



# **User, legal and ethical perspectives of airborne surveillance in Europe**

FP7-SEC-2011-1, Topic SEC-2011.1.2-1

**Dr. Georgios Kioumourtzis**

Associate Researcher  
Center for Security Studies

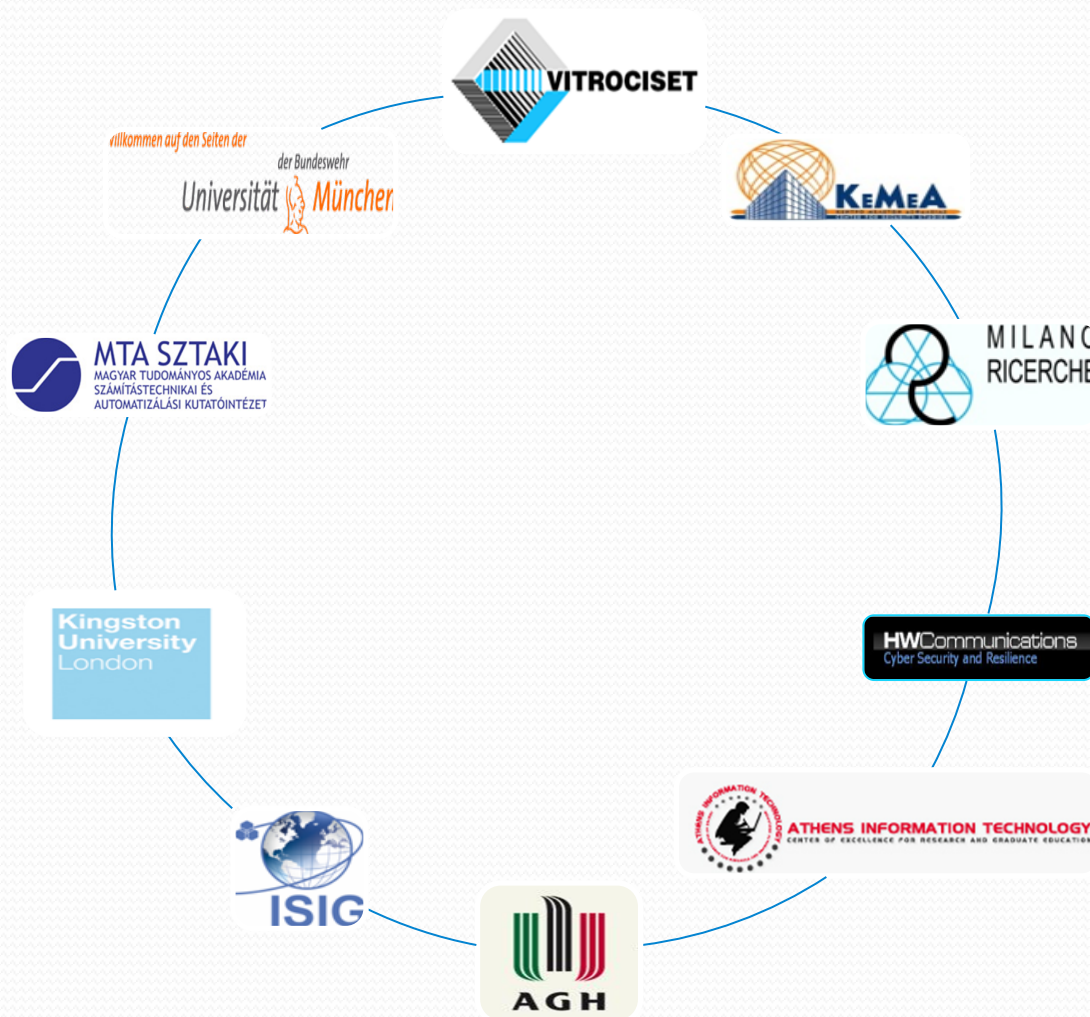
PSCE – Conference

Bucharest

# Topics

- Overview of the PROACTIVE Project
- Legal Framework for the use of UAVs in Europe
- Ethical Issues
- User Opinions (Police and Other Security Institutions)

# PROACTIVE Consortium

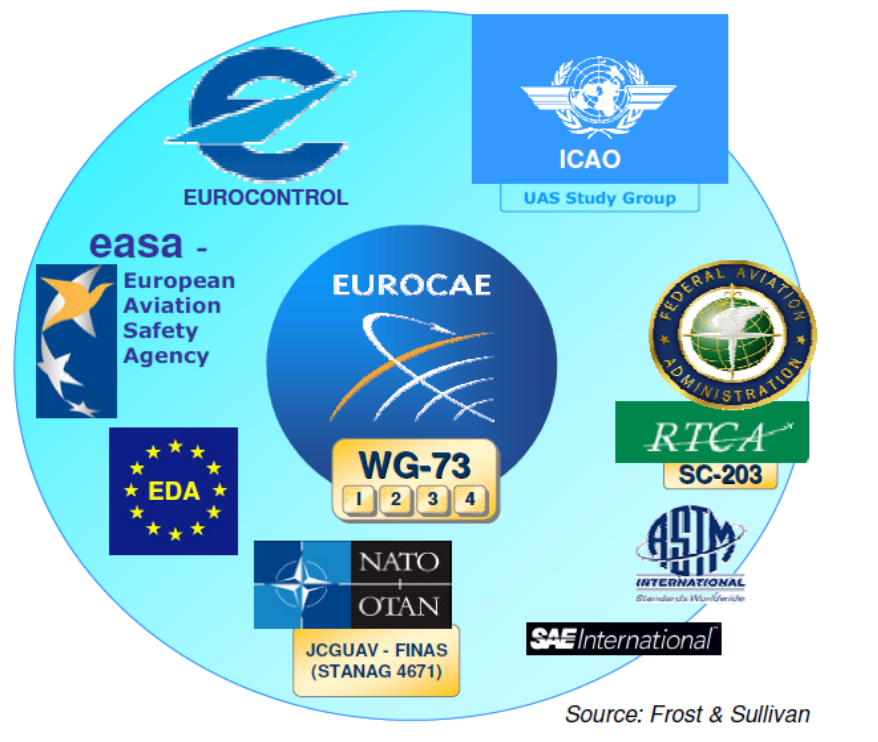


| Nation  | Partner              |
|---------|----------------------|
| Italy   | VITROCISSET (Coord.) |
| Germany | UNIBWM               |
| Greece  | AIT, KEMEA           |
| Hungary | SZTAKI               |
| Italy   | CMR, ISIG            |
| UK      | KU, HWC              |
| Poland  | AGH                  |

