

IsItEthical?

Open

Through the IsItEthical platform, PSCE provides support for responsible digital innovation in PPDR, building on over 15 years of working with practitioners and ICT developers in academia and industry.

IsItEthical? provides guidance on ethical, legal, and social challenges and opportunities that arise in the design and use of new digital communications networks, devices, services and applications. Examples of challenges include data protection under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), security, surveillance, information overload, accountability, trust, responsibility; opportunities include improved collaboration, situation awareness, agility, transparency, new partnerships, training and learning. The IsItEthical team offer research-based consultancy, creative ethical impact assessment for useful, high quality, responsible innovation, training and continued professional development, a community platform for exchange.

Interested to receive specific guidance and support for checking the compliance of your project and of your procedures? Contact us: secretariat@psc-europe.eu





Responsible Research and Innovation for Disaster Risk Management

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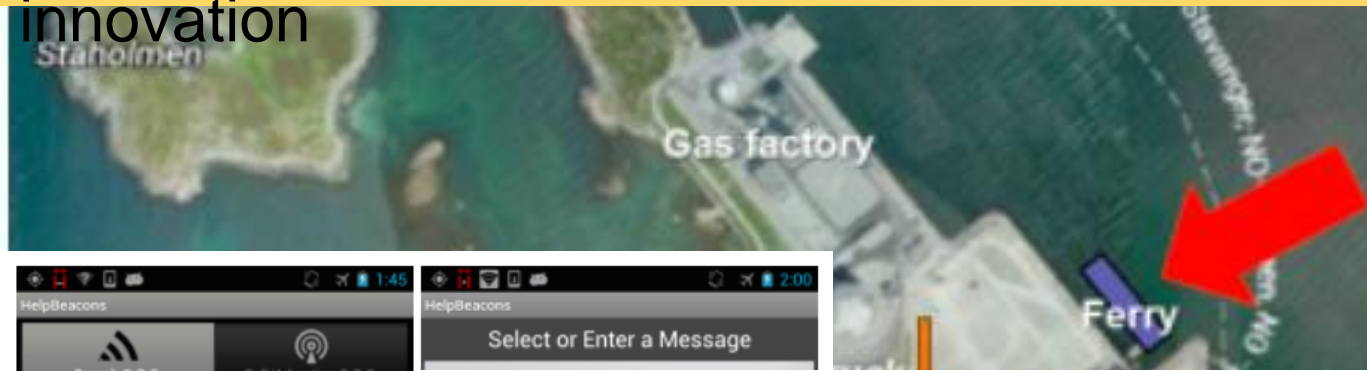
Research

Background



Büscher M., Liegl, M., Watson, H. (2015) H. Watson, H. (Eds.) *International Journal of Information Systems Research and Management*

Responsible Innovation → High quality innovation



Wi-Fi: Looking for Networks...
Turn Wi-Fi Off

✓ VPN
Collection Point

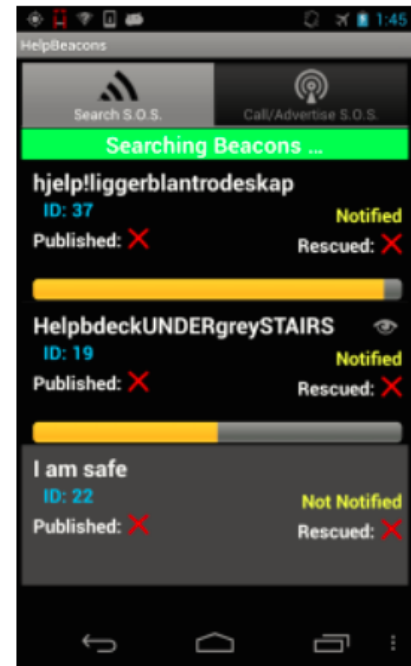


Figure 2: Application for responders (left)

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

Boden, A., Al-Akkad, A., Liegl, M., Büscher, M., Stein, M., Randall, D. Wulf, V. (2016) Managing Visibility and Validity of Distress Calls with an Ad-Hoc SOS System. *ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI)* 23(6):38-48.

Research Background



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.

What do we do?



