Recognizing the Importance of Intrabrand Competition in High Technology Markets

are located in and around that locale. The second prong inquires into the nature of the distributor at issue and utilizes both an objective and subjective test to determine the quality of customer service the distributor provides to its customers. The third and last prong examines the complexity of the high technology products. Products that do not require customer service likewise do not require this analysis. When this test is used, the court should weigh all three prongs together, and then rely on the result to examine other reasonably applicable factors set forth in Chicago Board of Trade.90 This approach will provide courts with a better understanding of the effects of vertical restraints on customers. In addition, it will provide uniformity, which in turn will make it easier for lawyers to counsel their clients.

90. Ed. of Trade of City of Chicago, 246 U.S. at 238.

Censorship and Surveillance in the Global Information Age:—

Are Telecommunications Companies Agents of Suppression or Revolution?

Sana Ahmed

The Internet is a wild land with its own games, languages and gestures through which we are starting to share common feelings

—Ai Weiwei

If you want to liberate a society, just give them the Internet

—Wael Ghonim

INTRODUCTION

As global access to Internet and communications technology (ICT) grows, individuals gather on the Internet to discuss everything from the best breakfast cafes to opinions about the latest governmental decrees. In early 2011, increased access to ICTs allowed individuals in Tunisia and Egypt to lift the authoritarian veil of the oppressive governments that stilled freedom of expression for

decades. Individuals sought out safe digital spaces, initially beyond the reach of the government’s eye, to mobilize organized political action in the streets of Tunis and Cairo. Online communities harnessed the digital space, allowing any individual to become “a town crier with a voice that resonates farther than it could be heard from any soapbox.” The throngs of demonstrators in early 2011 were armed with cell phone images of police brutality and growing social cohesion that were instantly uploaded onto the Internet to be viewed by a global audience.

5. Phillip N. Howard, Sheetal D. Agarwal & Musaamilm M. Hussein, The Dictator’s Digital Dilemma: When Do States Disconnect Their Digital Networks?, 13 ISSUE TECH. INNOVATION 1, 2 (Oct. 2011), available at http://www.brookings.edu/-/media/rc/papers/2011/10_dictators _digital_network/10_dictators_digital_network.pdf (demonstrating how technology aided in mobilizing pro-democracy protests); see also Jennifer Preston & Brian Stelter, Cellphones Become The World’s Eyes and Ears on Protests Across the Middle East, N.Y. TIMES, Feb. 19, 2011 at A11 (stating how cell phones played an important role in political uprisings in Cairo and Tunis); see also David Betty, Arab Spring Leads Surge in Events Captured on Camerasphones, GUARDIAN, Dec. 29, 2011, at 19 (referring to images captured by cell phone cameras as “citizen media” and noting, “Post Egypt, in places like Libya, Yemen and Syria, citizens posting online have been the primary lens through which people have been able to see what is happening on the ground”).

6. Reno v. ACLU, 521 U.S. 844, 870 (1997) (ruling that provisions in the Community Decency Act prohibiting indecent communications by means of telecommunications device to persons under age 18, or sending patently offensive communications through use of interactive computer service to persons under age 18, were unconstitutional as content-based blanket restrictions on speech).


9. Anderson supra note 4, at 60.
11. See Ali, supra note 3, at 185-89 (discussing the use of the Internet in protesting the Egyptian Government).
13. Id. at 54.
15. Id.; see also Howard, supra note 5, at 2.
16. GLOBAL NETWORK INITIATIVE, http://globalsecretariat.org (last visited March 30, 2013); see Christopher Rhoads & Loretta Chao, Iran’s Web Spying Aided by Western Technology, WALL ST. J., June 22, 2009 at A1 (discussing the role of European telecommunications companies, including Siemens AG and Nokia, in aiding the Iranian Government to develop “one of the world’s most sophisticated mechanisms for controlling and censoring the Internet,” which allows the regime to monitor the content of online speech on a massive scale); see also
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8. Hillary R. Clinton, U.S. Sec'y of State, Remarks on Internet Freedom (Jan. 21, 2010), available at http://www.state.gov/s/secretary/ rm/2010/01/135519.htm ("The freedom to connect is like the freedom of assembly, only in cyberspace. It allows individuals to get online, come together, and hopefully cooperate. Once you're on the Internet, you don't need to be a tycoon or a rock star to have a huge impact on society"). see also Michael H. Posner, Asst. Sec'y of State, Remarks on Internet Freedom and Responsibility (Oct. 25, 2011), available at http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/rm/2011/178144.htm; see also U.N. Special Rapporteur, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, 19, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/17/27 (May 16, 2011) [hereinafter U.N. Report] ("Web 2.0 services, or intermediary platforms that facilitate participatory information sharing and collaboration in the creation of content, individuals are no longer passive recipients, but also active publishers of information.").
9. Anderson supra note 4, at 60.
11. See Ali, supra note 3, at 185-89 (discussing the use of the Internet in protesting the Egyptian Government).
12. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at 53.
13. Id. at 54.
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In turn, ICT companies face a quandary: either serve as an agent of the state's suppression tactics or defend the user's right to 'speak' online and indirectly protect an avenue for revolution. Underlying this dilemma is the question of ICT companies' social responsibility. American economist Milton Friedman suggests this responsibility is narrowly focused on increasing profits. However, pressure on companies to adhere to human rights standards is continually increasing. Former U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton highlighted the importance in the private sector emphasizing freedom of the digital space in order to avoid the suppressive influences of host governments.

ICT companies bear a duty to protect users' rights to freely access and utilize telecommunications platforms. As mediums for communication, ICT companies can influence the course of nations' social and political domains, including governmental policy. Cooperation between ICT companies on issues of social responsibility could give these entities the upper hand by negotiating collectively with restrictive governments. This Comment, as Part I details, explores the predicament faced by ICT companies operating in Internet restrictive countries. Part II lays a framework of domestic and international law regarding freedom of expression on the Internet. Part III examines the corporation's role as a social actor under a corporate social responsibility model. Part IV evaluates the benefits and challenges of private and legislative endeavors currently underway to tackle corporate complicity with Internet restrictive governments, including the Global Network Initiative and the proposed Global Online Freedom Act. This Comment will conclude with suggestions for how companies should proceed as social actors with a role in influencing legislation. A company's role in influencing policy and its duty to cater to its ethical investors will ultimately determine whether legislation is passed, how it is adhered to, and whether access to the Internet will be protected at the expense of increasing profit.

I. CORPORATION AS THE MIDDLEMAN: GROWING CHALLENGES IN THE AGE OF INTERNET

Communication

Governments are growing increasingly wary of the Internet's power to promote opinions of dissent and activism. In response, repressive governments attempt to unilaterally censor online content. To enforce Internet censorship, these governments solicit assistance from ICT companies to track, monitor, and censor communications that conflict with state policy. However, by complying with such governments, ICT companies become targets of one-sided actions by dissent leaders to restrict Internet content without the "consent of the networked." A government's interference in the operation of digital networks can occur in a number of ways, with varying degrees of severity, including:

[Online, by shutting down political websites or portals; offline, by arresting journalists, bloggers, activists, and citizens; by proxy, through controlling Internet service providers, forcing companies to shut down specific websites or denying access to disagreeable content; and in most extreme cases, shutting down access to entire online . . . networks.]

