Trust and Ethics on Internet of Things



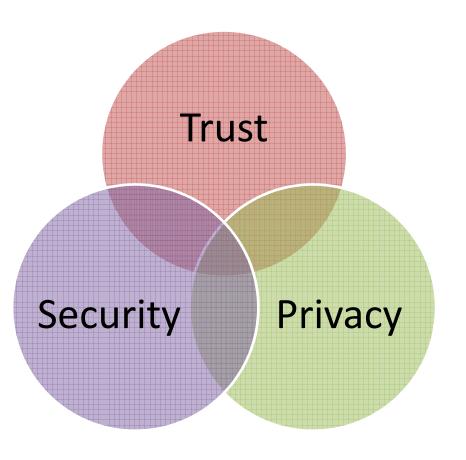






Agenda

- Trust, privacy and security and in the digital age- what di kiwis think?
- The Internet of Things (the IoT)
- The Privacy Commissioner
- Questions



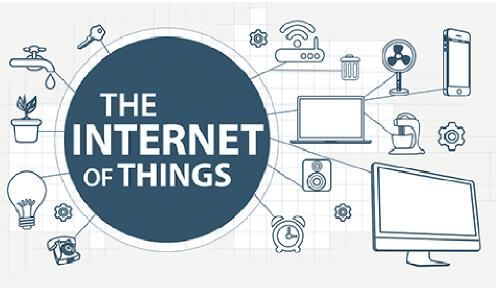






The Internet of Things

'Spatially distributed devices with embedded identification, sensing and/or actuation capabilities that connect, interact and share information' (Miorandi et al, 2012)











- Worldwide spending on the IOT will be \$1.3 trillion by 2019
- Globally 6.4 billion 'things' will be connected to the internet by the end of 2016 (up 30% on 2015).
- Estimated to reach 20.8 billion things by 2020
- The global wearable device market grew 233% in 2015 including the sale of 4.4 million Fitbits and 3.6 million Apple smart watches

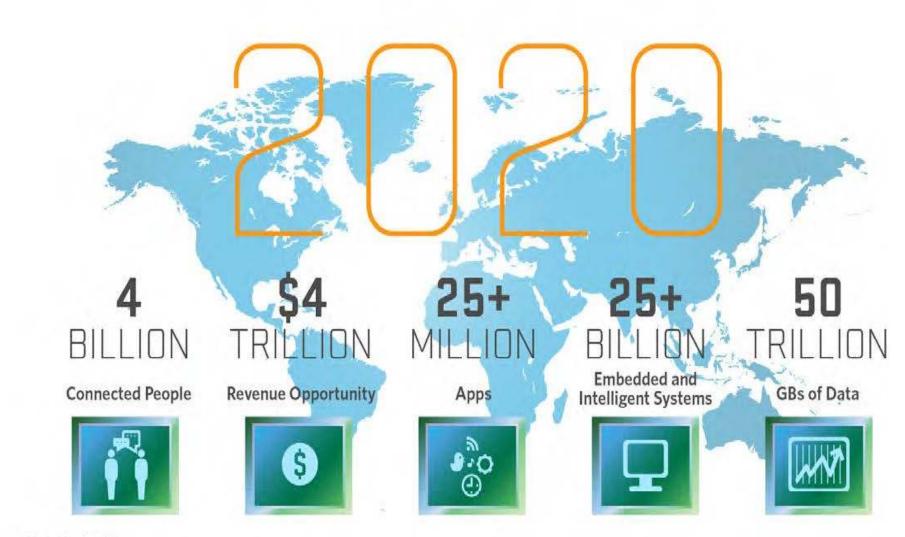
Source: Forbes and the IoT available at: http://www.forbes.com/internet-of-things/#599fa69f2986





Unlimited Future, Unlimited Possibilities





Source: Mario Morales, IDC







Perspectives

The (former) Politician's Perspective

'new industrial revolution that will boost productivity, keep us healthier, make transport more efficient, reduce energy needs and tackle climate change'

The Academic's Perspective

'a tipping point involving the fusion of smart technologies and service is being reached where smart everything is approaching'

(Cameron, 2014).