Ethical, Legal, and Social Issues

Aim

Supporting Responsible Innovation in Disaster Risk Management

Method

Co-creating a Service + Knowledge Exchange

Components

- Knowledge Base
- Online Community Platform
- Table Top Exercises
- Methods for Creative Ethical Impact Assessment
- Expert team of facilitators

Responsible Innovation → High quality innovation

5G MC

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

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

Ferrãos and Sallent 2011:76

Body worn cameras



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 %

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Biometrics, AI

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

Facial
recognition
system

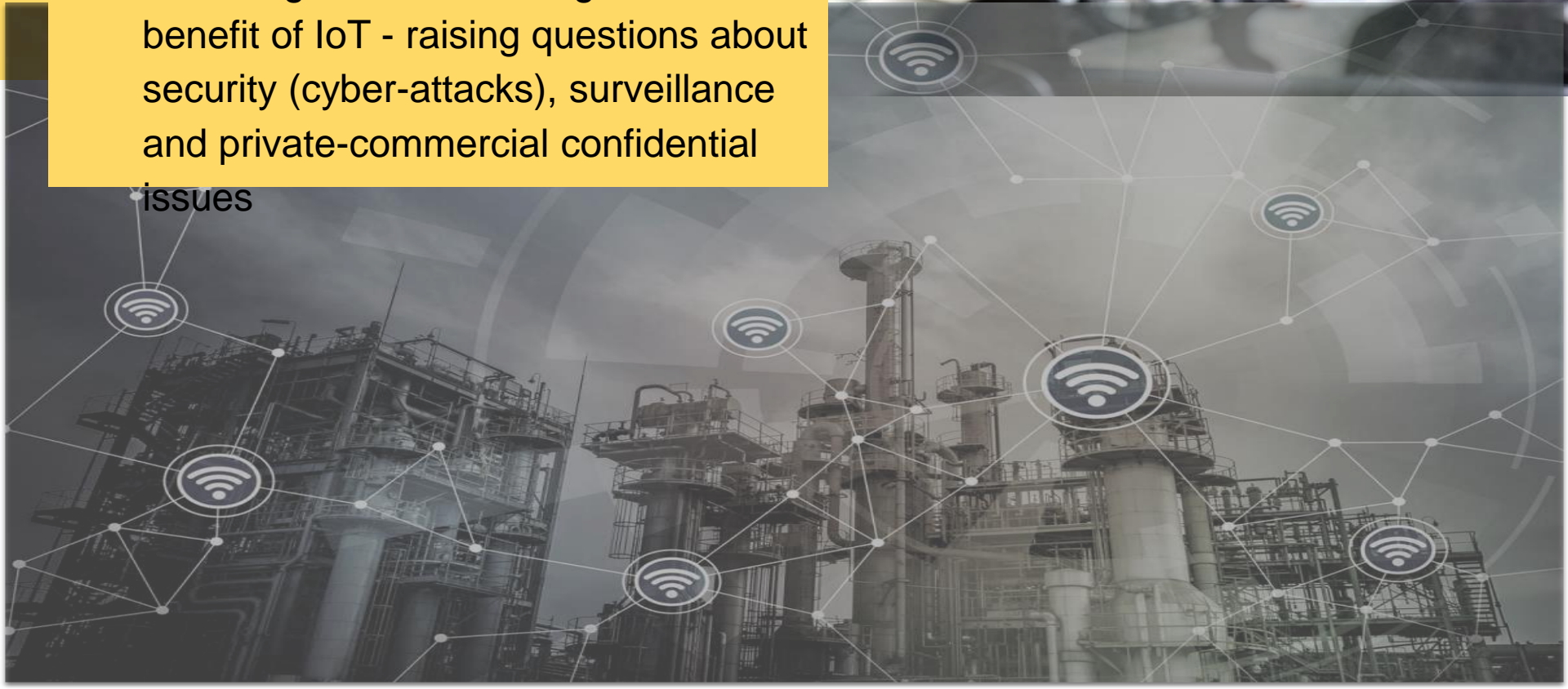



“Nearly 5 billion connected things today, reaching 25 billion by 2020”

IoPS



Key infrastructures eg. chemical sites are being monitored using sensors - benefit of IoT - raising questions about security (cyber-attacks), surveillance and private-commercial confidential issues



A photograph of a crowd at an emergency scene, possibly a disaster site, with a semi-transparent text box overlaid. The background shows people, some in orange safety vests, and a red and white striped barrier. The text box contains a quote from Hilary Armstrong, UK Cabinet Minister for Social Exclusion, regarding the London 7/7 bombings in 2005.

