



PrivAcY pReserving Infrastructure for Surveillance

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Document History

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Executive Summary

This deliverable lists the dissemination activities carried out during the first 16 months of the project. Major achievements include:

- Organisation of a **panel for CPDP 2014** (7th International Conference on Computers, Privacy & Data protection) on the topic of "Privacy v. Surveillance in public spaces, essential tolls for a fair balance".
- **Consortium paper** on the concept of PARIS reference framework to be presented at the Annual Privacy Forum 2014 and further published in Springer LNCS Series.
- The project was presented to **Ann Cavoukian** who showed interest for the project and sent two representatives from her Office to participate in the Advisory Board.
- PARIS first **Advisory Board** counted with the support of prestigious and renowned experts from the field of privacy-by-design.

1 Participation to academic and policy workshops/conferences

- **Third ACM Conference on Data and Application Security and Privacy (CODASPY'13), February 18-20, 2013, San Antonio, TX, USA**

INRIA (Daniel Le Métayer) presented a paper entitled “Privacy by design: a formal framework for the analysis of architectural choices”.

In this paper, a systematic approach for privacy by design using an inference system is proposed. Privacy by design features as a central tenet in PARIS, since surveillance systems should include privacy considerations right from the conception phase.

- **PASCS 2013, 1st Track on privacy and accountability for software and cloud services at the 23rd IEEE WETICE Conference, 23-25 June 2013, Parma – Italy.**

Membership of program committee (INRIA, Daniel Le Métayer). This conference track focuses on accountability and includes the topic of Accountability/Privacy policy description frameworks.

- **School of Computer Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, 9 July 2013**

AIT (Ma ZhenDong) was invited to give a talk on “Security and Privacy Engineering – Design and build secure and privacy-preserving computer systems”. The talk was followed by a research discussion and a presentation of PARIS project.

- **3rd International Workshop on Information Systems Security Engineering (WISSE'13), 18 June 2013, Valencia (Spain)**

UMA (Antonio Maña) gave the keynote on the topic of “Towards an integrated discipline of security and software engineering for future computing scenarios”. The talk described the need for integration of security engineering into software engineering and analysed the current situation and challenges for this goal. It described the different security engineering approaches and activities and showed how they fit together in a model-based engineering framework. The last part of the talk revised the challenges that are introduced with the new computing scenarios such as Service Computing, Cloud Computing, Ambient Intelligence or Internet of Things, and how an integrated approach for security and software engineering could be the basis to tackle those challenges.

- **7th International Conference on Computers, Privacy & Data protection (CPDP) : Reforming Data Protection: the Global Perspective, Brussels, 22-24 January 2014.**

Since 2008, CPDP gathers every year in Brussels policy makers, academics, computer scientists, consultants, practitioners and activists from all over the world to discuss and exchange ideas and discuss emerging issues in information technology, privacy, data protection and law. During three days, most relevant topics are discussed by eminent speakers participating in several panels and during workshops. Several side-events are organized as well.

- ❖ **PARIS and CRIDS co-organised a panel for CPDP 2014 on “Privacy v. Surveillance in public spaces, essential tools for a fair balance”.**

The panel was chaired by Prof. Cécile de Terwangne (CRIDS- UNamur) and moderated by Lillie Coney (EPIC). Panellists included Fred Carter (Ontario Commissioner’s Office), Fanny Coudert (ICRI-KULeuven) and François Thoreau (CRIDS- UNamur).

