

2022.8.13

網路自由小聚



莫乃光 CHARLES MOK

全球數位
威權趨勢
對台灣的
挑戰和機遇



10:00 @摩茲工寮



I am...

我是...

- Academic 學術 : Stanford Cyber Policy Center 美國 史丹福大學 網絡政策中心
- Civil Society 公民社會 : Internet Society 互聯網協會
- Public Service 公共服務 : Former Legislative Council HK 前香港立法會
- Industry 業界 : Founder HKNet (ISP) 網絡服務商 創業者

Digital Authoritarianism

數位威權

Global Digital Authoritarianism Trends

全球數位威權趨勢

- 以科技方式、手段、法律達致威權控制人民
- Mass Data Collection 大量數據蒐集
- Surveillance 監察
- Censorship 內容審查
- Disinformation 虛假資訊
- Laws 法律

Mass Data Collection

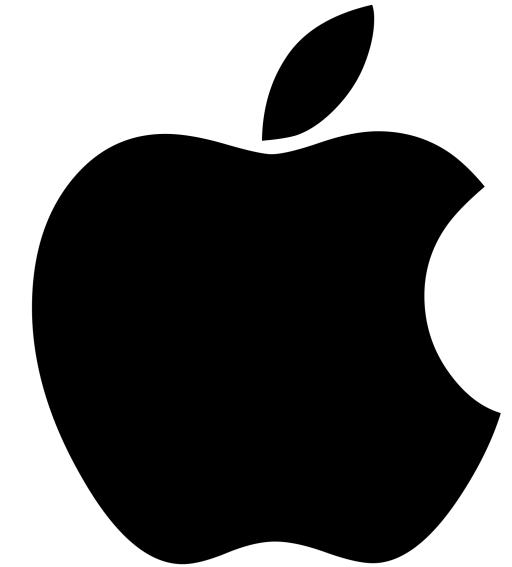
大量數據蒐集



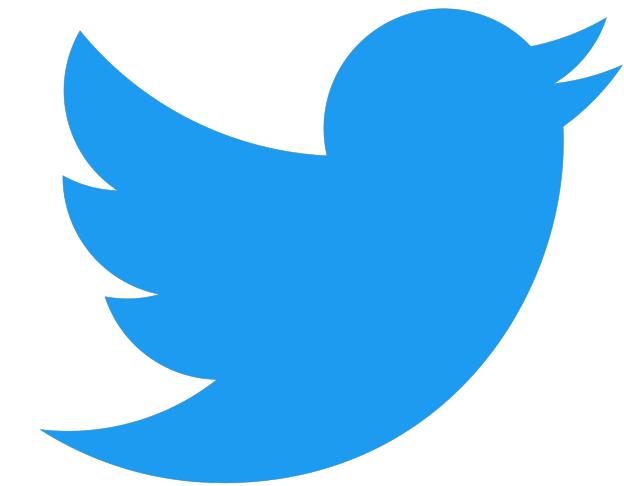
說明



說明



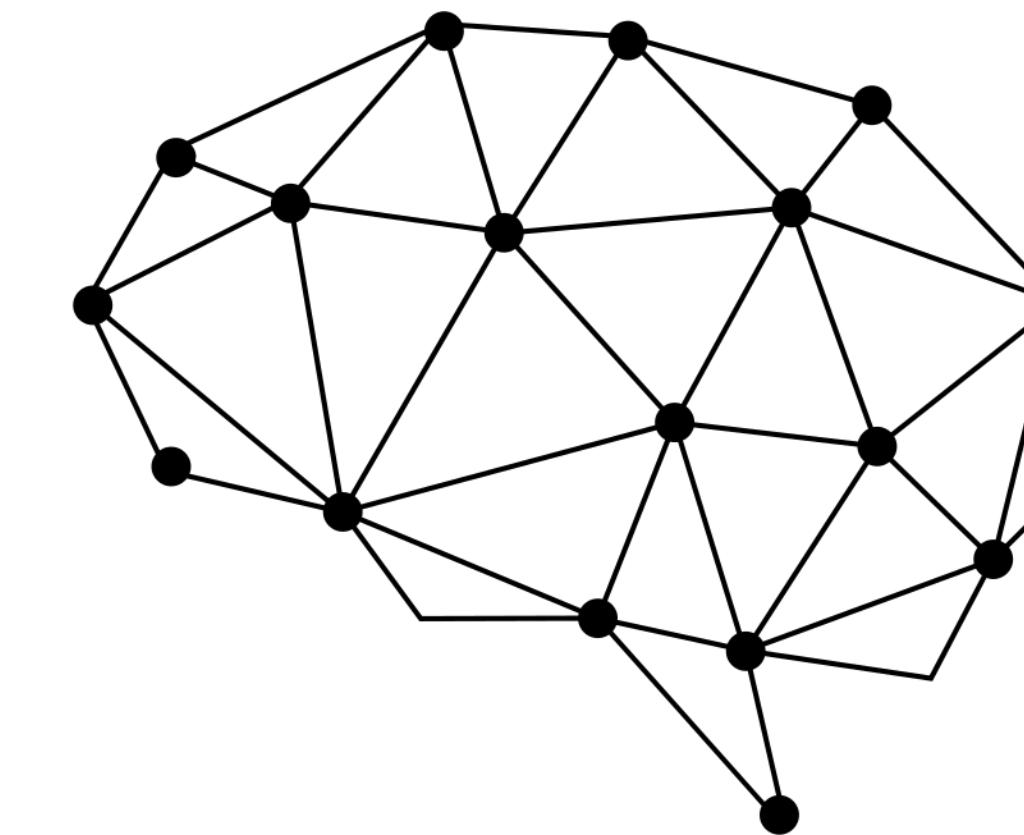
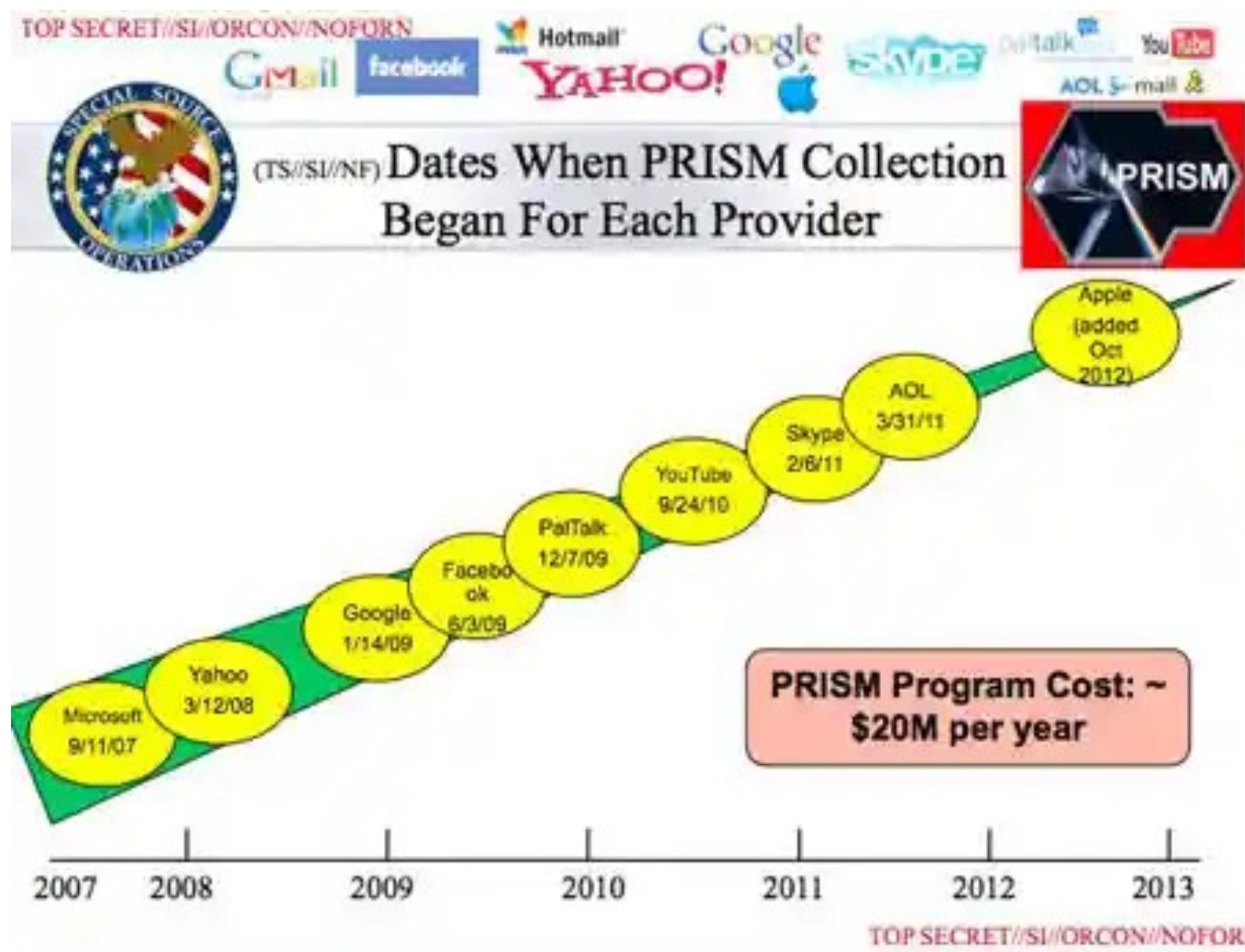
台灣



