

Room no. 109

9:00 – 10:30 Data Retention I		
Christof Tschohl, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights (BIM)	Data Retention in Austria	The keynote from Christof Tschohl from the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights (BIM) will deal with the transposition of the Data Retention Directive. Austria is facing infringement proceedings by the European Commission and the parliament has therefore adopted a new law in May 2011 whereas the core provisions will enter into force by April 2012. The BIM was appointed by the Ministry of Infrastructure to elaborate a draft for an amendment to Austrian Telecommunications Act although the BIM had considered that Art 8 ECHR will be violated (further information: http://www.edri.org/edrogram/number7.23/austria-data-retention-law). The aim was to find a way of transposition with least interference for fundamental rights. Even though most of the BIM's suggestions were followed in the legislation process, parliament decided to allow prosecutors and police authorities to demand information on IP-Addresses without the requirement of judicial decree. Moreover the BIM elaborated a new system for data exchange and suggested a kind of mailbox system ("Durchlaufstelle") that'll manage to handle requests for data by state authorities and their delivery in a secure and encrypted way and furthermore the recording of all requests and answers. A future outlook will conclude the keynote. The AK-Vorrat.at (Working Group against data retention in Austria) is preparing to appeal to the Austrian Constitutional Court. Finally the review of Data Retention at European Level will be covered.
Patrik Polefko	Implementation of the data retention directive in Hungary Shape v content	The material and shape of every man made thing depends on that hand and on that idea which made that thing – irrespectively of what's the specific thing is – as well on the circumstances. Whether there is a difference when this thing is a piece of law? I think, not. And the best example to prove the rightfulness of this thesis is the data retention directive and it's implementation by the member states. I think there's no need to evoke what happened in the US, in London, or in Madrid and to remember to the fear and panic which arose from those tragical events, to fully understand the circumstances in which data retention rules are born. In my opinion this circumstances are well represented by the regulation on data retention. But only the circumstances alone couldn't be the reason of the cause and of the method of the regulation. So the reason of Why? and How? is more difficult to answer. So called data retention rules was already known by member states laws before the directive came into force. But these member state rules was very different in their content. One of the reasons why the directive was made was to harmonise member states' provisions, so to make some order. Wheater this aim is fulfilled by the directive, so is there any settlement in this cavalcade of rules, it's still an open question? I think the european rules alone cannot be considered as guilty for this chaotic regulation. But then who could we blame? I think the answer is simple: the member states and the way they implemented these rules. At least in Hungary. In my presentation I wanna light up the problems and the causes of these problems of the hungarian implementation of the directive and I want to try to give an answer why don't have Hungary an acceptable and EU conform non-chatic regulation regim in the field of data retention.
Franziska Boehm, University of Luxembourg	Data retention: the new tool in Europe's security policy? Rethinking the latest proposals and their constitutional limits	Policy makers in the EU seem to have chosen data retention as an important tool to guarantee security in the EU. In addition to the heavily criticized data retention directive, whose implementation is still subject to discussion in various Member States, the EU Commission plans to monitor the flight passenger data (PNR) of all European air travellers. Similar to the data retention directive, the planed PNR directive targets individuals never been suspected of having committed a crime. It is intended to store and analyze an enormous amount of personal data. Dubious methods, such as mass profiling, should assure the success of the project. The paper analyzes the new forms of data retention as a tool to improve security in the EU from a data protection point of view. The transposition of the data retention directive in the Member States, in particular in Germany and Luxembourg, including the differences of these implementations, is subject of discussion in a first part. A second section is dedicated to the fundamental rights questions arising in the framework of the planned PNR directive. The paper concludes with an overview of the most critical problems related to data retention as a tool to ensure security in the EU. It ventures to suggest rethinking the existing plans and proposes other solutions.
10:45 – 12:15 Data Retention II		
