



A call to Action on Digital Privacy and Freedom

Digital Privacy | Digital Freedom | KYC | Summary | Questions



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Digital Privacy

This the level of privacy protection an individual has while connected to the internet, it also covers the way your personal identifiable information is used, collected, shared and stored on your personal devices and while on the internet.

Identifying Internet User

- IP Address(ISP i.e. subscriber info.), cookies, wire tapping

Anonymising Services

- Tor Browsers, VPNs, email service providers



Digital Freedom

- Cyber actors abuse the freedom provided by the internet to violate the fundamental rights of many individuals and the chances of bringing cybercriminals to justice are slim.
 - Extreme abuse and illegal activities.
 - Cyber violence against children, girls and women.
- How can we eradicate the future threats?
 - IP Address is important but not sufficient enough to Identify cyber actors.
 - The need for a unique Identity.



Know Your Client (KYC)

- User Identification and verification:
 - ID document identification (banking sectors, government infrastructure i.e. id.me)
 - Video verification.
 - Picture verification (Tinder)
- Implement KYC on Social networking platforms.



Summary

- Over 70% of internet users are anonymous, cyberspace will pose more threats to posterity if we do not make it a safer world.
- Personal Data is crucial and Identification verification is important to eliminate or curb cybercrime.
- Anonymization should be restrict on social media platforms i.e. *Facebook Messenger, twitter, WhatsApp, Snapchat* e.t.c.
- IP Addresses are necessary but not sufficient identifier of a person online activity.
- KYC should be implemented by social media platform to ensure user accountability and curb abuse of internet freedom.