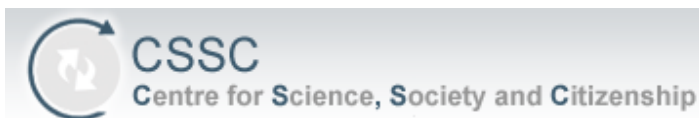




PRELIMINARY
PROGRAMME

Ethical and Policy Implications of Global Mobility and Security



25-26 March 2010

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

Ethical and Policy Implications of Global Mobility and Security

BRUSSELS, BERLAYMONT BUILDING, ROOM SCHUMAN, 25-26 MARCH 2010



THURSDAY 25 MARCH

13.00-13.30

REGISTRATION AND WELCOME COFFEE

13.30-14.00

OPENING

14:00-14:10

14:00-14:10

Emilio Mordini, Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship, Coordinator of the Rise Project

Welcome from the RISE Project

Margit Sutrop, University of Tartu, Workshop Chair

Global mobility and security. Ethics and policy of biometrics

14.00-17.15

SESSION I – IDENTITY MANAGEMENT: GOVERNANCE AND POLICY MAKING

Identity management is the key enabler and critical component of securing the mobility of people and goods. The EU has supported different identity technologies and related initiatives. Biometrics and biometric systems are implemented mainly to control the movement of physical people: for border and immigration control in e-passports or large-scale IT systems like EURODAC, SIS II and VIS. E-services (including e-Governmental solutions) and digital signature functionality is usually enabled by PKI-based or PIN-based identity tokens (usually on national ID-cards, hereinafter eIDM). Some EU countries have considered using biometrics (some national ID-cards already contain biometrical identifiers, for example, in Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain, and The Netherlands) for access to e-Governmental services as well, but these have not been reported as authentication methods for specific e-Government applications.

There is no common policy on the EU level regarding the concepts of identity, identification and authentication, as well as which types of information could be used to establish an identity or how the reliability of identity infrastructures could be determined. Is there a need for such a policy? What are the main obstacles for a holistic policy and its implementation? What are the technical/infrastructural, legal and political challenges of eIDM interoperability and cross-border usage in e-services? Which ID-s are reliable? Is there a need for a European authentication assurance policy, a concept of authentication levels that could indicate to citizens to which e-Government services they shall have access based on the security level of their authentication mechanism? Is there a future for authentication with biometrical identifiers for e-Governmental services? What are privacy concerns that should be addressed?

Co-Chairs

Nicolas Delvaux, Sagem Sécurité

Clemens Willemsen, Ministry of Justice - Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement Policy Instruments Department

14:00-14:10

Nicolas Delvaux, Sagem Sécurité

Chair's introductory remarks

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- 14.10-14.30 **Kjetil Rommetveit**, University of Bergen
Overview of the policy process introducing biometrics in the EU
- 14.30-14.40 Discussion
- 14.40-15.00 **John Stienen**, European Commission, DG Informatics, European Government Services (IDABC)
Interoperable Delivery of European e-Government Services: Main Challenges
- 15.00-15.10 Discussion
- 15.10-15.30 **Max Snijder**, European Biometric Forum
Biometrics and e-Government
- 15.30-15.40 Discussion

15.40-16.00 COFFEE BREAK

- 16.00-16.20 **Kai Rannenberg**, Goethe University
Information Technology misuse: policy issues
- 16.20-16.30 Discussion
- 16.30-16.50 **Alexander Nouak**, Fraunhofer Inst. for Computer Graphics Research
Security in information technology
- 16.50-17.00 Discussion
- 17.00-17.15 **Clemens Willemsen**, Ministry of Justice - Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement Policy Instruments Department
Chair's final remarks

FRIDAY 26 MARCH

9.00-12.45 **SESSION II – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, PRIVACY, AND SECURITY: A MULTIFACETED PRISM**

The rationale for political decisions to implement biometrics has been related to international security: mainly to avoid illegal immigration and combat terrorism. What is needed for such political decisions to be purposeful, transparent and proportional in relation to the problem? What are the societal and ethical consequences? How are data used to combat terrorism? How are civil liberties and human rights actually protected? What kind of resources need to be made available to decision makers? Which stakeholders should be involved? Biometrics is currently in use (travel documents, SISII, etc.), but questions remain. Today the new body surveillance technology on the table is full body scanners in the field of aviation security. The raised questions about biometrics are highly relevant for analysis and assessment of the impact of full body scanners on the balance between security and fundamental rights, also on its efficiency in combating terrorism.

