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LANCS-D4.4-RN-Policy-04

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<b>Title</b>	Research Note (RN) for D4.4
<b>Subtitle</b>	Policy view

PROBLEM	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOLUTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	Research Note	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Selected Annotation	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Categories: | | |

Summary: Policy view on the burden of security

## CONTEXT

Agreements on transnational development have mobilized European societies in an unprecedented manner. The key objective is focused on the single internal market and coping with global problems such as organized crime, fraud, corruption and breach of human rights. The success of this transnational market democracy hinges on the protection of the Four Freedoms—free movement of goods, services, capital and persons.

## FACTS

Surveillance and security technologies are deployed by myriad of public, private and corporate agencies who trace, monitor and intercept the mobilities that emerge with transnationalization and contemporary market democracy. Security-led approach in recent times has significantly increased surveillance, while struggling to formulate how privacy and freedoms can be protected. Private, public and corporate agencies are all involved in aggregating and disseminating ever more personal information on both citizens and non-citizens.

## PROBLEM

While 'security' has become a watchword for matters of public safety, economy, markets, democratic values and *our way of life*, it eludes definition. Evidence of threats to public safety and the social order, political dissidence, unrest and hostility to the leadership of Western democracies and corporate enterprise, give rise to insecurities for which securitization has become the all-round remedy. Meanwhile, the agencies who hold official responsibilities to gather intelligence and enforce the law to *keep us safe*, face the organizational and operational challenges of securitization.

## SOLUTION

Policies on surveillance technologies and mobility controls ought to be informed by much better understanding of:

- the role of promise and expectations in maintaining visions of 'safer' societies.
- the difference between wishful enactment and which promises are actually delivered, even possible.
- the economies of advanced surveillance and mobility controls,
  - e.g., commitments to protect and advance global and local markets.
- the organizational and operational challenges of securitization to-date,
  - e.g., how security is achieved with social technologies compared to ICTs.
- the behavioural changes resulting from securitization to-date.