



Scalable Measures for Automated
Recognition Technologies

Second SMART Policy Workshop

Intelligent Investigation – Challenges & Chances

Brussels 19 and 20 September 2013

Call for Papers

Smart surveillance systems are increasingly becoming more widely used by police and security forces around the world. Such systems use technology to collect raw data via interlinked multisensory receptors to allow automated data processing, assessment and analysis as well as (semi-) automated decision-making with the gathered data. This concerns both physical surveillance in key areas such as border control and data monitoring on mobile devices such as smart phones and in cyberspace, in particular in key areas such as counter-terrorism.

Being powerful and effective tools of crime prevention and crime investigation, the rapid adoption of smart surveillance technology poses challenges and questions to the existing legal and social frameworks.

- What are the current and future trends in the development of smart surveillance technology?
- Which laws are applicable in this context?
- To what extent may smart surveillance technologies be applied under existing legal frameworks?
- How can good practice be identified in the use of smart surveillance?
- What types of standards and safeguards should a future legal framework, such as the proposed EU directive¹ COM(2012) 10 on the processing of personal data in police and judicial co-operation in criminal matters, be required to meet?
- How can the development of new technologies increase efficiency of law enforcement?
- How can the development of new technologies increase efficiency of gathering intelligence?

¹Proposal 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.



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- How can legitimate interests in efficient crime prevention and investigation be balanced with effective safeguards for the protection of fundamental rights at stake?
- What are the social impacts of the adoption of smart surveillance technology?
- How is the application of smart surveillance technologies perceived by citizens?
- Can smart surveillance technologies enhance the feeling of security?

The [SMART project](#), financed by the EU Commission under FP7 Programme, addresses these and other related questions and issues through a comprehensive approach which combines a technical review of key application areas by sector with a review of existing legislation to produce guidelines as well as a model law for smart surveillance within the EU legal framework. This legislative toolkit would provide guidance to system designers, policy makers and legislative bodies across Europe and beyond.

Within this context, the second Policy Workshop of the SMART project aims to present and discuss intermediary results of the SMART Project activities with stakeholders and experts involved in the study and application of such systems. At the same time, the goal is also to bring together experts from different perspectives (police and security forces, intelligence, policy makers, technology providers and research and academia) and contexts (International, European and national) in order to share experience and knowledge as well as to discuss risks and opportunities inherent to the use of smart surveillance.

Therefore, the Workshop programme will include:

- Presentations by SMART Project work package coordinators on intermediary results;
- Speeches by invited speakers on key issues relating smart surveillance;
- Presentation of papers selected on the base of this Call for Papers.

The Policy Workshop will focus on the present status of smart surveillance from a multidisciplinary approach, operational – law enforcement, crossing law, sociology, technology and economics.

Topics of Interest include but are not limited to:

- Data collection and data processing for law enforcement;
- Data collection and data processing for purposes of public and state security;
- Smart surveillance and border control;
- Smart surveillance and counter terrorism;
- Smart surveillance and law enforcement;
- Smart surveillance and consumer sector multi-purpose mobile devices;
- Smart surveillance and eGovernment;





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- Smart surveillance and cyberspace;
 - Automated individual decisions;
 - Surveillance and fundamental rights;
 - Surveillance and data protection;
 - Surveillance and data mining;
 - Surveillance and data subject rights;
 - Privacy impact assessment;
 - Politics of surveillance;
 - Transparency and surveillance;
 - Consumption and surveillance;
 - Reuse of commercial and non-commercial data for surveillance;
 - Ethics of surveillance;
 - Citizens' perception smart surveillance and privacy.

Authors wishing to submit their contributions should upload an extended abstract of max 1200 words via EasyChair Conference Management System by **15 July 2013** at the following address <https://www.easychair.org/conferences/?conf=smart-2013>

Accepted papers will be presented during the Workshop.



www.smartsurveillance.eu

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IMPORTANT DATES

- July 15, 2013: Abstract submission
- July 31, 2013: Notification of acceptance
- August 31, 2013: Camera-ready paper
- September 19-20, 2013: Conference

PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITIES

Selected papers will be published. For details please consult the conference website.

REGISTRATION FEE

All attending workshop participants must pay the registration fee. Further information is available on the conference website.

CONFERENCE ORGANISATION

The Workshop is organised in the context of the SMART Project by **IRI - Institute for Legal Informatics** at Leibniz University of Hannover on behalf of the SMART consortium.

CONFERENCE WEBSITE

All detailed information is available accessing the conference website:

<http://www.iri.uni-hannover.de/smart-conference.html>



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