

**Progressive Policy Making  
on Internet  
Freedom Online Coalition  
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Q: History is written by Victors.

What do losers write?

A: Tweets

**Lesson 1:** Internet is catch-all communication that allows people to let steam off when mainstream media and politicians fail them.

**Lesson 2:** Do you want Internet to be a Cold Medium or a Hot Medium, distinctions made by Marshall McLuhan, *Understanding Media*, 1964? Do you want Internet to reflect and promote the intense intellectual activities or replace the instantaneous scribbles on bathroom stools and concrete walls?

## **Lesson 3: Internet Real Name Law Decision (2012):**

“Anonymous online expressions...allow people to overcome economic or political hierarchies offline and form public opinions, free of class, social status, age, and gender distinctions, reflecting diverse opinions more equally and thereby contributing to democracy. Despite its undesirable side effects, anonymous communication should be strongly protected.”

→ Don't kill anonymity. Not just real name laws. Cell phone registration.

## Lesson 4: Internet Election Campaign

**Decision:** "Internet is a medium closest to the ideal free market of ideas because it allows people access at low cost, runs interactive speech, meaning that it requires affirmative deliberative action on the part of the receiver of information.

Therefore, . . .the risk to electoral fairness due to financial inequality is prominently low. → Internet may solve not just political inequalities but also economic inequality.

# Lesson 5. Do not discriminate against Internet

**School of thought:** "Internet is dangerous because it is fast, permanent, and worldwide." → "What is lawful on other media may not be lawful on Internet," especially in Asian countries.

→ Korean examples: (1) administrative censorship of contents "necessary (to be deleted) for promotion of sound communications ethics"; (2) temporary blinds for up to 30 days of "any information which someone claims is injuring him or her"

**Lesson** - Discrimination makes people angry. Remember, Internet is last resort for many, especially who do not have access to mainstream media

# Lesson 6.

- Power of Internet – extremely distributed communication network → everyone's ability to speak to everyone else simultaneously without anyone's approval cf. newspaper, TV → embraces everyone's desire → Number of page views, number of clicks, why important? In microeconomics, utility achieved → Value for Politics, Economy: Why throw that away? - *Ex Machina*
- Should be ready to live with *at least some* unlawful contents temporarily. Should try to deal with it on endpoints, should not try to work through intermediaries → Don't worry. People must choose from billions and billions of material. **Internet is not one huge space but an aggregate of billions of rooms. i.e. rhizome** – Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, *Capitalism and Schizophrenia* (1972-1980)

# Lesson 7

- Internet is a billion of rooms. → “Putting something on Internet does not mean “publicly disclosed” → (1) Google Spain decision → (2) need to draw lines of public/private → (3) However, the discussion should be about privacy, not data ownership, which makes data subjects censorers. If someone writes a novel about me, who owns that novel, me or the writer?

# Lesson 7-2

Internet is not a stadium but a billion of rooms → implications for Surveillance – metadata, subscriber identification data (data that people throw over the Net to make the communications) – maybe easy to get but should get with warrant → Marco Civil, etc.

- For more info on cases: read papers
- <http://opennetkorea.org/en/wp/main-free-speech/intermediary-liability-korea-2014>
- <http://opennetkorea.org/en/wp/administrative-censorship>
- <http://opennetkorea.org/en/wp/main-privacy/internet-surveillance-korea-2014>