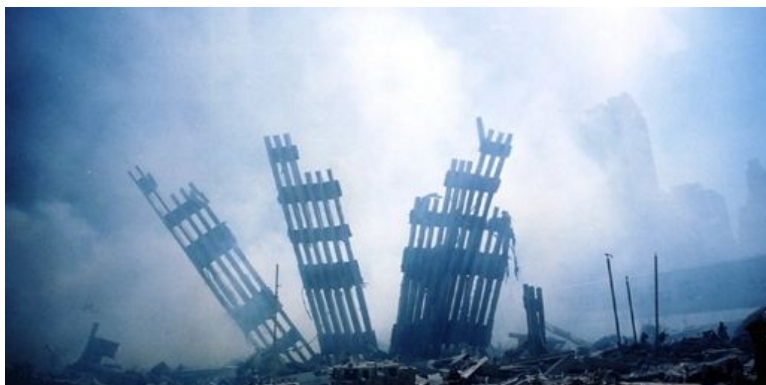




At the A > Company

Some liberties have also disappeared Sept. 11, 2001

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Remember. There was a time when no military patrol does, Famas shoulder, in front of Notre-Dame de Paris, a time when your emails have little risk of being intercepted, where your crestfallen in the path of office n was not every day immortalized by dozens of cameras, a bygone era on board a bottle of shampoo on a plane was still an insignificant gesture ... That was before September 11, 2001.

That day, when the twin towers of World Trade Center fall into dust, the symbolic power of the United States has been shaken, and a certain idea of freedom. A month later, [the Patriot Act](#) is signed by George W. Bush. In the name of security, some of the freedoms so dear to Americans are sacrificed.

The "land of the free" is a breach of s' open . Most states in the world it will engulf . In 2002, the European Union followed suit in the Bush administration and produced a [Framework Decision](#) , which encourages member states to bring their laws and establishes rules to fight against the terrorist threat. France, "initiated" attacks in the 80's, had already embarked on this path by adopting a [first anti-terrorism law](#) in 1986. The era that has s' open with September 11 will accelerate this process, generalizing the emergency measures that will transform the urban landscape and the Penal Code.

"The war against terrorism is a permanent war against an unknown enemy. It has helped to introduce emergency legislation in common law with the consent of the people, said Dan Van Raemdonck, Vice-President FIDH. We have trivialized the concept of control. People have come to accept to be traced, checked the grounds that they have nothing to hide . We have entered the era of suspicion. "

A brief overview, not exhaustive, of some measures "temporary" that permanently changed your life:

- **The army in the city**

In section **11-September**

[Al-Qaeda releases a video for the tenth anniversary of Sept. 11](#)

[Arabian \(other\) ways of living and telling Islam](#)

[The article published in "Le Monde" after the events](#)

[On 11 September 2001, minute by minute](#)

Blogs



TERMINAL FLAG

["We suffered habitat" 6](#)



MAJORITY IN THE COUNTRY

[In Nice, the Right People sulking the meeting ... 24](#)



A SHOT IN THE FOOT

[Clubs take the place of the nation's 66](#)

[View all blogs](#)



Soldiers patrolling rangers, at gunpoint, in stations, airports and tourist resorts. The image has become commonplace. It is one of the most visible consequences of the fight against terrorism, embodied by the Vigipirate.

Designed In 1978 when Europe was facing a wave of attacks, this plan is completely redesigned in the wake of September 11, 2001 and will be held in "red level" on an ongoing basis from the London bombings in 2005. The [latest version of the plan](#) , in force since January 2007, is based on an assumption clear: *"the threat of terrorism must now be considered permanent."* Vigipirate therefore defines a base measures applied in all circumstances, *"even in the absence of signs of specific threats"*.

[A thousand soldiers](#) of the three services are permanently mobilized to support the forces of gendarmerie and police. They conduct patrols in stations, airports, ports, and a number of sensitive points such as tourist sites.

