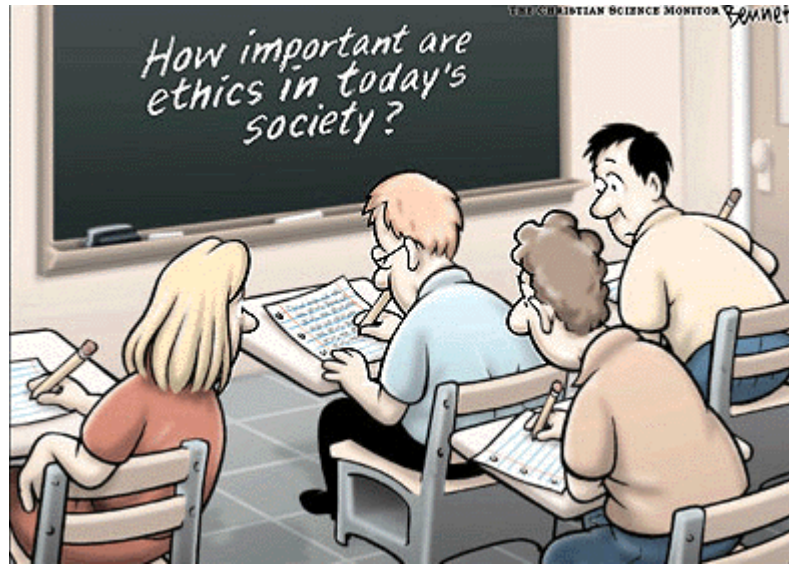


Privacy, body integrity of migrants in the context of mandatory Public Health securitization

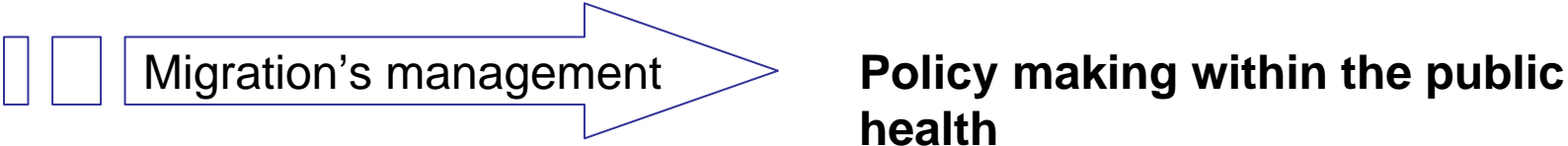
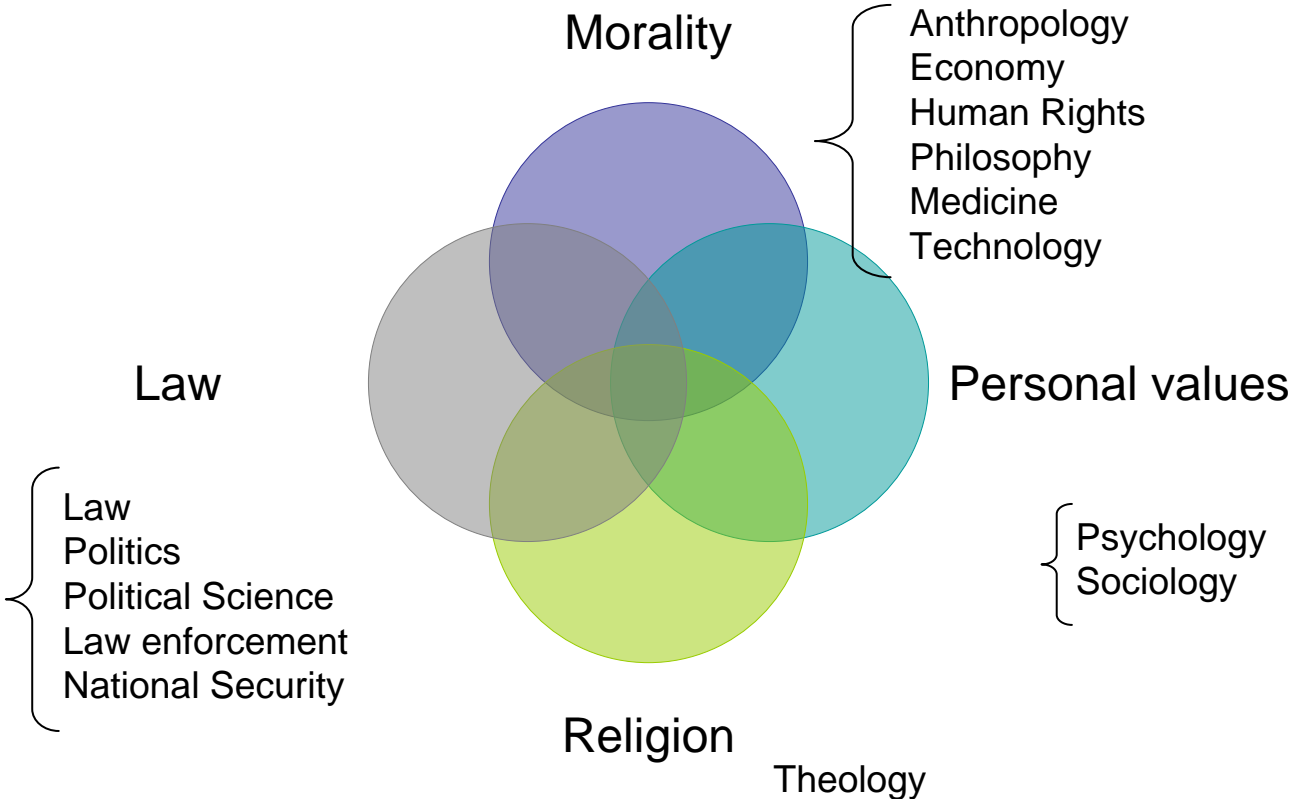


