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Deliverable 6.2.

Code of ethics and good scientific practices in IcARUS



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Code of ethics and good scientific practices in IcARUS

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1. Introduction

IcARUS project aims not only to make urban safety research an example of a research model based on innovation and success, but also to implement the ethical values and practices that underpin the European Union and the research projects that are carried out within it, as outlined in the first section of the document called “Principles of IcARUS”. In the same way, the creation of this ethical reference framework aims to help and guide the results of the research carried out in the framework of the IcARUS project in order to guarantee a social impact with maximum responsibility.

In order to achieve this objective, and going down to a more concrete level, the ethical requirements respond to the different demands and needs of the IcARUS project. In this sense, it has been established that the ethical demands and requirements have to be in line with the methodology implemented in the IcARUS project, namely design thinking. Thus, the ethical requirements raised here transpire all the phases taken into consideration in design thinking: empathise & define, ideate and prototype. In addition to the methodology in use, a series of main actors have been identified who will be in charge of carrying out the different actions proposed by the Icarus project. For both the methodology and the actors involved, an ethical framework has been established which is structured on two distinct levels: one related to the general ethical issues which are fundamental to any research and local security practitioner and must be found at all times throughout the project. Furthermore, another series of ethical requirements which, although no less important, may be subject to specific situations.

In the first case, the following issues have been taken into consideration: non-discrimination, respect for privacy, safety, transparency, accountability and responsibility. The second ethical block includes different recommendations such as: legitimacy, equity, respect for the law and empirical support, among others. The methodology used throughout this deliverable is, in most cases, prescriptive, with the exception of the section on safety, where the raising of questions is more relevant. Finally, it should be remembered that what is presented here are not moral maxims, but ethical recommendations that favour and help the proper development of research projects in the European context.

2. What is an ethical code? Why is it important? What are the advantages of its implementation?

When we talk about an ethical code, whether generic or, as on this occasion, specific to the field of urban security research under the IcARUS project, we refer to a document that explicitly expresses the values of a company or organisation, in this case, of all members of the IcARUS Consortium and the commitments undertaken that should guide the activity of the people who comprise it. It is therefore a document that explicitly demonstrates the set of values that guides the conduct of IcARUS' partners and leads its members in decision-making, assuming a series of advantages that are widely contrasted with organisations that do not have it.

These include four main advantages:

1. It generates greater cultural cohesion within the consortium.
2. It enhances the consortium's reputation.
3. It reduces the risk of committing a criminal act and/or a display of antisocial behaviour for those who integrate it.
4. It increases mutual respect, equality, inclusiveness and legitimacy among IcARUS members of the consortium.
5. It increases motivation for work and thus the satisfaction of all actors committed to this ethical code.

In accordance with the foregoing, this document aims to collect, always from a non-dogmatic position that adjusts the document to the social, normative and ethical context of the moment, the main and most relevant standards of conduct that must prevail in IcARUS' research practice in security, and whose objective is that the people who carry out their activities always demonstrate a full and professional behaviour. All of this helps to ensure the internal and external commitment of IcARUS' members, even if this implies reporting behaviours that may damage its image and/or reputation.

3. Areas of application of the IcARUS Ethical code

The application of this document responds to a triple characterization:

1. The scope of this document ranges from the IcARUS partners of the consortium to the citizens.
2. With regard to the specific participants requiring more detailed regulation, which are not directly related to urban security research, they are all subject to sectoral codes and manuals contained in different IcARUS documents or internal documents of IcARUS partners. Thus, the content here will not be repeated, or if this is necessary, just partially mentioned, as in the case of the deliverables related to dissemination and communication plan (D5.2), processing of sensitive personal data (D 8.3) or those related to the methodology in use (D.1.1-D.1.2).
3. The content of this IcARUS ethical code will always be applied coherently and in respect with content extracted from European documents of mandatory compliance in research conduct. All of them are a result of the effort and commitment acquired by organisations within society at an ethical and regulative level.

It is imperative that the persons subject to this document both to know and comply with the content thereof, and contribute so as to facilitate its implementation in the research activities of IcARUS project, including, in any case, the communication of any infringement that comes to their knowledge. In this sense, the persons subject to this document will maintain a collaborative and responsible attitude in the identification of situations of real or potential breaches of the ethical principles and rules of conduct contained in this document. On the contrary, failure to comply with the code may result in the application of the sanctioning regime established in the labour regulations in force, without prejudice to any administrative or criminal sanctions that may be applicable.

4. Principles of IcARUS

In order to achieve IcARUS' objectives in research, development, ideation, testing and implementation regarding urban security, one of the main purposes of this document is to clarify the specific ethics requirements that are going to be necessary to establish a fundamental framework of procedure in all these mentioned dimensions. More concretely, these values and ethical requirements are guidelines and necessary principles of action appropriate to achieving organisational purposes at all levels in general, and, more specifically, in future practical situations that integrate all of these levels.

In other words, values and ethical demands must be present throughout the entire IcARUS project, i.e: all stages of the research process (ideate, design, development, implementation, deployment), the methodology that is going to be used in the enquiry process (empathise, define, ideate, prototype and test) behaviours at work, relationships between researchers and other people (interviewees, participants in workshops, etc.), the establishing of the purposes of the research, the results to be achieved, and so on.

Furthermore, we must add that it is of the utmost importance that these values and ethical demands be clear, equal, shared and accepted by all members of the consortium so that there is a unified approach and constitute one of the most relevant pillars of action.

Therefore, in accordance with the above and with the modern ethical trends of organisations and research, as well as with special emphasis on what is developed by Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No. 1291/2013¹, Article 58 of Regulation (EU) No.2021/695² and Article 48 of Regulation (EU) No. 2021/887³, the research activity should be based on eleven ethical principles:

1. Respecting human dignity and integrity.
2. Ensuring honesty, liability and transparency with regard to research participants and, in particular, obtain free and informed consent.
3. Protecting vulnerable people.
4. Ensuring privacy and confidentiality.
5. Promoting justice, cohesion, cooperation, inclusion and solidarity.
6. Promoting equality and diversity with regard to age, disability, race, gender, religion or belief, and sexual orientation.
7. Ensuring a gender balance and the integration of a gender perspective.
8. Minimising damage and maximising benefit.
9. Sharing benefits with disadvantaged populations, especially if research is carried out in developing countries.
10. Respecting and protecting the environment and future generations.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No 1982/2006/EC Text with EEA relevance

² Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013 (Text with EEA relevance)

³ Regulation (EU) 2021/887 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 establishing the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre and the Network of National Coordination Centres

11. Following the highest standards of integrity in research (i.e., avoiding any manufacturing, counterfeiting etc.).

5. Differentiation of the different partners in IcARUS’s project per participant.

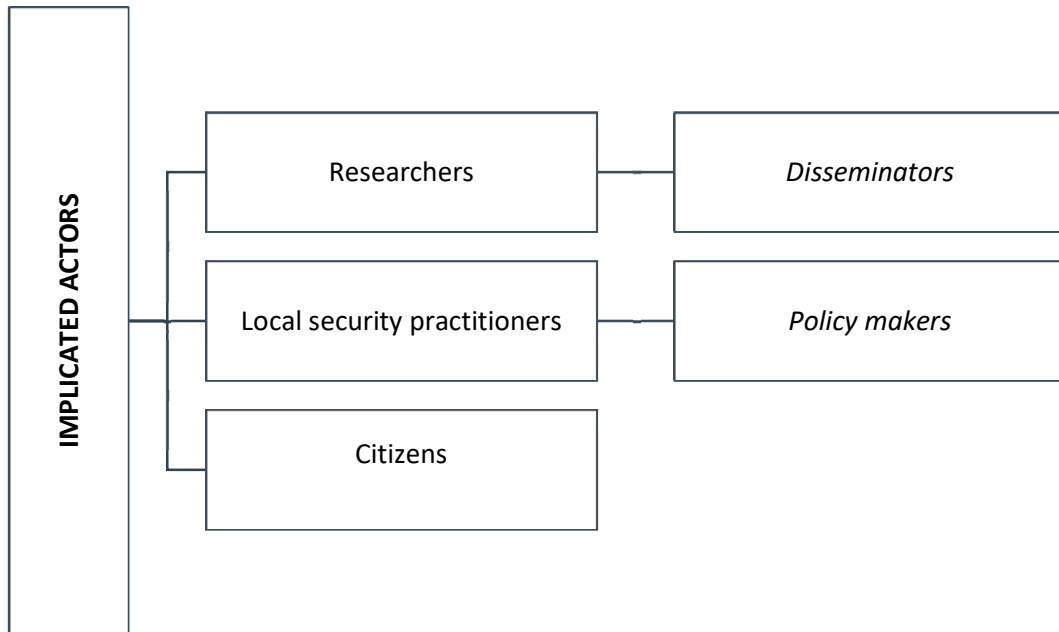
The categorisation of the partners of the IcARUS consortium with regards to their tasks makes possible the posterior identification of the ethical principles that are going to be necessary in the context of the different practices through the methodology used to carry out the IcARUS project. As the table shows, different partners have been put into two main categories: researchers and local security practitioners. In an attempt to be more specific and bring together all the nuances of the IcARUS project, two more actors have been added: disseminators and policy makers. In this regard, both categories are closely related to the two previously mentioned and will be implemented in ethical considerations.

Involved actors	Consortium partners
<p style="text-align: center;">Researchers</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FORUM EUROPEEN POUR LA SECURITE URBAINE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fachhochschule Salzburg GmbH</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLUS ETHICS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PANTEIO PANEPISTIMIO KOINONIKON KAIPOLITIKON EPISTIMON</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAKESENSE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CAMINO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FONDATION DE L'INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE IDIAP</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KENTRO MELETON ASFALIAS</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Local security practitioners</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LANDESHAUPTSTADT STUTTGART</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RIGAS PASVALDIBAS POLICIJA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GEMEENTE ROTTERDAM</p>

	<p>COMMUNE DE NICE</p> <p>CAMARA MUNICIPAL DE LISBOA</p> <p>COMUNE DI TORINO</p> <p>FORUM EUROPEEN POUR LA SECURITE URBAINE</p>
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Table 1. *Consortium partners*. Own elaboration

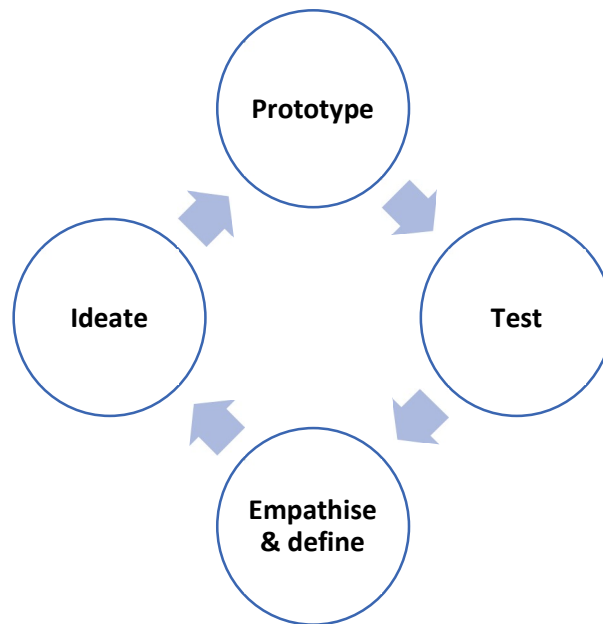
As has been mentioned in the introduction of this ethics code, the various identified actors are going to be linked to several global ethical requirements and, additionally, will have to deal with specific ethical risks. Nonetheless, one of the specific demands of the IcARUS project is the inclusion of citizens in the decision-making process and the active engagement of the population. In this regard, even though citizens are not members of the consortium, they are key actors in the development, testing and implementation of the IcARUS outcomes. For this reason, it is crucial to include them in this ethical code. Summarising all this content, the following graph shows all the different actors that are going to be involved in the whole project process.



