

**INFORMATION SECURITY: respect for
human rights in the conditions of new
data exchange technologies**

LOYS

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Presentation plan

- 1. World view, InfoSec**
- 2. Instant messenger security**
- 3. Information Security Methods in Russia**
 - Yarovaya's law
 - The law on the identification of messenger users
 - Independent Internet Law
- 4. Multi-jurisdictional or nationalization**

Information security

information security

- a state of protection from leakage of confidential information, personal data, hacker attacks and disinformation practices, and the opportunity to access the message communication in the criminal world with the purpose of investigating the crimes committed and with the preventive purpose

Worldview questions

1) Is it fair to count on the privacy of correspondence when using, for example, instant messengers? Should we demand this? Or our expectations are excessive?

Instant messenger security

- **privacy policy**
the users give their consent for spying themselves
- **confidentiality**
in fact not available
- **vulnerabilities**
there are a lot of them

Instant messenger security

- absolutely safe instant messengers do not exist
- you agree to use these services as is
- if you agree to this in advance, why are you expecting secrecy?

Worldview questions

2) How can information security objectives in general be achieved in a law-governed state, if it is assumed that a police-run state in the absolutized form essentially meets the national security interests?

Worldview questions

The proportionality of the restrictions to the goals of their setting acts as a guarantee of human rights and information security of an individual

- It is permitted on the basis of a **court decision** and if there is information about the elements of an offense being plotted, committed or completed (Federal Law «On Criminal Intelligence Operations»)

Information Security Methods in Russia

Yarovaya's law

- telecom operators and organizers of the distribution of information are required to store in the territory of the Russian Federation text messages of users of communication services, voice information, images, sound data, video, metadata and other messages of users
- such organizers will be required to send message encryption keys to the RF FSS

Information Security Methods in Russia

Telegram messenger - complaint to the European Court of Human Rights

«the procedure established by the FSS does not ensure respect for the balance of private and public interests»

Information Security Methods in Russia

The law on the identification of messenger users

- Now the organizers of instant messaging services are required to identify users of the instant messaging service by reliably establishing information about the phone number from mobile phone companies

Information Security Methods in Russia

Independent Internet Law

- telecom operators are obliged to install governmental equipment in traffic exchange points within the country and on communication lines crossing the border of the Russian Federation
- the opportunity of "centralized management" of the Russian segment of the Internet is being realized

Information Security Methods in Russia

Independent Internet Law

- exchange of traffic between telecom operators should be carried out only through the data exchange points listed on a special register, which registration procedure will be determined by the government of the Russian Federation
- restriction of access to Internet resources prohibited in the Russian Federation is implemented; a «national domain name system» is created

Multi-jurisdictional or nationalization

