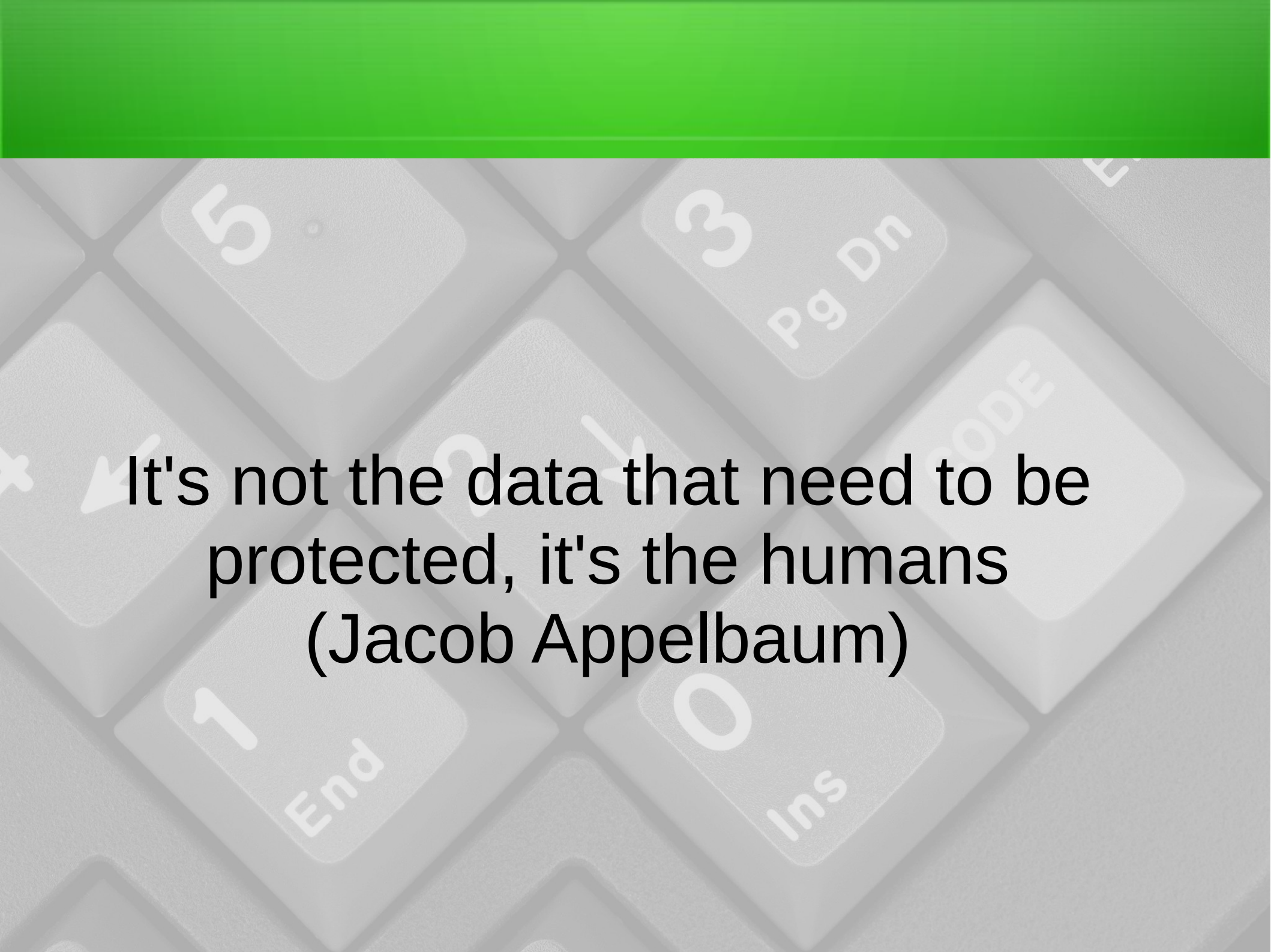


Survival in the digital age

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CRYPTON
NO PARTY



**It's not the data that need to be
protected, it's the humans
(Jacob Appelbaum)**

Why self-defence?

How to react to the daily bad news about surveillance and data collection?

- **Paranoia** – the desire for anonymity
- **Resignation** – there's nothing, I can do about it
- I don't mind, I've nothing to hide

Nothing to hide?

- If you've nothing to hide, that does not mean that you want to tell everything to everybody
- Surveillance violates dignity and human rights
- We always change our behaviour, if surveillance is perceived to be everywhere at every time
- Surveillance restricts our capability to political action
- Through **profiling** – the combination of different data – you can become suspicious, even if what you do is not illegal.

What are the problems?

- **Personalized advertising** – you might like that!
- **Health data** may be used by **health insurances** for raising your fees – or for reducing them, if you agree with constant control
- If you look for an advisory service for debtors, your **bank** may claim back your loan immediately
- What is **illegal** may change, former data can be used against you

What are the problems?