The search for a fair balance between privacy and other competing interests, in particular security-related interests is an on-going issue. Various initiatives, at various levels translate a search for tools and methods destined to help to, accompany, frame, the decision making process for the implementation of surveillance measures (EU lawmaking tools, IA, fundamental rights checklist). When implemented in public spaces, the deployment of such measures raise specific issues in relation to the scope of privacy of individuals, suitability of public policy and legitimacy of the decision making process leading to the implementation of surveillance systems in public spaces. This panel discussed, from a multidisciplinary perspective, some of the essential ingredients that require further development or implementation to frame the excessively difficult task and objective to achieve a correct balance between privacy and security related interests:

- The role of technology and Pro- active Privacy by design. Fred Carter gave several cases where the Information Privacy Commissioners’ Office applied the concept of privacy-by-design developed by their office.
- The role of accountability. Fanny Coudert (ICRI- KU Leuven) discussed the role that the principle of accountability could play in restoring citizens’ trust into the fact that surveillance systems are used according to their expectations. Focus was put on the way how the principle is being shaped under the new EU Data Protection Package and its shortcomings.
- The role of multidisciplinary (ELSI) approaches. François Thoreau (CRIDS) outlined the governance of new and emerging technologies and responsible innovation, in particular in the case of ICTs. He contributed to understanding the policy processes involved with the SALT framework and how it can contribute to achieve good governance. More specifically, he underlined the crucial importance of interdisciplinarity so as to design an comprehensive framework able to deal with socio-contextual, ethical, legal and technological dimensions.

- ❖ **INRIA organized a panel on: “TO CONSENT, OR NOT TO CONSENT?”**

The panel was chaired by Daniel Le Métayer, Inria (FR) and moderated by Serge Gutwirth (Vrije Universiteit Brussel (BE). Panellists included Maurizio Borghi, Bournemouth University (UK), - Roger Brownsword, Kings College London (UK), Jane Kaye, University of Oxford (UK), - Christophe Lazaro, INRIA (FR)

This panel sought to contribute to the discussion about the "informed consent" requirement in the context of the recent proposal for a General Data Protection Regulation. By formulating a new definition of consent and imposing new obligations on data controllers, the proposal has been subject to many criticisms. The legitimating force of consent itself has been seriously questioned in the face of recent technological developments and the emergence of new social practices that seem to undermine the very capacity, or even the will, of individuals to "self-manage" their informational privacy. The objective of this panel is, on the one hand, to revisit and refine the understanding of consent and individual autonomy in the context of contemporary technological environments. On the other hand, it aims at discussing the pragmatic issues related to the conditions for a valid consent and at identifying the means to provide individuals with greater transparency, choice and control over their personal data.

- * What are the theoretical foundations of the "philosophy of consent"?
- * What are the normative tensions? (paternalism v. freedom, formalism v. substantialism, commodification v. inalienability, individual v. collective consent)
- * What are the cognitive, structural and contextual limits of the "informed consent" rules?
- * How should these rules be articulated with other principles embedded in the proposal?

❖ **INRIA (Daniel Le Métayer) is a member of CPDP Scientific Committee**

- **FM2014: 19th International Symposium on Formal Methods, 12-16 May, Singapore (<http://www.comp.nus.edu.sg/~pat/FM2014/>)**

INRIA (Denis Butin and Daniel Le Métayer) will present a paper entitled "Log Analysis for Data Protection Accountability".

Accountability is an important aspect of the PARIS approach. This article provides a formal framework for accountability, with an emphasis on accountability of practice and personal data handling logs. It links system logs with more user-friendly abstract traces.

- **Annual Privacy Forum 2014: Closing the loop from research to policy, Athens, 20th-21st of May 2014 (www.privacyforum.eu)**

The Annual Privacy Forum is organised by the European Commission Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT), the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) and, as local host, the Systems Security Laboratory (SSL) of the University of Piraeus. The objective is to provide a forum to academia, industry and policy makers in the field. The event encourages dialog with panel discussions and provides room for exchange of ideas in between the sessions. It allows for the participation in the discussions during APF days, and also for being involved online on community channels..

Two papers will be presented:

- ❖ Zhendong Ma, Denis Butin, Francisco Jaime, Fanny Coudert, Antonio Kung, Claire Gayrel, Antonio Maña, Christophe Jouvray, Nathalie Trussart, Nathalie Grandjean, Víctor Manuel Hidalgo, Mathias Bossuet, Fernando Casado and M. Carmen Hidalgo, "**Towards a**

Multidisciplinary Framework to Include Privacy in the Design of Video Surveillance Systems”

This contribution presents the overall approach of the PARIS reference framework. Motivations and challenges for the project are described, as well as the different stages of information acquisition, representation, and SALTed design processes.

