



Innovative Citizen-friendly Surveillance Concepts for Public Safety & Security

F. Andritsos

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Contents

JRC - who we are

Surveillance for emergency management

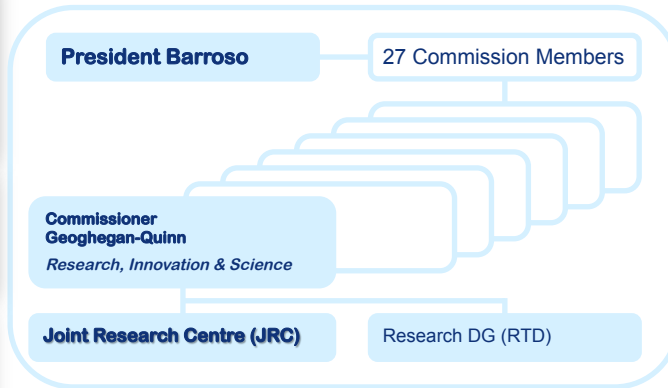
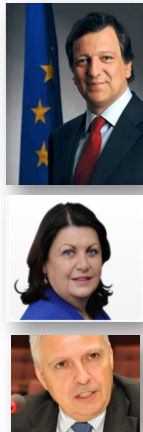
Ad-hoc networked cameras for emergency response

2 paradigms: LOCCATEC project
ASPIS project

Participatory surveillance: citizens in the loop

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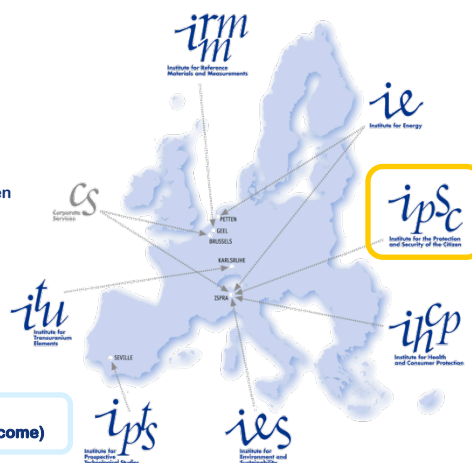
Where does the JRC fit in the European Commission?



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Our Structure: 7 Institutes in 5 Member States

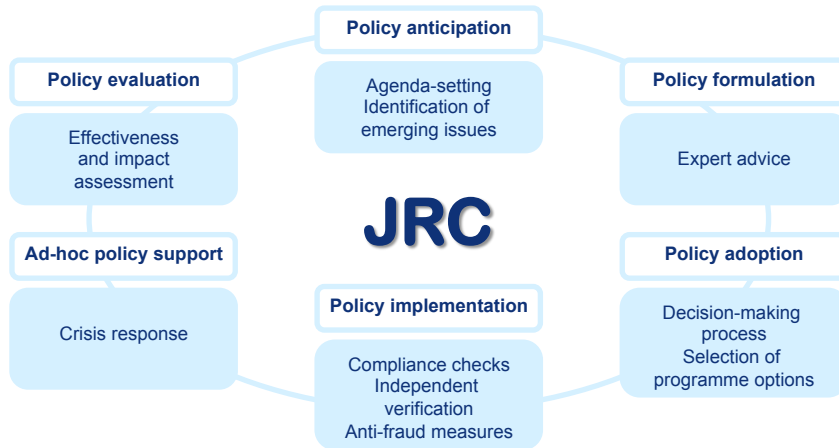
- IRMM** – Geel, Belgium
Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements
- ITU** – Karlsruhe, Germany
Institute for Transuranium Elements
- IE** – Petten, The Netherlands and Ispra, Italy
Institute for Energy
- IPSC** – Ispra, Italy
Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen
- IES** – Ispra, Italy
Institute for Environment and Sustainability
- IHCP** – Ispra, Italy
Institute for Health and Consumer Protection
- IPTS** – Seville, Spain
Institute for Prospective Technological Studies



