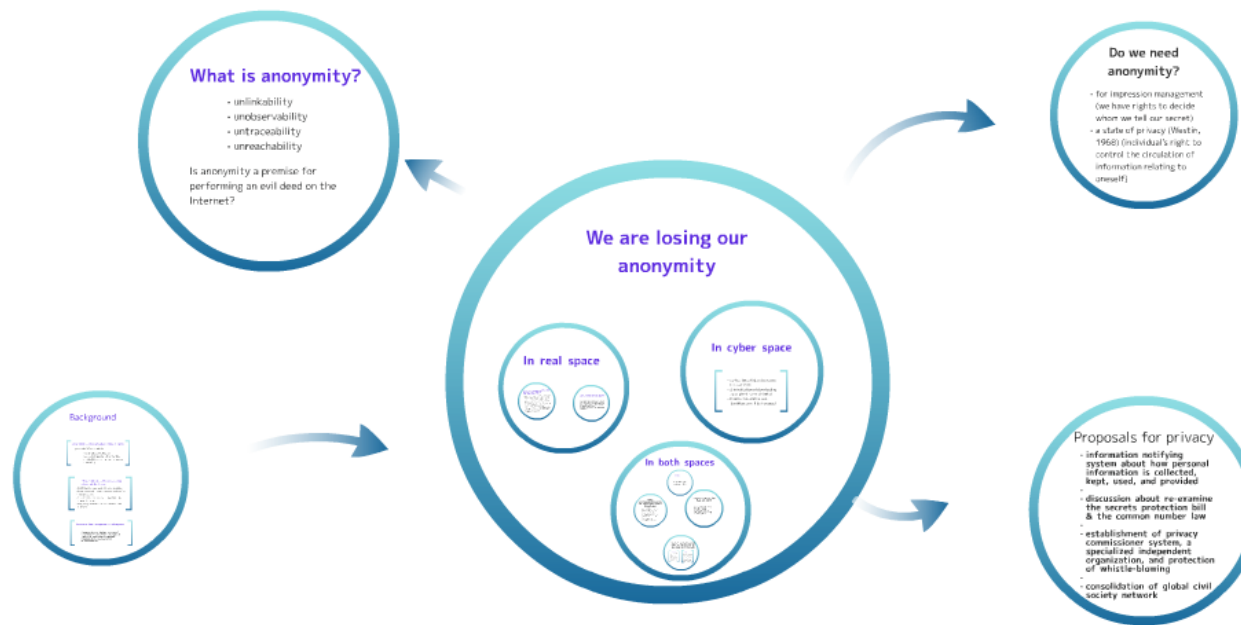


Anonymity in the cyber space in Japan

Hamada Tadahisa

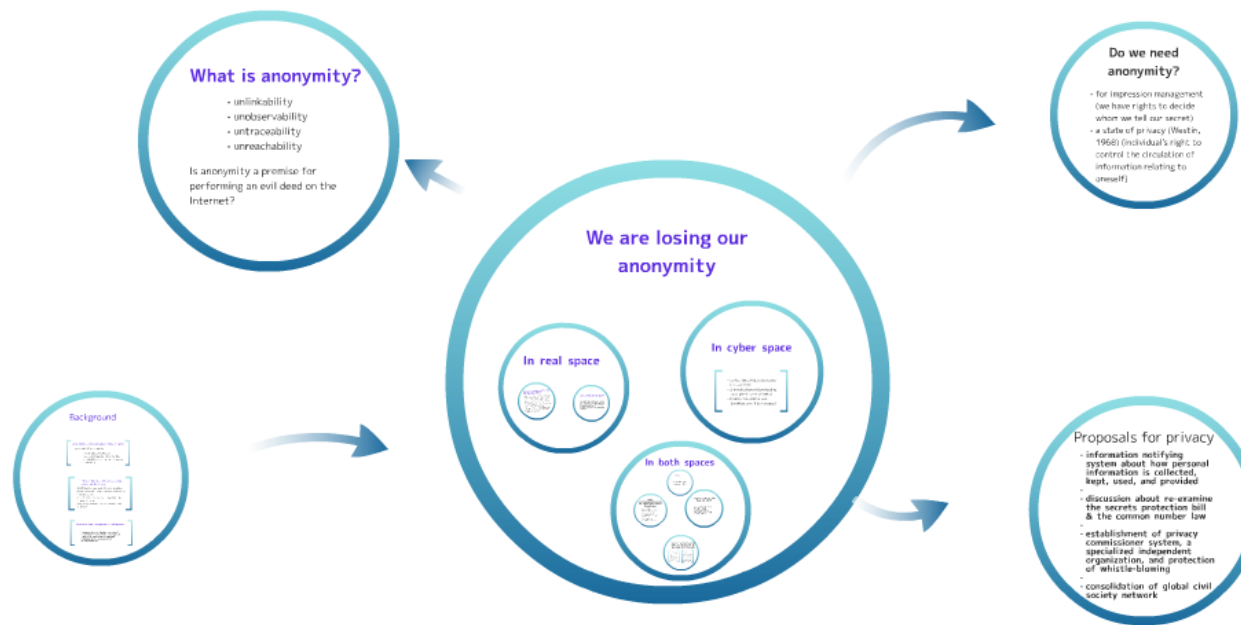
Chair, Japan Computer Access for Empowerment



