KICK OFF MEETING

MOBILITY CONTROL IN THE DIGITAL AGE:

THE EVERYDAY SECURING OF HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND DATA MOBILITIES

PROGRAM

NOVEMBER 1 - 2
UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

3150 RUE JEAN-BRILLANT
MONTREAL, H3T 1N8

Organized by	Anthony Amicelle; Anne-Marie D'Aoust; David Grondin & Mireille Paquet
Coordinator	Victor A. Reyes Bruneau
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WiFi at University of Montreal	Login : udem non-sécurisé Acces code TI : CICC-etud3 Password : PublicS1
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mobility raises security concerns, and technology is seen as a key solution for the everyday securing of mobilities in the digital age. "The concept of mobilities encompasses both the large-scale movements of people, capital and information across the world, as well as the more local processes of daily transportation, movement through public space and the travel of material things within everyday life. [...] Fears of illicit mobilities and their attendant security risks increasingly determine logics of governance and liability protection within both the public and private sectors" (Hannam et al., 2006). In this respect, technological innovations in digital computing and big data analytics play a central role to manage the security/mobility nexus, i.e. the "dynamic tension between freedom of mobility and the provision of security" . Indeed, mobility controls are now increasingly mediated by new technologies to face the difficult dilemma of how to facilitate legal mobilities of people, money and data while enforcing the laws against illegal mobilities. Notwithstanding this significance, little is known about the set of problems posed by the choice and the use of new technologies that allow mobility controls to be made operational for law-enforcement and counterterrorism purposes. In this context, the proposed project aim to develop and support research partnerships among scholars and practitioners from different fields to build new knowledge and approaches to the interdisciplinary study of mobility controls.

FINANCIAL PARTNER

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada

Canada

PROJECT PARTNERS

People: The Canada Border Service Agency,
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada & the Quebec Immigration Lawyers Association

Money: The Autorité des Marchés Financiers
& the Canadian Money Services Business Association

Data: Public Safety Canada &
The Corps Canadien des Commissionaires du Québec

UQÀM | CRIEC Centre de recherche en immigration, ethnicité et citoyenneté

CICC Centre international de criminologie comparée

CIPE | CEPI Centre for Immigration Policy Evaluation Centre pour l'évaluation des politiques d'immigration

PROGRAM FLOW
Thursday, November 1, 2018 - Room C-2081/2083

Welcome of the participants   9:00 AM

Introduction   9:15 AM
David Grondin - Principal investigator of the partnership project,
Université de Montréal, Canada

Overall presentation of the partnership project   9:30 AM

Presentation of the partners   10:00 AM

Coffee Break 10:30 AM

General discussion   11:00 AM

Lunch Break 12:30-2:00 PM

Cluster meeting groups   2:00 PM

Coffee Break 3:30 PM

Concluding session (project timetable & next meetings)   3:45 PM

KEYNOTE LECTURE   4:30 PM
Bernard Harcourt
Isidor and Seville Sulzbacher Professor of Law, Columbia Law School, USA

**De la société d'exposition à la contre-insurrection:
Police et gouvernementalité**

PROGRAM FLOW
Friday, November 2, 2018 - Room C-2059

Welcome of the participants   **9:15 AM**

Introductive presentation   **9:45 AM**
Anthony Amicelle - School of Criminology, Université de Montréal

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ROUNDTABLE 1   **10:00 AM**

THE EVERYDAY SECURING OF FINANCIAL MOBILITIES

Chair: **Anthony Amicelle** - School of Criminology, Université de Montréal

Mobilizing AI for Counter-Threat Finance: From Banks to the Military
Emily Gilbert - Canadian Studies and Geography Department,
University of Toronto, Canada

Making Data Flow: The Material Infrastructures of Transatlantic Security
Marieke de Goede - Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam,
Netherlands

How do data become an object of security? Lessons from European financial and passenger surveillance
Rocco Bellanova - Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam,
Netherlands

Lunch Break – Restaurant le Cercle
11:30 AM – 1:00 PM

ROUNDTABLE 2   1:00 PM

THE EVERYDAY SECURING OF HUMAN MOBILITIES

Chair: **Mireille Paquet** – Department of Political Science, Concordia University

Deportation Charter Flights: Inspection, Method, and Power
William Walters – Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Carleton University, Canada

Im/mobility and humanitarian triage
Polly Pallister-Wilkins – Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

The emergence of a guild of digital technologies for security purposes? Interoperability and its effects on freedom of movement, security technologies and human values
Didier Bigo – Department of War Studies, King's College London, UK / Sciences Po Paris, France

