



Social Impact Assessment of Security Technologies

Ethical Training
Technical University Berlin
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- Theories, concepts and methodologies of impact assessments
- Group exercise: Planning a social impact assessment in the context of Horizon 2020 - the ASSERT master class concept
 - Task
 - Group work
 - Presentations
 - Feedback

‘Promotion actors (engineers and others) need to realize that when they are engineering technology they are also engineering society.’

(Schot & Rip 1996: 264)

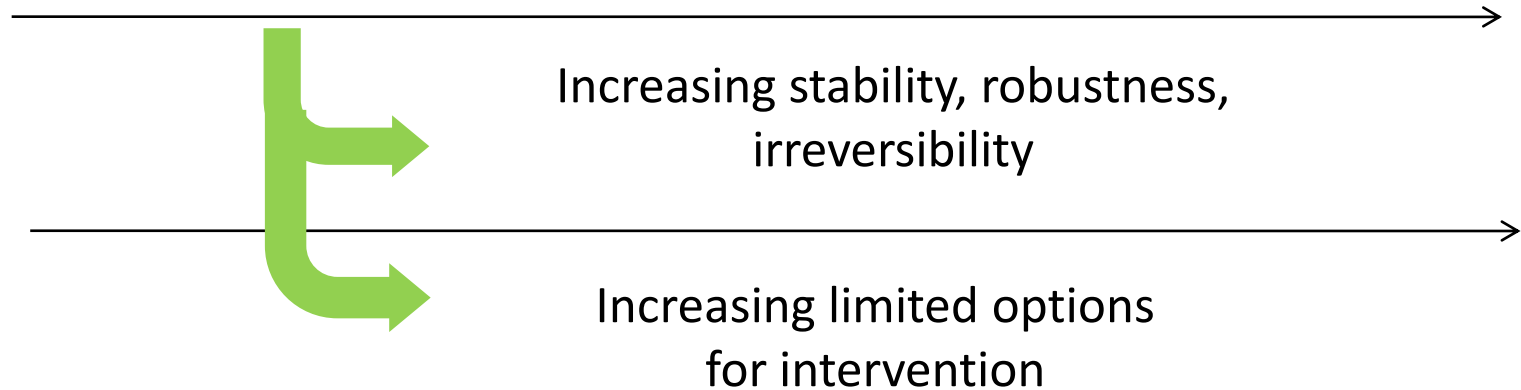
Objective

assess the social dimensions of the research and development process from the beginning on: culture, economy, political formation, social values, social an individual behavior ...

different approaches

- Privacy impact assessment (PIA)
- Constructive technology assessment (CTA)
- Social impact assessment (SIA)

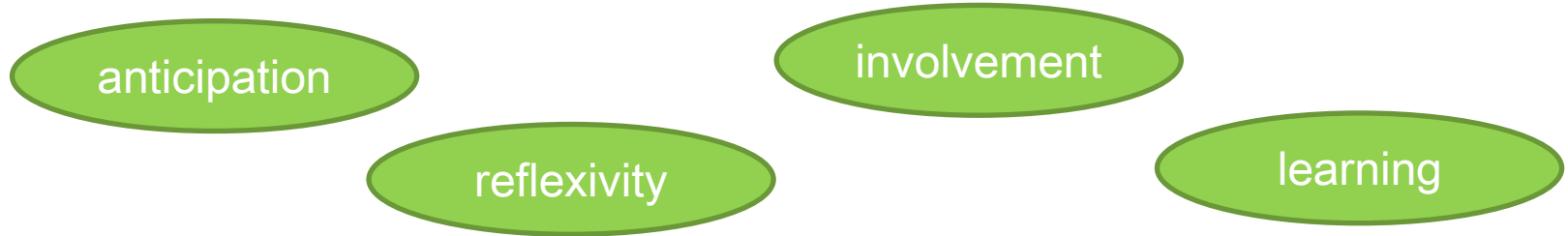
Limited impact? - Control dilemma



Influence technological development at an early stage, when irreversibilities have not yet set in and one can hope to sway the balance between desirable and undesirable impacts



‘Constructive Technology Assessment (CTA) shifts the focus away from assessing impacts of new technologies to **broadening** design, development, and implementation processes.’