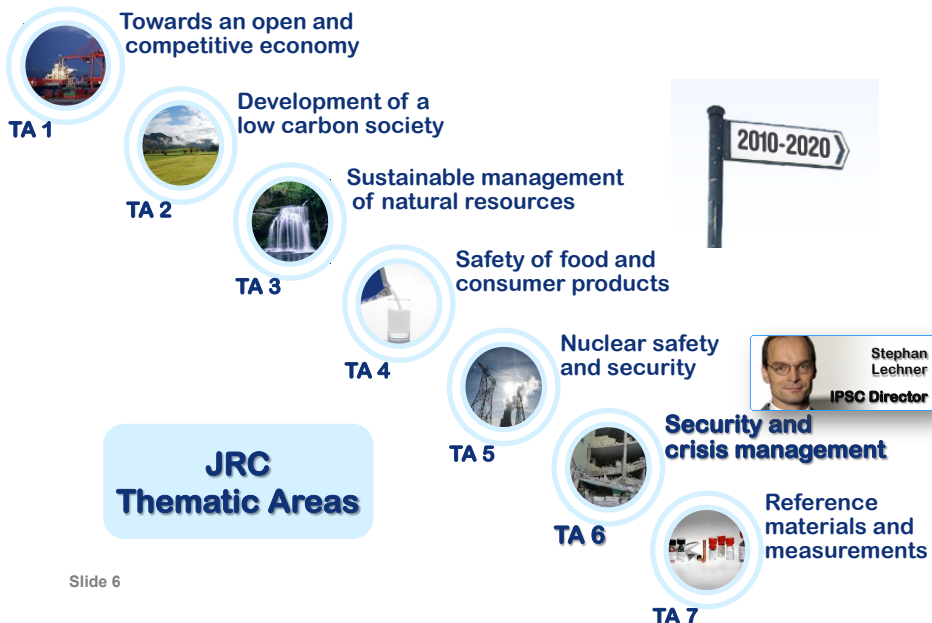
~ 2750 staff
~ 345 M€/y institutional budget (+ 60 M€/y earned income)

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JRC Mission in the Policy Cycle



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Digital Citizen's Security unit

Security ethics
Electronic traces
Profiling



Data Protection
Privacy
Acceptance of emerging ICTs

- Focus → **Security and safety impact of new information and communication technologies (ICT) on the citizen**
- Objectives → **Broaden the technological approach to societal and legal dimensions**
Focus on the individual and his/her perception
Assess the implications
- Impact → **EU 2020 Digital Agenda** (e.g. EU data protection framework)
Citizens rights (security vs. privacy)
Europe in the world (e.g. data sharing with third countries)

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SURCIT action

Novel intelligent, efficient and secure surveillance systems that will increase the safety and security of EU citizens without compromising their fundamental rights for privacy



- **Systemic analysis:** definitions, terms of reference, societal requirements, within a **Citizen Centred framework**;
- **State-of-the-art** of surveillance / monitoring ICT systems; new generation surveillance technologies / systems
- **Functional standards / specifications**, guidelines or best practices regarding the development and use of such systems.

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Emergency information management

