

Cybersecurity: Hacking, Social Media, and Fake news  
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# Overview

Overview

Overview of Cybersecurity

Contextualize

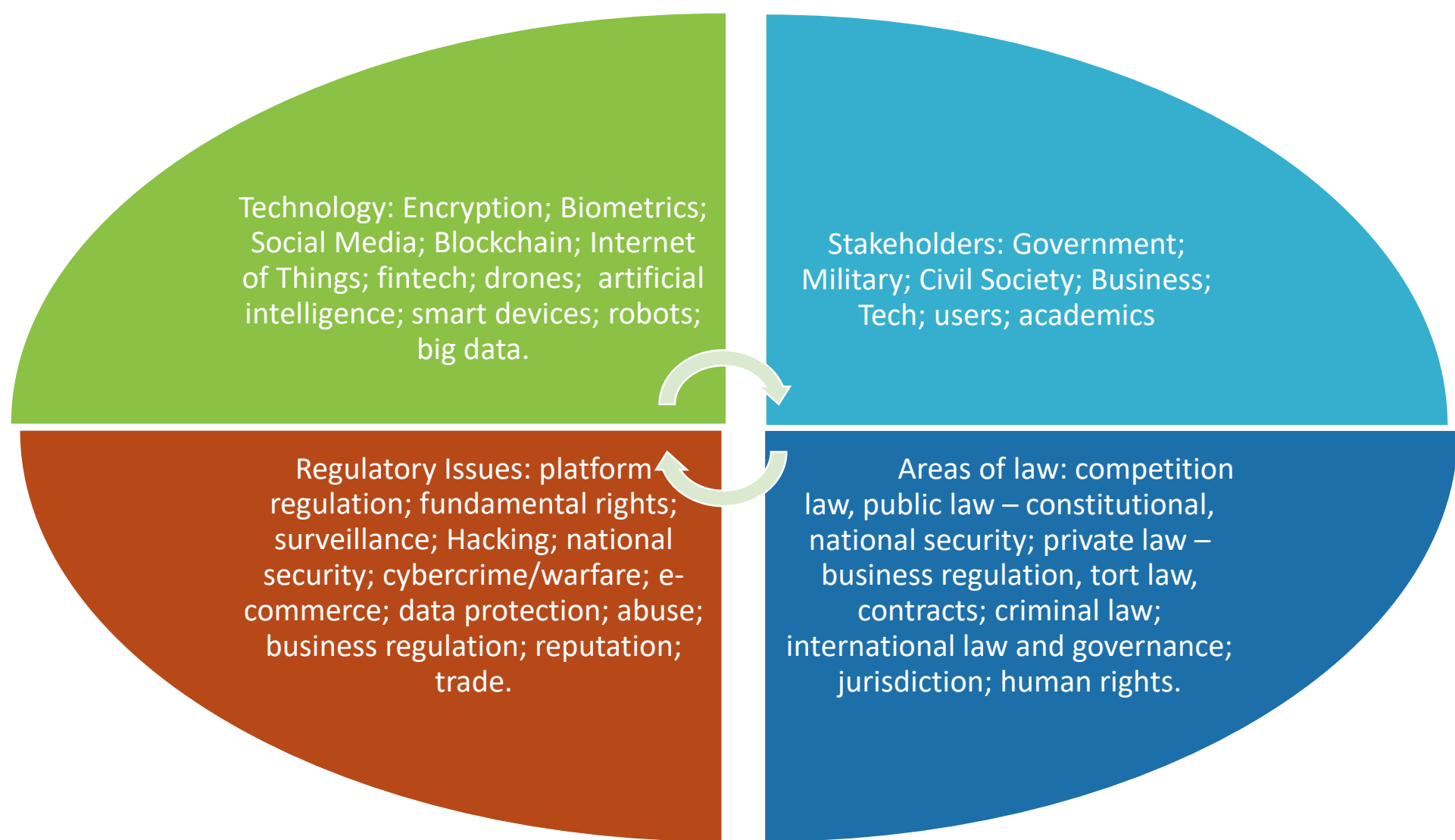
Locate within the legal landscape

Case Study

Case study: Platforms/Big Tech



What is cybersecurity?



# Cybersecurity

# Two key features of cybersecurity regulation

Cybersecurity is about technology regulation (how it regulates us and we regulate it).