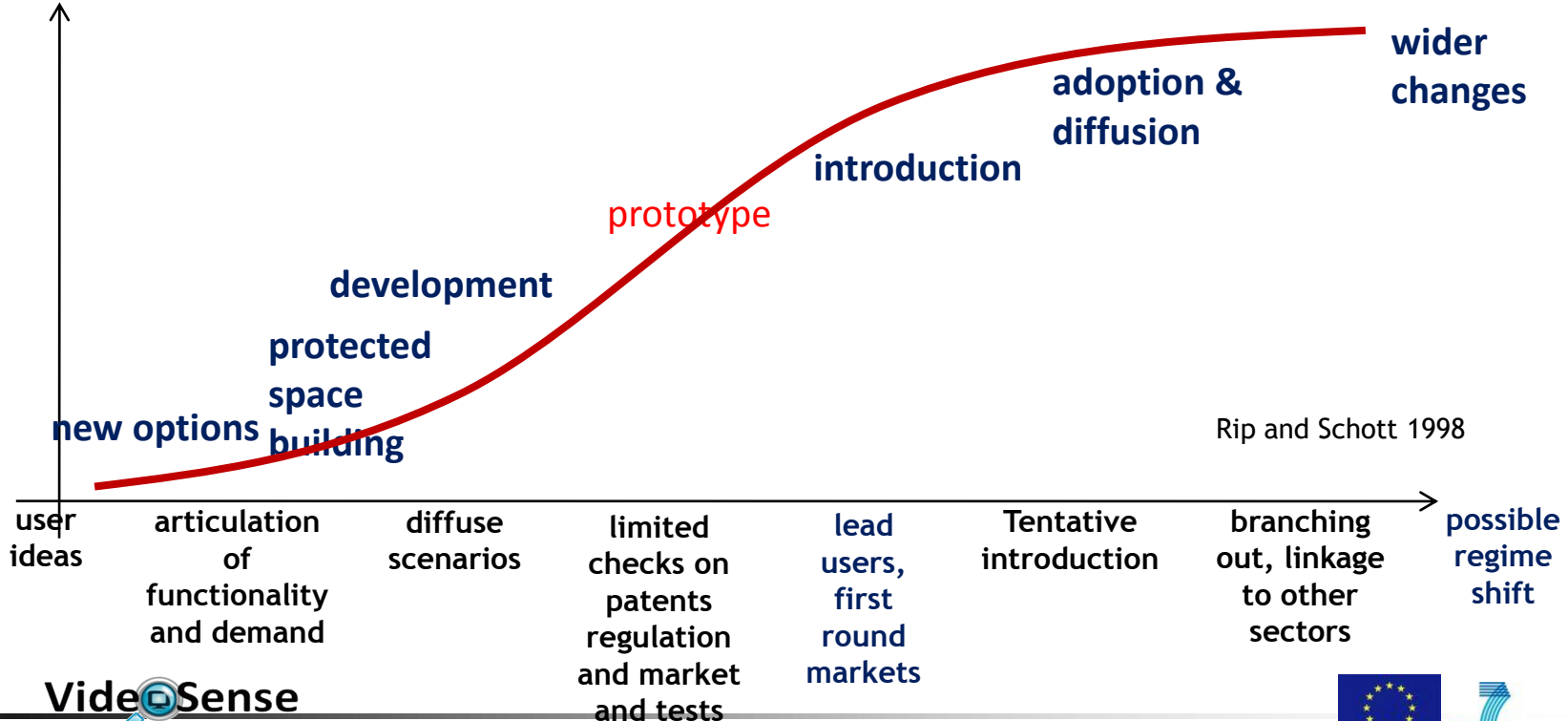
The overall objective is to develop an innovative design methodology that allows extending the technological focus of current security design processes by ethical, legal and social dimensions. The approach will serve the purposes of:

- identifying unintended consequences and socio-political risks such as privacy intervention of security systems;
- focusing on development and implementation processes of technical and organisational innovations;
- identifying loci at what stage of the development and implementation processes of security systems ethical, social and legal perspectives can be integrated constructively,
- testing different methodologies for each of the identified stages that enable to extend the design process as a whole effectively,
- developing a consistent tool box of methodologies for future security projects.

