

IGF 2016 Workshop Report Template

Session Title	Encryption and Safety of Journalists in the Digital Age
Date	7 December 2016
Time	15:00 – 16:30
Session Organizer	UNESCO
Chair/Moderator	Guy Berger, UNESCO
Rapporteur/Notetaker	Xianhong Hu, UNESCO
List of Speakers and their institutional affiliations	Mr. Wolfgang Schulz, Hans-Bredow-Institut für Medienforschung Mr. Amos Toh, Legal assistant to UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom Of Expression Mr. Marc Rotenberg, Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC) Ms. Amalia Toledo, Karisma Foundation and FLIP Mr. Sebastián Bellagamba, Internet Society (ISOC) Mr. Janis Karklins, Vice President of Human Rights Council Mr. Frank La Rue, Assistant Director-General of UNESCO
Key Issues raised (1 sentence per issue):	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the relevance and significance of encryption to protect human rights online and offline? 2. How to use encryption to defend both free expression and privacy as well as protect journalists? 3. What are emerging challenges and issues?
If there were presentations during the session, please provide a 1-paragraph summary for each Presentation	<p>Mr. Wolfgang Schulz presented the major outcome of UNESCO's new Internet Freedom Series publication: <i>Human Rights Aspects of Encryption</i>.</p> <p>Describing the new study, "Human Rights and Encryption", one of the co-authors Prof Wolfgang Schulz said: "Encryption impacts both freedom of expression and privacy; encryption and anonymity empowers journalists to browse, read, develop and share opinions and information without interference". He cautioned against restrictions put on encryption on the basis of theoretical speculation of risks, rather than evidence. The research was authored by Schulz and Joris van Hoboken, with financial support by Federal Foreign Office of Germany.</p> <p>Mr Guy Berger, UNESCO Director for Freedom of Expression and Media Development explained that the publication was conducted in the context of UNESCO's endorsement of Connecting the Dots Outcome document that "recognizes the role that anonymity and encryption can play as enablers of privacy protection and freedom of expression, and facilitates dialogue on these issues".</p>
Please describe the Discussions that took place during the workshop session: (3	In his presentation, Prof Schulz pointed out that encryption, as topical issue in the current global discussion on Internet governance, plays a key role in protecting freedom of expression, privacy and other human rights online. He said that on the issue of

<p>paragraphs)</p>	<p>encryption, there is no tension between freedom of speech and protection of privacy.</p> <p>The study urges the use of smart technologies to make encryption as convenient as possible, on the basis that this would support privacy and freedom of expression, including special protection measures for journalists, media actors and vulnerable users such as women and girls and minorities.</p> <p>The research further recommends that governments should include human rights aspects into their encryption policy and provide transparency. It also suggests that privacy protection should not just rest on the users making use of cryptographic technologies, and that communicating the risks and spreading knowledge on the technologies should be a part of a national policy.</p> <p>Other panellists at the session suggested that encryption should not be examined in isolation but considered in a broad and holistic strategy of protecting digital security for journalists and other communities.</p>
<p>Please describe any Participant suggestions regarding the way forward/ potential next steps /key takeaways: (3 paragraphs)</p>	<p>It was suggested that media outlets and Internet intermediaries should take more responsibility of developing and deploying digital security protocols and measures.</p> <p>Speaker Marc Rotenberg shared his vision that encryption is no longer just about privacy but also about security in a world of Internet of Things; devices like cell phones do not contain simply private messages but keys that unlock data in remote servers, doors on cars and home.</p> <p>He acknowledged that strong encryption could inhibit law enforcement from accessing digital content on a mobile phone, but said the greater benefit was to protect the much greater number of people whose phones were stolen.</p>