

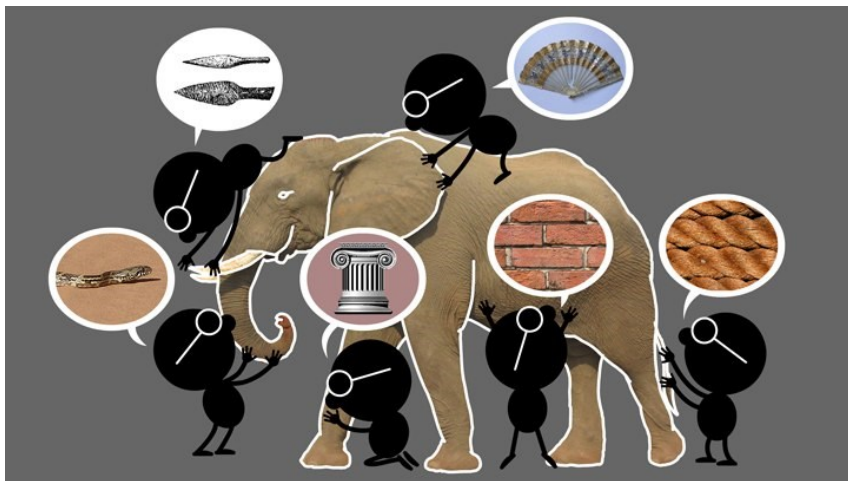


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CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE INTERNET

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Myth of Elephant



- No single national regulation of Internet is possible
- Internet is transnational
- Multistakeholder approach is required

National sovereignty over the Internet



- Proposal to introduce national segment of the Internet in Russia
- It is called after Russian fictional cartoon character Cheburashka

Yarovaya Law



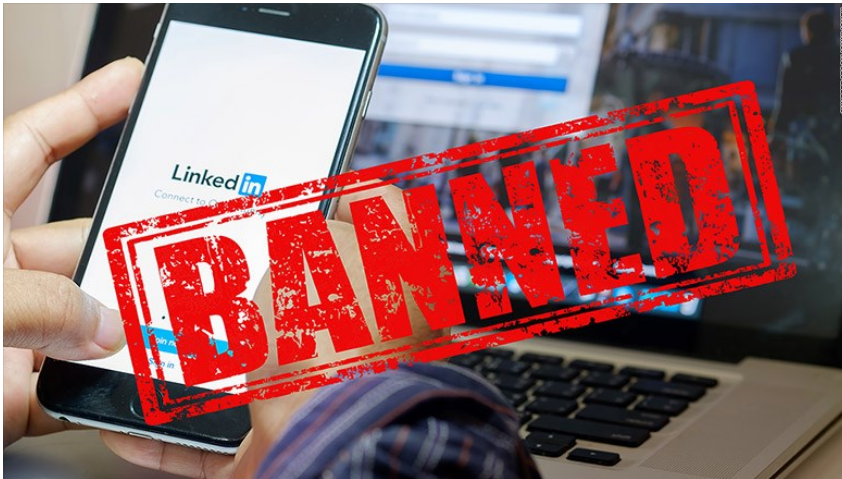
- Amendments oblige telecom operators and Internet companies to store text messages of users, their conversations, as well as "images, sounds, video and other communications" up to six months. How exactly and how long the information will be stored, will be determined by the government.

Wrong law enforcement



- The user was sentenced to 320 hours of compulsory unpaid work on the 282-th article of the Criminal Code on hate speech for anti-military posts in social network. Computer and even mouse to be destroyed

Localization of the personal data



- **In our view, the localization of Russians personal data in the form in which it introduced the amendments to the Federal Law "On Personal Data" counters the nature of the Internet as an international network.**

Russian-Ukraine conflict



- Situation in Ukraine, namely the conflict between Russia and Ukraine was accompanied by widespread of militarist propaganda in state-controlled media and Internet despite of the criminal liability for public calls for aggressive war in Russian legislation.