- **Internet under surveillance**



France, [European champion surveillance](#) of telecommunications? This is the European Commission says in Annex to [a report dated April 2011](#) . In 2009, the "land of human rights" has made no less than 514 813 requests for access to "logs" (who called or sent a mail to whom, when, where, for how long ?) kept by operators of fixed and mobile telephony, and Internet service providers (ISP). The interception of telecommunications is regulated at EU level. But as a comparison, the most populous country in the EU, Germany, realized that only 12,684, or 42 times less than France.

The desire to monitor Internet a reality only two months after the attacks of Sept. 11. November 15, 2001, the Jospin government change in its proposed emergency [legislation on community safety \(LSQ\)](#) , which integrates various methods of struggle against terrorism. Among them, [Amendment 2](#) , which will create the famous Article 29, invite service providers to the Internet store for one year the "logs", that is to say, the connection data of their subscribers.

Because of its exceptional nature, the measure was supposed to last until December 31, 2003, before being possibly extended after an evaluation report. But an amendment tabled by the Christian Estrosi [draft law on internal security \(LSI\)](#), January 21, 2003, will make the final. Supposed to prevent the threat of attack, surveillance of Internet users is now completely separate from whether or not a terrorist threat.

One more step was taken in 2006: the [Law on the Fight against Terrorism \(LCT\)](#) by the interior minister, Nicolas Sarkozy, extends the obligation to retain the "traffic data" to Internet cafes. It also allows anti-terrorism services can be accessed without any control of the judiciary, on the advice of a qualified person "placed to the interior minister." Internet surveillance now escapes all legal proceedings to place under the direct control of the state.

A reading : [A chronology of laws establishing monitoring the Internet](#)

- The "Fadette"



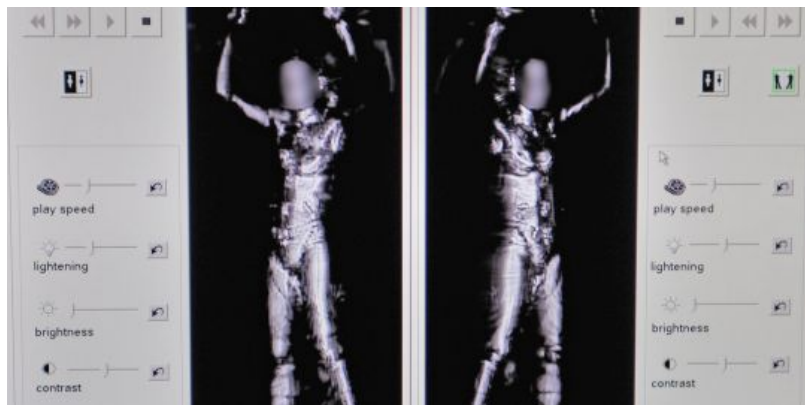
Telephone communications have undergone the same treatment. Until recently, communication by telephone operators detailed invoices (the "Fadette") of their customers the police was framed by [Article 22 of the Act of July 10, 1991](#). It imposed a particular police authorization procedure or by a judge or by the National Commission for Control of Security Interceptions (CNCIS).

The law against terrorism in 2006 changed everything: a simple requisition of the prosecution can now see the "Fadette" without the CNCIS have something to say. The text also provides that the "connection data" calls (calling whom, where, when, how long) can be stored for one year.

As a result, an *"avalanche of requisitions falls, without control, the operators," says Duck chained* September 7, 2011. Interviewed by the weekly, the spokesman admitted that such requests CNCIS him *"totally escape."* *"Only the legislature can change that fact," he adds.* *The 1991 law was considered too slow. We have accelerated the exceptional procedures in the name of terrorism by maintaining a minimum level of legality," said Christopher Andrew, professor at Sciences Po and the author of the Special Criminal Law. "The problem is that these procedures eventually become the norm ..."*

Peter Hustinx, European Data Protection, is not far from sharing this view. Describing the conservation of "logs" of *"massive infringement of privacy"*, he believes that the EU directive with the generalized surveillance of telecommunications is *"undoubtedly the most damaging instrument to respect for private life ever adopted by EU given its size and the number of people it touches."*