❖ Coudert Fanny **“Accountable Surveillance Practices: Is the EU Moving in the Right Direction?”**

This paper critically analyses whether the policy options taken by the European Union to operationalize the principle of accountability are like to raise public trust in surveillance systems.

- **Forschungs und Technologiesymposium 2014, Deutsche Hochschule der Polizei, Münster, Hiltrup, June 4-5 2014 www.dhpol.de/forschung**

AIT (Stephen Veig) will present PARIS project as privacy-preserving video surveillance at a forum for public security .

- **9th Security Research Conference : “Future Security”, 16-18 September, Berlin (<http://www.en.future-security2014.de>)**

AIT (Stephen Veig) will present a poster on privacy-preserving video surveillance technology.

2 Publications

- Daniel Le Métayer, Privacy by design: a formal framework for the analysis of architectural choices, in E. Bertino, Ravi S. S., L. Bauer and J. Park ACM (eds.), Proceedings of the third ACM Conference on Data and Application Security and Privacy (CODASPY'13), pages 95-104, 2013.
- Denis Butin and Daniel Le Métayer, Log Analysis for Data Protection Accountability, 19th International Symposium on Formal Methods (FM2014), edited by Cliff Jones, Pekka Pihlajasaari, and Jun Sun, Springer Lecture Notes in Computer Science vol. 8442, 2014.
- Zhendong Ma, Denis Butin, Francisco Jaime, Fanny Coudert, Antonio Kung, Claire Gayrel, Antonio Maña, Christophe Jouvray, Nathalie Trussart, Nathalie Grandjean, Víctor Manuel Hidalgo, Mathias Bossuet, Fernando Casado and M. Carmen Hidalgo, “Towards a Multidisciplinary Framework to Include Privacy in the Design of Video Surveillance Systems”, in B. Preneel and D. Ikonou (Eds.), APF 2014, LNCS 8450, pp. 101–116, Springer, 2014.
- Coudert Fanny, Accountable Surveillance Practices: Is the EU Moving in the Right Direction?, in B. Preneel and D. Ikonou (Eds.), APF 2014, LNCS 8450, pp. 70-85, Springer, 2014.

3 Outreach to policy makers

- **Presentation of the project to the Information Privacy Commissioner's Office (Canada)**

Trialog presented PARIS project to Ann Cavoukian on 15 June 2013 in Rome. This presentation raised her interest in the project and she agreed to send two representatives (Fred Carter, Michelle Chibba) to participate in PARIS advisory board.

- **Presentation of the project to the Belgian Data Protection Authority**

CRIDS presented PARIS project to the Belgian Data Protection Authority which agreed to send a representative, Stephan Verschuere, for the Advisory Board. Because of a last minute conflict of agenda, he could however not attend this year's advisory board meeting.

4 Involvement of stakeholders

- **Advisory Board, Brussels, 21 January 2014**

Trialog contacted several experts to involve them in the Advisory board. The Advisory Board was composed of the following members:

- ❖ Prof. Atta Badii, University of Reading (UK)
- ❖ Fred Carter, Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (Canada)
- ❖ Michelle Chibba, Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario (Canada)
- ❖ Gloria Gonzalez-Fuster, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium)
- ❖ Rodica Tirtea, ENISA (Greece)
- ❖ David Wright, Trilateral (UK)

Discussions revolved around the concept of the SALT Framework, the expectations of stakeholders and how the SALT management tools should address these expectations, and the objectives of the SALT Compliant process.

Further collaboration followed. In February 2014, Visual Tools discussed with Michelle Chibba via email about possible video surveillance solutions that could be implemented in casinos, based on biometric technologies, without compromising customers' privacy.