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Coffee Break 2:30 - 3:00 PM

ROUNDTABLE 3   3:00 PM

THE EVERYDAY SECURING OF DATA MOBILITIES

Chair: **David Grondin** – Department of Communication, Université de Montréal

Technological Citizenship and Data Mobilities
Tracey Lauriault – School of Journalism and Communication, Carleton University, Canada

Denunciations through data mobilities as everyday and exceptional practices
Daniel Trottier – Department of Media and Communication, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

European Union border security, information and data processing and the politics of means
Julien Jeandesboz – REPI, Department of Political Science, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
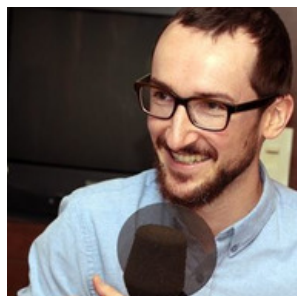
Concluding remarks   4:30 PM

Organizing Team

Anthony Amicelle, School of Criminology, Université de Montréal

Anthony Amicelle's research examines practices of policing, surveillance and intelligence at the interface of finance and security, especially with respect to counter-terrorism and flows of illicit money. His recent publications include (with Vanessa Iafolla) 'Suspicion-in-the-making: Surveillance and Denunciation in Financial Policing' (British Journal of Criminology); 'Policing through Misunderstanding: Insights from the Configuration of Financial Policing' (Crime, Law and Social Change, 2018); (with Killian Chaudieu) 'In Search of Transnational Financial Intelligence' (The Palgrave Handbook of Criminal and Terrorism Financing Law, 2018).

Anne-Marie D'Aoust, Département de science politique, UQAM

Anne-Marie D'Aoust's interdisciplinary research seeks to theoretically and empirically explore the connections between love, security, governmentality, and neoliberal practices. Whereas her main research project focuses on the governmentality of marriage migration, she is also interested in the sociology and philosophy of international relations (IR), and in feminist contributions to IR security studies, especially when it comes to accounting for bodies and emotions in global politics. Overall, her scholarship is located at the crossroad of political theory, feminist theory, critical security studies, and migration studies.

David Grondin, Department of Communication, Université de Montréal

In his research, David Grondin both mobilizes communication and media studies, notably popular culture, cultural industries and cultural studies scholarship, as well as issues of mobility and surveillance, with a reflection that addresses power manifestations in communication and the effects of communications. As international communication, media cultures, political communication, popular culture, cultural studies, and new media studies constitute his main research expertise in media studies and communication, his work is well served by his interdisciplinary bent and undisciplined perspective that draws upon the fields of international relations, international political sociology, political geography, political anthropology, American studies, security studies, and science and technology studies.

Mireille Paquet, Department of Political Science, Concordia University

Mireille Paquet is the Concordia Research Chair on the New Politics of Immigration and Co-director of Concordia's Centre for Immigration Policy Evaluation (CIPE). As a political scientist, she conducts research on immigration policy and politics in Canada, North America and Australia.
She is interested in how political institutions and bureaucracies affect the content of immigration policy. Her current projects focus on the restructuration of political cleavages around immigration, on the implementation of sanctuary policies in Canada and on the political role of bureaucracies in immigration policy-making.

Key Note Conference
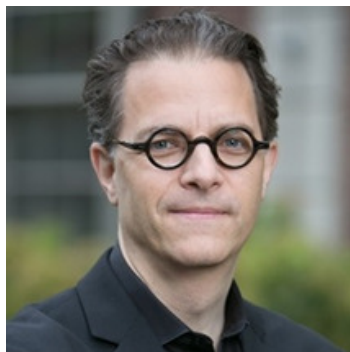
Bernard Harcourt

Isidor and Seville Sulzbacher Professor of Law Columbia Law School, USA

Bernard Harcourt's scholarship intersects social and political theory, the sociology of punishment, and penal law and procedure.. He has taught at several universities, including, most recently, as the University of Chicago's Julius Kreeger Professor of Law and Political Science and chairman of the political science department. Harcourt represented death row inmates in Montgomery, Ala., at what is now the Equal Justice Initiative. He continues to represent inmates sentenced to death or life imprisonment without parole pro bono. He has also served on human rights missions in South Africa and Guatemala.