Uber

Mass Data Collection 大量數據蒐集

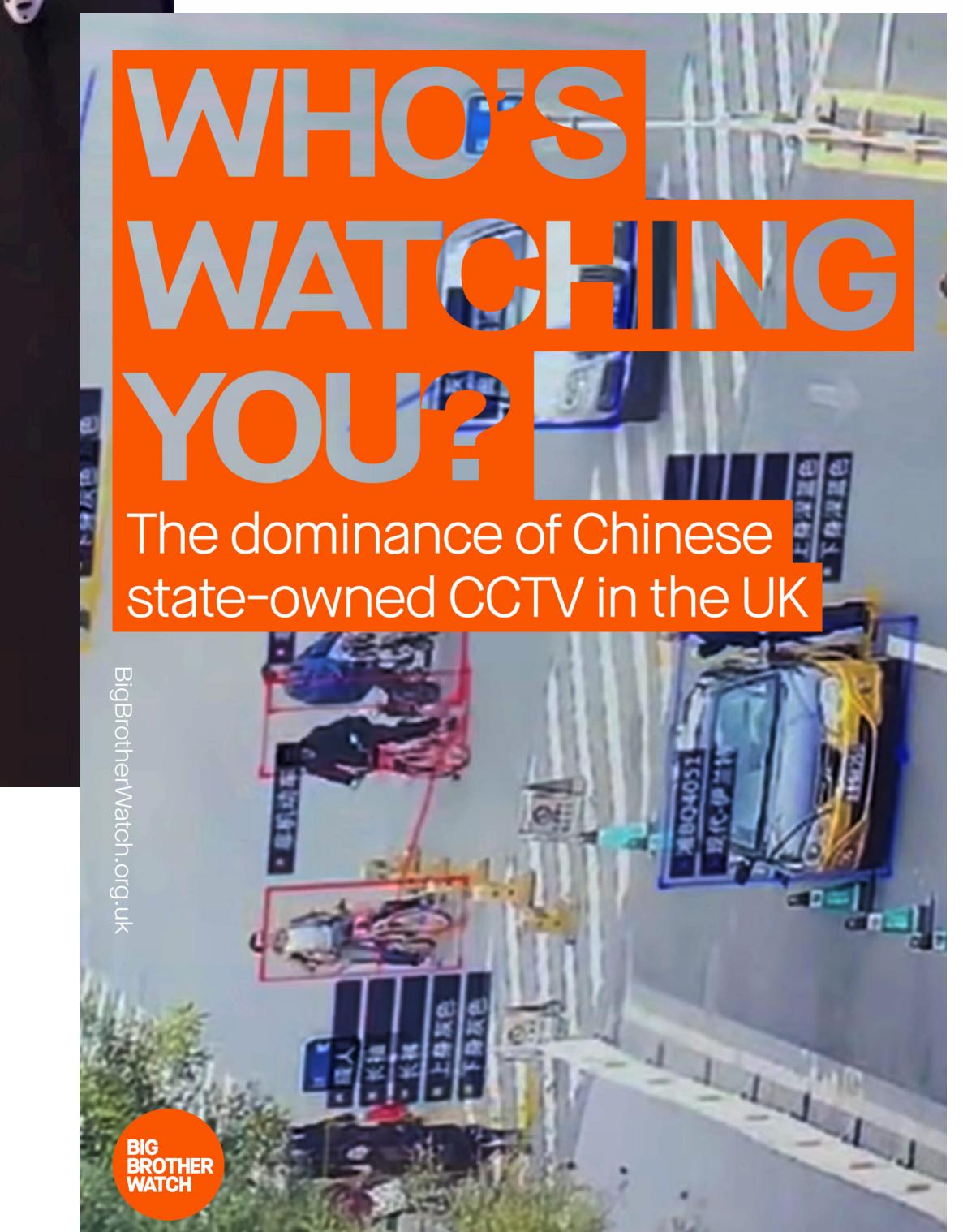
Where do all the data go? 數據去哪裡？



Cambridge
Analytica

Surveillance 監察

Facial recognition 臉部辨識



BigBrotherWatch.org.uk

Surveillance 監察

Governments requests for backdoors to encryption 政府要求平台解密

- 中國、美國、英國、歐盟、澳洲等，各國政府都設法解開保障用戶私隱的點對點加密技術(E2EE)
- US (proposed EARN-IT Act), UK (proposed Online Safety Act), EU (proposed child protection law), and other laws in Australia etc.
- China already requires companies to provide backdoors or key escrows to government for public security or intelligence gathering

Five Eyes governments, India, and Japan make new call for encryption backdoors

Another Five Eyes meeting, another call for encryption backdoors in modern tech.



Written by Catalin Cimpanu on Oct. 11, 2020



Global Encryption Coalition



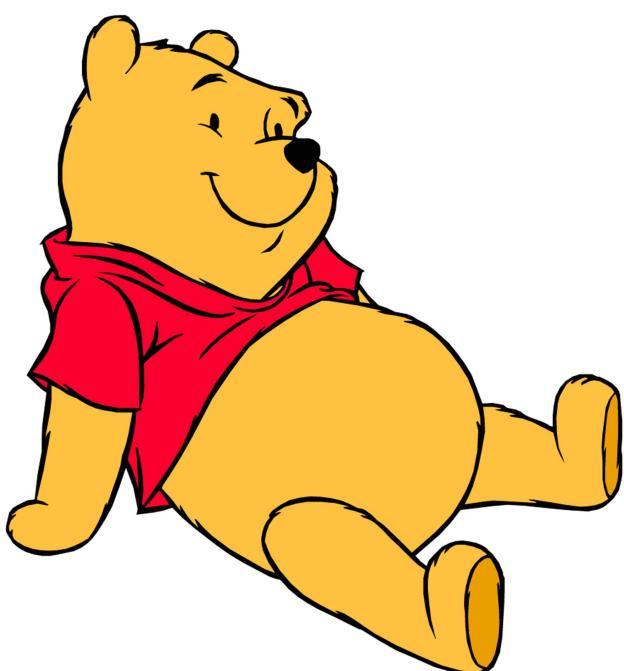
Encryption safeguards the personal security of billions of people and the national security of countries around the world.