- **Presentation of PARIS project to the Industry**

Visual Tools has disseminated to its clients the objectives and expected outcomes of PARIS project in two directions:

- ❖ Preparing client interviews to know some privacy aspects in video surveillance systems from the point of view of the company's end customers, and evaluating some possible clients. During the first months of 2014, Visual Tools has already conducted several interviews:
 - 15/01/2014: Interview with the AXIS company, in which they transmitted their concerns about privacy in systems using their IP cameras for surveillance. Some ideas came out in that interview for privacy protection, such as using unfocused cameras in some scenarios or tracking and protecting not only the faces of the people appearing in the images, but also other elements that could compromise privacy (e. g. logos in bags).
 - 27/02/2014: Interview with the Chief of Security of McDonald's, who is mainly interested in video analysis solutions that allow to detect abnormal behaviours that may lead to theft at the restaurants.
 - 28/02/2014: Interview with a representative of the company El Corte Inglés. The company is especially concerned about privacy regulations, as they would like to implement in-depth customer tracking solutions inside their shops and in the surroundings to increase their security, which may include a complete database of suspects with images.

- ❖ Discussing with camera manufacturers on privacy by design implemented inside network cameras, particularly regarding the security measures that can be implemented to protect users' privacy and the limitation of the access to the videos depending on the circumstances (2013).

5 Liaison with standardization bodies

- **ISO22311 standard Societal Security – Video surveillance – Export Interoperability**

Thales is following up this initiative with the objective to add privacy-enhancing chapters within the standard.

6 Liaison with other projects

- **VideoSense**

- **Workshop on Privacy by Co-Design in Socio-ethical and Privacy Preserving Surveillance Systems Video Analytics: Framework architecture, algorithms and impact assessment**, Brussels, 22 March 2013, (http://videosense.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=frontpage&limitstart=5): Trialog, Thales and KULeuven presented the goals of PARIS project.
- Participation to the Video-Sense event “Clustering Workshop: Privacy By Co-Design in Socio-ethical and Privacy Preserving Surveillance Systems Video-Analytics: Framework Architecture, Algorithms and Impact Assessment”.
- Thales had exchange meetings with EPFL which beard on dynamic masking capabilities applied to human bodies and faces that have been tested in VideoSense.
- Brainstorming with the Video-Sense project coordinator about a possible video use-case about privacy-enhancing blurring algorithms for PARIS.
- Preparation of a dissemination lecture about the PARIS project and the Privacy related to Video-surveillance during the Video-Sense 2014 Summer School (to be held the 17/04/2014).

- **Security Engineering Forum**

UMA led the creation of a workgroup related to privacy by design within the “Security Engineering Forum” (<http://www.securityengineeringforum.org/>) and of a specific activity on the topic of privacy in surveillance in the aforementioned workgroup.

By creating this action, UMA aims to raise awareness amongst security engineers about privacy by design, and more specifically on privacy by design for surveillance systems. To that end, all public documents generated by the PARIS project will be shared with the community: deliverables, papers, links to the PARIS website, use cases that will illustrate how to apply the SALT process in concrete examples.

- **CAPPRIS-AFDIT Conference on the evolution of privacy enhancing tools**

This collaboration between the Inria Project Lab on privacy and the French Association on Information and Telecommunication Law (Association Française Droit de l'Informatique et de la Télécommunication, AFDIT) reviewed accountability and the right to be forgotten from an interdisciplinary perspective featuring lawyers and computer scientists. A workshop was

organised on September, 11 2013 in Lyon
(<http://planete.inrialpes.fr/capprisafdit/programme.html>)

- **FP7 P5 project on privacy in perimeter intrusion systems**

Visual Tools liaised with FP7 project *P5* on privacy in perimeter intrusion systems, particularly trying to clarify the accountability issues regarding the management of the data of intruders.

- **ITEA2 project *Web of Objects* to assess potential privacy risks**

Visual Tool liaised with the ITEA2 project *Web of Objects* to assess the potential privacy risks that may arise in environments where many wireless autonomous objects are connected, such as the Internet of Things. The goal of this collaboration was to identify those risks and select the main general recommendations on privacy and data protection that should be taken into account for privacy management in the *Web of Objects* (2013).