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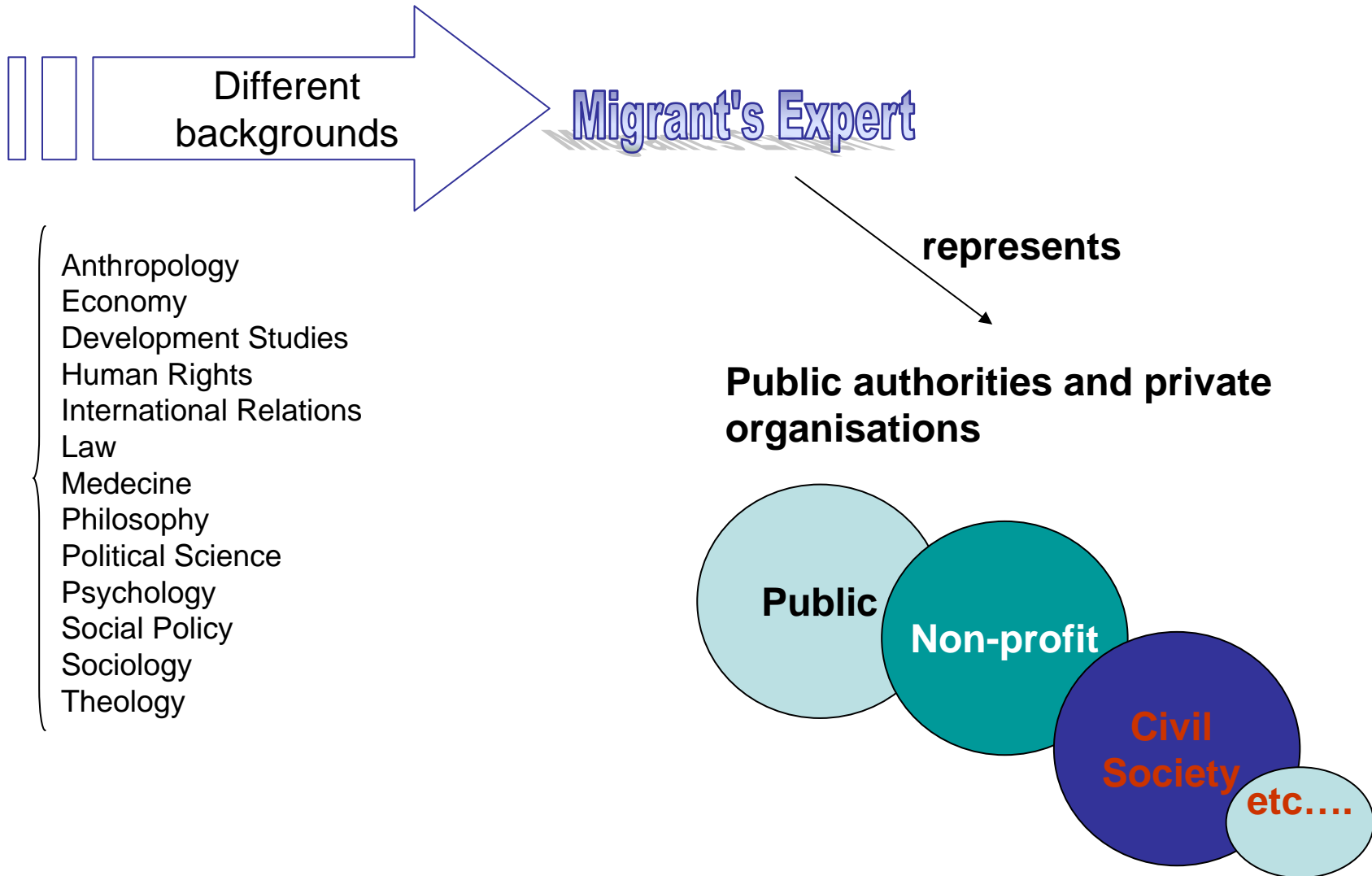
1. The difficult task to incorporate migration's management into public health
2. Privacy in the securitization process
3. How migration is a public health concern: two ways to see the migrant's body
4. Ethical implications of the sanitizing process within securitization process

