IsITethical Exchange

Digital Ethics for Responsible Research and Innovation for Disaster Risk Management www.isITethical.eu Twitter @isITethical_eu

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IsITethical ⚛ Exchange Network

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Research Background

REDIRNET

EmerGent

SECTOR

SecInCoRe

EPISECC

isITethical?

COncORDE

2011 - 2015

BRIDGE (Bridging resources and agencies in large-scale emergency management) built a 'system of systems' to support interoperability – both technical and social – in large-scale emergency management. The BRIDGE project developed a comprehensive review of ethical, legal, and social issues arising around increased interoperability between statutory and non-statutory emergency agencies.

2014 - 2017

The overall objective of SecInCoRe (Secure Dynamic Cloud for Information, Communication and Resource Interoperability based on Pan-European Disaster Inventory) was to develop a dynamic and secure cloud based 'common information space' concept. SecInCoRe developed an ELSI Taxonomy related to Disaster management. ULANC led a cross project 'ELSI Task Force' that developed guidance for collaborative information management (www.isITethical.eu), with EPISECC, SECTOR, ConCORDE, and other EU project teams. The results of this project provided the starting point for isITethical?

2018

IsItEthical? will provide critical input and momentum for a harmonization of approaches, and it will be key to defining more actionable guidance on ethics for ICT research in different disciplines for researchers, local, national, and EU level ethics committees. The aim to develop concrete and practicable guidelines and protocols to support researchers in complying with responsible conduct of research meets urgent needs in the European researcher community.
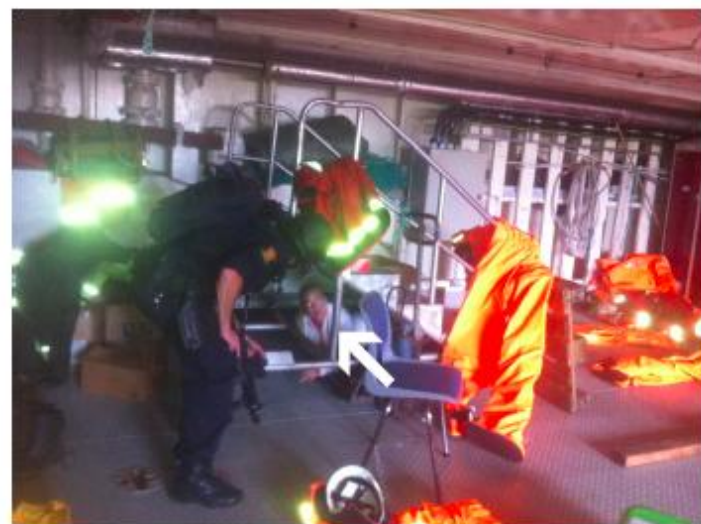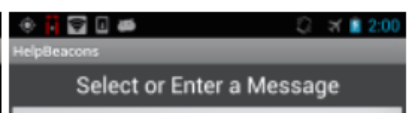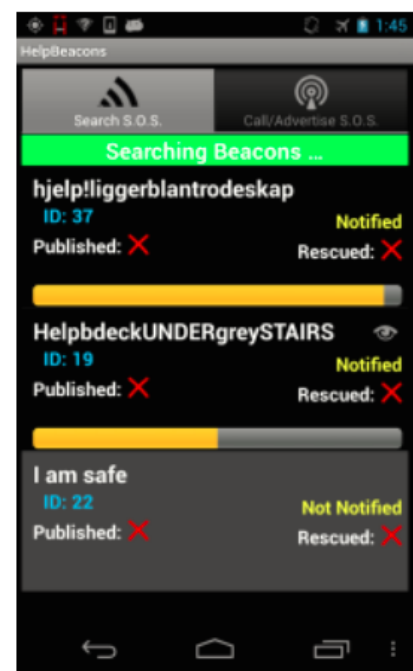
Why Digital Ethics?
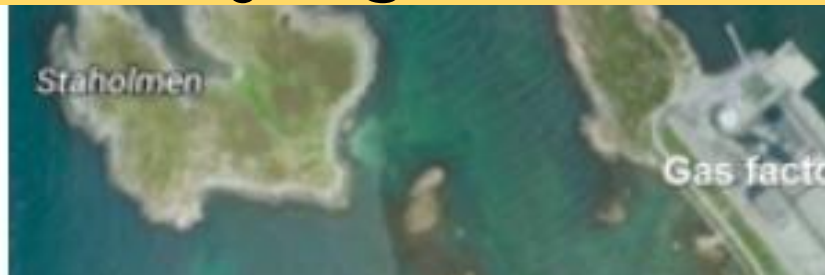
Figure 2: Application for responders (left)