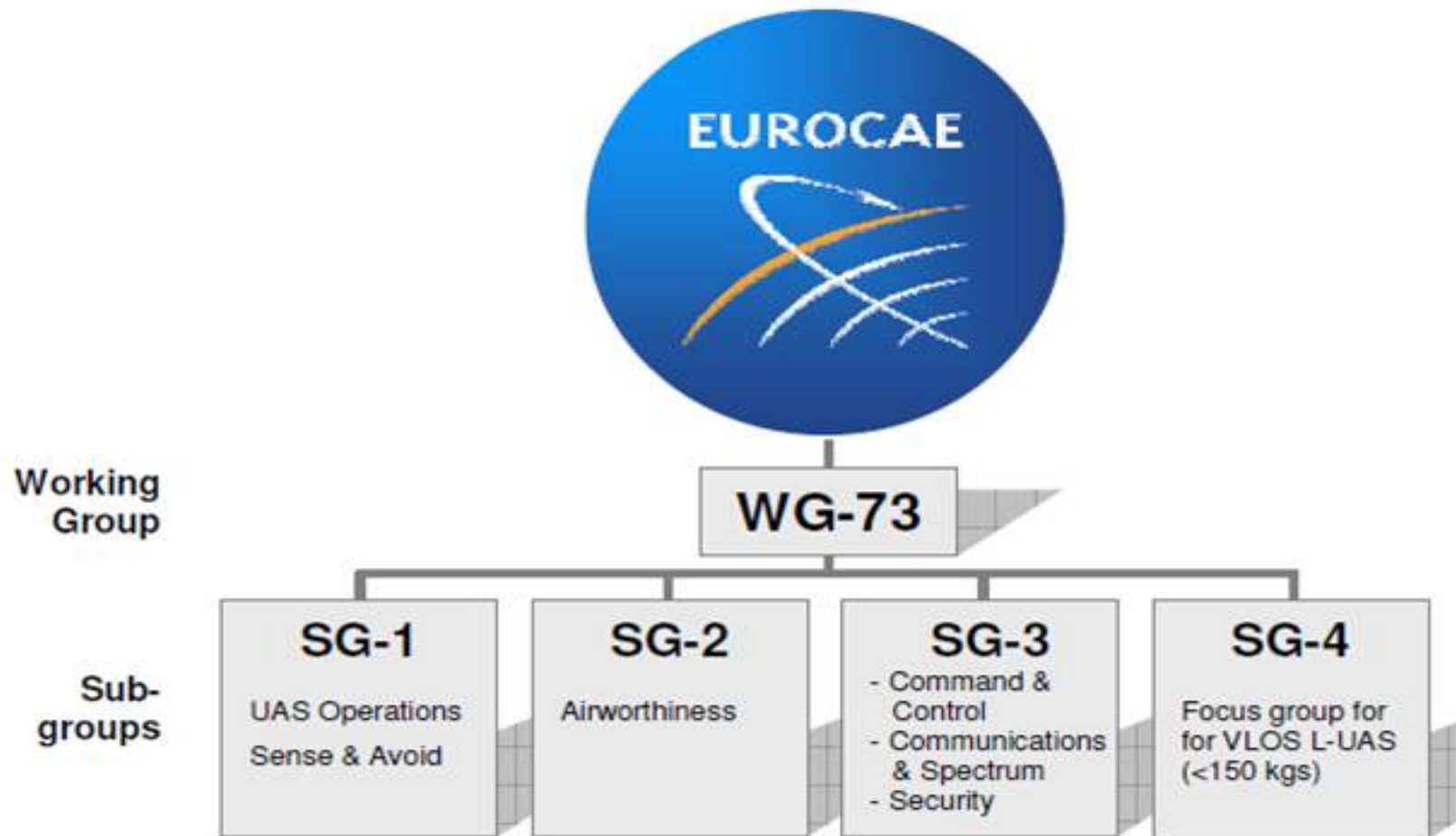
Start: 1 May 2012  
End: 30 April 2015

# UAV Regulation Issues

- EUROCONTROL
- EASA (European Aviation Safety Agency)
- EUROCAE (European Organization for Civil Aviation Equipment)



# WG-73 Organization



Source: Frost & Sullivan

# Ethical Concerns on the use of UAV

- **At what point does the surveillance of every public and private move we make become unethical?**
- **Where to draw the line between safety and privacy?**
- **EU Privacy Legal Framework** – Under EU law, personal data can only be gathered legally under strict conditions, for a legitimate purpose
  1. Charter of Fundamental Rights
  2. Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data
  3. 25.01.2012. COM(2012) 11. Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regards to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation)
  4. 25.01.2012. COM(2012) 10. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and the free movement of such data

# Ethical Concerns on the use of UAV

- 70% of EU citizens are worried about the misuse of their personal data
- Personal data are any information relating to an identified or identifiable person (one who can be identified, directly or indirectly) (Art. 2 Data Privacy Directive)
- ! • Personal data among others are data disclosing the **face**; the **location** and the **vehicle registration plate number** of an individual.
- Sound- and image data constitute personal data whenever they “can be” linked to an identifiable individual, in particular through face-recognition software, but also of course if the person monitoring the TV screen in question knows, and can recognize, the individuals concerned.
- Under the EU Directive, personal data may be processed if it is necessary:
  - ✓ in order to protect the vital interests of the data subject (**public security**);
  - ✓ for the performance of a task carried out in the **public interest** or in the **exercise of official authority**;

