

PERSONA

Privacy, ethical, regulatory and social no-gate crossing point solutions acceptance



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FlySec Final Info Day

Risk - Based Security Projects Cluster Meeting



The seven circumstances

- quis (who)
- quid (what)
- quando (when)
- ubi (where)
- cur (why)
- quem ad modum (in what way)
- quibus adminiculis (by what means)



Why?

- European Commission identified a need
- Call: H2020-SEC-2016-2017-2
- Topic: SEC-18-BES-2017- Acceptance of no gate crossing point solutions
- “the intensive use of technologies bear the risk of invading people’s privacy, and the societal and political acceptance of technologies for “no gate solutions” is required **prior** to their implementation.”
- Expected impact: “A method, and metrics, to assess acceptability by the society of the concept of border control processes based on “no gate crossing point solutions”, and of the various technology components that may be required.”

TOPIC : Acceptance of no gate crossing point solutions

Topic Identifier: SEC-18-BES-2017
Publication date: 14 October 2013

Types of action: IGA Research and Innovation action
DeadlineModel: single-stage
Opening date: 01 March 2017
Deadline: 24 August 2017 17:00:00
Time Zone : (Brussels time)

Horizon 2020
Pillar: Societal Challenges
Work Programme Year: H2020-2016-2017
Work Programme Part: Secure societies - Protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens
Call : H2020-SEC-2016-2017
H2020 website
Call budget overview

Topic Updates [+ More](#)

• 27 June 2017 09:52

Budget Information:

Topic Description [- Less](#)

Specific Challenge:

For the traveller it would be ideal to cross borders without being slowed down. It is indeed likely that, in the next 10 years or so, technologies make it possible to implement “no gate crossing point solutions” that allow for seamless crossing of borders and security checks for the vast majority of travellers who meet the conditions of entry, and make sure that those who do not fulfil such conditions are refused entry.

There is a broad variety of technologies and systems including information systems and (networks of) sensors that will become available to support border checks based on risk-assessment methods. Some are to be deployed in the vicinity of border crossing points, others can be mobile and used to check travellers data along his/her journey.

However, in the intensive use of technologies that this will require bears the risk to invading people's privacy, and the societal and political acceptance of technologies for “no gate solutions” is required prior

Why? (2)

- Contribute to the work of
 - Technology developers
 - Researchers
 - Border authorities
 - LEAs
 - Policy-makers
 - Other stakeholders
- **by fostering proactive thinking in connection with**
- **Privacy, Ethical, Regulatory and SOcial No-gate crossing point solutions Acceptance (PERSONA)**

Why? (3)

- PERSONA aims to **develop a unified and tailored impact assessment method** and to carry out comprehensive evaluations of wide range of contactless crossing point technologies, taking into account **ethics, legal and otherwise regulatory requirements, privacy and personal data protection concerns, threats of discrimination and other societal issues.**
- The established method for assessment will **provide robust information for decision-makers** in a form of enumeration of potential threats and benefits, possible measures to minimise the former and maximise the latter as well as overall guidelines in order to drive the innovation and deployment of future solutions by both industry and border control authorities.