Censorship 內容審查

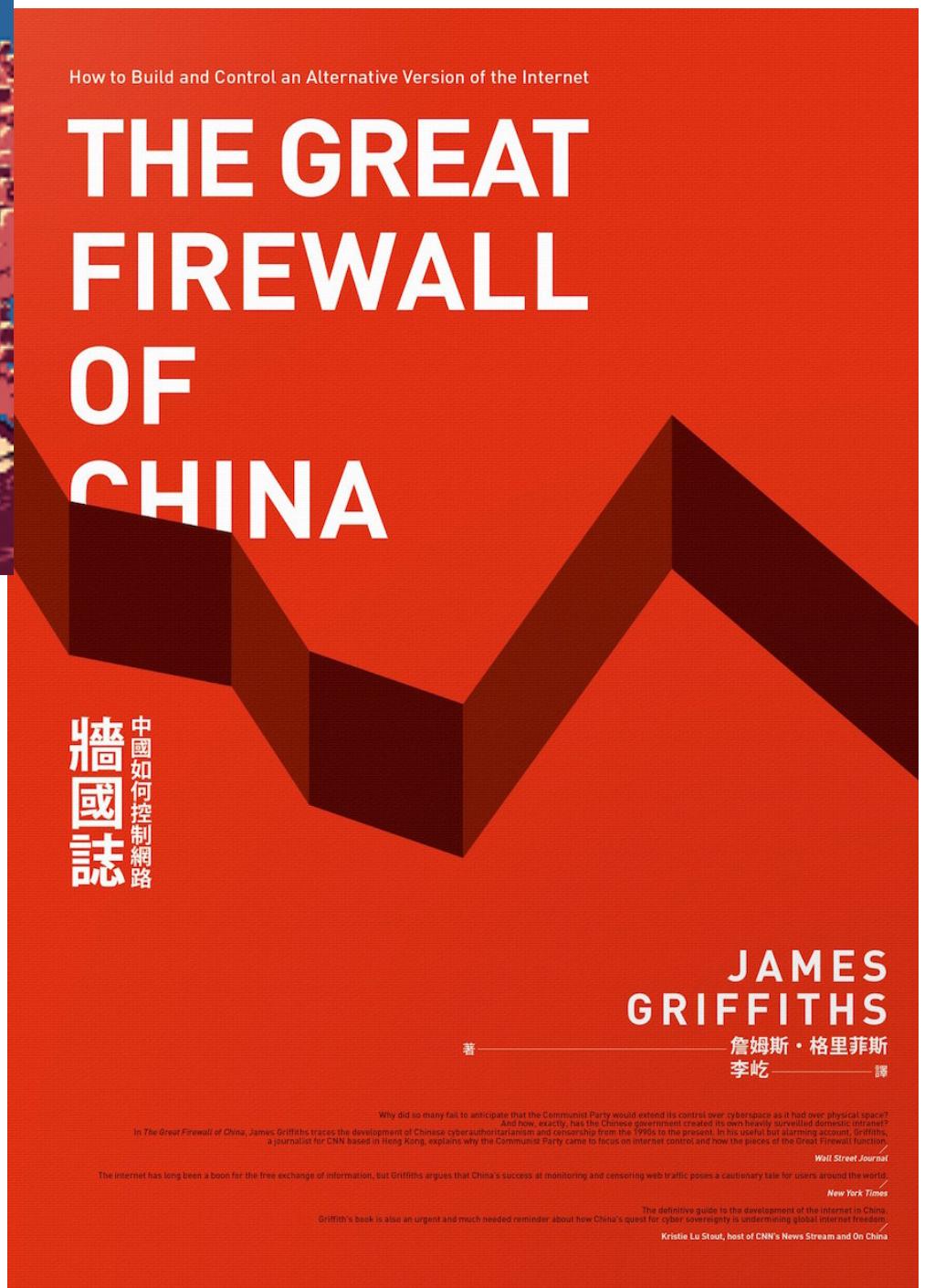
Not only the content, it's the solidarity 不僅是審查內容，是防止團結



2011 茉莉花運動



2022 河南村鎮銀行危機



Disinformation & Misinformation 虛假訊息

Fake News! 假新聞!