# Ethical Concerns on the use of UAV

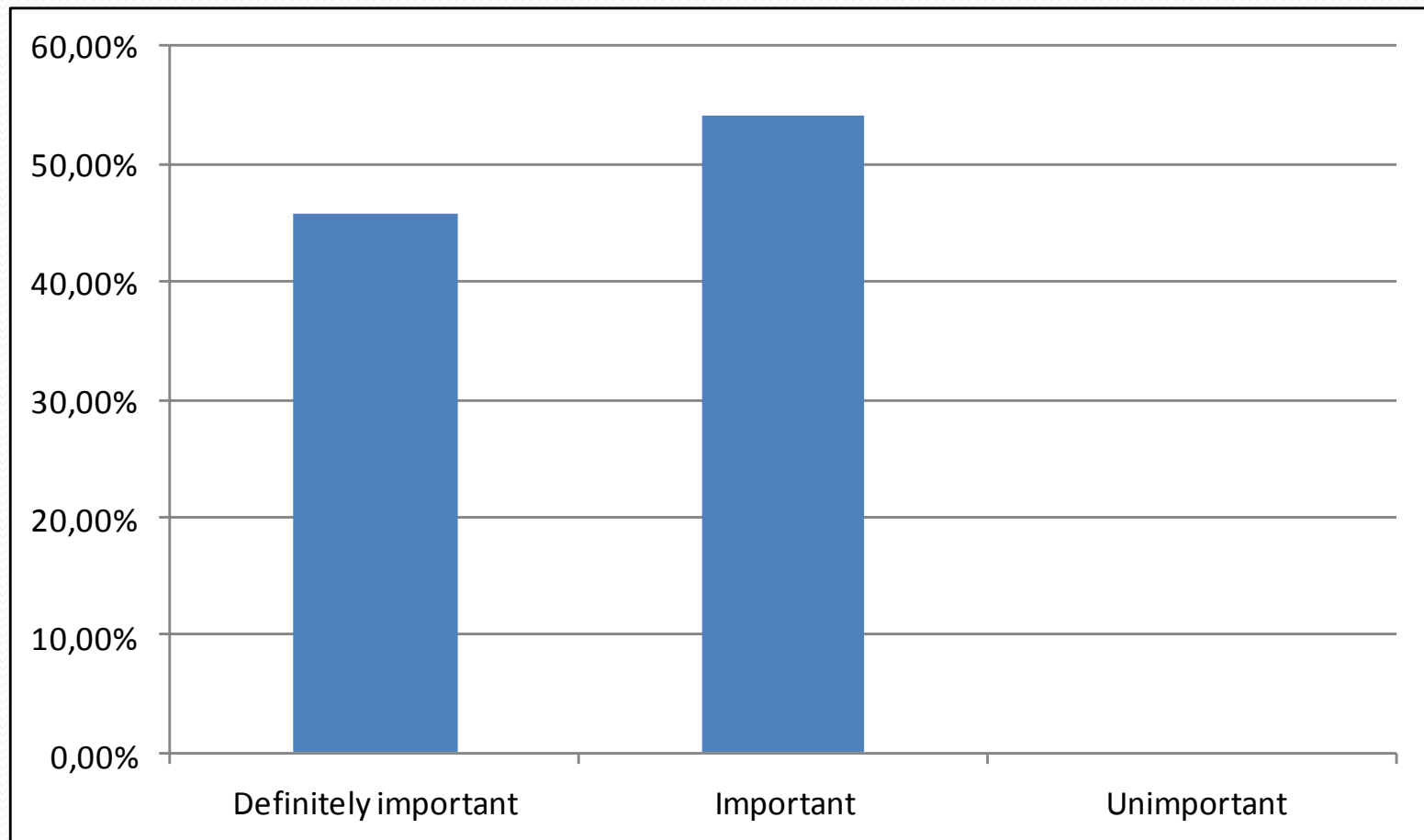
- Processing of data relating to **offences, criminal convictions or security measures** may be carried out only **under the control of official authority, or if suitable specific safeguards are provided under national law.**
- Specific legal provisions for video surveillance are applied by the Czech Republic, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain and United Kingdom.
- **Data Privacy Principles:**
  - Every individual has the right to personal data protection!
  - Personal data processing must be for legitimate reasons! No DUAL-USE is allowed!
  - Data subjects have the right to be informed about: 1) the identity of the data controller; 2) the purpose of processing; 3) the data categorization; 4) recipients; 5) right to access data; 6) the right to rectify the data
- **Main ethical/privacy concerns regarding the deployment of UAVs in urban areas:**
  - Does the collected data identify the members of the public?
  - How the collected personal data will be used?
  - Where the collected personal data be stored and when it will be deleted?



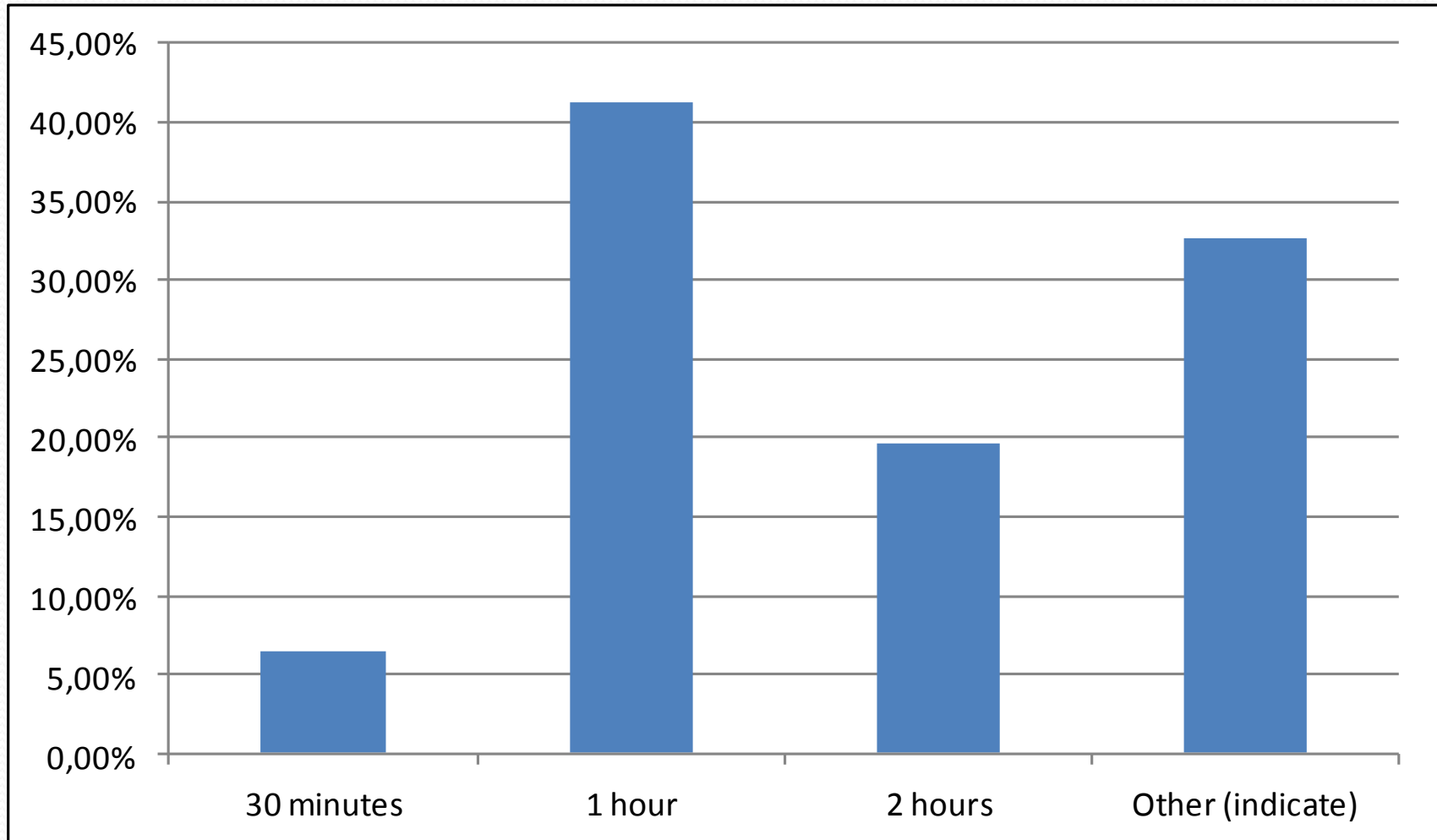
# End User Requirements

- The end user requirements concerning the use of UAV was released within Police and Security expert channels with the assistance of the end users that are members of the PROACTIVE EUAB. A total of 52 interviews were taken in nine Police and Security agencies in alphabetical order, as follows:
  - Cyprus Police, Cyprus
  - Bavarian State Bureau of Investigation, Germany
  - Hellenic Police Criminal Investigation Department, Greece
  - Finnish Ministry of the Interior, Finland
  - Public Space Surveillance Council, Hungary
  - Malta Police, Malta
  - Polish Bomb Disposal Department, Poland
  - Romanian Police Headquarters, Romania
  - United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI)