(Medina-Borja, 2015)









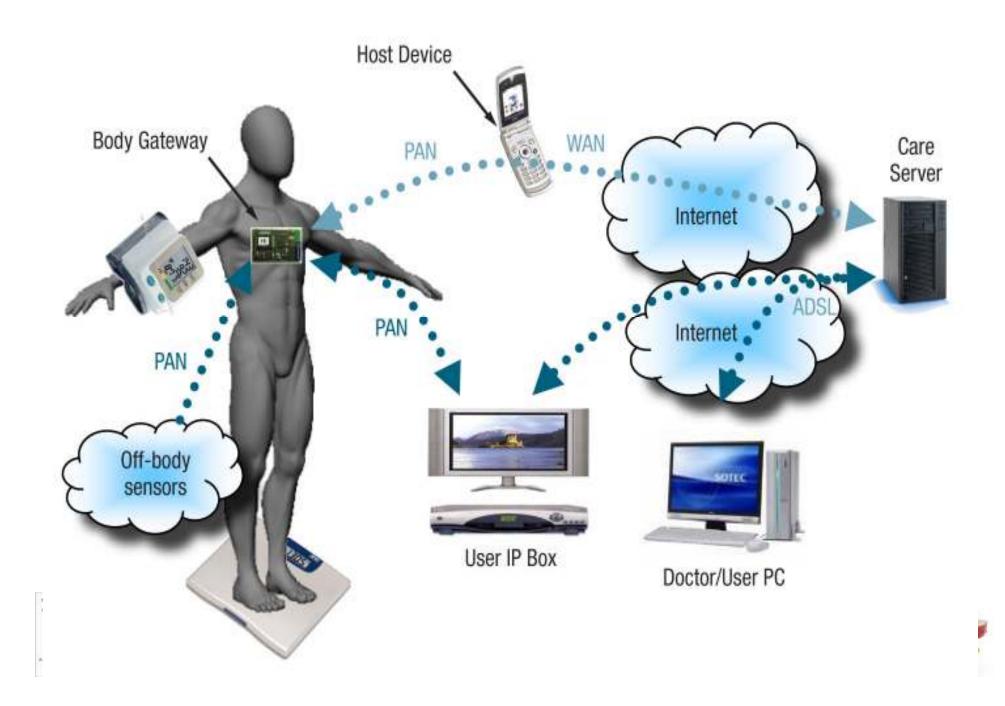
- 1 Ambient Intelligence Agent (Aml) Control
- 2 Light Sensor
- 3 Windows and Door Control
- 4 HVAC Control
- 5 Lighting Control

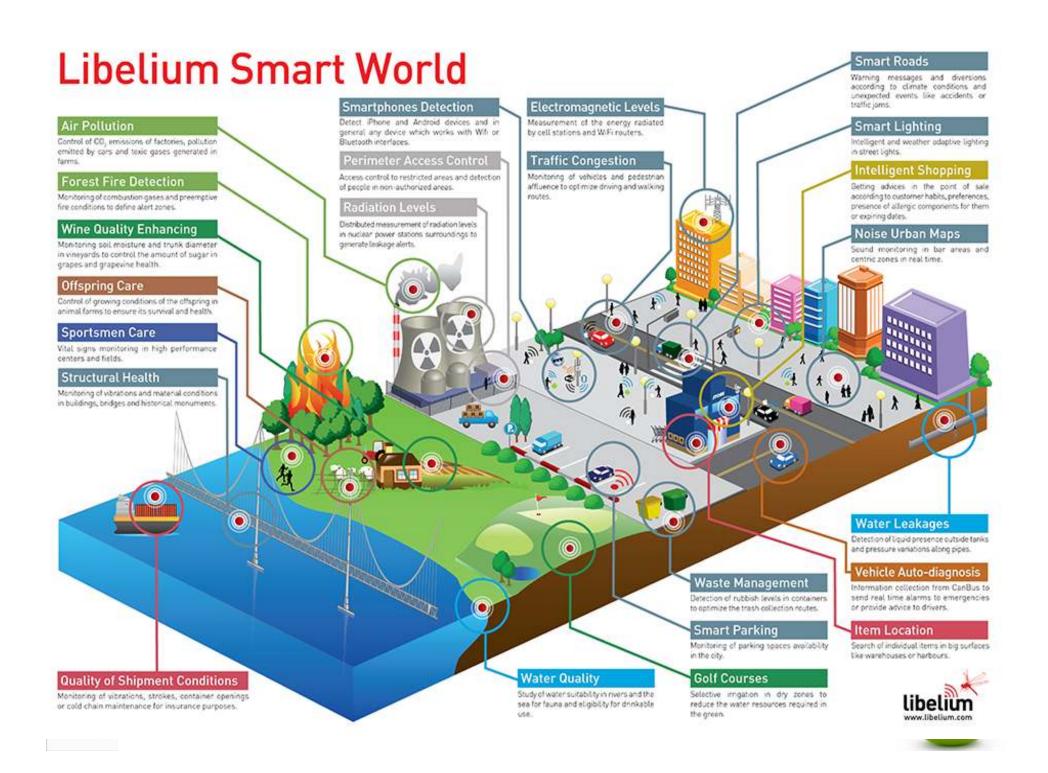
- 6 Automatic Pet Feeder
- 7 Motorized Drapes
- 8 Automatic Watering
- 9 Mailbox Sensor
 - Driveway Sensor
- 11 Security System

10

- 12 Lawn Moisture Sensor
- 13 Face Recognition Sensor
- 14 Motion Sensors
- 15 Door Sensors
- 16 Aml Interface with Car
- 17 Aml Interface with Smart Phone







Bentham's Panopticon?



