

JUDICIAL AND POLICE COOPERATION: BEST PRACTICES

BOOKLET
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Judicial and Police Cooperation: Best Practices

The event was organised by Agenfor International in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Justice, who together welcomed several of their partners from European projects on judicial and police cooperation. The discussions were further enriched by the presence of private technology providers with their cutting-edge expertise in the security field. They provided both a crucial technical perspective to the topics addressed in the conferences and roundtables, and gave the participants the chance to learn about the latest technological developments in the sector.

Three panels were organised, each with its respective sectoral focus and hosting high level speakers. The summaries below offer a brief description of the panel topics.

New Investigative Models for Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) in the Framework of Public-Private Cooperation

THB is a serious crime that abuses individuals' fundamental rights and dignity. As criminal networks move across borders, the responsibility for investigating and prosecuting crimes falls upon each of the Member States crossed, each according to their respective jurisdiction. Cross-border cases of trafficking in human beings are difficult to investigate as they require resources, coordination, and good communication between relevant actors.

Navigating the Complexities of Judicial Cooperation Instruments

Legal cases such as 'Enchrochat' and 'Sky ECC' pose several legal and doctrinal questions, with a view to developing the jurisprudence of national and European Courts in relation to Special Investigative Techniques, EU judicial cooperation, transfer of evidence, and data protection and privacy in the digital era. Moreover, prosecutors often have to use multiple instruments at the same time or in sequence within the same transnational investigation, even if these are not always congruent. This Panel offers an understanding on the complex relationship between technological evolutions and the law in a fragmented Europe and how judicial training could contribute to fostering a common judicial culture.

Threats from East and South: Smuggling of Commodities and Polycrime

Oil and gas smuggling are part of a complex polycrime phenomenon associated with terrorism, illegal trafficking of weapons, financial crime, corruption, cybercrime and THB. This panel explores the interlinkages of these transnational phenomena against the backdrop of fragmented judiciary and investigative systems and how cooperation between different regional and European judiciary agencies, tech providers, and European District Prosecutors could contribute to more effective prosecution procedures.

OUR SPEAKERS

NEW INVESTIGATIVE MODELS FOR THB IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION

COM. MARCO AGOSTINI

Commander of the Venetian Police

SILVIA GOLIN

Prosecutor Office of Padova

ANTONINO CAPPELLERI

Prosecutor of Padova

TAMARA PAHOR

Deputy Head of the Prosecutor
Office Capodistria, Slovenia

ANTONIO DE NICOLO

District Prosecutor Trieste

CRISTINA CHECCHINATO

Criminal Intelligence Analyst, Europol

MAURO MANOLO BELMONTE

MBS Engineering

NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES OF JUDICIAL COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS

FRANCESCO PAOLO SISTO

Sottosegretario di Stato - Italian Ministry of Justice

ACHILLE CAMPAGNA

Lawyer, San Marino

PAOLA DE FRANCESCHI

Court of Appeal of Venezia

LUC FERRAND

Judge, EuroPro Foundation, France

MARIE O'LEARY

Office of Public Counsel for the Defence,
International Criminal Court

PIETRO SUCHAN

Former Prosecutor, Lucca

ANZE ERBEZNIK

Prof. of Criminal Law, European Law Faculty, Slovenia

FABRIZIA BEMER

Public Prosecutor's Office of Florence

BORJA JIMÉNEZ MUÑOZ

Spanish General Prosecution Office

GENERAL GIOVANNI PIETRO BARBANO

Director of the CoESPU, Italy

THREATS FROM EAST AND SOUTH: SMUGGLING OF COMMODITIES AND POLYCRIME

SERGIO NAZZARO

Spokesperson for the President of the Anti-Mafia Parliamentary Commission

COL. CC PAOLO STORONI

Head of the Anti-mafia Investigation
Directorate (DIA) of Triveneto

DIMITRIS NOMIKOS

Public Prosecutor, Greece

ANNA SERGI

Criminologist, University of Essex.