De la société d'exposition à la contre-insurrection:
Police et gouvernementalité

In his book, Exposed: Desire and Disobedience in the Digital Age (Harvard University Press, 2015), Bernard E. Harcourt explores what he calls our new "exhibition society", a virtual world in which we reveal ourselves, voluntarily or not, to our neighbours, businesses and the state, through social networks, email exchanges and Google research. In his new book, The Counterrevolution: How Our Government Went to War Against Its Own Citizens (Basic Books, 2018), he focuses on the new militarized police -- on police officers with armoured and unmanned aerial vehicles, extensive government surveillance, indefinite detention. What do they have in common? That is the question of this presentation. All these elements constitute a new paradigm of government in the United States (and in some Western European countries), whose roots are based on war registers, originally developed to put an end to anti-colonial revolutions and, more recently, to continue the war against terror. As crime control in the United States becomes more militarized, the theory of counterinsurgency - initially a military strategy, but gradually erected as a means of controlling ordinary American citizens - is developing nationally.

Abstracts – Roundtable 1

THE EVERYDAY SECURING OF FINANCIAL MOBILITIES

Emily Gilbert, Canadian Studies and Geography Department,
University of Toronto, Canada

Her current research revolves around issues related to citizenship, borders, security, economy, nation-states and globalization. She is particularly interested in the ways that North American geopolitical relations are being reshaped, and how the idea of risk—both economic and social—has been used to discipline behaviour and promote new forms of citizenship. This work also considers the securitization of the region, with a focus on changing border practices and policies. Another aspect of her research addresses the social, cultural and political dimensions of money, from the cultural values inscribed on national currencies, to the proposals for a North American Monetary Union, to general theories of money and exchange.

MOBILIZING AI FOR COUNTER-THREAT FINANCE:
FROM BANKS TO THE MILITARY

In the last two years, banks have begun turning to Artificial Intelligence in their fight against money laundering and counter-threat finance. Companies such as QuantaVerse (US) and Quantexa (UK) have developed algorithms specifically designed for the banks which are able to scan large amounts of data to spot anomalous transactions, and to learn from the data that is gleaned. The technology is presented as having real-time capabilities to track money as it moves, but could also be developed for predictive interventions. Yet notably, it is not only the financial sector that is mobilizing this computing infrastructure: the US military, which has also developed a mandate for counter-threat finance, is also turning to AI technology. This paper will consider some for the implications of using AI for counter-threat finance and how securitization is playing out across and between these institutions.
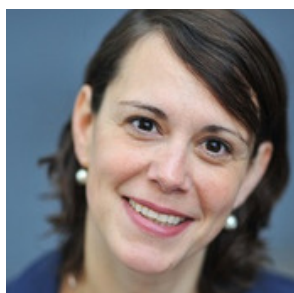
Marieke de Goede, Department of Political Science,
University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Marieke de Goede received her PhD from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne (UK) in 2001. She currently holds a Consolidator Grant of the European Research Council (ERC) with the theme: FOLLOW: Following the Money from Transaction to Trial (www.projectfollow.org). De Goede's research focuses on counter-terrorism and security practices in Europe, with a specific attention to the role of financial data. She is author of Speculative Security (University of Minnesota press, 2012) co-editor (with Louise Amoore) of Risk and the War on Terror (Routledge, 2008).

MAKING DATA FLOW:
THE MATERIAL INFRASTRUCTURES OF TRANSATLANTIC SECURITY

Digital data are increasingly extracted from the avalanche of commercial transactions, ingested by powerful computing systems, and used to track and target suspicious people and things. Far from a web of seamless surveillance, it is hard work to make data flow – across the Atlantic and across commercial and governmental settings. This paper analyses the complex and seemingly boring details of data infrastructures, that are supposedly underneath the 'drama' of algorithmic governance. We draw on and develop Fuller and Goffey's notions of work-flow to capture, understand and analyse the difficult infrastructural work of making global data flow. We focus on three elements of the data work-flow: data-structuring, socio-legal infrastructures, and modes of interfacing. The paper takes the EU-US Agreements on the transfers of PNR and SWIFT data as empirical examples. It analyses their work-flows through a close reading of transatlantic Joint Review Reports. By shifting attention to what Star defines the "boring things" of infrastructure, we provide a reinvigorated purchase on the politics of making data flow. Work-flows distribute competences and agency, and they materially, legally and politically support specific ways of doing security.

Rocco Bellanova, Department of Political Science,
University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Rocco Bellanova's research focuses on questions of privacy and data protection as applied to security and surveillance practices and technologies. His doctorate analyzes the powers and politics of data protection, in particular in relation to the deployment of security technologies based on passenger data. His focus is mostly on the so-called Area of Freedom, Security and Justice of the European Union, and on its external dimension in relation to the United States. He has published on topics such as the body scanners, the EUROSUR project, the connection of DNA databases, the data retention directive.

