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Capture **by Paolo Cirio**

Prix ARS Electronica 2021
Honorary Mentions

Artist: **Paolo Cirio**

Title: Capture

Exhibition :
Panorama 22 exhibition at Le Fresnoy, 2020, Tourcoing - France
Cybernetics of the Poor, exhibition at Kunsthalle Wien, 2020, Vienna - Austria
Artissima Unplugged, solo show at GAM Musuem, 2020, Turin - Italy
Plan B, exhibition at NOME Gallery, 2020, Berlin – Germany

Award :   Prix ARS Electronica 2021
                 Honorary Mentions

Category :   AI & Life Art

Artist_Paolo Cirio

Artist_Paolo Cirio

　義大利籍的Paolo Cirio目前定居紐約。學生時期就讀義大利杜林大學主修戲劇、藝術與音樂研究時，他已開始關注科技引發的現象。天生反骨、離經叛道的他一直在觀察網路、科技、與社會權力間的關係，也從這些觀察的面向做為他藝術創作的題材。

　2004年創作了Post Brands是在公共空間裏非法貼上指向壟斷社會的大型機構標記；2005年更創作了Google Will Eat Itself (GWEI)，以虛假網站刊登 Google 廣告，再將從中所獲利潤購買 Google 的股份，股票的獲利再歸於大眾。他試圖以實際的網絡循環操作，揭示 Google 背後的壟斷運作。

　他與另一國際知名黑客藝術家 Alessandro Ludovico 聯合創作的《駭進壟斷三部曲》（Hacking Monopolism Trilogy）是他們針對美國三大網路巨頭：Google，Amazon及Facebook展開的「黑客計劃」。Paolo Cirio洞悉網絡巨頭的安全漏洞，重演他們的壟斷謀利行為，並構成表演。

　三部曲包括 **Google Will Eat Itself**，**Amazon Noir** 及 **Face to Facebook**，將迷樣的網絡利益瓜葛均逐一揭示。例如 Face to Facebook 盜取Facebook用戶的肖像，轉作另一交友平台（lovely-faces.com），讓陌生者之間可超越Facebook的規條來交友。Amazon Noir則更直接地盜取Amazon所有電子書，破除版權規限，將其統一為PDF免費發放。藝術家更將過程中的圖表，媒體報導錄像與巨頭發出的警告公函化為作品。

　Paolo Cirio 的藝術形式犀利精銳，除了以模擬重演的方式，勾勒網路世界的壟斷現象；近年更有不少作品採用簡潔的形式，將網絡或社交平台上的人形肖像放大，跨越真實與虛構的邊界，這種模糊性正好回應網絡的巨大空無。2014年他更獲得（Prix Ars Electronica）的 Golden Nica 首獎。

Summary

藝術家Paolo Cirio 在法國抗議期間拍攝的照片中收集了 1,000 張警察的公開圖像，並使用面部識別軟體對其進行了處理。

Paolo Cirio 創建了一個在線平台，其中包含一個 4,000 張警察面孔的數據庫，用物聯網技術網羅大量依姓名獲取他們的身份證明。此外，Cirio 將軍警的頭像輸出為街頭藝術海報，並將它們張貼在整個巴黎市區，以便在公共場所曝光。這個作品通過質疑權力的不對稱性，批判人臉識別和人工智慧的潛在用途和誤用。

此類技術缺乏隱私權法規，藝術家透過行動反對敦促使用它的政府當局。這一挑釁引發了法國內政部長和警察工會的反應，儘管法國公民和國際媒體都在慶賀這件藝術品，但他們還是對藝術品進行了壓制。

最初，Paolo Cirio 發起了一項運動，旨在倡議歐洲禁止人臉識別技術的濫用。2021 年的 A Ban on Facial Recognition in EU 活動中，Paolo Cirio 向歐洲各機構發送了一個包裹，其中包含一份法律投訴和他的研究以及擁有超過 50,000 個簽名支持者的請願書。

『歐盟執行委員會』最終通過承認有必要在法律上限制人工智慧的使用來回應Paolo Cirio 的投訴。

Motivation

Automated Facial Recognition technology has already been rolled out in EU member states without public consultation. We demand the Members of the European Parliament and the European Commission to take seriously this enormous threat to human rights and our civil society and to legislate for the immediate and permanent ban on identification and profiling via Facial Recognition technology in all of Europe.