Two main circumstances allowed the Egyptian Government to shut down the Internet for five days in January 2011. First, the Government controlled the fiber optic pipelines carrying information on domestic networks, as well as across borders. Government-owned telecommunications companies then leased access to the pipelines to

Raphael Satter, Vodafone: Egypt Forced Us to Send Text Messages, SALON (Feb. 3, 2011) http://www.salon.com/2011/02/03/egypt_vodafone_text_messages/ (alleging Egyptian authorities forced Vodafone to send pro-government text messages to its consumer based during the uprisings in early 2011; and that Vodafone protested to Egyptian authorities).


19. Id.

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I. CORPORATION AS THE MIDDLEMAN: GROWING CHALLENGES IN THE AGE OF INTERNET COMMUNICATION

Governments are growing increasingly wary of the Internet's power to promote opinions of dissent and activism. In response, repressive governments attempt to unilaterally censor online content. To enforce Internet censorship, these governments solicit assistance from ICT companies to track, monitor, and censor communications that conflict with state policy. However, by complying with such governments, ICT companies become targets of one-sided actions by dissent leaders to restrict Internet content without the "consent of the networked." A government's interference in the operation of digital networks can occur in a number of ways, with varying degrees of severity, including:

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21. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at xxii-xxiii; see Cowie, supra note 14.
22. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at xxii–xxiii; see also Jessica E. Bauml, Note, It's a Mad, Mad Internet: Globalisation and the Challenges Presented by Internet Censorship, 63 FED. COMM. L.J. 697, 705-04 (2011).
23. Howard, supra note 5, at 5.
25. James Glanz & John Markoff, Egypt's Autocracy Found 'Off' Switch for Internet, N.Y. TIMES, Feb. 16, 2011 at A1, A10 (observing Telecom Egypt, a government owned company, "owns virtually all the country's fiber-optic cables" and is "[o]ne of the government's strongest levers").
privately owned Internet service providers. The privately owned companies granted access to the Egyptian Government, allowing authorities to control and cut off the pipelines, ceasing the flow of information. Egypt’s domestic Internet should have continued to function after the shutdown, but Egypt’s domestic networks rely on “moment-to-moment information from systems that exist only outside the country,” including Google, Microsoft or Yahoo email servers. For this reason, the shutdown became a nationwide internet blackout. For this reason, the shutdown became a nationwide internet blackout. For this reason, the shutdown became a nationwide internet blackout. For this reason, the shutdown became a nationwide internet blackout. 26. Mackinnon, supra note 10, at 51. 27. Id. (“If even an ISP were to keep its internal links running, the reliance of so many local web and email operations on overseas hosting and domain services means that even most domestic websites cannot load and e-mails cannot be sent within the country when the government cuts off international access.”). 28. Glanz, supra note 25 (noting other external systems include “data centers in the United States; and the Internet directories called domain name servers, which can be physically located anywhere from Australia to Germany”). 29. Mackinnon, supra note 10, at 51. 30. Glanz, supra note 25; Mackinnon, supra note 10, at 51. 31. See Glanz, supra note 25 (noting that despite the Internet’s decentralized design, Internet traffic actually travels through “vast centralized exchanges – potential choke points that allow many nations to monitor, filter or in dire cases completely stop the flow of Internet data”). Similar arrangements are common in other authoritarian countries, such as Syria, where the Syrian Telecommunications Establishment controls the bulk of international information flow through the single pipeline that connects to Cyprus. Glanz, supra note 26. 32. Anupam Chander, Googling Freedom, 99 CAL. L. REV. 1, 8 (2011) (discussing general attempt by human rights law to impact the obligations of States and not corporations). 33. Mackinnon, supra note 10, at xxi (noting networked authoritarianism refers to the government’s co-optation of the private sector).
privately owned Internet service providers. The privately owned companies granted access to the Egyptian Government, allowing authorities to control and cut off the pipelines, ceasing the flow of information. Egypt’s domestic Internet should have continued to function after the shutdown, but Egypt’s domestic networks rely on “moment-to-moment information from systems that exist only outside the country,” including Google, Microsoft or Yahoo email servers. For this reason, the shutdown became a nationwide internet blackout. Second, the Egyptian Government required all domestic and international ICT companies to sign licensing agreements with the state. Each licensing agreement required the company to shut down if the Government so instructed. This left domestic and foreign companies, such as Vodafone, without legal grounds to challenge the order. The Egyptian government was successful in flipping the Internet kill switch after targeting the centralized government request turns the private network into subtle but invasive choke points in the country’s information infrastructure.

While the Internet provides a tool for political dissent, it can also solidify governmental control. A company’s compliance with a government request turns the private network into subtle but invasive extensions of government power, in a type of “networked authoritarianism.” China is an example of an authoritarian regime that has not only survived, but also thrived within the Internet age, with the aid of domestic and multinational corporations. The Chinese Government provides no transparency or public accountability as to operation and regulation of information networks. By co-opting the country’s information networks, the Government both monitors and censors political content. A corporation’s participation in such arrangements allows an undemocratic regime to sustain control over Internet services in order to monitor opposition to the ruling power. Such networked authoritarianism and authoritarian deliberation are to varying degrees used globally, including in the United States and United Kingdom. In response to such incidents by Western governments, the Chinese state-run media, Xinhua News Agency, reported that

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33. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at xxii (noting networked authoritarianism refers to the government’s co-optation of the private sector).
34. Id., at xiv (discussing how the author was inclined to focus on China as “exhibit A”).
35. Id., at 32 (finding Chinese government’s lack of transparency and “co-optation of the private sector in carrying out political censorship and surveillance” are “key components of . . . China’s networked authoritarianism”).
36. Id., at 34 (describing the Chinese Government’s surveillance of potential political opposition by closely monitoring “online cluster” in order to “address issues and problems before they get out of control”).
37. Id., at xxii (noting how theocratic governments, like Iran, are also utilizing such mechanisms of control over ISPs).
38. Id., at 53; see also Ian Katz, Web Freedom Faces Greatest Threat Ever, Warns Google’s Sergey Brin, GUARDIAN April 15, 2012, at 1. (“[Richard Patel, co-founder of Avaaz, the 14 million-strong online activist network which has been providing communication equipment and training to Syrian activists, echoed Brin’s warning: ‘We’ve seen a massive attack on the freedom of the web. Governments are realising the power of this medium to organize people and they are trying to clamp down across the world, not just in places like China and North Korea; we’re seeing bills in the United States, in Italy, all across the world.’”).
40. See Trevor Timm, The UK Government’s War on Internet Freedom, AL JAZEERA (April 13, 2012), http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/04/201241373429356249.html; see also MACKINNON, supra note 10, at xiv (reporting U.K. Prime Minister David Cameron’s controversial remarks in August 2001 for “expanded government power to monitor and restrict the British public’s access to mobile services as well as to social networks”).
proper web monitoring is "legitimate and necessary" for the overall "benefit of the general public."[41]