HOW DO DATA BECOME AN OBJECT OF SECURITY?
LESSONS FROM EUROPEAN FINANCIAL AND PASSENGER SURVEILLANCE

How do data become an object of security? Nowadays, it is trivial to state that processing digital data is key to security practice. For instance, many European security cooperation initiatives aim at facilitating the collection, exchange, storage and analysis of personal and meta- data. Critical security studies' literature mostly focuses on how digital data have become a tool for doing security. Less attention is paid to the politics surrounding the making of data part of a given security practice. In conversation with STS and New Media Studies, this contribution proposes to explore ongoing political discussions about the 'proper' ways to organize data circulation in Europe. This implies to widen our research focus; it means to question not only new analytical capabilities, but also those pre-processing phases that facilitate the capture of new data streams and the exchange of already stored information. Focusing on European financial and passenger surveillance, it argues that debates concerning messaging formats and data architectures are key if we are to better understand data-driven practice in the making.

Abstracts – Roundtable 2

THE EVERYDAY SECURING OF HUMAN MOBILITIES

William Walters, Department of Sociology/Anthropology,
Carleton University, Canada

William Walters has published widely in the areas of citizenship studies, the political sociology of states and international government, the geopolitics of borders and migration, and minor theories of political power and contestation. Most recently he has published Governmentality: Critical Encounters [Routledge 2012]. He presently sits on the international advisory boards of Economy & Society and Materiali Foucaultiani.

DEPORTATION CHARTER FLIGHTS: INSPECTION, METHOD, AND POWER

There is growing scholarly recognition that many aspects of immigration enforcement pose considerable questions of access for researchers. How might critical research negotiate closed doors, covert spaces, and shadowy practices? This paper examines deportation procedures in the UK with a particular emphasis on the role of aviation as an infrastructure of forced removals and the rise of 'charter flights' as a systematic form of forced removal. One consequence of political struggles over deportation is that states now acknowledge a limited obligation to make these flights visible to human rights and other observers. The paper will look at the UK case where the inspection of charter flights is conducted by the Chief Inspector of Prisons. The paper argues that while some might be skeptical of the inspection report as a mode of visibility, there is a precedent for reading inspection reports critically, namely Karl Marx's use of factory inspection when researching Capital. For Marx the inspectorate began to open the closed space of the factory system. This paper will argue that, used critically, inspection reports offer us an important but hitherto neglected archive for tracing the shifting relations of power and resistance that subtend air deportation. This argument will be made through a focus on four technologies of power that partly configure the regime of air deportation: containing, contracting, reserving, and surprising.

Polly Pallister-Wilkins, Department of Political Science,
University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Polly Pallister-Wilkins is an assistant professor in international relations and conflict resolution and governance. She specialises in the intersection of humanitarian intervention and border control and is currently researching what she terms 'humanitarian borderwork' in Europe that builds on previous research into humanitarianism, border policing and the political sociologies of walls, fences and security barriers. Her work therefore broadly sits in the borderland between International Relations, Critical Security Studies and Political Geography with a regional expertise focused on the Mediterranean, specifically Greece, and the Middle East.

IM/MOBILITY AND HUMANITARIAN TRIAGE

In this presentation I examine the interrelationship between im/mobility and humanitarian triage. Humanitarian interventions in border spaces have increased as the world's borders become more exclusive and violent. These interventions are undertaken by a range of actors from border police, coast guard and state militaries and non-state humanitarian actors. Elsewhere I have called these interventions 'humanitarian borderwork'. This humanitarian borderwork not only has an intimate relationship to the border but also to im/mobility. It is this relationship with im/mobility that I want to focus on here. In shifting the gaze from borders — while remaining mindful of their presence — to im/mobility, scholarship on humanitarian work in border settings can more comprehensively grasp the challenges humanitarian actors face and the new ways of working they produce. Work on humanitarianism in border spaces has predominantly focused on how humanitarianism changes borderwork; a shift to focus on mobility allows us to also consider how this work changes humanitarian practice. In so doing it uncovers humanitarianism's uncomfortable relationship with mobility, dominant rationalities of intervention and the ethics of care. But more than this, it asks humanitarianism in practice — traditionally self-declared as apolitical — to re-examine its relationship with the political structures that produce differentiated and risky regimes of mobility.

