foreign bribery, money laundering, organized crime.

Negotiator, on behalf of the Ministry of Justice of several bilateral agreements in the field of prevention and repression of crime, including money laundering, extradition, mutual legal assistance and transfer of prisoners', joint investigation teams or cybercrime with European and others States.

Evaluator in several mutual evaluation exercises, namely of Iceland in the framework of the OECD Convention on foreign bribery, Bosnia-Herzegovina in the framework of UN Convention against Corruption, Lithuania and Slovenia in the framework of European Union legislation against organized crime and financial crime, Guinea-Bissau in the framework AML/CFT of GIABA and member of the European Union team for the evaluation of Serbia within the visa waiver programme.

Collaboration with the IMF, World Bank and United Nations in the area of AML/CFT, in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé e Príncipe and Timor-Lest, in training activities and in the revision and preparation of legislation.

Speaker in several workshops and seminars as the «Fight economic crime, especially money laundering» for the North of Africa and Middle East States – European Academy of Police, MEDA Programme, Lisbon 2004; Workshop for Portuguese speaking countries on «Dissemination and implementation of international standards in anti-money laundering and terrorism financing prevention», Ministry of Justice and World Bank, Lisbon, 2005; «The international dimension of financial procedures: the economic and financial crime, especially money laundering» with the presentation «New trends for anti-money laundering controls – the EU 3rd Directive for the fight against money laundering», EUROMED Justice Programme, Ankara, Turkey, 2006.

Nils Muiznieks



Nils Muiznieks was elected Commissioner for Human Rights on 24 January 2012 by the Parliamentary Assembly and took up his position on 1 April 2012. He is the third Commissioner, succeeding Thomas Hammarberg (2006-2012) and Alvaro Gil-Robles (1999-2006).

Born in 1964, Mr Muiznieks is a Latvian national educated in the United States of America, where he obtained a Ph.D. in political science at the University of California at Berkeley.

He has been working in the field of human rights for the past two decades and has acquired extensive knowledge in the field of international human rights monitoring, training and education.

Prior to his appointment as Commissioner for Human Rights, he held prominent posts such as Director of the Advanced Social and Political Research Institute at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Latvia in Riga (2005-2012); Chairman of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (2010-2012); Latvian minister responsible for social integration, anti-discrimination, minority rights, and civil society development (2002-2004); and Director of the Latvian Centre for Human Rights and Ethnic Studies - now Latvian Human Rights Centre (1994-2002).

He has also published extensively on human rights issues, in particular on racism, discrimination and minority rights. Latvian and English are his mother tongues, and he is also fluent in French and Russian.

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Nils Muiznieks a été élu Commissaire aux droits de l'homme par l'Assemblée parlementaire le 24 janvier 2012 et a pris ses fonctions le 1er avril 2012. Troisième Commissaire, il succède à ce poste à Thomas Hammarberg (2006-2012) et Alvaro Gil-Robles (1999-2006).

Né en 1964, M. Muiznieks est de nationalité lettone. Il a fait ses études aux Etats-Unis, où il a obtenu un doctorat en sciences politiques, décerné par l'université de Californie (Berkeley).

Il travaille depuis une vingtaine d'années dans le domaine des droits de l'homme. Il a ainsi acquis une vaste expérience en matière de suivi international des droits de l'homme, de formation et d'éducation aux droits de l'homme.

Avant d'accéder au poste de Commissaire aux droits de l'homme, M. Muiznieks a occupé plusieurs hautes fonctions : directeur de l'Institut de recherches sociales et politiques à la faculté des sciences sociales de l'université de Lettonie à Riga (2005-2012) ; président de la Commission européenne contre le racisme et l'intolérance (2010-2012) ; ministre du Gouvernement letton chargé de l'intégration sociale, de la lutte contre la discrimination, des droits des minorités et du développement de la société civile (2002-2004) ; et directeur du Centre letton des droits de l'homme et des études ethniques, devenu le Centre letton des droits de l'homme (1994-2002).

En outre, M. Muiznieks est l'auteur de nombreuses publications consacrées aux questions de droits de l'homme, notamment au racisme, à la discrimination et aux droits des minorités. Le letton et l'anglais sont ses langues maternelles et il parle couramment français et russe.

Mario Belo Morgado

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

SURNAME: Belo Morgado
FIRST NAME: Mário
DATE OF BIRTH: 12.10.1956
NATIONALITY: Portuguese

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS: Degree in Law - University of Lisbon.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Over 30 years as a judge of first/second instance and ultimately at the Supreme Court of Justice (in criminal, civil and labour matters). Through that time, top administrative functions were exercised. During four years, directing the approximately 8,000 public employees working in the courts. For two years, directing about 20,000 police officers. For nearly seven years, acting as judicial inspector, evaluating judges and directing disciplinary proceedings. Participation in several conferences and seminars in Portugal and foreign countries.