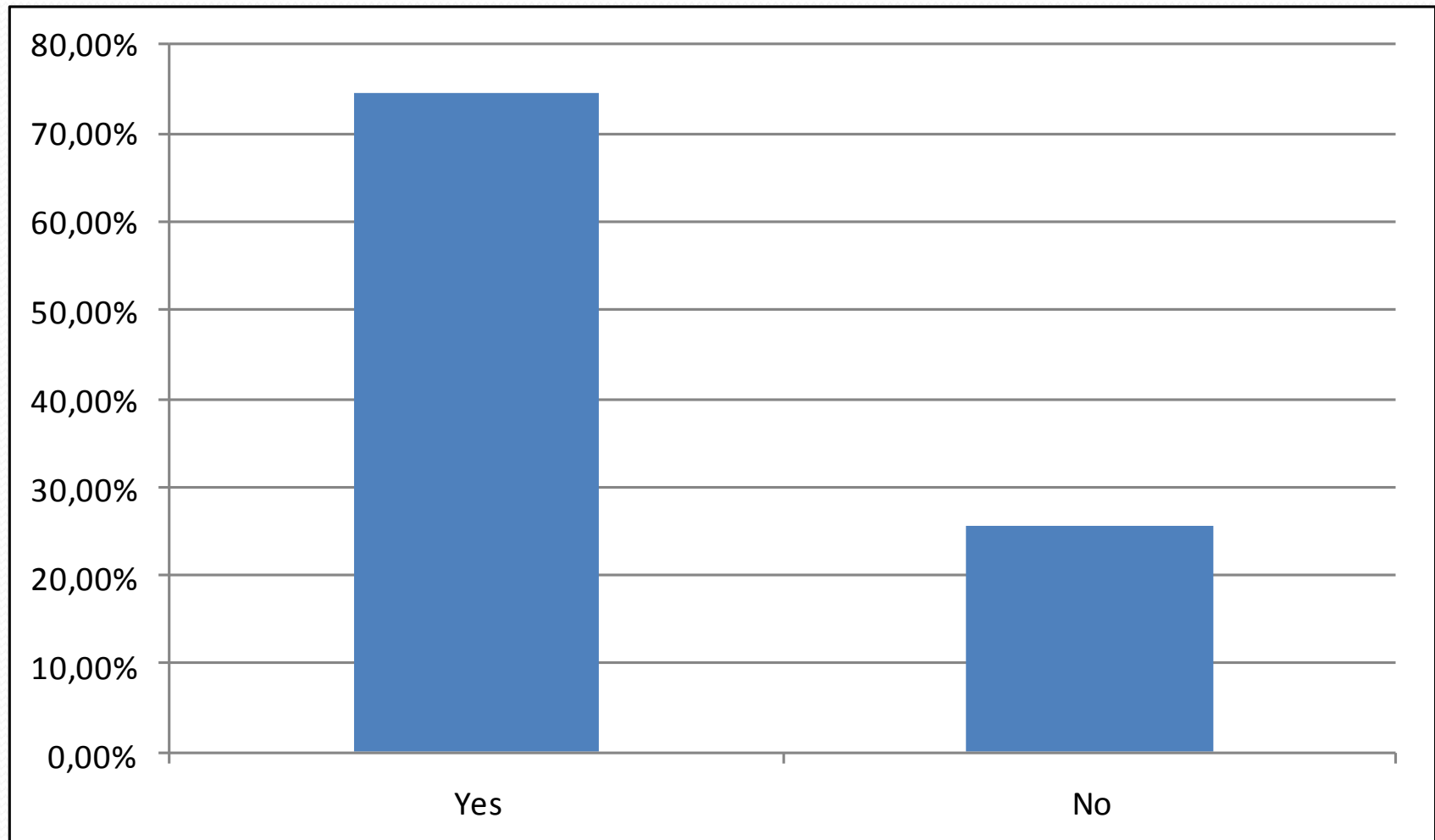
# UAV added value against terrorism



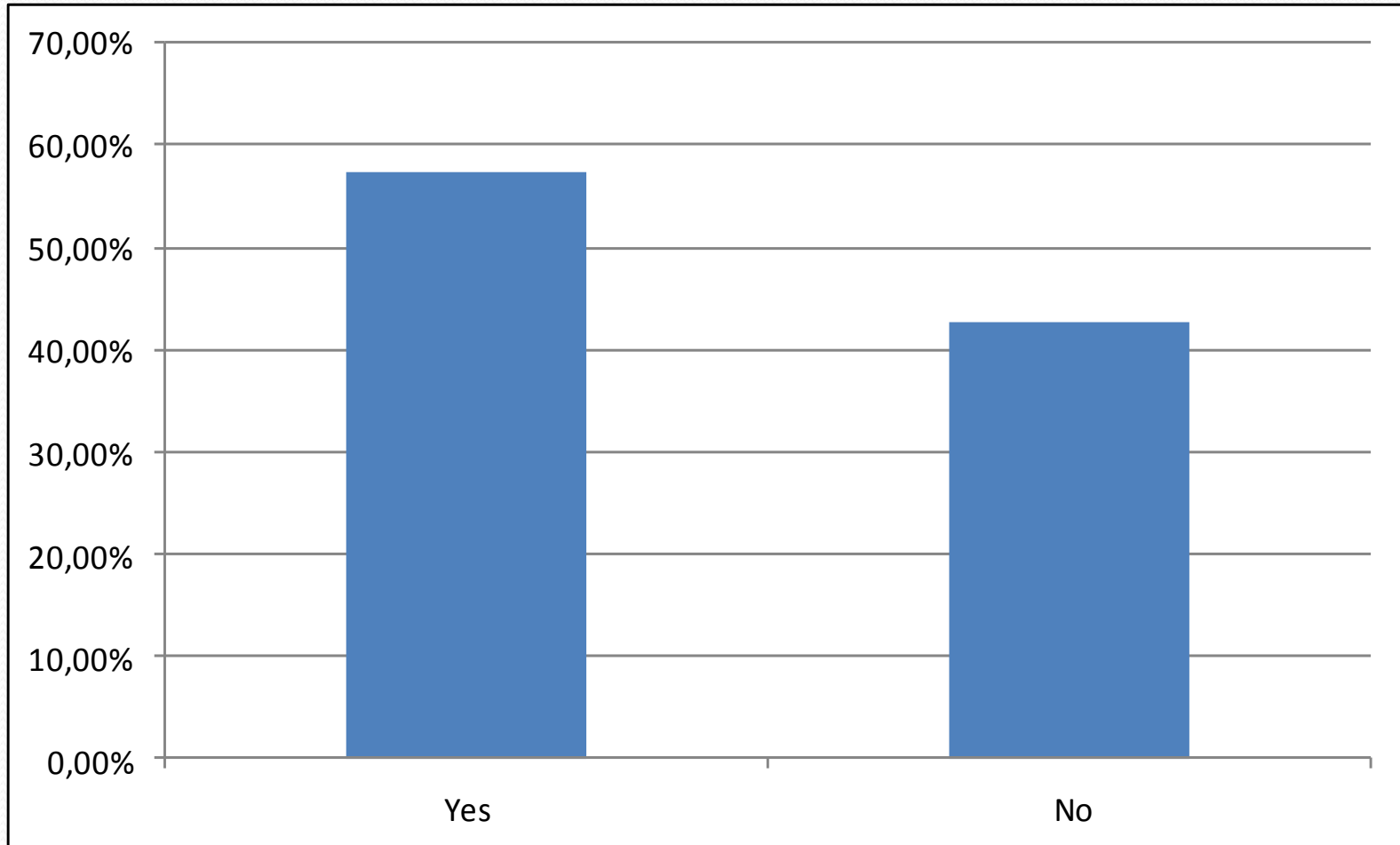
# UAV Deployment time