Graphic 1. *Involved actors*. Own elaboration

6. Ethics in relation to the methodology in use

The IcARUS project applies the design thinking methodology which is an innovative approach in urban security. As highlighted in the deliverables dedicated to this methodology applied to IcARUS⁴, and in the following graph, the phases that make up the development of the IcARUS project are as follows. Furthermore, in the application of this methodology, emphasis is placed on the importance of the different phases being interconnected:



Graphic 2. *Methodology phases.*
Based on methodology deliverables information⁵

Each of these phases are interconnected and correspond to specific actions which are described below:

EMPATHISE & DEFINE	
Additional activity (local consultations):	Include local stakeholders Assess local needs & challenges Identify unmet needs of citizens

⁴ See IcARUS deliverables 1.1 and 1.2 where Design thinking methodology is fully developed.

⁵ See IcARUS deliverables 1.1 and 1.2.

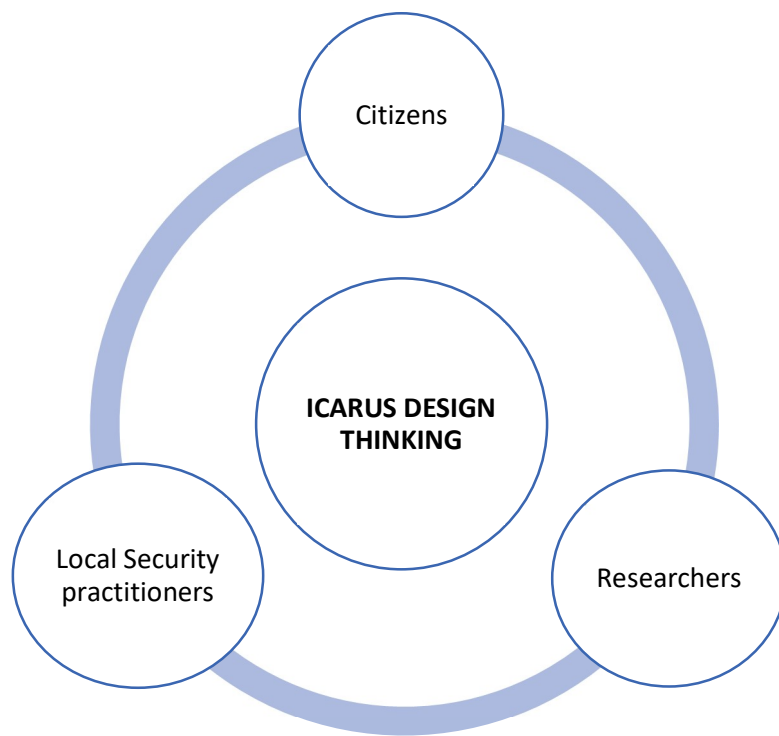
Review “what works”:	<p>Review WP2 outcomes</p> <p>Map local stakeholders</p> <p>Determine criteria for success</p> <p>Narrow the process (converge)</p>
IDEATE	
<p><i>Ideate solutions</i></p> <p><i>Broaden the process (diverge)</i></p>	
PROTOTYPE	
<p><i>Collect end-users’ feedback</i></p> <p><i>Prepare to refine tools</i></p> <p><i>Check if tools meet predefined criteria</i></p> <p><i>Validate tools</i></p> <p><i>Narrow the process</i></p>	
TEST	
Training local partners	Enable local partners to lead demonstrations
Demonstrations	<p>Evaluate implementation of tools</p> <p>Collect feedback to assess effectiveness of toolkit</p>
Learning expeditions	<p>Compile guidelines</p> <p>Extend beneficial outcomes to ensure long-term utility</p>

Table 2. *Methodology actions.*

Extracted from deliverable 1.2, *Guidelines to the Design Thinking implementation in IcARUS task*, p.21

All these tasks foreseen in the development of the IcARUS project must be based on ethical principles. In the same way, all the mentioned actions are aimed at supporting and underpinning concepts such as: build trust⁶, collecting input from stakeholders⁷, being transparent⁸, co-creating in all the different topics⁹ or making every voice count¹⁰, among others.

For this reason, as the methodology in use is an essential part of the IcARUS project, the ethical principles developed here will be in line with the nature of the different actors involved, and with the methodology that underpins the whole project. Thus, as can be seen in the following infographic, the methodology used throughout the development of the project is an element that affects and connects all the members of the IcARUS project consortium. In the same way, as mentioned above, although citizens are not part of the consortium, they are involved in the methodology used and the actions to be carried out, thus it seems necessary to take them into consideration.



Graphic 3. Actors involved in the methodology in use in the IcARUS project

Own elaboration

⁶ Deliverable 1.2, *Guidelines to the Design Thinking implementation in IcARUS task* p.9

⁷ Ibid. pp.9-10.

⁸ Ibid. p. 12

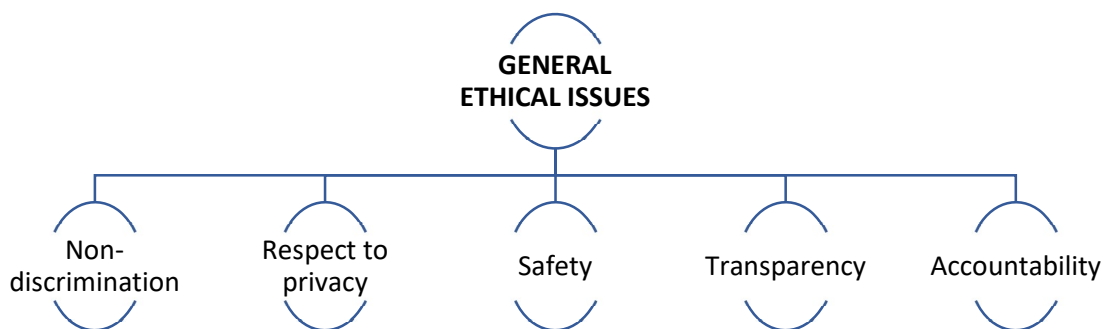
⁹ Ibid. pp12-13

¹⁰ Ibid. p.14

As highlighted above, although all actors are part of the applied methodology, not all of them have a specific presence in all stages of the methodology. In terms of ethical requirements, the different actors could have different ethical requirements depending on their actions in the overall context of the IcARUS project.

7. General ethical requirements

These ethical requirements point out three different aspects. Firstly, the following ethical requirements correspond to the specific needs of the IcARUS project, i.e., methodology, trends, objectives and demands of research. Secondly, with the aim to provide the different partners of IcARUS project with an efficient and strong ethical framework, these ethical requirements go through all the previously mentioned stages. This means that all phases of the project are interlinked and that, at the very least, an attempt should be made to meet the ethical requirements outlined here. Thirdly, the following ethical requirements are in correspondence with fundamental rights and liberties of the citizenship granted by regulatory frameworks. In this sense, general ethical requirements can be summarised in the following graphic:



Graphic 4. *General ethical issues.* Own elaboration

In parallel, for the sake of conciseness, these ethical requirements are going to be divided into subsequent sections with the aim of providing a more practical and specific ethical tool. In this regard we have:

7.1. Non-discrimination:

Discrimination is when one person is treated less favourably than another by virtue of his or her gender, sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age

or sexual orientation¹¹. Because discrimination can be present in many different ways and levels, this is one of the fundamental ethical requirements that should be present at all stages of the project. For this reason, it is quite important to specify and be concrete. IcARUS partners should take into account the following different ethical issues:

7.1.1. Gender and racial discrimination

IcARUS partners promote gender equality in research and innovation projects, in this case also within IcARUS. IcARUS is committed to the latest policies developed by the European Institute for Gender Equality, which may be found in several documents (such as Guidance to facilitate the implementation of targets to promote gender equality in research and innovation¹², the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025¹³ and the HORIZON 2020 Programme AGA-Annotated Model Grant Agreement, where article 33 of the fourth section specifies the obligation to aim for gender equality¹⁴) where a plan of gender, racial and ethnic equality is established under a double perspective: gender, racial and ethnic policies applied to all; and gender policies applied to research participants.

Due to the specific characteristics of the IcARUS project and the need to emphasise the importance of gender and inclusive policies, it seems necessary to go further in gender and inclusive policy vindications providing a multiple and multilevel perspective. For this reason, this dimension aims to be evaluated in at least three dimensions related to the different actors that have been mentioned in the previous sections: researchers, local security practitioners and disseminators.

¹¹ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), 2019. *Facial recognition technology: fundamental rights considerations in the context of law enforcement*, p.27. Available at: https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2019-facial-recognition-technology-focus-paper-1_en.pdf. See also: FRA (2018). *Handbook on European non-discrimination law*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. Available at: https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2018-handbook-non-discrimination-law-2018_en.pdf ; Article 14 from ECHR concerning prohibition of discrimination. Available at: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights-act/article-14-protection-discrimination#:~:text=The%20enjoyment%20of%20the%20rights,association%20with%20a%20national%20minority%2C>

¹² European Commission & Helsinki Group on Gender in Research and Innovation. *Guidance to facilitate the implementation of targets to promote gender equality in research and innovation*, 2018. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

¹³ European Commission (EC). 2020. COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025

¹⁴ European Commission (EC).2019. HORIZON 2020, H2020 Programme, AGA- Annotated Model Grant Agreement, p.268

7.1.2. General gender, racial and ethnic policies applied

- Different actors involved in the IcARUS project will receive the same salary for the same work. Therefore, underestimation of jobs usually performed by women will be corrected;
- The team of researchers will be selected through a process which guarantees equal treatment irrespective of sex, gender, origin, race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation;
- Regardless of their origin, sex, gender, race, ethnicity, gender identity or sexual orientation, members of the team will be granted the same opportunities of training and internal promotion. Moreover, the organisation's commitment to equal opportunity between male and females will be explicitly mentioned by them;
- Depending on the legislation of every country, measures for improvement of work-life balance will be promoted, as well as the labour responsibilities and the ones related to taking care of third parties;
- Workplace harassment will be tackled by applying policies which allow the acknowledgement, denouncement and stopping of it in an effective and rapid way;
- The inclusion of a gendered intersectional perspective will be promoted as a transversal category in Science, Technology, Innovation and Training in which IcARUS partners are included.