Cybersecurity is about people.

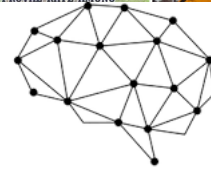
# Public/Private Forms of Governance

- A defining feature of modern cybersecurity strategy is public and private partnerships.
  - Soft partnerships between businesses and state;
  - The Canadian Centre for Cybersecurity





**Extremism**



Cambridge Analytica



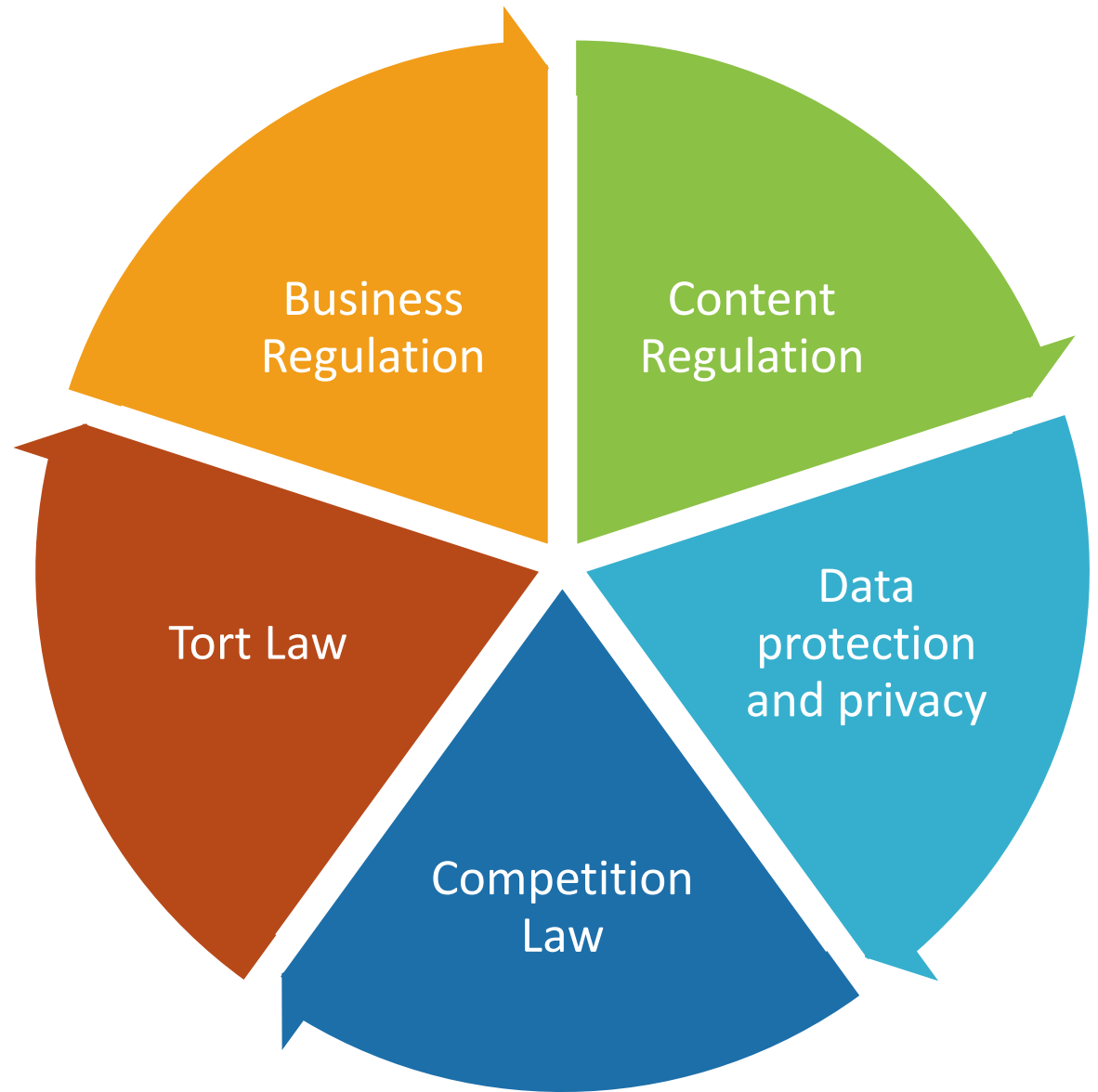
# Platforms and Security

# Altered Videos and Deepfakes





# Law and Platforms



# Definition

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Intermediaries are those that ““Bring together or facilitate transactions between third parties on the internet.” OECD

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Internet Information Gatekeeper: “facilitates or hinders deliberation and participation in the forms of meaning making in democratic culture.” Laidlaw

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Platforms: social, cultural and market power. Many are “attention merchants” (Tim Wu, 2016).