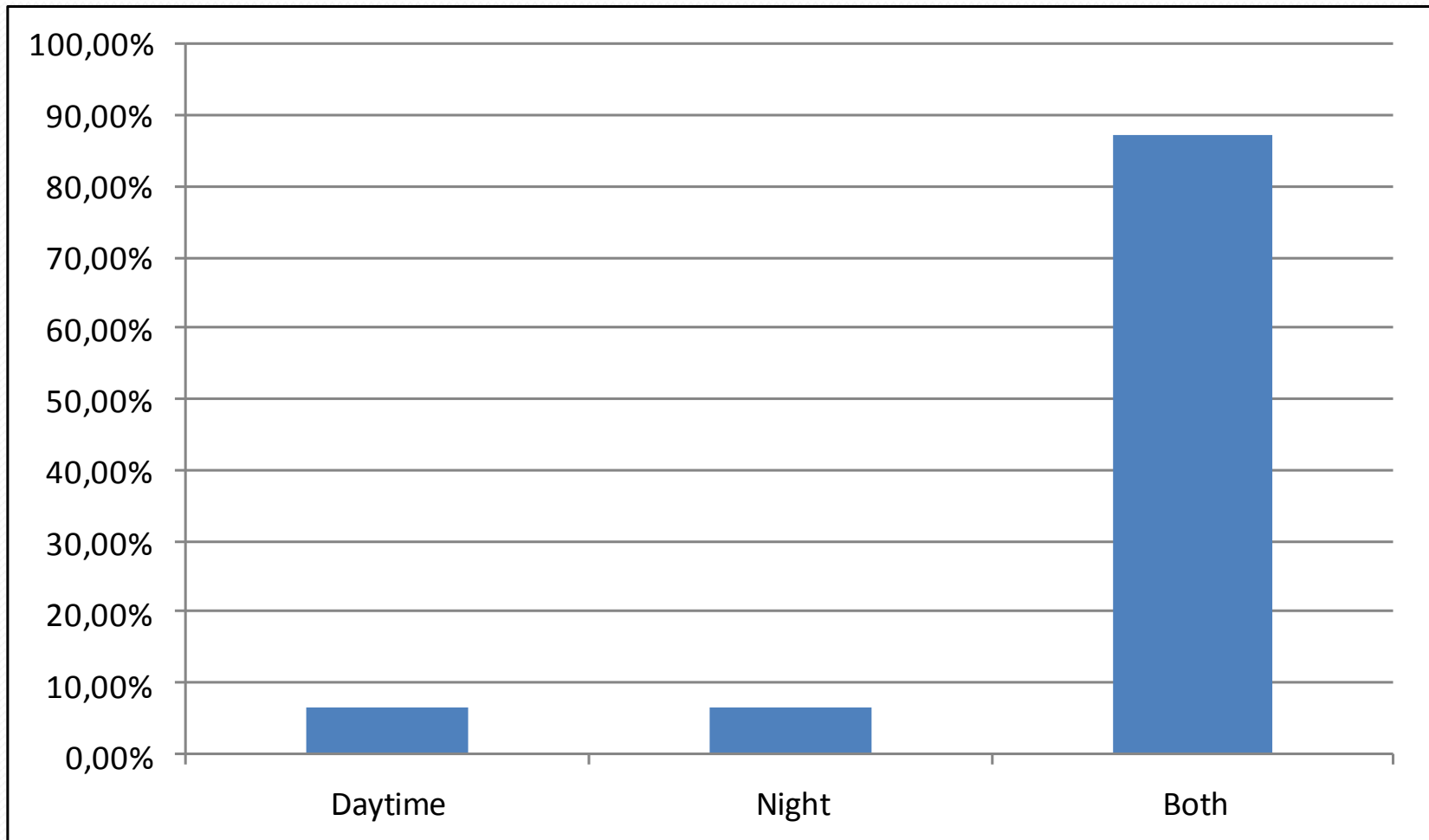
# Belief of Legal barriers for using UAV



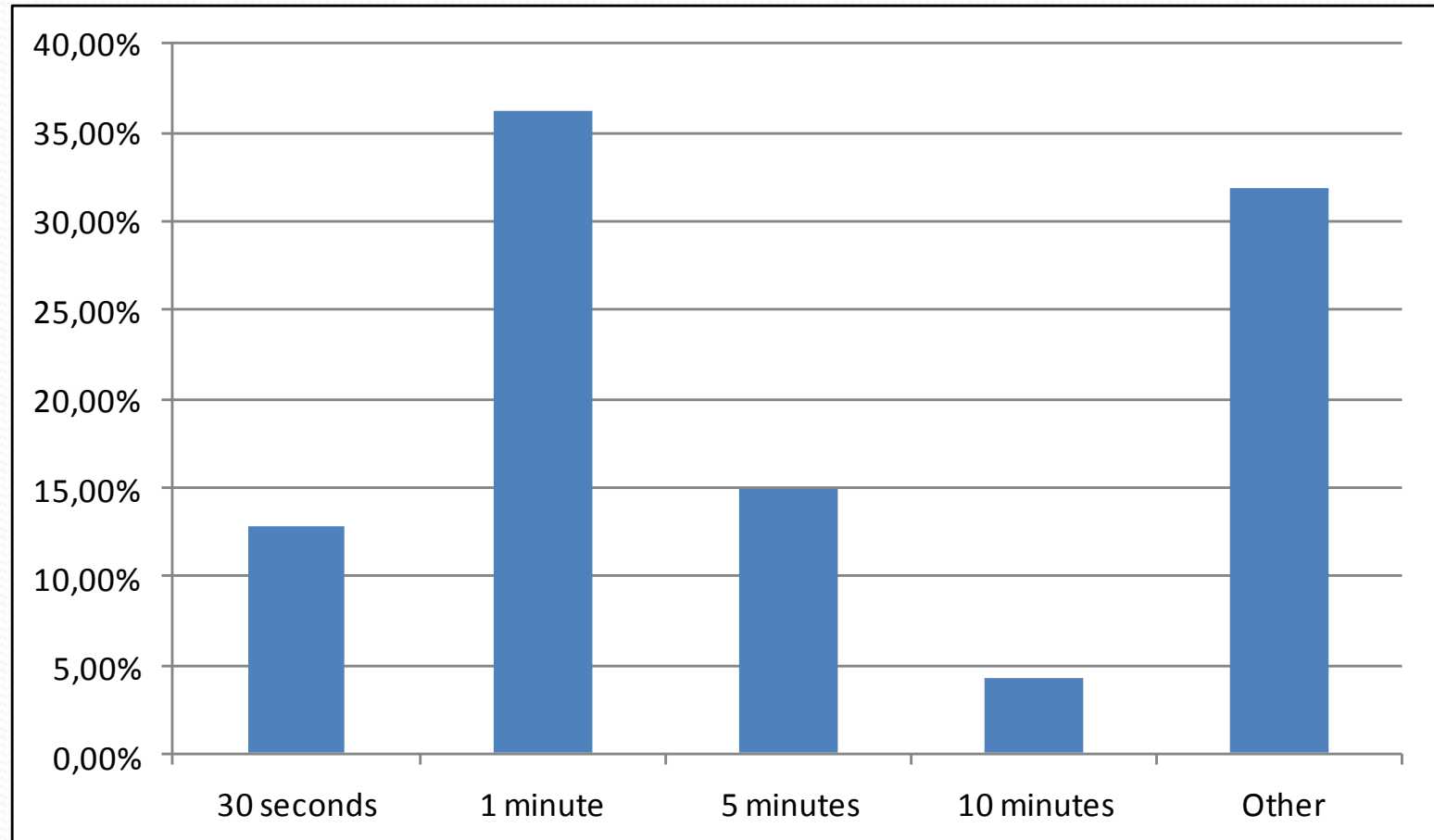
# Negative perception expected from population



