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| 1. Record Nr. | UNISALENTO991000061389707536 |
| Autore | Chamberlain, Mary |
| Titolo | Fenwomen : a portrait of women in an English village / Mary Chamberlain |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | London ; Boston : Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1983 |
| Descrizione fisica | 186 p., [16] leaves of plates : ill. ; 22 cm |
| Collana | History workshop series |
| Soggetti | Donna - Educazione |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910416138603321 |
| Autore | Shanapinda Stanley |
| Titolo | Advance Metadata Fair : The Retention and Disclosure of 4G, 5G and Social Media Location Information, for Law Enforcement and National Security, and the Impact on Privacy in Australia / / by Stanley Shanapinda |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2020 |
| ISBN | 3-030-50255-4 |
| Edizione | [1st ed. 2020.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (231 pages) |
| Collana | Law, Governance and Technology Series, , 2352-1910 ; ; 44 |
| Disciplina | 910.285 |
| Soggetti | Information technology—Law and legislation Mass media—Law and legislation Computers—Law and legislation Data protection—Law and legislation IT Law, Media Law, Intellectual Property Legal Aspects of Computing Privacy |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |

Nota di contenuto

The Dual Nature of Privacy – As a Target and as a Treasure to Protect:
An Introduction -- The Legal Framework to Retain Location
Information -- The Legal Framework to Collect and Disclose Location
Information -- The Legal Framework to Retain and Disclose the
Contents of a Communication -- The Powers of the Agencies to Collect
and Use Location Information -- Location Information as Personal
Information -- Limits to the Powers of the AFP and ASIO to Collect and
Use Location Information -- External Oversight Exercised Over the
Powers of the Agencies -- The IP-Mediated LTE Network versus the Law
-- Proposing the Judicial Location Information Warrant.

Sommario/riassunto

This book outlines the legal powers of a major Western nation – Australia – to collect and use location information. Mobile service and social media service providers now have the ability to track, record and store more precise location information. Unlike 4G, 5G mobile communications require that cell towers and antennas be in much closer proximity; as a result, the location data can reveal more personal and sensitive information about individual citizens. Despite this aspect, service providers are required to disclose the data to the authorities, without the need for a judicial warrant. This book was written from the perspective of big location data software analytics, a capability that makes it possible to combine various location data points to create a profile on a given individual's movements, habits, and political, religious and ideological orientation. In this regard, privacy is poorly protected. The rationale used to justify the powers was enforcing serious crimes – terrorism offences. Location data can now be retained for at least two years and be collected to investigate even minor offences. This can be done without the person being reasonably suspected of a criminal offence – when the individual is simply determined to be a person of interest. This poses legal risks to vulnerable communities. And yet, such investigative techniques are deemed lawful and reasonable. At a time when national security is so broadly defined to include economic issues, which in turn overlap with climate change and environmental protection, these legal powers should be reassessed. The book clarifies the complex rules that every citizen must know in order to have agency. Further, it calls upon authorities to reflect and to self-regulate, by making the conscious decision to surrender some of their powers to review by the independent judiciary. Without the requirement for a judicial warrant or judicial review, the powers are unfairly broad. The book pursues an interdisciplinary approach to assess the functionality of mobile telecommunications in direct relation to law enforcement powers and existing judicial precedents. Further, it offers a unifying techno-legal perspective on a complex issue touching on modern privacy law and communications technologies.