"These technologies will be some of the most intimate we have ever used and which we will be installing on ourselves and throughout our living spaces".

Bolger (2014)







What's different?

- All pervasive
- Inconspicuous
- No focal point on which to base trust decisions
- Many interactions beyond the cognition of actors.
- The customer engages with the entire service
 system itself.









The IoT

'low and fast under the radar screen....with most immediate applications too mundane to excite' (Langheinrich)









Emergent Technologies

- Whole body imaging
- RFID (in people)
- Drones
- DNA sequencing
- Human enhancement technologies
- Biometric data









Extending Categories of Privacy?

 Privacy of communication (emails, texts, snapchat etc)









Extending Categories of Privacy?

 Privacy of personal behaviour and action (in public spaces- what you wear -for profiling)



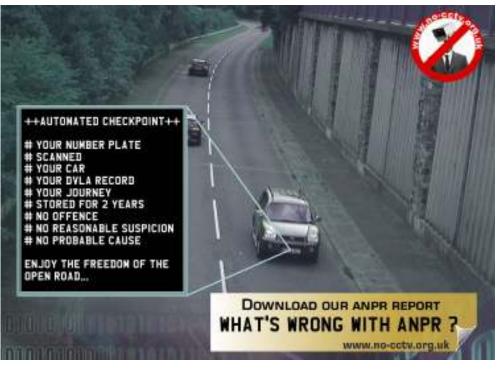






Unlimited Future, Unlimited Possibilities

 Privacy of location and space (the right to move around public and semi-public places without being identified









Unlimited Future, Unlimited Possibilities

 Privacy of association (the right to associate with whomever you wish)











 Privacy of the person (physically but also genetic codes and biometrics)

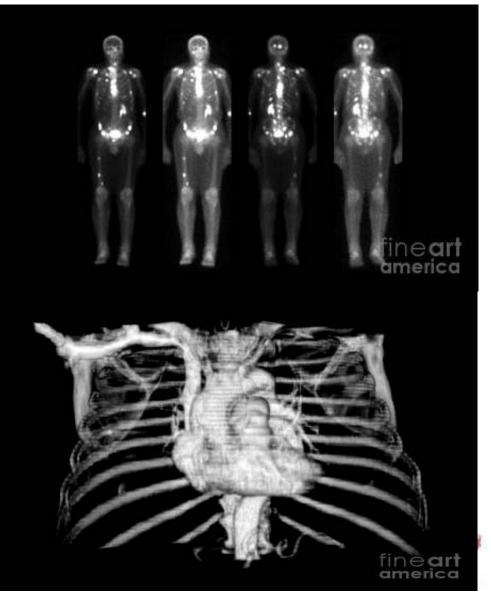








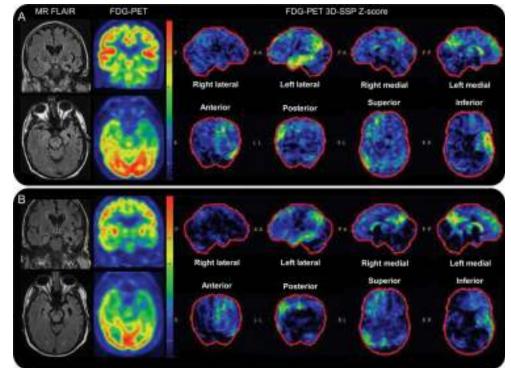
 Privacy of data and imaging (full body airport scans, medical scans)





School O Unlimited Future,

 Privacy of thought and feelings (neuro-imaging that implies certain emotive reactions)









How much?

- Notice/awareness??
 - Who and why
- Choice/consent??
 - How used and not used
- Access??
 - Correction of errors
- Extent of security??









Legislative Frameworks

- Consumers- relies on awareness and control
- Lobby groups- advocacy behaviour
- Firms- self regulation
- Regulatory bodies- legislation and law to protect rights







The Privacy Commissioner



<u>https://www.privacy.org.</u>
<u>nz/</u>







And Finally.....

Any Questions?