Crisis in the modern era

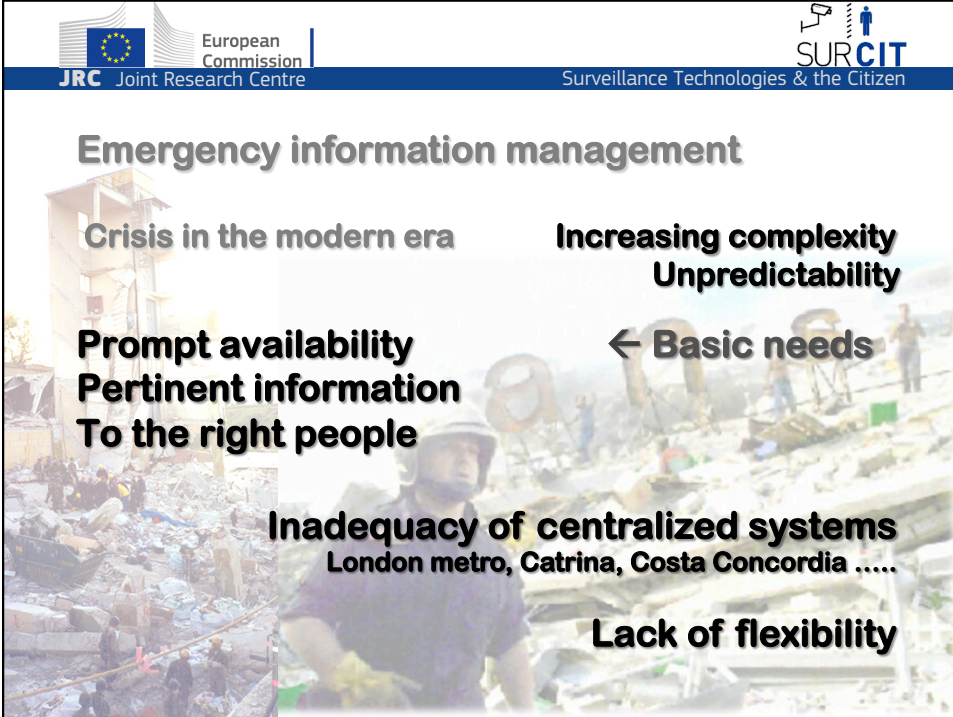
Increasing complexity
Unpredictability

Prompt availability
Pertinent information
To the right people

← Basic needs

Inadequacy of centralized systems
London metro, Katrina, Costa Concordia

Lack of flexibility



24 / 7 CCTV surveillance Issues

Time needed to extract useful information

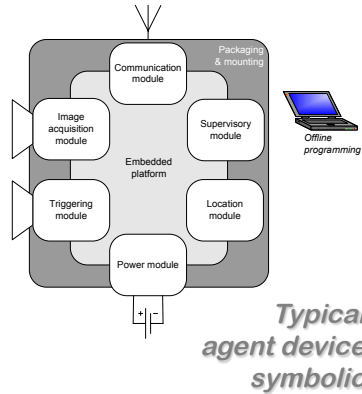
Cost to set-up, operate and maintain

Threat to privacy



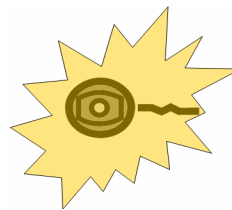
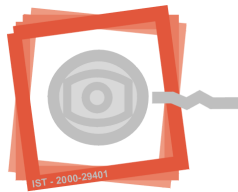
An alternative approach

**Autonomous,
Ad-hoc networked,
Sensor-based agents**



Many practical examples
Yet formidable problems !!!!

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Conditional Autonomous Surveillance for Emergency Management

LOCCATEC & ASPIS

FP5 IST

completed in 2006

FP7 SST

started mid 2008

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European Commission
JRC Joint Research Centre

SURCIT
Surveillance Technologies & the Citizen

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European Commission
JRC Joint Research Centre

SURCIT
Surveillance Technologies & the Citizen

LOCCATEC

University X., X. Street, Athens, Greece

Download Progress: 149 of 35 LCDs installed

LCD Device	LCD Position	A	pv	A	cv	A	cv	A	cv	A	cv	A	cv	A	cv
Corridor, LCD opposite the exit of the classroom	Corridor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Classroom, LCD on the corner near the exit	Classroom	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Classroom, LCD in the corner next to exit	Classroom	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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ASPIS

Conditional autonomous surveillance in public transport

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ASPIS - scope

**Scalable, modular, surveillance/alarm system
providing
prompt , pertinent information
to the emergency responders
without
compromising citizen's right to privacy**