Figure 7: V2 hiding under stairs (top) and V3 behind a barrier (bottom)

ICT project investment written-off due to project failure was €142 billion in 2004 across the European Union (McManus & Wood-Harper 2008)

Introduction

What is the *IslTethical? Exchange*

Ethical, Legal, and Social Issues

Aim

Supporting Responsible Research Innovation
in Disaster Risk Management

Method

Co-creating a Service + Knowledge Exchange

Components

- Knowledge Base
- Online Community Platform **www.islTethical.eu**
- Table Top Exercises
- Methods for Creative Ethical Impact Assessment
- Expert team of facilitators

5G

cations

5000 officers, 80 VIPs, 1 high resolution image per minute from the helicopter to bronze commanders
US $40 billion for 'Firstnet'
EU UK £1.2 billion ESN

76   Mobile Broadband Communications for Public Safety

Table 2.7 Data capacity required in a large emergency and a massive public event scenarios.

Scenario	UL/DL	One video stream on coach	Data rate per application	Total data rate (peak traffic) (kb/s)
Royal Wedding in London in April 2011	UL	One video stream on coach	768 kb/s	4590–4840
		Four video streams along coach path (768 kb/s per stream)	3072 kb/s	
		One high-resolution picture from helicopter to control centre every minute (some MB per picture every minute)	250 kb/s (average) – 500 kb/s (peak to increase delivery speed)	
		Other communications (including GPS updates)	500 kb/s	
	DL	Selected still pictures are sent to the covert teams. Resulting traffic amount not specified	Not estimated	Not estimated
London Riots in August 2011	UL	Two video streams from sub-Bronze command areas (768 kb/s per stream)	1536 kb/s	4072

Ferrãos and Sallent 2011:76

Body-worn cameras and sensors

In 2017, £22,703,235 have been spent for 47,922 body worn cameras by UK's police forces.

California saw use of force by officers drop by 59 % when they wore cameras, and complaints about officers falling by 87 %

Body-worn cameras and sensors

"I'm afraid of the logging system telling what I did"
Norwegian Paramedic Interview 2015

'Civil liberties group says facial recognition systems used by Met and South Wales police are wrong nine times out of 10'

Internet of Public Safety Things

Nearly 5 billion connected things today, reaching 25-50 billion by 2020. Europe has 40% share of the global Internet of Things (IoT) market, projected €1.2 trillion in 2020.

