Edward Snowden and global surveillance (2013):

A description of the case or event (Tom):

<https://www.whoishostingthis.com/blog/2015/05/20/snowdens-global-impact/>

<https://www.newyorker.com/news/john-cassidy/why-edward-snowden-is-a-hero>

<https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2016/06/3-years-later-snowden-leaks-have-changed-how-world-sees-nsa-surveillance> (First 3 Paragraph, more up to date)

* PRISM keeps coming up in articles, need to mention it.

An explanation of its cause and effects (Michael):

<https://www.whoishostingthis.com/blog/2015/05/20/snowdens-global-impact/>

Links to issues raised in the lectures (Jack / Ryan):

<https://www.whoishostingthis.com/blog/2015/05/20/snowdens-global-impact/>

Broader legal, ethical (Ryan / Jack):

Legal implications:

* <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2015/05/usa-freedom-act-passes-what-we-celebrate-what-we-mourn-and-where-we-go-here> **(tons of links on the page).**
* <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2016/06/3-years-later-snowden-leaks-have-changed-how-world-sees-nsa-surveillance>

**Strained relationships with allies**:****

* Relationships between President Obama and European allies became strained.
* The NSA was allegedly spying on German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff.
* Such alleged spying activities helped lead Brazil to create its “Internet Constitution” that outlines the rights and duties of individuals, governments, and businesses to keep Internet freedom “open and decentralized.”
* The revelations also caused President Rousseff to cancel a Brazilian state visit to Washington. (<https://www.newyorker.com/news/amy-davidson/the-n-s-a-verizon-scandal>)

Spying on Chancellor Angela Merkel’s phone! (<https://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/27/business/angered-by-nsa-activities-germany-cancels-verizon-contract.html?_r=1>)

* **Director of National Intelligence James Clapper had to admit he lied to Congress **(****<http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/edward-snowden-nsa-effect_n_5447431>**)**
* Brazilian Congress passes internet bill of rights (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-internet-brazil/brazilian-congress-passes-internet-bill-of-rights-idUSBREA3M00Y20140423>)

Ethical implications:

* **Director of National Intelligence James Clapper had to admit he lied to Congress (**<http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/edward-snowden-nsa-effect_n_5447431>**)**
* <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/23800992.2016.1196942>

Social & Professional implications (John):

Social implications:

Citizen view on Snowden:

* 55% believe he did the right thing.
* 29% believe he didn’t do the right thing.
* 16% don’t endorse either statement.
* 80% of his supporters said he exposed constitutional violations.
* 82% believe information is still being monitored by the U.S government.
* 51% say their employer has taken steps to make sure corporate files are secure.
* 20% decline in page views on Wikipedia articles related to terrorism.
* 40% of Americans were very or somewhat concerned that the government was spying on their online activities (2015).
* Of the 87% of American adults that were aware of Snowdens leaks.
* 1/3 changed their internet or phone habits as a result.
* 13% avoided using certain terms online.
* 14% said they were having more conversations face to face instead of over the phone.
* Increased concerns of privacy

Penney has provided evidence that spying programs, once the public knows about them, cause collateral damage. It’s unlikely, of course, that the patterns here were caused by actual terrorists changing their Internet habits. Instead, the study suggests that the shift in Wikipedia traffic was the result of people who stifled their curious impulses because they didn’t want to seem like they were doing anything wrong. “This is measuring regular people who are being spooked by the idea of government surveillance online,” Penney said. That's one plausible conclusion we could draw from the data. There is, however, an alternative explanation for these results. The Snowden revelations ignited a huge debate about the NSA. Stories about government surveillance dominated the news cycle for months. Perhaps people stopped looking at terrorism-related Wikipedia articles not because the Snowden leaks made them paranoid, but because the news distracted them from their previous curiosity about terrorism. In other words, maybe it wasn’t a “chilling effect” that caused the dip in terrorism-related Wikipedia traffic — but rather the short attention spans of online audiences.

Boeing and Brazil:

* Strained relationship between US and Brazil.
* Brazilian source “The NSA problem ruined it for the Americans”.

The cloud:

* Cloud Industry Forum survey asked 205 UK IT staff and business execs about cloud usage.
* 59% had mild to extreme concern for corporate data in the cloud.
* 1/3 said because of the revelations they changed data security measures.
* 17% changed where data is stored.
* Almost 10% changed cloud providers.

Professional implications:

Boeing and Brazil:

* The US had been negotiating a $4.5 billion deal with Brazil for over 10 years for supplying the Brazilian air force with 36 jets by 2020.
* The contract went to Saab (Swedish company).

The cloud:

* “57% of senior IT leaders cited data security as a major concern in 2013, which rose to 61% in 2014.”
* “10% of non-US business have pulled from contracts with US cloud providers after the Snowden leak”
* $35 billion expected to be lost by US cloud providers over the next 3 years.

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