7.1.3. Gender policies applied to research participants

- The selection processes for research participants will not be affected by the gender, gender identity, sex or sexual orientation of potential participants. These variables will only be an exclusion variable in the investigations which require it specifically in order to answer to widely justified objectives
- In case of remuneration for the participation of the individuals in researching, it will be completely equitable

7.1.4. Gender and inclusive policies applied to local security practitioners

- In order to prevent possible misuses of the research, the results concerning the development process and the final outcome of the IcARUS research should be not used by local security actors to promote or perpetuate gender, ethnic, age or racial discrimination.

7.1.5. Gender policies applied to the dissemination plan

- These measures are adopted in order to grant men and women equal opportunity access between and to avoid gender discrimination.
- Equal numbers of women and men in outreach activities such as conferences or workshops should be ensured.

7.2. Non-Bias

Closely related to the ethical requirement of non-discrimination is the requirement of non-bias. In general terms, bias can be understood as certain patterns of discrimination at different levels such as: gender, race, socio-economical position, etc¹⁵. The term bias has also been described as outcomes which are systematically less favourable to individuals within a particular group and where there is no relevant difference between groups that justifies such harms¹⁶.

If we contemplate the use of technological tools, such as artificial intelligence in the context of urban security:

¹⁵ European Commission (2020). Communication from the commission to the European Parliament and the Council. A Union of Equality: EU Rom strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation. Available online at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:9a007e7e-08ad-11eb-a511-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF . See also: NAR- European Network Against Racism aisbl: Intersectional discrimination in Europe: relevance, challenges and ways forward. Available online at: https://www.intersectionaljustice.org/img/intersectionality-report-FINAL_yizq4j.pdf

¹⁶ Turner, N et al. (22 of May of 2019). Algorithmic bias detection and mitigation: Best practices and policies to reduce consumer harms. *BROOKINGS*. Available online at: <https://www.brookings.edu/research/algorithmic-bias-detection-and-mitigation-best-practices-and-policies-to-reduce-consumer-harms/>

AI systems learn to make decisions based on training data, which can include biased human decisions or reflect historical or social inequities, even if sensitive variables such as gender, race, or sexual orientation are removed¹⁷.

For this reason, in the context of urban security, the development and implementation of new practices and technology tools have to take into consideration the possible existence of bias and try to avoid them. In order to meet this objective, it also seems necessary to stress the following considerations:

1. Technology is not neutral and it is value-laden¹⁸. A previous examination of the possible consequences of their implementation is necessary, such as assessing the social, economic, environmental impact, among others.
2. Auto-programmed decisions and uses of tech can have a significant impact on how defendants can be labelled¹⁹, the tendency to stop racialised individuals²⁰ or higher error rated due to the unrepresentative training data in the case of women²¹.
3. For this reason, it should be taken into consideration that depending on the context, demands, biases or financial resources, some actions may be carried out over others²².
4. It is important to maintain a sceptical attitude regarding technological tools in use. There is no common, objective way to implement and understand the data. Likewise, there is no homogeneity in translating this data into specific police practices.

¹⁷ Manika, J et al. (25 of October of 2019). What do we do about the biases in AI? *Harvard Business Review*. Available online at: <https://hbr.org/2019/10/what-do-we-do-about-the-biases-in-ai>

¹⁸ For further discussion around this consideration see: Franssen, M et al. (6 of September of 2018) Philosophy of Technology. *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. Available online at: <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/technology/>

¹⁹ Klare, B et al. (2012). A Taxonomy of Dirty Data. *Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 7(1), 81-99. doi:10.1023/A:1021564703268. See also: Angwin, J et al. (23 of May of 2016). Machine Bias. There's software used across the country to predict future criminal. And it's biased against blacks. *PRO PUBLICA*. Available online at: <https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>

²⁰ Garvie, C. et al, (2016). *THE PERPETUAL LINE-UP. UNREGULATED POLICE FACE RECOGNITION IN AMERICA*. Georgetown Law. Centre on Privacy & Technology. Available at <https://www.perpetuallineup.org/> See also: Pierson, E. et al., (2020). A large-scale analysis of racial disparities in police stops across the United States. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 4, 736-745. doi:10.1038/s41562-020-0858-1

²¹ Buolamwini, J & Geburu, T (2018). Gender Shades: Intersectional Accuracy Disparities in Commercial Gender Classification. *Proceedings of the 1st Conference on Fairness, Accountability and Transparency*, PMLR 81:77-91. Available at: <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v81/buolamwini18a.html>

²² Harmon, R. (2009). Promoting Civil Rights through Proactive Policing Reform. *Stanford Law Review*, 62(1), 1-68. Available at: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40379719>

5. The assumption of the possible fallibility of technology is also necessary to improve these systems.

7.3. Stigmatisation

All types of stigmatisation should be avoided. Moreover, due to the specificities of the IcARUS project, researchers may have to place emphasis on situations in which migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and other vulnerable groups are involved in the research. For this reason, following guidelines set by the European Union²³, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Treat them with care and sensitivity.
- Be objective and transparent.
- Avoid ethnocentricity: show respect for their ethnicity, language, religion, gender and sexual orientation.
- Rigorously safeguard the dignity, wellbeing, autonomy, safety and security of their family & friends.
- Respect their values and right to make their own decisions.
- Give special protection to participants with diminished autonomy, such as unaccompanied minors — for example, by involving NGOs or national authorities (e.g. National Refugee Councils) with relevant experience, to provide legal advice, psychological support, language interpreting and/or legally appointed supervision.

7.4. Sexual orientation

According to the Yogyakarta Principles, sexual orientation can be understood to refer to each person's capacity for profound emotional, affectional and sexual attraction to, and intimate relations with, individuals of a different gender or the same gender or more than one gender.²⁴

²³ European Commission (2020). Guidance note-Research on refugees, asylum seekers & migrants. p.1. Available online at: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/guide_research-refugees-migrants_en.pdf

²⁴ The Yogyakarta principles plus 10 (2017). Additional principles and state obligations on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics to complement the Yogyakarta principles. Geneva. For more information concerning sexual orientation see also: International Commission of jurist (2009). Sexual Orientation, Gender identity and International Human Rights Law- Practitioners Guide N°4. Geneva. Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4a783aed2.pdf> ; United Nations Human Rights (2019). Born free and equal. Sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics in international Human Rights Law. Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Born_Free_and_Equal_WEB.pdf

In this regard, IcARUS partners have to ensure that any less-favourable treatment²⁵ of individuals due to their sexuality will not be tolerated and will be denounced.

7.5. Disability

In the context of IcARUS project, the rights of persons with disabilities have to be ensured. According to European Commission, persons with disabilities have the right to protection from any form of discrimination and violence, equal opportunities in and access to justice, education, culture, housing, recreation, leisure, sport and tourism, and equal access to all health services²⁶. Moreover, the Commission has expressed their commitment in the following aspects²⁷:

- working with Member States to implement the 2000 Hague Convention on the international protection of vulnerable adults in line with the UNCRPD, including by way of a **study on the protection of vulnerable adults in cross-border situations**, notably those with intellectual disabilities, to pave the way for its ratification by all Member States
- launching a **study on procedural safeguards for vulnerable adults in criminal proceedings**, and assessing the need for legislative proposals **strengthening the support and protection of vulnerable adults** who fall victims of crime, in line with the EU Victims' Rights Strategy (2020-2025).

Concerning equal access to social protection, healthcare, education and goods and services including housing, the Commission calls on Member States to²⁸:

- Enable the adoption of the **Commission proposal for a horizontal directive** on implementing the principle of equal treatment outside the field of employment including disability.
- Support **cooperation between the EU and the national UNCRPD frameworks** and members of European networks of rights defenders.

7.6. Social origin, birth and property

²⁵ In this regard see: European Union Agency For Fundamental Rights (FRA)(2014) . EU LGTB survey. European Union lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender survey. Main results. Luxembourg: Publication Office of the European Union.

²⁶ European Commission (2021). Union of Equality. Strategy for the rights of persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, p. 16. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. Concerning rights of disable people and demands see also: European Commission (2018). Combatting disability discrimination and realising equality. A comparison of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and EU equality and non-discrimination law. Luxembourg. Publications Office of the European Union; and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Available at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>

²⁷ Ibid., pp.16-17.

²⁸ Ibid., p.17.

IcARUS partners, in their work concerning researching, implementation, dissemination etc, must ensure that different features such as social origin, economic aspects, birth and property do not pose any barriers in the normal development of the project.

According to the Committee, 'social origin', 'birth' and 'property' statuses are interconnected. Social origin 'refers to a person's inherited social status'. It may relate to the position that they have acquired through birth into a particular social class or community (such as those based on ethnicity, religion, or ideology), or from one's social situation, such as poverty and homelessness. Additionally, the ground of birth may refer to one's status as born out of wedlock, or being adopted. The ground of property may relate to one's status in relation to land (such as being a tenant, owner, or illegal occupant), or in relation to other property²⁹

7.7. Permissible scope of differential treatment

However, according to the United Nations:

differential treatment based on prohibited grounds will be viewed as discriminatory, unless the justification for differentiation is reasonable and objective. This will include an assessment as to whether the aim and effects of the measures or omissions are legitimate, compatible with the nature of the Covenant rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society. In addition, there must be a clear and reasonable relationship of proportionality between the aim sought to be realised and the measures or omissions and their effects. A failure to remove differential treatment on the basis of a lack of available resources is not an objective and reasonable justification unless every effort has been made to use all resources that are at the State party's disposition in an effort to address and eliminate the discrimination, as a matter of priority³⁰.

8. Respect to privacy and data protection³¹

Before the development and implementation of new tools and methodologies in the context of the IcARUS project, it is necessary to focus on possible privacy issues from an ethical perspective. Respect to privacy and private life are extensive terms not susceptible to exhaustive definition. According to the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA): It covers the physical

²⁹ European Commission (2018). Handbook on European non-discrimination law, p.218.