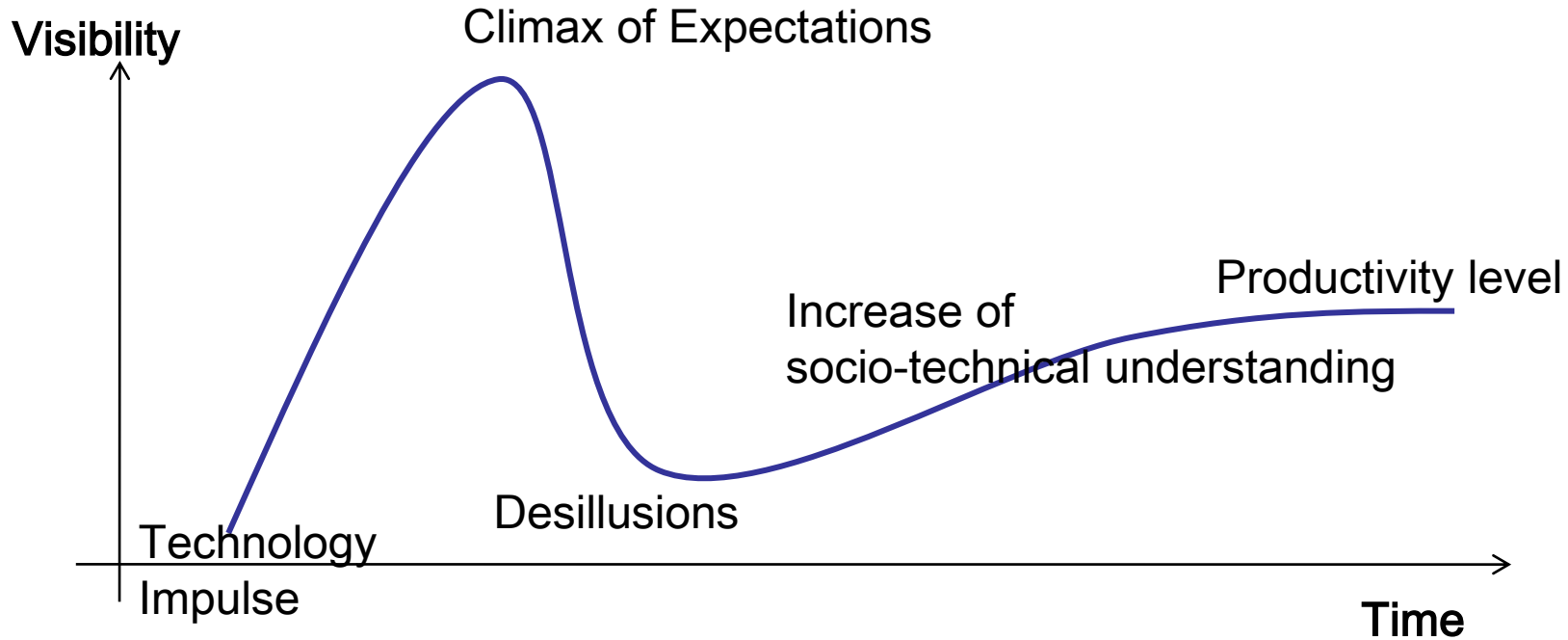
Innovation journey



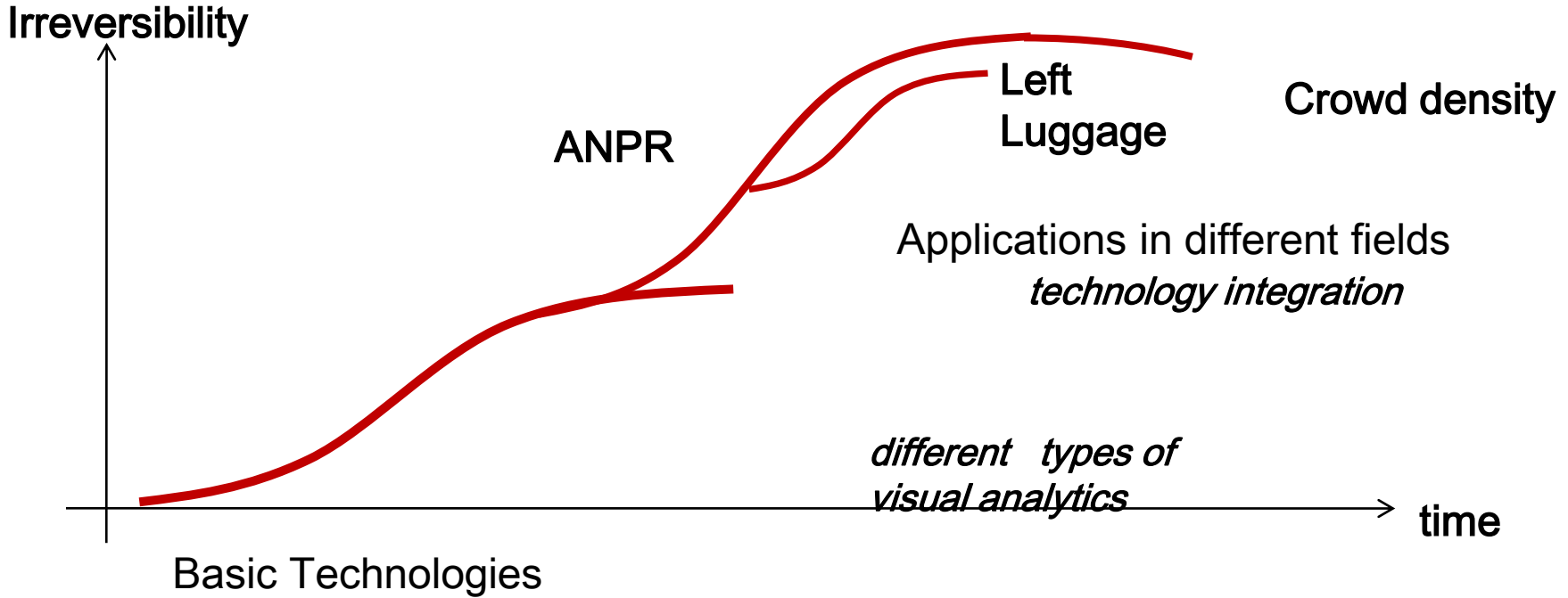
Irreversibility



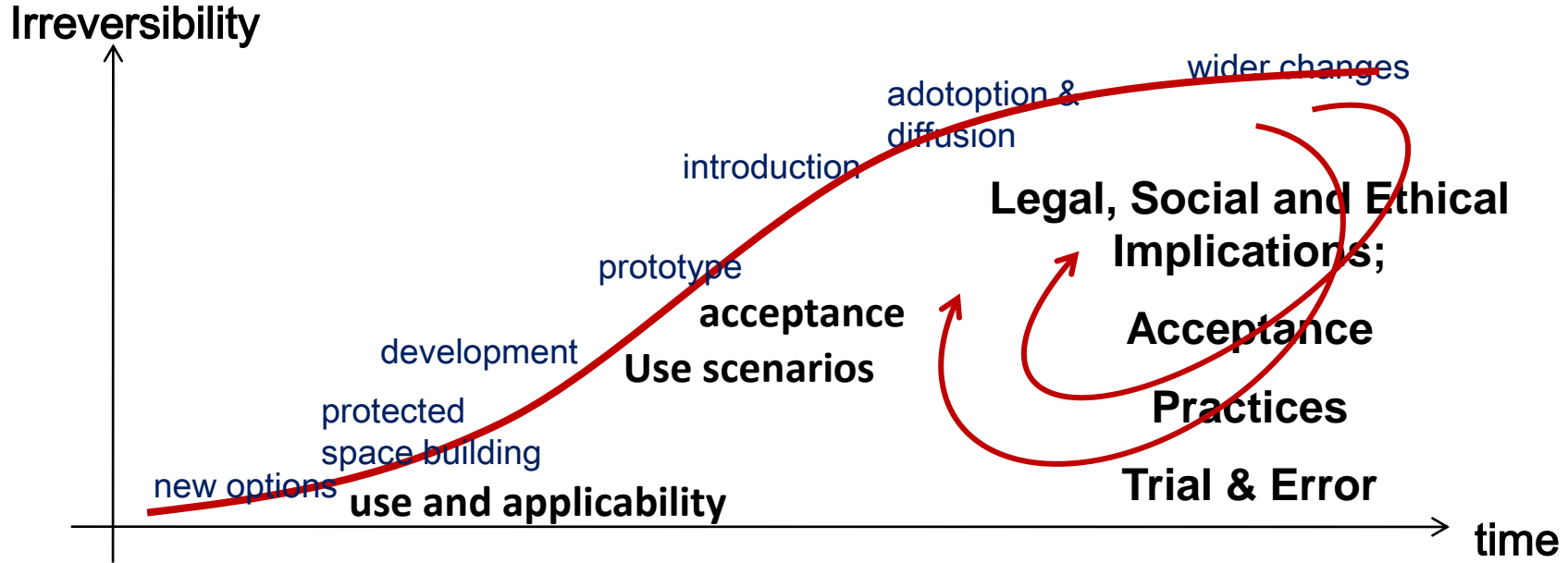
Hype-Dissappointment Cycle



Innovation journeys



Innovation journey





1. creating participatory processes and deliberative spaces
2. gaining a good understanding of the communities likely to be affected
3. identifying community needs and aspirations;
4. scoping the key social issues (the significant negative impacts as well as the opportunities for creating benefits);
5. collecting baseline data;
6. forecasting the social changes that may result from the policy, programme, plan or project;
7. establishing the significance of the predicted changes ,and determining how the various affected groups or communities will likely respond;



8. identifying ways of mitigating potential impacts and maximising positive opportunities;
9. examining other options;
10. developing a monitoring plan to inform the management of change;
11. facilitating an agreement-making process between the communities and the developer leading to the drafting of an impact and benefit agreement (IBA);