NICOLA MARINI

IPS

COL. MASSIMILIANO DI LUCIA

Head of the "Economic Protection & Security" Office, III reparto,
Guardia di Finanza

YOUNES NANIS

Analyst & Field Coordinator, Global Initiative

MICHELE AMEDEO

DG Near

ELENA DONAZZAN

Counsilor for Education and Training
Veneto Region

MAIN OUTCOMES - NEW INVESTIGATIVE MODELS FOR THB IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION

New Models for Investigating Human Trafficking in the Context of Public-Private Cooperation

The phenomenon of THB thrives as a low risk, high profit crime that weaves in and out of the legal economy, often undetected. Where cases do enter the criminal justice system, they often lead to prosecutions for less serious crimes, such as the procurement of prostitution or fraud, which only capture one element of the trafficking chain. Not only does this lead to a disproportionately low penalty for criminals involved, but it also limits the scope of action taken by the investigating judiciary, preventing the identification of the full criminal network involved and the potentially transnational scale of the crime.

International Cooperation

The channels of international cooperation work and are successful within the EU, but to a large extent, human trafficking starts outside of European borders. Therefore, it is crucial to reach relevant actors in third countries in order to rot the trafficking chain from its very roots in the source country through to the country of exploitation.

Judicial Cooperation Bodies

On the international scene, in addition to Europol, which is dedicated to police cooperation, Frontex should be mentioned in relation to the control of external borders, EASO in Malta for asylum practices on European territory, INTERPOL, Schengen SIRENE, and Eurojust, by which the

fundamental principle of ne bis in idem is respected.

The Evolution of the Classic Exploitation System and New Forms of Trafficking in Human Beings

A progressive refinement of the classic exploitation system can be observed across the globe today, whereby, in addition to classical links to organised migration, a less structured "do-it-yourself" form of trafficking is emerging.

Until ten years ago, criminal organisations held a clear monopoly of the trafficking business. Today, the traditional methods of coercion used in transport and recruitment of victims is increasingly replaced by strategies of "flattery" or promises of economic opportunity and a better standard of living, which are now used to convince socially and mentally vulnerable people to reach the European Union. The pandemic has also brought new forms of more refined exploitation, not least thanks to the use of the web, which has radically changed irregular immigration and trafficking. The internet has offered criminals anonymity, facilitated flows of money untraceable through traditional investigations, and created an environment for new and abhorrent forms of THB, including child sexual exploitation and underground forms of surrogacy.

This migration of many elements of the trafficking chain to the online sphere is accompanied by the challenge of handling large amounts of (often contentious) data.

MAIN OUTCOMES - NEW INVESTIGATIVE MODELS FOR THB IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION

A Slovenian Perspective

In Slovenia, the offence of illegal border crossings is provided for in Article 308 of the Criminal Code. The most common form of illegal crossing is by car, which often endangers the lives of irregular immigrants, transported in large numbers in transport vehicles inadequately ventilated and not designed for the movement of people. The accusations are mainly based on statements made by irregular immigrants who, unlike in Italy, are heard without a lawyer, only as witnesses. Most suspects are foreigners and have a regular status in the European Union; most of them plead guilty, unlike the Italian case studies, and sign the plea bargain with a reduced sentence of one third, meaning a regular criminal trial is only rarely initiated. The success of investigations is associated with the prior implementation of covert investigative measures (interceptions, surveillance). Notably, the pandemic has changed the modalities of interrogation: the suspect is heard in presence, with his lawyer, while the victims are heard via videoconference from the accommodation centre where they are hosted. Police use classic methods of investigation, as opposed to new technology-led approaches, with the exception of drones used to control the state border.

It is also recognised in Slovenia that, in the case of cross-border crimes, it is crucial to strengthen international cooperation and, in particular, Joint Investigation Teams, which are considered an instrument that should be used more extensively.

Training Needs

The difficulty that institutional actors have in keeping up with the above-mentioned innovations highlights the importance of the role of training for Judicial Police, the Prosecutors' Substitutes and the judiciary, which makes it possible to conduct investigations effectively through the acquisition of knowledge, tools, and specialised skills. It is necessary to educate these actors about new social, investigative and economic phenomena, transferring tools designed for typical investigations (into drug or weapon trafficking) to the human trafficking sector at EU level, as well as building on innovative national initiatives.

The whole counter-trafficking chain also needs more expertise on the use of judicial cooperation instruments, on the special investigative techniques used for Eurocrimes, and on the different national criminal procedures through training initiatives that are extended to professionals who are currently excluded from them.