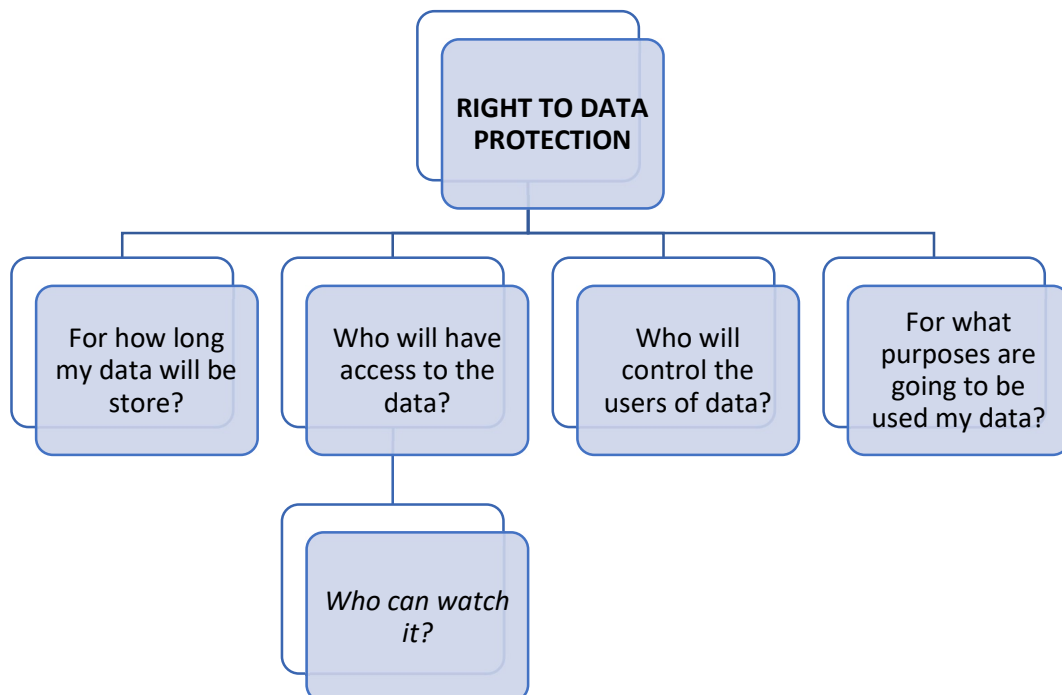
³⁰ United Nations (2009). Economic and Social Council. Committee on economic, social and cultural rights. General Comment N° 20. Non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights (art 2, para.2, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) p.5.

³¹ The notion of *data* includes both personal and non-personal data.

and psychological integrity of a person, and can, therefore, embrace multiple aspects of the person’s physical and social identity³².

Moreover, ECtHR has also used the term “reasonable expectation of privacy” – referring to the extent to which people can expect privacy in public spaces without being subjected to surveillance³³. In sum, if we follow the (ECtHR) recommendations that there is no point in being observed in public for the mere reason of being in a public space. On the contrary, our privacy can also be infringed. For instance, if we are doing something that we consider personal or if we want to preserve anonymity, our actions there may be in conflict with respect for privacy from an ethical point of view, despite complying with all legal requirements for dealing with such situations.

The right to privacy is also associated with the right to data protection. The following infographic summarises potential ethical risks. As shown below, the collection, access, storage, use, and dissemination of data, among others, are essentially problematic. In addition, involved actors who have been mentioned before. (researchers, local security practitioners), must confront the problem with trust and confidence in the population, observation and the possible abuse of power by local authorities and other possible unethical practises.



³² European Union Agency For Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2019). Facial recognition technology: fundamental rights considerations in the context of law enforcement),. p.23.

³³ Ibidem.

Graphic 5. *Questions concerning right to data protection.* Own elaboration.

In the context of the IcARUS project, data protection - especially of personal data- should be in correspondence with the guidelines elaborated by the European Commission³⁴, with EU regulation³⁵ and the national law of each country where the data is processed. Moreover, a number of internal documents have been produced which detail the adequate procedure concerning collecting, processing and storing of data that will be implemented in order to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subjects and research participants³⁶.

9. Safety

In the context of the IcARUS project, safety has to be understood as the ethical concern about the potential harm that the implementation of new tools to face urban security challenges, especially those related to technologies could provoke, such as injury, death, economic damage, environmental damage, social and political damage, damage to national security, etc³⁷.

For this reason, before the implementation of these practices at the local level, evaluating the following questions is recommended:

- 1- Do future urban security implementations comply with local, national and international legislations?
- 2- Do future urban security deployments comply with the ethical requirements set by national and international ethical experts?
- 3- Are the planned implementations necessary to improve the lives and security of citizens?
- 4- Do the new tools that are planned to be implemented have sufficient citizen support?
- 5- Do the new tools that are planned to be implemented have sufficient research-based support?

³⁴ See https://edpb.europa.eu/our-work-tools/general-guidance/guidelines-recommendations-best-practices_es

³⁵ EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), OJ 2016 L 119/1.

³⁶ IcARUS Guidelines: Data Management Plan, submitted September 2021.

D.6.5. Ethical, legal and privacy monitoring of IcARUS (Continuous).

D.6.6 Monitoring on compliance with personal data collection and processing (Continuous)

³⁷ The Royal Academy of Engineering (2011). Engineering ethics in practice: a guide for engineers. Available online: <https://www.raeng.org.uk/publications/other/engineering-ethics-in-practice-full>

- 6- What are the costs and benefits of implementing these new tools in the context of urban safety and public spaces?
- 7- Are there measures in place to reduce or mitigate the potential harm that may be caused by the implementation of these new practises?

10. Transparency

Transparency is closely linked to communication, and is thus significantly based on the information made available³⁸. In this regard, this ethical code will point out the need for transparency regarding the two main categories of actors that have been taken into consideration: researchers and local security practitioners. In addition, taking into consideration that actions related to dissemination will be carried out, ethical requirements concerning the dissemination of results and possible limitations have been added.

10.1. Concerning Researchers

IcARUS's research activities, as recommended by The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity³⁹ are conducted by experts in research and innovation who have an understanding of the knowledge, methodologies and ethical practices linked to their field. Otherwise, there is a high risk of damaging research processes, degrading relations between researchers, undermining the trust and credibility of research, wasting resources and exposing research participants, users, society or the environment to unnecessary harm. In this sense, the IcARUS project's research activities will exclude the following inappropriate behaviours and unacceptable practices:

- Inventing results and recording them as real.
- Counterfeiting of materials, equipment or research processes or changing, omitting or deleting data or results without justification.
- Plagiarism, which consists of using the work and ideas of others without giving adequate credit to the original source, thus violating the rights of the original authors over their intellectual results⁴⁰.
- Manipulating authorship or denigrating the role of other researchers in publications⁴¹.

³⁸ European Forum for Urban security (Efus) (2017). Charter for a Democratic use of video-surveillance. p.11.

³⁹ All European Academies (ALLEA) (2017). *The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity*. Berlin. Available at: <https://allea.org/code-of-conduct/>

⁴⁰ Ibid, p.8.

⁴¹ Ibidem

- Re-publishing substantive parts of one's own earlier publications, including translations, without duly acknowledging or citing the original ('self-plagiarism')⁴².
- Citing selectively to enhance own findings or to please editors, reviewers or colleagues⁴³.

In the context of the IcARUS project specific, the behaviours described below could also lead to inappropriate and unacceptable practices:

- Use of inaccurate, outdate, incorrect, incomplete or manipulated data to feed decision-making technology that could lead into bias and discrimination (e.g., racial, gender, ethnic, religious, age, economical, sexual or disability).
- Use of data without specific consent of the implicated actors.
- Use of data without legal consent.
- Hiding information relevant to the correct development of the research.
- Storing or using confidential data for other purposes that are not in correspondence with the goals of IcARUS research.
- Avoiding external or independent auditories to supervise the correct development of the research.
- Avoiding possible and necessary corrections in the decision-making process of the design, develop, testing and implementation process.
- Avoidance of the legal, ethical and social principles prescribed that have to guide the enquiry process.

In addition, IcARUS partners should be aware of whether there is any possibility of potential misuse of their research. According to the European Commission' *Guidance Note-Potential misuse of research* "to identify any possible misuse, start by considering the risks associated with the research you plan and any unethical ways in which the materials, methods, technologies and knowledge involved could be used"⁴⁴. In this regard, the research most vulnerable to misuse is research that:

- "Provides knowledge, materials and technologies that could be channelled into crime or terrorism

⁴² Ibidem

⁴³ Ibidem

⁴⁴ European Commission (2020). *Guidance note -Potential misuse of research*, p.1.

- Involves developing surveillance technologies that could curtail human rights and civil liberties
- Involves minority or vulnerable groups or develops social, behavioural or genetic profiling technologies that could be misused to stigmatise, discriminate against, harass or intimidate people. When designing a proposal, consider not only the immediate aims and intended applications of the activities you plan, but also whether your research could serve unethical purposes⁴⁵.

Moreover, this guidance also describes how to address potential misuses and mitigate possible risks. In the first place, actions such as taking additional security measures (e.g., physical security measures, classification of certain deliverables), limiting dissemination, (e.g., by publishing only part of the research results, regulating exports) and appointing an independent ethics advisor or an ethics board etc. can be implemented⁴⁶.

10.2. Concerning the integrity of participants involved in the research

Similarly, Icarus research may involve data collection activities of staff members of different law enforcement agencies (LEAs). This group of participants is potentially exposed to the risk of coercive participation by their superiors/supervisors, this being a risk that could be reduced during the recruitment phase. In this regard, the contacts will not be direct, but will require the participation of an internal contact who will be responsible for involving the relevant people. Therefore, before recruitment begins, this person will be informed by the research team that:

1. The participation of local authority staff in the study is entirely voluntary.
2. Participants should not gain any occupational advantage over staff members who do not volunteer for research.
3. No penalty should be applied at work or any other negative consequences to non-participating subjects.
4. Points 1, 2 and 3 shall be notified to the relevant candidates when the researchers contact them.

⁴⁵ Ibidem

⁴⁶ Ibid.p.2

5. Whenever possible, the research team will seek to avoid the involvement of a contact person who may be in the chain of command of staff. In addition, during data collection activities (e.g., interviews, focus groups, observations, etc.), the hierarchical superior of the staff involved will not be present.

10.3. Concerning the dissemination of results

Activities of dissemination should also take into account transparency requirements. According to the European Commission, dissemination means sharing research results with potential users - peers in the research field, industry, other commercial players and policymakers⁴⁷. Dissemination activities can be understood as⁴⁸:

1. “Scientific and non-scientific publications.
2. Conferences
3. Networking events and business fairs
4. Project websites
5. Communication material
6. Social Media
6. Open Access

Moreover, the IcARUS dissemination plan aims to:

- “Raise awareness on the project’s activities and events;
- Communicate and disseminate the results of the project among the main target groups, which include local and regional authorities, civil society organisations, citizens, as well as private enterprises and start-ups working in the field of security, and all security stakeholders;
- Make use of a variety of channels to efficiently communicate about the project amongst the main target groups;

⁴⁷ Extracted from: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/grants/grant-management/dissemination-of-results_en.htm Last seen: 20/01/2022

⁴⁸ The following dissemination activities are in correspondence to: European Commission (2019), Executive Agency for Small and Medium -sized Enterprises, *Your guide to IP in Horizon 2020*, p.27. Publications Office. Available at: <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2826/002896>

- Develop printed and electronic support materials (such as poster, roll-ups, stationary, etc.) and digital materials (videos, infographics, etc.) when necessary;
- Create and reinforce a link to other existing projects that deal with security issues in the EU;
- Ensure regular communication to keep the target groups and the media updated on the project, through press releases and newsletters⁴⁹

In this regard, and in the context of Horizon 2020 dissemination of the research results are mandatory under open-access models⁵⁰. Moreover, the European Commission document article “29 -DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS- OPEN ACCESS. VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING” contains obligations regarding the dissemination of research results.

