

Survey on citizens' acceptance and perception of security and monitoring technologies



Glossary

Fundamental rights: 'Fundamental rights' expresses the concept of 'human rights' within a specific European Union (EU) context. The EU has come to use fundamental rights to describe the obligations of the EU and its Member States towards everyone in the EU.

Human rights are inherent to all human beings, whatever our sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Universal human rights are often expressed and guaranteed by law in treaties, customary international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

Among the fundamental rights, we shall quote: Right to self-determination; Right to liberty; Right to due process of law; Right to freedom of movement; Right to privacy; Right to freedom of thought, of religion, of expression, of association.

EU internal border: Schengen Member States' common borders, including land borders, river and lake borders, sea borders and their airports, river ports, seaports and lake ports.

EU external border: The parts of a Schengen Member State's border, including land borders, river and lake borders, sea borders and their airports, river ports, seaports and lake ports, that are not common borders with another Schengen Member State.

EU border Surveillance: the exchange of information and for the cooperation between EU Member States and EU agencies to improve situational awareness and to increase reaction capability at the external EU borders of detecting, preventing and combating irregular migration and cross-border crime, and contributing to ensuring the protection and saving the lives of migrants.

Privacy: the right to have one's personal information protected vis-à-vis the government and/or private organisations interested in accessing them for trade, profit or other uses which exceed the exceptional circumstances defined by the lawⁱ.

Security: the right and duty of national governments to ensure citizens' personal safetyⁱⁱ.

Surveillance: The term appears strictly intertwined with the multiple meanings of both privacy and security. According to the prevalent definitions, surveillance is the mean through which privacy is compressed to guarantee security.

Biometrics: unique physical or behavioural characteristics (such as fingerprint or voice patterns) used as means of verifying personal identity

Biometric passport: a traditional passport with an embedded electronic microprocessor chip containing biometric information of the passport holder that can be used to authenticate her/his/their identity.

Unmanned Vehicle Systems (UVS): electro-mechanical systems that can perform designed missions with no human operator aboardⁱⁱⁱ. UVS can be remote controlled (by a remote pilot) or navigate autonomously based on pre-programmed plans or more complex dynamic automation systems. They include vehicles moving in the air (commonly known as "drones"), on the ground and at the sea surface.

Automatic face image recognition (AFR): Facial recognition is a category of biometric security that allows identifying or confirming an individual's identity using the specific geometry of their face. Facial recognition systems can be used to identify people in photos, videos, or in real-time.

License Plate Recognition (LPR): the capacity to capture photographic video or images from license plates and transform the optical data into digital information in real-time. For instance, LPR may be used for security reasons to detect stolen, wanted, or uninsured vehicles.

Eavesdropping: the act of secretly listening to an exchange, private or otherwise, of which we are not actively a part. In computer security, the definition carries the same meaning in digital terms: the interception of a conversation, communication, or digital transmission, including phone calls, emails, instant messages, or any other internet service.

ⁱ Riley, T. (2007). Security vs. Privacy: A Comparative Analysis of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States. *Journal of Business and Public Policy*, 1.2, 1-21.

ⁱⁱ Pavone, V., & Degli Esposti, S. (2010). Public assessment of new surveillance-oriented security technologies: Beyond the trade-off between privacy and security. *Public Understanding of Science*, 21(5), 556-572.

ⁱⁱⁱ National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 1011. *Autonomy Levels for Unmanned Systems (ALFUS) Framework, Volume I: Terminology, Version 1.1*. September 2004. Available online (accessed on 22 September 2020).