Finally, the international diaspora on European territory helps to create further possibilities of intervention, through their knowledge of and sensitivity towards ethnic phenomena.

MAIN OUTCOMES - NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES OF JUDICIAL COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS

JUDICIAL COOPERATION

It is important not to neglect the different situations which, especially in international matters, make the relationship among institutions and States more sensitive, and to ensure that this complexity merges into a smart aggregation of different needs on the basis of generally accepted principles.

Judicial cooperation through designated instruments for cooperation, is possible only if the fundamental rights of each State's nationals are respected.

The fundamental rights set out in the Constitutional Charter of Italy (and Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights) provide an indispensable pillar so that the instruments used, be they substantive or procedural, precautionary or preventive, probative or decision-making, can be combined and commonly grounded in one single focus: respect for fundamental rights. Such rights include the presumption of innocence, the reasonable duration of a trial and a penalty that not only has a function for retribution, but also and above all for re-education as stated in Article 27 of the Italian Constitution.

Directive 2014/41/EU, in the field of judicial investigations, offers a response to refine cooperation from an investigative perspective. Reform of the Italian Minister of Justice Marta Cartabia.

Today, with this reform, Italy finds itself perfectly positioned to enter dialogue on these fields while remaining consistent with the fundamental principles that are paramount to such discussion. Judicial cooperation is not only a matter that exists

among different States and countries, and among States and international bodies, - like the International Criminal Court, or other Courts, that have jurisdiction over core international crimes (e.g. war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide). This raises the question, of what is the common basis shared by all forms of judicial cooperation; Judicial cooperation aims at ensuring that different jurisdictions work together.

European Investigation Order (EIO)

Before the EIO, the system of judicial cooperation was regulated by the European Convention on criminal matters (Strasbourg, 1959), which allowed direct contact among judicial authorities only through direct communication among Ministries of Justice. From 2000 onwards, the Brussels Convention fostered the introduction of the EIO which was accomplished with the Directive 2014/41/UE: It allowed the pre-existing bilateral agreements to remain valid, but at the same time it introduced a new instrument, which remains a milestone in the judicial cooperation. The instruments of the European Union do not derogate from these earlier instruments, but rather work together depending on cultural, legal framework, and conventions, which can be applied to the different cases. The EIO allows a direct communication from judge to judge and from prosecutor to prosecutor in the field of criminal matters and with a pre-determined list of offences. In this way it speeds up justice and the criminal proceedings.

MAIN OUTCOMES - NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES OF JUDICIAL COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS

In the case of the EIO it is possible to communicate from judge to judge and from prosecutor to prosecutor, in a manner that is, despite the obstacles to its application, much more efficient than before, or at least try to adapt each other on a common ground based on the common values mentioned before. The EIO can be used as link between legislations and to look for greater collaboration. It introduced a more balanced approach, for example for fundamental rights in [Article 11](#), with the definition or limitation of the concept of judicial authority. To this end, there is the need and also the request to implement more in-depth training activities on this tool and its possible applications. Also, modern technologies can be useful in the judicial field, as they allow better communication among judicial authorities and advance means for Police Forces to combat crime. These modern technologies also pose a very significant question about fundamental rights in democracy, as certain technological tools can seriously endanger the respect of said fundamental rights. The European Commission has moved away from the use of a single instrument of judicial cooperation, and has again introduced a number of instruments: one of these proposed tools is electronic testing.

ISSUES REGARDING EIO

In the concrete judicial practice, difficulties arose concerning the legal possibility to authorise in the concerned

Member States, phone or computer interceptions and bugging in the frame of cross border criminal investigations, using - especially in the Italian legal system - the so called Trojan - Horse. In this regard, the differences in the data retention for each Member State represents a real problem of useful execution of an EIO

TRAINING & EDUCATION

Training and education are two fundamental aspects when it comes to judicial cooperation. It is important to create a culture of empathy against the internal and local approach in order to overcome the narrow national perspective. It is important to use technology, avoid relying on the will of the individual, create a collaboration network, create the prosecution services in the various courts, engage people able to actively support international cooperation, create contact points on a permanent basis, and ensure commitment and the involvement of the relevant institutions.