Governments globally are placing increasing demands on ICT companies to choose between the government and the individuals who use the Internet through ICT as platform for dissent expression. Companies, in turn, are making available hardware and software that aid the restriction of Internet access.[42] When an ICT company cooperates with governments to implement restrictive Internet censorship, such as by "selling surveillance equipment to the security agency of Syria or Iran," the ICT company should be aware that the aid provided to the repressive state will be used to violate rights.[43] A company providing materials that restrict Internet access or reveal users' identities not only impinges on individuals' right to anonymous speech and access to the Internet, but also aids the government's continuing violations of individuals' human rights. Corporate accountability advocates argue that ICT companies play a significant role in contributing to a government's ability to enforce such systematic abuses of human rights.[44]

One major policy question asks whether U.S. companies have obligations to Internet users dissenting against such repressive governments and whether those obligations trump traditional concerns of profit.[45] This question extends to individuals living under any Internet restrictive regime where U.S. ICT companies operate. The solution is simple: Companies that comply with government requests to abridge internationally protected rights to discover and spread political truth should face the wrath of international systematic abuses of human rights. Any Internet restrictive regime where pressures to accommodate governments' concerns of profit[46] This question extends to individuals living under obligations to Internet users dissenting against such repressive governments and whether those obligations trump traditional displeasure. Justice Brandeis, in Whitney v. California,[47] explained

41. MacKinnon, supra note 10, at xv.
42. Clinton, supra note 18.
43. Id.
44. Id. (voicing need for "the private sector to embrace its role in protecting Internet freedom").
45. See, e.g., Chander, supra note 32, at 8 (discussing Yahoo's establishment of fund to aid Chinese dissidents and adoption of human rights policy that "commits them to consider human rights as they offer their services around the world").
47. Whitney v. California, 274 U.S. 357, 375 (1927) (Brandeis, J., concurring) (opining, "without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile . . . that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people" and that "public discussion is a political duty") (overruled on other grounds by Brandenburg v. Ohio, 395 U.S. 444 (1969)).

the right to acquire and extend information is the root of the First Amendment's protection of free expression in the U.S. Constitution. Comprehending the extent of a corporation's duty and the potential backlash the corporation can suffer in the public eye requires understanding the framework of the right to free expression.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION ON THE INTERNET

A. Domestic Law

The right to freedom of expression is one of the most vigorously protected privileges in the United States, and forms the indispensable condition of nearly every other freedom enshrined in the U.S. Constitution.[48] As Justice Cardozo explained, without a free exchange of thought and speech, our nation's foundations of liberty or justice would not exist.[49] Justice Murphy, in Thornhill v. Alabama, emphasized the importance of freedom of discussion in providing information on contemporary issues and enabling individuals to cope with the exigencies of their period.[50]

In its 1997 decision Reno v. ACLU, the U.S. Supreme Court extended the protection of free expression to online speech.[51] The Court held, as a matter of constitutional right, governmental regulation of speech online is more likely to interfere with and hinder the free exchange of ideas than to encourage it.[52] In a cost-benefit analysis, the Court concluded the societal interest of protecting free

49. Palko v. Connecticut, 302 U.S. 319, 324-27 (1937) ("[L]iberty is something more than exemption from physical restraint.") (overruled on other grounds by Benton v. Maryland, 395 U.S. 784 (1969)).
50. Id. at 325 (finding free exchange of thought and speech fundamental to traditions and consciousness of American people).
51. Thornhill v. Alabama, 310 U.S. 88, 102 (1940) (stating, "Freedom of discussion, if it would fulfill its historic function in this nation, must embrace all issues . . .").
52. Reno v. ACLU, 521 U.S. 844, 863 (1997) (discussing argument that Internet communication is entitled to highest protection from government intrusion).
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46. See ROBERT FARIS ET AL., ONLINE SECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, (BERKMAN CTR. FOR INTERNET & SOC’Y 2011) (describing a survey of circumvention tools regarding threats to bloggers in the Middle East and North Africa).
47. Whitney v. California, 274 U.S. 357, 375 (1927) (Brandeis, J., concurring) (opining, “without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile . . . that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people” and that “public discussion is a political duty” (overruled on other grounds by Brandenburg v. Ohio, 395 U.S. 444 (1969))).
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expression in a democratic society prevailed over "any theoretical but unproven benefit of censorship."54

The Internet's role as a platform for millions to communicate, publish, and trade information globally prompted the Reno Court to reject Congress's attempt to regulate the content of protected speech on the Internet.55 In recent years, the Obama Administration, too, has underscored that the fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly, and association apply to online speech with as much force as they do offline.56

B. International Law

The right to free expression is protected under Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 57 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).58 Article 19 of the ICCPR states individuals shall have "the right to hold opinions without interference" and shall hold the right to freedom of expression through any media of choice, regardless of frontiers.59 The language "any media of choice" indicates the ICCPR drafters' foresight in acknowledging that future technological advancements may allow individuals to exercise freedom of expression on innovative platforms, such as the Internet.60

The surge of digital networks as tools for sharing information and organizing movements throughout the Middle East prompted the United Nations (U.N.) to investigate the status of Internet freedom in May 2011.61 The resulting Report on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression (U.N. Report) describes the Internet as a key method by which individuals can exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression,62 addressing the importance of the Internet and social media networking in disseminating information in real time and the increasing need to close the global digital divide.63 The U.N. Report concluded that the framework of international human rights law is fully applicable to emerging communication technologies, including the Internet.64 Dunja Mijatovic, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Representative on Freedom of the Media, concurred with the U.N. Report and urged governments to treat Internet access as a human right that should be preserved in their constitutions, stating, "It is only fitting to enshrine the right to access the Internet on exactly that level where such rights belong, as a human right with constitutional rank."65 Mijatovic's assertion highlights the view within the international legal community that the right to Internet access constitutes an extension of the right to free expression.

In December 2012, the International Telecommunications Union, a specialized body of the U.N. responsible for information and communication technologies, assembled the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT).66 The conference reviewed the binding global treaty, International Telecommunications

62. Id. at ¶ 20 (stating Articles 19 of UDHR and ICCPR guarantee use of Internet as means by which "individuals can exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression").
63. Critics argue that promotion of access to the Internet, a luxury available to a small fraction of the world's population, is a misplaced endeavor, citing efforts to improve access to water and food sources as intensely more imperative. Frank La Rue, U.N. Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, aptly notes the Internet is not solely a method of exchanging information on a virtual platform, but a promoter of numerous human rights, economic, social, and political discourse, and progress of humankind as a whole. See id. Protection of the Internet as stimulator of economic development and political discourse is a pressing issue for international law, particularly in countries whose central governments censor Internet communication. See id.
64. Id. (analyzing language of Article 19 of ICCPR).

54. Id.
55. Id. at 863 (discussing District Judge Dalzell's finding that the First Amendment denies Congress power to regulate content of protected speech online).
57. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217 (III) A, U.N. Doc. A/810 at 71 (Dec. 10, 1948) (hereinafter UDHR) (stating at Article 19, "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.").
60. Id.
61. Id.
expression in a democratic society prevailed over “any theoretical but unproven benefit of censorship.”