Russian-Ukraine conflict



- The one-sidedness in the coverage of important social and political issues, especially in the complex and volatile political situation, does the political field of the country is largely aggressive, as can be seen in the context of discussions on the unfolding social and political resources on the Internet. In this regard, **some media even limited the ability to comment on their news websites.**

Animal Abuse



- **A 17-year-old girl has been arrested after allegedly abusing animals and posting pictures of her acts of cruelty on social networks, Russian media has reported.**
- **No legislation on animal protection in Russia**

Threat of fragmentation

- ***Governmental fragmentation is government policies and actions that restrict or prevent certain types of use of the Internet to create, distribute, and access to information resources.***



Internet Fragmentation

- Experts note that the fragmentation of the Internet leads to the following consequences:
- Filtering and blocking of websites, social networks and other resources offering unwanted content.
- Attacks on information resources, offering unwanted content.
- Digital protectionism - blocking user access and use of key platforms and tools for e-commerce.
- Centralization and termination of international connections.
- Attacks on the national network and key infrastructure.
- Requirements of the local data processing and / or storage.
- Routing Architecture or storage of the data streams within the country.
- Prohibition of cross-border transfer of certain categories of data.
- Strategy "of the national segment of the Internet" or expansionist "cybersovereignty".

Protection of human and civil rights on the Internet Resolution

- **1.** Experts of the All-Russian Civic Forum noted with regret that the current state of Russian legislation and its development trends in the field of Internet technologies and realization of the constitutional rights of Russian citizens when using these technologies, should be recognized as unsatisfactory.
- **2.** The Internet is global information network, and Internet technologies, as advanced means of mass communication, are recognized worldwide as essential components of social and economic progress, as well as means of increasing of the competitiveness of national economies, providing citizens with universal access to the achievements of world culture and science, protection of human rights, increasing transparency and efficiency of government agencies, as well as the full involvement of citizens in decision-making mechanisms at various levels by using of e-democracy tools.
- **3.** For several decades Internet-based technologies were developing in Russia practically without any support and control by the state, which gave them high rate of growth and global level of recognition. However, since 2012, we can note sharp increase of the government intervention in the daily activities of Russian and international companies providing Internet access services, the creation and dissemination of information on the Internet.
- **4.** The feasibility of the above-mentioned legal restrictions originally justified by formal public interest objectives such as the combat against child pornography and preventing drug trafficking, child suicides, and extremist activity. Afterwards issues of "struggle" against information of anti-social nature circulating on the Internet began to be considered in the most extensive interpretation, and their practical solution required additional organizational measures

Protection of human and civil rights on the Internet Resolution

- **5.** It should be noted that none of the goals of the laws mentioned above, has been achieved. On the contrary, statistics shows that despite the prohibitive legislative decisions and vigorous activity of state bodies in their implementation, all the negative phenomena (sexual exploitation of minors, illegal sale of drugs, teenage suicide, recruitment to terrorist communities, etc.) continue to exist and develop.
- **6.** These circumstances primarily related to the reluctance of officials, which have power in sphere of the legislative limitations of the Internet space and impact on law enforcement, to take into account the opinion of the expert community, to conduct open and professional discussion on the proposals, as well as their incompetence and lack of knowledge of modern level of technological development.

Protection of human and civil rights on the Internet Resolution

- **7.** The only way to prevent the marked negative trends is systematic revision of legal regulation, which in most cases does not work effectively, with the involvement of a wide range of experts of Russian companies in sphere of high technologies, representatives of scientific community and civil society.
- **8.** Experts of the All-Russian Civic Forum are ready to participate in the organization and carrying out activities aimed to amending and improving the effectiveness of the legislation, ensuring and implementation of the constitutional rights of Russian citizens, including the right to information.
- **9.** The work of the expert community should be aimed to maximizing access to knowledge and cultural values, to reform of the copyright protection laws, to make them taking into account realities of the information society and existing Internet infrastructure systems.

Outcomes

- **1. The need to streamline regulation.**
- **2. Need for international instruments.**
- **3. New understanding of jurisdiction in cyberspace.**
- **4. Establishment of the competent web communities.**
- **5. Multistakeholder-approach.**

Questions

- How internet-based conflicts could be classified?
- Are internet-based conflicts dangerous for the real world?
- How internet-based conflicts could affect 'real-life' human rights?
- Who is responsible for resolution of the Internet conflicts?
- What is the role of governments in resolving conflicts on web resources?
- What are the best operational principles for the respectable internet-community?
- What jurisdictional model could be applied to specific web resources and communities?



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Thank you for your attention!

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