I do believe that the training of personnel in the use of instruments for trans-national judicial cooperation poses several challenges, because it raises the need to superimpose international standards and procedures over national practices that, in some cases, need to be appropriately adapted to respect the rule of law. [...] in order to meet such demands, policing must be entrusted to law enforcement agencies that, operating within a legal framework based on the rule of law, are representative of, responsive to, and accountable to the community they serve. (Gen. Barbano, CoESPU).

MAIN OUTCOMES - NAVIGATING THE COMPLEXITIES OF JUDICIAL COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS

EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANT (EAW)

The Courts of Appeal in Italy are the competent judges to recognize and execute the European Arrest Warrant (EAW) coming from the judicial authorities of other Member States. Recently, in February 2021, the fundamental law that transposed Framework Decision 584/2002, Law 69/2005 was modified to make it more consistent with the provisions of the Framework Decision. In summary, this law has shortened the times for decision and delivery (fundamental in application of the principle of mutual recognition of judicial decisions) and, in homage to this principle which is a cornerstone of judicial cooperation in criminal matters, has simplified and eliminated a series of reasons for refusal that were provided for by our old law and reduced them to a few essential mandatory reasons and optional reasons that are the same as those provided for by the Framework Decision.

PROPORTIONALITY PRINCIPLE

The principle of proportionality is enshrined in art. 5 of the Text of the Treaty of the European Union and art. n. 7 of Framework Decision 584. In Italy this principle is not expressly stated but it is very meaningful because it inspires the adoption of the precautionary measures of the Criminal Procedure Code (art. 272 onwards) governing real precautionary measures.

ISSUES CONCERNING THE EAW

The new law has modified the previous law in the case of the optional reason for refusal that occurs when the recipient is of Italian nationality or is a foreign person residing legally and effectively on Italian soil for at least 5 years. The Framework Decision does not have this limit, which was considered by the legislator as an indispensable criterion for the purposes of the resocialization of the person, rehabilitation during and after detention and therefore ensuring that he remains where he has family, friendships, if actually present in Italy for 5 years.

Another important issue is the one on the conditions of detention and the risk of inhumane and degrading treatment. The 2016 ruling, known as ARANYOSI-CALDARARU of the Court of Justice of the European Union, paved the way for a series of similar judgments and rulings of the same Court. Also we should consider the problem of the independence of the Judiciary issuing the European Arrest Warrant: this problem has touched our Court with a sentence of the Supreme Court which annulled the surrender decision because the European Arrest Warrant came from the Polish judicial authorities. Poland since 2000 underwent some legislative changes that have been deemed detrimental to the independence of the judiciary from the political power. The Court of Cassation decided that a request for information had to be made to reach a personalized analysis to exclude that the person is exposed to the risk of an unfair process pursuant to art. 6 of the ECHR.

MAIN OUTCOMES - THREATS FROM EAST AND SOUTH: SMUGGLING OF COMMODITIES AND POLYCRIME

The smuggling of oil, gas, hydrocarbons and raw materials is part of a complex phenomenon of polycrime associated with terrorism, illicit arms trafficking, financial crimes, corruption, cybercrime and human trafficking. The interlinkages between these transnational phenomena have been explored in the context of fragmented judicial and investigative systems, and how cooperation between different judicial, regional and European agencies, including technology providers, could contribute to more effective judicial proceedings. In turn, this should support the countering of smuggling that sees the evasion of billions of euros in excise duty and VAT each year, constituting a crime against the financial interests of the European Union (PIF crimes, as per Directive (EU) 2017/1271).

Links Between Organised Crime and Commodity Trafficking

The criminal sector's centre of gravity and the interests of criminal organisations are shifting. This is because organised crime is fluid and its operators effective entrepreneurial actors, unlike the State, which is characterised by rigid rules and divisions. Organised crime is not subject to such a system and instantly seizes market opportunities and fills the gaps left by other actors, including the State itself. In recent years, organised crime is increasingly interested in investing in the oil products sector. A number of stringent regulations have been introduced to address the infiltration of organised crime in the sector.

Until 2017, the key problem related to excise duty and VAT, but today, the problem concerns the VAT through regulations that allow payment over a longer period. This is implemented by companies, created ad hoc to manage import and distribution chains on the territory with carousel fraud. Such companies are designed to be born, operate, make money, and finally disappear when the tax control system intervenes. Organised criminals boast a 30 % share in this market. This type of crime represents a niche sector and requires an in-depth knowledge of the technical legislation, mainly pursued by the Guardia di Finanza and to a lesser extent by Carabinieri and the State Police. All police forces must work in synergy to ensure timely intervention.