https://www.cbi.eu/market-information/outsourcing-itobpo/internet-things/

Now we often say "ok with technology I can do this and this", but it is important to keep in mind that you have to verify if this is ethical, legal ... and maybe integrating this "check" more at the beginning and at the last stage ...
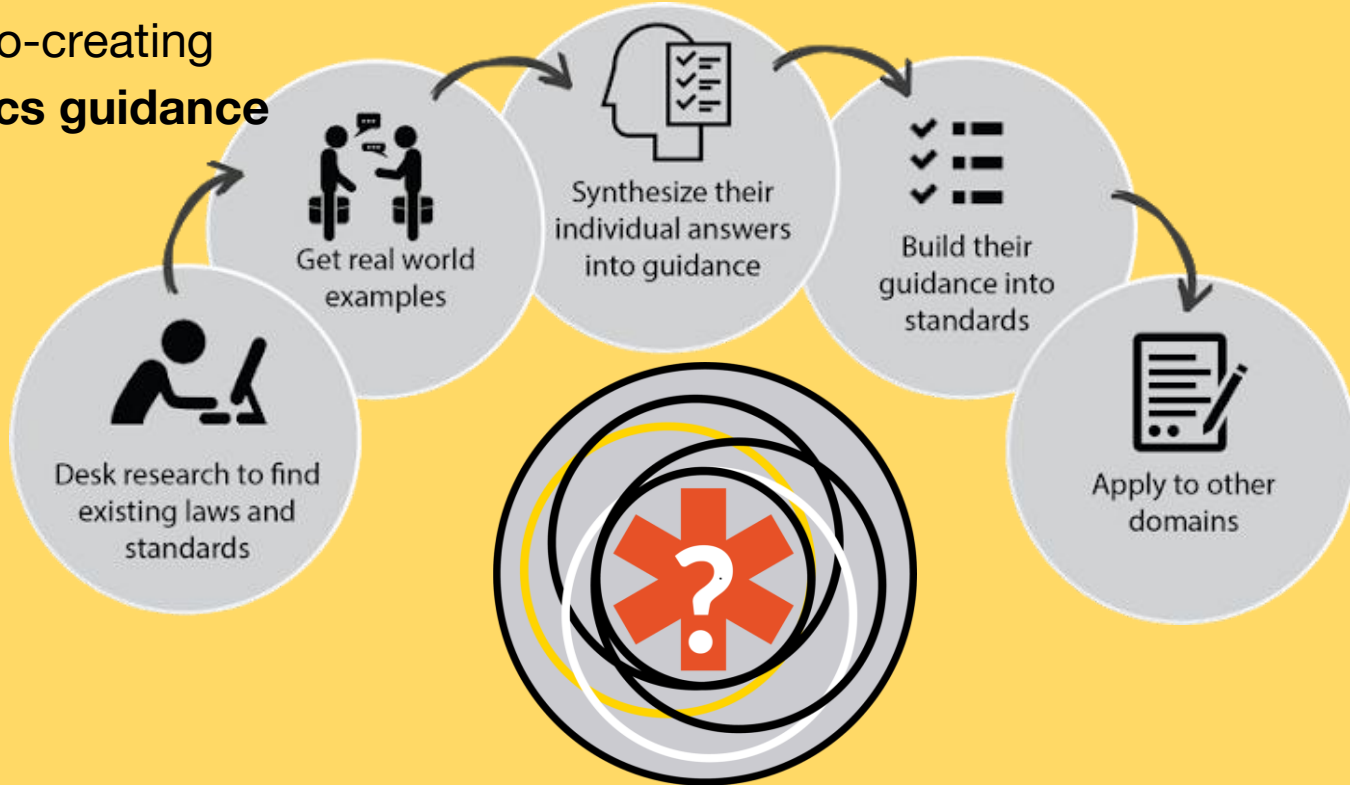
... Could drive more ambitious social, technical, organisational and policy innovation

Marie-Christine Bonnamour,
CEO Squaris,
Public Safety Communications Europe Network

IsITethical? Exchange

It is about co-creating
Digital Ethics guidance

Get real world examples

Synthesize their individual answers into guidance

Build their guidance into standards

Desk research to find existing laws and standards

Apply to other domains

Ethical, Legal and Social Implications Guidance

ELSI Guidance

ALL   COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE   DATA INTEROPERABILITY   ESTABLISHING A CIS FRAMEWORK   LAWFUL CONDUCT

ORGANISATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY

www.isITethical.eu

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS

ACCOUNTABLE ANONYMITY

ARTICULATION WORK

AUTHORITY, CONTROL AND PARTICIPATION

CODES OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS

EXCEPTIONS AND LAWFUL PROCESSING

CONTEXTUAL REASONING

CROSS-BOUNDARY COLLABORATIONS

ELSI Guidance

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Configuring Awareness"

Exceptions and lawful processing

The EU's data protection regime includes a number of exceptions to the application of its framework of rights and responsibilities. These provide the basis for the processing of information in light of certain contexts. They are strongly related to the operation of a CIS as they can provide ways of legitimately processing data in an emergency situation.

Guiding Questions

How does the GDPR strengthen the need for end user consent in relation to data processing?

What are the exceptions to the requirement of consent and how do they operate?

At what point does an exception lapse and what steps should be taken to deal with the data at this point?

Does the lawfulness of the processing vary according to the specific situation of the person concerned?

Further Information

A first general principle that applies to the processing of personal data is lawfulness. This means that you need to invoke a specific legal basis to legitimise the processing of personal data. Consent is one of them but the GDPR contains a whole range of diverging legal bases. The specific legal basis on which the processing is based will depend on the actors involved and the purposes of the processing. Within the context of PPDR and DRM we can identify the following legal bases:

Article 6(d) of the GDPR states that personal data can be processed when this is in the vital or essential interests of the data subject. Recital 46 of the GDPR further clarifies that this legal basis could be relied upon specifically within the context of a natural or manmade disaster. Consequently, this provision could serve as the legal basis for the processing of personal information that relates to the victims of a disaster.

The processing of personal data of affected people could also fall within the scope of Article 6 (e). According to this paragraph, the processing of personal data is lawful if the "processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller or in a third party to whom the data are disclosed".

On the other hand, first responder agents using the CIS-platform will undoubtedly exchange information that relates to their forces active on the terrain. In this case the first responder agencies will have to base the processing operation of personal information concerning their employees on their legitimate interest as provided by article 6(f) GDPR. If volunteers are working on behalf of a first responder agency, the processing of their data could also be based on consent.