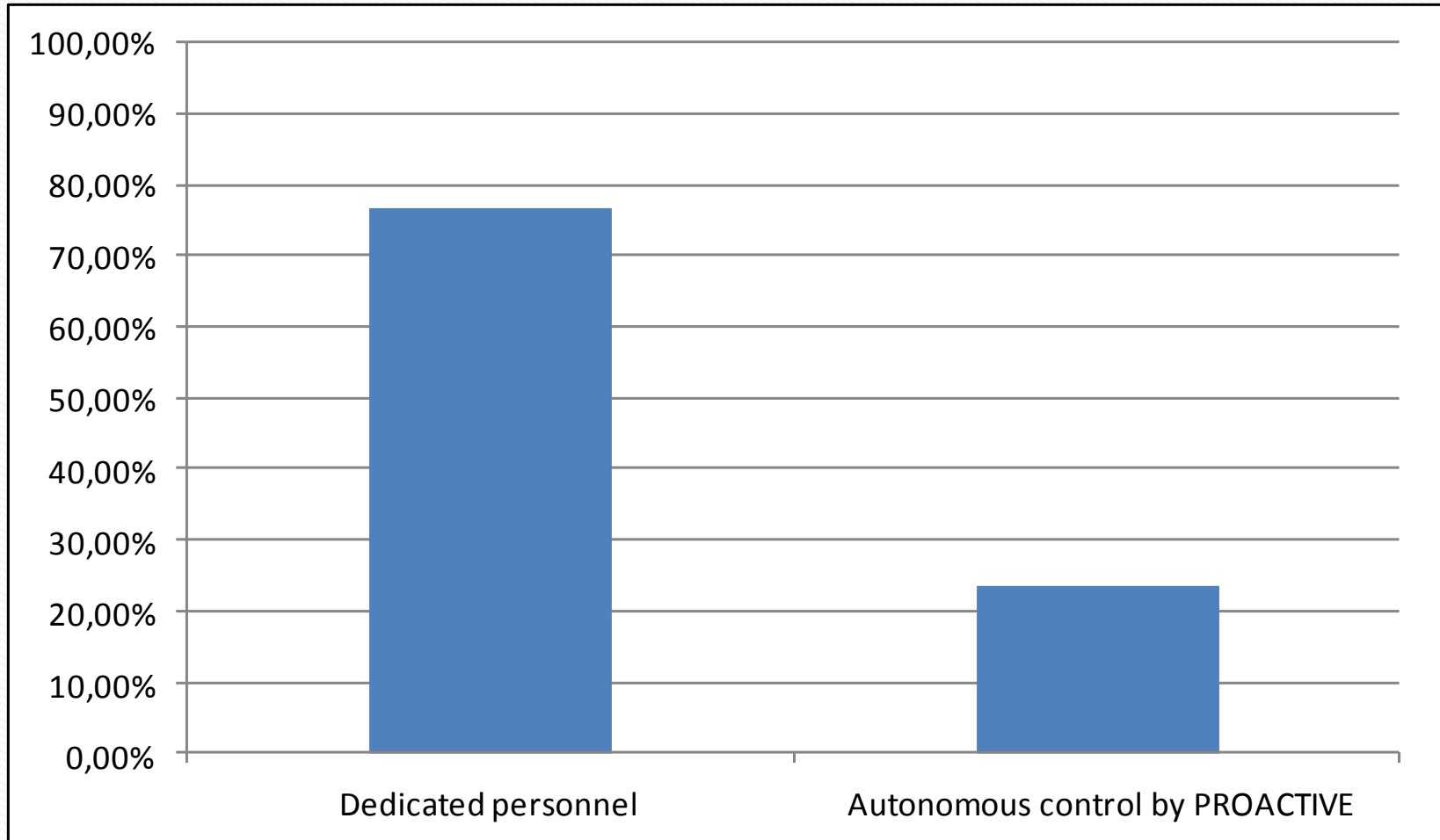
# Desired period of day to deploy UAV



# Maximal acceptable latency of data acquisition

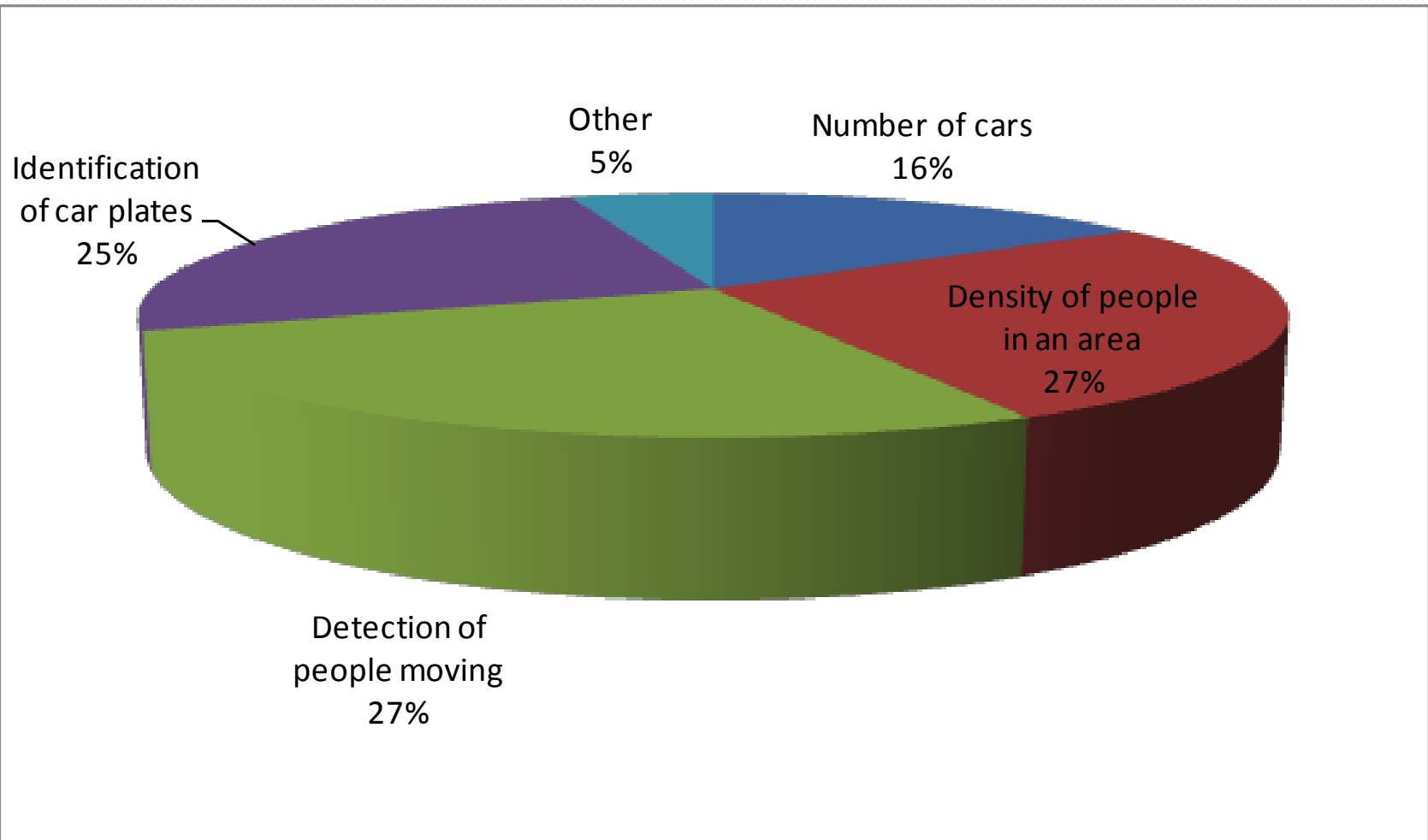