- Air transport



Not surprisingly, the airline was the sector most affected by the security measures taken after September 11. And with each new attempt, a new security measure has been invented:

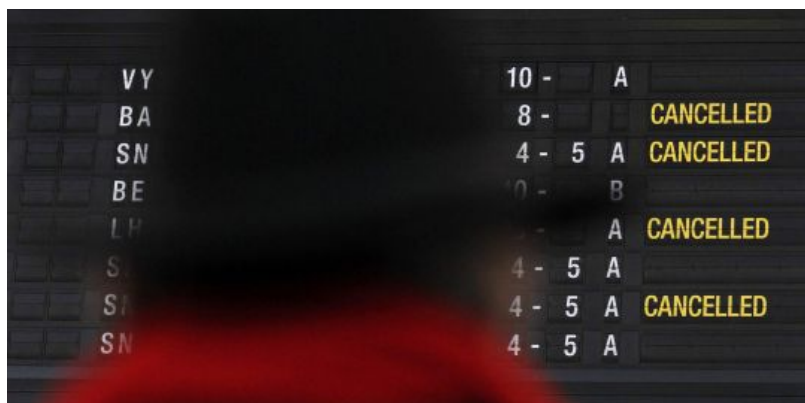
- **Sharps:** The terrorists who hijacked the four planes of September 11 were armed with simple box cutters. Knives, clippers, nail clippers and other pliers tweezers are now prohibited in the cabin.

- **Shoes:** Since the failed assassination attempt of Richard Reid, the man with "explosive shoes", which had concealed 250 grams of pentrite in his shoes on a flight in December 2001, all travelers may be required to have to remove your shoes before board.

- **Liquids:** In August 2006, British authorities discovered that a group of men had intended to make exploding planes concealing liquid explosives in bottles and shampoo bottles. The loading of liquids in the cabin is now strictly regulated. They can be taken into the cabin subject to be packed in containers not exceeding 100 mL, and then must be contained in transparent plastic bags and closed no more than 20 cm by 20 cm. Exit then: perfume, sunscreen, toothpaste, foam shave, deodorant spray, shampoo, soda, liquor, jam, dairy products ...

Body scanners: In December 2009, a passenger on the flight Lagos-Amsterdam-Detroit tries to explode a block of PETN craft stuck on his leg. Several European airports [immediately equip themselves to full body scanners](#). July 6, the European Parliament [decides](#) to use this technology highly controlled airports. The European Commission must propose a project by the end of the year for States to equip themselves before the lifting of restrictions on liquids end of 2013.

- **Data Transfer**



After the September 11 attacks, the Bush administration calls for European companies that provide it with the personal data of their passengers departing to the United States. In case of refusal, the latter would prohibit landing on

American soil. Brussels immediately negotiates [an agreement](#) that the European Court of Justice is quick to judge illegal. Supervisor European Data Protection is also expressed his "serious doubts as to [its] compatibility with fundamental rights" in force in Europe.

These files, known as PNR (Personal Name Record), however, will be disseminated to all agencies associated with the Department of Homeland Security, as the CIA and the FBI, who will be able to keep for fifteen years. Such data can include : your name, address, credit card number and your eating habits

...

- **Biometrics**



The London bombings in 2005 accelerate the implementation of international projects electronic control of migration flows. The day after the attack, the French government announced the gradual spread of [biometric visa](#) . A file containing the biometric data of passengers at airports (initial) is created by a decree published August 7, 2007. Now, travelers wishing to avoid the wait at customs can communicate freely fingerprints of eight of their fingers, marital status, place of birth, nationality and address.

In [its first opinion](#) , the CNIL identifies risks to data protection. It also denounces a "scope (...) potentially much larger than the official target population" as it is not "specifically defined in the draft decree." In a [second opinion](#) , it considers that "a matter of such importance should go to Parliament and we did not get the elements that can justify the creation of this database. " The CNIL noted that France goes further than EU regulations, and believes that the French has "serious risks to privacy and individual liberties."

These reserves have not prevented a bill on the establishment of a new [biometric identity card](#) . If the new ID card is validated, it should lead to the formation of a large "central biometric file" containing all the cardholder data, or "potentially 45 to 50,000,000 people."