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Co-Chairs

Margit Sutrop, University of Tartu

Jean-Michel Baer, European Commission – DG Research – Director of Directorate Science, Economy and Society

9.00-9.10

Jean-Michel Baer, European Commission – DG Research – Director of Directorate Science, Economy and Society

Chair's introductory remarks

9.10-9.30

Special Address delivered by **Siim Kallas**

Vice-President of the European Commission, Transport Commissioner

Aviation security: ethics and privacy challenges

9.30-9.40

Discussion

9.40-10.00

tbc

10.00-10.10

Discussion

10.10-10.30

Peter Hustinx, European Data Protection Supervisor

A Privacy Framework for the Stockholm Programme

10.30-10.40

Discussion

10.40-11.00

COFFEE BREAK

11.00-11.20

Kamlesh Bajaj, Data Security Council of India

Security and Privacy challenges in the Unique ID Project of Govt. of India

11.20-11.30

Discussion

11.30-11.50

tbc

11.50-12.00

Discussion

12.00-12.20

tbc

12.20-12.30

Discussion

12.30-12.45

Margit Sutrop, Tartu University

Chair's final remarks

12.45-14.00

LUNCH BREAK

Ethical and Policy Implications of Global Mobility and Security

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14.00-17.30

SESSION III: CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION: THE ETHICAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

ID management, its technologies and systems are seen mostly as security means, for example, to access information databases or networks, to authenticate Internet banking or e-government services, but also to cross borders. As our life and many services nowadays rely on central ID management systems and infrastructure (for example, e-services on national eID-s or biometrical ID-s, etc.), we are critically dependent on them. Protective measures need to be put in place to guarantee that these services and the identity infrastructure are not vulnerable to failures, disruptions or attacks. Are ID management systems, including large-scale biometric systems, seen as critical information infrastructures in the EU? How are ID management systems (databases) protected and secured against massive cyber attacks? What are the main risks and scenarios?

Co-Chairs

Karin Riis-Jørgensen, European Privacy Association
tbc

14.00-14.10

tbc
Chair's introductory remarks

14.10-14.30

Key Note delivered **Jaak Aaviksoo**, Estonian Minister of Defence
Are democratic states more vulnerable to cyberterrorism?

14.30-14.40

Discussion

14.40-15.00

Hemi Pecker (TBC), Director for Technologies, Counter-Terrorism Bureau, National Security Council, Prime Minister's Office, Israel
Policy issues raised by biometrics for terrorism prevention

15.00-15.10

Discussion

15.10-15.30

Christoph Kautz, European Commission, DG Enterprise and Industry
Security and Ethics in FP7

15.30-15.40

Discussion

15.40-16.00

COFFEE BREAK

16.00-16.20

François M. H. Géré, French Institute for Strategic Analysis
The Difficult Balance between Secret and Transparency

16.20-16.30

Discussion

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16.30-16.50	tbc
16.50-17.00	Discussion
17.00-17.10	Karin Riis-Jørgensen , European Privacy Association <i>Chair's final remarks</i>
17.10-17.30	CONCLUSION Niovi Pavlidou , Aristotle University, University of Thessaloniki <i>Presentation of the second RISE workshop on global mobility and security</i> Emilio Mordini , , Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship, Coordinator of the Rise Project <i>Final Remarks</i>
17.30	ADJOURN

Ethical and Policy Implications of Global Mobility and Security

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ABOUT THIS WORKSHOP

The workshop will examine the opportunities and challenges that information and communication technologies (including biometrics) provide for the mobility of people and information. The workshop will focus on: governance and policy-making processes regarding identity management systems; the multifaceted prism of fundamental rights to privacy and security in relation to the implementation of biometrics, body scanners and other detection technologies; and cyber security of critical information infrastructures.

Globalisation and the development of the information society introduce new challenges but also new opportunities with respect to the mobility of people, goods, services and capital. Such mobility includes the movement of (1) bodies (people), (2) transactions (things that a person does either as physical actions or as captured in data), and (3) artefacts (things associated with the individual). Traditionally free movement of people and goods includes the movement of physical bodies or artefacts. Technologies like biometrics are implemented to control the movement of people in order to prevent different security threats, illegal immigration, and criminal and terror attacks. But information and communication technologies also provide new dimensions and a user-centric approach for the mobility of people: social interaction and communication in Internet environments; services and movement of capital across borders via e-services or e-Governmental portals (for example, citizens of Portugal, Belgium, Finland, and Lithuania can establish enterprises in Estonia through the Company Registration Portal (<https://ettevotjaportaal.rik.ee/index.py?chlang=eng>) by using a national ID-card or Mobile-ID. The interoperable and secure identity management systems are critical for providing e-services. Since the importance of digital identity and identity management systems is increasing in the global context, the cyber-security of such systems is a substantial concern.

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VENUE, DATE, ATTENDANCE

Workshop venue is Schuman Room, Berlaymont Building, 200 Rue de la Loi, Brussels. Workshop date is 25-26 March 2010.

Attendance is only by invitation. In order to participate, please send a motivation letter with a short bio note. Places are very limited. The deadline for submission is March 10th.

HOW TO GET FROM THE AIRPORT TO THE BERLAYMONT BUILDING

By taxi:

Taxis are available in front of the arrival hall. Licensed taxis are recognisable by the blue and yellow emblem. The fare to the city centre is around € 40.

By bus:

The bus station is located one floor down from the arrival zone. The "Airport Line" no. 12 bus links the airport with the European District departing three times per hour. The stop "Schuman" is just in front of the Berlaymont building. The journey takes approximately 20 minutes and costs € 3.