The Internet’s role as a platform for millions to communicate, publish, and trade information globally prompted the Reno Court to reject Congress’s attempt to regulate the content of protected speech on the Internet. In recent years, the Obama Administration, too, has underscored that the fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly, and association apply to online speech with as much force as they do offline.

B. International Law

The right to free expression is protected under Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Article 19 of the ICCPR states individuals shall have “the right to hold opinions without interference” and shall hold the right to freedom of expression through any media of choice, regardless of frontiers. The language “any media of choice” indicates the ICCPR drafters’ foresight in acknowledging that future technological advancements may allow individuals to exercise freedom of expression on innovative platforms, such as the Internet.

The surge of digital networks as tools for sharing information and organizing movements throughout the Middle East prompted the United Nations (U.N.) to investigate the status of Internet freedom in May 2011. The resulting Report on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression (U.N. Report) describes the Internet as a key method by which individuals can exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression, addressing the importance of the Internet and social media networking in disseminating information in real time and the increasing need to close the global digital divide. The U.N. Report concluded that the framework of international human rights law is fully applicable to emerging communication technologies, including the Internet. Dunja Mijatović, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe’s Representative on Freedom of the Media, concurred with the U.N. Report and urged governments to treat Internet access as a human right that should be preserved in their constitutions, stating, “It is only fitting to enshrine the right to access the Internet on exactly that level where such rights belong, as a human right with constitutional rank.” Mijatović’s assertion highlights the view within the international legal community that the right to Internet access constitutes an extension of the right to free expression.

In December 2012, the International Telecommunications Union, a specialized body of the U.N. responsible for information and communication technologies, assembled the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT). The conference reviewed the binding global treaty, International Telecommunications

54. Id.
55. Id. at 863 (discussing District Judge Dalsey’s finding that the First Amendment denies Congress power to regulate content of protected speech online).
57. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217 (III) A, U.N. Doc. A/810 at 71 (Dec. 10, 1948) [hereinafter UDHR] (stating at Article 19, “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”).
60. Id.
61. Id.
62. Id. at ¶ 20 (stating Articles 19 of UDHR and ICCPR guarantee use of Internet as means by which “individuals can exercise their right to freedom of opinion and expression”).
63. Critics argue that promotion of access to the Internet, a luxury available to a small fraction of the world’s population, is a misplaced endeavor, citing that efforts to improve access to water and food sources as intensely more imperative. Frank La Rue, U.N. Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, aptly notes the Internet is not solely a method of exchanging information on a virtual platform, but a promoter of numerous human rights, economic, social, and political development, and progress of humankind as a whole. See id. Protection of the Internet as stimulator of economic development and political discourse is a pressing issue for international law, particularly in countries whose central governments censor Internet communication. See id.
64. Id. (analyzing language of Article 19 of ICCPR).
65. OSCE Media Freedom Representative Calls on Governments to Recognize Access to the Internet as a Human Right, ORG. FOR SFC. AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (July 15, 2011), http://www.osce.org/fom/81006.
Regulations (ITRs), which was signed by 178 countries worldwide. The ITRs provide general principles for international interconnection and interoperability of information and communications services, and seek to ensure efficiency and widespread public access and usefulness. The ITRs provide general principles for international interconnection and interoperability of information and communications services and aim to ensure international communication services remain publicly available and efficient. The ITRs had not been amended since their inception in 1988, so the 2012 conference was a crucial opportunity to update the regulations to answer current and emerging challenges on the ICT landscape. However, the ITRs do not cover Internet protocols or governance and many civil society members believe it should stay that way. The ITRs provide general principles for international interconnection and interoperability of information and communications services, and aim to ensure international communication services remain publicly available and efficient.

Many governments fear a situation where people can communicate in real-time and quickly mobilize by using the Internet. Although the right to free speech on the Internet is domestically and internationally acknowledged as a fundamental human right, it is not without its limits. The next section explores some of these limitations.

C. Limitations on Freedom of Expression: Unprotected Speech

Tension surrounding governmental restriction of the right to free expression began long before the advent of the Internet. In the United States, the struggle against censorship has existed since the U.S. Constitution first commanded a right to free speech. At times, governments must limit free speech to ensure public order, but a fine line separates using these restrictions to protect freedom from using them to maintain security.

The landmark case U.S. Supreme Court case United States v. New York Times tackled the intersection of free speech and national security. The Court placed a heavy burden on the Government, holding the Government may not block publication of information unless it proves the information would “surely result in direct, immediate, and irreparable” harm to the general public. The Government’s reason to censor speech for national security concerns must be closely scrutinized before a court will consider the speech unworthy of First Amendment protection.

68. World Conference on International Telecommunications, supra note 66.
69. Id.
70. Id.
73. Id.
74. Id.
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75. See Jerome A. Barron, Access to the Press—A New First Amendment Right, 80 HARV. L. REV. 1641, 1642 (1967) (discussing the struggle faced by the Newspaper Guild in the 1930s, and reexamining First Amendment theory in an era where the mass media was repressing public opinion in the late 1960s).
76. Id. at 1649 (explaining role of exceptions to First Amendment protection to maintain public order).
78. Id. at 572 (reasoning “fighting words” hold little social value “as a step to truth”).
79. N.Y. Times Co. v. Sullivan, 376 U.S. 254 (1964) (holding libelous statements regarding public officials punishable if official proves the false statements were published with “actual malice”).
80. Miller v. California, 413 U.S. 15, 24 (1973) (outlining three conditions for finding speech “legally obscene”; see also ACLU, supra note 49 (“[T]he obscenity exception to the First Amendment is highly subjective and practicallyinvite government abuse”).
81. N.Y. Times Co. v. United States, 403 U.S. 713 (1971) (holding that the U.S. Government had not met its burden in its attempts to censor the Pentagon Papers, which detailed the Government’s secret political and military involvement in Vietnam, from publication in the New York Times on the basis of national defense).
82. Id. at 730 (Stewart, J., concurring).
83. Id. at 727 (Brennan, J., concurring).
In *Whitney v. California*, Justice Brandeis emphasized the importance of maintaining the balance between protecting freedom of speech and maintaining security, cautioning, "It is hazardous to discourage thought, hope, and imagination; that fear breeds repression; that repression breeds hate; that hate menaces stable government; that the path to safety lies in the opportunity to discuss freely supposed grievances and proposed remedies." An exercise of free speech "may indeed best serve its high purpose when it induces a condition of unrest, creates dissatisfaction with conditions as they are, or even stirs people to anger."

Using national security as a justification for limiting free speech raises contention when used by repressive governments. Threatened governments might exceed the narrow boundaries of legitimate limitations enumerated by U.S. courts and may exceedingly monitor and censor dissident speech in the name of safeguarding national security and the citizens' rights. The contention arises when the blocked speech merely offers a simple critique of the government or a discussion of current events and does not pose any actual threat to public safety.