The Greek Perspective

The protection of the financial interests of the EU is a crucial duty for all of the MS. Only united we win. Gas and oil smuggling cause enormous damage to the EU budget. The rules of the single market and the existence of the EU are at risk due to organised financial crime. More effective measures are needed to combat smuggling, namely to: strengthen mutual trust between Member States; develop cooperation in the EU and internationally; and take measures to prevent corruption. New technologies should be used for investigation, border control, and location of ships carrying illegal goods, while specialised training for police personnel should be encouraged.

Follow the Money Approach

Inspections in the field of energy products traditionally fall under the responsibility of the Guardia di Finanza. The observation point as a police body is related to that of the Judicial Authority and with the representation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office in Italy. The fraudulent phenomenon of smuggling affects one of the EU's main taxes (VAT) and therefore, its evasion is detrimental to the EU at large. The projection of these illicit phenomena is international and goes beyond the borders of the EU, therefore it is essential to activate judicial cooperation that has a relevant weight in the functions of the European Public Prosecutor (EPPO). At EU level, great progress has been made in terms of judicial, police and administrative cooperation between tax agencies involved in the sector. The sensitivity on this issue has led to the establishment of its own dedicated management unit at the General Command of the Guardia di Finanza, responsible for coordinating hundreds of investigations into energy products with numerous judicial authorities involved, in support of the investigative activities that today many prosecutors have responsibility for.

The new Profile of the 'NDRANGHETA – Operation Petrol.Mafie

At the request of the Italian authorities (Procura di Reggio Calabria), Eurojust ensured the coordination of cross-border investigations into mass fraud with fuel taxes worth around EUR 1 billion.

The Agency allowed the freezing of bank accounts in Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Malta and Romania. It also ensured, the seizure of the assets of the companies and the administrative closure of the undertakings used for fraud. In a large-scale operation, 56 suspects were arrested in Italy, with an additional 15 placed in pre-trial detention and approximately 600 million euros of property was seized. More than 1000 officers of the Italian Guardia di Finanza, Carabinieri and military personnel were deployed in the course of an action to combat two organised mafia-type criminal groups in Naples and Reggio Calabria, who managed the fraud. Organised crime groups, under the leadership of capable brokers in the financial sector, had set up a number of shell companies to avoid paying fuel trade taxes to the Italian authorities.

Through a complex system of false invoices by the various companies involved, criminal networks pretended to trade in fuel, even with companies abroad. This allowed authors to avoid paying 946.5 million euros in taxes in Italy. The final proceeds from criminal activities were partially transferred to foreign bank accounts.

At the analysis level, difficulties emerged in understanding the added value of mafia involvement, the profitability of oil/fuel and fraud capacity, the amplification of profit through the cross-border engagement, the re-use of profits from one illegal activity to finance another and, finally, the difficulty in quantifying the damage to competition compared to the territorial one.