ON THE JUDICIARY:

- 01/10/1982: appointment as a Judge
- 09/07/2001: promoted to the second instance - Court of Appeal of Lisbon
- 26/06/2013: appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice

POSITIONS HELD IN PUBLIC AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION:

- 21/11/1991 – 31/10/1995: General Director of Judicial Service (ministry of justice)
- 05/08/2002 - 29/07/2004: National Director of the Public Security Police
- 18/07/06: appointed as judicial inspector (under the High Council for the Judiciary)

Joao Manuel Miguel

João Manuel Da Silva Miguel is deputy prosecutor general at the Supreme Court of Portugal since January this year.

He started in 1979 as Deputy District Prosecutor at first instance tribunals. From 1989 to 2000, he served as Deputy District Prosecutor and District Prosecutor in the Office of the Prosecutor General of Portugal. After that, already as deputy prosecutor general, he served as member of the Consultative Council of the Prosecution General's Service, and as Agent of the Government for Portugal to the European Court of Human Rights and to the Committee of Human Rights of the United Nations.

From 2010 to 2013 he was the National Member for *Portugal* at Eurojust in The Hague (The Netherlands).

He is the representative of the Prosecution Service at the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE) having been its vice-president (2008-2010) and president (2010-2012).

In the Council of Europe, he was also the representative of Portugal for (and the president of) the Committee of Experts on the Role of the Prosecution Service in the Criminal Justice System (1996-2000), the Steering Committee for Human Rights, having been member of the Bureau (2009-2010), and the committee of experts on Effective Remedies for Excessive Length of Proceedings (DH-RE), having been its vice-president (2009). He also assisted as Expert Consultant to the Committee on the Role of prosecutors outside the criminal law field (CJ-S-PR).

From 1996 to 2000, he also served as member of the Portuguese delegation to the preparatory committee, to the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, and to Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court.

Silva Miguel has given many invited and keynote lectures at universities and other fora in Portugal and worldwide and is the author of various publications in the field of international criminal justice, human rights and about the organisation and missions of the public prosecution service.

Jerzy Sarnecki

Possibilities and limitations of police work in the urban areas of concern

Riots in socially deprived neighborhoods in European cities are not a new phenomenon. One can for example recall the riots in the district of Brixton in London 1981. As a result of these riots the British Government appointed a commission headed by Lord Scarman. Conclusions from this investigation are still valid for the understanding of the problems that exist in many European cities. Problems with policing in these areas are related to the prevailing poverty and alienation. Police involvement can increase or decrease the tensions in these areas. The police, however, can hardly solve the problems causing the widespread crime problems and recurring riots in these areas.

Kerem Oktem

Kerem Öktem is Professor for the Study of Southeast Europe and Modern Turkey at the University of Graz. He joined the Graz Law Faculty and the Centre of Southeast European Studies in September 2014. Before coming to Austria, he was Open Society Research Fellow at the European Studies Centre, University of Oxford. It was also at Oxford where he read for a Master degree in Modern Middle Eastern Studies and completed his D. Phil. at the School of Geography in 2006. He is a longstanding research associate of the programme for Southeast European Studies at Oxford (SEESOX), Vice-President of the Research Foundation Switzerland Turkey and alumni of the Mercator-IPC Fellowship. In addition to his academic publications, he is also a regular contributor to OpenDemocracy and several media outlets. His most recent books are *Angry Nation. Turkey since 1989* (Zed Books, 2011) and *Another Empire* (Bilgi, 2012). Together with Hans-Lukas Kieser and Maurus Reinkowski, he edited *World War I and the end of the Ottoman World: From the Balkan Wars to the Armenian genocide* (IB. Tauris, 2015).

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Recruitment for Jihadi terror groups is increasingly more successful in attracting members among Muslim communities in Western Europe and CoE states. With little religious knowledge but many grievances, these mostly young people travel to Syria, Iraq and other conflict zones of the world and only realise there that they may have made a terrible mistake. Almost always they are radicalised through the internet, in the twilight zone between violence, sex and internet games as well as unfettered access to all types of information. The question needs to be asked to what extent freedom of expression and security have become mutually exclusive propositions in this particular case. While I do acknowledge that freedom of expression in certain cases may be curbed to avoid further radicalisation, I would like to suggest, as a complementary perspective, the concept of the fiduciary duty of a state particularly towards minors and young people at the risk of radicalisation.