D. *Companies and International Law*

A related question asks whether a multinational ICT company is bound by international law to comply when a government elicits the company to help censor speech for alleged national security concerns. Article 19 of the ICCPR outlines limitations to free speech, stating the right includes "special duties and responsibilities." Limitations include the respect of the rights and reputation of others and limitations in order to protect national security or public order. Additionally, the U.N. Report notes that restrictions placed on free speech offline also apply to online speech.

The extent of a company's role in promoting universal human rights standards is largely contested. While there is increasing demand that companies do everything in their power to protect and advocate for accountability in human rights, companies do not want to impinge, overtake, or downgrade state responsibilities. The U.N. Report, like other international human rights treaties, largely applies to states as duty holders, rather than private non-state actors, such as companies. The Preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states, "Every individual and every organ of society . . . shall strive . . . to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance . . . ." Large companies might not be considered "organs of society," but are an essential foundation of society and should bear the obligation of upholding universal human rights set forth in the Declaration.

Companies are not legally bound, under international law, to adhere to international human rights standards. However, companies increasingly face societal pressures and public critique. Companies that violate societal standards are condemned by society. Government might be insufficient to protect human rights, and might require cooperation from companies operating in the state to protect human rights. Companies are important societal actors, exert powerful influence on the creation and enforcement of domestic law, and should be bound by international law.

Executives of ICT companies defend compliance with government requests by pointing to the main objective of a company: maximizing profit. Executives also argue that protection of human rights against which the ICT company's technology may be used is not a legitimate company concern of the corporation. Part III challenges these views.

93. UDHR, supra note 57, at Preamble.
98. Id.
99. MacKinnon, supra note 10, at 33 (illustrating the Internet has had no effect on protection of human rights in China); Chander, supra note 32, at 4 ("[F]oreign media corporations, eager to ingratiate themselves to local governments in order to gain unimpeded access to the local market, might themselves serve as auxiliaries of authoritarian states.")
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87. See id.
88. ICCPR, supra note 58, at art. 19(3).
89. ICCPR, supra note 58, at art. 19(3)(a) and (b).
arguing that a company’s role as a social actor obliges it to protect free expression on the digital networks it provides.

III. THE CORPORATION AS A SOCIAL ACTOR: PROFITS VERSUS DUTY TO PROTECT

The notion that companies can focus on delivering value to investors and shareholders and not share responsibility for the broader impact of their business decisions on domestic and geopolitical power struggles—and ultimately the rights, freedoms, and even lives of people around the world—was once quaint but is now obsolete, as standards and expectations have evolved over the past decade.106

A. Profits No Longer the Guiding Light

Modern conceptions of corporate social responsibility have shifted from solely maximizing profit towards broader social responsibility. Economist Milton Friedman, once pronounced, “The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits.”107 He argued the central objective of companies should be to maximize investment returns, subject only to narrowly defined ethical principles in respect of governing law.108 Recently, however, the ethical concern for profits has expanded to include “people, planet and profits” as a “triple bottom line.”109 In this model, companies monitor the method by which profit is made and implement internal accountability programs to ensure compliance with social standards, rather than seek out increased profits, no matter the collateral consequences.110 Investors increasingly have a “preference for process”111 and businesses can no longer “hide behind the corporate veil, turning a blind eye” to the operational practices of the entities that the company does business with, such as repressive state governments.112 Maximizing profits remains an integral component of good business practice, but it is no longer the “unique guiding light” for satisfying investors.113

B. Guiding Principles of Social Responsibility

International corporate responsibility codes, including the U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,114 and the Organization for Economic and Co-operative Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises115 set out companies’ responsibility to respect human rights. The U.N. Guiding Principles advises companies to act with “due diligence to avoid infringing on the rights of others and to address adverse impacts with which they are involved.”116 A growing number of transnational companies are incorporating explicit commitments in their internal business principles to uphold international human rights standards.117 To date, the majority of successful corporate social responsibility audits have concerned child and forced labor, wages, worker safety, and environmental concerns.118 Furthermore, activism by environmental and human rights groups successfully promoted environmental and labor concerns to companies. After increased pressure from significant investors, the companies incorporated better business practices with regard to the environment and the treatment of its employees.

111. Guiding Principles, supra note 108.
113. Chander, supra note 32, at 6-7; See also MACKNINSON, supra note 10, at 175-76.
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100. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at 52.
104. McBARNET, supra note 104.
The U.N. Guiding Principles and OECD's Guidelines do not directly mention a duty to protect the right to free speech, aside from a general call for corporations to respect human rights.\textsuperscript{113} Treatises on corporate social responsibility also fail to consider that strict standards to protect the speech of virtual freedom fighters in online discourse, it is increasingly vital for companies, responsible for providing information services on the Internet in their company policies.\textsuperscript{116}

However, in a world where recent revolutions have been fueled by the reputation of companies they invest in and often extensively transparency of business practices, making companies subject to a higher degree of public scrutiny. Today, investors are concerned with the reputation of companies they invest in and often extensively research the company's policies and means of operations. Even without direct legal obligations to uphold international human rights standards, companies may still be “tried in the court of public opinion,” according the standards of the international treaties.\textsuperscript{117}

The modern shareholder often acts an institution with community interests that go beyond profit maximization.\textsuperscript{118} Numerous investors now follow socially responsible investing (SRI), or ethical investing, in which investors pre-screen investment portfolios for financial profit and social benefit.\textsuperscript{119} While socially responsible investors often exclude whole products from an investment plan, such as tobacco or guns,\textsuperscript{120} the concept of ethical investing can be broadened to apply to how companies, as a whole, are viewed in the age of increased public scrutiny. If a company is perceived to cooperate with repressive governments in suppressing free expression, socially responsible investors will likely invest elsewhere.\textsuperscript{121}

\textbf{D. Corporations' Protection of An Open Internet Will Bring Long Term Benefits}

The contemporary demands of society push companies beyond roles as simple economic bodies vying for the supreme return on profits. Instead, companies are pressured into playing a role in the social and political domains that traditionally were reserved for government policy alone.\textsuperscript{122} The company's role as a global citizen is instrumental in shareholder wealth maximization.\textsuperscript{123} This viewpoint regards protection of human rights and good business practices as imperative in retaining long-term business success, termed as “shared value.”\textsuperscript{124} A company exhibits shared value when it aligns business practices and strategies with societal values, maximizing its long-term ability to “drive the next wave of innovation and productivity growth in the global economy.”\textsuperscript{125}

The digital age has brought about an increased flow of free information to companies. Since the object of ICT companies is to facilitate, rather than hinder communication, such companies should be aware of the ethical concerns of censoring online dissident speech. Adam Kanzer, managing director and general counsel at Domini Social Investments, noted that freedom of expression and privacy are core elements of ICT companies, stating, “If people don’t trust the Internet and believe they are secure, then that is counterproductive to [any] business.”\textsuperscript{126}

Free and open access to information on the Internet is a valuable tool for modern businesses to reach their consumer bases. Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton noted that a free and open Internet is essential for all companies operating in the modern business arena, “Whether it’s run with a single mobile phone or an extensive corporate network, it’s hard to find any business today that doesn’t depend in some way on the Internet and doesn’t suffer when networks

\textsuperscript{113} Guiding Principles, supra note 108, at ¶ 6.