A few of these principles are:

- “A beneficiary that intends to disseminate its results must give advance notice to the other beneficiaries of — unless agreed otherwise — at least 45 days, together with sufficient information on the results it will disseminate.
- Any other beneficiary may object within — unless agreed otherwise — 30 days of receiving notification, if it can show that its legitimate interests in relation to the results or background would be significantly harmed. In such cases, the dissemination may not take place unless appropriate steps are taken to safeguard these legitimate interests.
- If a beneficiary intends not to protect its results, it may — under certain conditions — need to formally notify the [Commission][Agency] before dissemination takes place.
- Each beneficiary must ensure open access (free of charge, online access for any user) to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results⁵¹.

Finally, the consequences of non-compliance with the above obligations may result in the reduction of the allocated grant, among others⁵².

⁴⁹ Icarus, Deliverable 5.2, *Strategic Dissemination and Communication plan*. V1

⁵⁰ European Commission, Executive Agency for Small and Medium -sized Enterprises, *Your guide to IP in Horizon 2020*, Publications Office, 2019, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2826/002896>

⁵¹ European Commission (2019). H2020 Programme. AGA- Annotated Model Grant Agreement.p. 245. Available online at: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf

⁵² Ibid.p247.

10.4. Concerning local security practitioners

In addition, due to the practical tasks that are going to be led, or could be led by local security practitioners, ethical demands are also necessary. Following the main aims of the IcARUS project, it is highly recommended that before the implementation of new tools in urban security, local security practitioners consider:

- Citizens' participation. In the ideation, creation, development and implementation of new tools and methodologies in urban security processes, citizens have a crucial role to play. This participation can be understood as social perception, opinions and visions coming from people and the acceptance of certain practices and tools among others.
- One of the factors that can affect the decline of the confidence of the population in public institutions is imposed decisions and a lack of information. For this reason, the implemented decisions or the decisions that will be implemented based on new tools to respond to urban security challenges have to be associated with a convenient debate and information process for the public.
- The population should have access to the information about which actions, decisions or technologies are going to be implemented.
- Citizens have the right to know in what way these actions, decisions, or technologies implemented are going to affect them.
- It is necessary that citizens know who is going to be responsible for the hypothetical damage concerning the implementation process. Moreover, bureaucratic procedures for complaints or decision-making should be available or created.
- Technological tools, e.g., CCTV, have to be signposted and clearly recognised by the population.

On the other hand, due to the growth of new technologies and their progressive implementation in urban security, the IcARUS project's local security practitioners face new challenges. Therefore, in the context of possible technological implementation, it is advisable to comply with the ethical requirement of transparency. The following recommendations seek this fulfilment, taking as reference the prescribed High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence. As these experts point out, for technological tools to be ethical, they should be based on the following concepts:

<p>Traceability: The data sets and the processes that yield the technology system’s decision, including those of data gathering and data labelling as well as the algorithms used, should be documented to the best possible standard to allow for traceability and an increase in transparency.</p>
<p>Explainability: Technical explainability requires that the decisions made by an AI system can be understood and traced by human beings. Explanation of the degree to which an AI system influences and shapes the organisational decision-making process, design choices of the system, and the rationale for deploying it, should be available. Additionally, final decisions should be taken by the humans and not by the systems.</p>
<p>Communication: Technology systems should not represent themselves as humans to users; humans have the right to be informed that they are interacting with an AI system. This entails that technology systems must be identifiable as such. In addition, the option to decide against this interaction in favour of human interaction should be provided where needed to ensure compliance with fundamental rights⁵³.</p>

10.5. IcARUS transparency limitations

Even though transparency is one of the fundamental pillars of the IcARUS research project, partners must also take into consideration possible situations in which transparency has not been defined. According to the European Commission, limitations to transparency may be given by situations in which information and its unauthorised disclosure could adversely impact the interests of the EU or of one (or more) of its Member States⁵⁴. For the European Commission, two parameters are fundamental regarding the possible classification of information.

Firstly, subjects concerning research such as⁵⁵: explosives, CBRN, critical infrastructure and utilities border security, intelligent surveillance, terrorism, organised crime, digital security and space.

⁵³ European Commission (2019). High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence, Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, p. 40, Brussels.

⁵⁴ European Commission, H2020 Programme Guidance, *Guidelines for the classification of information in research projects*, p.4, 2020.

⁵⁵ European Commission, H2020 Programme Guidance, *Guidelines for the classification of information in research projects*, p.6, 2020.

Secondly⁵⁶, the type of the research/results, and whether it is being done in simulated environments (*e.g., serious gaming, etc.*) or in real-world experimentation. For example:

- **Threat assessments** (i.e. estimation of the likelihood of a malicious act against an asset, with particular reference to factors such as intention, capacity and potential impact)
- **Vulnerability assessments** (i.e. description of gaps or weaknesses in networks, services, systems, assets, operations or processes which can be exploited during malicious acts, and often contain suggestions to eliminate or diminish these weaknesses)
- **Specifications** (i.e. exact guidelines on the design, composition, manufacture, maintenance or operation of threat substances or countermeasure substances, technologies and procedures)
- **Capability assessments** (i.e. description of the ability of an asset, system, network, service or authority to fulfil its intended role — and in particular the capacity of units, installations, systems, technologies, substances and personnel that have security-related functions to carry these out successfully)
- **Incidents/scenarios** (i.e. detailed information on real-life security incidents and potential threat scenarios:
- **On past incidents** (often including details not otherwise publicly available, demonstrating the real-life effects of particular attack methods or security gaps which have since been addressed)
- **On devised scenarios** (commonly derived directly from existing vulnerabilities, but normally with a lower level of detail, particularly of the attack preparation phase).

To this end, before any dissemination activities such as publication or exploitation of results, there must be several internal projections to ensure that none of the actions described above are carried out. This is done in order to safeguard the confidentiality of the results of the IcARUS project as well as of the participants who have collaborated or are involved.

⁵⁶ European Commission, H2020 Programme Guidance, *Guidelines for the classification of information in research projects*, p.6, 2020.

11. Accountability

Possible harms related to the implementation of new policy practices or technological tools are possible and have to be estimated. These new practices without enough supervision and consensus could provoke: harm, loss of time, money, even life. For this reason, IcARUS partners have to face the question: If this happens, who is responsible for any harms caused?

When answering this question in the past, several participants were identified. In this sense, all of them are required to commit to the concept of accountability in at least two senses:

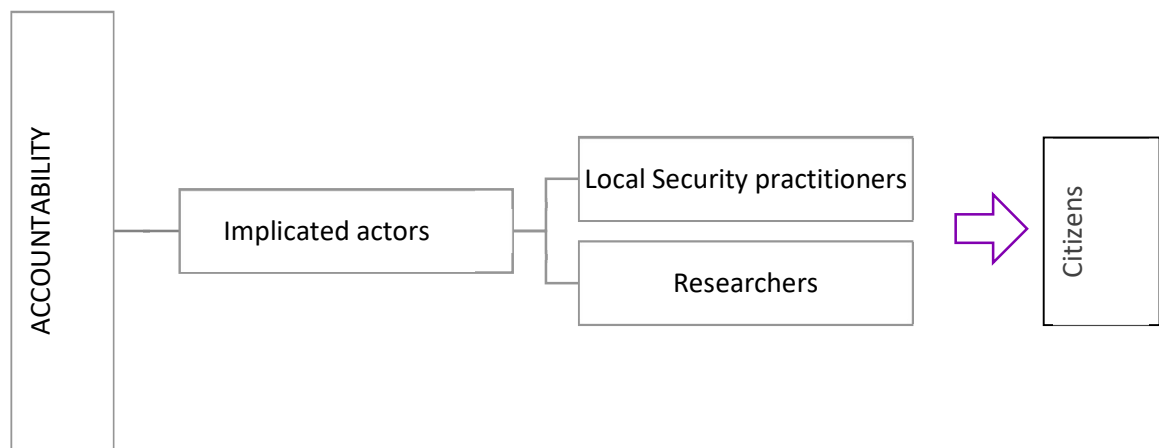
- Firstly, due to their participation in the project
- Secondly, the relation to the practices that are going to be implemented.

In this regard, possible local authorities such as: Law Enforcement Agencies in charge of technology systems, new implemented practices and other possible end users are the guarantors of a use that is legal, ethical, respects privacy, fundamental liberties and civil rights. They would therefore be responsible:

- Any breaches or violations reported.
- Identifying administrative authorities with the competence to deal with these problems.

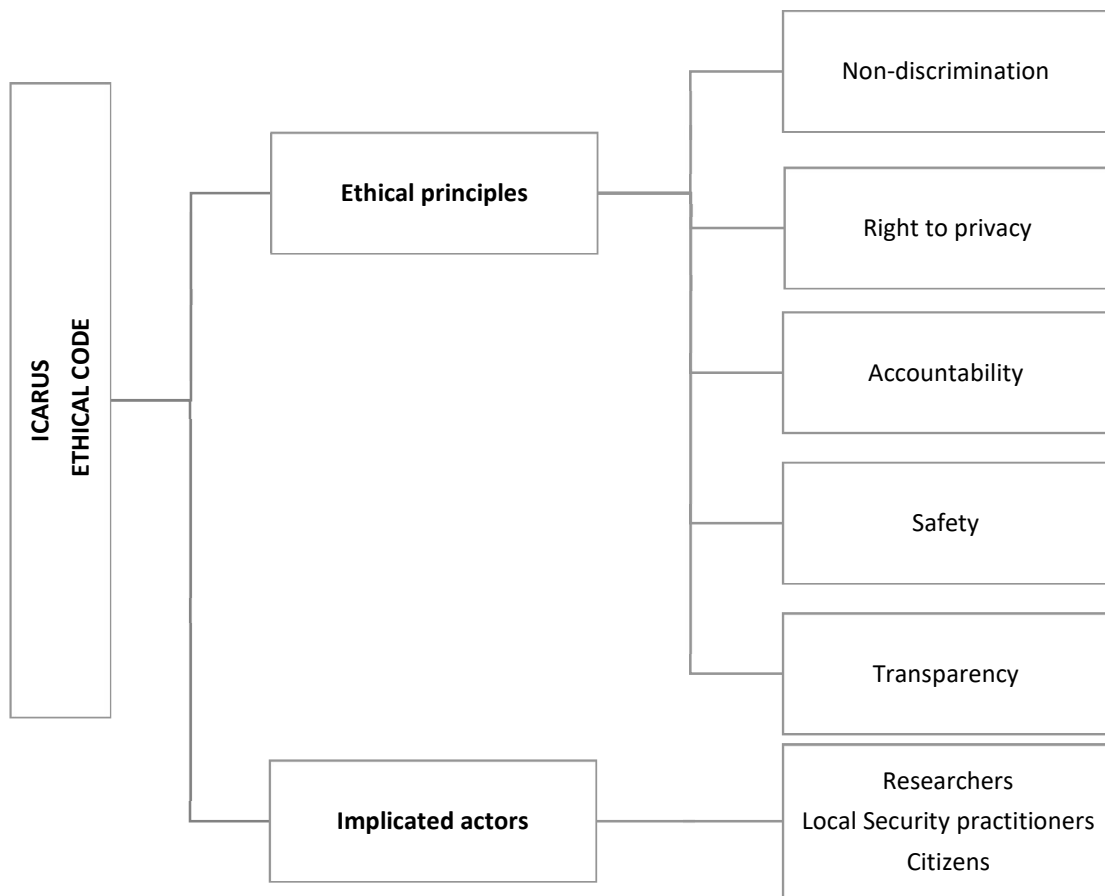
Moreover, we also have to face one problem that is often referred to as “the problem of many hands”⁵⁷. In sum, this problem lies in the consideration of all the different actors involved in all stages of the project process. As mentioned above, there must be clear ways for citizens to identify potential duty bearers and exercise their rights. For this reason, decisions related to the implementation of new tools in the context of urban security could lead to the difficulty of assigning responsibility to any one specific part.

