

Censura e Privacidade na Web

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O Crime no séc. XXI

- Há privacidade na web?
- Privacidade, Segurança, Censura
- Ter privacidade

Há privacidade na web?

Web

vs.

Internet

vs.

Computing

Há privacidade na web?

- No privacy - the Facebook example
- Hybrid privacy - the Amazon example
- Privacy - Local storage, local services
- Local privacy needs local security

Há privacidade na web?

- Aquilo que hoje é privado amanhã pode ser público
- Aquilo que hoje é público nunca mais será privado
- ◇ Os dados têm dono, mas o dono não manda na forma como eles são usados
- ◇ Girls Around Me

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Privacidade, Segurança, Censura

Give me six lines written by the most honorable of men,  
and I will find an excuse in them to hang him.

— Cardinal Richelieu

## Vídeovigilância é «preço a pagar», diz António Vitorino

O aumento da vídeovigilância é um «preço a pagar» para garantir uma resposta às ameaças à segurança de cidadãos conscientes delas, numa sociedade «de risco», afirmou o ex-comissário europeu António Vitorino à Lusa.



sites that contain “infringing” material also contain an astounding amount of noninfringing material placed there by artists as part of their legitimate distribution schemes. Take a site like YouTube, with something like a billion files (and about 5 percent of them infringe copyright), which assembles and makes public a body of creative work that is larger than ever dreamt of before. Shut it down? It’s as if we’ve discovered a town that houses the largest library ever built, surrounded by a shantytown of pirated DVDs, and so we propose to bulldoze the whole city.

— Cory Doctorow

<http://craphound.com/gbbt/>

# The Washington Times



## The day part of the Internet died: Egypt goes dark

By Jordan Robertson - Associated Press

Friday, January 28, 2011



Egyptian anti-riot policemen fire tear gas at protesters in Cairo, Egypt, on Friday, Jan. 28, 2011. At center is a statue of famous Egyptian singer Oum Kalthoum. (AP Photo/Amr Nabil)

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — About a half-hour past midnight Friday morning in Egypt, the Internet went dead.

Almost simultaneously, the handful of companies that pipe the Internet into and out of Egypt went dark as protesters were gearing up for a fresh round of demonstrations calling for the end of President Hosni Mubarak's nearly 30-year rule, experts said.

Egypt has apparently done what many technologists thought was unthinkable for any country with a major Internet economy: It unplugged itself entirely from the Internet to try and silence dissent.

Experts say it's unlikely that what's happened in Egypt could happen in the United States because the U.S. has numerous Internet providers and ways of connecting to the Internet. Coordinating a simultaneous shutdown would be a massive undertaking.

## Privacidade, Segurança, Censura

- Information Doesn't Want to be Free, People Do

What I am describing is not information freedom. Is it the freedom of individuals to control how information about themselves and their socio-political activities are shared and with whom. And this - like the ability to peacefully assemble and organize - is a prerequisite to the achievement of other important rights.

— Charli Carpenter

<http://duckofminerva.blogspot.pt/2011/01/information-doesnt-want-to-be-free.html>

## Michigan: Police Search Cell Phones During Traffic Stops

*ACLU seeks information on Michigan program that allows cops to download information from smart phones belonging to stopped motorists.*

The Michigan State Police have a high-tech mobile forensics device that can be used to extract information from cell phones belonging to motorists stopped for minor traffic violations. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Michigan last Wednesday demanded that state officials stop stonewalling freedom of information requests for information on the program.

ACLU learned that the police had acquired the cell phone scanning devices and in August 2008 filed an official request for records on the program, including logs of how the devices were used. The state police responded by saying they would provide the information only in return for a payment of \$544,680. The ACLU found the charge outrageous.

"Law enforcement officers are known, on occasion, to encourage citizens to cooperate if they have nothing to hide," ACLU staff attorney Mark P. Fancher wrote. "No less should be expected of law enforcement, and the Michigan State Police should be willing to assuage concerns that these powerful extraction devices are being used illegally by honoring our requests for cooperation and disclosure."





