



НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

VIII International Summer School on Cyber Law

Balance of freedom of expression and media and measures aimed to protect human rights and national security

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Moscow
July 2
2019



Information that is prohibited in the internet

Thematic category

Content

Extremism

Information containing public calls to terrorist activity, justifying terrorism
(*article 205.2*)

Information aimed at propaganda of war, incitement of national, racial or religious hate and enmity

Public Appeals to Unleash an Aggressive War (article 354), Obstruction of the Exercise of the Right of Liberty of Conscience and Religious Liberty (article 148); Incitement of Hatred or Enmity, as Well as Abasement of Human Dignity (article 282); The rehabilitation of Nazism (article 354.1);

Calls to mass riots

Appeal to mass riots, extremist activities

Public Appeals for the Performance of Extremist Activity (article 280)

Child pornography

Information containing pornographic images of minors

Making and Distribution of Materials or Objects with Pornographic Pictures of Minors (articles 242, 242.1)

Drugs

Information on methods of manufacture and use, places to purchase drugs, propaganda of any advantages of use of certain drugs

Suicide

Information about methods of committing suicide as well as calls to commit suicide

Gambling

Information about the activities on organization and conduct of gambling and lectures using internet and other means of communication

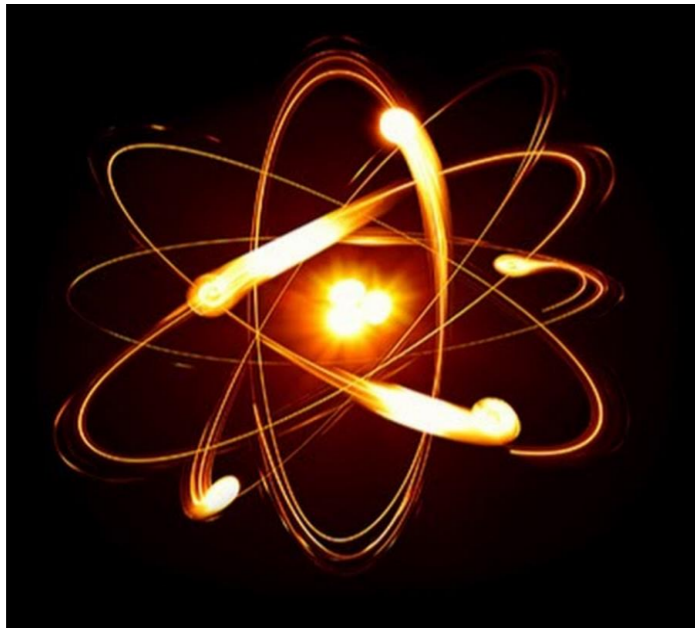


Legal restrictions on the dissemination of information

1. Interests of the citizens and the security of the state and the control of the intangible components of weapons of mass destruction.
2. Interests of the citizens and the security of the state and the counteraction to terrorism and extremism on the Internet
3. Legal restrictions on freedom in order to protect of honor, dignity and business reputation
4. Legal restrictions on freedom in order to protect minors

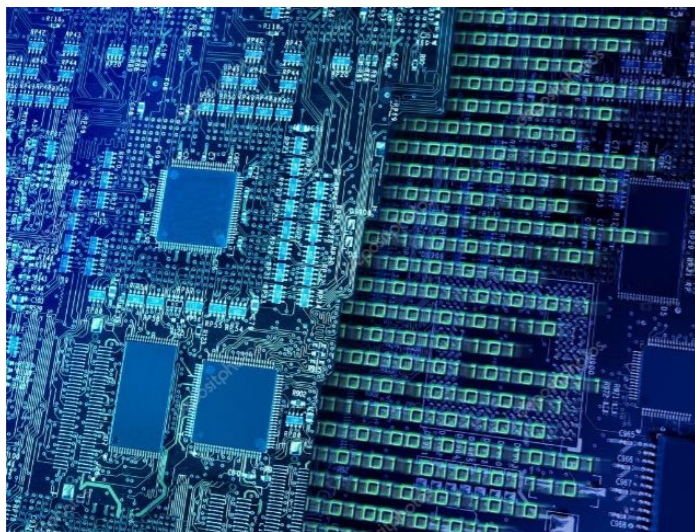


Intangible parts of a weapon of mass destruction



Scientific information on particles and interactions, materials, substances, bio-agents

Databases with valuable information (nuclear cross-sections for example)



Codes, specific software, algorithms and methods of simulation (transport of radiation and particles, equations of states, etc.)



Intangible parts of a weapon of mass destruction

1) The so-called Nth country experiment

W.J. Frank, ed., Summary Report of the Nth Country Experiment UCRL-50249 (March 1967), via the National Security Archive <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2003/jun/24/usa.science>

Two physics department graduates (D. Dobson and B. Selden), while in the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), were able to develop a detailed design (up to drawings and specifications) of a nuclear bomb in a relatively short time. This design was considered operational according to the LLNL experts. It should be noted that the participants had no working experience in nuclear physics and no access to private sources of information, the results of calculations and tests, they could not come in contact with the developers of nuclear weapons. The results were classified

2) The Barroso case (USA and IAEA vs a scientist from Brazil) = absence of self-restrictions

Dalton E. G. Barroso, *The physics of nuclear explosives*, in Portuguese. (São Paulo, Brazil: 2009).

ISBN 978-85-7861-016-6. Barroso provides a rather comprehensive account of the physical principles involved in nuclear detonations, including both fission and fusion weapons. The author has broken new ground in presenting the results of his numerical simulations of nuclear detonations and characterizations of particular weapons, such as the best US "nuke" W-87.

IAEA & the US Government were furious about the impact of the book.



Preventing the Use of Network Technologies and Social Networks to Spread Extremist Ideas

Problems:

- Terrorists are more increasingly using network technologies, mass media and social networks to spread their ideology
- Quantity of materials available on the Internet
- Censorship due to the removal of content ?



Two issues: the need of proportionality of legal measures + social requests

Control system, search, tracking and analysis of the links on the Internet must not be contrary to democratic ideals such as freedom of speech and open communication, the privacy aspects of life.

Social request to restrict the spread of socially dangerous information

Many popular network resources rely not only on the users self-imposed responsibilities, but apply special technologies to block the spread of socially dangerous information.



Conclusion

- Judicial measures and international cooperation
- Technological solutions to detect dangerous information (terrorist content)
- The criteria for imposing legal restrictions on the dissemination of dangerous information should be based on the principle of information and humanitarian balance, which must take into account the requirements of rationality and ensure the balance between the two major issues:
 - the degree of public danger of the information and technology dissemination;
 - the rights of citizens to access to information.



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Thank you for your attention!