



Critical Thinking Group #1
Final Presentation

Nothing to Hide & Data and Goliath

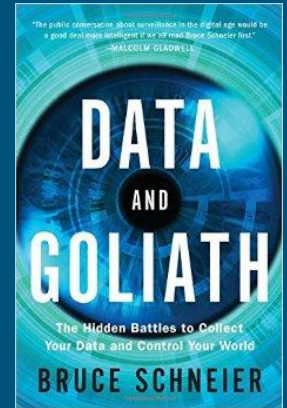
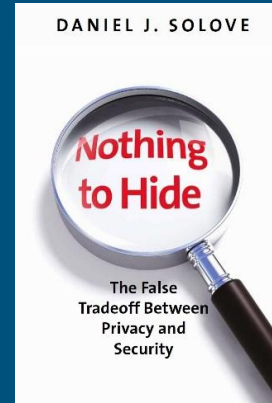


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Intro

- Daniel J. Solove: *Nothing to Hide: The False Tradeoff between Privacy and Security* (2013)
 - Examines the relationship between privacy and security.
 - Attempts to debunk common arguments against privacy.
 - Focus on legislative issues.
- Bruce Schneier: *Data and Goliath* (2015)
 - Focus on data: what is collected, who is collecting it and how it is stored and used.
 - Examines potential harms of mass surveillance.
 - Offers solutions for governments, corporations and common citizen.



Privacy & Security

Outcomes from Nothing to Hide

- Privacy and security are often put against each other and security almost always wins
 - Privacy and security are not two sides of the same coin, they should be on different scales
 - It is not an all-or-nothing choice
- Having something to hide doesn't mean you've done something wrong
- Officials should first think different ways to improve security before taking away privacy
- Having a 3rd party handling your information doesn't mean you should assume they will betray you
- Common arguments against privacy: nothing to hide, pendulum, national-security, 3rd party doctrine, suspicionless-searches, luddite

Outcomes from Data and Goliath

- Surveillance and data gathering is a huge business in modern world
 - Average person doesn't even comprehend the scope of surveillance
- Currently there is more data being gathered than used because gathering in mass is cheaper
 - Even a simple data breach can cause a lot of harm because of the quantity of data
- If there is a backdoor for government officials, others can use it as well
 - It rains on the just and unjust
- Data allows accusations and discrimination against individuals
 - Worst possible outcome of data gathering (surveillance): targeted killing
- Knowledge is power and there is always someone who abuses it
 - Guns don't kill people, people kill people

EU Legislation Concerning Data & Privacy

Data Quality and Processing

- Personal data is collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes
 - And not further processed in a way incompatible with those purposes
- Personal data must be processed fairly and lawfully
- Data is accurate, adequate, relevant and not excessive
- May only be processed if:
 - Data subject has given explicit consent, or
 - necessary for a contract to which the data subject is part of, or
 - it's necessary for: legal obligations / to protect vital interests of the subject / for a task carried out in public interest

Special Categories of Processing

- Member States shall prohibit the processing of personal data related to race/politics/religion/sex/health, **except when:**
 - Subject has given consent
 - Data is required for purposes of medicine/diagnosis/treatment by a health professional
 - Personal data relates to criminal activity

Subject's Rights

- Information given to subject: identity of controller, purposes of processing
- Subject's right of access to data:
 - Confirmation to whether data relating to him are being processed and additional info
 - Knowledge of the logic involved in any automatic processing of data concerning him
- Right to object:
 - (a) On a compelling legitimate grounds. If there's a justified objection, processing may no longer involve those data
 - (b) When data is used for direct marketing
- In case of automated individual decisions, everyone has right not to be subject when it produces legal effects/personal aspects concerning him (e. g. performance at work)

Exemptions and Restrictions

- Exemptions and restrictions: Member States may restrict the obligations and rights in cases of:
 - National security, defense, public security, relation to criminal offences, an important economic/financial interest, protection of subject / rights and freedoms of others
- What can be restricted?
 - Article 6(1): Data must be processed fairly and lawfully, data is accurate, adequate and relevant
 - Article 10 & 11(1): Information given to subject
 - Article 12: Subject's right to access data
 - Article 21: Publicizing of processing operations
- Transfer of personal data to third countries is possible only when third country ensures an adequate level of protection

Supervisory Authority and The Working Party

- Supervisory authority:
 - Each Member State provides 1+ authorities that monitor the application of this Directive
 - Has investigative powers, effective powers of interventions, power to engage in case of violations
 - Regular public reports on its activities
- The Working Party
 - Advisory status and acts independently
 - Composed of representatives from supervisory authorities, from authorities established for EU institutions and bodies and from European Commission