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## Censorship is inseparable from surveillance

We're bad at calculating the long-term costs of keeping our online privacy



**Cory Doctorow**

[guardian.co.uk](http://guardian.co.uk), Friday 2 March 2012 11.20 GMT

[Article history](#)



Nowhere to hide: whether you're online or offline, someone is always watching you.  
Photograph: Dimitri Messinis/AP



<http://disclose.tv>



This domain name has been seized by the United States Department of Internet Security Terrorism Task Force and the European Allied Command Operations, in accordance with the International Website Seizure Act, and is under investigation along with its owner(s), administration and membership.

Full civil and criminal legal action will be taken against those who, knowingly or unknowingly, have contributed to acts of sedition, terror-mongering, and possible treason, including links to other sites now deemed a threat to national and international security.

A warrant has been obtained with the assistance of the U.S. Terror Attorney's Office, for the District of Maryland, authorizing seizure of property and forfeiture thereof, according to 23 U.S.C. #981 and #714(c).





## How to censor an internet connection?

- chat vs. blogs, GroovyNotes
- Gmail/Yahoo Mail
- <http://youtubeproxy.org> (supports YouTube and MySpace)
- <http://thefacebookproxy.com>, <http://FacebookProxy360.com>, ...
- <http://www.pendrivelinux.com>

## How to censor an internet connection?

- Browse by Proxy
- Host a Proxy
- Remote Desktop, VNC, ...
- DNS queries vs. direct to IP
- VPN connections



## Receitas eletrônicas podem não garantir segurança dos dados

O sistema de receitas eletrônicas, obrigatório desde o ano passado, pode não ser seguro. Há um risco real dos dados dos pacientes serem acedidos por terceiros ou da informação contida nas receitas ser violada, defende um parecer da [Comissão Nacional de Proteção de Dados](#).

Chamada pelo governo para analisar o modelo e o sistema implementado para gerir o processo de prescrição eletrônica de medicamentos e conferência de receitas com direito a compartição do Estado, a CNPD elencou um conjunto de riscos inerentes, revela hoje o [jornal i](#).

Salvo exceções, as receitas médicas comparticipadas pelo Sistema Nacional de Saúde têm de ser prescritas eletronicamente através de software certificado. O sistema comunica para um centro de conferência de faturas que, desde 2010, centraliza a receção e análise de todas as prescrições comparticipadas, para conferir

**P**  
Público

## Proposta de nova directiva e centro de combate reforçam luta contra cibercrime na Europa

29.03.2012 - 19:52 Por João Pedro Pereira

O Parlamento Europeu aprovou uma proposta de directiva para harmonizar a criminalização de ataques informáticos, ao passo que a Comissão Europeia anunciou para Janeiro o arranque de um Centro de Cibercrime dentro da Europol.

A Comissão de Liberdades Cívicas, Justiça e Assuntos Internos do Parlamento Europeu divulgou na terça-feira ter aprovado uma proposta de directiva sobre ataques a sistemas de informação.

Uma nota publicada no site do Parlamento Europeu explica que a "pena máxima a ser imposta pelos estados membros" por estes crimes terá de ser, pelo menos, dois anos de prisão. Nos casos de "circunstâncias agravantes", como "o uso de ferramentas para ataques em larga escala" ou "ataques que causem dano considerável (...), perdas financeiras ou perda de dados financeiros", a pena máxima terá de ser, pelo menos, de cinco anos.



A comissária europeia Cecília Malmström a apresentar, em Bruxelas, o Centro Europeu de Cibercrime (Georges Gobet/AFP)

**theguardian**

## Government plans increased email and social network surveillance

Proposal echoes Labour scheme that was scrapped in 2009 over concerns it would breach civil liberties



The law would allow police and security services to monitor emails and social media messaging services. Photograph: OJO Images/Rex Features

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Software Livre é o Software que respeita quatro liberdades:

1ª A liberdade de executar o software, para qualquer uso.

2ª A liberdade de estudar o funcionamento de um programa e de adaptá-lo às suas necessidades.

3ª A liberdade de redistribuir cópias.

4ª A liberdade de melhorar o programa e de tornar as modificações públicas de modo que a comunidade inteira beneficie da melhoria.



services [...] should not depend on, suggest or encourage use of services which are SaaS; SaaS needs to be replaced by free software.