- Profiling may lead to wrong conclusions
- What is thought to be a measure against terrorism can easily turn into general surveillance
- States do not longer basically trust their citizens, but mistrust becomes the default attitude
- Who controls misuse of surveillance and data by state and administration?

Some current examples

- Uniqqa – Car insurance adopt their fees to your behaviour in traffic
- Facebook: credit rating through your „friends“
- Linz-AG – Smart Meter compulsory
- Barbie records, what children speak when playing and sends it to their parents

Freedom or security?

Some people say, we have to abandon part of our freedom and privacy to gain more security. But giving up our privacy may also reduce our security. If we feel monitored all time, we change our behaviour, because we don't want to trigger negativ reactions of our supervisors. To forfeit our privacy for security may finally end up in having less from both.

So let's stay anonymous?

Anonymity is no end in itself, rather it is kind of self-defence against exaggerated surveillance. The desire for anonymity is already a consequence of the feeling to be monitored all time.

To use the advantages of the Internet adequately, we need to allow it access to some of our data.

Anonymity takes you the capability to communicate.

It is also important, that other people can find you!

The point is: you should be able to decide yourself, which data you give to whom, and which data you don't want to share at all.

It's not about anonymity, it's about human rights. The right to privacy, the right to access to information and communication, the right to freedom of speech.

Privacy ...

... means: Protection of the individual rights of a person, especially

- of person-related data
- physical privacy, body integrity
- all kinds of communication
- territorial property

Privacy means also, the right to control information about oneself, and the right not to be disturbed.

History of privacy

- 1361 England: „Justices of the Peace Act“
reglementation of surveillance and interception
- 1765 Inviolability of home, protection of papers
- 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 1959 Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 1995 EU-Directive binding for all member states

Declaration of Human Rights

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Declaration of Human Rights

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

European Convention on HR

Article 8

- (1) Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
- (2) There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except as in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health of morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Austria

The Austrian constitution does not address the rights to privacy and protection of data privacy, but the European Convention on Human Rights is also legally binding for Austria, as well as the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Protection of data privacy

Absatz 1

Jedermann hat, insbesondere auch in Hinblick auf die Achtung seines Privat- und Familienlebens, Anspruch auf Geheimhaltung der ihn betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, soweit ein schutzwürdiges Interesse daran besteht.

Außerdem: Telekommunikationsgesetz

Some uncertainties

- The different rights might conflict with each other
- The internet created new possibilities and new threats
- The Internet interferes with different human rights, thus there has to be democratic supervision that cannot be left to private corporations.
- Empowerment and self-determination concerning the access and the use of the internet must be guaranteed

Online self-determination

It must be possible to self decide whether you want to share information or you want to keep it private.

If you publish something on the internet, it might be impossible to totally delete it, because it might be often shared or already saved

To decide autonomously you need sound information – that is, what we want to provide

Our digital Shadow shows

- where you connect to the internet with which device
- to which website you surf and which items you are searching for
- to whom you send an email – also the data of the recipient is saved
- name, mail-address, etc
- everything you buy online or with credit card
- your location if you upload fotos, post a tweet or an update on Facebook
- The different data are compiled and your profil sold – online und offline!

Who is collecting data?

The state – it passes binding laws for Internet-providers to collect and save data

Secret Services

Companies – if the service is for free, you are the commodity or your data the product

You collect and provide data yourself

Date collection by the state

Data retention

defines the policies of persistent data and records management for meeting legal and business data archival requirements (without any reasonable suspicion or threat).

2009 EU Directive

2012 Legal implementation of data retention in Austria

The **European Court of Justice** declared the directive invalid in 2013, the **Austrian Constitutional Court** did the same with the Austrian law in 2014, the German one already in 2010

The rationale: disproportionality, violation of human rights

Since then, data retention is suspended in Germany and Austria, both are currently discussing to revive it.

What can metadata do?

From compiled data of the whole population it is possible to

- generate mobility profiles
- reconstruct business relations
- identify friendships

They also allow conclusions about

- the content of the communication,
- individual interests
- the living conditions of individuals

Companies collecting data

- Every time you create an online-account, you have to give away your name, address, mailaddress, etc.
- While some of the data is necessary to provide the respective service, the pure amount of collected data sometimes seem scaring.
- And this is only, what you give away knowingly and willingly
- But mostly there are even more informations collected without your agreement and you don't even know it, often also by third party cookies.

Data collecting hardware

- eBook-Reader
- Car – navigation tools
- Personal Tracking-devices
- Zombie-household-appliances and toys
- Smart Meters

They all collect user data for the companies they come from.

Solutions on different levels

- Politically
 - Internet policies, Data protection, Data retention, net neutrality
- Technically
 - Data protection by default, Hardware and Software open source and secure, decentralized networks, community owned infrastructure, local providers – not for free
- Personally
 - Reduce your digital shadow to a minimum level

What can we do?

- **Think before you click :)!**
- Use different browsers
- Don't use your smartphone for online-banking
- Use special credit card for online-shopping
- Use open source software
- Adopt your security settings
- Find save passwords
- Encrypt your emails
- Improve your digital finger-print