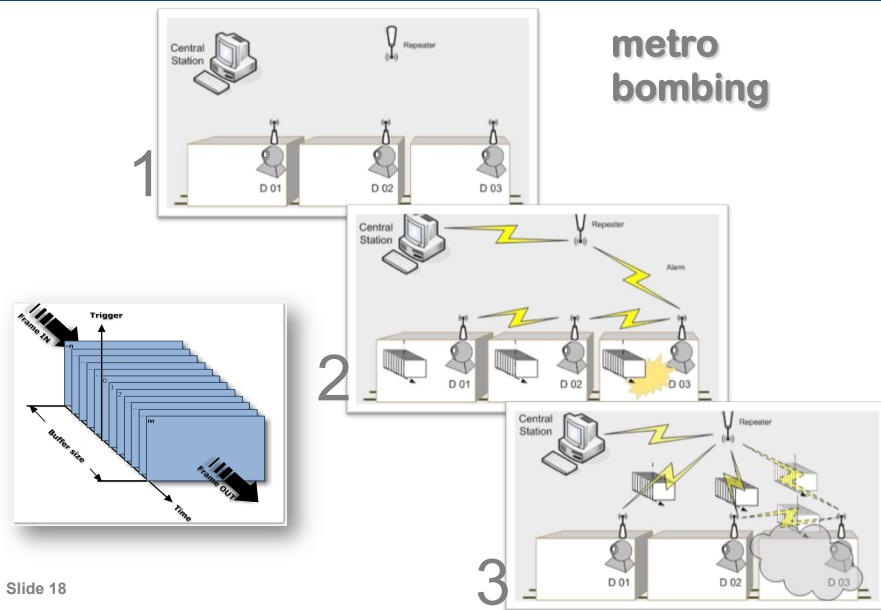
*ASPIS records and transmits information
only on the occurrence of an emergency event*

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ASPIS – 3 operational scenarios

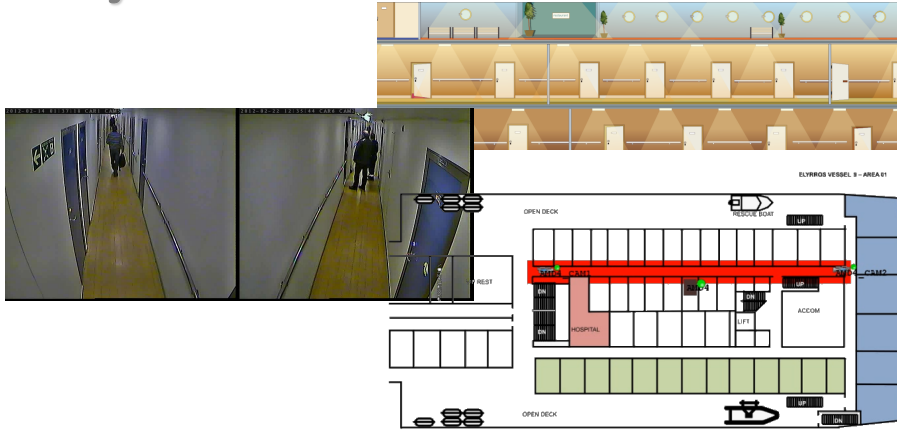
- 1. Underground metro / suburban rail: on-board surveillance, on-board explosion / gunshots**
- 2. Ferry vessel: doors / accesses to sensitive rooms / spaces**
- 3. Ferry vessel: cabin occupancy under vessel evacuation conditions**

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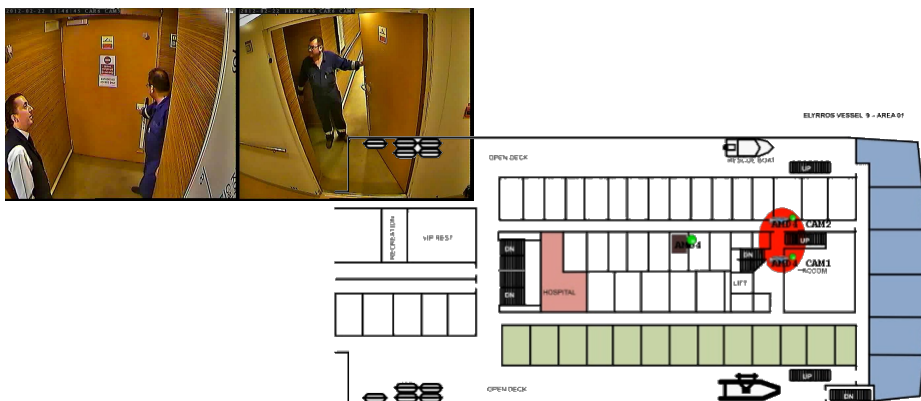
ferry vessel – evacuation



Under evacuation conditions, sailors ensure cabins are empty and activate ASPIS system at each corridor. Anyone passing through a corridor would trigger alarm and video tracking.