— Richard Stallman

<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/network-services-arent-free-or-nonfree.html>

- Termos de Serviço
- Políticas de Privacidade
- Contratos em branco
- Web de confiança (pessoas vs. Empresas)
- Forms desnecessários, bugmenot!
- search history

- Logout! (MySpace)
- Use formatos abertos (ex. histórico de edições OOXML)
- Cifre! Mails, disco, backups
- TOR
- GNUnet
- Help us help you: ANSOL, EFF, FFII, ...

In 2006 AOL released 20M web queries from 650k users, sampled over three months, to help researchers improve the state of search technology. AOL claimed that the data had been anonymized by turning usernames into unique IDs. However many searches contained identifying information such as addresses, names, and even e-mail messages. The New York Times was able to identify, for example, user 441749 as Thelma Arnold of Lilburn Georgia, who has an interest in numb fingers, 60-ish single man, and dogs that urinate on everything.[...]

On the subject of AOL, remember that they tried to anonymize. The privacy loss, while you and I might think was predictable, wasn't deliberate. Shit, as they say, happened.

— Nat Torkington

## Desafios:

- University forces students to use non-private services, social networks, software...
- Extradição UK para USA copyright domínio .com
- Enforcing the law vs. update the law
  - Piracy vs. Creative Commons  
( “CC0 is a way of facing 0% Piracy!” )
  - Lei da Cópia Privada

Monday, April 9, 2012

## Thirteen Ways Government Tracks Us

Bill Quigley

**Activist Post**

Privacy is eroding fast as technology offers government increasing ways to track and spy on citizens. The Washington Post reported there are 3,984 federal, state and local organizations working on domestic counterterrorism. Most collect information on people in the US. ([Source](#))



Here are thirteen examples of how some of the biggest government agencies and programs track people.

**One.** The National Security Agency (NSA) collects hundreds of millions of emails, texts and phone calls every day and has the ability to collect and sift through billions more. WIRED just reported NSA is building an immense new data center which will intercept, analyze and store even more electronic communications from satellites and cables across the nation and the world. Though NSA is not supposed to focus on US citizens, it does. ([Source](#))

**Two.** The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Security Branch Analysis Center (NSAC) has more than 1.5 billion government and private sector records about US citizens collected from commercial databases, government information, and criminal probes. ([Source](#))

## **"Hacktivismo é a al-Qaeda do ciberespaço"**

O adjunto do ministro da Administração Interna, Pedro Esteves, considerou que o que caracteriza o "hacktivismo" é o facto "de não haver um organismo. Não há um cérebro, é uma rede. É a al-Qaeda do ciberespaço".

O "hacktivismo" é "um movimento radical porque não há um compromisso, não aceita tréguas" e que tem por base o entendimento de que "o acesso à informação é um direito

## Information the next Trade War? Data Privacy v CISPA

The next big battle ground is information, both militarily, legally and commercially we are lurching in expertly towards a significant escalation in cross border issues. At the [EIC 2012 conference](#) this week there was an interesting talk on the topic of the proposed EU data privacy legislation. One of the discussions was the impact of other 'far reaching' pieces of legislation such as the PATRIOT Act which allows for warrantless search to be done on US companies information even if that information is held in data centres abroad or is about the citizens of another country. On the plane back I read an article in the economist about [CISPA](#). Now I'm not going to go into the positives and negatives on the various pieces of legislation here as I think there is actually a bigger issue here.



## British MPs Propose Censoring Internet By Default

Posted by **Unknown Lamer** on Wednesday April 18, @11:23AM  
from the think-of-the-children dept.



[judgecorp](#) writes

"An all-party inquiry by British MPs has proposed the Internet should be censored to prevent children seeing 'adult' content. Users would have to opt in to see adult content. The proposal is similar to that already used by mobile operators."

From the article: "The move, first suggested in 2010, has been firmed up , after a cross-party Parliamentary inquiry examined the state of online child protection. The current proposal is a 'network-level "Opt-In" system,' going beyond the 'active choice' model launched by ISPs ... last October. ... They also want the Government to 'consider a new regulatory structure for online content, with one regulator given a lead role in the oversight and monitoring of Internet content distribution and the promotion of Internet safety initiatives.'"

Futuro:

- Do Not Track & W3C
- HTTPS Everywhere
- Regulate Data Brokers

# QUESTÕES?

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