\textsuperscript{114} Chander, supra note 32, at 7.

\textsuperscript{115} Reno v. ACLU, 521 U.S. 844, 885 (1997).

\textsuperscript{116} Chander, supra note 32, at 8.

\textsuperscript{117} Ruggie, supra note 95, at 833.

\textsuperscript{118} Addo, supra note 107, at 15.


\textsuperscript{120} Id.

\textsuperscript{121} See generally MacKINNON, supra note 10, at 176 (reporting socially responsible investment funds held by U.S. investors in 2010 amounted to $3.07 trillion from a total of $20.2 trillion contained in the U.S. investment marketplace).

\textsuperscript{122} Addo, supra note 107, at 4.

\textsuperscript{123} Chander, supra note 32, at 24.

\textsuperscript{124} MacKINNON, supra note 10, at 176-77 (citing Michael E. Porter & Mark R. Kramer, Creating Shared Value, HARV. BUS. REV. (2011)).

\textsuperscript{125} MacKINNON, supra note 10, at 176-77.

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C. Transparency of Business Practices on the Internet

The increased flow of information on the Internet allows for more transparency of business practices, making companies subject to a higher degree of public scrutiny. Today, investors are concerned with the reputation of companies they invest in and often extensively research the company's policies and means of operations. Even without direct legal obligations to uphold international human rights standards, companies may still be “tried in the court of public opinion,” according the standards of the international treaties.117

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125. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at 176-77.
are constrained. The possibility of a short-term profit should not jeopardize the rights of individuals to have open access to the Internet in the future. Any negative impact on the viability of Internet access will also hurt business operations in the long run.

E. Steps to Ensure Internal Company Governance

Telecommunications companies must place increased scrutiny on all profit producing endeavors to ensure compliance with the right to freedom of expression on the Internet. This is necessary not only to satisfy their societal judges, but also to ensure a long-term, successful business operation. Effective regulation must be based on a framework of internal accountability. Ethical investors are primarily concerned with the positive steps that companies are taking to prevent complicity in human rights violations.

Proactive steps ICT companies can take in setting up heightened accountability and compliance procedures, might include: (1) implementing internal review procedures to detect direct or indirect corporate complicity in any request to infringe the right to free expression; (2) actively communicating with individuals affected by the company’s potential adverse complicity; and (3) ultimately operating so as not to contribute to a repressive state’s existing actions to impinge on the civil and political freedom of the community. The U.N. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights also provides insight into the steps companies can take to ensure protection of the public interest. As applied to ICT companies, a company should: (1) outline and enforce company policy that mandates protection of free expression; (2) advance a “due-diligence process to identify, prevent, and mitigate” any impact on infringements to the right of free expression; and (3) begin remediation processes for any adverse effects on online speech that the company’s current practices cause or contribute to.

127. Clinton, supra note 18.

128. Id.

129. Addo, supra note 107, at 8.

130. Clapham & Jerbi, supra note 91, at 348; see also CHRISTOPHER L. AVERY, BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN A TIME OF CHANGE 22 (Amnesty Int’l U.K. 2000) (noting Sir Geoffrey Chandler, the former Chair of the Amnesty Int’l U.K. Business Group, stated, “Silence or inaction will be seen to provide comfort to oppression and may be adjudged complicity . . . . Silence is not neutrality. To do nothing is not an option.”). 


IV. OPTIONS FOR EXTERNAL COMPANY REGULATION

In fiercely competitive industries, no company acting alone has the power to solve human rights problems. Although it is vital for a ICT company to clearly monitor its internal affairs and efforts to protect the consumer right to free expression on the Internet, it is unlikely that a single company alone will be able, or willing, to protect free expression by any significant measure in a repressive state. Two regulatory avenues for holding companies accountable and providing those same companies with support for upholding the right to free expression include (1) a domestic legislative approach following the Global Online Freedom Act (GOFA) and (2) a private multi-stakeholder approach following the Global Network Initiative.

A. Legislation: Global Online Freedom Act (GOFA)

In many countries, the principal method for holding companies accountable to the public interest is through legislation. Over the last several years, the United States has debated legislation to aid companies facing foreign government censorship requests. GOFA calls for the President to seek to obtain the agreement of other countries to protect Internet freedom. While Congress has refused to enact previous GOFA bills, the Act highlights the fundamental component of U.S. foreign policy to promote the rights of all individuals to “freedom of expression and opinion” including the right to “impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers and without interference.”

GOFA proposed to monitor censorship requests from Internet-repressive states and bar U.S. businesses from working with governments that wield Internet access as “a tool of censorship and surveillance.” GOFA would mandate that U.S. policy deter U.S. business from “cooperating with officials of Internet-restricting countries in effecting the political censorship of online content,” in order to protect U.S. taxpayer efforts of promoting free expression for

133. Posner, supra note 8.

134. MacKINNON, supra note 10, at 172.


137. H.R. 491, §101(1).

138. H.R. 491.

139. H.R. 491, §101(3).
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128. Id.

129. Addo, supra note 107, at 8.

130. Clapham & Jerbi, supra note 91, at 348; see also CHRISTOPHER L. AVERY, BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN A TIME OF CHANGE 22 (Amnesty Int’l U.K. 2000) (noting Sir Geoffrey Chandler, the former Chair of the Amnesty Int’l U.K. Business Group, stated, “Silence or inaction will be seen to provide comfort to oppression and may be adjudged complicity . . . . Silence is not neutrality. To do nothing is not an option.”).


people not only in the United States, but also in undemocratic and repressive countries. Regulation by the government, however, does not always provide the best solution, and can often raise more issues than it solves. A facial reading of GOFA suggests it is a good attempt at regulating the dilemma faced by ICT companies, but a closer analysis proves otherwise. First, the information technology industry is constantly evolving and the comparatively slow legislative process does not match the corporate innovation cycles. Legislation to regulate activity in this field becomes remedial rather than preventative. Instead of predicting the precise issues that may be faced by the corporation, the legislation is merely reactive to already harmful problems.

Second, GOFA was originally drafted to address problems faced by American companies operating in China. But as Internet globalization spreads, problems faced by ICT companies become increasingly complex. GOFA’s “one-size-fits-all legislative approach” is unlikely to handle the unique issues faced by U.S. ICT companies forging business relationships in countries other than China.

The issue of enforcement poses a notable problem when attempting to implement domestic legislation, such as GOFA. A repressive government is usually an integral component of the problem faced by the company in the first place. Using domestic or international accountability legislation to combat a company’s relationship with a repressive foreign government might fail on the level of enforcement. The future of GOFA is still uncertain, but the prospect that an American law will lead to global enforcement is bleak. If more countries begin enacting codes to police content online, the efforts for companies to protect free speech online may become even more difficult. Urging countries to determine how to police content domestically will inevitably create difficulties in maintaining a free and open Internet worldwide. Just as a one-size-fits-all approach will be unable to tackle all of the issues faced on the

140. H.R. 491.


142. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at 174.