# Intermediaries

Internet Access Providers  
(e.g. Internet Service  
Providers (ISPs), mobile  
phone companies, wifi  
networks ;

Search Engines (e.g.  
Google, Bing, Duck Duck  
Go)

Social networking  
providers (e.g. Facebook,  
Twitter, Reddit)

Content hosting (e.g.  
Wikipedia)

Audio-visual platforms  
(e.g. YouTube, TikTok,  
Instagram)

Music Platforms (e.g.  
Spotify)

E-Commerce  
intermediaries (e.g. eBay,  
Amazon)

Payment systems (e.g.  
PayPal)

Domain name registrars  
(e.g. CIRA, GoDaddy)

Application  
intermediaries (e.g.  
Apple's App store,  
Google Play)

Publishing services (e.g.  
Blogger)

Cloud services (e.g.  
Dropbox)

Shared Economy  
platforms (e.g. AirBnB,  
Taskrabit, Uber)

Advertising  
intermediaries (e.g.  
Google, Facebook)

Content aggregators (e.g.  
Netflix, Feedly)

Location services (Yelp,  
Tripadvisor)

Crowdsourcing  
intermediaries  
(Change.org, GoFundMe)

# Models of Liability

## Strict Liability

## Broad immunity

- USA s. 230 *Communications Decency Act*

## Safe Harbour (conditional immunity)

- USA *Digital Millennium Copyright Act*
- Europe E-Commerce Directive
- Canada common law defamation

## Notice-and-notice

- Canada *Copyright Act*

# **What is Section 230 and why does Donald Trump want to change it?**

**The Fight Over Section 230—and the Internet as We Know It**

**Beto O'Rourke seeks new limits on Section 230 as part of gun violence proposal**

# Platform Power and Policy

*Intermediary  
liability...*



is central to innovation policy.



is central to free speech policy.



Is all about data.



exposes a tension between the freedom to conduct business and and their public functions.



is about regulatory design.

# Current Trends: Techlash

## Canada

USMCA - import s. 230?

House of Commons  
report – removal of  
manifestly illegal content  
etc.

## Europe

Germany - NetzDG

Europe – Terrorism  
content; copyright  
content

UK – Duty of Care  
model

UK – new Digital  
Authority

# Regulating for the Future: Challenges



# Careful about Unintended Consequences

## Hate Speech

- Germany's NetzDG in disarray.
- Black Lives Matters Movement content takedown.
- Gab – pushed to dark net.

# Prompting Corporate Responsibility at a Price

## Content Moderation

- As a system of privatized governance.
- Who are the “deciders”?

# Effective Regulation

## Disinformation

*Recommendation 10, House of Commons, Democracy Under Threat*

“That the Government of Canada enact legislation imposing a duty on social media platforms to remove manifestly illegal content in a timely fashion, including hate speech, harassment and disinformation, or risk monetary sanctions commensurate with the dominance and significance of the social platform, and allowing for judicial oversight of takedown decisions and a right of appeal.”

- Intermediary liability is an important part of innovation policy.
- Techno-legal solutions eg flagging content.
- The problem of irrational people and entrenched beliefs.


# The role of Technology in Regulatory Design

Artificial Intelligence, Algorithms and Design

*Recommendation 9, House of Commons,  
Democracy Under Threat*

“That the Government of Canada enact transparency requirements with respect to algorithms and provide to an existing or a new regulatory body the mandate and the authority to audit algorithms.”

- Not yet sophisticated enough assess context.
- Designed by Humans.
- “Black Box Society” (Frank Pasquale)



Where we are at  
and where we  
are going

We don't know what we don't know.

Artificial intelligence and algorithms

Power and Influence

Nimble regulation

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