



HIDE – Homeland Security, Biometric Identification & Personal Detection Ethics

<http://www.hideproject.org>

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- CONTRACTUAL ASPECTS

- **Contract No: FP7-217762**
- **Programme: FP7 Capacities**
- **Area: Science in Society Research**
- **Research area: Ethics and Security Research**
- **Funding scheme: CSA (Coordinating)**
- **Duration: 36 months**
- **Starting Date: Feb. 1, 2008**

- **Grant: 963 K€**



Key term: Personal detection technologies

- **Detection technologies are technologies used to detect something or someone within a security or safety context. Personal detection technologies focus specifically on individuals.**
- **PDTs include:**
 - Radio frequency identification (RFID) tags and chips,
 - Global positioning system (GPS) enabled devices,
 - Geographical information systems (GIS),
 - Closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance cameras,
 - Thermal imaging,
 - ...



Key term: **Biometrics**

- **Biometric recognition, shortly **biometrics**, refers to the **automatic recognition** of a person based on his/her anatomical or behavioural characteristics.**
- **Examples: Systems for automatic recognition (verification/identification) of a person based on:**
 - Fingerprint,
 - Iris,
 - Face,
 - Voice,
 - ...



- HYPOTHESIS

In our opinion:

- **Biometrics and personal detection technologies** play a peculiar role that goes beyond standard security technologies.
- **The processes of identity formation and of identification** touch some of the deepest areas of human life. Who we are and how we relate to others are basic social and cultural questions.



- MISSION

HIDE's mission is to establish a platform devoted to monitor ethical and privacy implications of biometrics and personal detection technologies.



- AIMS

- **HIDE aims to be a “track two” initiative where key European and international actors are engaged in policy-related, nonofficial, dialogue on privacy and ethics of biometrics and personal detection technologies.**
- **We believe that initiative such as HIDE can be more open ended and exploratory and can build bridges that can later influence conventional political and diplomatic (“track one”) efforts.**



- CONSORTIUM

- **All the disciplinary competences needed to fulfill project's objectives are represented in our consortium. They include: ethics, technology, politics, law, economics, social sciences, international affairs, and management.**

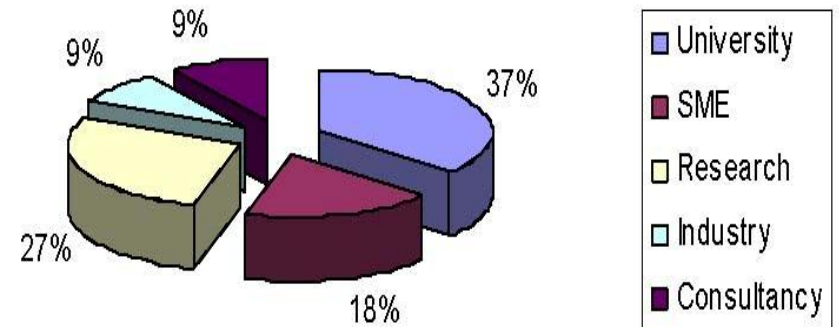


- CONSORTIUM

The HIDE consortium gathers:

- 2 private research centers,
- 1 public research institution,
- 2 small and medium enterprises (SMEs),
- 1 large industry,
- 1 consultancy, and
- 4 universities.

HIDE PARTNERSHIP





- CONSORTIUM

1. **CENTRE FOR SCIENCE, SOCIETY AND CITIZENSHIP (ITALY) - COORDINATOR**
2. **CENTRE FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF GENOMICS (UNITED KINGDOM)**
3. **BIOMEDICAL ETHICS – YONG LOO LIN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (SINGAPORE)**
4. **EUTELIS CONSULT ITALIA & ASSOCIATES S.R.L. (ITALY)**
5. **FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING – UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA (SLOVENIA)**
6. **FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTE FOR COMPUTER GRAPHICS RESEARCH IGD (GERMANY)**
7. **INTERNATIONAL BIOMETRIC GROUP (UNITED STATES)**
8. **OPTEL LTD. (POLAND)**
9. **SAGEM SÉCURITÉ (FRANCE)**
10. **THE HASTINGS CENTER (UNITED STATES)**
11. **ZUYD UNIVERSITY – INFONOMICS, NEW MEDIA & SOCIETY (NETHERLANDS)**



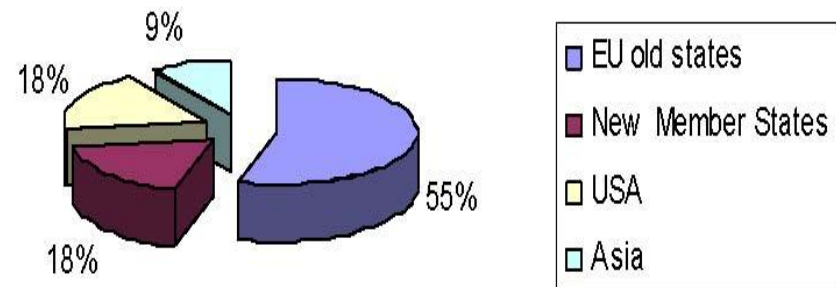


- CONSORTIUM

HIDE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The HIDE partners are:

- 6 from EU "old" member states,
- 2 from EU "new" member states,
- 2 from United States,
- 1 from Singapore.