146. Id.


148. MACKINNON, supra note 10, at xiv.

149. See Shiasl, supra note 120. Google’s director of global public policy, Andrew McLaughlin, describing Google’s reasoning behind joining GNI, states, “We have joined this initiative because we know that a wide range of groups working together can achieve much more than the company acting alone.” Id.


Internet, numerous roadblocks in cyberspace will prove counteractive to efforts to protect free speech. If more countries begin policing content for ideological correctness, the promise of technology to drive global understanding and the free exchange of information, ideas, and innovation is in danger of extinction. B. Multi-Stakeholder Program: The Global Network Initiative

The Internet on which the future depends can’t be maintained as an open and global network if we don’t work together to figure out how to push back against those who care more about political domination than empowering innovation. My problem is your problem. It’s all of our problem. The Global Network Initiative (GNI) is a multi-stakeholder group of ICT companies, civil society organizations, socially responsible investors, and academics, formed to collaboratively “protect and advance the freedom of expression and privacy in the ICT sector.” GNI was formed in 2008, after companies in the private sector came under fire at a 2006 congressional hearing for allegedly aiding the Chinese government’s system of censorship and surveillance. Three multinational ICT companies — in particular, Google, Microsoft, and Yahoo — joined GNI and collectively released a list of operational guidelines to govern the corporate response to requests from repressive states to aid in censorship and surveillance. The guidelines require companies to interpret government restrictions and demands in such a way as to minimize the potential negative effects on freedom of expression. GNI is committed to increasing the
people not only in the United States, but also in undemocratic and repressive countries.\textsuperscript{140}

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\textsuperscript{140} H.R. 491.


\textsuperscript{142} MACKINNON, supra note 10, at 174.


\textsuperscript{144} See Trent Nouveau, Pentagon Opposes UN Regulation of the Internet, TG DAILY (Oct. 21, 2011), http://www.tgdaily.com/security­features/69195-pentagon-opposes­un­regulation­of­the­internet.
public credibility, legitimacy, and trust of ICT companies through the creation of accountability processes to confirm its steps towards protecting Internet freedom. The GNI processes provide: (1) a framework for companies, rooted in international standards, that ensures accountability of the ICT sector through independent assessment; (2) opportunities for policy engagement; and (3) shared learning opportunities across stakeholder boundaries.

GNI appears to remedy many of the critical issues raised by GOFAP. First, the conglomeration of expertise aids participating companies in identifying potential problems and exploring solutions to prevent or remedy them, whereas the legislative approach is solely remedial. GNI proposes to "assess the human rights climate in a country before closing business deals and create an accountability system to ensure employees and partners follow suit." GNI does not require ICT companies to completely withdraw from a repressive state, but supports companies in maintaining its stance to protect the freedom of expression and privacy while continuing operations within the repressive state. GNI provides the platform for industry partners, including academics, activists, and investors, to navigate the challenges of repressive systems together.

The continued evolutionary process negates the "one-size-fits-all" approach of legislation, and rather tackles issues as presented in the corporate realm. GNI also incorporates a system of checks and balances to assess whether participating companies are meeting their commitments. The GNI founding companies, Google, Microsoft, and Yahoo, completed the first fully independent assessments of their corporate policies and procedures in regard to privacy rights and commitments. The GNI founding companies, Google, Microsoft, and Yahoo, completed the first fully independent assessments of their corporate policies and procedures in regard to privacy rights and commitments.

152. Principles on Freedom of Expression and Privacy, supra note 152.

153. See generally Baumü, supra note 22, at 719.

154. Id.

155. Id.

156. Id.

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153. Id.

154. See generally Bauml, supra note 22, at 719.

155. Shields, supra note 126.

156. Id.


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The face value of GNI provides an excellent external corporate regulation model, but it still presents a number of challenges. First, GNI is new. For GNI to succeed as a global initiative, it must increase its global presence. By early 2012, no new multinational ICT companies joined GNI aside from the three founding companies. Additionally, key Internet companies like Facebook, Skype, and Twitter have not joined GNI. These companies were integral in helping demonstrators across the Middle East organize the protests in 2011. Other international media giants, such as Siemens, Nokia, and Vodafone, have compiled with the governments of Iran and Egypt in infringing rights to privacy and free speech. Although GNI purports to aid companies placed in the dilemmas similar those faced by Vodafone in Egypt, the aid will not be successful unless a larger number of international telecommunications companies sign onto the program. Without a sufficiently sized membership base, GNI’s influence faces severe limitations. GNI’s voluntary membership


160. Evgeny Morozov, Wiki Rehab, NEW REPUBLIC (Jan. 7, 2011), http://www.tnr.com/article/politics/81017/wikileaks-internet-pirate-party-save (finding little indication that companies will join GNI in the future, “in a bizarre explanation of its reluctance to join Facebook – currently valued at $50 billion – said it was just a small company that couldn’t afford to pay the $250,000 joining fee”); see also Amy Lee, supra note 156 (Twitter declined to comment on its position. Andrew Noyes, the Facebook spokesman, stated, “As Facebook grows, we’ll continue to expand our outreach and participation, but it’s important to remember that our global operations are still small, with offices in only a handful of countries.”); see also Larry Downes, Why No One Will Join the Global Network Initiative, FORBES (Mar. 30, 2011), http://www.forbes.com/sites/larrydownes/2011/03/30/why-no-one-will-join-the-global-network-initiative/.

161. See Christopher Rhoads & Loretta Chao, Ran’s Web Spying Aided by Western Technology, WALL ST. J. (June 22, 2009), http://online.wsj.com/article/SB12456266877535053.html (reporting European telecommunications companies, including Siemens AG and Nokia Corp., aided the Iranian regime in developing “one of the world’s most sophisticated mechanisms for controlling and censoring the Internet,” which allows the regime to monitor the content of online speech on a massive scale); see also Satter, supra note 16 (Egyptian authorities allegedly forced Vodafone Group PLC to send pro-government text messages to its consumer base during the uprisings in early 2011. Vodafone stated that it protested the action to the Egyptian authorities, arguing, “that the current situation regarding these messages is unacceptable.” Id. The company further states that it asked that “all messages should be transparent and clearly attributable to the originator;” however, when received the sender’s identity showed only as “Vodafone.” Satter supra note 16.

154. See Brower & Duleep, supra note 23.
means companies cannot be compelled to join and can easily escape the initiative's mandate. Even if companies do join GNI as it currently stands, no substantial penalties deter companies from skirting the GNI Principles.

Although there is no fear of legal sanction, GNI may still publicize a participating company's noncompliance to increase pressure from socially responsible investors. Despite the hurdles faced by GNI, the Initiative still potentially allows a collaborative force in the social and political arena. If more ICT giants are successfully recruited to GNI, the initiative will remain a viable aid to foreign governments.

V. CONCLUSION: THE COMPANY'S ROLE IN INFLUENCING LEGISLATION

In this heightened commercial environment, the transnational corporation has become an indispensable pivot in the progressive development of society. The private transnational corporation can now be said to have matured into a mainstream policy institution and less of an isolated private commercial undertaking.