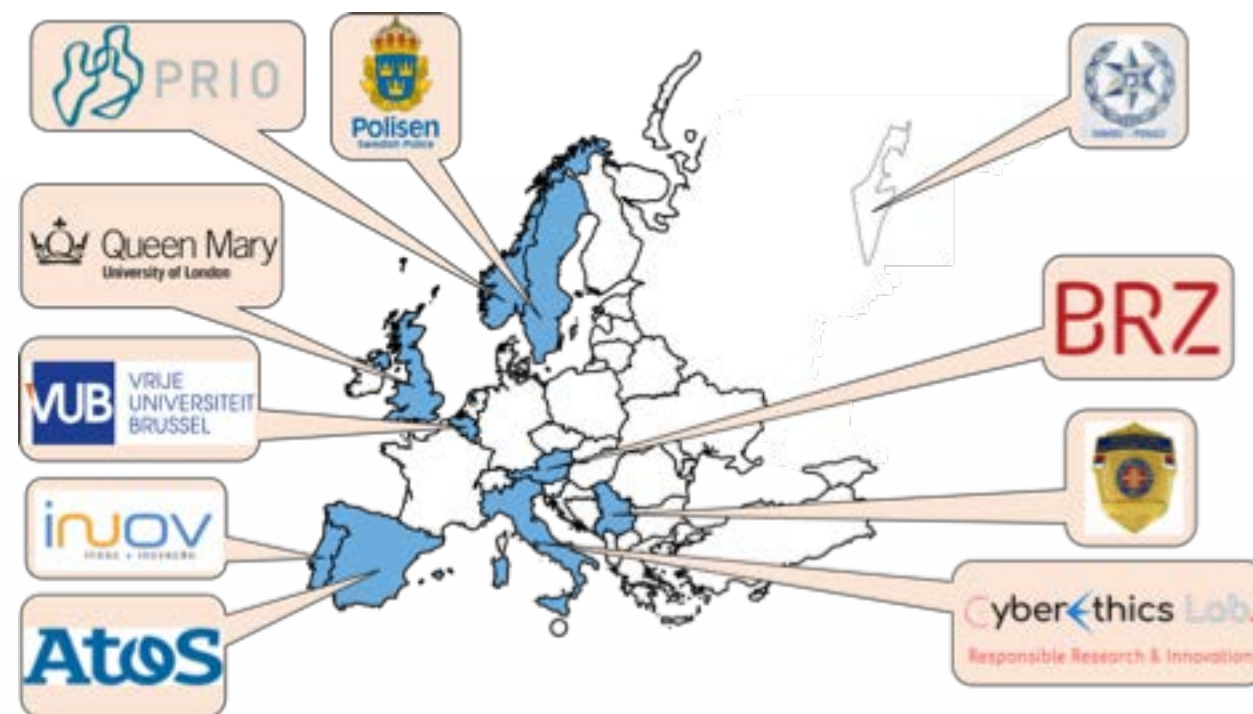
Why? (4) benefits outweigh costs

- pros
 - aids to:
 - foster informed decision-making
 - the protection of societal concerns
 - forces to reflect
 - ex ante thinking/early warning system
 - inward/outward orientation
 - best-effort obligation
 - demonstrates accountability
 - means for the public to have their voice heard
- cons
 - bureaucracy
 - waste of effort
 - complexity
 - instrumental use
 - inward/outward orientation

An impact assessment is a tool used for the analysis of possible consequences of an initiative on a relevant societal concern or concerns, if this initiative can present dangers to these concerns, with a view to support the informed decision-making whether to deploy this initiative and under what conditions, ultimately constituting a means to protect these concerns.

Who and where?

- 10 partners
- Belgium, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal, United Kingdom, Sweden, Austria, Serbia, Israel
- Research:
 - Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB)
 - Institut for Fredsforskning Stiftelse Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
 - Queen Mary, University of London (QMUL)
- SME:
 - Cyberethics Lab (CEL)
- Industry:
 - Atos Spain S.A. (ATOS)
 - INOV Inesc Inovação (INOV)
- LEA
 - Bundesrechenzentrum – Federal Computing Centre (BRZ)
 - Swedish Police Authority, National Forensic Centre (SPA)
 - Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia (SMOI)
 - Ministry of Public Security – Israel National Police (MOPS-INP)



What?

- Analysis of the existing assessment methods
 - PIA
 - Art. 8 ECHR
 - DPIA
 - Art. 35 GDPR
 - Art. 27 Directive
 - EIA
 - Autonomy, dignity, non-maleficence, beneficence
 - SIA
 - Societal acceptance
 - SIA
 - Security aspects
 - RIA
 - National Facilitation Programme
 - Registered Traveller Programme
 - eurodac, dublin, sis, eurosur, etc.

