

## Internet censorship

Country	No. obstacles	No. violations of users rights	Possible reasons/justification for this level of censorship
North Korea	N/A	N/A	Few people have internet access due to government regime.
Cuba	23	33	Few people have internet access due to government regime.
Iceland	1	4	Use of the internet is widespread. A leader in fibre deployment (75%). <b>Censorship is prohibited</b> by the <b>Icelandic Constitution</b> and there is a <b>strong tradition of protecting freedom of expression</b> that extends to the use of the Internet. However, Internet service providers in Iceland use filters to block Web sites distributing child pornography.
Vietnam	14	34	The <b>Communist Party</b> requires Yahoo, Google and Microsoft to <b>divulge (make known)</b> data on all bloggers who use their platforms. It <b>blocks websites critical</b> of the government, as well as those that <b>advocate for democracy, human rights and religious freedom</b> .
China	19	39	<b>China has the most rigid censorship</b> program in the world. The government <b>filters searches, block sites and erases "inconvenient" content</b> , rerouting search terms on Taiwan independence to items <b>favourable to the Communist Party</b> .
UK	2	16	<b>Freedom of expression and protection of privacy over the Internet is guaranteed by UK law.</b>  But over the <b>last few years, the amount of surveillance has increased as police, ISPs and government interests</b> have shifted towards <b>combating terrorism</b> and <b>preventing child abuse</b> . This uses interception and direct filtering measures.

North Korea has full control of all websites and only about 4% of the population has internet. This is because North Korea is a communist-run state, led by the supreme dictator Kim Jong Un. Strict regime means the public have any rules enforced upon them.

Cuba, the internet is available only at government controlled "access points." Activity online is monitored through IP blocking, keyword filtering and browsing history checking. Only pro-government users may upload content.

The **five Nordic countries**—Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland—are central players in the **European battle between file sharers, rights holders, and Internet service providers (ISPs)**.

### Technology: CCTV cameras (e.g. public town centres)

CCTV cameras are used to monitor behaviour and aid crime prevention and detection. They are used to record, trespassing, speeding motorists, illegal parking, driving up the wrong side of the road, theft ... etc.

I think this level of monitoring is justified as it plays a huge role in protecting the citizens of the public from crime.

### Technology: Road traffic camera

These are called traffic enforcement cameras. They are fitted alongside roads, onto overhead bridges and traffic lights to identify traffic regulation violations. Some also have automatic number plate recognition. This may also allow governments to establish mass surveillance of vehicle movements and therefore by association also the movement of the vehicle's owner.

Controversy over whether the techniques are to increase speed safety or just increase revenue from fines. There is also the case of government “spying” on public and monitoring public roads.

#### Criminal GPS tagging bracelets

A form of surveillance where an electronic tag is fitted to a person. Commonly carried out on people who are sentenced to electronic monitoring by the court for punishment of a crime. When GPS is involved, the law enforcement or a private monitoring services field officer can track the wear’s location whenever a satellite signal is available.

Ankle monitors are given to offenders with an anti-tampering mechanism and are designed to alert authorities if they are cut off or removed. If an offender moves outside of an allowed range, the police will be notified.

Controversy is that there is a slippery slope as GPS could be implemented for other purposes such as mass surveillance of locations of all individuals or users to benefit an employer by identifying employee locations. It is also hard to judge who is held accountable for errors in the systems that occur. Human rights mean it is an infringement on privacy to be spying in and tracking people’s locations.