




## Introduction

- What is cybersurveillance?
- Evolution of technologies
- Why this problem?

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## Outline

- I - Cybersurveillance
  - RFID
  - Mobile phone
  - Internet
- II - Privacy
  - Personal data
  - Europe
  - CNIL
  - The Laws

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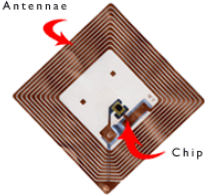


# I - Cybersurveillance




# 1) RFID

- Radio Frequency Identification
  - Automatic identification technologies




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# 1) RFID

- Radio-frequency radiation
  - Communication between the transponder and the scanning antenna
  - Energy
- The field of the scanning antenna « wakes up » the RFID chip


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## 1) RFID

- Risks
  - Its use can be twisted
  - What is the aim of the RFID tag?
  - Creation of profiles
- Consequences
  - Personalized advising
  - Reveals private information

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## 2) Mobile phone



- Telephone companies need to commute rapidly the users
- Databases
  - Static data (type of suscription, authentication key, phone number)
  - Dynamic data (state of the mobile, position of the customer)

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## 2) Mobile phone



- Precision of 500 meters
- Geolocalisation services for companies
  - Localisation
  - Alerts

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## 2) Mobile phone




- Type of workers:
  - road haulage
  - Sales rep.
  - Others?
- Desactivation of this service?
- Private use of the phone

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### 3) Internet: Google

- Most famous search engine
- Analyse of the relationships between websites
  - Backlinks
- 2000: use of keywords to sell advertisings




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### 3) Internet: Google

- 2002: Cookies until 2038
- Now: Cookies duration is 2 years
- Daniel Brandt: « The value of what Google gathers [...] is simply too alluring to keep away from the government's eyes »



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### 3) Internet: Google

- Under controversial existing U.S. law: Google can be forced to hand over all such information to the US government
- Lowest rating by Privacy International
  - Global survey of the users
  - Hostil to privacy



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### 3) Internet: Social Networks

- Websites to meet friends
  - Friendster
  - Tribe
  - Facebook
  - MySpace
- Creation of a profil




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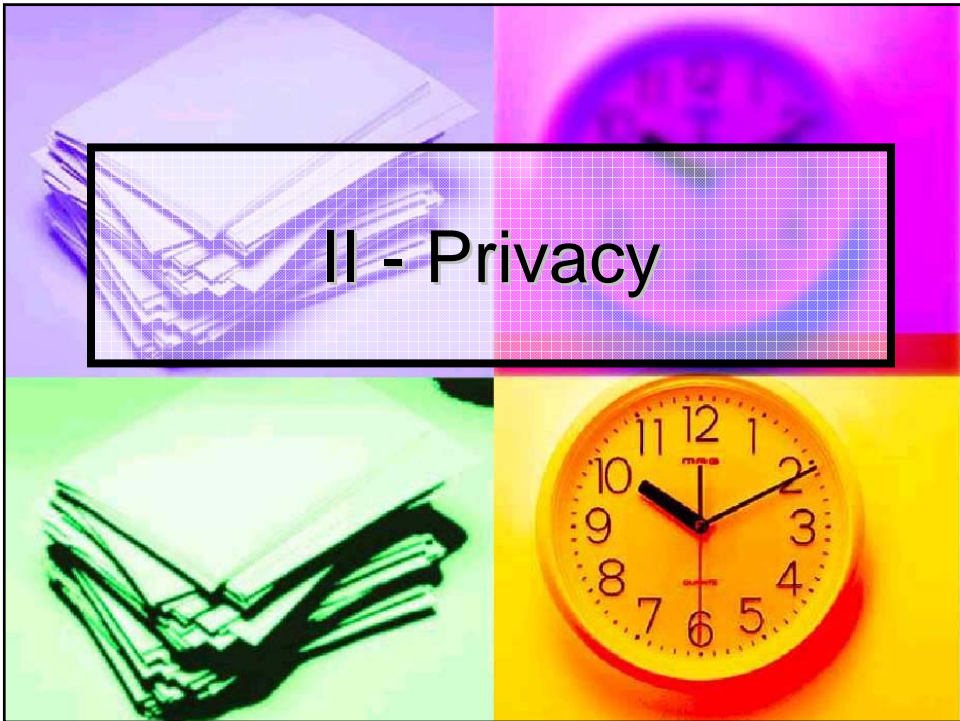


### 3) Internet: Social Networks

- Information accessible to every user
- Configuration settings
- Privacy problem
- Prevention?




