

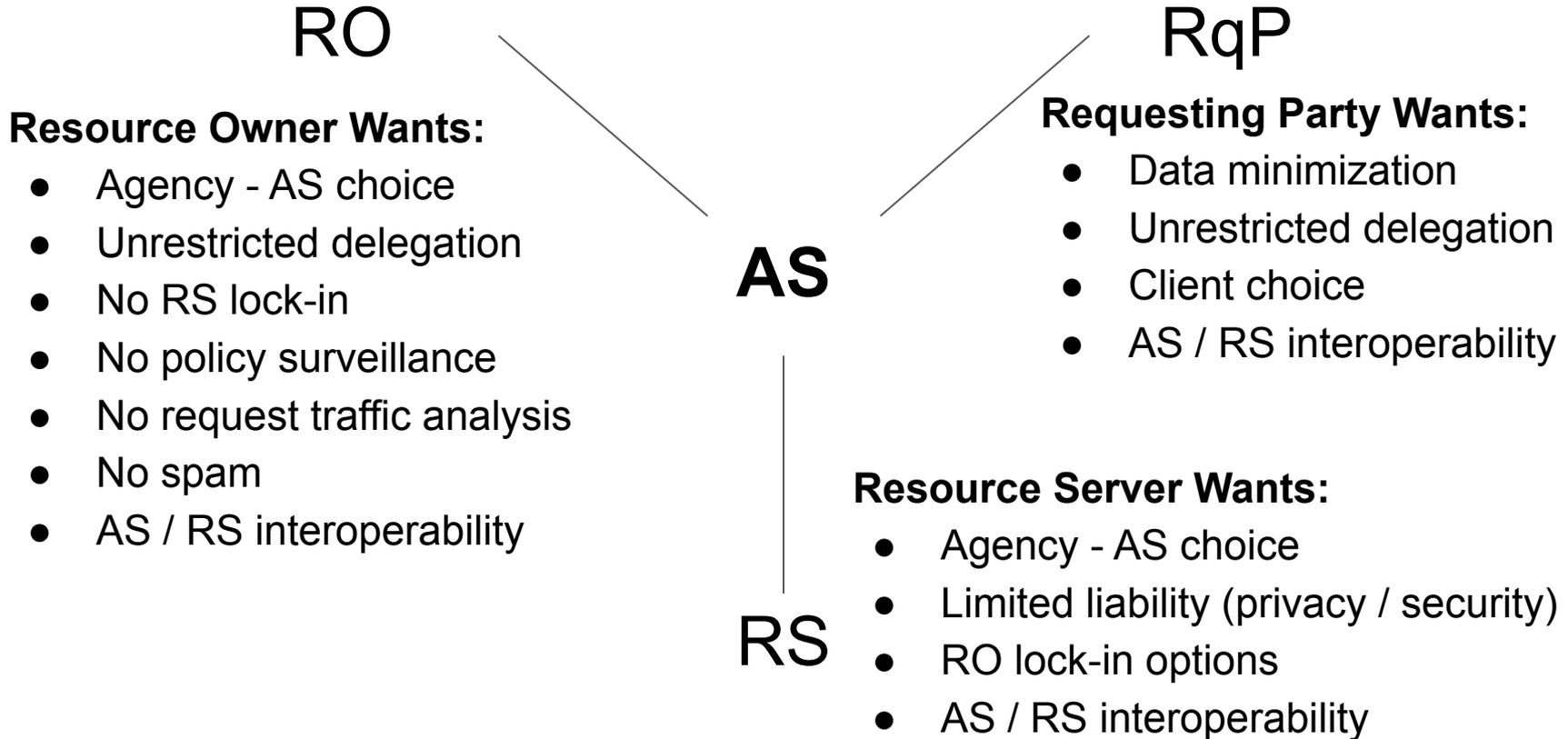
# Human Rights Protocol Considerations in a Grant Negotiation and Authorization Protocol

IETF 115 HRPC and GNAP

# Privacy vs. Human Rights

- Human Rights recognize asymmetry of power between individuals and institutions
- “You can’t consent away your human rights.” - Michael Stokes, PPR
- Human Rights promote free association and delegation to an expert or group
- Privacy does not consider delegation - ignores power asymmetry
- In the IETF / HRPC / GNAP context “Forced Association”:
  - A Human Rights concern
  - Can’t be mitigated by “Notice and Consent” as a privacy design
  - Notice and Consent are limited by the asymmetry of power of RS and RqP over RO
- Forced Association in OAuth drives platform hyperscaling and lock-in
- **Unrestricted AS delegation by the RO is a MUST or SHOULD for GNAP**

# GNAP Authorization Server: At the Privacy Interests Crossroads



# Unrestricted AS Delegation in GNAP

## 3 Options

1. RO specification of AS to the RS
2. RS issues attenuable capability to the RO
3. AS does token exchange with RS or RS+AS

**Human Rights considerations would dictate at least one of the options is a MUST or SHOULD.**

# Call to Action on GNAP

- Best example of HRPC in IETF?
- GNAP HRPC Discussion at IETF 115: [https://youtu.be/U8s-U\\_m-EQ8?t=2700](https://youtu.be/U8s-U_m-EQ8?t=2700)
  - Hyperscale Platforms as “unintended consequence” of OAuth
  - Regulatory Capture risk
  - VCs and DIDs potential for mass surveillance
- Forced Association with Hyperscale Platforms is no longer an “unintended consequence” of authorization protocol design.
- **Unrestricted AS delegation as a MUST or SHOULD in GNAP**

*Thank you!*