



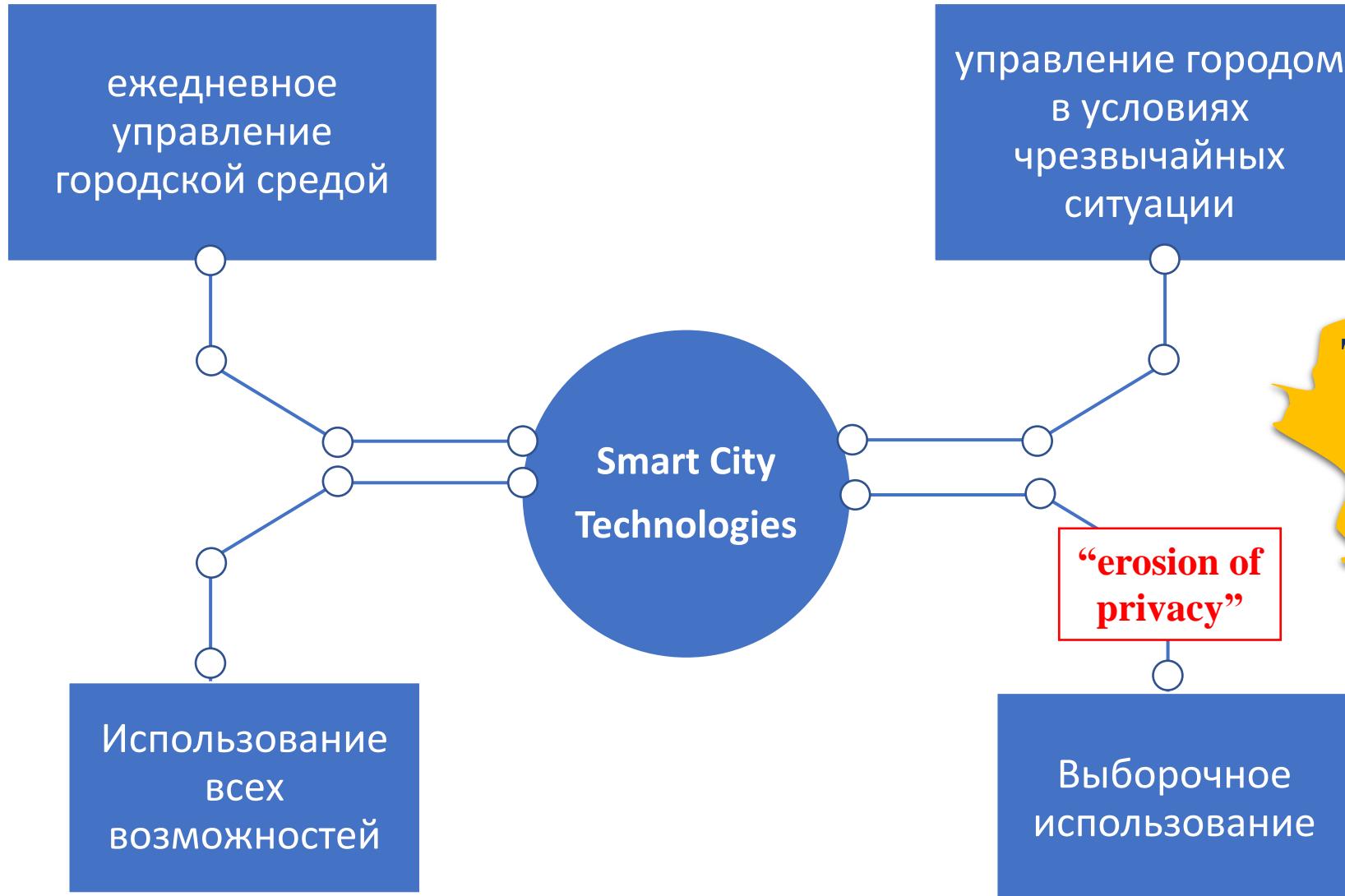
Факультет социальных наук

Центр исследований гражданского
общества и некоммерческого сектора
НИУ ВШЭ

Москва 2022

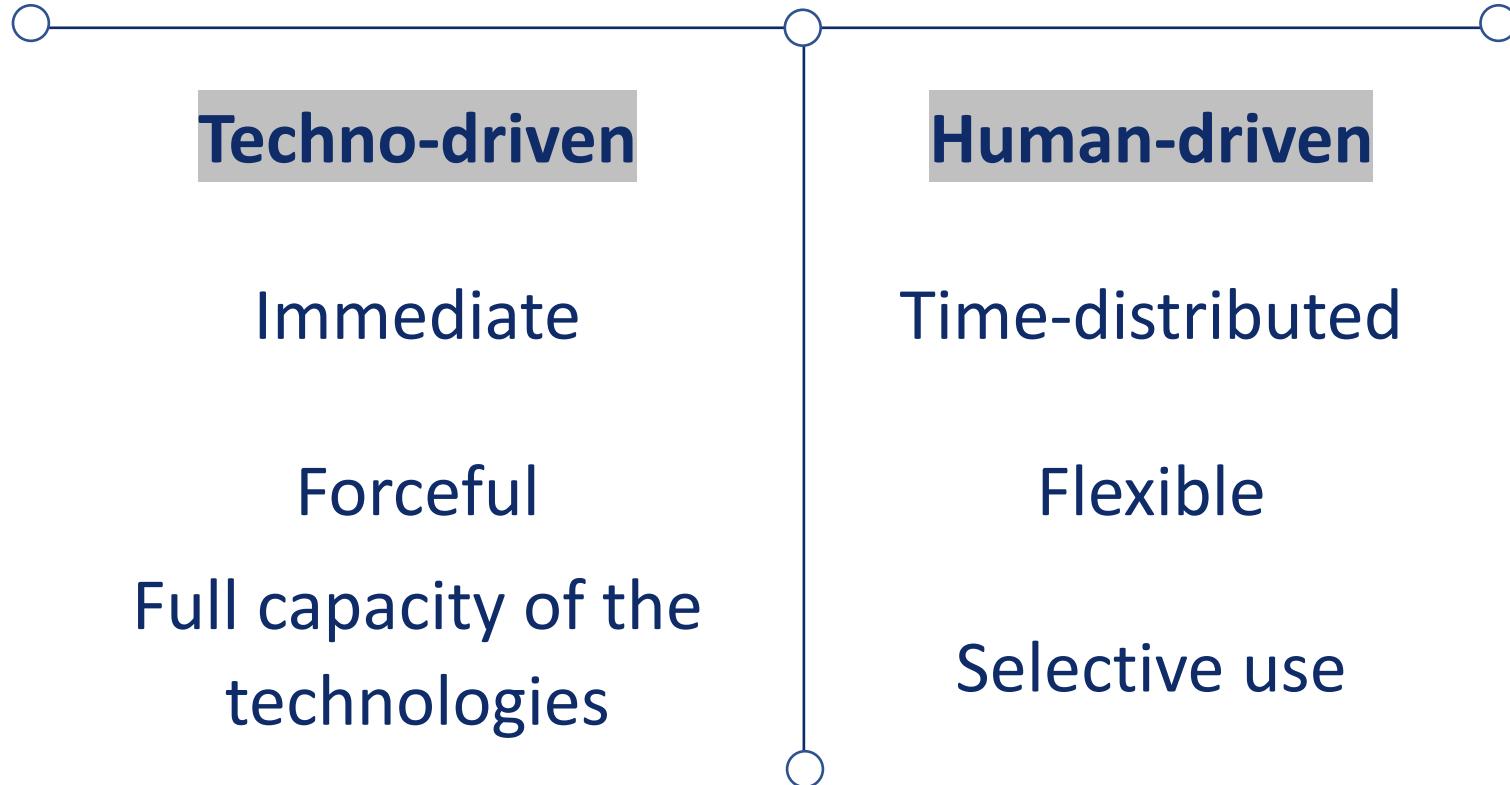
Неприкасаемость частной жизни или общественная безопасность? #Smart city #COVID #Moscow

Сергей Анатольевич Ревякин, Ph. D.,
научный сотрудник, srevyakin@hse.ru



The investment in smart city technologies improved the quality of planning, preparation and forecasting during the pandemic (Sharifi et al., 2021)

Ключевые различия между техно- и человеко-ориентированным подходом муниципалитетов во время пандемии





