

Transparency and Surveillance: **Perspectives on Identity, Privacy and Security**

Andrew Clement

Information Policy Research Program

Faculty of Information Studies

IPSI research symposium

Identity, Privacy & Security Initiative

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Big burning questions

1. Can we advance democratic values and human rights, notably identity integrity, privacy and security, in the face of the '(in)security' onslaught?
2. What is being done to us through the emerging 'cyber' infrastructure?
3. What are the technical and policy alternatives?
4. How can those affected find an effective voice in the on-going development process?

Surveillance

“Any focused attention to personal details for the purpose of entitlement, influence or control” Lyon

Fast becoming the dominant organizing principle of late modern society

Based on control and systems theory applied to organizational practices

- Weiner, Ashby, Von Neumann, Rapoport, Mead, Bateson, von Bertalanffy, Boulding, Churchman, ...

Transparency

Widespread social practices of generalized surveillance that render visible, most often to organizations, individual identities, institutional mechanisms and information flows

May be seen as a social good to be fostered or an evil to be resisted, or both.

Transparency is rarely symmetrical.

Asymmetries in visibility often reproduce or exacerbate social inequalities

CAN ID?

Visions for Canada: Identity Policy Projections and Policy Alternatives

Questions:

1. What does Canada need in terms of identity policy?
2. What are the factors in developing identity policy?
3. What identity initiatives are currently underway?
4. What is driving these initiatives?
5. What should be the guiding principles for developing identity schemes?
6. How are we doing?

With Krista Boa (FIS), Gus Hosein & Simon Davies (LSE)

Funding from Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada

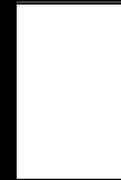
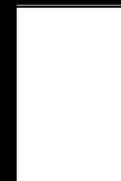
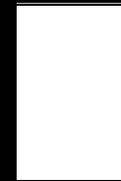
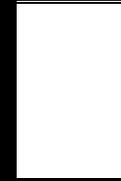
BC Ministry of Health Card

Clarity of Purpose	Drive to enhance online access to health services, though extensibility to other projects is potentially problematic, though consent driven.	Caution
Capability	Using available technologies and techniques.	Proceed
Alternatives considered?	Ministry is considering a variety of plans.	Proceed
Consultation and Process	Discussions are at early stages and some outreach has started.	Proceed
Respect for Rights	Non-compulsory, consent-based, though limited to citizens.	Caution



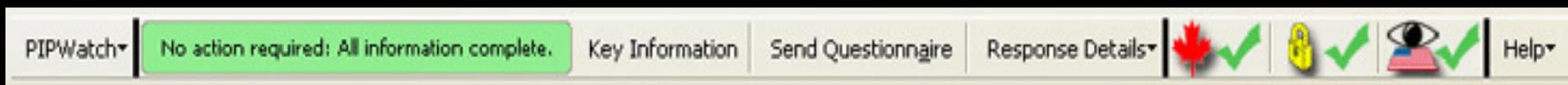
Biometric passport

	Assessment	Test Results
Clarity of Purpose	Driven by foreign influences, though some participation by Passports Canada. Appears limited to use at borders.	Danger! Stop
Capability	Unknown and unclear.	Danger! Stop
Alternatives considered?	Unknown and unclear.	Danger! Stop
Consultation and Process	None. Canadian officials were deeply involved in the international negotiations but communicated little with public.	Danger! Stop
Respect for Rights	Unknown and unclear.	Danger! Stop

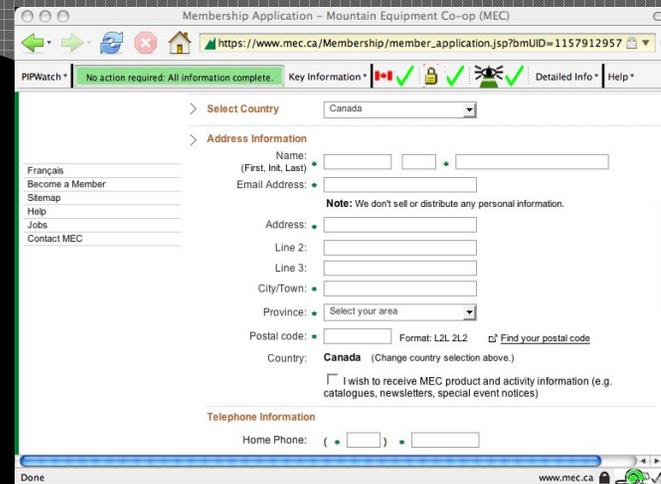


PIPWatch

The Canadian Collaborative Privacy Enhancement & Accountability Toolbar



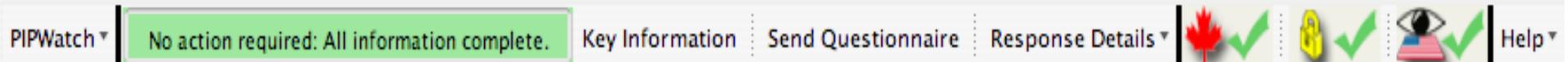
Firefox Browser-
embedded privacy
enhancing technology



With funding from SSRHC and BUL

PIPWatch Strategy - quick access

Real time data about the privacy practices of websites:



Compare websites by their privacy practices:

Compare websites by their privacy practices

Compare the privacy practices of different websites in the same industry

Select Industry: Retail and Shopping

Responded?	Website	Canada	Lock	Eye	Rating
	canadiantire.ca	?	?	?	
	chapters.indigo.ca	?	?	?	
	ebay.ca	?	?	?	
	hbc.com	?	?	?	
	homedepot.ca	?	?	?	
✓	mec.ca	yes	yes	yes	
	redflagdeals.com	?	?	?	
	sears.ca	?	?	?	
	sfbay.craigslist.org	?	?	?	
	toolshoplist.com	?	?	?	