⁵⁷ Van de Poel, I et al. (2015). Moral responsibility and the Problem of Many Hands. Routledge.



Graphic 6. *Accountability orientations*. Own elaboration

While it is particularly important to stress the importance of the concept of accountability that the different actors involved have towards citizens, it is also necessary to remark that accountability should be mutual among the rest of the participants of the project. This means that researchers and local security practitioners, in the context of the IcARUS project, not only have to safeguard the fulfilment of this requirement over citizens but must be asked of and successfully carried out among other IcARUS project participants. In a schematic way, the following graph summarises the above with regard to the actors involved and the ethical principles proposed.



Graphic 7. Resume IcARUS ethical code. Own elaboration

12. Other ethical requirements in the context of the IcARUS project

Having identified and explained the general ethical requirements, it is highly recommended that IcARUS project partners also take into account the following particular ethical recommendations⁵⁸. These requirements are designed to extend the range of action of the ethical framework that has been developed throughout this deliverable.

- **Legitimacy:** All consortium members involved in the methodology in use should be legitimated by the adequate and pertinent authorities. Given these circumstances of legitimacy, ethical principles can also be violated, so it is also mandatory to consider legal requirements at national and European level.

⁵⁸ These ethical requirements list is not exhaustive and more can be included.

- **Respectful with the law:** As mentioned before, all the necessary practices should be in constant correspondence with legal local, national and international demands.
- **Fairness:** This requirement points out to the proportionate distribution of the benefits and costs for society and also the commitment to countering bias, discrimination and stigmatisation in the all stages of the Icarus project⁵⁹.
- **Human agency:** In the case of necessary implementation of technological tools in the context of urban security, this should be based on support to human autonomy and decision-making. This is even more relevant when we are implementing AI technology. In this sense:

AI systems should support individuals in making better, more informed choices in accordance with their goals. AI systems can sometimes be deployed to shape and influence human behaviour through mechanisms that may be difficult to detect, since they may harness sub-conscious processes, including various forms of unfair manipulation, deception, herding and conditioning, all of which may threaten individual autonomy. The overall principle of user autonomy must be central to the system's functionality⁶⁰.

- **Non-harmful:** Methodology in use and the results of the Icarus project should be guided by the aim to improve the social and human benefits and never to potentially harmful practices against other consortium members or citizens.
- **Empirical support:** As it has been pointed out in a previous section, the implementation of the Icarus project's results should be based on empirical support that can verify the real necessity of the implementation of new methodology, practises or tools in order to reduce potential risks in terms of urban security.
- **Ethical assessment:** As it has been set up in Icarus project. It is strongly recommended that the consortium members establish different ethical review groups to assess the ethical implications of the whole process carried out during the course of the project. The following considerations may offer a perspective on the issue⁶¹:

⁵⁹ This requirement has been extracted and adapted to Icarus project demands from: AI EXPERTS, p.12.

⁶⁰ AI EXPERTS, p. 16. See also Article 22 of the GDPR: <https://gdpr-info.eu/art-22-gdpr/#:~:text=22%20GDPR%20Automated%20individual%20decision,significantly%20affects%20him%20or%20her.>

⁶¹ This list of considerations is non-exhaustive.

- Has the ethical assessment been a part of the elaboration and implementation process of development and deployment of this technology?
- Have different stakeholders been taken into consideration in order to develop and deploy this technology/methodology?
- Have different citizens demands and necessities been taken into consideration?

In the case of the necessary implementation of technological security tools in the context of urban security, the following considerations could give a partial idea of possible recommendations to be taken into account:

- Which segment(s) of society will **benefit from increased security** as a result of the proposed research?
- How will society as a whole **benefit from the proposed research**? Has any civil right been violated during the process of creation or development?
- **Avoiding possible abusive practises such as:** tracking, collection and store of data without legal permission. Moreover, the use of data or the IcARUS project results in other purposes that are not in correspondence with the demands of the law and law enforcement members and purposes of the IcARUS research should not be allowed.
- **Avoiding pitfalls and myths** around technological tools such as the non-failure of the systems or the always correct output in the use of this technology⁶².
- **Avoiding technology-Distrust bias:** Conversely, security practitioners who make use of technological tools may also tend to overlook their outstanding contributions to evidence-based reasoning as a result of their distrust or scepticism of technological systems⁶³.

⁶² This point has also been stressed in a previous section of this deliverable: (7.3. Non-bias)

⁶³ This recommendation is based on: Leslie, D. (2019). Understanding artificial intelligence ethics and safety: A guide for the responsible design and implementation of AI systems in the public sector. *The Alan Turing Institute*, p.21. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3240529>

13. PRACTICAL ETHICS GUIDELINES

13.1. The self-assessment list of the ethical dimensions of IcARUS

Local practitioners are increasingly using a variety of tools, and implementing a range of policy procedures, in order to fight crime. In the IcARUS project specifically, efforts have focused on certain main areas, namely juvenile delinquency, trafficking and organised crime, public spaces and radicalisation.

In order to tackle these problems at their roots, these new developments must be applied to concrete scenarios. Thus, although they are intended to be implemented in different European cities and other democratic contexts, their use also raises a number of ethical concerns. Due to the deep conceptual and technical complexity of these issues, there is a non-negligible risk that the researchers, security and safety actors may engage in unethical practices. This could either be due to ignorance or through deliberate non-compliance with the ethical standards proposed by the European Commission, and would negatively affect citizens, specifically their rights and freedom. This self-assessment list of the ethical dimensions of IcARUS aims to offer a more synthetic and practical document than that contained in the code of ethics and good scientific practice in the context of the IcARUS project. The aim is to address the conceptual and practical gap that may exist regarding the implementation of the ethical principles developed in the code, as well as to improve urban safety. To achieve this overall objective, a self-assessment tool has been designed to allow actors to analyse their case from an ethical perspective and to help them in their decision-making processes.

13.2. Grounding general and secondary ethical requirements

In the IcARUS project, ethical urban security has been defined as those practices that successfully and simultaneously meet the requirements of the following two interlinked dimensions: (1) General ethical requirements (2) Secondary ethical requirements.

DIMENSION	SCOPE	SUBSCOPE
General ethical comitment	Non-discrimination	<i>Gender, racial and ethnical policies</i>
		<i>Non-Bias</i>
		<i>Stigmatisation</i>
		<i>Sexual orientation</i>
		<i>Disability</i>
		<i>Social origin, birth and property</i>
		Respect to privacy
		Safety
		Transparency
	Accountability	
Secondary ethical Comitment		Legitimacy
		Respectful with the law
		Fairness
		Human agency
		Non-harmful
		Empirical evidence support
		Ethical assessment

13.3. Ethical activity-assessment

To this end, a table is provided in which all the information concerning the activity to be developed will be collected. It is essential to provide as much information as possible to meet the objectives of the task and to avoid unexpected results. This is to say that the deadlines, methodology, aims and expected results should remain constant over time and should not vary greatly between the initial, intermediate, and final stages. These measures seek to provide the most transparent and truthful information both to the rest of the members of the project and to potential participants. These potential participants will, as will be seen below, have the right, if they consider it appropriate, to renounce their participation in the activities being carried out. On the other hand, providing high-quality informative content and ensuring a correspondence between expected results and final outcomes is in line with the ethical requirements set out in the code, such as the requirement for transparency, security or accountability. In the same way, this need for coherence between the initial purposes of the research and the final results does

not prevent modifications from being made over the course of the project. If this is the case, then, in view of the ethical principles mentioned above, reports should be prepared which consider the modifications made and the possible changes expected. Secondly, in order to facilitate ethical self-assessment, a table has been drawn up listing the ethical principles that have been highlighted throughout the code, and which are essential in order to meet the ethical standards set out by the European Commission. As mentioned above, two categories have therefore been established, one for general principles and one for principles of a secondary nature but which are of special relevance. The aim of the table is to offer a series of definitions as concrete and concise as possible about the ethical principles being dealt with, as well as to offer, through a series of questions, the possibility for the actors involved to evaluate the ethical compliance or non-compliance of the activities they are carrying out themselves. This, together with the previous table in which provides maximal information, makes it possible to establish a much more exhaustive ethical decision-making framework to support the project members in their activities.

a) Activity description and ethics self-assessment

Activity reference	
<i>Lead Partner</i>	
<i>Partners involved</i>	
<i>Researchers involved</i>	
<i>Task/s related</i>	
<i>Date of start (MX)</i>	
<i>Abstract</i>	
<i>Aims of the task</i>	
<i>Methodology involved</i>	
<i>Main results obtained/ expected</i>	

GENERAL ETHICAL COMMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
Non-Discrimination	Discrimination occurs when a person is treated less favourably than another by virtue of his or her gender, sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. Gender, racial and ethnical policies: necessity of the implementation of policies that ensure equality to all actors that could be involved in the project.	1- Have measures been implemented or considered to ensure that there is no discrimination on the basis of gender, race or ethnicity?		
	Non-Bias: The concept of bias can be understood as patterns of discrimination at different levels such gender, race, socio-economical position etc ⁶⁴ . The term bias has also been described as outcomes which are systematically less favourable to individuals within a particular group and where there is no relevant difference between groups that justifies such harms.	2- Has a prior examination of the possible existence of biases in the activities to be undertaken by the actors involved been carried out?		
	Stigmatisation: The concept of stigmatisation refers mainly to the discriminatory, unequal and exclusionary treatment of certain groups such as	3- Have different measures been considered to avoid possible cases of stigmatisation of migrants, refugees,		

⁶⁴ European Commission (2020). Communication from the commission to the European Parliament and the Council. A Union of Equality: EU Rom strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation. Available online at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:9a007e7e-08ad-11eb-a511-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF . See also: NAR- European Network Against Racism aisbl: Intersectional discrimination in Europe: relevance, challenges and ways forward. Available online at: https://www.intersectionaljustice.org/img/intersectionality-report-FINAL_vizq4j.pdf

GENERAL ETHICAL COMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
	immigrants, asylum seekers, refugees, mental patients or other vulnerable groups by dominant groups.	asylum seekers and others in the project activities?		
	Sexual orientation: sexual orientation can be understood to refer to each person's capacity for profound emotional, affectional and sexual attraction to, and intimate relations with, individuals of a different gender or the same gender or more than one gender. Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation can occur when one person is treated less favourably than another on these grounds.	4- Have measures been considered to ensure that there is no discriminatory treatment on the basis of the sexual status of persons who may be involved in project activities? 5- Are there internal mechanism in which unequal treatment on the basis of sex can be reported?		
	Disability: persons with disabilities have the right to protection from any form of discrimination and violence, equal opportunities in and access to justice, education, culture, housing, recreation, leisure, sport and tourism, and equal access to all health services.	6- Have measures been put in place to ensure that there is no discriminatory treatment based on the disability status of individuals who may be part of the IcARUS project activities?		
	Social origin, birth and property: 'social origin', 'birth' and 'property' statuses are interconnected. Social origin 'refers to a person's inherited social status'. It may relate to the position that they have acquired through birth into a particular social class or community (such as those based on ethnicity, religion, or ideology), or from one's social situation,	7- Have measures been put in place to ensure that there is no discriminatory treatment due to social origin, birth or property towards individuals who may be part of the IcARUS project activities?		