金融時報：中共假訊息撕裂台灣
LINE、PTT傳播

更新時間：2021-06-30 13:17:08



Laws 法律

In the name of cyber sovereignty, misinformation, cyber & national security...
以數位自主權、假消息、網絡安全和國家安全之名

- India 印度: Information Technology Act etc.
- Singapore 新加坡: POFMA (Protection from Online Falsehood & Manipulation Act), Cybersecurity Act, Foreign Interference (Countermeasures) Act...
- Indonesia 印尼: series of law requiring platform registration and content deletion
- Cambodia 柬埔寨: National Internet Gateway
- Thailand 泰國: Computer Criminal Act, and new proposed China-styled firewall
- Vietnam 越南: Cybersecurity law
- Myanmar 緬甸: Cybersecurity law

Digital Authoritarianism is Splintering the Internet

數位威權正在分裂全球網絡

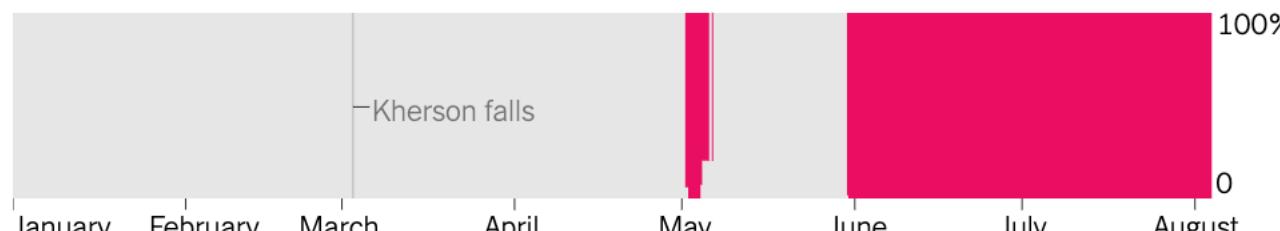
How Russia Took Over Ukraine's Internet in Occupied Territories

By Adam Satariano and
Graphics by Scott Reinhart
Aug. 9, 2022

Internet traffic in Kherson is being diverted through Russia

Internet routing data for a service provider in Kherson shows traffic beginning to flow through Russian networks in May before fully transitioning by early June.

Internet traffic routed through: ■ Ukrainian providers ■ Russia



Source: Kentik



May 29

Kherson stayed connected to the global internet even after Russian forces took control in March.

June 1

Then the connection closed. Russian authorities rerouted Kherson's internet traffic through a state-controlled network in Crimea.

June 5

Russia has only added to the network infrastructure, routing more traffic through Moscow to strengthen its control of Kherson's internet.

