**English - 3TII**

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Forma Divisor do texto

### **Pre-made script for the debate (Regulation of Social Networks)**

**1. Freedom of Expression**

Regulation can limit freedom of expression, which is a basic right. Many constitutions and human rights declarations protect this right.

**Why is Regulation a Problem?**

When governments regulate social media, they can stop people from sharing their thoughts freely. This can lead to censorship, where only approved opinions are allowed. Censorship can hide important information and keep people from knowing the truth. Without freedom of expression, people cannot criticize the government or demand changes. This can lead to abuse of power and corruption.

**Historical Cases:**

* **The Licensing Act in England (1662):** This law required government approval to publish printed materials. It was used to censor government critics and limit freedom of expression. For example, if someone wanted to print a book or a newspaper, they needed permission from the government. Without it, they could be punished. This made it hard for people to share new ideas or criticize the king.
* **The Carlsbad Decrees in Prussia (1819):** This law restricted press freedom and public assembly. It was used to suppress liberal movements and control the population. People could not meet to discuss politics or print their ideas without government approval. This stopped people from fighting for more freedom and better government.
* **The Sedition Act in the USA (1798):** This law made it a crime to publish "false, scandalous, or malicious" material against the US government. It was used to prosecute government critics and limit freedom of expression. Journalists and writers who criticized the government could be jailed. This made it dangerous to speak out against the president or government policies.

**Current Cases:**

* **National Security Law in Hong Kong (2020):** This law allows the Hong Kong government to arrest and prosecute anyone considered a threat to national security. It has been used to silence political dissidents and restrict freedom of expression. People who protest or speak against the government can be imprisoned. This law makes it risky to join protests or write about democracy.
* **"Fake News" Law in Russia (2017):** This law allows the Russian government to block websites and punish people for spreading "false" information. It has been used to censor independent media and limit freedom of expression. News outlets that report stories the government doesn't like can be shut down. People who share news that criticizes the government can be fined or jailed.
* **Anti-Terrorism Decree in Turkey (2016):** This decree allows the Turkish government to block websites and arrest people suspected of terrorism. It has been used to silence political dissidents and restrict freedom of expression. Activists and journalists who criticize the government can be detained. This makes it hard to report on government corruption or human rights abuses.

**Countries Where Social Media Regulation Silences Dissidents:**

* **China:** China has one of the most restrictive internet regimes. The government blocks foreign websites and social media platforms, censors online content, and imprisons dissidents who express their opinions on social media. People cannot use Facebook or Twitter, and their posts are monitored. If someone criticizes the government online, they can be arrested. This makes it hard for people to share honest opinions or organize protests.
* **Russia:** Russia also has a repressive internet regime. The government requires social media platforms to store user data in Russia and gives itself access to this data. The government also removes online content critical of the government. Online critics can face serious consequences. This makes it dangerous to post about political issues or government actions.
* **Saudi Arabia:** Saudi Arabia has strict laws limiting freedom of expression. The government blocks social media sites and apps and imprisons people who express their opinions online. Speaking out against the government can lead to arrest. This stops people from discussing important issues or calling for change.

**Sources:**

* [Wikipedia on Freedom of Expression](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_speech)
* [Reporters Without Borders](https://rsf.org/en)
* [Amnesty International on Internet Freedom](https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/freedom-of-expression/)

**2. Privacy and Data Security**

Too much regulation can lead to more government control over user data. This can raise concerns about privacy.

**Why is Regulation a Problem?**

When governments have too much control over data, they can misuse it. They can monitor people and invade their privacy. This is a big concern for human rights and civil liberties groups. Governments might say they need to collect data to keep people safe, but they can also use this data to control or punish people.

**Reports from Human Rights and Civil Organizations:**

* **Amnesty International Report:** This report shows how governments use surveillance technology to suppress dissent and violate human rights. It highlights how excessive regulations can justify mass surveillance and invasive practices. Governments claim they need to monitor people for security, but they often target critics. This means that people who speak out against the government can be watched closely and punished for their opinions.
* **Human Rights Watch Report:** This report looks at human rights in Brazil, including data privacy issues. It shows how laws expanding surveillance powers target activists and journalists. Privacy is at risk when governments can easily access personal data. This makes it hard for people to work as journalists or activists because they are always being watched.

**Academic Analyses:**

* **Article in "Science":** This article explores how artificial intelligence (AI) can be used for mass surveillance. It argues that excessive AI regulations can lead to powerful surveillance tools that invade user privacy. AI can track and analyze people's behavior in detail. This can mean that every move people make online is recorded and analyzed.
* **Study by Berkman Klein Center:** This study examines the relationship between privacy and surveillance in the era of big data. It argues that excessive regulations can erode privacy, as companies and governments justify data collection and use under these regulations. Big data can reveal a lot about individuals, making it easy to track what people do and who they interact with.

**Examples of Surveillance Regimes:**

* **China:** China has one of the world's most comprehensive surveillance regimes. The government uses facial recognition, location tracking, and internet data analysis to monitor citizens. Critics say this surveillance represses dissent and controls the population. People are constantly watched, making it hard to criticize the government or organize protests. Surveillance cameras are everywhere, and online activities are monitored closely.
* **Russia:** Russia has strong surveillance laws. The government has passed laws expanding intelligence agencies' surveillance powers, justified as anti-terrorism measures. Critics say this surveillance silences opposition and intimidates journalists. Journalists fear being spied on and punished for their work. This makes it difficult to report on government activities or hold officials accountable.

**Sources:**

* Amnesty International Report on Surveillance
* [Human Rights Watch Report on Brazil](https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2023/country-chapters/brazil)
* Article in "Science" on AI and Surveillance
* [Berkman Klein Center Study on Privacy and Big Data](https://cyber.harvard.edu/research/privacybigdata)