

# Surveillance and Technological Advancements: Impacts on Democracy in Brazil

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# What's to Come

Research Question

Inspiration

Introduction / Thesis

Surveillance Technology Advancement

Digital Security

Conflict

Brazil

4 Examples

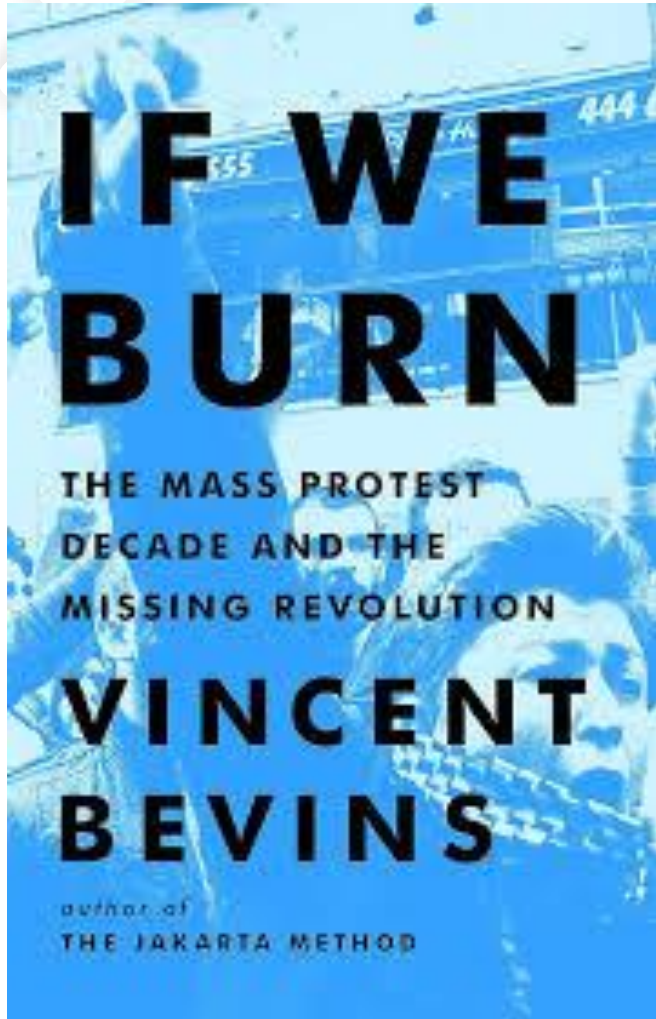
Solutions

Conclusion



# Research Question

Does the advancement of surveillance technologies and digital security have an impact on democracy in Brazil?



# Inspiration

- + Case Studies Course → Brazil
- + South America = Too Broad



# Introduction

- + Technology Advancement = Innovation + Challenges
- + Surveillance Mechanisms
  - Re-evaluation of meaning of Privacy
- + Brazil
  - Complex Political History
  - Rapidly evolving tech
- + Relationship between tech progress, surveillance, and democratic principles



# Thesis

Despite the expansion of infrastructure and Brazil's digital ecosystem, surveillance technology and digital security advancements has a negative impact on democracy in Brazil by undermining civil rights and limiting privacy of their population.

# Surveillance Technology Advancement



- + Can now collect, store, and analyze massive amounts of data
- + Better tools
  - Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Cameras
  - Facial Recognition Software (FRT)
- + Biometric systems
  - Fingerprint scanning
  - Iris recognition
- + Rise of Digital Surveillance