# How to control a UAV

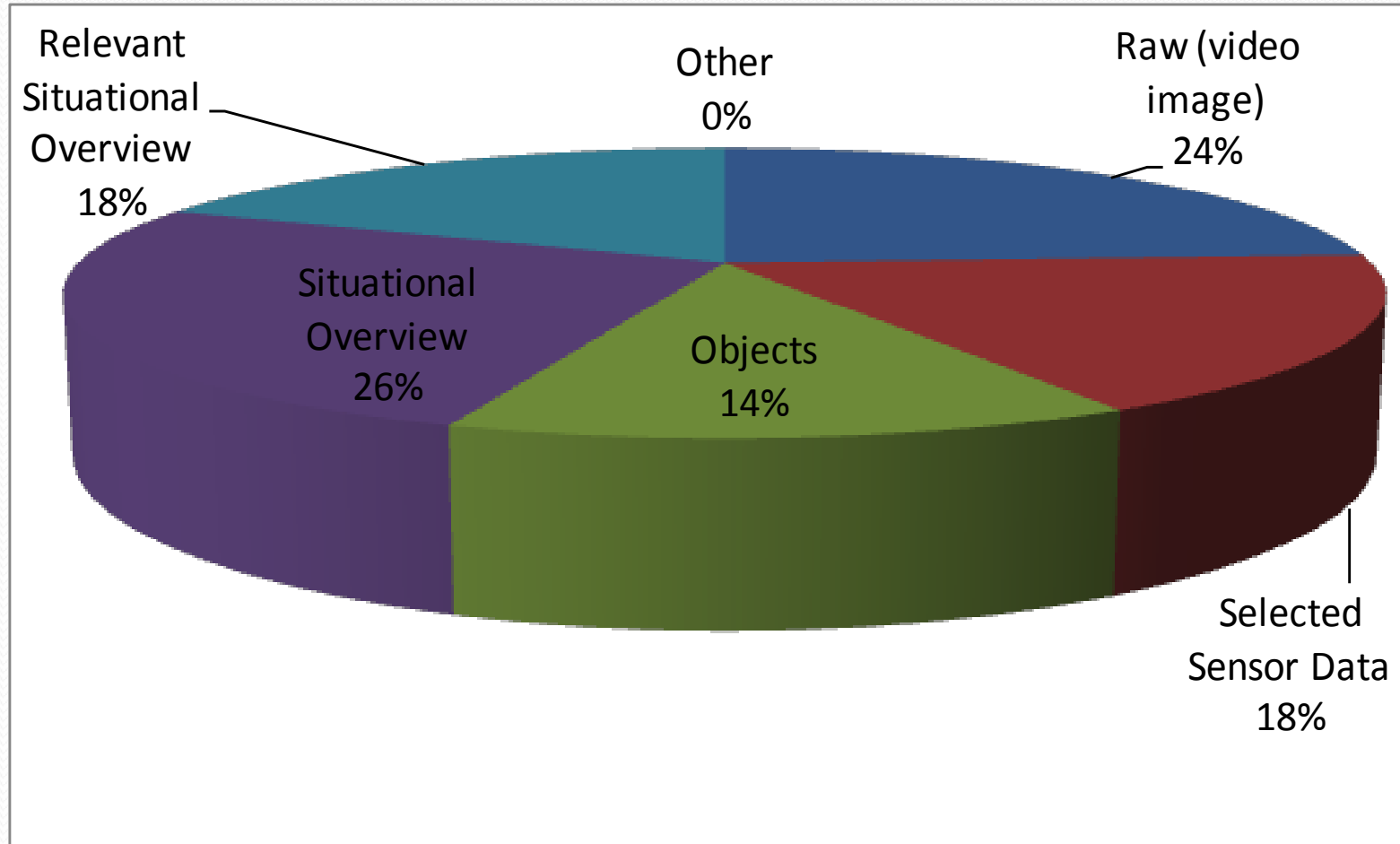




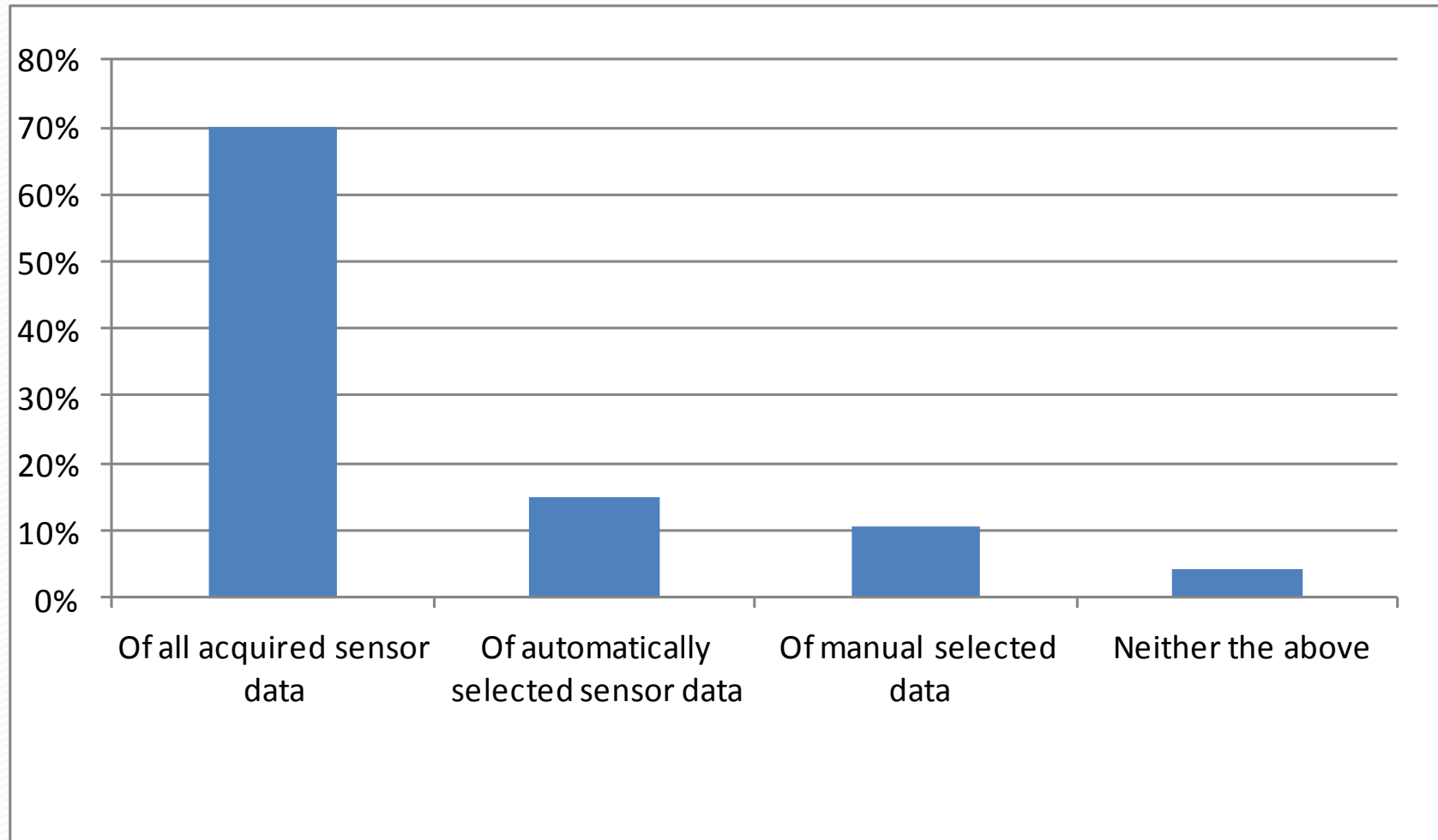
# Information excepted from a UAV



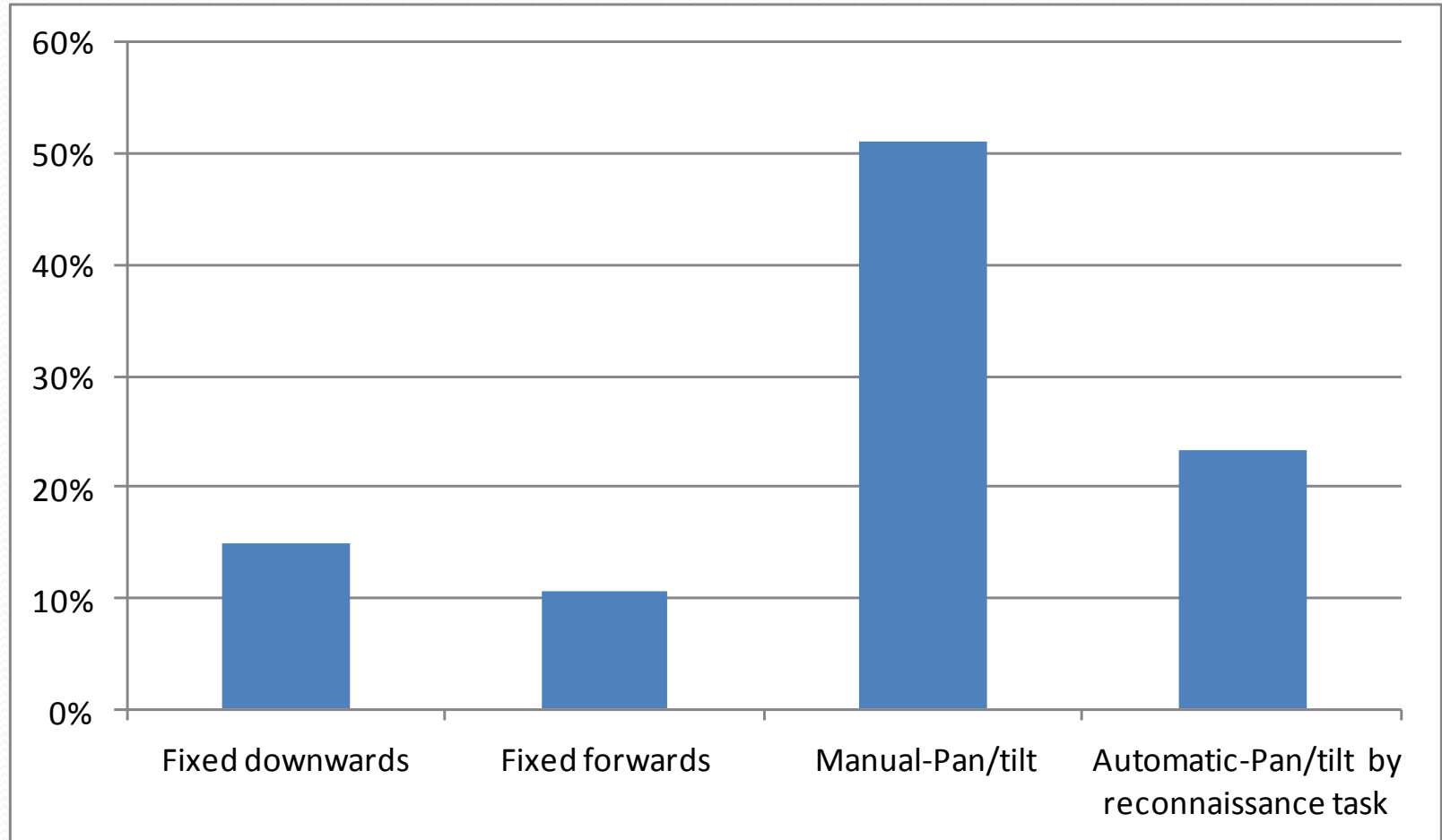
# Information level supplied by UAV



# Recording and replay capabilities of UAV



# UAV control type





## User, legal and ethical perspectives of airborne surveillance in Europe