GENERAL ETHICAL COMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
	such as poverty and homelessness. Additionally, the context of the birth may refer to one's status for instance being born out of wedlock, or being adopted. The grounds of property may relate to one's status in relation to land (such as being a tenant, owner, or illegal occupant), or in relation to other property.			
Respect for privacy	Respect for privacy highlights the autonomy and human dignity of individuals, granting them a personal sphere in which they can freely develop their personalities, think and shape their opinions. They thus form an essential prerequisite for the exercise of other fundamental rights, such as freedom of thought, conscience and religion. ⁶⁵ The right to privacy is also associated with the right to data protection, which aims to protect against the misuse of data that may have been collected.	8- Are there ways to ensure privacy and proper data protection in the context of the activities to be carry out in the IcARUS project?		

⁶⁵ European Union Agency For Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2019). Facial recognition technology: fundamental rights considerations in the context of law enforcement, p.23.

GENERAL ETHICAL COMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
Safety	Safety is understood as the ethical concern about potential harm that could be provoked by the implementation of new tools to counter urban security challenges, especially those related to technology. These could include injury, death, economic damage, environmental damage, social and political damage, damage to national security.	<p>9- Do the possible urban security arrangements developed in the framework of the project activity comply with local, national and international legislation?</p> <p>10- Do the possible urban security arrangements developed in the framework of the project activity comply with the ethical requirements set by national and international ethical experts?</p> <p>11- Are there measures in place to reduce or mitigate the potential harm that may be caused by wrong implementation of these new practises?</p>		Only answer in the case of activities planned to be carried out involving the use of technology.
Transparency	Transparency involves aiming to provide as much information as possible. This should be done while ensuring that the information is truthful, of high quality for those who may need it, and that it does not jeopardise the interests of the research itself.	12- Within the activities to be carried out in the context of the project, are there ways to ensure the requirement of transparency among the actors involved?		

GENERAL ETHICAL COMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
Accountability	Accountability points to potential damages related to the implementation of new policies or technological tools. Without sufficient oversight and consensos, these new practices could lead to: damage and loss of time, money, and even lives.	<p>13- In the context of the activities, are there ways of assessing the potential damage they may cause?</p> <p>14- Are the activities carried out sufficiently oversight and agreed upon?</p>		

SECONDARY ETHICAL COMMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
Legitimacy	All the actors involved should be confirmed as legitimate by the appropriate authorities. Even with their legitimacy assured, ethical principles can be violated. It is therefore also mandatory to consider legal requirements at the national and European level.	15- Are the activities carried out supported by the competent bodies and authorities?		
Respectful with the law	All the necessary practices should comply with legal local, national and international demands.	16- Are the activities carried out in line with local, national and international legal requirements?		
Fairness	Fairness is when there is a proportionate distribution of benefits and costs to society, as well as a commitment to counteracting prejudice, discrimination and stigmatisation, among other things.	17- Have ways of proportionately distributing the costs and benefits of research to society as a whole been considered or do they exist? 18- Are there ways to ensure engagement against different forms of bias, discrimination or stigmatisation in the activities undertaken?		
Human agency	The necessary deployment of technological tools in the context of urban safety, should be based on supporting human autonomy and decision-making. This means that the main objective of the deployment of tools is to	19- It has been assessed (with positive results) whether the intended use of the technology (if applicable) improves the autonomy of the citizens concerned?		Only answer in the case of activities planned to be carried out

SECONDARY ETHICAL COMMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
	facilitate rather than coerce the population. Furthermore, technologies should be based on democratic principles supporting user agency and the promotion of fundamental rights to enable human oversight. People have a fundamental right not to be subjected to the impacts of decisions made based solely on technological tools, especially when it may produce legal effects on users or may affect them in a similar way.	20- Are there mechanisms in place to allow monitoring of the intended use of technology (if applicable) by stakeholders?		involving the use of technology.
Non-harmful	Methodology and results should be guided by the aim of improving social and human benefits, and never to potentially harmful practices against other consortium members or citizens.	21- Are the activities carried out by involved actors guided by the requirement to be non-harmful and seek to improve people welfare?		
Empirical evidence support	Empirical support indicated the real need, based on both their own and others' research, for the implementation of new methodology, practices and tools in order to reduce potential risks in terms of urban security.	22- Is there sufficient and rigorous empirical evidence to justify the need for the implementation of the IcARUS project in the context of urban security through its different practical forms?		

SECONDARY ETHICAL COMMITMENT				
Scope	General description	Item	Answer	Comments
Ethical assessment	It is strongly recommended that the consortium members establish different ethical review groups to assess the ethical implications of the whole process of the project.	23- Are the activities carried out with ethical advice and sufficient ethical backing? 24- Have different stakeholders been taken into consideration in order to develop these activities?		

13.4. On human participation

Throughout this section a series of documents are provided for those activities in which the actors involved in the IcARUS project had to resort to human participation. Firstly, a table is attached in order to provide project stakeholders with a framework through which they can establish which participants may be suitable to carry out certain activities within the context of the IcARUS project. In this regard, stakeholders need to assess the needs of the activity, i.e., what kind of participants they may need and secondly, whether they intend to work with certain groups of participants. For example, certain activities might require working with children instead of volunteers. This is to allow for a decision-making framework that corresponds as closely as possible to the needs of the activity. On the other hand, it allows for project members who plan on carrying out activities with human participants to have a clear criterion regarding which participants they intend to include. Similarly, depending on the group to which they belong, certain information must be provided in order to comply with the ethical standards set out by the European Commission. Likewise, as in the table provided above, it is of vital importance that those project members who are going to carry out activities with humans provide as much information as possible regarding the requirements set out in the table.

In accordance with the code of ethics, the choice or non-choice of participants must avoid the types of discrimination mentioned. Namely:

- *Gender, racial and ethnic discrimination*
- *Bias*
- *Stigmatisation*
- *Sexual orientation*
- *Disability*
- *Social origin, birth, and property*

However, as mentioned in the section 7.7 regarding the permissible scope of differential treatment, different treatment is permitted if the justification for differentiation is reasonable and objective. This will include an assessment of whether the aim and effects of the measures or omissions are legitimate, compatible with the nature of the Covenant rights, and solely for the purpose of promoting general welfare in a democratic society. In addition, there must be a clear and reasonable relationship of proportionality between the aim sought to be realised and the measures or omissions and their effects. A failure to avoid differential treatment on the basis of a lack of available resources is not an objective and reasonable justification unless every effort

has been made to use all resources that are at the State party's disposition in an effort to address and eliminate the discrimination, as a matter of priority.⁶⁶

Finally, in Annex I a series of documents are provided to partners, such as an information sheet detailing all the most relevant elements of the IcARUS project, their rights, the reason for their choice, etc. and additionally the informed consent form, which has already been drawn up by other partners and is already used in the IcARUS project.

b) Human participation description

HUMANS		YES/	NO	Description	Documents to be provided or request
Does your activity involve human participants?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) <i>Details on the type of participation: questionnaire, workshop, etc</i>	
If YES:	Are they volunteers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) <i>Details on recruitment, inclusion and exclusion criteria and informed consent procedures.</i> 2) <i>Details on unexpected findings policy.</i>	1) Copies of ethics approvals (if required by law or practice) 2) Informed consent forms and information sheets.
	Are they potentially vulnerable individuals or groups ⁶⁷ ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) <i>Details on the type of vulnerability.</i> 2) <i>Details of the recruitment, inclusion and exclusion criteria and informed consent procedures.</i> 3) <i>Procedures to ensure participants are not subject to any form of coercion and undue inducement.</i> 4) <i>Justification for involving vulnerable individuals/groups</i>	1) Copies of ethics approvals (if required by law or practice). 2) Informed consent forms and information sheets.

⁶⁶ United Nations (2009). Economic and Social Council. Committee on economic, social and cultural rights. General Comment N° 20. Non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights (art 2, para.2, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) p.5.

⁶⁷ According to European Commission vulnerable groups include but are not limited to: people with disabilities, migrants and ethnic minorities (including Roma), homeless people, ex-prisoners, drug addicts, people with alcohol problems, isolated older people and children. Extracted from: https://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/2010againstpoverty/extranet/vulnerable_groups_en.pdf

HUMANS		YES/	NO	Description	Documents to be provided or request
Are they children/minors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1) <i>Details on the age range.</i> 2) <i>Details on assent procedures and parental consent for children and other minors.</i> 3) <i>Procedures to ensure the welfare of the child or other minors.</i> 4) <i>Justification for involving children/minors.</i>	Copies of ethics approvals (if required by law or practice). Informed consent forms and information sheets.
Are there other persons unable to give informed consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1) <i>Details on the procedures for obtaining consent from the guardian/legal representative.</i> 2) <i>Procedures to ensure participants are not subject to any form of coercion and undue inducement.</i>	1) Copies of ethics approvals (if required by law or practice). 2) Informed consent forms and information sheets.

Concluding remarks

In light of the above, the contents set out throughout this code of ethics and good scientific practice in IcARUS aim to become the roadmap that will guide the future actions of all the actors involved in the project. As has been seen, the ethical considerations have been established on three distinct levels.

Firstly, a series of ethical requirements have been mentioned which are in line with the ethical guidelines of the European Commission and which serve as a roadmap for any research project carried out in the European context.

Secondly, a series of general ethical requirements have been established. This general character, as stated above, is due to the fact that what is set out in these sections must be present in all phases of the IcARUS project. Thus, the methodology used and its phases are crossed by the ethical demands raised. In the same way, all the actors involved throughout the different phases of the project, including the citizens, are connected and related to these ethical requirements.

Thirdly, a number of specific ethical requirements have been proposed. This, unlike the general ethical requirements, is due to the fact that they can be found according to specific contexts and specific actors.

