



# Who Can you Trust? (When you're trusting trust)

## JPEG Privacy & Security Workshop

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# Outline

## 1 **Crypto**

- Crypto and privacy
- Crypto and content restriction

## 2 **Law**

- Anti-Circumvention Law
- Skirting Around Anti-Circumvention Law



**1** **Crypto**

**2** **Law**



# How Crypto Works for Privacy

- Used to distribute files safely



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- Requires a key-management system to ensure only the intended party can decrypt

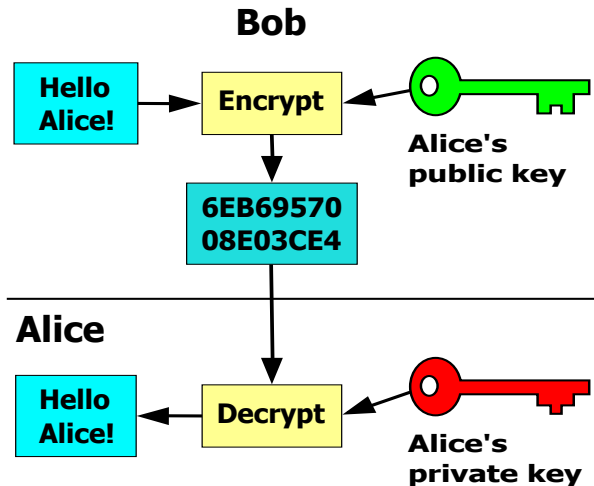


## How Crypto Works for Privacy

- Used to distribute files safely
- Requires a key-management system to ensure only the intended party can decrypt
- In asymmetric encryption, each party only controls their own private key



# Asymmetric Key Encryption





## How Crypto “Works” for DRM

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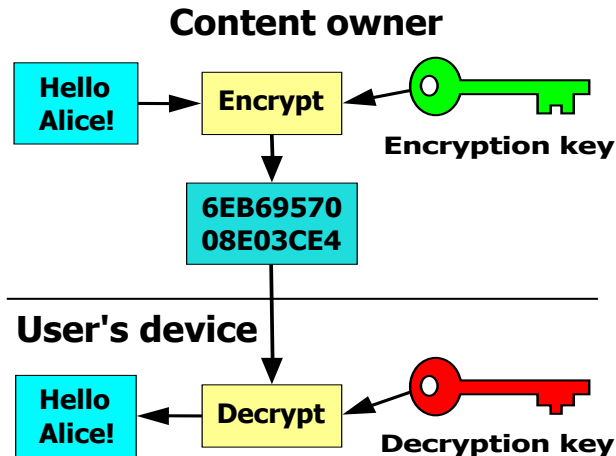


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- However, the content owner tries to control *both* keys
- This is, of course, impossible



# DRM Encryption





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# DRM Crypto Is Weaker Than Privacy Crypto

- DRM systems, symmetric or asymmetric, will always be crackable
- Partial non-solutions:
  - Session keys
  - Obfuscation of the decryption key stored in the device
  - Remote key revocation if (when) keys are cracked



1 **Crypto**

2 **Law**



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- Because crypto is not fit for the purposes of DRM, the law steps in to make its circumvention illegal
- This only applies to copyright
- No similar provision prevents breaking any other kind of crypto, such as that protecting user privacy
- The implication? Copyright has more value than privacy





## Why Anti-Circumvention Law?

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### Example

No person shall circumvent a technological measure that effectively controls access to a work protected under this title. — 17 U.S. Code § 1201



## Side-Effects of Anti-Circumvention Law

Anti-circumvention law can result in five years prison terms for coders who:

- merely report vulnerabilities in the code
- implement a compatible player
- supply tools for others to use *even for lawful exceptions to anti-circumvention law!*

**And the worst part is...**

We are exporting this crappy law all around the world



## How JPEG Committee Should Implement Crypto

- Adding privacy and security features to images is a great concept
- **But** in order to avoid coders being made subject to 1201 liability:
  - It should only facilitate encryption of (seldom copyrightable) metadata
  - Encryption of image data should not be part of the specification
    - (or if it is, the user should retain access to their own crypto keys)
- This will enable JPEG to remain an open and interoperable standard



## Summary

- Cryptography is an **amazing technology**
- But it is supported by **amazingly bad laws**
- To avoid this, JPEG should avoid allowing the specification to be used to **lock up copyright content** especially if the user does not control their own private or decryption key