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Background

early 1980s ~ dawn of cyber culture in Japan

grassroots PC communication

- anonymous communication
- particularly popular with minorities
- ex. BBS EON was set up by transgender community

1990s ~ diffusion of PC communication culture into the Internet

- 1992: the first commercial Internet provider
- 1996: number of Internet users outstripped PC communications
- PC communication culture diffused into the Internet in Japan
- many anonymous BBS such as 2channel were launched

discussion about anonymous vs. autonomous

- "anonymity is a hotbed of crimes"
- "communication between anonymous name and real name is unequal"
- "anonymity is necessary for whistleblowers"

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We are losing our anonymity

In real space

Physical usability of IC card for transportation
The use of IC cards for transportation is becoming more widespread. This means that the physical location of the user can be tracked more easily than in the past. This is a concern for privacy and anonymity.

SmartFace camera (ICTO)
SmartFace camera (ICTO) is a facial recognition system that can identify individuals in real space. This technology is being used in various settings, including public transportation and security checkpoints. This raises concerns about privacy and anonymity.

In cyber space

- Control law of injustice access (revised 2012)
- Criminalization of downloading copyrighted material (2012)
- Problem: Demand for user identification will be increased

In both spaces

Linking
Linking technology (Microsoft, etc.)

non-criminalization of copyright (under discussion)
The issue of non-criminalization of copyright is currently under discussion. This is a concern for privacy and anonymity.

common number law May 24, 2013
Common number law (May 24, 2013) is a law that regulates the use of common numbers. This is a concern for privacy and anonymity.

Secret protection bill (will be discussed in the Diet in this fall)
The secret protection bill (to be discussed in the Diet in this fall) is a law that regulates the use of secret information. This is a concern for privacy and anonymity.

In real space

Mutual usability of IC card for transportation

- Electronic rail and bus cards (Suica etc.) became able to be used across the country starting March 23, 2013 (also in some taxis and ships)
- Functions of electronic money, credit card, and ID card for companies and schools
- Some mobile phones can be used for IC card for transportation using Java technology
- East Japan Railway Co. began selling records of the use of Suica cards without notifying the cardholders in July, 2013

surveillance camera (CCTV)

- 3.5 million cameras in Japan
- no criteria in installing CCTV
- does not achieve the aim of preventing crime
- balance between privacy and security

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Lifelog

- Behavioral Targeting Advertisement (BTA)

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- Antragsdelikt: a category of offense which cannot be prosecuted without a complaint by the victim. In Japanese, shinkokuzai, in Korean, chingojoe
- demanded again by TPP

common number law May 24, 2013

every resident, including foreigners, to be assigned a personal identification number (will take effect starting in January 2016)

Secret protection bill (will be discussed in the Diet in this fall)

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The Government has been discussing the possibility of introducing a secret protection bill since the end of the last session of the Diet. The bill is intended to protect the personal information of citizens and to prevent the leakage of such information.

