# Digital Citizenship and Surveillance Society: UK State-Media-Citizen Relations After the Snowden Leaks

## Guideline for policy stakeholders interviews [a selection of the questions below will be chosen according to the interviewee]

## Goal: to understand their perspective on surveillance and necessary regulation; shortcoming of current policy; development process and content of the Investigatory Powers Bill

1. **Introduction**

* Introduction of interviewers and the research project
* Consent for recording and/or note-taking [If at any time you want information to remain anonymous just let me know and the recording will be stopped.]
* Consent to use findings and quotes in academic publications [for all quotes that are attributed, separate consent will be requested before publication]

1. **Surveillance**

* How would you define surveillance?
* At what point does data collection become surveillance?

1. **Snowden**

* What is, in your view, the most relevant impact of the Snowden revelations?
* Has it changed the discussion? [How? Why? Which part?]
* What role did it have regarding the IP Bill?

1. **UK Policy / IP Bill**

* What are the main strengths and weaknesses of the draft IP Bill?
* What was the importance (or limitation) of Anderson/ISC/RUSI?
* What were the strengths and weaknesses of Anderson/ISC/RUSI, and how well does the IP Bill incorporate them?
* What is missing? [From the bill; from the debate] What is needed?

1. **Types of surveillance: Interception and equipment interference**

* How do you see the debate between targeted and bulk data collection? What is necessary? What is desirable?
* What factors should weigh in judging the proportionality of enabling bulk data collection?
* Should collection and analysis of data be treated differently? [Is there still this difference in times of automated/algorithmic analysis?]
* What kind of (authorised) queries should agencies be able to ask ISPs, cloud providers, other large database holders (eg n-hop connections, likely identical individuals, links to specific threats (NRC report use cases)?
* How does equipment interference compare to intercepts, communications data access, audio/video bugs in cars/homes?
* How can we assess the appropriateness of equipment interference? (e.g., computer steers a car, controls pacemaker, etc.) -> oversight?

1. **Encryption**

* What do you expect to happen? How politically likely are legal restrictions on E2E?
* When would it be proportionate for governments to mandate production of decryption keys from websites/service providers?
* If encryption starts to limit agency ability to do bulk data collection + analytics – should providers be required to do larger-scale analytics themselves?

1. **Oversight and limits to surveillance**

* Should there be any fundamental boundaries for government access to personal communications and stored data, beyond constitutional or human rights principles [such as prescribed by law, necessary and proportionate, effective oversight and remedy etc.]? Or can these judgments only ever be made on a case-by-case basis?
* What types of institutions should make those decisions? What controls should be put in place to constrain use of bulk collection/access capabilities?
* What do you think about the oversight model proposed in the IP Bill?

1. **International coordination**

* What are the international implications of the bill? [extra-territoriality]
* What is the prospect for developing international standards on surveillance? How would these be effectively developed?
* Is there scope for greater European collaboration? [Like-minded states?]
* Would international standards on surveillance change the debate in the UK?

1. **Public debate, actors and interests**

* In your view, is there now a true public debate about surveillance?
* Is the public now more or less willing to listen to the arguments of security agencies?
* Which actors are predominant in the current debate? Whose voices are heard, and whose aren’t?
* How are different actors equipped for this debate? Sufficient knowledge?
* How well has civil society been involved as a stakeholder in the debate? [Access?]
* How could it be more productively involved in the future?
* What were the reasons for success in previous advocacy/campaigns (e.g., the political coalition that stopped the Communications Data Bill)? [framing? coalitions?]

1. **State/citizens**

* How do Snowden and the IP Bill change the relation between the state and citizens?
* How do they affect digital citizenship? [everyday use of the net]
* How do you see the main role of security agencies in this context?
* [Should it not be the task of security agencies to protect citizens’ online security (integrity of the infrastructure, privacy, etc.)?]