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## II - Privacy





## 1) Personal data

- Information relative to a person
  - Identification number
  - Personal element
- Sensitive data
  - Racial/Ethnic origin
  - Political opinion
  - Religion
  - Health
  - Sexuality

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## 2) Europe



- 1995: Harmonization of the protection
- Specific law
- Independent organism of control

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### 3) CNIL




- History
  - Project SAFARI
    - Identification number
    - Interconnection of administration files
  - Huge controversy
- Commission Nationale Informatique et Libertés

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### 3) CNIL



- Garant of personal data protection
- Independant organism
- Budget
- Controls
- Allowed to fine
  - 2006: total of 168 000€

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## 4) The law

- The rights
  - To be informed
  - To oppose
  - To access
  - To correct


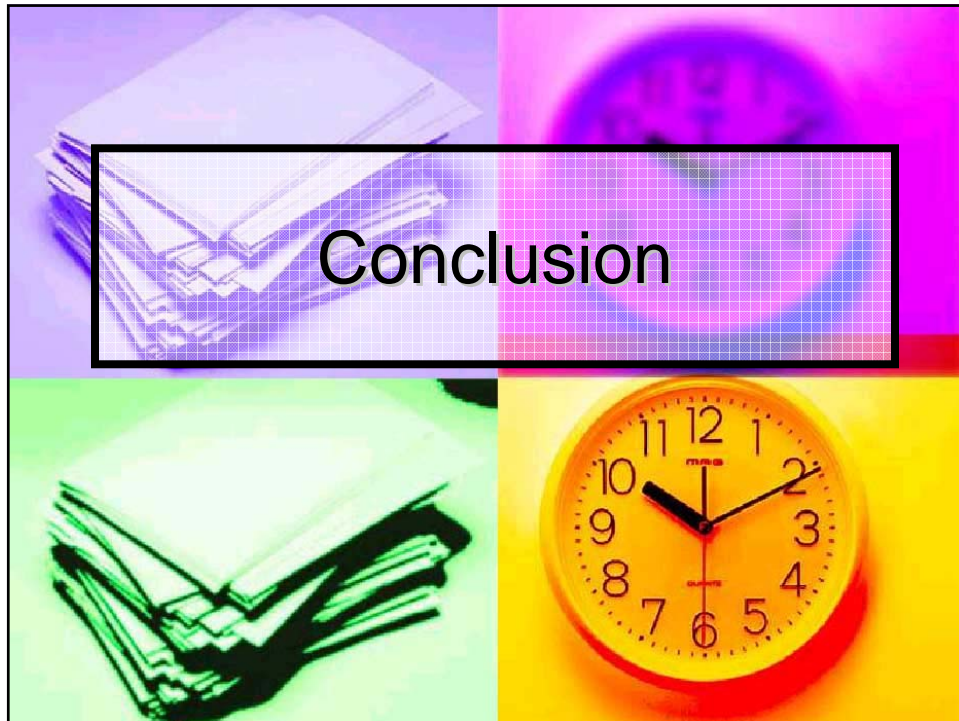
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## 4) The law

- The obligations
  - Collecte
  - Objective
  - Duration
  - Protection
  - Confidentiality
  - Information of people
  - Declaration to the CNIL

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## Conclusion

- You are not famous so your personal data are useless?
- Try not to jeopardize privacy with new technologies...

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## Conclusion

- Thank you!
- Do you have any questions?