Didier Bigo, Department of War Studies, King's College London, UK / Sciences Po Paris, France

Didier Bigo's areas of interests are : Critical Security Studies (CSS), Thinking in terms of relations and process, & Theory of boundaries and limits. These lines of research have been experimented through specific enquiries on the conditions of possibilities of freedom in contemporary societies and the practices they generate. At the limits of freedom, how are constructed and articulated the dispositifs of violence, mobility, security ? How transnational professional fields emerged through the specialisation of their management and how they relate to politicians and to politicisation of people? How a "beyond" of the reason of state reconfigure the boundaries of what means national security, public and private sphere, internal and external borders?

THE EMERGENCE OF A GUILD OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SECURITY PURPOSES? INTEROPERABILITY AND ITS EFFECTS ON FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES AND HUMAN VALUES

This article wants to show that the digitization of control in the European Union which is happening with the interoperability proposals of the EU commission needs to be questioned. Presented as a response to terrorism in Paris and Brussels and Nice of 2015-16-17, as well as a solution to the so-called refugee crisis due allegedly to a lack of control of freedom of movement inside the area and a lack of surveillance of who is entering and exiting, the reforms of December 2017 of the different EU data bases has been seen as the main contribution of the EU commission and its agency on operational systems EU-Lisa to the "reconstruction" of Schengen and the chance for its survival and renewal after 30 years of existence. The pressure to do "something" by EU member states, and even more by the EU institutions (council-commission-parliament-agencies of Justice and Home affairs) has limited the scope of the debate and the more profound questions of privacy and data protection. A speedy "consensus", consequence of the dromopolitics of the EU, has emerged from the main institutions about the necessity to agree on technical solutions, acceptable for every member state, independently to their political judgement and values regarding refugees, migration, minorities and solutions against transnational violence. Argument of emergency and exception have trumped discussion on necessity and adequacy of the measures proposed and their declared objectives.

This article claims that the proposals of interoperability have nevertheless silenced one of the most important question that Europe, but also Australia, Canada, the US have concerning the management of their different entry and exit systems, pre-frontiers zone, policy checks regarding police, immigration and asylum, i.e; a profound reconfiguration of the different regional fields of security professionals with the emergence of a transnational guild regrouping data analysts, civil engineers on IT systems and border controls, changing de facto who is deciding the limits between security and insecurity, risk and fate, importance of the online -virtual and of the off-line- actual.

This goes beyond the traditional acceptance that interoperability, if implemented in a well-thought manner and in full compliance with the fundamental rights, is acceptable as it is a neutral technique. On the contrary we insist that what is at stake is a strong political move where digital technology is depoliticizing questions and transforms who becomes in charge of security and who are the key targets of these policies (see introduction). The phenomenon of a digitization of control played out with the role of data-bases in the management of mobility is therefore the trend which explains how the debate between freedom and security has been technologized during almost thirty years and are now let in the hands of "solutionist" managers who act by default of political in-depth discussions. Taking the European Union as an example of this transversal tend, this article wants to demonstrate that interoperability mechanisms between data bases and the key role of digital analysts in the management of these systems of border controls and police at distance, are not an answer to new external threats of terrorism or risks of migratory flows invasion, they are the sign of a push for more power of decision in terms of risk analysis by data analysts, IT systems engineers profiting from a dromopolitics to challenge the police establishment, and large segments of border controls agencies. This is what I call the emergence of a guild of "digital technologies" for security.

Abstracts - Roundtable 3

THE EVERYDAY SECURING OF DATA MOBILITIES

Tracey Lauriault, School of Journalism and Communication, Carleton University, Canada

Tracey Lauriault's research focus is part of a new field entitled critical data studies and she is actively engaged in public policy research as it pertains to data with civil society and government. At the Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre (GCRC), she participates in research regarding the archiving and preservation of geospatial data; legal and policy issues associated with geospatial, administrative and civil society data. As a citizen, she is engaged in the promotion of evidence-informed decision-making as part of democratic deliberation and actively advances those issues within civil society organizations, academic institutions and government.