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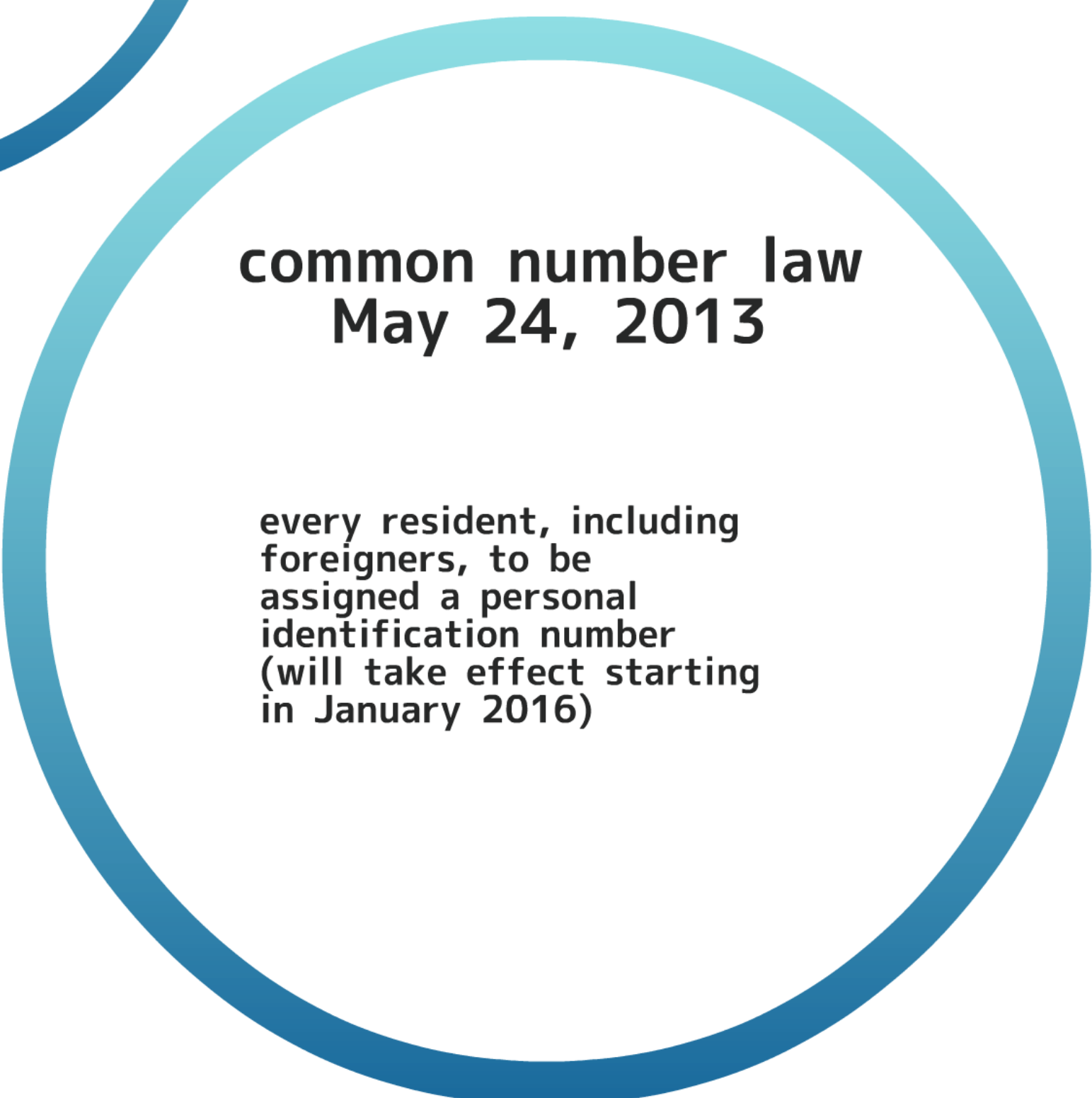
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- 1950s - 1970s: some defense secret protection laws were adjusted under Japan US security treaty
- 1985: state security bill did not pass by strong opposition from media and citizens
- 2001: 9.11 catalyzed broad and solid protection for defense secret
- 2013: secret protection bill are going to be laid in this fall, but mass media don't play up.

Problems

- The scope of specific secrets is ambiguous
- Heads of administrative organizations designate certain information as specific secrets. They might issue designation in rapid succession.
- They could hide safety or radiation information. The government can arbitrarily designate information to keep it from the public
- anyone who asks central government employees to offer specific secrets could be subject to punishment on the grounds that they abetted the leakage of secrets.

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What is anonymity?

- unlinkability
- unobservability
- untraceability
- unreachability

Is anonymity a premise for performing an evil deed on the Internet?



Do we need anonymity?

- for impression management (we have rights to decide whom we tell our secret)
- a state of privacy (Westin, 1968) (individual's right to control the circulation of information relating to oneself)

Proposals for privacy

- information notifying system about how personal information is collected, kept, used, and provided
-
- discussion about re-examine the secrets protection bill & the common number law
-
- establishment of privacy commissioner system, a specialized independent organization, and protection of whistle-blowing
-
- consolidation of global civil society network

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