Network Infrastructure and Geopolitics

網絡基建與地緣政治

Regional Network Infrastructure

從區域網絡基建看台灣



PLCN : 台灣取代香港

South China Seas Dispute: Impact on Network Infrastructure

南海爭議對東亞網絡基建的影響

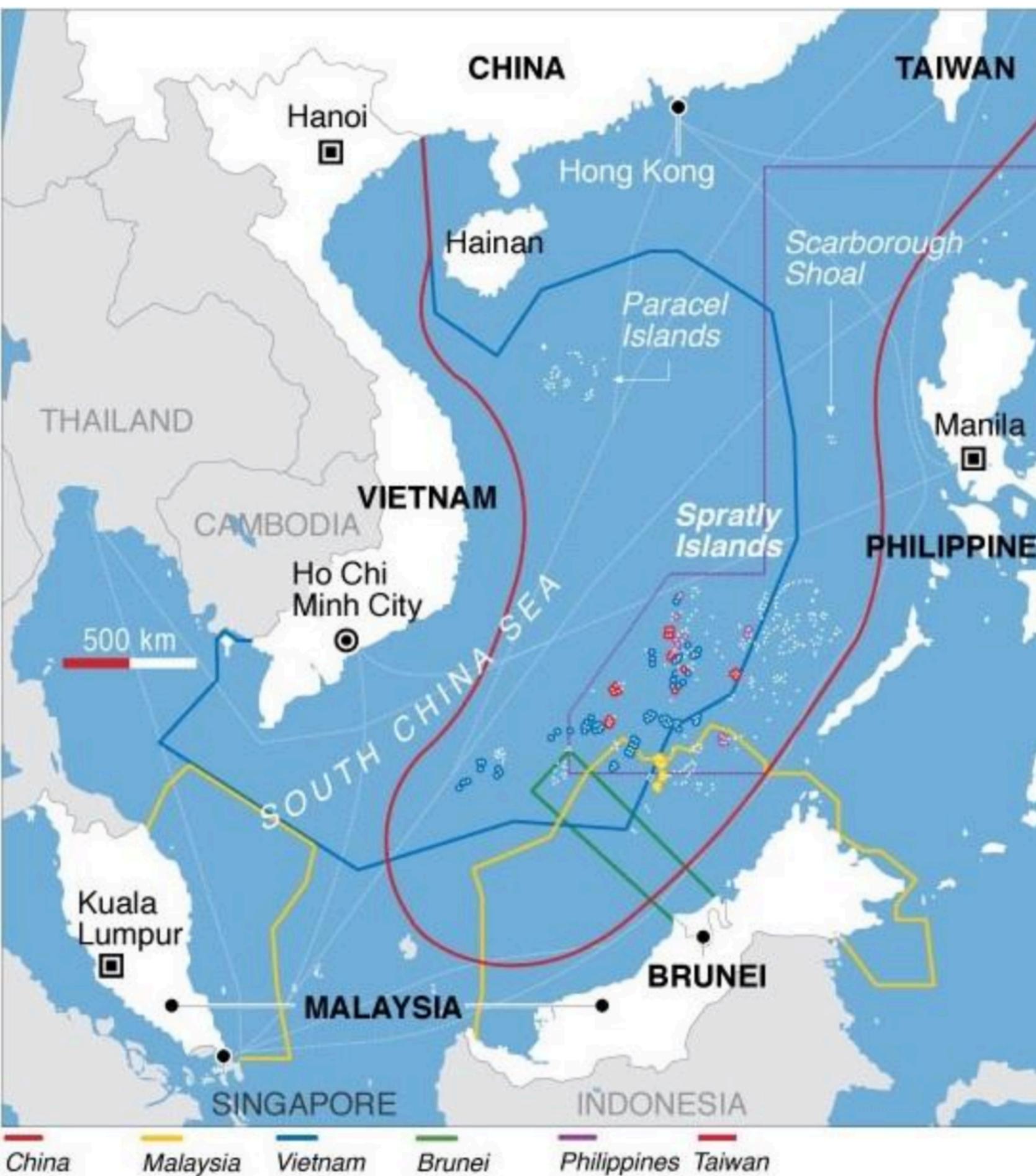


Image by [Voice of America](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