Facial Recognition is a particularly invasive technology. It's not only about the surveillance of activists, suspects, and minorities, but it is an invasion of privacy for everyone and an enormous danger to democratic freedoms, civil liberties, and free expression for the whole society.
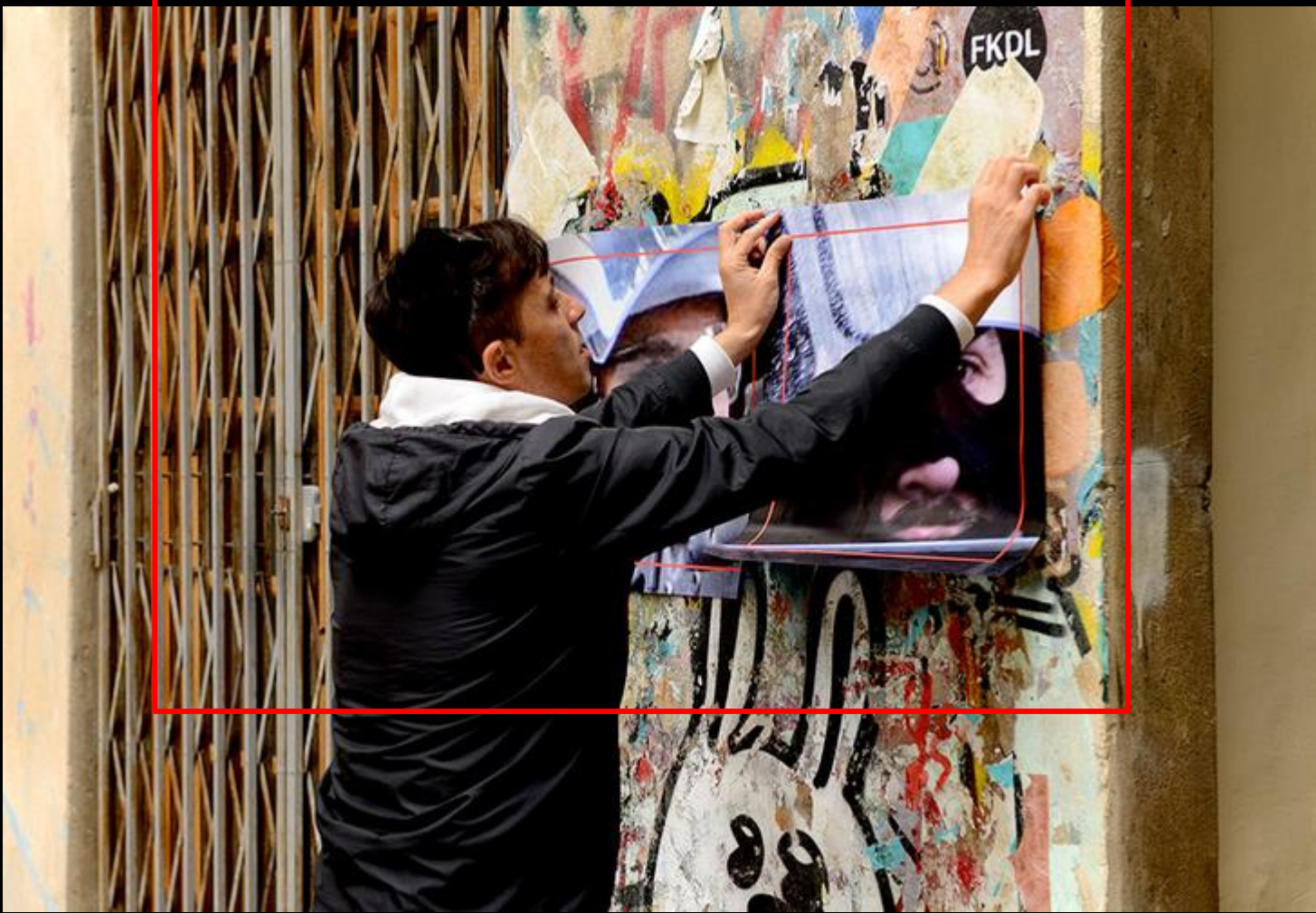
Currently, police agencies and security departments of individual European states, in concert with the tech industry, lobby against the European institutions for the use of Facial Recognition technology. In response, this petition aims to challenge the objections made by individual member states on the banning of Facial Recognition and demands the European Commission to start infringement proceedings against Member States that are breaching EU laws already by using Facial Recognition.
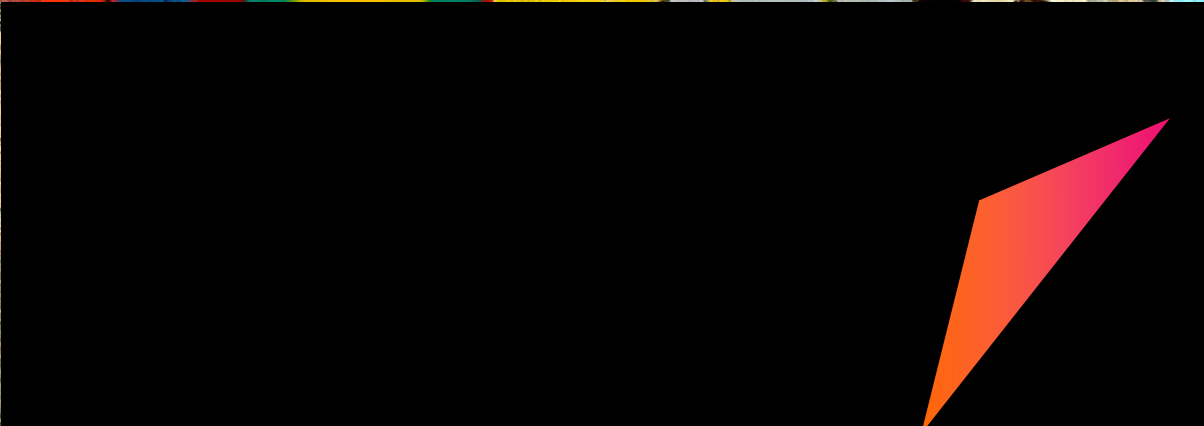
Several member states of Europe already use Facial Recognition for security, social control, and public services. For instance, it was implemented in train stations in Germany, during the lockdown in Poland, and it's planned for a national ID in France where police already use it in public spaces. Meanwhile, in the United States, Facial Recognition has been banned in several cities and it was even recently limited by big tech companies such as Amazon, IBM, and Microsoft from June 2020.