Privacy Survey



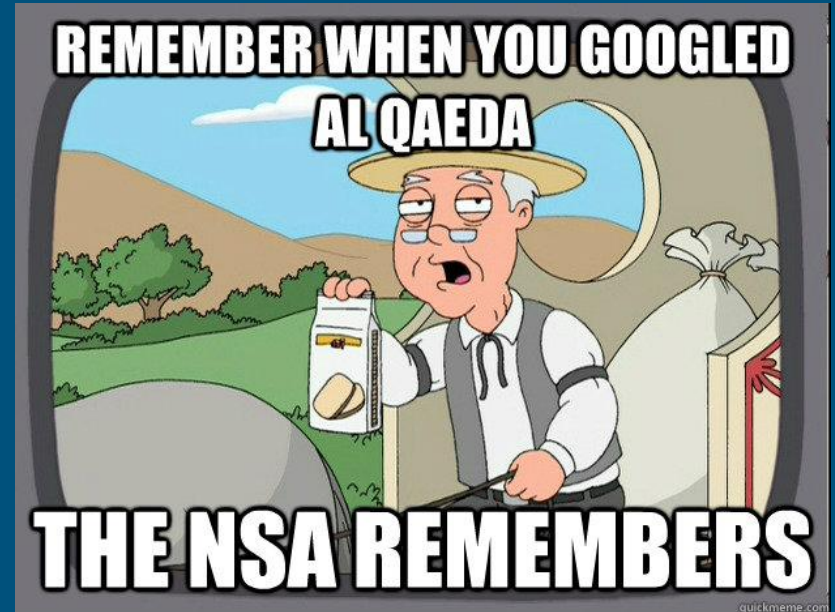
Privacy Survey

- Survey was answered by a small gaming community and shared in facebook
 - 200 active members
 - 400 facebook friends
 - 62 responses were received in a week's time
- 18 different nationalities
- 90% between age of 19 and 35
- 90% had bachelor degree or higher
- ~42% Thinks they have nothing to hide
- At the same time 80% selected 4 or 5 (on a scale of 1-5) in wanting to control the collection and use of their data.

Privacy Survey - The Interesting part

- Culture did affect what kind information was valued most online, most notably in Middle East and India
 - Religious belief was most affected
 - Name, date of birth, social security
 - Location (Address, phone location)
- Bank records, social security, location and email were valued most, overall
- Over half claimed to have given false identities online, to protect their own
- 65% has used some manner of mode/tool for private browsing
- 69% cleared browser history / cookies etc. in order to protect their privacy
- $\frac{1}{3}$ is not willing to give up privacy, at all, even for security
- $\frac{1}{3}$ would give up privacy for the sake of their family or friends

Why should I care?



What's the deal?

- History is filled with bad records
 - Abuses of the data (surveillance, discrimination, censorship, manipulation... et cetera)
 - Accusations by data
 - Profiling and possibilities of inconsistency
- We produce data all the time
- This data contains important and extensive details
- Our privacy is at stake

Data Collection & Usage

- We create and transfer data
 - Computer and mobile apps
 - Electronic devices
 - Cars
- Data are captured everyday
 - LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter
 - Apple, Google, Microsoft (face, fingerprints)
 - Storing data is cheaper
- Data mining
 - Profile people (behaviors, habits, etc.)
 - Predict potential threats

Surveillance

- Centralized video surveillance (CCTVs)
 - Washington D.C (4800), Seoul (19 thousands), London (4 million)
 - 25% US households investing on camera system
- Silent video surveillance
- More advanced technologies to support
- Mass surveillance

Values & Ethics

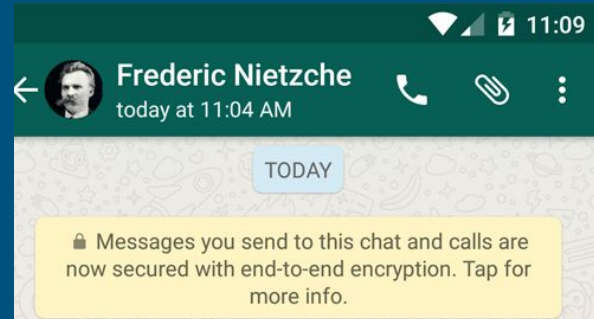
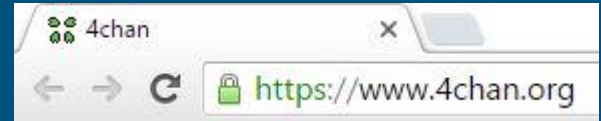
- Privacy is a Human Right: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family...” - Article 12, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The need for privacy is both biological and societal
 - In the nature predators are watching the prey.
 - In society lack of privacy chills the free speech.
- Our data has enormous value when we put it all together
 - Big data: urban planning, medical research, better business performance etc.
- Privacy vs. Security = False tradeoff.
 - Without privacy there can't be security.
 - Actual tradeoff is between individual and societal benefit.

What can I do?



What can I do?

- Use 'DuckDuckGo' etc. instead of Google Search.
- Use browser plugins like Ghostery to block trackers who share your browsing habits with third parties.
- Use Tor.
- Prefer HTTPS versions of websites.
- Use encryption whenever possible.



What can I do?

- Engage in debates about data privacy security, and related topics.
- Talk. Spread the knowledge with family, friends and colleagues.
- Push for political change by organizing. This will contribute to a global change.
- Stay up-to-date with related news and information.



Schneier Blog @schneierblog · Mar 3

DROWN Attack: Earlier this week, we learned of yet another attack against SSL/TLS where an attacker can force ... bit.ly/1TbSgs3



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Edward Snowden @Snowden · Feb 6

Six degrees of separation? After @facebook, you're barely 3.5 degrees from #ISIS #ThreeHops

Thank you!