By train:

The train station is located below the terminal at level -1. Four trains per hour connect the airport to the stations "Brussels North", "Brussels Central" and "Brussels South". From Brussels Central Station, take the metro 1a or 1b to Schuman. The journey takes approximately 35 minutes and costs € 2,80 for the train and € 1,50 for the metro.

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Access to Berlaymont Building

You will be asked to follow the procedures outlined below:

- (1) Present yourself, with proof of identity and a copy of an invitation to the reception desk
- (2) Show your badge to the guards
- (3) You will have to pass your bags etc through the X ray machine and pass through the metal detector. Any positive response to the metal detector must be checked by the guard, and action taken to ensure that the person concerned gives a negative result before they can be allowed access to the building
- (4) You should be accompanied by an official at all times. Any visitor without a visitor badge, or unaccompanied, should be asked to return to the reception desk.



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Confirmed Participants

BELGIUM

Brooks Tigner – Security Europe, Chief Editor

DENMARK

Karin Riis-Jørgensen - European Privacy Association

ESTONIA

Jaak Aaviksoo - Minister of Defence

Katrin Laas – University of Tartu

Triin Paaver – University of Tartu

Margit Sutrop – University of Tartu

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Jean-Michel Baer - DG Research, Director of Directorate Science, Economy and Society

Siim Kallas - Vice-President of the European Commission, Transport Commissioner

Christoph Kautz - DG Enterprise and Industry, Security Research

Patricia Reilly - Member of Cabinet of Commissioner Máire Geoghegan-Quinn (RDT)

Paolo Salieri - DG Enterprise and Industry, Security Research

Rene von Schomberg, DG Research, Ethics and Governance

John Stienen - DG Informatics, European eGovernment Services (IDABC)

EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Benedicte Havelange - Legal Advisor at European Data Protection Supervisor

Peter Hustinx - European Data Protection Supervisor

FRANCE

Nicolas Delvaux - Sagem Sécurité

François M. H. Géré – Director of the French Institute for Strategic Analysis

GERMANY

Alexander Nouak - Fraunhofer Inst. for Computer Graphics Research

Kai Rannenberg - Goethe University

GREECE

Niovi Pavlidou - Aristotle University, University of Thessaloniki

INDIA

Kamlesh Bajaj - Data Security Council of India

Vinayak Godse - Data Security Council of India

IRELAND

Max Snijder - European Biometric Forum

ITALY

Valeria Balestrieri - Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship

Frediano Maria Di Carlo – ELSAG DATAMAT

Emilio Mordini - Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship

Francesco Valdevies - ELSAG DATAMAT

Silvia Venier - Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship

NORWAY

Kjetil Rommetveit - University of Bergen

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Ajay Kumar - The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

TAIWAN

Chi-Shing Chen - National Cheng Chi University

THE NETHERLANDS

Clemens Willemsen - Ministry of Justice - Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement Policy Instruments Department

UNITED STATES

Nigel Cameron – Centre for Policy on Emerging Technologies

Kush Wadhwa - Global Security Intelligence

UNITED KINGDOM

Juliet Lodge – University of Leeds

Paul McCarthy - Lancaster University

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Rising pan-European and International Awareness of Biometrics and Security Ethics

Grant Agreement: 230389 - Start date: 01-03-2009 Duration: 36 months

RISE is a 36-month project funded in the scope of FP7, which aims at promoting pan-European and International Awareness on Ethical Aspects of Biometrics and Security Technologies. In particular the purpose of the project is to deepen, enlarge, and ensure continuity in international dialogue already instigated by the international conferences on ethics and biometrics organised by the EC DG Research and the US DHS Privacy Office respectively in Brussels and Washington DC in 2005 and 2006.

RISE will set up an international dialogue initiative, which will be presented at the project's completion. The initiative aims at strengthening the relationship and increasing mutual understanding in a spirit of mutual respect and equal partnership. It will provide an informal, open forum to discuss ethical, privacy and social issues raised by biometrics and security technologies. In this way it will complement work carried out in bilateral and multilateral forums sponsored at governmental level. It will also be responsible for promoting a biennial conference, which should give the overall political impetus to the dialogue.

NEXT RISE EVENTS

- **September 23-24 2010, Brussels**
Workshop on Ethical and Policy Implications Global Mobility and Security II
- **December 9 -10 2010, Brussels**
RISE Stakeholder Conference
- **October 2010, Taipei**
Pan Asian Conference on Ethics of Security Technologies
- **May 5 -6 2011, Washington DC**
High Level Meeting on Transatlantic Data Sharing
- **October 2011, Beijing**
High Level Workshop on Global Governance of Biometric Technologies
- **December 1-2 2011, Brussels**
4th International Conference of Ethics and Policy of Biometrics

RISE Consortium

Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship (Italy) – Coordinator

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece)

Centre for Policy on Emerging Technologies (United States)

Data Security Council of India (India)

European Biometric Forum (Ireland)

Global Security Intelligence Llc (United States)

Lancaster University (United Kingdom)

National Cheng Chi University (Taiwan)

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (Republic of China)

University of Tartu (Estonia)

COORDINATOR: EMILIO MORDINI

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