It was apparent that in some parts of the emergency response, the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 were either misinterpreted or over-zealously applied. ... London experience in this respect is not **unique**. (Hilary Armstrong, UK Cabinet Minister for Social Exclusion, after the London 7/7 bombings in 2005, Armstrong, Ashton & Thomas, 2007)

Socio Economical Impact



£500,000,000

(Committee of Public Accounts, 2011)

Since 2007, **EUR 980 millions** have been invested in security research on issues such as CBRN protection (75 million), explosives (68 million), critical infrastructures protection (55 million), intelligence against terrorism (35 million), preparedness, prevention, mitigation and planning (150 million), recovery (17 million), energy, transport and communication grids (EUR 116 million)' (EC 2017b).

Ethical, Legal and Social Implications Guidance

-  **ESTABLISHING A CIS FRAMEWORK**
Codes of Conduct and Ethics
-  **COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE**
Decision Making
-  **DATA INTEROPERABILITY**
Digital Divides
-  **ORGANISATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY**
Recognising Relevant Collaborators
-  **LAWFUL CONDUCT**
Privacy and Personal Data Protection
-  **OTHER TECHNOLOGIES**



ELSI Guidance

ALL

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE

DATA INTEROPERABILITY

ESTABLISHING A CIS FRAMEWORK

LAWFUL CONDUCT

ORGANISATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY

ACCESS AND
FAIRNESS

ACCOUNTABLE
ANONYMITY

ARTICULATION
WORK

AUTHORITY,
CONTROL AND
PARTICIPATION

CODES
OF CONDUCT
AND ETHICS

CONFIGURING
AWARENESS

CONTEXTUAL
REASONING

CROSS-
BOUNDARY
COLLABORATIONS

ELSI Guidance

ALL

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE

DATA INTEROPERABILITY

ESTABLISHING A CIS FRAMEWORK

LAWFUL CONDUCT

ORGANISATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS

ACCOUNTABLE ANONYMITY

ARTICULATION WORK

AUTHORITY, CONTROL AND PARTICIPATION

CODES OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS

CONFIGURING AWARENESS

CONTEXTUAL REASONING

CROSS-BOUNDARY COLLABORATIONS

Permalink to: "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 collaborative information management system as they can provide ways of legitimately processing data in an emergency situation. 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 collaborative 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.

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?

Key Terms



ACCOUNTABILITY



DATA PROTECTION



INFORMATIONAL
SELF-DETERMINATION



PRIVACY



RESPONSIBILITY

SHARE THIS ELSI GUIDANCE



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

Accountability means being answerable for one's choices and actions and recognising one's role and being responsive to the expectations attached to it. Accountability also applies to technology in the sense that infrastructures and algorithms should 'account for' their affordances and actions in ways that are intelligible to people. Recognising the role of individuals and organisations involved in the design, management and use of collaborative information systems necessitates appreciating the responsibility shouldered by each individual and group involved. This includes considering how actions could impact those engaged in the system as well as in greater society.

Sources

Petersen, K. et al. (2015) D2.02 ELSI guidelines for collaborative design and database of representative emergency and disaster. SecInCoRe EU Deliverable. [\[Link\]](#)

SATORI (2016) Ethics assessment for research and innovation – Annex A. CWA SATORI-1:2016 [\[Link\]](#)

Weitzner, D. J., Abelson, H., Berners-Lee, T., Feigenbaum, J., Hendler, J., and Sussman, G. J. (2008). Information accountability. *Communications of the ACM*, 51(6), 82–87. [\[DOI\]](#)

ELSI Guidance



Key Terms



ACCESSIBILITY



ACCOUNTABILITY



ADAPTABILITY



ANONYMITY



AUTONOMY



BENEFICENCE



CO-OPERATION



CONSENT



DATA PROTECTION



DIGNITY



DIVERSITY



EQUALITY

www.isTethical.eu

Accessibility

The concept of accessibility covers both access to information – i.e. incorporating access principles, such as readability and simple navigation, into the design – and access to physical technology or internet networks that make it possible for any user to engage with the system being created.

- Be inclusive of stakeholders (in the widest definition), of all potential situations of access (different devices, different levels of network connectivity), and of different cultures of practice (different user routines) in technology and design.

Further information

Accessibility is important due to the EU's general principle of equality. This concept relates to following accepted design principles to enable access to information for the widest possible range of end users, including those, for example, using assistive technology. Designing systems according to accessibility principles, which include readability and simple navigation, can improve the experience of all.