12. assisting the proponent in the drafting of a social impact management plan (SIMP) that puts into operation the IBA, as well as plans for dealing with any ongoing unanticipated issues as they arise;
13. putting processes in place to enable proponents, government authorities and civil society stakeholders to implement arrangements implied in the SIMP and IBA

- not a one time statement but a continuous process of a project or a programme.
- no explicit discussion of the performative capacity of knowledge inward-looking ‘obsession’ with SIA methodology
- calls for participation (on the side of stakeholders and publics) raise a range of new questions



GROUP EXERCISE

- work in groups to prepare an outline research proposal incorporating a social impact assessment for a Horizon 2020 European Research call
- prepare presentation covering
 - **project purpose and design**
 - **a social impact assessment plan for the project**
 - **a commentary on the ramifications of the social impact assessment**

Group 1

- Andrei Costin (Eurecom)
- Mathias Bossuet (Thales)
- Pavel Korshunow (EPFL)
- Lucas Teixeira (UOR)
- Tomas Piatrik (QMUL)
- Neslihan Kose (Eurecom)
- Antitza Dantcheva (Inria)
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Group 2

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- Ivan Zupancic (QMUL)
- Atta Badii (UOR)
- Lin Yuan (EPFL)
- Dariusz Kloza (VUB)
- Volker Eiselein (TUB)
- Francois Bremond (INRIA)
- Esra Acar (Dai Lab)

1. Has the assessment design the potential to reframe the project and R&D process?
 - If yes, how open is the outcome of the process?
 - What are the implications of this?
2. Is consultation being taken seriously?
 - How can this be established (agency assessment)?
 - Who is in the position to define what is important and less important?
 - Are the roles and responsibilities clearly defined?
3. Is the process flexible?
 - What level of flexibility is productive?

4. Is the process iterative?
 - Where in the R&D process does social impact assessment create an impact?
5. Is the administrative burden reasonable?
 - How can this be established?
6. Is the process transparent?
 - Are there situations where transparency cannot or should not be achieved?
7. Are the limitations of the process explicitly stated?
 - Resources, access to knowledge, temporal scope, excluded groups (ignorance)
 - Communication but not marketing of the project



Thank you for your attention!