TECHNOLOGICAL CITIZENSHIP AND DATA MOBILITIES

Agency, knowledge and the capacity to act (i.e. power) are the preconditions for technological citizenship in a technological society (Feenberg). National borders and ports are equipped with some of the most sophisticated technologies a nation state deploys to keep its territory and people safe, with safety articulated as the control of the flow of people, money and data. The act of gaining knowledge about how technological choices are made, and of studying how these technologies enact control in a security/mobility nexus provides power to those that compile that knowledge. It can be argued that scholars then have the capacity to act and ought to intervene as technological citizens to ensure that these technologies are in the public interest. In this talk, I will introduce the process by which I have come to know about data, processes, and infrastructure in three contexts: ontologies at Ordnance Survey Ireland; homelessness intake systems in Dublin, Boston and Ottawa and open smart cities in Canada. I apply a critical social construction of technology approach to the 'making up' of people and places (Hacking, Lauriault) and I do so by mapping out the intrinsic and extrinsic components of each of their socio-technological assemblages (Kitchin, Delanda). In some cases, I study sub-assemblages such as a data model by tracing its genealogy, or I may examine the technological discourse (Duguay, Brock) of a software system but in all cases I speak with experts and stakeholders. This process is engaged and involves working in collaboration with the makers or the administrators of these technologies, and I suggest, that in addition to providing grounded knowledge of a system, the deep interaction between researcher and subject, has to date led to mutually beneficial outcomes. For example, the benefits and pitfalls of data, hardware, software, infrastructures and institutions might be identified, providing those concerned with the opportunity to amplify what works and to remedy what does not. More importantly, it is a way to collaboratively gain knowledge, create scenarios and provide the space to imagine how technologies might be fairer and more ethical, can reduce bias and be for the public good. In the context of Grondin et. al's mobilities project, our project, might we as researchers also be technological citizens? As such might we develop and apply emancipatory and critical research approaches in collaboration with the actors (i.e. object/subjects of research) identified in the proposal, and by doing so begin to imagine the mobilities we might want? Can our critical scholarship be aspirational? Or is there really no such thing as a good mobilities system and there are only ways to tinker with it to make it less 'bad' for some but not for all? As researchers, do we have the agency, knowledge and the capacity to act to improve our technological societies? Ought these be some of the questions technological citizens ask? What is certain, is these are the kinds of questions I would like to explore with you.

Daniel Trottier, Department of Media and Communication,
Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Daniel trottier's current research considers the use of digital media for the purposes of scrutiny, denunciation and shaming. Daniel is the PI of a five-year NWO-funded project on this topic, entitled "Digital Vigilantism: Mapping the terrain and assessing societal impacts". He is also participating in a joint NSF/NWO project on mobile privacy, and has previously participated in two European Commission projects on security, privacy and digital media.

DENUNCIATIONS THROUGH DATA MOBILITIES AS EVERYDAY AND EXCEPTIONAL PRACTICES

Individuals rely on digital media to denounce and shame other individuals. This may be in response to criminal events and other perceived offences, while often reproducing categorical forms of discrimination. Both offence taking and the mobilisations that follow are expressed online by gathering and distributing information about targeted individuals. By seeking their own form of criminal justice, participants challenge the monopolisation of violence by state. Yet digital vigilantism includes shaming and other forms of cultural violence that are not as clearly monopolised, or even regulated. Indeed, they may feed from state or press-led initiatives to shame targets, or simply to gather information about them. Digital vigilantism remains a contested practice: Terms of appropriate use are unclear, and public discourse may vary based on the severity of the offence, severity of response, as well as based on identities and affiliations of participants. Moreover, it overlaps conceptually with other phenomena, including online harassment and doxing. While these can be understood as distinct practices, they also comprise an arsenal of options for civic actors to utilise. This paper advances and seeks to implement a conceptually informed understanding of digital vigilantism, in recognition of its coordinated, moral and communicative components. Drawing upon literature on embodied vigilantism as well as concurrent forms of online coordination and harassment, it considers a range of recent cases in a global context in order to direct subsequent empirical analysis of how digital vigilantism is rendered meaningful.

Julien Jeandesboz, Department of Political Science,
Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Julien Jeandesboz teaches international relations and European studies at the Department of Political Science of the ULB and is a member of REPI and of the Institut d'études européennes. He received his PhD in political science and international relations from Sciences Po, Paris. He previously worked as assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Amsterdam, was a research associate in the Department of War Studies at King's College London, as well as a teaching fellow at Sciences Po, Paris.