Europe must align with a definitive ban on Facial Recognition for its leadership on human rights. However, in January 2020, it was revealed that a European Commission withdrew its plan to ban Facial Recognition technology for five years, a plan which was probably rejected by individual EU Member States policing agendas. This proves how the European Union is unreliable and vague on these critical matters about Facial Recognition technology.

Today, Facial Recognition in Europe is deployed without transparency or public debate, and is used outside of any coordinated and coherent legal framework. Their promoters have blind faith in this technology and often push to accelerate its proliferation regardless of the inevitable consequences for our freedoms.

Europe must straighten their privacy laws and tackle Facial Recognition radically with a total ban of its misuse. Over 80% of Europeans are already against sharing their facial image with authorities. Make this opinion count with this petition to ban Facial Recognition in all Europe.

Proposition

Why Facial Recognition is too Dangerous

There are several technologies that are highly invasive of privacy, especially with biometrics. Among them, Facial Recognition is particularly violating and biased. Faces carry social meanings and they are hard to hide as they are our main means of communication. Faces are the most public parts of humans and their traits serve as the metrics for social judgment. We consider Facial Recognition too dangerous for citizens as it can turn one of our main means of sociality against us, turning our faces into tracking devices rather than the core component of ourselves.

有幾種技術高度侵犯隱私，尤其是**生物識別技術**。其中，人臉識別尤其違反和偏頗。面孔具有**社會意義**，它們很難隱藏，因為它們是我們的主要交流方式。面孔是人類最公開的部分，他們的特徵是社會判斷的衡量標準。我們認為面部識別對公民來說太危險了，因為它可以將我們的**主要社交方式**之一變成對我們不利的方式，將**我們的臉變成跟踪設備而不是我們自己的核心組成部分**。

Beyond social control, discrimination, and surveillance, this is about the privacy of everyone. Everybody is in danger when such an instrument is allowed without rules. It's not only about the police or corporations using Facial Recognition for security or mining of data, but it is how this technology becomes culturally pervasive and normalized, ultimately inducing fear in everyone's life. It creates a false sense that being watched and analyzed at all times is acceptable and creates societies filled with suspicion, abuse, and mistrust.