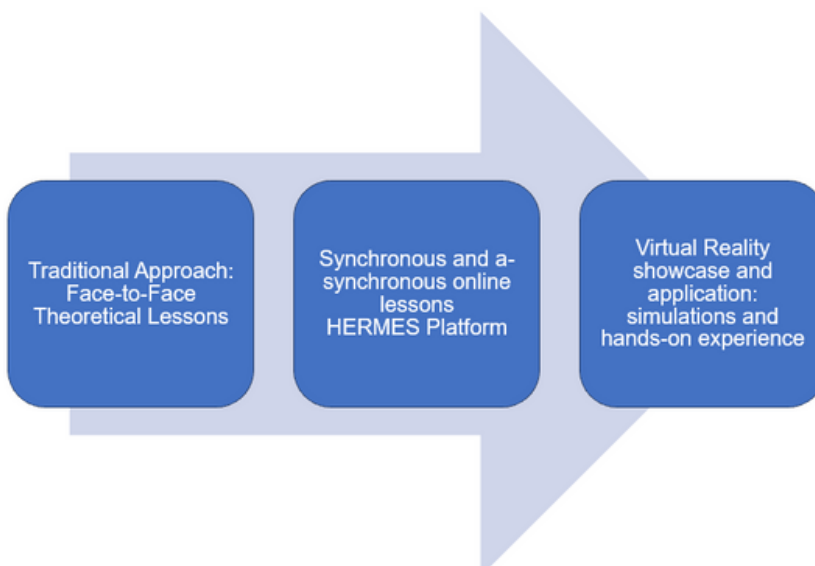


REXTECH **VIRTUAL REALITY**

REXTEC produces and delivers training programs in Virtual Reality for public and private organizations in the security and defense sector. The programs allow a fully interactive virtual experience where users are able to communicate and interact within common virtual environments in deeply connected and human-based surroundings thanks to the Multi-Player Virtual Environment, combined with Serious Gaming solutions.

Hence, the training developed with the use of VR increases the focus and the capacity of trainees by enhancing their engagement and, at the same time, increasing their enjoyment of the learning process.

B-LEARNING *A comprehensive learning process*





OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE & MARITIME INTELLIGENCE

IIPS is the global provider of Cyber Intelligence technology and solutions for Governments, Intelligence departments and LEAs. The company is based in Italy and is specialized in designing products for Open Source Intelligence, Lawful Interception, Internet Monitoring, Electronic Surveillance and Maritime Intelligence.

IPS solutions are specifically conceived for authorities that need to intercept, collect and deep analyse heterogeneous data such as phone calls, internet traffic, social media contents, data coming from Electronic Surveillance devices and third parts databases, but also for Telco Operators that need to satisfy all the Lawful Interception needs according to the ETSI standards.

The IPS systems are used today in around 30 countries in the world from hundreds of clients.

IPS is pleased to work every day with:

- Law Enforcement Agencies that need to monitor, intercept and perform deep intelligence analysis of a wide and heterogeneous types of data from different networks
- Intelligence Departments that need to analyse a large amount of data in order to extract useful information to fight the crime
- Telco Operators (Access Providers, Internet Service Providers, Telephone Companies) that need to endow of Lawful Interception capabilities in respect to the national laws.

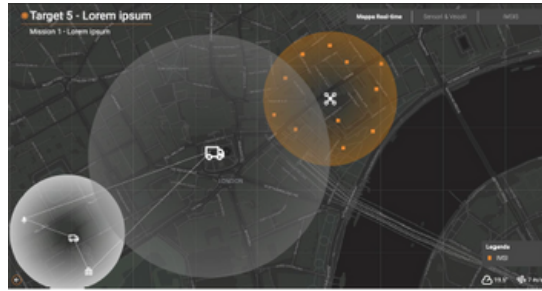


COMPLETE SOLUTIONS FOR DIGITAL FORENSICS

MSAB is the global leader in forensic technology for mobile device examination, with offices in Europe and in the USA, as well as a network of distributors across the globe. The company has been involved with mobile communications since 1984 and now has a singular focus on the forensic recovery of data from mobile devices.

Our XRY software has been used by investigators to quickly and effectively retrieve information, such as pictures, SMS, call history, contact lists and application data since 2003.

XRY is used by Police, Law Enforcement, Military, Government Intelligence Agencies and Forensic Laboratories in over 100 countries worldwide to investigate crime, gather intelligence, investigate fraud and fight corruption. MSAB's sole focus is a quality forensic solution that creates secure and trusted results for end users. The core business today produces a world class product called XRY which has the capability to recover data from mobile devices; smartphones, mobile phones, 3G modems, GPS, drones and tablet devices. Building on that foundation we have released XAMN to provide smartphone and data analytics to our customer base.



ELECTRONIC MONITORING INNOVATION, FOR A SAFER SOCIETY

For nearly three decades, Attenti has been committed to keeping our clients, partners and the people who trust in them on safe ground. Our innovative **electronic monitoring solutions** make a tangible difference to people's lives. To law enforcement officers out in the field. To communities tasked with reintegrating participants back into civilian life. To public authorities entrusted with making efficient use of taxpayer money.