1. The difficult task to incorporate migration's management into public health

The complexity of the migration's management



Migrant's experts

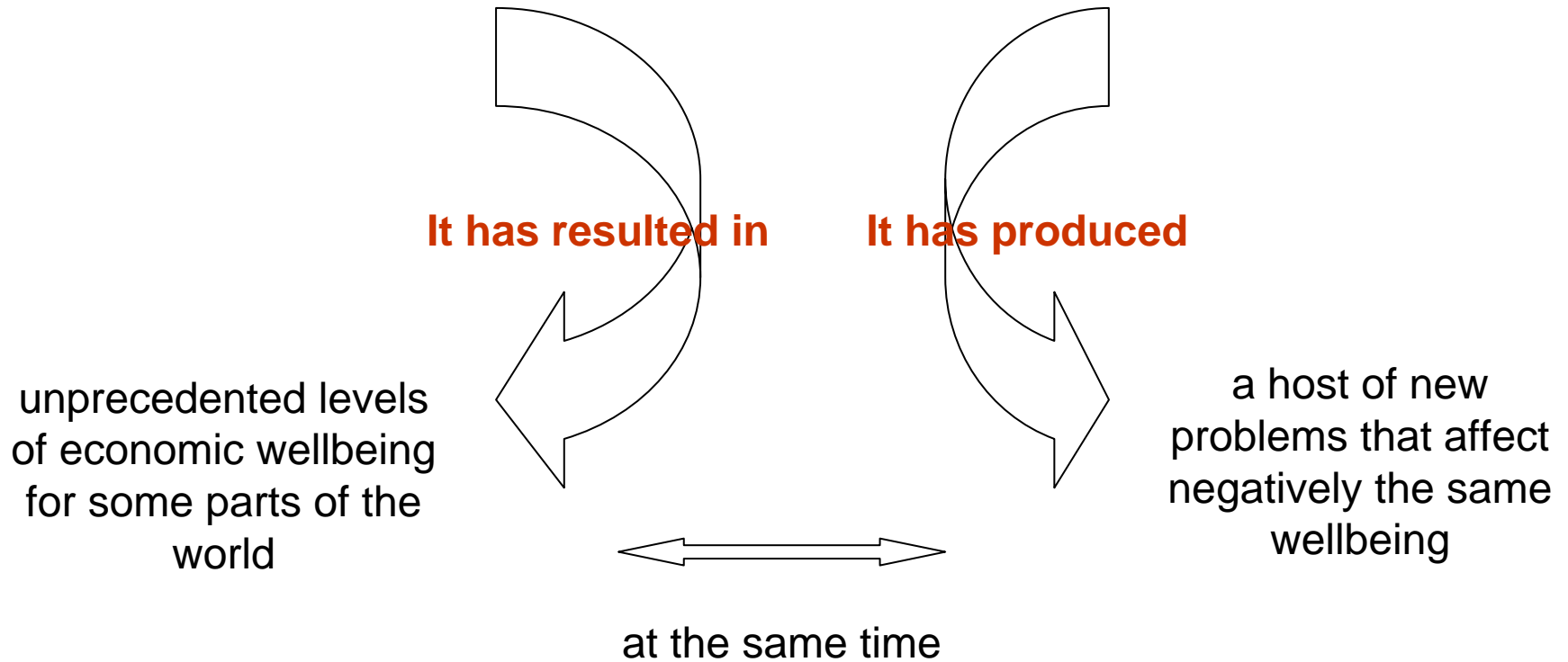


2. Privacy in the securitization process

Privacy in the securitization process

- Information privacy (data protection)
- Bodily privacy (against invasive procedures)
- Privacy of communication (security)
- Territorial privacy (intrusion)
- To match identity with few measures

The rapid pace of technological innovations



Technology is the practical application of knowledge

to perform some actions

Facial scanning, biometrics...



to solve some practical problems

X-chest ray :age

to achieve some practical goals

TB screening: public health

The ethical aspects of facial image scanning

Actors	Official document	Pro	Cons	Events	Trends	Ethical aspects
<p>ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) from UN and ISO (International Organization Standard)</p> <p>Interpol</p> <p>NIST (US): National Institute of Standards and Technologies</p> <p>EU</p>	<p>Doc 9303 in order to create the most secure and reliable ID</p> <p>I-24/7 network</p> <p>303A</p> <p>Council Regulation No 2252/2004: VIS, SIS</p>	<p>biometric identifier is culturally and socially accepted (already applied)</p> <p>Non-intrusive</p> <p>Minimum storage from 12 to 20 KB</p>	<p>-not secure</p> <p>-not reliable</p> <p>-not for big group (plus 1,000)</p> <p>Three kind of fraud:</p> <p>-copies;</p> <p>-falsification</p> <p>-Illegal issuance</p> <p>Actually