



Computer and Telecommunications Law Review

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Remember to Forget Me: The Recent Ruling in *Google v AEPD and Costeja* 163

A search engine never forgets. If information is lawfully published on a web page, without the use of any exclusion protocols, Google and its competitors will do their best to ensure it is searchable by anyone who is interested in finding it. But all that is about to change, as a result of a surprise decision by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in May this year.

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Shanghai FTZ Shows its Hand on Telecoms Opening Up: Could this be the Long-Awaited Breakthrough in VATS? 166

The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China issued opinions in January 2014, opening up value-added telecoms services to foreign investment in the Shanghai Free Trade Zone. Restrictions on foreign ownership in certain VATS have been relaxed, making it possible for foreign investors to own majority stake in enterprises engaging in VATS or even set up wholly foreign-owned ones.

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And Breathe ... You can Continue Browsing the Internet, as the CJEU Hands Down its Decision in *PRCA v NLA (Meltwater)* 169

The Court of Justice of the European Union has handed down its decision in the Meltwater case, deeming that internet browsing does not constitute copyright infringement and comes within the copyright exemption under art.5(1) of the Copyright Directive (2001/29). This was a much anticipated decision, and effectively endorses the earlier ruling made by the English Supreme Court.

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This article considers a number of case studies of online dispute resolution (ODR) services employed to settle disputes arising from both e-commerce as well as from the traditional offline market. After describing the role of ODR services, the article examines a number of technology mediated dispute resolution mechanisms that have arisen organically, namely: automated negotiation provided by Cybersettle; the Resolution Centre of eBay and Paypal and its spin-off, Modria; and a number of court annexed ODR schemes operating in England and Wales. Lastly, the article concludes by noting that there is an institutional interest from part of the European Union and the United Nations in collecting best practices and promoting ODR mechanisms from a top-down approach.

Special Briefing

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There has been an exponential rise in social media and networking platforms being used to target individuals whose identity is in the public domain. The medium for these attacks is the internet, where information can be disseminated about people that amounts to character assassination. The companies that provide this facility such as Facebook and Twitter remain largely anonymous in the background while subscribers who have accounts invite their members to vilify the objects of their hatred. The technology used to conduct this remote control destruction of a person's reputation or to harass them through the software is available on computer generated applications. There is a need to vigorously enforce the Malicious Communications Act 1988, the Communications Act 2003 and the potential effect of a European Directive that intends to protect those under threat by the malicious use of cyber attacks. This article looks at the existing law to prevent malicious traffic through the internet, the recent case law, and the need for regulation in an area that has until now been viewed as commercially and socially desirable but has become an industry with the capacity to wreck lives.

QUENTIN ARCHER AND JACK
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