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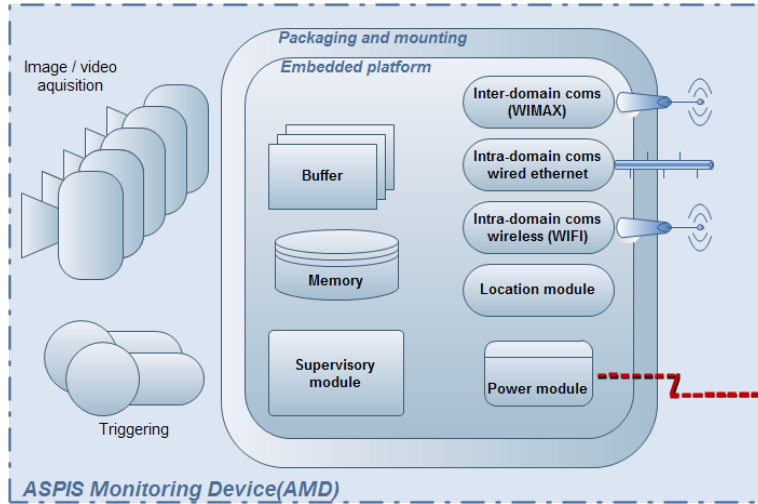
ferry vessel – sensitive door



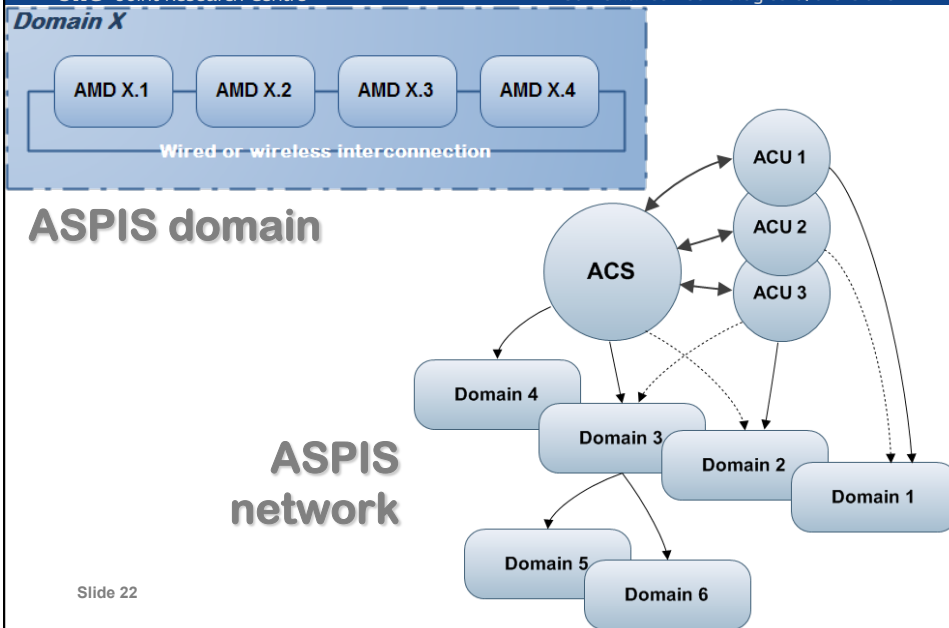
Sensitive doors are monitored by ASPIS cams from both sides. Upon opening, an alarm is triggered and pictures are sent and recorded on the bridge. Alarm persists as long as door is open !!