database has stored criminal</p> <p>-Identity theft</p>	<p>After September 11°:</p> <p>-Against terrorism</p> <p>-International Crime</p> <p>-Holistic transnational identity integrity</p>	<p>-body narratives</p> <p>-virtual communication (ICQ)</p> <p>-huge amount of virtual information</p> <p>Fingerprints and after iris recognition</p> <p>- Plastic surgery and uniqueness</p>	<p>-Fragmented physically body</p> <p>-Data protection (identity)</p> <p>-Privacy</p> <p>-Interoperability</p> <p>-Securitization process is a vicious circle</p> <p>-Should biometric data be considered as a body or a personal information?</p> <p>-Cost</p> <p>-Guilty before committing the crime</p> <p><i>-Proportionality</i></p>

The ethical aspects of health checks at the frontiers: tuberculosis screening

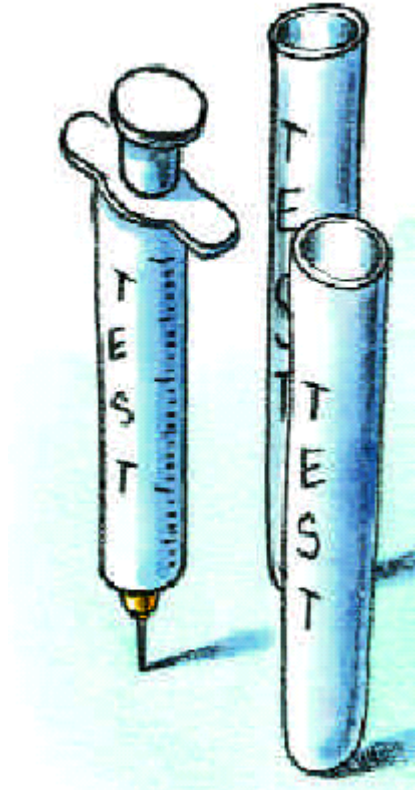
Actors	Action	Pro	Cons	Events	Trends	Ethical aspects
WHO EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conditional screening -Isolation -Detention -infringement 	To break epidemic's chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -not secure -not reliable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Against bioterrorism -Pandemics (SARS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -infected body -unrisky society - preventive medicine - Coercive public health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The criminal body -Dynamic of coercion -<i>Proportionality</i> -Paternalism -Sustainability -Beneficence -Self-improvement -<i>Effectiveness</i> -<i>Justice</i>