# Digital Security

Encryption

Access  
Control

Firewalls

Anti-virus  
Software

Security  
Policies







# How these technologies may create conflict...

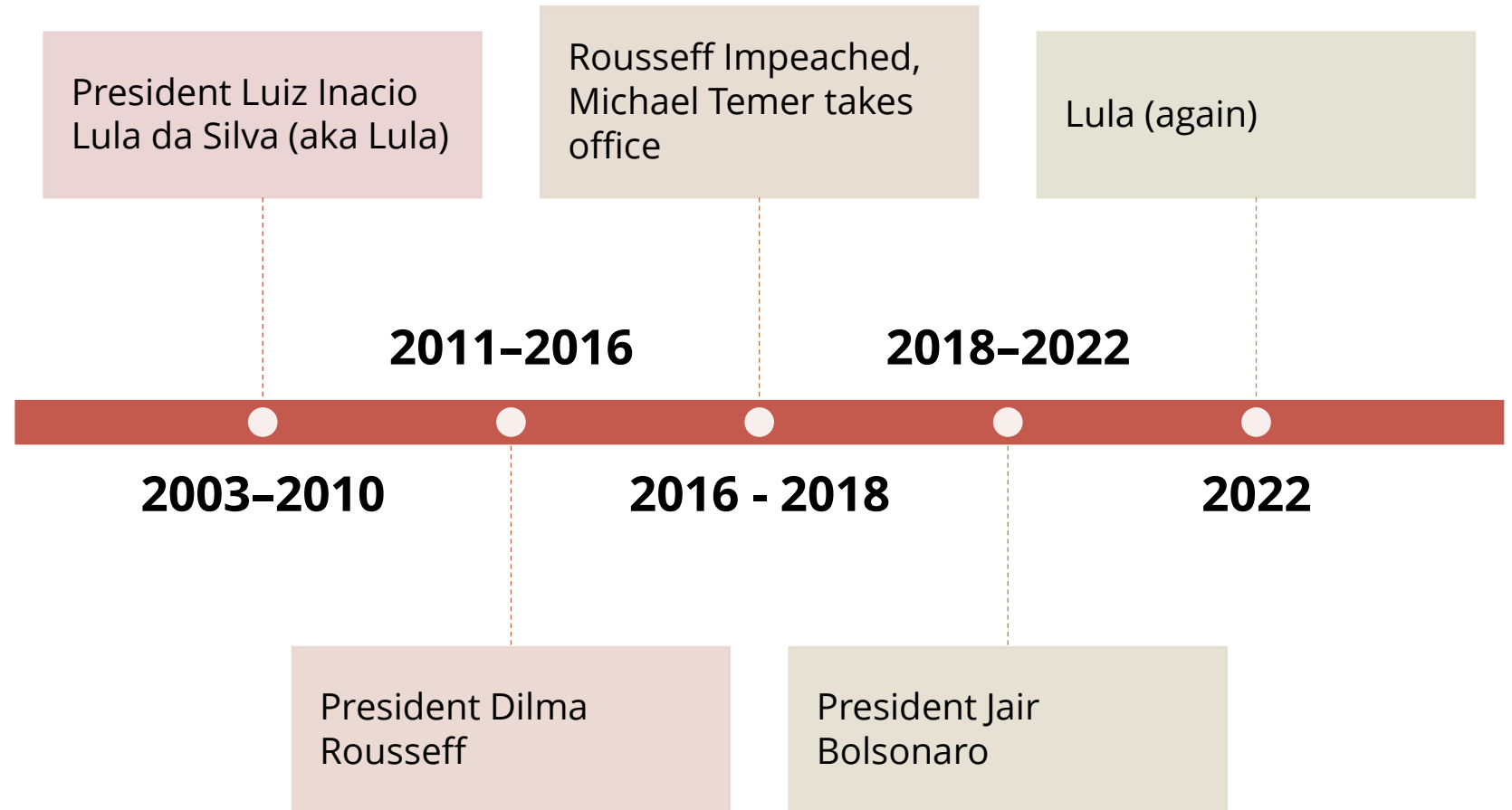
- + Lack of transparency and accountability in surveillance
- + Inadequate public oversight
- + Collection and use of personal data
- + Lack of checks and balances
- + Possible uses:
  - Suppress dissent
  - Stifle political opposition
  - Undermine democratic institutions



# Brief Modern History of Brazil

Must understand the historical context!

2010s: Protests and Social Unrest



# Sociological Impacts in Brazil of Surveillance and Technological Advancements

- + Balancing security, privacy, and civil liberties
- + 4 examples:

1. Facial Recognition Technology

2. Law Enforcement Technology

3. "Grey-Zones"

4. The Deloitte Report

# Example 1: Facial Recognition Technology

- + Brazil invested heavily for public security
- + Aim of identifying criminals
- + Installed in airports, public transportation, major cities
- + Problem: Lack of clear oversight
- + Potential for abuse and discrimination




# Example 2: Law Enforcement Technology



- + Purpose: to aid in investigations
- + Tools:
  - GPS tracking devices
  - Social media monitoring software
  - Data analytics tools
- + Lack of Transparency
- + Decreased trust in law enforcement

# Example 3: “Grey-Zones”

“Grey-Zone” = ambiguous, indeterminate areas within a certain context where clear-cut rules or definitions are lacking.



In this context: “Grey-Zone” = use of technologies like facial recognition in ways that are not explicitly regulated, creating a space where the implications for privacy and civil liberties are uncertain and potentially problematic.