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ASPIS monitoring device

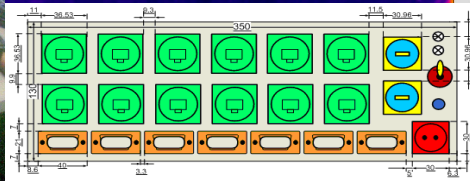
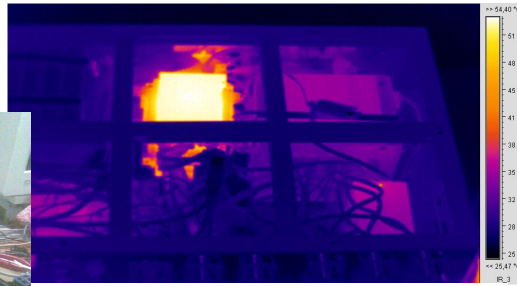









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AMD box

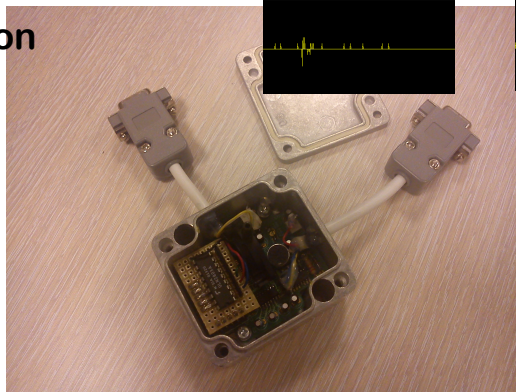
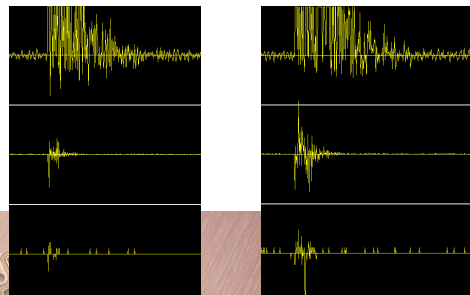


-  RJ-45 Rugged (Ethernet)
-  USB Rugged
-  DB9 (Analog Video & Switches)
-  Power IN
-  RP SMA
-  ON/OFF Switch
-  Status LEDs

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Triggering device

- Pressure
- Sound
- Vibration



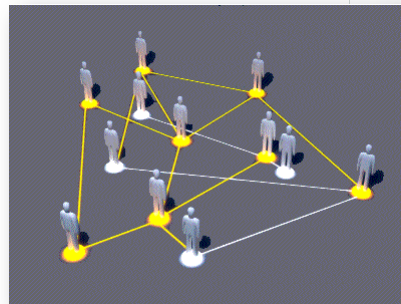
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What's next ?

Human is the most sensitive and intelligent agent !

Nodes in a autonomous sensor network ?

Why not ????



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Smartphones

→ **Formidable monitoring tools**

- Full HD video / audio recording & streaming
- Gyroscope / accelerometer
- Magnetometer
- USB / Bluetooth / WiFi connectivity to ad-hoc sensor modules



→ **Formidable communication & networking capacity**

→ **Increasing processing & storage power**

- Local & cloud

→ **Widespread use**

→ **Increasingly new functionalities**

- ticketing, ID, health, transactions

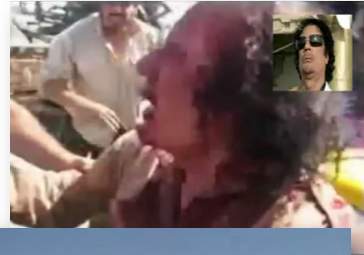
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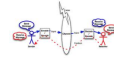


Participatory surveillance for emergencies

**Organised, methodical use
of the
smartphone equipped citizens
for
surveillance / situational awareness
for
public order or other emergencies**

Possible scheme

1. Alarm →
2. Grab mobile location data →
3. Choice of most useful smartphone →
4. Open priority channel →
5. Ask / impose(?) user's consent →
6. Stream data (video, sound ..) up →
7. Choose other smartphone → Go to 4.



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Claimed advantages

1. Technology exists
2. Tools from the shelf
3. Public becomes active actor
4. Adaptable to a wide range of situations

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Needs

1. Procedures & protocols
2. Tests and demos
3. Regulations
4. Public acceptance

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Risks

Issues

1. Conditions giving rise to location request
2. Prompt accessibility to mobile location data
3. Mutual trust

Safeguards

1. Procedures documented on client & server
2. Trusted authority / one stop shop
3. Preloaded client applications
4. Guarantees on anonymity

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Thank you for your attention!

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Joint Research Centre

Institute for the Protection & Security of the Citizen

SURCIT action