Why we shouldn’t give up on diversity on the Web, just yet...

Thorsten Strufe
Chair for Privacy and IT-Security

Padova, 06.09.2016
Mail and „Telecommunication“
Trade and Payments
Information Acquisition
Access: Type and Scope
Welcome to this Millenium!
Access: Type and Scope, Today

1: Central service providers
2: Digital access over the Internet
Model, Access, and Adversaries

But I’ve got nothing to hide...?

“Friend”, Social Media Analytics

Global Access

Web Server

App Server

Internet

Source: T. Cutillo

Diversity on the Web

SNSPT ’16 – Thorsten Strufe

Slide 9
The harms of surveillance expression and association

United Nations
General Assembly

Human Rights Council
Twenty-third session
Agenda Item 7
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Report of the Special Rapporteur on promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

On 5 June 2013, the Washington Post published a story about the National Security Agency’s (NSA) surveillance program that the United States was conducting on an “enormous scale.”

The story uncovered a vast and systematic surveillance program carried out by the United States’ intelligence agencies, targeting citizens and residents of the United States and abroad.

The United Nations has been a key player in addressing the issue of surveillance, and the Special Rapporteur on promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression has published several reports on the subject.

Online Contribution Engage in Internet

ABSTRACT
In this paper, the author analyzes the impact of technologies on human rights. The paper examines how new technologies, such as social media, have transformed the way human rights are monitored and protected.

The study concludes that technology has had a significant impact on human rights, both positively and negatively. While new technologies have provided new tools for advocacy and awareness-raising, they have also created new challenges for protecting human rights in the digital world.

STUDY
Surveillance and censorship: The impact of technologies on human rights

ABSTRACT
At the heart of the discussion is the tension between human rights and digital rights. This tension arises from the fact that new technologies, such as social media, have transformed the way human rights are monitored and protected.

The study concludes that technology has had a significant impact on human rights, both positively and negatively. While new technologies have provided new tools for advocacy and awareness-raising, they have also created new challenges for protecting human rights in the digital world.

The study proposes that digital rights should be protected in the same way as traditional human rights, and that policymakers should develop new policies to address the challenges posed by new technologies.
What You can do –

- **Authorize actively!** *(Privacy Controls)*

- **Communicate confidential** *(Encrypt your traffic)*

- **Lock out the mediator** *(E2E encryption)*
Diversity and Decentralization

- **Authorize actively!** *(Privacy Controls)*

- **Communicate confidential** *(Encrypt your traffic)*

- **Lock out the mediator** *(E2E encryption)*

- **Put your eggs in several baskets** *(Decentralization)*
Preventing Censorship and Surveillance

Let's go „dark“!

Friend-to-Friend:
Membership concealing
Freedom from observation
Resilient to censorship and sabotage

https://freenetproject.org/
https://dud.inf.tu-dresden.de/
Let’s not give up diversity (and privacy) on the Web, just yet!

Thank you!


York, Gillian. "The harms of surveillance to privacy, expression and association", in "Communications surveillance in the digital age", 2014

All pictures credit wikimedia, unless stated differently