

RFID. From digital object identification (DOI)

To digital identification of people (DIP) :

Institutional answers tested by reality

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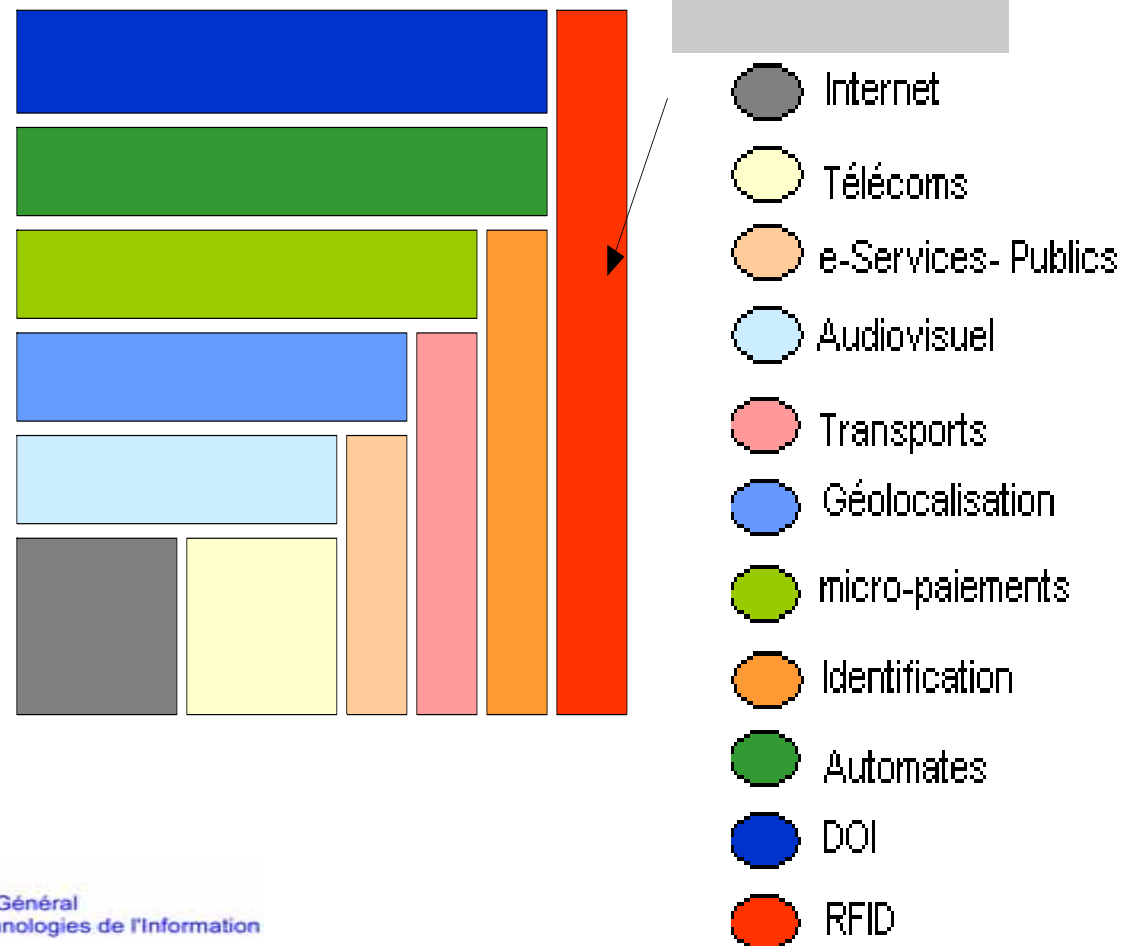
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MAIN TRENDS for Converging NBIC technologies

- **NGN** (Next generation IT Network), supported by IMS (IP based Multi-media Sub-system) is a driver from multiple sessions to single session e-communication.
- **IPv6** (Internet protocol Version 6) is a driver for universal and cheap availability of naming and addressing real – living and non living-, and virtual items from the macroscale to micro/nano levels.
- **Nano-electronics** technologies and materials: driver for miniaturization and biocompatibility. (*7.5 micron RFID chips*)
- **Embedded/ imbedded networked devices**: driver for ubiquitous, always on, contactless information systems.

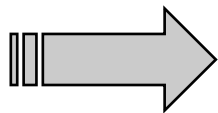
The place of RFID in the Internet for Digital Object Identification



CONSEQUENCES FOR RFID ON THE SUPPLY SIDE:

Industrialists found in the RFID Field include :

- major manufacturers of electronic components
- major systems manufacturers
- software program suppliers
- allottees or managers of codes allotted to objects that allow them to be identified (like EPC Global Network supported by VeriSign Root Directory)



Object Naming Service (ONS) is to follow the same framework as to the Domain Name System. **Implications for Global Governance.**

Digital identification of people ...

... and the institutional balances

Two aspects :

➔ people by themselves (authentication and localisation)

➔ their behaviour and « sociogram »
(consumption, lectures, relationships, race, religion, spiritual options, licit and illicit acts...)

RFID applications concerning human beings

1. MANDATORY :ID, Passports, Digital Medical Apps.
2. HORTATORY: sports applications, enhancement...
3. CONDITIONAL without real opting out options:
Transport, payment, mobile com, surveillance and remote monitoring and control, spywares and malwares in a context of information fusion.
4. Conditional with *opting out options*: consumers applications (tag neutralization and clear contract for « fidelity cards »...

What is the actual Efficacy of the European legal framework I in protecting sensitive personal data tested by RFID DIP Applications ?

- Council of Europe Convention 108 (protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data)
- Directive 2002/58/EC on the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in electronic communications sector
- Decision n°1247/2002/EC on the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the European data protection Supervisor's duties
- Regulation (EC) N°45/2001 on the protection of individuals with regard of the processing of personal data by Community institutions and bodies and the free movement of such data
- Directive 95/46/EC on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and of the free movement of such data. **Art.29 WP**

One word about Compliance ...

...to European legal framework:

from a recent **assessment by the European Commission on the implementation of the Commission decisions on standard contractual clauses for the transfer of personal data to third countries** (SEC(2006)95, 20.01.2006 :

« Since the directive entered into force in October 1998, the Commission has not received notifications from the UK, France, Italy, Ireland, Sweden or Luxembourg. None of the new ten Member States has yet notified the use of contractual clauses or other safeguards to the Commission ». Only 78 notifications...

In conclusion : RFID smart tags ARE NOT, by themselves, a threat against privacy (or business secrets)...

... but unsecured , non publicly regulated information systems supporting RFID-empowered DOI-DIP applications, definitely, ARE.

Some elements about France

« *Radio-frequency identification technologies (RFID) : industrial issues and societal questions* »

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...soon available in english and spanish