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Celebrities need to appreciate the marketing power that they yield through being a respected Twitter user in terms of the revenue and goodwill that interactions via such microblogs can generate. However, there are risks associated with "covertly" endorsing products in return for payment, and this is an area which across various jurisdictions is increasingly becoming subject to more stringent regulation. The latest regulatory body to issue new stringent guidance in this area is the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). This article will look at the contrasting requirements between the United States and the United Kingdom and consider what this may mean for celebrities looking to exploit their global brand power.

Mobile Broadcasting: Legal and Technical Issues Relevant to Media and Telecommunication 135

Broadcasting used to be only accessible through home television. Now, with the development of technology, the consumer has access to the contents of broadcasting anywhere. Thus the situation has been resolved by the development of mobile television. Mobile television is in its initial stage of development; as a result regulatory measures are required to regulate the technology.

Biometrics: Recent Developments in Norwegian Practice 140

Cases in the field of biometrics are not common in Norway. Nevertheless, with the widespread use of this technology, there have been a handful of biometric privacy cases in which data protection law has been applied and discussed. The Norwegian data protection authority's attitude towards the use of biometric technologies has slightly changed since 2006, from strict and careful proportionality assessments, to having a more open attitude to biometric systems that are used solely for authentication purposes. This short article will present a few cases where data protection regulations have been applied to the use of biometrics and the major opinions expressed.

The UK Draft Defamation Bill: Will it Actually Address Libel in the Online World? 142

Libel on the Web has been a talking point since the Web's inception as it is a medium that has been so drastically different from offline publication mediums for which the Defamation Act was developed. To this end, the Draft Defamation Bill has been developed as a means of addressing the issues raised; however, the Web has evolved to the Web 2.0 environment, one driven by the likes of Twitter. This article explores the application of the Bill in this environment to establish the extent to which if at all it is fit for purpose.

Binding Corporate Rules for Data Processors: A Solid First Step towards Self-Regulation? 149

In response to increased demands to facilitate international data transfers within large data processor organisations (such as outsourcing and cloud computing service providers) the EU recently introduced binding corporate rules for data processors. This article discusses the main features of the new rules, taking into account the latest guidance from the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party, and to what extent they are likely to live up to their expectations.

LOUISA HETHERINGTON AND DR JANET STRATH

Don't Say it with AdWords: Interflora Inc v Marks & Spencer Plc 152

This article examines the High Court decision in *Interflora Inc v Marks & Spencer Plc* on whether the defendant had infringed the applicant's trade marks by registering "Interflora" (and variations) as Google AdWords. It reviews the background to the case, including the effect of Google's policy change, and considers whether the adverse effect on the origin functions of the marks was sufficient for a finding of infringement. The article also notes how the use of trade marks as keywords could fall within the purview of comparative advertising. In the latest but perhaps not final round of the ongoing spat between Interflora and Marks & Spencer (M&S), Mr Justice Arnold has ruled that the use by M&S of "Interflora" and variations as keywords on the Google AdWords referencing service infringed Interflora's trade marks under art.5(1)(a) of the Trade Marks Directive (89/104) and art.9(1)(a) of the Community Trade Mark Regulation (207/2099). In the opinion of Arnold J., a significant proportion of customers who searched for "interflora" and the other signs, and then clicked on M&S's advertisements that were displayed in response to those searches, were led to believe, incorrectly, that M&S's flower delivery service was part of the Interflora network. Therefore the use of the signs by M&S had an adverse effect on the crigin function of the trade marks.

DR CHUKWUDIEBUBE BEDE AND ABRAHAM OPATA

Regulatory Convergence: Reflections from Nigeria 156

The new draft ICT policy which was adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in October 2012 sought, inter alia, to reflect communications convergence. This is a laudable step towards achieving a longstanding policy objective of the Government. It provides for communications convergence by prescribing regulatory convergence, but there are, however, a number of issues arising from this policy paper. First, it is questionable whether post ought to be scheduled for inclusion in the converged regulator. Secondly, there appear to be three blind spots with regard to the ICT policy. These pertain to the question of independence, the question of ownership and the issue of data protection. Finally, it is argued that the new ICT policy represented a missed opportunity to address the problem of inter-agency bickering over the siting of masts and base stations in the country.

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