Attenti's mission is to create positive social impact. We do this in multiple ways. By providing "safety-nets" for people at risk, **breaking the cycle of recidivism and helping people overcome alcohol abuse**. Our company is guided by a code of principles based on integrity, transparency and a relentless quest to serve society. We have been around long enough to know that our customers trust us with highly sensitive issues. We are well-known for our professional, honest and devoted employees, and for saying what we mean and meaning what we say. Our job is to give our customers a clear sense of security and the confidence to efficiently and effectively achieve their goals. We never lose sight of this. Making a positive impact on people, communities and society is what we do. **Thanks to Attenti's Impact Approach we're taking steps to quantify these results so we can measure communities secured, recidivism reduced and public capital saved.**

DIGITAL FORENSICS SOLUTIONS

MBS develops CIT, the in-house developed software, which analyzes telephone traffic, acquiring and processing all the information of interest coming from open and closed database, such as phone records, as well as from closed ministerial data banks containing data related to vehicles, buildings, corporate assets, tax data or financial data.

CIT is the only analysis system capable of cross-referencing both the telephone data that emerged from the survey (such as phones, telephone numbers, IMEI, etc) and any other document containing data of interest in investigative activities (taken from closed database).

It uses Artificial Intelligence algorithms and applies advanced analysis techniques to validate tabulated analysis even in the presence of Spoofing Call.

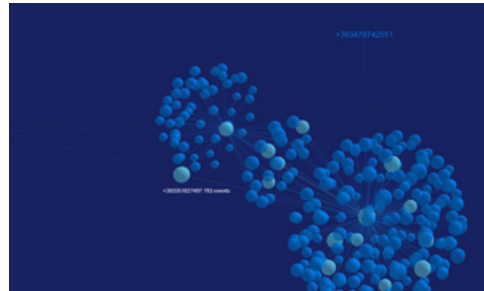
CIT has also a Bank analyses that allows the user to directly import the files provided by the financial institutions and to extract the information regarding loans, mortgages, account statements of the concerned person. It provides the operator with the possibility to identify all suspicious financial transactions in a simple and immediate manner.

Without the constant help of information systems like CIT, it would be almost impossible to analyze simultaneously all the generated and acquired informations during an investigative activity, characterized by the daily acquisition of a great deal of data.



INTERCEPTION SOLUTIONS

Founded in 1996, AREA has always been oriented towards the development of technological solutions, and over the years it has never abandoned its attitude strongly oriented towards progress and innovation. Soon after the foundation, AREA encounters the specific and delicate needs of technical support to investigations, which will influence the company's development, indicating the need for confidentiality and security as the foundations of its expansion, alongside the attention to technological evolution. AREA's attitude is strongly oriented towards development and innovation. Over the years has evolved by supporting our developers with collaborations with the excellence of Research and Universities. The certifications obtained and the active participations testify AREA's history of quality, commitment, and guarantee continuous growth. Attention, confidentiality, care, and technological evolution are not, however, enough to guarantee the best level of quality and transparency, on which to build the rapport of lasting collaboration, that distinguishes our relationship with the users of our solutions. • ISO 9001 Certified Quality Management System. Certified sites: Headquarter, Roma • ISO 14001 Certified Environment Management System. Certified sites: Headquarter • ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management Certified System. Certified sites: Headquarter • ISO 45001 Certified system for the management of health and safety at work. Certified sites: All • Yearly Certification of the Financial Statements



DIGITAL FORENSICS ANALYTICS

Starting from the analysis of phone records (CDR Analysis), for which Phonelog is the tool used globally by multiple law enforcement agencies, SecurCube has been adding new technology to support digital forensic investigators. Analysis of the real coverage of telephone cells; correlation of user records, IMEI, IMSI, Cell, Car license plates and forensic extractions, forensic acquisition of content from the cloud such as emails and locations stored in Google timeline, management of forensic cases (not only digital forensics) and automations for the filling of the final investigative reports: these are the different areas on which SecurCube forensic engineers are constantly working. Using 3D maps, artificial intelligence, browser access to applications, the management of forensic investigations is made more effective and efficient. The investigator therefore has access to video export of user movements, creation of documentation in various formats such as word, pdf, excel, image, ibm i2; the result of the analyzes is therefore made understandable even to personnel who are not necessarily technical, but who must in any case understand the results obtained, in an immediate, simple and precise form. Helping investigators in saving time and avoiding errors in conducting digital forensics investigations is the company goal. www.securcube.net



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KEEP IN TOUCH