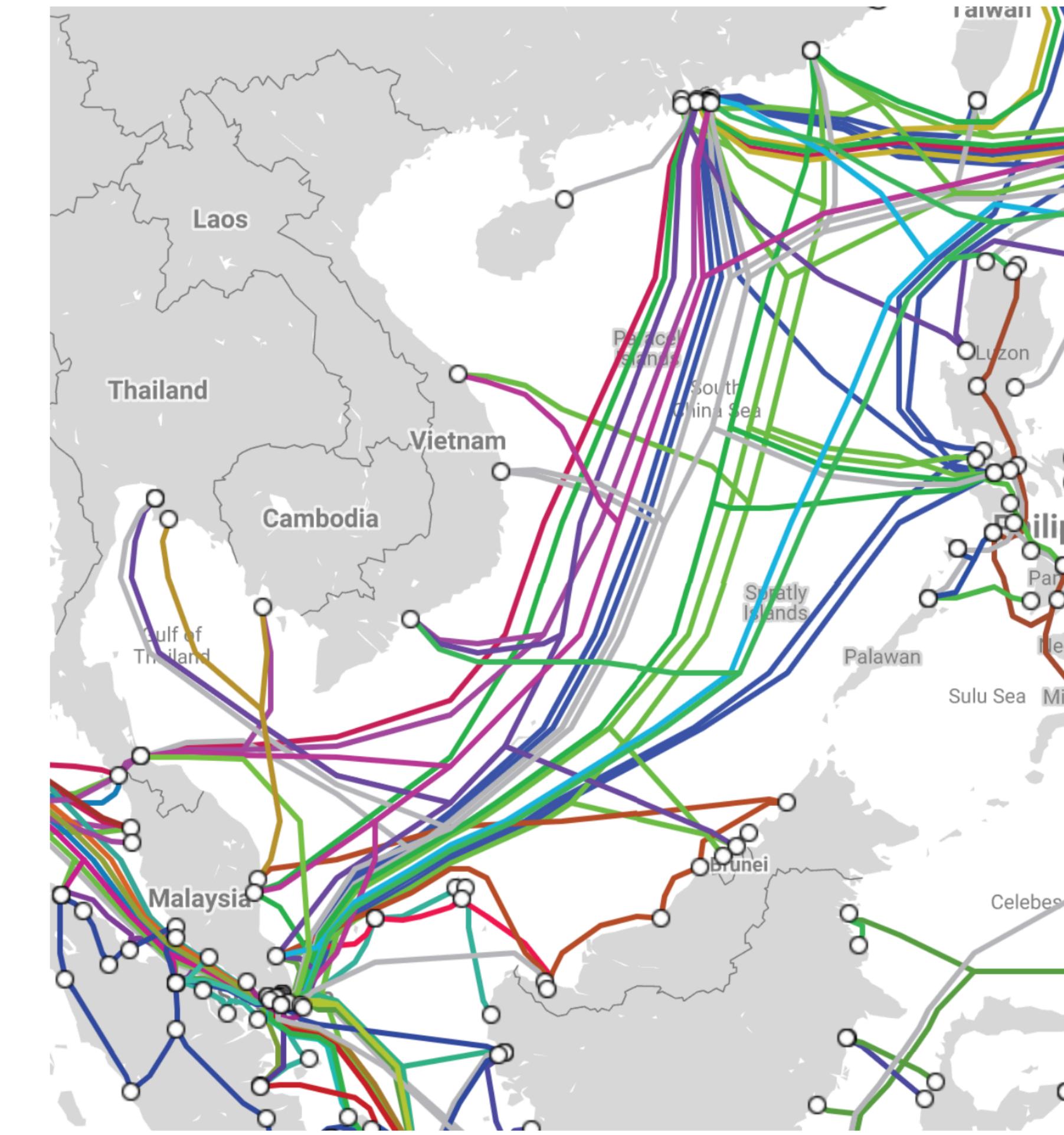


Image by [TeleGeography](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

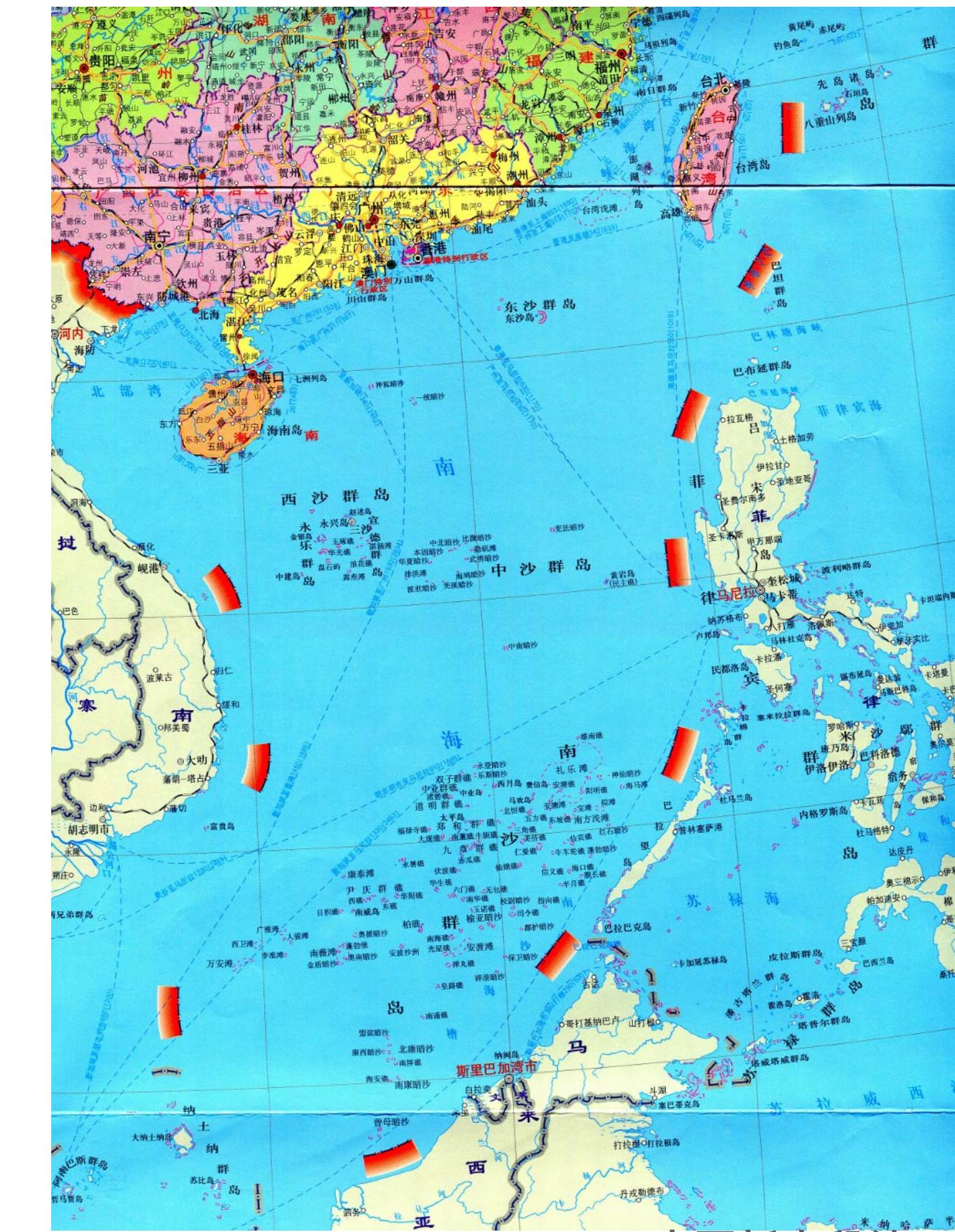
Risks for East Taiwan Coast?

台灣東海岸增加風險？



9-dash, 10-dash, 11-dash lines?

九段、十段、十一段線？



China's New 10-dash line? 中國新十段線？

The Taiwan Advantage

台灣優勢

A Free Taiwan

自由台灣

FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2022

Taiwan

FREE

94
/100

<u>Political Rights</u>	38 /40
<u>Civil Liberties</u>	56 /60

FREEDOM ON THE NET 2021

Taiwan

FREE

80
/100

A. <u>Obstacles to Access</u>	24 /25
B. <u>Limits on Content</u>	31 /35
C. <u>Violations of User Rights</u>	25 /40

Taiwan's international engagement

網絡聯盟宣言（加入）、數據交換協議（加入）、印太經濟架構（未加入）

THE WHITE HOUSE



BRIEFING ROOM

FACT SHEET: United States and 60 Global Partners Launch Declaration for the Future of the Internet

APRIL 28, 2022 • STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

The Internet has been revolutionary. It provides unprecedented opportunities for people around the world to connect and to express themselves, and continues to transform the global economy, enabling economic opportunities for billions of people. Yet it has also created serious policy challenges. Globally, we are witnessing a trend of rising digital authoritarianism where some states act to repress freedom of expression, censor independent news sites, interfere with elections, promote disinformation, and deny their citizens other human rights. At the same time, millions of people still face barriers to access and cybersecurity risks and threats undermine the trust and reliability of

