

Privacy and Internet (ICT) IT Conference

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Citizens' Campaign for Right to Information
www.ccrinepal.org

What is privacy for You?

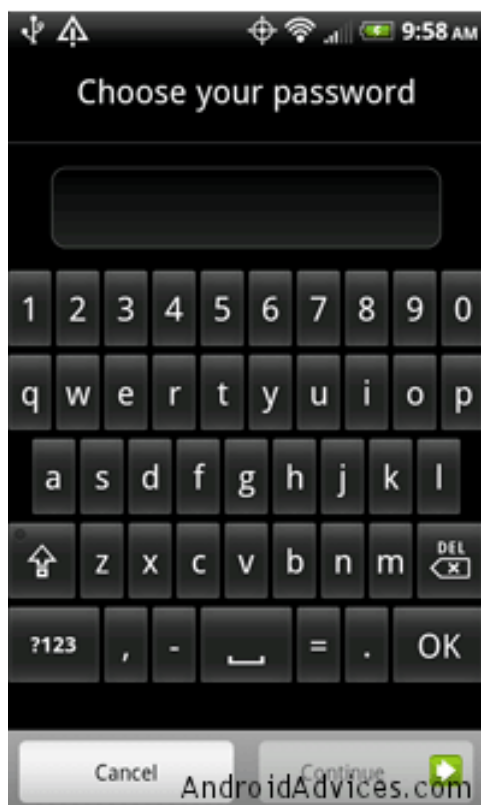


- Not to see my SMS and Face book chat by anyone- a teenage student
- Not to be Disclosed any of medical Information/records – A 50 Year Businessman /Patient
- Not to intercept my Phone and email by authority- A computer Engineer
- Not to have arbitrary search and seizer by Police- A Lawyer

Privacy Matters



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How Privacy is Defined?



- In the 1890s, future U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis articulated a concept of privacy- **“Right to be left alone.”**
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966 Article 17-** **No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence**, nor to unlawful attacks on his honour and reputation.
- **The Constitution of Nepal 2072-** Except as provided by law, **the privacy of any person, his or her home, property, document, data, correspondence** or matters relating to his or her character shall be inviolable.

Scope of Privacy



- **Information Privacy:** which involves the establishment of rules governing the collection and handling of personal data such as credit information and medical records;
- **Privacy of communications:** which covers the security and privacy of mail, telephones, email and other forms of communication;
- **Bodily privacy:** which concerns the protection of people's physical selves against invasive procedures such as drug testing and cavity searches; and
- **Territorial privacy:** which concerns the setting of limits on intrusion into the domestic and other environments such as Home, the workplace or public space.

Privacy Encroachment



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- a. Individual- relatives, friends and Colleagues (controlling, bargaining and teasing)
- b. Business / Company (Data sharing, and Data selling and money making)
- c. Hackers, Cyber Criminals (Creating trouble, bargaining, stealing, ransoming)
- d. State/Investigative Authority (controlling, tracking, profiling)

ICT and Privacy Issues



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- **Data Protection** (Smart ID/Card, Machine Readable Passport, Health Records, Smart Driving license)
- **Biometrics and DNA Identification**
- **Surveillance of Communications** (SMS and Phone tapping, email interception)
- **Video Surveillance** (use of CCTV)

Technologies threats Privacy



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- **Amplification-** Big and powerful lences, Phone listening devices,
- **Routiniazation-** CCTV in street, Bank, Shopping Mall
- **Sublimation** — Hidden Camera, Listening devices, Data gathering device and techniques



Security and Privacy

- Security issue has always direct connection with violation of privacy.
- More security threat more power to investigative authority and more chances of violation of Privacy.
- Innovation and invention on technologies are also threat for privacy. It is said, there will be no privacy in the era of “internet of things”



Problems in Nepal

- **Weak Law / No law**
 - No Privacy Law
 - No Data Protection Law
 - No Comprehensive Cyber Crime Law
- **Weak / NO Capacity and Awareness**
 - ICT users
 - Service providers
 - Investigating authorities
- **Increasing Cyber Crimes /Security Threats**
 - Compelled to scarify privacy
 - Increased the power of investigative authority



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Thanks you for Listening

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