The concept also covers accessibility in terms of access to physical technology or internet networks that make it possible for any user to engage with the system being created. This also covers generational practices that make different forms of technology more or less accessible based on familiarity and experience.

Sources

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 W3C Recommendation 11 December 2008 [\[Link\]](#)

 [Download PDF](#)

ELSI Guidance



Key terms are linked with specific Guidance and examples

SHARE THIS KEY TERM



A space for conversations about ELSI

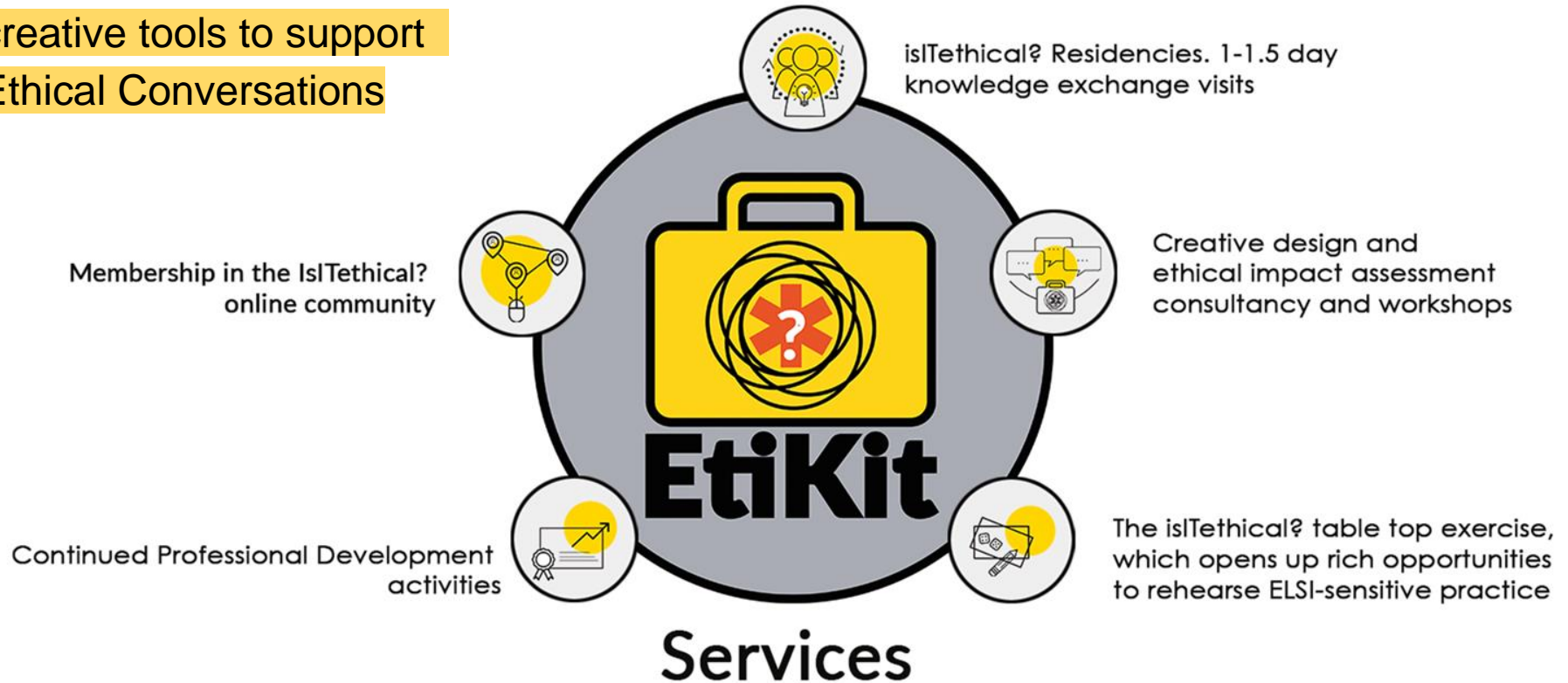
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Comment

IsITethical? Exchange

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



is ITethical Playful tabletop exercise



Rehearsing scenarios

Opening discussion

Taking ELSI informed decisions

Being in the “shoes” of responders

01:00:00:00 ●



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<https://vimeo.com/290947792>

Password: ETHICS