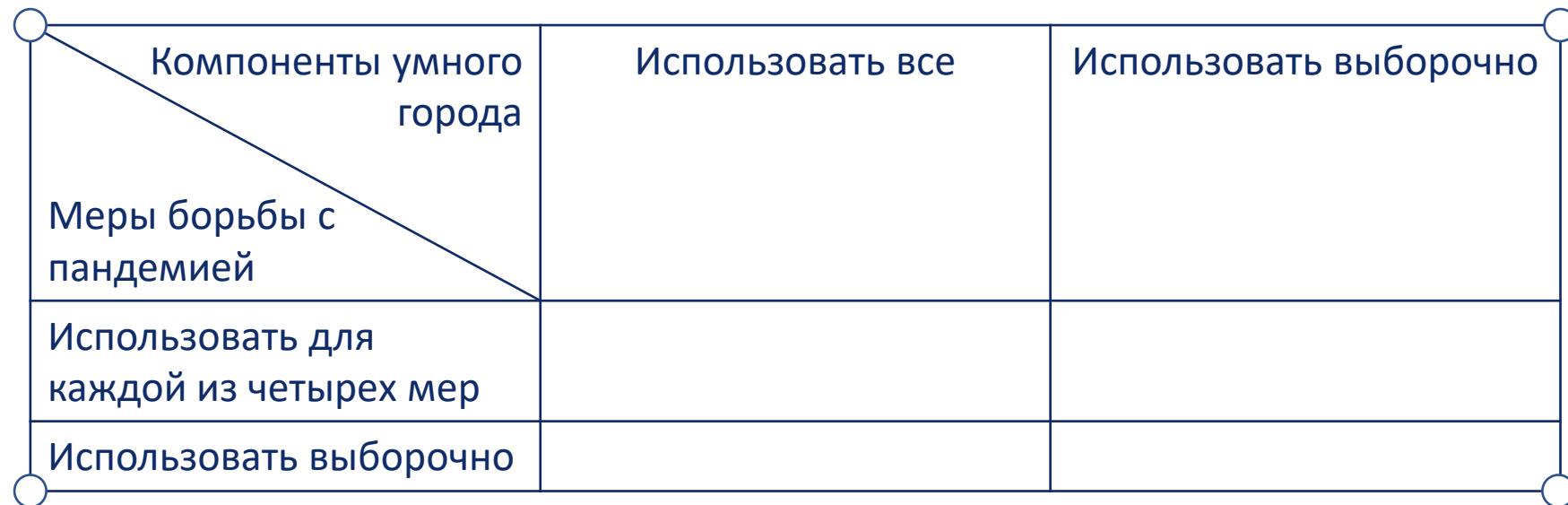
Дополнительные различия между техно- и человеко-ориентированным подходом муниципалитетов во время пандемии

The approach of the authority	Data collection	Data processing	Data sharing and contacting the infected individuals
Techno-driven approach	at an individual's level (data from surveillance cameras, geolocation, temperature screening systems, QR-codes, etc.)	at an individual's level (citizen's profile, travel history/paths, infection status, etc.)	a) share (make publicly available) the data on travel history/paths of the infected citizens; b) contact individuals who are infected or possibly infected (by text messages, social networks, QR-code notification, etc.)
Human-driven approach	at an individual's level (with restrictions to collect complete data and rather resort to anonymous data)	aggregated, anonymous data	a) share aggregated data b) no direct contacts are assumed while processing the aggregated data



Smart city data sources (IoT devices)		Active surveillance and issuing warning	Identification of the infected	Isolation	Lockdown and quarantine
1. Surveillance cameras		V	V	V	V
2. Camera-equipped drones		V		V	V
3. Robots		V			
4. Temperature screening systems (sensors)		V			
5. Mobile phones	Applications that track personal and geolocation data, data from mobile operators	V	V		V
	SMS	V		V	V
	QR-codes authorization	V		V	
6. Bank Cards transactions		V			
7. Portals and applications to share the information about the travel history of the infected citizens, other online services for sharing information on the virus transmission for prevention of the disease)		V	V		
8. Emergency call-center big data		V	V	V	
Total number of smart city components used		8	4	4	3

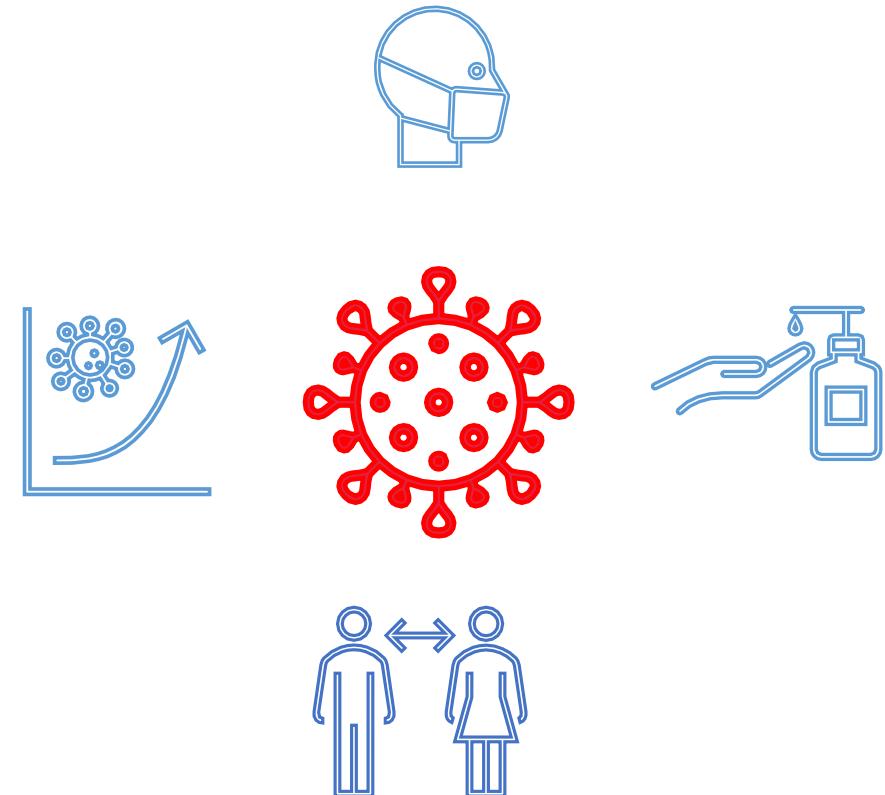
Матрица решений муниципалитета об использовании технологий умного города во время пандемии





