Background

- China's mass surveillance system is called Skynet.
  - 200 million CCTV (4 times the amount in US)
  - Information Platform of Real-time Citizen Movement (for traffic, apparently)
  - Facial recognition
  - big data analysis and collection from social media sites
  - Social media apps (WeChat) retain all deleted messages and have been accessible to Chinese authorities in the past.
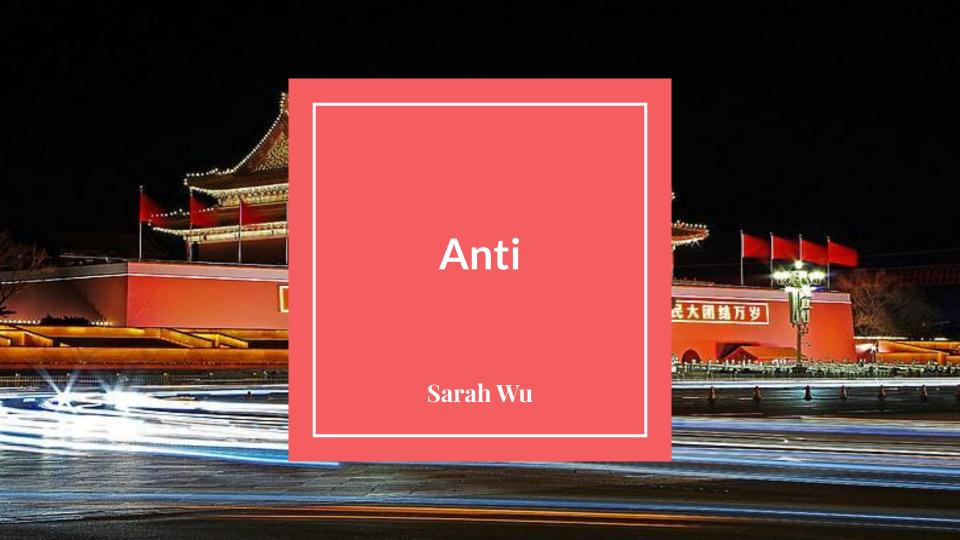 - Encouragement of surveillance app use

Safety

China's mass surveillance is helpful in terms of crime prevention, disease control, etc.

- China has a very low crime rate with homicide rates being **0.46 per 100,000 people**. The US violent crime rate is **380.7 per 100,000 people** as of 2022.
- It can even help monitor public health (like COVID).

Report your health informati...

*Health condition

- [ ] Normal
- [ ] fever above 37.3 ℃ (including)
- [ ] Dry cough
- [ ] Fatigue
- [ ] Congested or runny nose

*Types of visitors

- ( ) Stay in Guangzhou for over 3 months.
- ( ) Arrived in/returned to Guangzhou >14 days but <3 months
- ( ) Came or returned to Guangzhou within 14 days
- ( ) Currently not in Guangzhou but planning to visit/return to Guangzhou

Report your health informati...

*Current address

If you do not live in Guangzhou, please enter the address of your work, school, hospital, or other destinations.

* Residential community/village

Please select your residential community/village — Select

* Detailed address (residential address in Guangzhou, or other destinations in Guangzhou)

fill in your detailed address — Select

Recent contact history (optional)

Feel that you have contacted someone who is infected with COVID-19 within 14 days.

Recent contact with a patient infected with COVID-19, such as traveling on the same public transportation vehicle, etc

- [ ] I have read the matters listed in this declaration and guarantee that the above declaration is correct and true

Social Contract

Anti

Sarah Wu

Persecution and Surveillance of Uyghur Population

- Xinjiang is a part of China that is populated by the Uyghur population, a small Muslim minority that is being subjected to mass detention.
- Authorities have forced them into downloading the JingWang app onto their devices to withdraw data from their phones.
- Research on the Integrated Joint Operations Platform app used by the police force shows that people are flagged for "suspicious behavior."
    - Some of this is completely lawful behavior, like donating to a mosque or not leaving the house for a couple of days.
    - People are investigated based off of this.
    - When they are relocated into detention centers, they are forced to give up DNA/blood samples.

More Privacy Invasion and Censorship

- Chinese social media is monitored by the authorities.
    - Deleted messages are stored by Tencent (Chinese tech conglomerate) and retrievable by the police.
    - WeChat accounts in China blacklist phrases and refuse to let you send the message.
    - Information Platform of Real-time Citizen Movement can monitor your location in real time.
- Health Codes is a type of app used during COVID-19 to do effective movement control and prevent people from moving around if deemed unsafe (it gives you a color from green to red.)
    - In one instance, it was misused to stop protesters in Zhengzhou.
- Getting off the blacklist is pretty difficult (2-5 years). There will be public shaming (public billboards with pictures of the person's face and ID.)

Conclusion: The surveillance does not seem to be solely for security. They also enforce a dystopian-esque control on citizen's freedom of movement, freedom of speech, and any right to privacy. China's mass surveillance is not limited enough to protect human rights.