EUROPEAN UNION BORDER SECURITY, INFORMATION AND DATA PROCESSING AND THE POLITICS OF MEANS

This paper proposes to analyse the proliferation of information and data systems established, developed and used in relation to EU border and migration controls in terms of a politics of means. In a nutshell, the politics of means encapsulates the process through which political-bureaucratic struggles, their stakes, the anticipations of agents and the dispositions to act that are valued are displaced from a focus on ends (what are the objectives, the purpose, of security measures) to a focus on means. As a grid of analysis, the paper argues, the politics of means is intended to focus on the production of prescriptions and policies about security, while taking into consideration the attention to the agential effects of technologies that has been the focus of much recent work in critical approaches to security. The politics of means, it is further suggested, allows to recast the proliferation of information and data systems in EU border security measures in the specific relational context of European construction processes, while accounting for the particular dispositions towards politics (i.e. techno-cratic) that are valued in the Brussels 'bubble' where such measures are shaped.
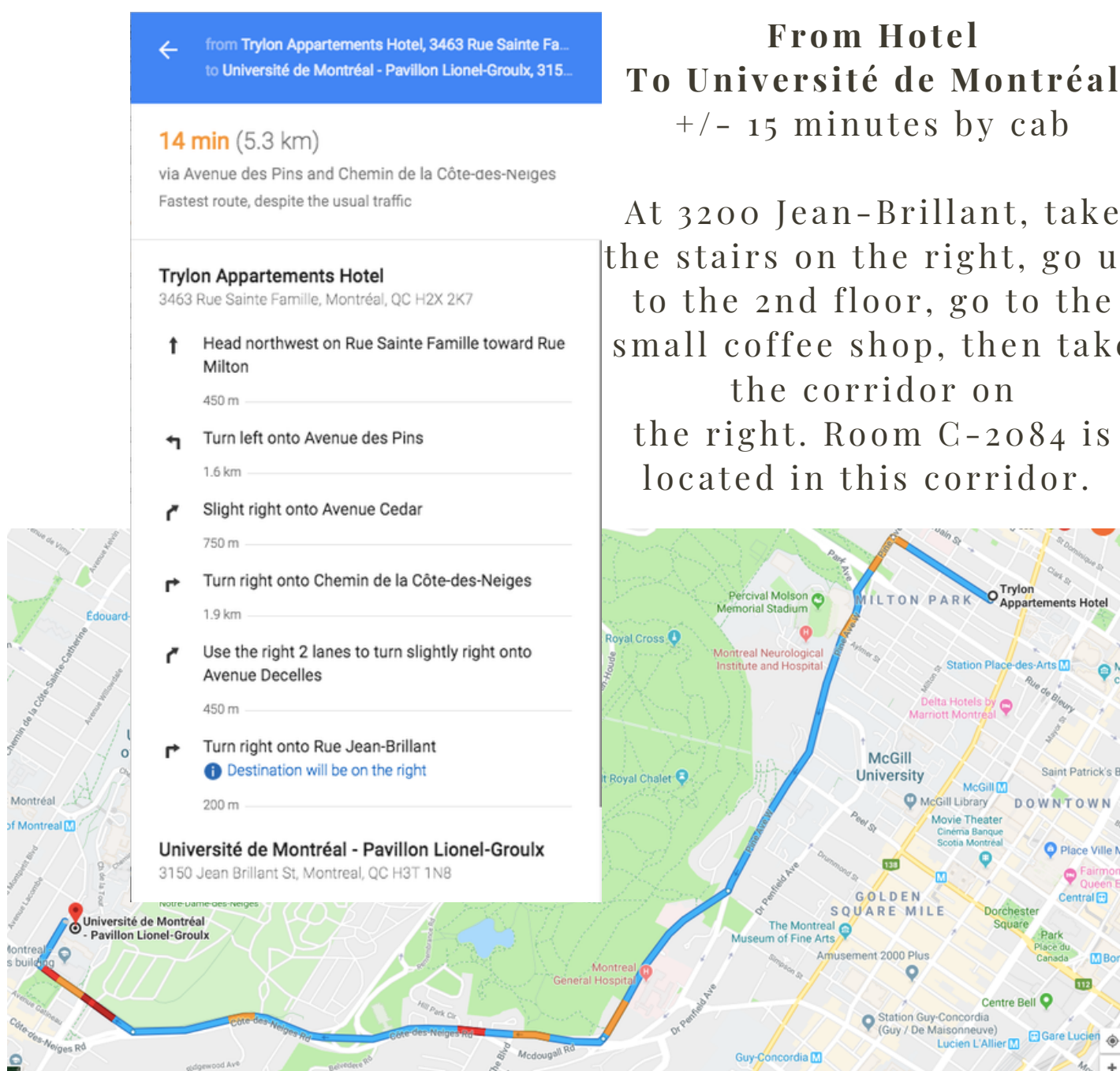
KICK-OFF MEETING – DIRECTIONS

Université de Montréal
3150 rue Jean-Brillant
Montreal, H3T 1N8

from Trylon Appartements Hotel, 3463 Rue Sainte Fa…
to Université de Montréal - Pavillon Lionel-Groulx, 315…

14 min (5.3 km)
via Avenue des Pins and Chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges
Fastest route, despite the usual traffic

