

23.9.2016 - J-Building J 3 5:45pm - 7:00pm**9.6 Technology and Crime Control**Chair: *Mike McGuire*

5:45pm

811**[Saving face: Recent developments and regulatory prospects for automated facial recognition technology \(AFRT\)](#)***[Monique Mann](#)¹¹ Queensland University of Technology, Faculty of Law, School of Justice, Brisbane, Australia**Abstract Text :**

The paper reviews international developments associated with the expansion of automated facial recognition technology (AFRT), exploring issues related to its use in law enforcement and security contexts. Following a discussion of AFRT and its implementation internationally, the paper examines current issues, including the integration of AFRT with other surveillance technologies (such as 'smart CCTV') and its use by private companies (including Facebook and Google). Questions regarding the admissibility of facial mapping and AFRT as evidence in criminal trials are explored. It is quite often the case in relation to technological advancements that the legal system and government regulation lags behind, and with this in mind prospects for regulating AFRT are considered. Various regulatory options are evaluated, including legislative, privacy and due process protections, civil actions and independent oversight mechanisms such as Information Commissioners, including relevant examples where they have shown to be effective at limiting the expanding scope and function creep associated with AFRT. The paper concludes by situating the discussion against the background of public and academic debate about the scope, proportionality and necessity of data collection and surveillance by government.

6:00pm

813**[The implementation of technology within police forces and fire departments, a win win situation?](#)***[Evelien De Pauw](#)¹, *[Arne Dormaels](#)¹¹ UGent, Governing & Policing Security, Gent, Belgium**Abstract Text :**

Within the Western society, the fear of occurrences who may attack our physical integrity and the expansion of the developments on the ICT- market, seems both to inspire the improvement of safety and security technology (Vandewalle, De Pauw & Vincent, 2015). The study of the use of technology trough police services, mostly ended up in a discussion of scholars who have warned for a society that is 'overprotecting' and 'oversecured' or scholars who want to notice the 'silent erosion of our privacy'. Within our research we wanted to leave this discussion by searching for opportunities by using technology. The main goal of the project was to focus on how technology can support the police and fireman in their daily job. Our insights are gained form several semi-structured interviews with police officers and fireman on the willingness to use technology within their daily job and the perceived added value of innovative solutions. 200 police officers and fireman were interviewed in the Belgian regions East and West Flanders . The main conclusion are that officers believe in the added value of technological solutions. The implementation of technology is, however, hindered by the absence of a national strategy and a lack of resources. These services seek new public-private partnerships, or collaborations with other police and fire brigades to cope with these technological challenges.

6:15pm

814**[The Question Concerning Technology for Crime and Criminal Justice](#)***[Michael McGuire](#)¹¹ University of Surrey, Department of Sociology, Guildford, United Kingdom**Abstract Text :**

To date, criminologists, socio-legal theorists or criminal justice practitioners have only reflected upon the significance of technology in very limited terms. Where they have addressed it, they have tended to associate technology-driven crime exclusively with cybercrime, or technology-driven control with familiar practices such as surveillance. In this paper I argue that we need urgently to rethink the relationship between crime, criminal justice and technology and to develop a more sophisticated set of tools and concepts for handling it. Failure to do so risks being left behind in the wake of some profound changes new technology is now bringing to crime and criminal

justice. Drawing upon recent work in this area I set out a new more inclusive approach and conclude by considering what kind of criminology might be appropriate to a world where both crime and control are now so immersed within technological artefacts and practices.