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ICT ENABLED PUBLIC SERVICES FOR MIGRATION

Privacy and Data Protection in ICT for migrant integration

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Privacy

01
Privacy is a human right

02
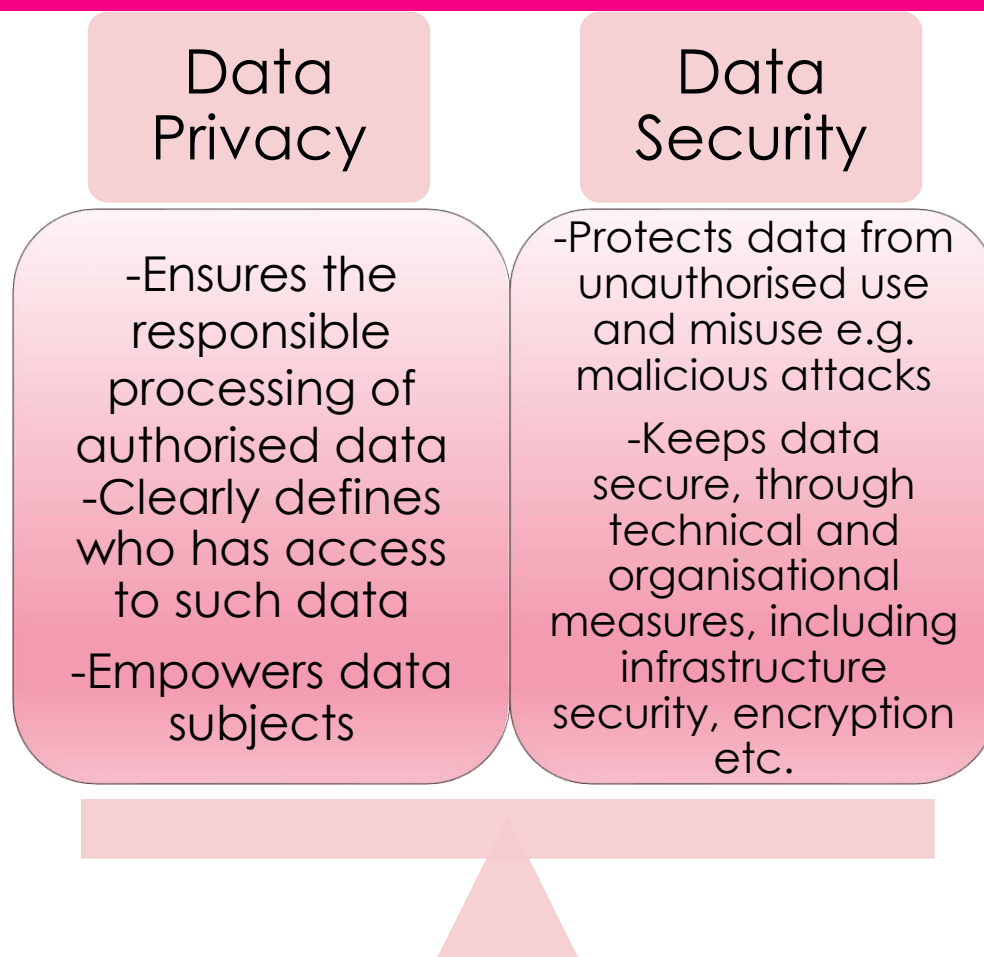Has a wide scope depending on the context

03
Serves as a barrier between the indvidiual and outside interference and intrusion

04
Protects individual autonomy and integrity

Data Privacy Vs. Data Security

Data Privacy

-Ensures the responsible processing of authorised data
-Clearly defines who has access to such data

-Empowers data subjects

Data Security

-Protects data from unauthorised use and misuse e.g. malicious attacks

-Keeps data secure, through technical and organisational measures, including infrastructure security, encryption etc.

Data Protection under the GDPR

The General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679) is an amalgam between data privacy and data security.

Principles of processing (Article 5):