What? (2) an ideal impact assessment

1. Systematic process
2. Considers the relevant societal concerns
3. Not everything needs it
4. Uses the appropriate method
5. Includes recommendations
6. Constitutes best efforts obligations
7. Relies on sufficient knowledge and know-how
8. Documented
9. Deliberative
10. Accountable
11. Assessor is independent
12. Simple
13. Adaptive
14. Inclusive
15. Receptive
16. Grows in supportive environment

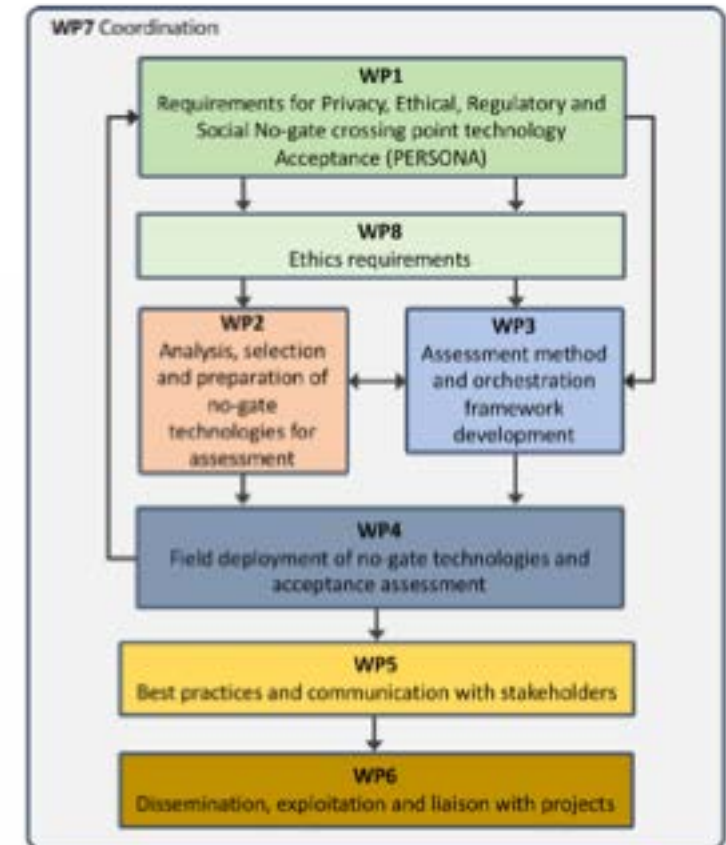


What? (3)

- Developing an appropriate impact assessment framework for border authorities;
- Identifying and assessing the impacts of border crossing technologies on the relevant privacy, personal data protection, ethical, legal and other regulatory as well as societal concerns;
- Exploring and implementing the views of various categories of stakeholders;
- Developing a textbook to assist organizations and LEAs in the assessment of the impacts of border crossing technologies;
- Saving-up decision-makers' financial and human resources through the development of guidelines necessary for the adequate use of impact assessments;
- Improving the harmonisation of impact assessment methods across the EU, through the use of uniform materials for carrying out an impact assessment.

How and by what means?

- WP1 – Requirements for Privacy, Ethical, Regulatory and Social No-gate crossing point technology Acceptance (PERSONA)
- WP2 – Analysis, selection and preparation of no-gate technologies for assessment
- WP3 – Assessment method and orchestration framework development
- WP4 – Field deployment of no-gate technologies and acceptance assessment
- WP5 – Best practices and communication with stakeholders
- WP6 – Dissemination, exploitation and liaison with projects
- WP7 – Coordination
- WP8 – Ethics requirements



How and by what means? (2)