- **CCTV**



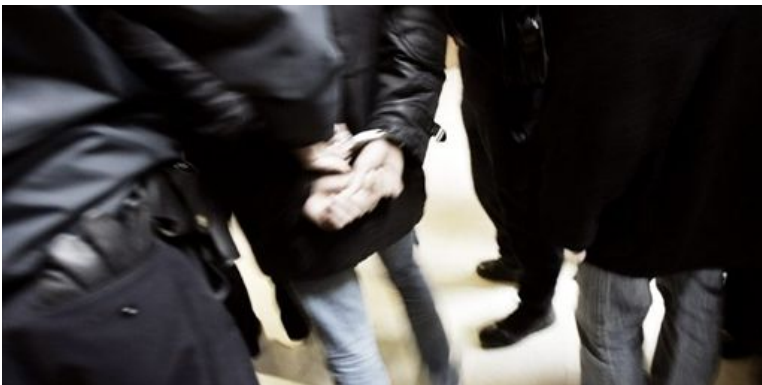
The CCTV cameras will have a long history, since the installation of CCTV in public places is governed by the law of January 21, 1995. But with the increased terrorist threat, [their numbers have exploded](#) over the past ten years.

The law against terrorism of 2006 explicitly provides for "*Increased surveillance*" by facilitating the installation of cameras and recording images. The adoption in 2010 of planning law for the performance of Homeland Security (*Loppsi 2*), goes further: the state will [now require municipalities](#) to install cameras in three cases: "*The prevention of terrorist acts, sites of vital importance, or the fundamental interests of the nation.*" The State aims to triple the number of cameras will increase from 20 000 to 60 000 by 2011, a thousand in Paris.

Over the years, a semantic change occurs: the government speaks of "CCTV," a term considered less aggressive than that video.

The [Democracy and collective freedoms](#) publishes maps of locations of cameras provided by the end of 2011 in Paris:

- **Criminal procedure**



- **Arrest warrant:** This is the main legal revolution of the last ten years. On June 11, 2002, an EU framework decision provides for the "[European arrest warrant](#)," which will be transcribed into French law in 2004. This term replaces an old tradition, the extradition process, by requiring each national judicial authority to recognize, *ipso facto*, the request for surrender of a person made by the judicial authority of another Member State.

The stated objective is the construction of an area of "freedom, security and justice" within the EU, through a procedure simpler, more efficient and faster. To [his detractors](#) , far from unifying the right in the EU, on the contrary it extends to the whole EU the scope of the exception procedures and draconian laws specific to each Member State.

The case of Dawn Martin , a Basque activist of 32 years under the scope of a European arrest warrant issued by Spain, illustrates this ambiguity: this young woman is being prosecuted in Spain for "*participation in a terrorist organization*," because of its belonging to Batasuna, a banned political organization beyond the Pyrenees. The problem is: in France, such an activity, part of political activism, is perfectly lawful, and this same Batasuna candidates in local elections. Aurore Martin could therefore be deported to Spain, and will be considered for an activity involving the exercise of fundamental freedoms in France.

Since 2004, 1,567 persons were handed over to France, which has in turn given 1950, 400 French, [said the Ministry of Justice](#) .

- **Custody:** In law, the detention lasted 24 hours, renewable once authorized by the prosecution. Only suspected terrorists "have" a special diet since 1986, with custody of four days. But this derogation will gradually gain ground, except gradually becoming the norm. In 2004, [the law Perben II](#) extends the regime of detention of suspected "terrorists" to other crimes such as organized crime cases, of aggravated pimping or drug trafficking. Since 2006, when "*there is a serious risk of an imminent terrorist act*," the custody of suspects may have been increased to six days.

"The problem is that all these exceptional procedures introduced in the name of counterterrorism eventually become the norm, says Christopher Andrew, author of the special criminal law. Because they are effective against this monster that is terrorism, so they are used to fight other monsters and eventually contaminate the entire criminal law. "

Soren Seelow