Statement by Commerce Secretary Raimondo on Establishment of the Global Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) Forum

Export and investment promotion

Secretary Gina M. Raimondo has issued the following statement regarding the [announcement](#) today by Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, and the United States of America, on the establishment of the Global CBPR Forum:

"The establishment of the Global CBPR Forum reflects the beginning of a new era of multilateral cooperation in promoting trusted global data flows that are critically important to our modern economy. The Global CBPR Forum intends to establish the Global Cross Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) and Privacy Recognition for Processors (PRP) Systems, first-of-their-kind data privacy certifications that help companies demonstrate compliance with internationally recognized data privacy standards. At the same time, the new Forum will facilitate trade and international data flows and promote global cooperation, building on our shared data privacy values while recognizing the differences in our domestic approaches to protecting data privacy. With this unique approach founded on creating practical compliance tools and based on cooperation, we can make the digital economy work for consumers and businesses of all sizes alike."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, April 21, 2022

Office of Public Affairs

publicaffairs@doc.gov

印太經濟架構納入台灣？學者曝美國決策轉向關鍵 我或以「觀察員」入列

林庭瑤

+追蹤

2022-05-16 08:40 10107 人氣



分享 20



美國總統拜登在去年10月在東亞峰會上，就提出以「印太經濟架構」為落實「印太戰略」的構想。（資料照，美聯社）

Policy recommendations

政策建議

獨立評論
@天下

請輸入關鍵字 

時事評論 ▾ 社會議題 ▾ 教育現場 ▾ 健康生活 ▾ 影視藝文 ▾ 專欄

亞洲最新的網際網路及數據樞紐？台灣能！

作者 莫乃光



如果台灣能把握機會，利用數據新經濟創出發展新方向，不只能為己方帶動經濟新機，亦能在盟友國家協作和支援下，強化台灣於亞洲區內的策略性經濟地位，必然同時有助自身的地緣政治上的穩定。

因此，台灣正面臨發展成東亞地區國際數據及科技服務樞紐的最佳時機，有如東南亞地區的新加坡。台灣一直有意做經濟轉型，把現時以半導體、電子及工業行業帶動的科技經濟，發展得更多元化。台灣可以怎麼做？愚見認為，以下四點有助強化台灣的願景、提升基礎建設和人才技能：

1. 構建台灣的數位經濟發展策略，推動全方位政府及工商業的數位轉型，引進外來對科技的投資，加強研發、教育及人才發展，並讓全世界都看到，台灣除了半導體、電子產業外，在網際網路產業以至數據經濟上，都在爭取成為區域樞紐。
2. 更新數據和隱私在法律與監管架構上的保障，追上全球最先進的個資數據法律框架，並開放電訊規管，吸引國際投資，特別是亞太區域各國的合作和數據交易商機。
3. 加強支援電訊及網際網路行業，在近年數據中心及網路基礎的發展上，擴展與其他東亞鄰近國家的連繫，特別是日本、南韓甚至美國等主要科技經濟體。
4. 參考新加坡的策略，針對全球重要經濟強國成立數位貿易及數據轉移協議，例如新加坡與英國兩國建議中的協議。正因香港於可見的未來都無法與主要西方經濟體達成數位貿易的雙邊協議，機會將會傾向台灣這一方。

What does it have to do with Civil
Society?
與公民社會有什麼關係？

How can civil society protect Taiwan's Internet freedom?

公民社會如何協助保障台灣網絡自由

- 台灣網絡自由是否因而面對任何危機？
- 行政部門和成立專責機構責任的劃分？
- 新專責機構的任命和權力及其獨立性？
- 境外數據儲存及域外管轄的不確定性？
- 協助教育社群，引導關注
- 針對重要議題，組織群眾
- 提升國際對台灣網絡自由議題的了解

數位中介法草案4疑慮 網路文字獄？

2022-07-11 00:52 聯合報／記者馬瑞璫／台北報導

+ 洪孟楷



NCC擬定「數位中介服務法」草案，引發可能箝制網路言論自由疑慮。記者曾學仁／攝影

讚 11 分享 分享



國家通訊傳播委員會（NCC）擬定的「數位中介服務法」草案長達四十頁的總說明，從開頭第一章總則就言明法案希望保障數位基本人權、建立可信賴的數位環境，草案雖鉅細靡遺規範網路亂象，但規範內容是否太過，引發各界關注。

International participation

走向國際

- 政府應該推動數位轉型、產業化及人才發展，公民社會亦可爭取更大本土及國際空間...
- 利用數位公民社會及開放數據等領域的發展經驗，更多參與區域公民社會合作及分享，加強國際視野及關注
- 加強參與國際及亞太區網絡管治（Internet governance）及 multi-stakeholder（多方利益相關者）組織及活動
- 爭取市民社會及技術社群透過政府參與制定關於未來網絡及數據分享政策的討論
- 台灣的自由和民主是台灣最成功和最大的優勢，也可以成為最大的保障，公民社會的角色可以把台灣的故事說給全世界！



Charles Mok 莫乃光

@charlesmok

charlespmok@gmail.com