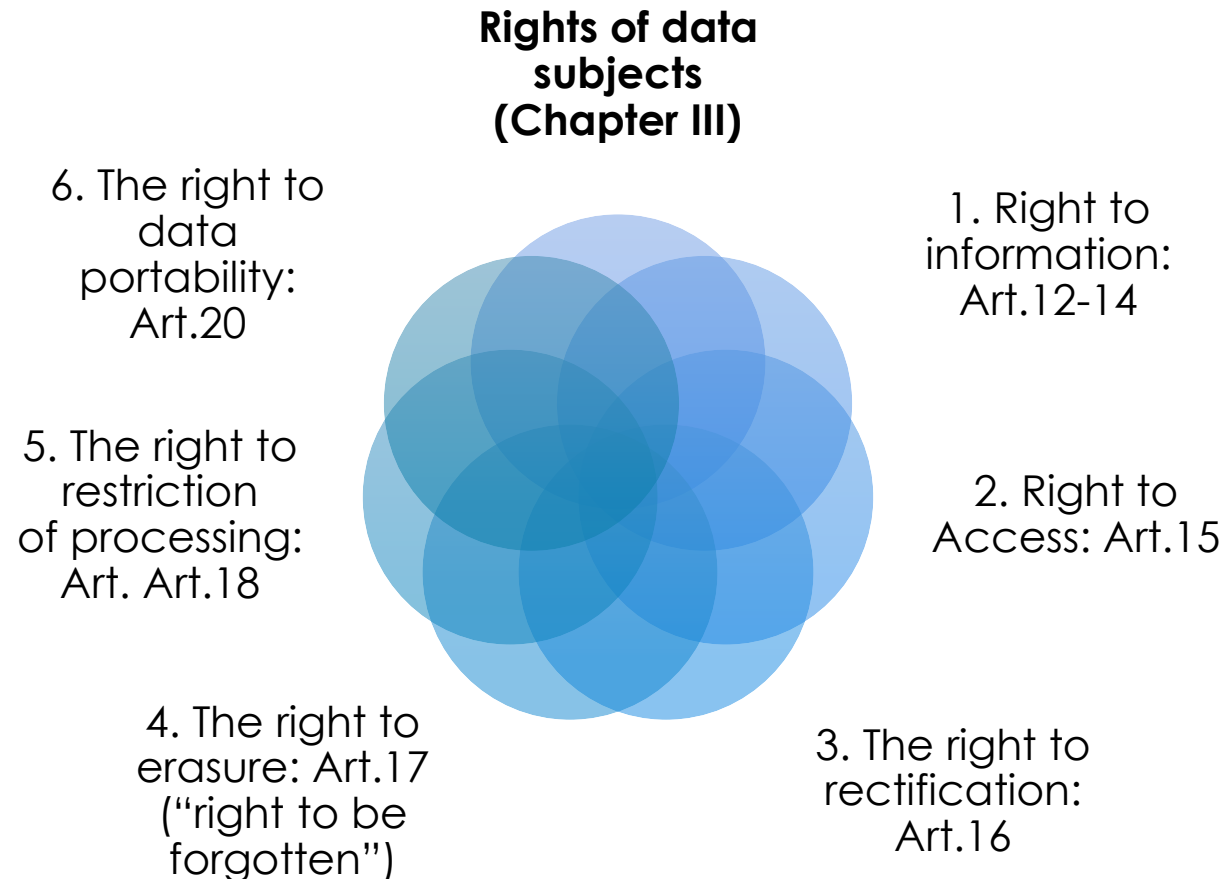| Lawfulness, fairness and transparency | Purpose limitation | Data minimisation | Accuracy | Storage limitation | Integrity and confidentiality (security) | Accountability |

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Data protection under the gdpr (continued)

Grounds for processing (Article 6):

1. Consent

2. Performance of a contract

3. Legal Obligation

4. Vital Interest

5. Public Interest

6. Legitimate Interest

Data Protection under the gdpr (continued)

Rights of data subjects (Chapter III)

6. The right to data portability: Art.20

1. Right to information: Art.12-14

5. The right to restriction of processing: Art. Art.18

2. Right to Access: Art.15

4. The right to erasure: Art.17 ("right to be forgotten")

3. The right to rectification: Art.16

ICT and Migration: Bridging the Gap

- ICTs – used widely in the governmental, non-governmental and social sectors as they provide:
    - transparency
    - legitimatcy
    - user-friendly digital environment
    - improved access to services and reliable information
    - facilitated market entry

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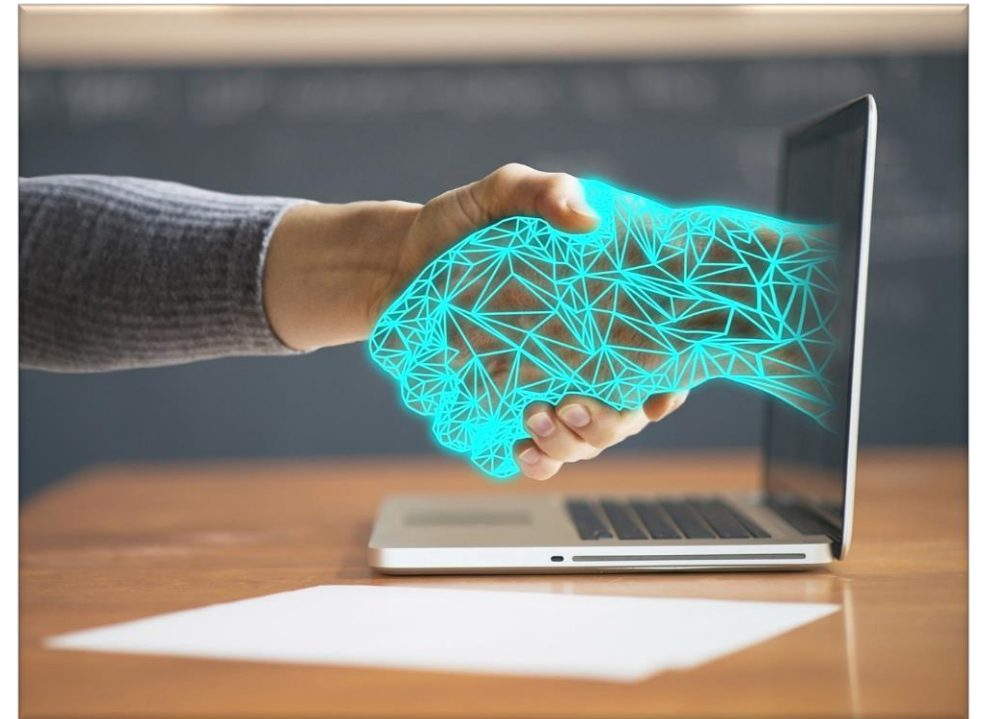
ICT and Migration: Bridging the Gap (continued)

- Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027
  - -based on an "inclusion for all" principle
  - -covers both migrants and EU citizens with migrant background
  - -emphasises on the need for digital tools for integration
  - -focuses on gender and anti-discrimination
  - -identifies core areas for integration: education, employment, health, housing
  - -aims to provide active participation of migrants in society in the long term
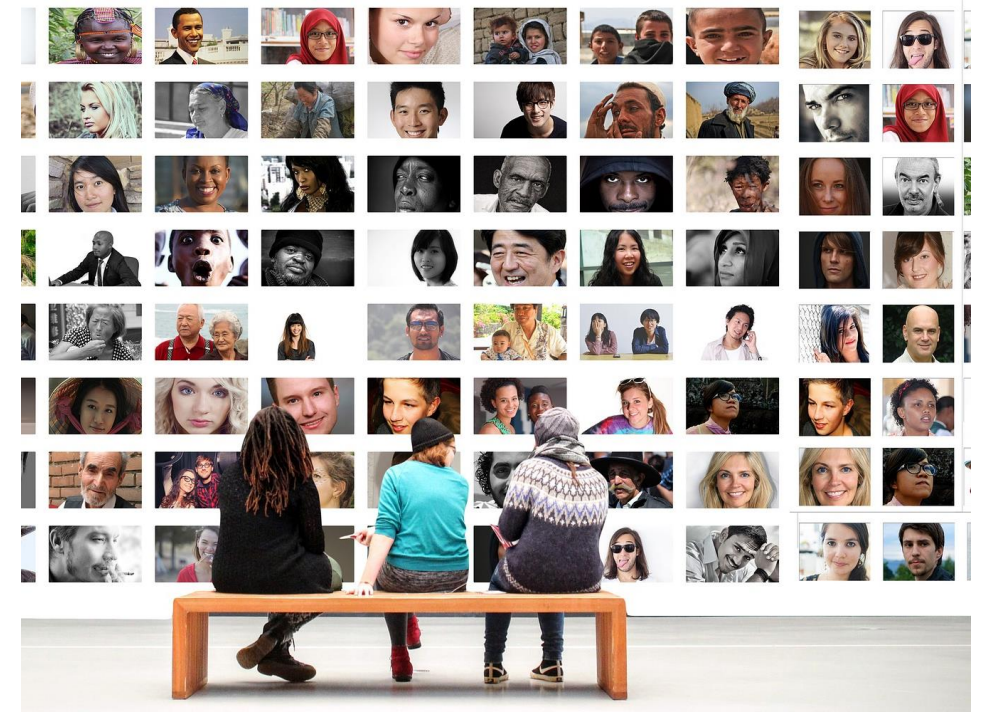
Data protection and ICT for migration

- Data protection is crucial in the development, integration, use and audit of any public ICT system

- Migrants, as a vulnerable group, require robust safeguards in regard to their data

- Adequate data protection goes hand in hand with the principles of e-governance (EU E-government Action Plan 2016-2020):
  - ➢ digital by default
  - ➢ once only principle
  - ➢ inclusiveness and accessibility
  - ➢ openness and transparency
  - ➢ cross-border by default
  - ➢ interoperability by default
  - ➢ trustworthiness and security.

Privacy and data protection: The MIICT Project Example

Data Protection by default and by design

Privacy Policies

Terms and Conditions

Data Protection Impact Assessment

Ethics Risk Assessment

Fundamentral Rights Impact Assessment

Internal Administrator Policy

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Future Implications for ICT in migration

The Data Governance Act – proposing better control over personal data by the data subjects

The Digital Services Act – includes strengthened protection of fundamental rights in the digital environment and better transparency and accountability for online platforms

The Artificial Intelligence Act Proposal – proposes a complete ban on certain AI systems, regulation of high-risk AI systems and strengthened transparency requirements

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THANK YOU

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