



PRIV@CY IN THE DIGIT@L ERA: HUMAN RIGHTS ONLINE?

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Tasks:

- Define Digital surveillance
- Define Privacy
- Present Issue
- What are the main challenges regarding the impact on the right to privacy and other human rights?
- Pinpoint link between privacy & digital surveillance
- Conclusion & Food for thought

Surveillance

is used by governments for intelligence gathering, the prevention of crime, the protection of a process, person, group or object, or for the investigation of crime. It is also used by criminal organizations to plan and commit crimes such as robbery and kidnapping, by businesses to gather intelligence, and by private investigators.



#digitalera



Surveillance and communications interception:

Government surveillance, including, communications interception and bulk data collection and processing, targeted intrusions in ICT systems and issues relating to cross-border surveillance and access to personal data.



Role of business enterprises in contributing to, or facilitating government surveillance activities, including:

- **Sale of surveillance technology by business enterprises and ensuing responsibilities;**
- **Business enterprises' internal safeguards and remedial mechanisms.**



Mass surveillance



Passed into action just 45 days after the 9/11 attacks in the name of national security; the Patriot Act was the first of many changes to surveillance laws that made it easier for the government to spy on ordinary Americans by expanding the authority to monitor phone and email communications, collect bank and credit reporting records, and track the activity of citizens on the internet.



Priv@cy refers to the part that we, as individuals would not want to make known to public or to make property of others and something that we want to control and keep to ourselves. It protects our liberty, freedom, dignity, and autonomy.

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New Privacy Challenges:

Personal privacy or free access to information?

Pressure of actors

New protective measures

Developments can also serve as means of privacy improvement.

Privacy in the Fundamental Rights' System

Protection of individual privacy and free from national and international surveillance.

Control the way in which their data is being used

Balance between transparency and privacy

Direct horizontal effect

States obliged to protect human rights from violations of non state actors?



Recent developments in national or regional legislation, case law, and practice concerning the right to privacy in the digital age.

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The European Court of Human Rights' judgment

The case of *Big Brother Watch and Others v. the United Kingdom*



CASE STUDY

In March 2015, Privacy International, together with nine other NGOs, filed an application to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), challenging two aspects of the United Kingdom's surveillance regime revealed by the Snowden disclosures





CONCLUDING REMARKS

Questions