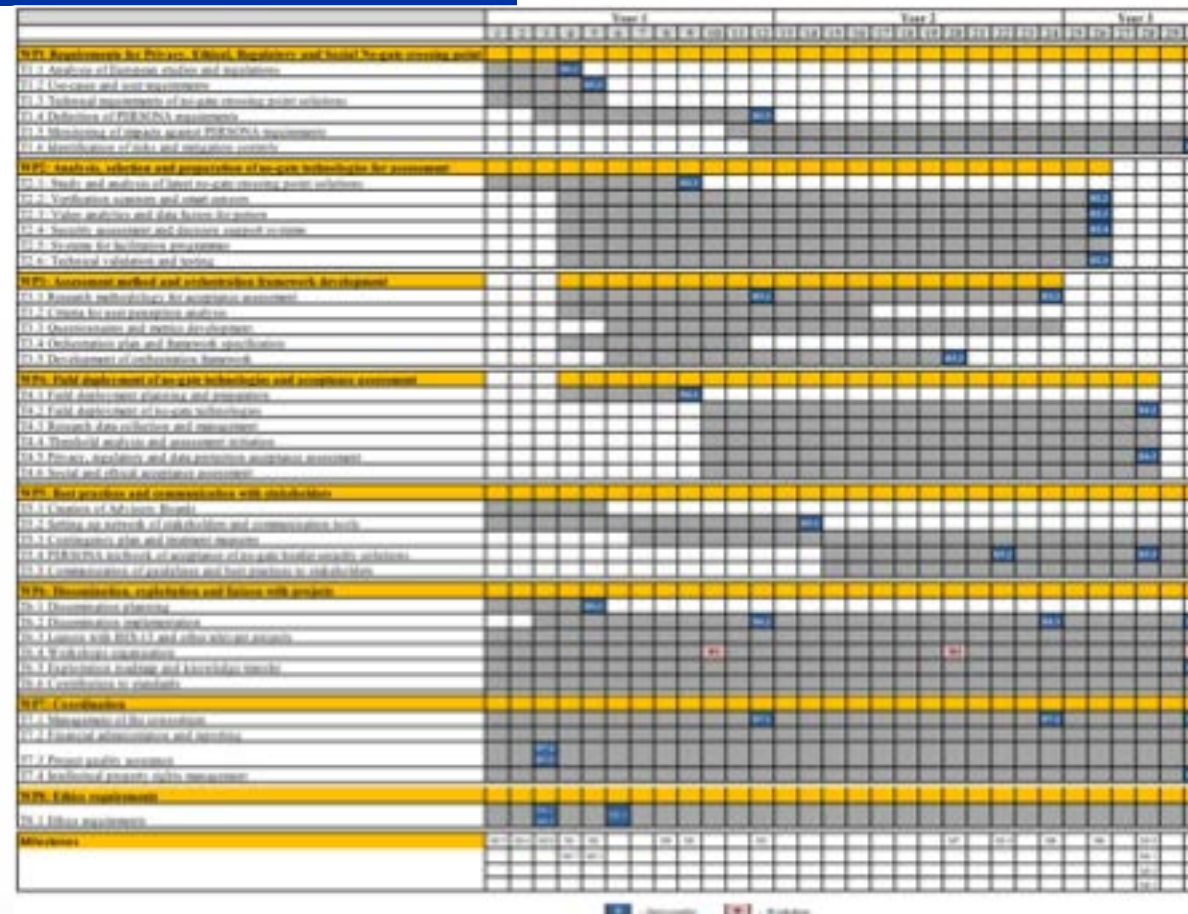
- Desktop-research
- Pilots
- Collaboration (projects, end-users, policy-makers, internal stakeholders, external stakeholders)
- Semi-structured interviews
- Meetings
- Workshops
- Participation on each others' events
- Aim is the create a best practice that will be actually used

How and by what means? (9) Dissemination

- Building a community
 - Related European border and custom authorities
 - Security industry
 - Scientific community
 - End users (airports, border crossing points etc.)
- 32 deliverables
- website/brochure/newsletter/social media
- Academic and research publication
- EC dissemination mechanisms
- Demonstrations
- Workshops

When?

- 30 months
- 1 September 2018 – 28 February 2021
- Continuous collaboration
- Workshops in M10, M20 and M30



Thank you!

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