Examples

When a first responder agency acts during a crisis it only needs consent for the processing of the data concerning volunteers. For the victims and the employees of the agency other processing grounds exist in order to justify the legitimacy of the processing.

Key Terms

ACCOUNTABILITY

DATA PROTECTION

INFORMATIONAL SELF DETERMINATION

PRIVACY

RESPONSIBILITY

Accountability

Accountability means being answerable for one's choices, actions and expectations of one's role. It also applies to technological infrastructures and algorithms as these should 'account for' their affordances in intelligible ways.

- Be answerable for actions in information sharing.

Further information

ELSI Guidance

ACCOUNTABLE ANONYMITY

DATA CONTROLLERS

JUSTIFYING EXCLUSION

TECHNOLOGY AND POWER

TRANSPARENCY OF DATA PROCESSING

Key terms are linked with specific Guidance and examples

Comments 1

Monika Buscher

21ST MAY 2018 AT 11:19 AM

Accountability needs a 'big data protection ecosystem'. As the Ethics Advisory Group to the European Data Protection Supervisor's Office states, that should be based on digital ethics and include 'an interactive and accountable assemblage of 'future-oriented regulation', 'accountable controllers', 'privacy-conscious engineering', and 'empowered individuals'.

Reply ↩

EDIT

The aim is to create A space for ethical conversations

Leave a Reply

Comment

isITethical

Key Terms

ACCESSIBILITY

ACCOUNTABILITY

ADAPTABILITY

ANONYMITY

AUTONOMY

BENEFICENCE

CO-OPERATION

DATA PROTECTION

IsITethical? Exchange

Match-making

It is about co-designing creative tools to support Ethical Conversations

isITethical? Residencies. 1-1.5 day knowledge exchange visits

Ideation

Membership in the IsITethical? online community

Creative design and ethical impact assessment consultancy and workshops

Co-creating guidance

Training

Continued Professional Development activities

The isITethical? table top exercise, which opens up rich opportunities to rehearse ELSI-sensitive practice

EtiKit

Creative EIA

Services

Consultancy

isITethical ❋ **Playful tabletop exercise**

Collaborative Information

Management Rehearsing scenarios

Opening discussion

Taking ELSI informed decisions

Being in the "shoes" of responders

isITethical

Not my domain syndrome

IsITethical Exchange

- **Become equipped for pro-active digital ethics**, through creative ethical impact assessment.
- **High quality innovation:** Enhanced capacity to address challenges and opportunities.
- **Do digital ethics every day:** Training and awareness building.
- **Share:** The knowledge (s) of a diverse community of practitioners at a finger-click.
- **Help:** A network of support where challenges and possibilities are constantly under exploration.

Research for PSCE

About me
- Professor of Sociology at Lancaster University, UK
- Director for Research, Director for the Centre for Mobilities Research
- Research on digital society, cross sector
- >€15m Funding since 2011, current applications €8m
- International Network – Practitioners, Researchers, Industry and SME, Policy
- Member of British APCO, Intelligent Systems for Crisis Response and Management (ISCRAM), DRMKC Authour

Vision/Motivation: PSCE at the vanguard of practitioner-led innovation, pro-active, creative, ambitious, useful and useable, responsible. Driving international excellence in PPDR services and technologies. Balancing respect for European values, fundamental human rights and ICT potential.

Action

- **Building awareness of research:** Map research landscape & benefits;
- **Expanding access to world-leading researchers:** ISCRAM, Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC), Brazil, US;
- **Foster research collaborations:** Integrating research into practice (internships and researcher/practitioner secondments, research projects);
- **Drive ambitious high quality responsible research and innovation**: Expanding the practical, conceptual, methodological approach to practitioner-led innovation, including development of the www.isITethical.eu platform to serve this purpose;
- **Scan horizon for emerging technologies and socio-technical innovations and opportunities for rapid response research collaborations:** 4/5G, AI, big data, augmented reality, automation, robotics, drones, IoT, distributed ledger, face recognition, homomorphic encryption, privacy preserving, accountable datamining;
- **Increase access to highly qualified knowledge exchange experts** who will assist PSCE in leveraging research for Public Protection and Disaster Response;
- **Coordinate and support documentation of PSCE's contribution to and involvement in research** in publications and online
- T**ranslate research & innovation into standardization, policy, regulatory reform**

Thank you for your attention