Основные характеристики мер реагирования властей на COVID в РФ

- в России не было объявлено чрезвычайное положение, всероссийские карантинные меры введены не были
- каждый регион мог вводить свои собственные меры





Технологии умного города, использованные в Москве

Smart city data sources (IoT elements)		Active surveillance and issuing warning	Identification of infected	Isolation	Lockdown and quarantine
Surveillance cameras		—	—	—	✓
Camera-equipped drones		—	—	—	—
Mobile phones	Applications that track personal and geolocation data, data from mobile operators	—	—	—	✓
	SMS	—	—	✓	✓
	QR-codes authorization	✓	—	—	—
	Portals and applications to share the information about infected people and their visits' history, other online services for sharing information on the virus transmission for prevention of disease	✓	—	—	—
	Bank cards transaction history	—	NA	NA	NA
Total		2	0	1	3

Подход Москвы: гибридная модель

Techno-driven approach		Human-driven approach	
The approach was characterized by			
	immediate and forceful activation of all available smart city devices (“deep” approach) at all types of government measures (“wide” approach)	V	selective and time distributed activation of smart city devices (not “deep” and not “wide”)
Personal data of citizens			
V	were collected by authorities (data from surveillance cameras, geolocation, temperature screening systems, QR-codes, etc.)		were collected by authorities selectively; authorities would rather collect anonymous data
The authorities			
	- openly shared the data on the travel history/paths of the infected citizens	V	- predominantly were focused on sharing anonymous aggregated data on the infected citizens
V	- contacted those who got infected or possibly got infected.		- warnings to society, not individual infected citizens defined by AI



Квалификационная матрица для определения подхода, применяемого властями во время пандемий

The approach of the authority	Type	Main subject to		
		Data collection	Processing	Apply measures
Technology-driven approach	Immediate and forceful	at an individual's level (personal data of citizens via different technologies)	at an individual's level (citizens' profile, travel history/paths, infection status, etc.)	at an individual's level: a) Share travel history/paths of the infected citizens; b) Contact infected or potentially infected individuals with instructions
Human-driven approach	Time distributed and selective	at an individual's level (with restrictions to collect complete data in favor of anonymous ones)	Aggregated, anonymous data	at the society level: a) Share aggregated data, issue warnings
The hybrid approach adopted by Moscow authorities	Time distributed and selective	at an individual's level (data from surveillance cameras, geolocation, QR-codes, etc.).	No information was found	at the society level: share aggregated data on the official portals and city maps. at an individual's level: infected or potentially infected citizens were informed by text messages on the need to be isolated and quarantined and install the App.



ВЫВОДЫ

- Человечество достигло фантастических результатов в развитии технологий, но во время пандемии столкнулось с парадоксом невозможности использовать их на полную мощность ввиду того, что с развитием технологий человечество выработало и концепцию ключевых гражданских прав и свобод, вводящую ряд ограничений.
- “increased surveillance and health data disclosures have also drastically eroded people’s ability to keep their health status private” (The New York Times, 2020a)
- “But in emergencies like pandemics, privacy must be weighed against other considerations, like saving lives”, - Mila Romanoff, data and governance lead for United Nations Global Pulse
- “I am more and more convinced the greatest battle of our time is against the “religion of privacy.” It literally could get us all killed”, - the former Portuguese Europe Minister Bruno Macaes



Выводы

- обнаруженная гибридная модель представляет собой новое поколение подходов к использованию технологий умных городов, направленных на поиск баланса между частной жизнью граждан и общественной безопасностью, не игнорируя преимущества технологического прогресса
- использование гибридной модели может потребовать своевременного внесения изменений в законодательство, что может быть довольно сложно сделать в некоторых странах – это является одним из существенных ограничений гибридной модели. Наличие специальных протоколов для чрезвычайных ситуаций может стать решением для таких стран

+7 (495) 623-88-03

101978, Москва,
ул. Мясницкая, д. 20

Спасибо!

Сергей А. Ревякин, Ph.D.
srevyakin@hse.ru



www.grans.hse.ru

SPIN РИНЦ: [4842-6754](#)
ORCID: [0000-0001-7977-5148](#)
ResearcherID: [AAJ-1104-2020](#)
Scopus AuthorID: [57204458589](#)