

# Privacy in Biometric Systems

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# Privacy

- European Perspective
  - Eurosmart Biometric White Paper
  - BEST Network
  - Turbine Project

# Privacy

- The right to privacy is the right to protect property against search and seizure and to control information about oneself.
  - Profiling
  - Tracing
  - Function Creep
  - Accumulation of informatization of the body
- Identity Theft

# Intrinsic Privacy?

- Match On Card
- Revocable Biometrics
- Secret Biometrics
  
- System on Card

# Data Privacy Laws

- Local / National Laws no Harmonization
  - No specific Biometrics coverage
- Is Biometrics Private Data
  - Private – probably
  - Sensitive – question
- Sensitive
  - Race, Gender, Health

# Privacy through Procedure

- In January 2012, the European Commission adopted its proposals for reforming this current framework of Data Protection rules in the EU
  - a Communication presenting the Commission's vision and objectives : “A European Data Protection Framework for the 21st century”;
  - a Regulation proposal setting out a general EU framework for data protection ;
  - a Directive proposal on protecting personal data processed for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences and related judicial activities.
- Require Privacy Impact Assessment for all biometric systems proposed.

# Documentation

- European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)
- National Councils of Bioethics and Data Protection Authorities;
- EU funded projects on ethics of biometrics
  - BITE [Biometric Identification Technology Ethics,2004-2007],
  - HIDE [Homeland security, biometric identification & personal detection ethics, 2008-2011],
  - RISE [Rising panEuropean and International Awareness of Biometrics and Security Ethics, 2009-2012],
  - ACTIBIO (ethical manual) and network of excellence/thematic networks (FIDIS, BEST);