- ACTIVITIES

- **HIDE consists of several integrated activities, including:**
 - Focus groups (FG),
 - Policy forums (PF),
 - Problem solving workshops (PSW),
 - Final conference (FC).



- FOCUS GROUPS

- **Focus groups explore significant issues in relation to the ethics of **four technological areas**:**
 - **Technology Convergence,**
 - **System Interoperability,**
 - **Embedded Technology,**
 - **Privacy Enhancing Technology.**

FG - Technology Convergence

- The topic at hand is the **combining of biometrics and personal detection (and other) technologies.**
 - ➔ It allows to covertly monitor citizens in any time and any place, to recognize them, to connect their names to their data records, as well as to detect their intentions.
 - ➔ This is the most dramatic evolution of future surveillance that has potential to overturn any standard approach to crime and terrorism prevention.



FG - System Interoperability

- **System Interoperability** is the ability of two or more systems to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged.
 - The increase of interoperability, and the proliferation of public and private databases, are generating an increasing demand to pool data from diverse biometrics and detection technologies.
 - This raises concerns for many reasons, not the least because sophisticated 'data-mining' techniques enable discovery of unknown and non-obvious relationships within sets of information.



FG - Embedded Technology

- **Embedded technologies** are technologies encapsulated by the device they control.
 - Due to developments of RFID, miniaturisation, wireless, sensor and networking technology, people will be moving through and interacting with their physical environment in new ways.
 - On the one hand, huge gains in convenience, efficiency and safety are expected, but, on the other hand, it could mean the ultimate track- and traceability and loss of privacy.



FG - Privacy Enhancing Technology

- **Privacy enhancing technologies** are technologies that **protect privacy**.
 - ➔ PET encompass methods to protect individual information, whether by blocking, distorting, deceiving or destroying the surveillance means.
 - ➔ Could PETs pose in their turn new ethical and policy issues?





- POLICY FORUMS

- **Policy forums question basic assumptions and values involved in the public conversation on biometrics and personal detection technologies.**
- **Policy areas to be examined are:**
 - **Contextualization of Privacy,**
 - **Bodily Issues,**
 - **Outsourcing of Surveillance.**

PF - Contextualization of Privacy

- **The PF will examine why certain patterns of data flow provoke public excitement in the name of privacy and why some do not.**
- **Particularly, the PF will discuss the techniques for meeting the conflicting goals of respecting individual rights and allowing legitimate organizations to collect and mine massive data sets.**



PF - Bodily Issues

- **Sensitive bodily issues may affect biometrics and personal detection technologies and be used to categorize and stigmatize the most vulnerable groups.**
- **If no safeguard is provided, data collected during screening procedures and identification might become in certain political regimes a tool for ethnic classification or other kind of mass categorization, whose ethical and political consequences could be appalling.**



PF - Outsourcing of Surveillance

- **The PF will examine the social and ethical issues that arise from the increasing trend in the outsourcing and privatization of personal information management.**
- **Particularly, the PF will discuss the challenge of maintaining security and privacy when identity management is operated beyond the state, nation, and territory boundaries that conventionally delimit government jurisdictions.**





- PROBLEM SOLVING WORKSHOPS

- **Problem solving workshops** are designed to bring together individuals from different groups in a "safe" environment to address questions which are otherwise difficult to discuss in more formal or structured settings.
- **HIDE will organize two workshops:**
 - **International Data Sharing and Biometric Identification – The Ethical Issues in an Asian and International Context,**
 - **Restrictions in the Implementation of EU Data Protection Directive for Public Interest, Security and Defence.**

PSW - International Data Sharing and Biometric Identification -The Ethical Issues in an Asian and International Context

- **July 2-3, 2009 in Singapore**
- **The intention of this workshop is to create a forum for an international dialogue between Europe, US, Asia and APEC on the different technical, legal and ethical issues on privacy arising from the use of personal detection technologies, such as biometrics, for surveillance and security purposes.**



PSW - Restrictions in the Implement. of EU Data Protection Directive for Public Interest, Security and Defense

- **September 17-18, 2009 in Ljubljana**
- **The aim of this workshop is to bring together representatives from the European government and non-government organizations, with the emphasis on the Balkan region and the New Member States, to identify and discuss issues related to restrictions in the implementation of EU data protection principles.**





- FINAL CONFERENCE

- The conference will **summarize HIDE results** into a form meaningful for policy-makers and stakeholders.
- Conference participants include EU MPs, EC officers from all affected services, key agencies such as ENISA, Europol, IPTS, IPSC, industry, academia, civil society organizations, as well as any other relevant stakeholders.
- **With the final conference HIDE seeks an endorsement for its platform to engage with issues beyond the duration of the project.**



- FINAL TARGET

HIDE's final target is to create a **dialogue platform on ethics and governance of personal detection technologies and biometrics.**