The ethical aspects of invasive tests: Chest X-Ray analysis

Actors	Action	Pro	Cons	Events	Trends	Ethical aspects
Medical Exposure Directive (MED) 97/43/Euratom	medico-legal procedures as procedures performed for insurance or legal purposes without a medical indication	society	-justification -for pregnant women and for children is more risky	TB	- Coercive public health	-Dynamic of coercion - <i>Proportionality</i> - <i>maleficence</i> - <i>Effectiveness</i> -Self improvement

The concept of security and some questions

1. Are medical tests secure/reliable?
2. How much does the context impact on health?
3. How much information do we need to feel secure?
4. What are the ethical implications of the health treatment within a securitization process (privacy, body integrity, migrants' management...)



3. How migration is a public health concern: two ways to see the migrant's body

The non-verbal communication of the migrant's: their body

- Migrant's body is the first place where new technologies can substitute the human touch and communication
- Migrant's body may also be seen as an infectious disease messenger

Nowadays the medical screenings of prospective migrants follow four purposes:	the tasks of the public health are
to identify people with communicable disease in order to protect public health of receiving people to prevent entry of people with health problem because financial burden or excessive demand on health service to accept migrants fit to work which mean healthy human beings to identify people in need of medical care in order to prepare the host country's health system to meet their needs.	to limit the spread of infectious diseases, to detect disease in an early stage in the interest of the individual being, to collect data for research.

Can we still talk about the body integrity of the migrant?

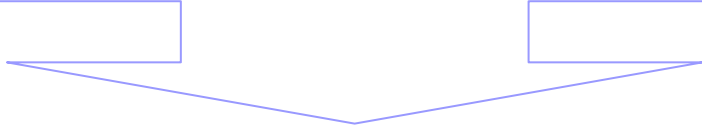
Body, the open passport as an health determinant: ethical considerations

<p>How many informations?</p>	<p>It is important to see how personal identification is done, i.e. how many information are needed to establish identity and how a single human being can be identified even if his origin country provides “unreliable” documents.</p>
<p>Personal identity and unreliable countries?</p>	<p>Is it possible to use travellers’ body as a passport when the country of origin is seen unreliable. Are political matters impact too much on the human being life?</p> <p>Body is the frontier between inner space and social one. At this moment the introduction of new technologies into human body involves too many actors: decision-makers, policy-maker, stakeholders, private associations, international organisations, scientist, engineers....</p>

The body as a password

“Doubters call the digital age dehumanizing, but the joke is on them: the human body lies at the heart of plans to wire banks, streamline government handouts, secure the workplace, even protect your PC.” (Davis 1997)

Because body speaks, it has often been the object of political control. In all societies the correct control of the body is part of the costume of a good citizen and make the difference through gesture.



The ethical question is the way new technologies might come to reinforce forms of social division and exclusion.

4. Ethical implications of the sanitizing process within securitization process

The question is how a sanitizing migration's management can be used within a securitization process.

On the 5th of March 2009, Kante Kadiatou gave birth at Fatebenefratelli hospital. Soon after giving birth to Abou, police officers came to summon her to the police station for identification. Someone from the hospital's administration office sent a fax to the police informing them that there was an illegal immigrant giving birth there. This made Kante be separated from her newborn baby for ten days.

Kante is an asylum seeker and is waiting for the resident permit.

Within this modern context my lack of trust in the others leads me to be afraid by “the physical body of the social outsider” (P. Leonard, Uppsala University – Identity and its Discontents: Corporeal Indexicality in Swedish and Danish literature within the 14th Nordic Migration Researchers’ Conference 14th-16th November, Bergen).

How many information?

It is urgent to define what we are looking for, to define the purpose and after to give a sense of biometric applications.



Public Health as a political technology (sanitizing)

In this case the principle of proportionality is invoked: to gain the necessary amount of personal data limiting the superficial unnecessary personal information.

In order to do that it is important to define which information gained by biometric system is reliable and efficient for the public health and for the health treatment of the migrants.

Principle of proportionality

- Which are the actors involved?
- Which are their tasks?
- Who are responsible?
- Who will be affected?

Principle of responsibility

- Are the tools reliable?
- Are the strategies measurable?
- Do the implications of these strategies affect human rights?
- Do these implications worsen the situation?

Principle of beneficence and principle of justice

What really matters is not what is possible, but what people make of those possibilities.

