BRUSSELS PRIVACY SYMPOSIUM
AI ETHICS: THE PRIVACY CHALLENGE

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Abstracts

Douwe Korff & Marie Georges, in their report Passenger Name Records, data mining & data protection: the need for strong safeguards, drew conclusions, in relation to the use of PNR data in data mining and profiling, on what they described as “four fundamental issues”:

1. The compulsory suspicionless provision of PNR data in bulk does not serve a legitimate aim
2. There are no effective remedies against the outcomes of “dynamic”-algorithm-based datamining and profiling
3. “Dynamic”-algorithm-based datamining and profiling, in particular if aimed at rating people on a “risk scale” on an anti-terrorist list, violates the most fundamental duty of the State and the EU to “respect human identity”
4. Trying to “identify” “possible” or “probable” terrorists by means of “dynamic”-algorithm-based datamining and profiling does not work

Our overall conclusions are that:

- The compulsory suspicionless provision of PNR data in bulk does not serve a legitimate aim;
- There are no effective remedies against the outcomes of “dynamic”-algorithm-based datamining and profiling;
- “Dynamic”-algorithm-based datamining and profiling, in particular if aimed at rating people on a “risk scale” on an anti-terrorist list, violates the most fundamental duty of the State and the EU to “respect human identity”; and
- on top of that: Trying to “identify” “possible” or “probable” terrorists by means of “dynamic”-algorithm-based datamining and profiling does not work.

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