除了社會控制、歧視和監視，這關乎每個人的隱私。當這種工具在沒有規則的情況下被允許使用時，每個人都處於危險之中。這不僅是關於警察或公司使用面部識別來保護或挖掘數據，而是這項技術如何在文化上普遍化和規範化，最終在每個人的生活中引起恐懼。它會造成一種錯誤的感覺，認為任何時候都被監視和分析是可以接受的，並**造成充滿猜疑、虐待和不信任的社會**。

Proposition

Why Facial Recognition is too Dangerous

Facial Recognition technology is also worsened by "behavioural prediction" which claims of being able to classify a person's emotions or intentions but fundamentally threatens human dignity and autonomy. Facial Recognition coupled with so-called artificial intelligence in the form of machine learning algorithms increase power imbalances, discrimination, racism, inequalities, and authoritarian societal control. There are too many high risks for any alleged "benefits" that the use of these technologies could ever conceivably bring.

人臉識別技術也因"**行為預測**"而惡化，"行為預測"聲稱能夠對人的情緒或意圖進行分類，但從根本上威脅到人的尊嚴和自主權。面部識別與機器學習演算法形式的所謂人工智慧相結合，加劇了權力失衡、歧視、種族主義、不平等和專制社會控制。使用這些技術可能帶來的任何所謂"好處"都存在太多高風險。

Across Europe, governments, private companies, and also civilians seek the use of Facial Recognition. We already saw its use in workplaces, public spaces, schools, airports, houses, and in our own personal phones. These implementations of Facial Recognition often go beyond our consent, or we are often forced to consent, while the long-term consequences of storing biometric data and training artificial intelligence to analyze our faces might go beyond our control and the institutions we trust.

在整個歐洲，政府、私營公司以及平民都在尋求使用面部識別技術。我們已經在工作場所、公共場所、學校、機場、房屋和我們自己的個人手機中看到了它的使用。面部識別的這些實施通常超出我們的同意，或者我們經常被迫同意，而存儲生物識別數據和訓練人工智慧分析我們的面部的長期後果可能超出我們的控制以及我們所信任的機構。

Campaign

RECLAIM YOUR FACE

Proposition

Facial Recognition needs to be banned, not only regulated

Facial Recognition infringes upon the right to dignity as it uses people's own qualities, behaviours, emotions, or characteristics against them in ways that are not justified or proportionate to the EU's fundamental rights or for individual national laws. For instance, current European regulations like the GDPR mainly cover citizens' privacy in the commercial sector with several exceptions, however, it doesn't sufficiently address the human rights that are in peril with Facial Recognition such as the right to dignity and equality.

人臉識別侵犯了尊嚴權，因為它以與歐盟基本權利或個別國家法律不合理或不相稱的方式使用人們自己的品質、行為、情感或特徵來對抗他們。例如，目前歐洲法規如 GDPR 主要涵蓋商業領域的公民隱私，但有幾個例外，但它沒有充分解決人臉識別面臨的危險，例如尊嚴和平等權。

Much like nuclear or chemical weapons, Facial Recognition poses a great threat to humanity. Its use for identification and profiling is certainly too dangerous to be used at all. It should be banned not only by the European Union but also globally by the United Nations.

就像核武器或化學武器一樣，面部識別對人類構成了巨大威脅。它用於識別和分析肯定太危險了，根本不能使用。它不僅應該被歐盟禁止，而且應該被聯合國在全球範圍內禁止。

There are false beliefs about Facial Recognition's effectiveness and usefulness that justify its use within regulations. However, even for security, there are serious doubts if the police really need it or if it helps to provide better services. Private actors are gaining disproportionate power over the technology that has often been developed without accountability and transparency. Often, these technologies are sold to public authorities and law enforcement with little or no liability for their actions.