# Example 4: The Deloitte Report

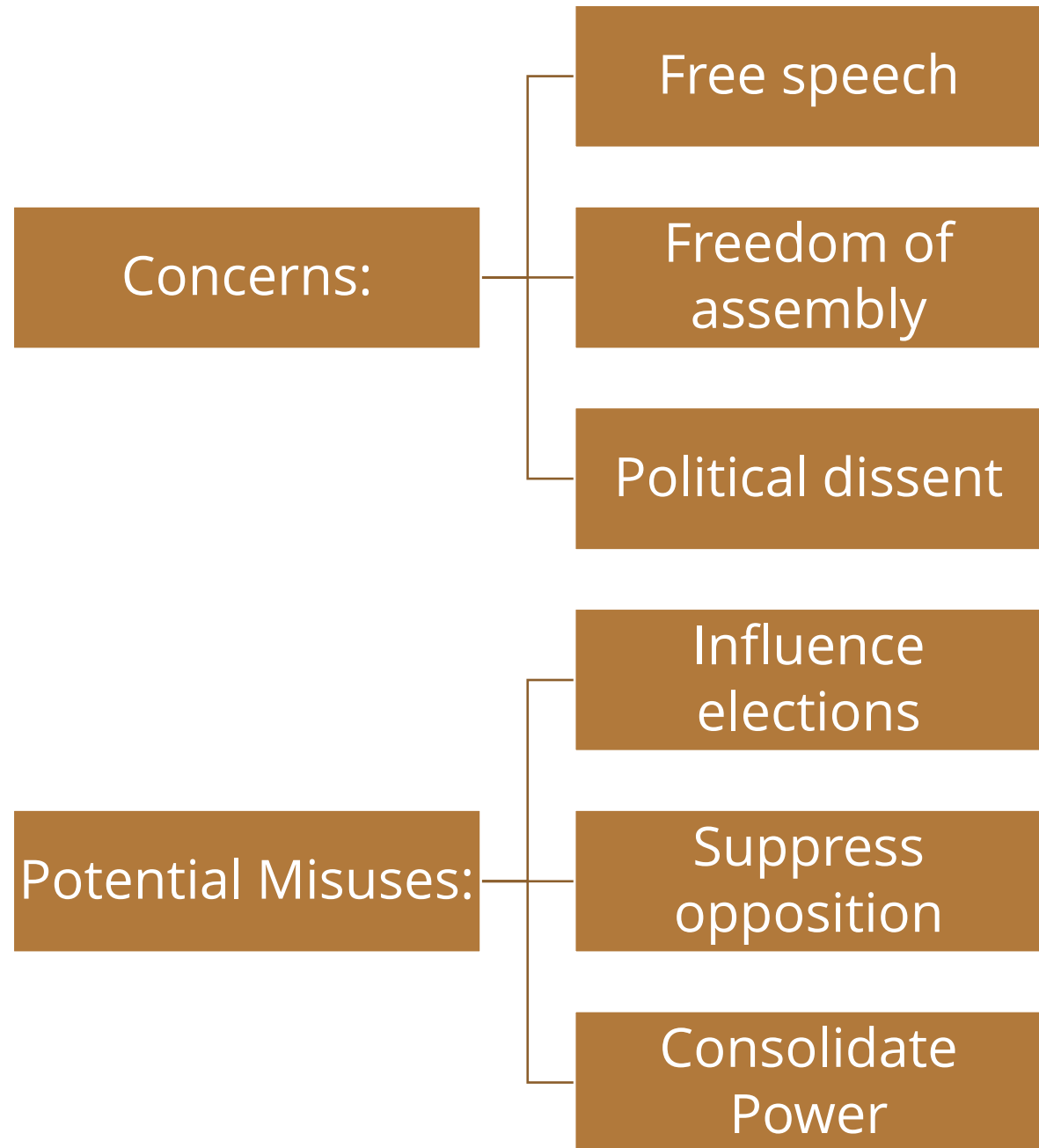
- + 100-page report titled “Insights about Digital Transformation and ICT Opportunities for Brazil”
  - + highlights the potential of technology to enhance public security and economic activity in Brazil
  - + Based on:
    - Internal Analysis
    - Market Research
    - Interviews
  - + Suggests collaboration between private and public sector
- + 5 Pillars:
    1. 5G Readiness
    2. Optical Fiber
    3. Cloud
    4. Safe city
    5. Talent

**Deloitte.**



# Concerns and Potential Misuses

\* Brazil has history of corruption and political instability



# Moving the right direction...



Establish  
framework  
governing



Transparency and  
public  
participation



Digital literacy and  
public awareness  
campaigns



Independent  
media



Balance between  
security and  
privacy

# ✕ Conclusion

- + The problem is not going anywhere
- + Important to continue conversations
- + Not just Brazil's problem



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Questions?