The last section of the code of ethics is dedicated to providing stakeholders with a series of more practical documents, enabling them to use the code of ethics in a more concrete and rapid

manner. To support them, first of all, a table has been provided in which they should indicate those details concerning possible involvement with humans. Secondly, a table has been introduced in which they should provide as much information as possible about the activities they intend to carry out. In parallel, a table has been introduced where the ethical principles and their definitions are listed in a more concise way. In the same way, in order to be able to establish a complete assessment of compliance with these requirements, a series of questions have been proposed with the aim of assessing compliance with these requirements. Moreover, connected to the section "about humans", an annex has been introduced with all the detailed information about the participation in activities in the context of the IcARUS project.

Finally, in order to express their adherence to this code of ethics, the various authorised representatives of the project partners have been asked to sign a letter of commitment. Firstly, all the ethical requirements set out throughout the document are summarised, so that the partners commit themselves to the following ethical requirements:

1. General ethical requirement	2. Other ethical requirements
1.1. Non-discrimination 1.2. Respect to privacy 1.3. Safety 1.4. Transparency 1.5. Accountability	2.1. Legitimacy 2.2. Respectful with the law 2.3. Fairness 2.4. Human agency 2.5. Non-harmful 2.6. Empirical evidence support 2.7. Ethical assessment

In the same way, the signatories commit themselves to the following principles:

1. **Review** the contents of the code in order to be fully informed of the recommendations contained therein.
2. **Implement** the necessary measures to guarantee compliance with the recommendations included in the code.
3. **Promote** good scientific practice and the ethical requirements contained in the code within: the activities related the project involving joint work with other members of the consortium, and in the activities involving collaboration with entities external to the IcARUS project.

4. **Harmonize** the ethical requirements established in the code and the ethical requirements or principles established in my institution, thereby trying to resolve possible conflicts of interest.

(ANEX I) Participant information sheet

WORK PACKAGE: [WP NUMBER AND TITLE]

ACTIVITY: [TITLE]

PARTNER LEADING ACTIVITY AND COLLECTING CONSENT: [ORGANIZATION REFERENCE]

You are about to take part in a research activity for the IcARUS EU H2020 project. IcARUS is coordinated by the European Forum for Urban Security (France).

Project description

This research is carried out under the HORIZON 2020 project IcARUS (Sustainable Autonomy and Resilience for LEAs using AI against High priority Threats), funded by the European Commission under grant agreement ID 101021797.

The main objective of the project IcARUS is to provide both a comprehensive understanding of existing security policies, as well as an opportunity to rethink and define the different tools and methods to respond to new security challenges. IcARUS will foster innovative governance approaches such as the promotion of citizens' participation, co-production of security and inclusion of social and technological innovation mechanisms that can reduce the share of social expenses on public budget and enhance a culture of trust and resilience. European cities are increasingly moving towards innovative and interacting trends to achieve safety and security goals that go beyond deterring crime and apprehending offenders. These trends include addressing risk factors, adopting collaborative approaches based on multi-agency partnerships where the communities and the local civic leaderships play a central role, engaging in medium and long-term goals, promoting bottom-up approaches to security and ensuring that citizens feel safe and secure. Therefore, this project will be based on a strategic approach to urban security that aims to put in coherence the fundamental phases of design and implementation of global and local security policies, while promoting preventive actions, fostering citizen participation and engaging local LEAs to develop responses to crime that are evidence-based, efficient and cost-effective

Four strategic trends underpin IcARUS’s approach:

(1) **Juvenile delinquency** has been identified as a priority area for the project as it is an area of particular concern for most policymakers and for society at large. Multiple factors can lead young people to delinquent actions, creating a rejection of society which itself seems unwelcoming to youth. The social environment, self-projection and individual development, the lack of confidence in the future and in institutions make youth a vulnerable target group. Early institutional responses are necessary to prevent youth from entering into criminal behavior and/or reiterate and to offer alternative development paths.

(2) **Trafficking and organized crime** constitute cross-border threats that operate locally but are entrenched in global networks, which increase its complexity and hinder its detection. Organized crime is constantly transforming, adapting, identifying local enforcement gaps and combining different mechanisms to create profits, that come from trading in firearms to illicit drugs, illicit trade, permeation of the legitimate economy by criminal activities and human trafficking. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation, migration, inequality, lack of access to services, discrimination and other characteristics of urban scenarios are deepening vulnerabilities that are exploited by organized crime networks²⁷

(3) **Public space** is not only an essential part of the life and quality of a city as a space of cohesion, coexistence and sharing, but also a central aspect that defines the feeling of security or insecurity of its citizens. It is important to highlight that public space per-se is not an issue in terms of security, conflict or crime but can give situational opportunities to crime and violence, foster exclusion, insecurity, conflict and victimization when it fails to be well managed

(4) **violent radicalisation** by fostering social inclusion, youth participation, interfaith and inter-cultural dialogue, tolerance, social cohesion and to reduce hate speech, discrimination and inequalities in urban contexts. autonomy in AI. STARLIGHT will ensure European **IcARUS research** - the aim of the project is to foster governance through decentralised responsibility that enables more proactive involvement of diverse actors like grass root organizations and the private sector (including private security agencies) in the design, implementation and evaluation of security policies and promotes autonomy and leadership of local and regional authorities.

IcARUS partners

	PARTNER
1	FORUM EUROPEEN POUR LA SECURITE URBAINE
2	Fachhochschule Salzburg GmbH
3	Ethical & Legal Plus S.L

4	ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM
5	PANTEIO PANEPISTIMIO KOINONIKON KAIPOLITIKON EPISTIMON
6	THE UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD
7	UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
8	LANDESHAUPTSTADT STUTTGART
9	RIGAS PASVALDIBAS POLICIJA
10	GEMEENTE ROTTERDAM
11	COMMUNE DE NICE
12	CAMARA MUNICIPAL DE LISBOA
13	COMUNE DI TORINO
14	Makesense
15	EUROCIRCLE ASSOCIATION
16	FONDATION DE L'INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE IDIAP
17	KENTRO MELETON ASFALIAS
18	GLOBAZ, S.A

Why have I been approached?

[DESCRIPTION OF THE SELECTED PARTICIPANT PROFILE]

Right to withdraw and to data protection

You do not have to take part in this research if you do not want to. Likewise, you may change your mind about your participation later on and withdraw after taking part in [STUDY/ACTIVITY], without needing to provide a reason. In this case, your input will be securely deleted from our records and servers.

If you wish to withdraw, ask questions or make use of your data protection rights (access, rectification, deletion, information, limitation and portability), you may contact the Data Protection Officer (DPO) for this project: Adrien Steck , email steck@urbansecurity.org

What will I be asked to do if I take part in this research activity?

If you decide to take part, you will be asked to [DESCRIPTION]

When contributing to [ACTIVITY] with your expertise you may want to share real-life experiences or cases you are or have worked on. Please be aware that this is sensitive information, and you should do your best to not share personal details of anyone involved in any radicalisation process. General details can and should be shared, but those involved must be protected. If you happen to mention specific people, their names will be deleted from any project materials.

Will my data be identifiable?

When providing your opinions, your answers will be recorded, and this information will be processed by project partners. Therefore, your opinions will be linked to your name or any other direct identifiers. Your identification and opinions will be made public in [DELIVERABLE/REPORT]

Any data labelled as personal data (containing your [DETAIL: i.e. name, address, sex, age, etc]) not included in [DELIVERABLE/REPORT] will be deleted at the end of the project (year 2024).

Audio recordings [DELETE IF NOT RELEVANT]

Audio of the session/s which you will participate will be recorded. They will be deleted once the transcripts and/or project reports have been completed. Transcripts will include information that would enable you to be identified (names, locations, etc.) directly, by inference or by association.

Video [DELETE IF NOT RELEVANT]

Videos of the session/s which you will participate will be recorded. You can opt-out of video recording by stating it in the consent form. If you agree to video recording, your image and opinions may be used in project materials and dissemination activities, but not reused for research purposes.

What are the risks and benefits of my participation?

Your expertise and knowledge may benefit [DESCRIPTION]

We expect that publishing your opinions using your name will bring Icarus the following benefits: [DESCRIPTION]

Before starting, you should know that your participation may entail the following risks: [DESCRIPTION]

Who is responsible for the research?

The project has been funded by the EU Horizon 2020 and is coordinated by the European Forum for Urban Security (<https://efus.eu/>). The Deputy Director of EU Programmes is Carla Napolano (napolano@efus.eu) and the Project Manager is Sarah Diemu-Trémolières (diemu-tremolieres@urbansecurity.org). Further information on the project can be found on www.icarus-innovation.eu

Thank you for taking the time to read this information sheet. You can keep this document.

Consent form

WORK PACKAGE: [WP NUMBER AND TITLE]

ACTIVITY: [TITLE]

PARTNER LEADING ACTIVITY AND COLLECTING CONSENT: [ORGANIZATION REFERENCE]

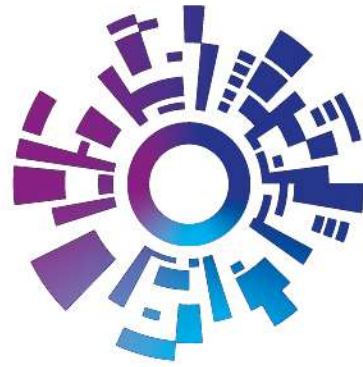
DPO/DP Manager [NAME AND EMAIL]

I hereby confirm that	YES	NO
I have been informed of the project aims and goals		
I have been provided with an Information Sheet		
I consent to my participation in the research		
I understand that I have the right to withdraw from the research at any time without providing a reason		
I understand that I should not share personal details of persons involved in radicalisation cases/ processes		
I consent to my personal data being made public in [DESCRIPTION]		
I consent to my data being used in the future for research purposes only		
I consent to the voice recording of my contributions in the research		
I consent to the video recording of my participation in the research		
I consent to my voice recording being published in [WEB AND PROFILE]		
I consent to my video recording being published in [WEB AND PROFILE]		
I have been provided with the contact details of the DPO		
I have been provided with the contact details of the project coordinator		

Name: _____

Signature:

Thank you for taking the time to complete this consent form. Please return it to the project research.

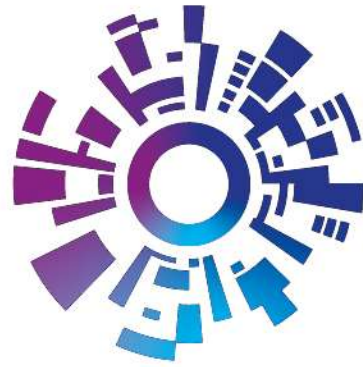


IcARUS

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO URBAN SECURITY

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CONSORTIUM



European Forum for Urban Security (Efus)



FH Salzburg

Fachhochschule Salzburg (FHS) Salzburg University of Applied Sciences



Plus Ethics



Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR)



Laboratory of Urban Criminology / Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences (Panteion)



University of Salford



University of Leeds



Landeshauptstadt Stuttgart Municipality of Stuttgart



Riga Municipal Police (RMP)



City of Rotterdam



City of Nice



Lisbon Municipal Police / Lisbon Municipality (LMP/CML)



Local Police of Turin (PLTO)



makesense



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