Trylon Appartements Hotel
3463 Rue Sainte Famille, Montréal, QC H2X 2K7

↑ Head northwest on Rue Sainte Famille toward Rue Milton
450 m

↰ Turn left onto Avenue des Pins
1.6 km

↱ Slight right onto Avenue Cedar
750 m

↱ Turn right onto Chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges
1.9 km

↱ Use the right 2 lanes to turn slightly right onto Avenue Decelles
450 m

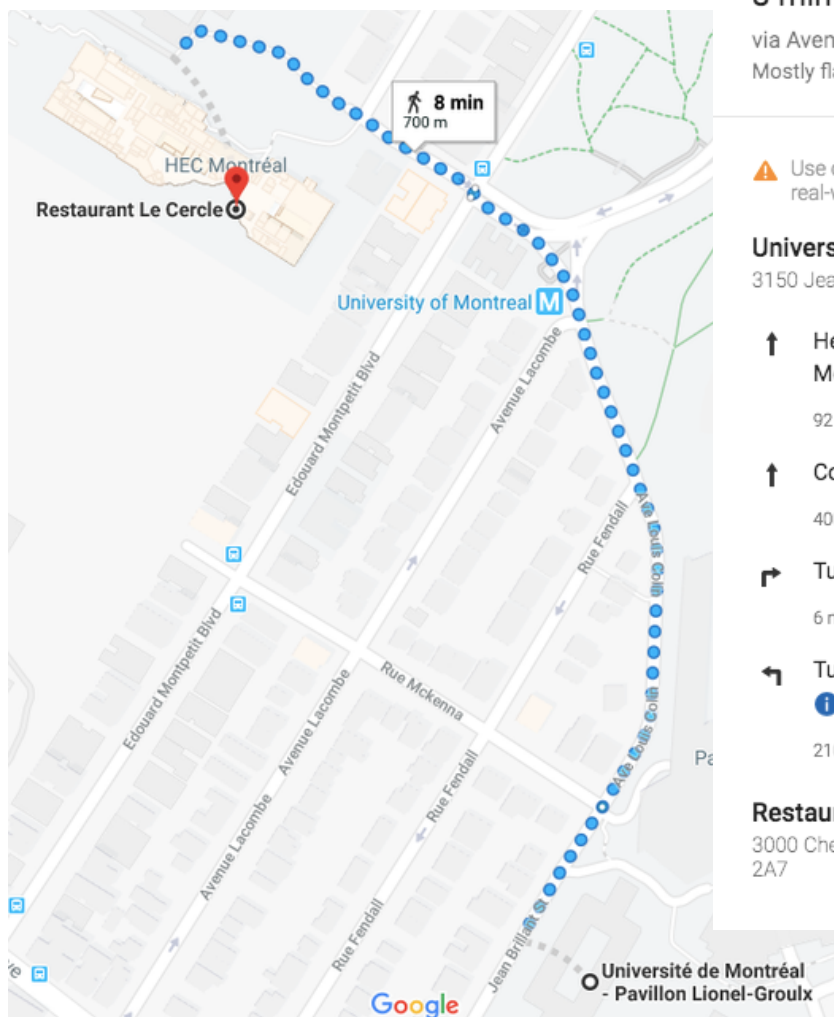↱ Turn right onto Rue Jean-Brillant
ⓘ Destination will be on the right
200 m

Université de Montréal - Pavillon Lionel-Groulx
3150 Jean Brillant St, Montreal, QC H3T 1N8

From Hotel
To Université de Montréal
+/- 15 minutes by cab

At 3200 Jean-Brillant, take the stairs on the right, go up to the 2nd floor, go to the small coffee shop, then take the corridor on
the right. Room C-2084 is located in this corridor.

KICK-OFF MEETING - DIRECTIONS

Restaurant Le Cercle
3000 Chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine
Montréal, H3T 2A7

From Université de Montréal
To Restaurant Le Cercle

+/- 10 minutes by walk

from **Université de Montréal - Pavillon Lionel-Groulx, 3...**
to **Restaurant Le Cercle, 3000 Chemin de la Côte-Saint...**

8 min (700 m)

via Avenue Louis-Colin
Mostly flat

⚠ Use caution–walking directions may not always reflect real-world conditions

Université de Montréal - Pavillon Lionel-Groulx
3150 Jean Brillant St, Montreal, QC H3T 1N8

↑ Head northeast on Rue Jean-Brillant toward Rue Mckenna

92 m

↑ Continue onto Avenue Louis-Colin

400 m

↱ Turn right onto Boulevard Edouard-Montpetit

6 m

↰ Turn left onto Avenue Louis-Colin
ⓘ Take the stairs

210 m

Restaurant Le Cercle
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