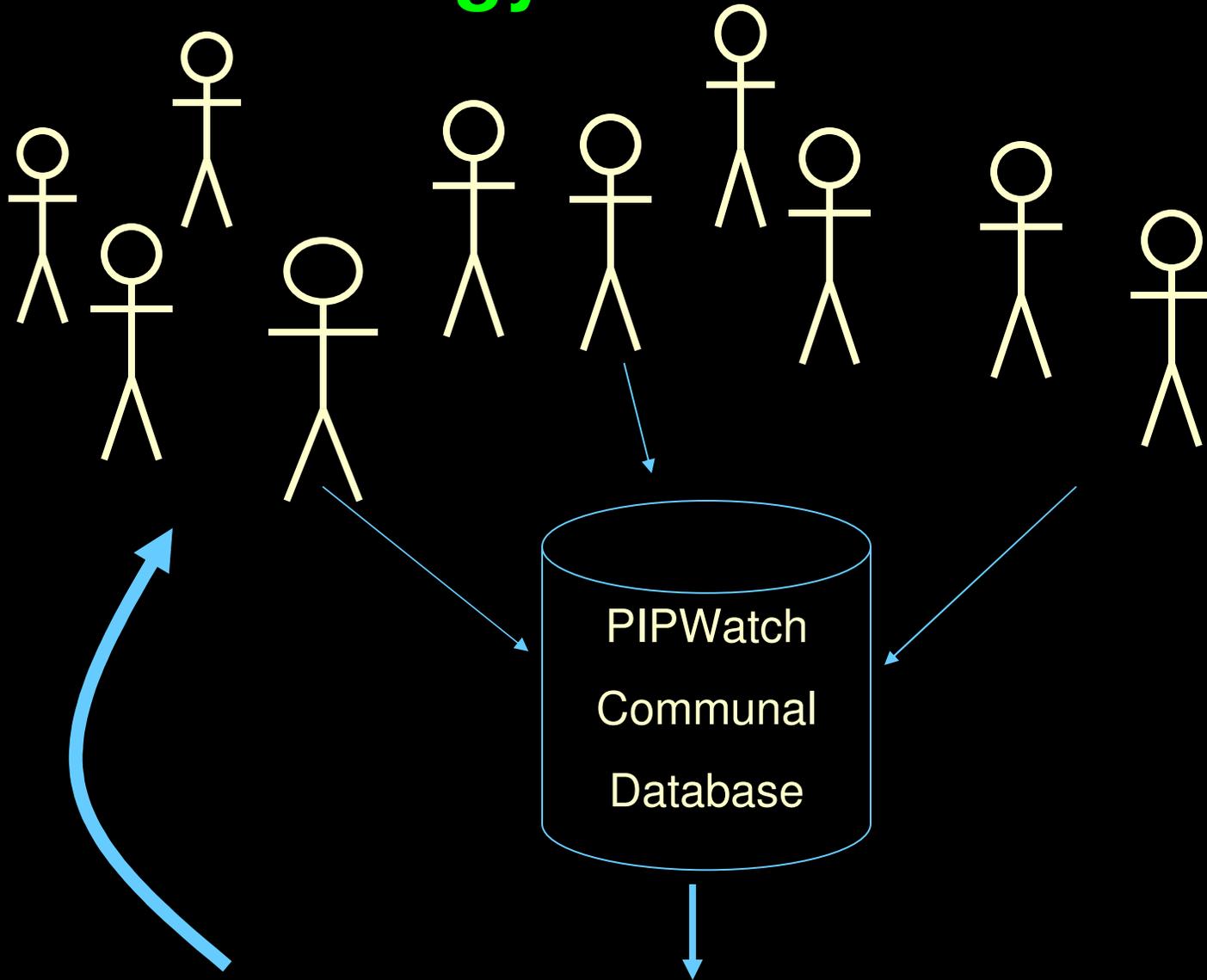
Simple interface for contributing information:

PIPWatch

Contribute Info

- Specify an industry for this website
- Give location of website privacy policy
- Identify who is the Privacy Officer
- Ask Privacy Officer about Privacy

PIPWatch Strategy - Web 2.0



The New Transparency:

Surveillance and social sorting

Questions:

1. What factors contribute to the general expansion of surveillance as a technology of governance in late modern societies?
2. What are the underlying principles, technological infrastructures and institutional frameworks that support surveillance practice?
3. What are the social consequences of such surveillance both for institutions and for ordinary people?

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Subprojects

IRSP 1: The Role of Technology Companies in Promoting Surveillance Internationally

IRSP 2: Digitally Mediated Surveillance: From the Internet to Ubiquitous Computing

IRSP 3: Surveillance Consequences of 9/11

IRSP 4: Surveillance and Population Management

Coming events

Workshops:

1. Population Management in Conflict zones (IRSP 4)
Cyprus
2. Surveillance Games, Victoria
3. Surveillance Technology Companies (IRSP 1)
Open University
4. Cyber surveillance (IRSP2) Toronto
5. Surveillance: Ten Years After 9/11, (IRSP 3)
Kingston

Conference on “Canada’s Surveillance Society,”
Ottawa 2011

Andrew Clement
Information Policy Research Program
Faculty of Information Studies
University of Toronto



www.fis.utoronto.ca/research/iprp