Multinational companies have long influenced national and international policy, but the involvement of companies in public policy has never been as visible or vital as it is today. Consequently, the role of an ICT company as a social actor is imperative to influencing regulation of the right to free expression and privacy on the Internet.

The power of ICT companies as social actors was recently evidenced in opposition to the Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA) in the United States. GNI and other civil society organizations have joined together to press Congress to consider legislation that protects intellectual property rights while safeguarding freedom of expression on the Internet. Leading Internet companies, including AOL, eBay, Facebook, Google, LinkedIn, Mozilla, Twitter, Yahoo, and Zynga, joined in protest of SOPA as a part of "American Censorship Day" held in November 2011. The unprecedented collaboration illustrated the power companies can exert in the political sphere when rights to freedom of expression are at risk. The initiative, successful in raising awareness of the issues associated with SOPA and drumming up support throughout the U.S., demonstrates the pressure that must be placed on foreign governments that infringe freedom of speech.

On the heels of SOPA, the Lebanese Ministry of Information proposed a similar effort to regulate the right to a free and accessible Internet in the Lebanese Internet Regulation Act (LIRA). While the Lebanese Government claims that LIRA promotes freedom of expression in Lebanon, making access to information available and raising the barrier and obstacles in front of the flow of human rights activists would be unduly swept up by such an action. Furthermore, overreach resulting from bill is likely to impact the operators of smaller websites and services that do not have the legal capacity to fight false claims of infringement.

162. Chander, supra note 32, at 38.
163. Id.
164. Addo, supra note 107, at 7.
165. Id. at 4.
167. See e.g., Public Interest Letter to House Judiciary Committee Opposing H.R. 3261, the Stop Online Piracy Act, New Atl. Forum, (Nov. 15, 2011) available at http://newamerica.net/publications/resources/2011/Public_Interest_Letter_Opposing_HR_3261 ("Under section 102 of the bill, a nonresident startup video-sharing site with thousands of innocent users sharing their own non-infringing videos, but a small minority who use the site to criminally infringe, could find its domain blocked by U.S. DNS operators. Countless non-infringing videos from the likes of aspiring artists, proud parents, citizen journalists, and

concerned with certain provisions of SOPA that "could have dangerous unintended consequences for freedom of expression and economic innovation in the [United States] and around the world."released statements urging Congress to consider legislation that protects intellectual property rights while safeguarding freedom of expression on the Internet. Leading Internet companies, including AOL, eBay, Facebook, Google, LinkedIn, Mozilla, Twitter, Yahoo, and Zynga, joined in protest of SOPA as a part of "American Censorship Day" held in November 2011. The unprecedented collaboration illustrated the power companies can exert in the political sphere when rights to freedom of expression are at risk. The initiative, successful in raising awareness of the issues associated with SOPA and drumming up support throughout the U.S., demonstrates the pressure that must be placed on foreign governments that infringe freedom of speech.

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169. Id.
170. Id.
171. Joseph Choufani, Stop LIRA: The Lebanese Internet Regulation Act, @JOSPH'S (Mar. 11, 2012, 10:28 AM), http://josephchoufani.blogspot.com/2012/03/stop-daouka-lebanese-internet.html. The original text of the Act can be found in Arabic at http://annahar.com/article.php?t=mahaly&p=4&cd=24069. The Lebanese Internet Regulation Act instructs website administrators to contact the ministry of information when there is an infringement of civil liberties. Id. The ministry will use this information to monitor and in turn protect intellectual property rights. Id. The proposal will empower the ministry to prosecute any individuals who attempt to rob protected content without consent. Id.
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167. See e.g., Public Interest Letter to House Judiciary Committee Opposing H.R. 3261, the Stop Online Piracy Act, New Am. Found. (Nov. 15, 2011) available at http://newamerica.net/publications/resources/2011/Public_Interest_Letter_Opposing_HR_3261 (“Under section 102 of the bill, a nondomestic startup video-sharing site with thousands of innocent users sharing their own non-infringing videos, but a small minority who use the site to criminally infringe, could find its domain blocked by U.S. DNS operators. Countless non-infringing videos from the likes of aspiring artists, proud parents, citizen journalists, and

concerned with certain provisions of SOPA that “could have dangerous unintended consequences for freedom of expression and economic innovation in the [United States] and around the world.”\textsuperscript{168} In response, stakeholders released statements urging Congress to consider legislation that protects intellectual property rights while safeguarding freedom of expression on the Internet.\textsuperscript{169} Leading Internet companies, including AOL, eBay, Facebook, Google, LinkedIn, Mozilla, Twitter, Yahoo, and Zynga, joined in protest of SOPA as a part of “American Censorship Day” held in November 2011.\textsuperscript{170} The unprecedented collaboration illustrated the power companies can exert in the political sphere when rights to freedom of expression are at risk. The initiative, successful in raising awareness of the issues associated with SOPA and drumming up support throughout the U.S., demonstrates the pressure that must be placed on foreign governments that infringe freedom of speech.

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169. Id.
170. Alex Fowler, Mozilla Fights for the Internet’s Future, MOZILLA BLOG (Nov. 15, 2011), http://blog.mozilla.com/bblog/2011/11/15/mozilla/ (“We believe [SOPA] threatens our ability as an industry to continue to offer many important software and web services to the hundreds of millions of users who rely on them.”).
171. Joseph Choufani, Stop LIRA: The Lebanese Internet Regulation Act, @JOSPEH’S (Mar. 11, 2012, 10:28 AM), http://josephchoufani.blogspot.com/2012/03/stop-daouka-lebanese-internet.html. The original text of the Act can be found in Arabic at http://annahar.com/article.php?t=mahaly&p=4&id=24669. The Lebanese Internet Regulation Act instructs website administrators to contact the ministry of information when there is an infringement of civil liberties. Id. The ministry will use this information to monitor and in turn protect intellectual property rights. Id. The proposal will empower the ministry to prosecute any individuals who attempt to rob protected content without consent. Id.
information], the proposal conflicts with the Act's real consequences. The implications of the law, if passed, will require all content to be approved by the Ministry of Information, where websites will be "treated as ... newspaper[s] and ... regulated by related archaic laws." An outcry in the Lebanese blogosphere and social media community caused the Lebanese cabinet to delay discussion of LIRA in order to revisit and redraft the Act's language.

In the age of a closing digital divide and increased use of Internet communication to analyze current social and political affairs, ICT companies will continue to confront government requests to infringe the rights to free expression and privacy of its consumer base and proposed legislation that limits the exercise of free speech online. The company will need governmental support or private sector support when refusing to act as an agent of suppression. Legislative attempts at external corporate regulation provide limited solutions through a one-size-fits-all approach. A better approach might be found in collaborative multi-stakeholder programs, such as the Global Network Initiative, which provide support as companies face new dilemmas. The key to a successful multi-stakeholder collaboration will be to recruit more corporate participants to join the initiative. Following a successful "American Censorship Day," increased participation in GNI could be right around the corner. In an age when digital censorship and surveillance present growing incentives to authoritarian governments, the ICT company's duty to protect the right to free expression online is ever more imperative.

172. Id.
173. Id.
174. Id.
175. Ali, supra note 3.