人們對人臉識別的有效性和實用性存在錯誤的看法，證明其在法規範圍內的使用是合理的。然而，即使是為了安全，警方是否真的需要它，或者它是否有助於提供更好的服務，也存在嚴重的疑問。私人參與者正在獲得對通常在沒有問責制和透明度的情況下開發的技術的不成比例的權力。通常，這些技術被出售給公共當局和執法部門，而對其行為幾乎不承擔任何責任。

Proposition

Facial Recognition needs to be banned, not only regulated

Today, Facial Recognition is already in our smartphones, passport controls at airports, and public spaces. Using Facial Recognition for local one-to-one face authentication to unlock a smartphone or to access a service looks far less intrusive than identifying an individual among many individuals in a public place. However, the development of the technology itself, the training of algorithms, and the storage of the biometric data held by private companies could, in the future, be used beyond the initial scope. Even when we give consent or use Facial Recognition in private, we risk that such data could cause future unintentional consequences such as leaks of biometric data, the sales of it to third parties, or the training of algorithms on our personal traits.

今天，人臉識別已經在我們的智慧手機、機場的護照控制和公共場所。使用人臉識別進行本地一對一面部身份驗證以解鎖智慧手機或訪問服務，看起來比在公共場所的眾多人中識別個人要少得多。然而，技術本身的發展、演算法的訓練以及私人企業持有的生物特徵數據的存儲，在未來可能會超出最初的範圍。即使我們私下同意或使用人臉識別，我們也有可能導致此類數據在未來造成意外後果，例如生物識別數據洩露、將其出售給第三方或對我們的個人特徵進行演算法訓練。

Therefore we reject both exceptions of using Facial Recognition in regards to innovation for the tech industry and for public security. We call for a total ban for all cases of Facial Recognition technologies regarding its use for any form of identification, correlation, and discrimination which would enable mass surveillance, hate crimes, ubiquitous stalking, and violations of personal dignity. It would still be possible for research, medical, and entertainment purposes under the conditions that no biometric data is stored or used to identify or classify individuals.

因此，我們拒絕在科技行業和公共安全創新方面使用人臉識別的兩種例外情況。我們呼籲全面禁止將面部識別技術用於任何形式的識別、關聯和歧視的所有案例，這些技術會導致大規模監視、仇恨犯罪、無處不在的跟踪和侵犯個人尊嚴。在沒有生物特徵數據被存儲或用於識別或分類個人的條件下，研究、醫療和娛樂目的仍然是可能的。

Conclusion & Thinking

　Paolo Cirio 說到，「藝術家與駭客所做的有相同之處。但我們不止是破壞系統，也在建構一套新的體系與觀點。好像我一直以來的藝術創作，也希望能揭露大型公司在網絡裏的權力關係，好像 Facebook 及 Google 等。而這些權力關係又如何導致更多國際間的紛爭與歧見，也是我希望探索的問題。」

　他認為政府對網絡的操控，是全球的趨勢，無法規避。二十世紀初，我們以為網絡是最自由的園地，它卻成為權力機關更便利的手段，在生活各個細節上進行監控，無孔不入。

　網路有帶來民主的潛質，能組織及聚合更大的群體。Cirio同時認為網絡能帶來的自由應是有所限的，例如在公共與私人的界線上應有更具體的分野；而權力機關在網路上對個人的操控也應禁止。

　網路是言論自由與資訊自由的世界，這份自由給了網路的創造者，參與者與權力者，所以站在不同立場，為了維護各自的權益與利益甚至將其無限擴張，在網路裡產生了權力的衝突與拉扯。這種『拉力』，可以做為一種藝術的表達。

　環境心理學中隱私權是具有空間層理義涵的，真實世界中的隱私權與虛擬世界中的隱私權應同樣都具有『空間』因素存在，虛擬世界中將人類實時世界中的真實資訊透露出來，但如何建立設計一個更完善注重人權的『虛空間』，或許是值得探究的議題。

　環境心理學中隱私權與領域性及個人空間的理論都有密不可分的關係，追求隱私權的過程當中，往往會讓人去做更多的社會接觸，每個人都是在獨處與群聚的需求間試圖找到平衡點，所以『找到平衡點』也是一種藝術。

THANK YOU