

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

Intrinsical 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);