

PARIS

PrivAcy pReserving Infrastructure for Surveillance



The goal of the project PARIS is to define and demonstrate a methodological approach for the development of a surveillance infrastructure which enforces the right of citizens for privacy, justice and freedom. At the same time, it takes into account the evolving nature of such rights, since aspects that are acceptable today might not be acceptable in the future. It also includes the social and anthropological nature of such rights, since the perception of such rights varies over time and in different countries.

At a Glance

Contract number

312504

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Programme Area

FP7-SECURITY

Partners

Trialog (France)

AIT (Austria)

INRIA (France)

KU Leuven (Belgium)

Universidad de Malaga (Spain)

Université de Namur (Belgium)

Thales (France)

Visual Tools (Spain)

Project funding

3.49 million Euros

Duration

36 months, starting 01/01/2013

Objectives

- **The definition of a Social, Anthropological, Legal and Technical (SALT) framework.** This will provide for an evolving understanding of the balance between the concept of private vs. public in a surveillance system.
- **The development of a SALT framework management tool.** The tool allows for a digital reference and representation of a SALT framework. It is used by stakeholders as a reference, including the design of surveillance systems. It includes mechanisms for creating and updating a SALT framework.
- **The definition of a SALT compliant process for surveillance.** It uses a reference SALT framework and integrates process activities and process artifacts for Privacy by Design and Accountability by Design.
- **The evidence of the value of SALT compliant process for surveillance in two cases.** A laboratory demonstration will show how a surveillance system can be developed using a SALT compliant process for video data lifecycle management-based applications and for biometrics-based applications

Methodology

PARIS will define and demonstrate a methodological approach for the development of a surveillance infrastructure which enforces the right of citizens for privacy, justice, and freedom. It takes into account the evolving nature of such rights, e.g. aspects that are acceptable today might not be acceptable in the future, and the social and anthropological nature of such rights, e.g. the perception of such rights varies.

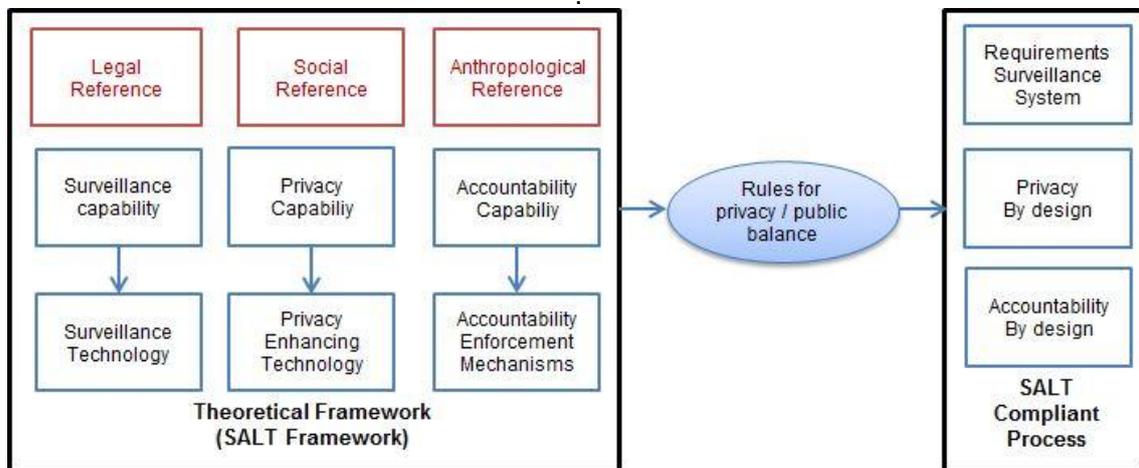
The methodological approach will be based on two pillars:

- a theoretical framework which balances surveillance with privacy/data protection and fully integrates the concept of accountability.
- a process for the design of surveillance systems which takes into account privacy from the start.

SALT Framework

The theoretical framework is called SALT: **S**ocial, **A**nthropological, **L**egal, and **T**echnological. This framework will first be defined in a generic way, and guidelines will be provided to define specialised conceptual frameworks, e.g. for a given country. Examples of SALT frameworks will be provided. The case of SALT frameworks interplay (i.e. exchanging surveillance data) will be analysed. A framework management tool will be developed 1) to allow for the creation and edition of a conceptual framework, and 2) to subsequently act as a reference for surveillance system designers.

A SALT compliant design process will then be defined, i.e. the surveillance and privacy balance according to the specialized framework will be ensured through the process. Two use cases will be demonstrated, one based on video search technology which focuses on the archived data, and the other based on biometrics technology which focuses on embedded systems sensor-like data. The two use cases will use different SALT frameworks. The resulting methodology will be promoted through associations and standardization bodies.



SALT Management Tool

The tool allows for a digital reference and representation of a SALT framework. Stakeholders involved in the operation of a surveillance system, user associations, government representatives, lawyers, surveillance operators, and surveillance systems providers need adapted access to the SALT framework as a reference, i.e. detailed information on their domain of interest and high level consistent information on other aspects. The tool is based on a unified common digital representation of the elements of a SALT framework which is structured in such a way that such separation of concern can be ensured. The benefit of this tool is the assurance that a common understanding is reached between stakeholders.

The tool includes mechanisms for creating and updating a SALT framework. There could be many SALT frameworks (e.g. one per country). Therefore the same tool should allow for the creation and different frameworks. A given framework could also evolve since its social, anthropological, and legal references change over time. The surveillance, privacy, and accountability capability could also evolve. The tool should allow for updates.

The tool includes information to allow for reasoning. It will integrate information and guidelines to allow for reasoning, based on the provision of the rules specified to reach the proper public / private balance and the rules for the potential interplay between SALT frameworks. The tool could also include some automated reasoning capability (to be investigated during the project).

The tool is used as a reference for the design of surveillance systems which comply with a given SALT framework. Designers of surveillance systems and stakeholders in the entire value chain, from technology providers to system integrators, should be able to use a SALT framework as a reference throughout the design and subsequent deployment and operation of surveillance systems. Specific information can be provided such as rules, constraints, and guidelines on the balance between surveillance, privacy, and accountability capability.