

## **KEYNOTE: WHEN ACCEPTED TRUTH ABOUT IRIS BIOMETRICS TURNS OUT TO BE FALSE**

Kevin Bowyer

### **Abstract**

This talk explores various accepted 'truths' surrounding the use of iris biometrics, relating to pupil dilation, contacts lenses, template aging, and inter-operability, and shows that many of these so-believed truths are, in fact, false. The effect on iris biometrics performance is analyzed and found to be limited primarily to changing the match distribution.

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## **A SUFFICIENTLY RICH MODEL OF (ID)ENTITY, AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORISATION**

Roger Clarke

### **Abstract**

During the last 20 years, the practice of identification and identity authentication has been highly unsatisfactory. One important reason for this has been that the theory underpinning the practice has been seriously deficient.

A model is presented that is argued to be sufficiently comprehensive and rich to reflect the relevant complexities, and hence to guide organisations in devising architectures and business processes for such activities as user registration, 'sign-on' and 'identity management'. The sufficiency of the model is evaluated by means of brief analyses of its application to relevant categories of entity and identity.

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## **PETs AND THEIR USERS: RETELLING A STORY IN THE SURVEILLANCE SOCIETY**

Seda Gurses

### **Abstract**

Privacy as confidentiality has been the dominant paradigm in computer science privacy research. Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs) that guarantee confidentiality of personal data or anonymity of data traces have resulted from such research. The objective of this paper is to show that PETs are indispensable but are short of being the privacy solutions they claim to be. Further, we will argue that the computer scientists' conception of privacy through data confidentiality is data-centric and displaces end-user perspectives and needs in a surveillance society. Last, we discuss alternative paradigms for privacy design.

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## **INTEROPERABLE eIDS: GAME OVER FOR DIGITAL CITIZENS?**

Ruth Halperin & James Backhouse

### **Abstract**

We explore the information risks that citizens perceive in the move towards eGovernment based on electronic identities (eIDs) and identity management. EU policy highlights citizen-centricity and interoperability as key attributes of eGovernment but studies tend to privilege the engineering and legal perspectives for harmonizing and interoperating IDMS, while the perceptions of citizens have not been sufficiently examined. Our findings were developed using grounded theory methods of open-coding content analysis and depict how a sizeable group of UK and German citizens regard interoperable eID. Five areas of perceived risk emerged: technology and systems, public authority competence, public authority integrity, control over personal data, and, citizen-state power balance. Findings also include citizens' expressions of intentions to act in the light of their perceptions. These public risk perceptions are discussed in the context of the emerging social construction of risk governance, where the process of how risks are to be managed has been preferred to the substantive management of actual risks.

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## **INCLUSION OR REPRESSION? OPENING UP QUESTIONS OF IDENTIFICATION AND EXCLUSION IN BRAZIL THROUGH A CASE OF 'IDENTITY FRAUD'**

David Murakami Wood & Rodrigo José Firmino

### **Abstract**

A real but typical case of identity fraud is used to open up the complex web of identification systems in Brazil. It is argued that identification has two poles related to the nature of citizenship – repression and inclusion – and that reactions from citizens to new identification schemes can be attributed to how they view the purpose of the cards in these terms. In Brazil, a sense of inclusion and citizenship based on a fear of anonymity and exclusion predominates leading to widespread support amongst even critics of state activities. However, this may be undermined by the lack of state preparation for an information society, particularly in terms of the absence of data protection laws.

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## **CONSUMER IDENTITY AND IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES: THE MUTUAL SHAPING OF LOYALTY PROGRAMS**

Jason Pridmore

### **Abstract**

The technological infrastructures of marketing practices affect the lives of consumers in both overt and subtle ways, but the relationship between the identification of a consumer and a consumer's identity is dynamic and nuanced. Consumers, corporations, technologies, and artefacts continually shape each other. Using loyalty programs as an example, this paper indicates how consumer identity is part of a "continually interacting processes in a 'cultural circuit'" (Zukin and Maguire 2004:178). The profiling created by loyalty programs may be used to meaningfully and in some cases profoundly shape the consumption identity and behaviours of consumers, but these same processes serve to alter, modify, and transform marketing practice. Drawing on several interviews with loyalty program executives in Canada, this paper describes how the identification practices of loyalty programs is exemplary of a 'highly reflexive market,' in which consumers and the programs are mutually shaped. In this paper, the relationship between the technologies used to identify, categorize and shape consumers is connected with the means by which consumer identity can be seen to shape and modify these same technologies.

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## **THE PANOPTICON REACHES WITHIN: HOW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY TURNS IDENTITY INSIDE OUT**

Ann Light

### **Abstract**

The convergence of biomedical and information technology holds the potential to turn identity inside out. We suggest that, with the advent of digital networks, it becomes possible to see inside people in ways never anticipated and thus create new performance arenas for the expression of identity. Drawing on the ideas of Butler and Foucault and theories of performativity, we examine a new context for human-computer interaction and articulate potentially disturbing issues with monitoring health rather than wellbeing. We argue that by adopting explicitly social framings we can see beyond the idea of medical interventions to tools for wellbeing and recognize more of the implications of looking within, both in terms of identity and of health. In the process, we critique traditional ways of understanding machine-body relations within the field of technology design.

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## **KEYNOTE: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN THE TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGIES OF IDENTIFICATION OVER THE SECOND CHRISTIAN MILLENNIUM**

Edward Higgs

### **Abstract**

This paper looks at the history of identification in England over the past 1000 years. It contends that techniques and technologies of identification do not identify a single entity but a number of forms of personality, including the juridical person, the citizen and the deviant. Individuals can be the bearers of more than one of these personalities at the same time, or over the course of their life. These personalities are created by social performances to which people are trained to react conventionally. As such identity, and its identification, is a social and cultural phenomenon, rather than a 'thing'. Each of the personalities noted above has been identified historically in differing ways – through possessions or techniques in the case of the juridical person, through the community in the case of the citizen, and on, or through, the body in the case of the deviant. In the contemporary world these distinctions are being effaced, as all forms of identification are being reduced to the body and the database. This levelling of social forms of being has implication for what it means to be a person in our society, and for public perceptions of new techniques and technologies of identification.