Neil Brown	Data Retention in UK	"Communications providers play a central role in the digital society, as carriers of private, often personal, correspondence. Commensurate with the trusted nature of this role, directive 2002/58/EC aims to establish a protective regime for communications, obliging Member States to ensure the confidentiality of communications. Contrasted with this, directive 2006/24/EC provides for data retention, mandating the storage of traffic data - the metadata about communications, rather than the content of those communications - by communications service providers, with national laws providing for access to these data. The directives - mandating respect for the confidentiality of communications with one hand, and limiting it with the other - are centred on "electronic communications services." However, with the increase in "over the top" communications through hosted, centralised platforms, it is questionable whether legislation based on directive 2002/21/EC's concept of "conveyance of signals" applies to today's communications climate. The session will explore the law as it stands today, considering the obligations to retain data as implemented in various Member States, as well as rights of access to those data, and the impact of the changing nature of communications on data retention obligations."
Szymon Gołębiowski, Uniwersytet Wrocławski	Spectacular fall of data retention regime in the EU?	After 9/11, Madrid and London bombings, the Data Retention Directive (2006/24/EC) imposed an obligation on the EU Member States to enact that telecommunications operators store certain traffic data for a period from 6 months up to 2 years. Immediately it has raised controversies (e.g. protests) and some Member States themselves did not implement or substantially delayed implementation, e.g. Sweden and Austria, respectively. Firstly, questioned has been the legislative procedure (cf. ECJ's case 301/06, Ireland v European Parliament and Council). Secondly – the requirements to maintain constant monitoring and storage of the data of all telecom users in order to prevent and prosecute terrorism or serious crime. It is not a surprise that in a number of Member States senior courts examined national implementations against national, supranational and international standards of privacy and data protection. So far, several judicial bodies declared national implementations unconstitutional, e.g. in Germany and Romania. Similar proceedings are pending before some supreme judicial authorities in Poland, Hungary, and Ireland. These cases were dealt by various types of courts which applied different approaches and argumentation. Therefore, this paper will compare and critically analyze these decisions. This comparative research could be useful while assessing the future of telecommunications data retention in Europe.
13:15 – 14:45 Theory of Cyber Law		
Alžběta Krausová, Faculty of Law, Masaryk University	Brain-Computer Interfaces: Possibly Dangerous Self-Design Tool?	Brain-computer interfaces represent a technology with an outstanding potential of influencing and possibly changing one's mind. As a human mind defines identity of a person through the specific ways of thinking, patterns for solving problems, attitudes, and emotions, people shall possess a powerful tool for self-design. However, changing the very nature of a human can have a significant influence on law. The aim of this paper shall be to explore the concept of human identity and its legal representation with regard to the current and future potential of brain-computer interfaces.

Dominik Góra, University of Wrocław	„Law” as a changing term in the face of development of information society.	<p>„Law” as a changing term in the face of development of information society.</p> <p>Issues of the paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meaning of the term “law” in the past and component parts of the term “law” including basic functions of law <p>There are many definition of a term “law”, describing it from many points of view. Previous definitions did not focus on today meanings of this term and did not include ICT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - short notice about development of the information society and its influence on law <p>Information society can be defined by many characteristic features like: fast dissemination of information, which is one of the most important good in nowadays world. As a result, new technologies spread in any possible way merging of different fields of science including law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - examples when our law is changed by new technologies <p>Examples are: pledging motions via e-mails, on-line home banking or e-voting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is there any need of creation of new meaning of the term - “law” and proposals of new and very modern term – “law”? <p>There can be found many pros and cons of creating new term – “law”. First of all there can be noticed huge influence of the information society on law, thus there are new elements in the new meaning of this term (Lessig or R. Susskind theories).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - does new meaning of the term “law” change anything relating to law, lawmakers and lawyers and do we really need this change? <p>On the one hand the new meaning of the term – “law” may be helpful for many lawyers while on the other hand it will not change anything. Do we have an answer for this question?</p>
Robert Kutiš, Tilburg University, Law School	DRM and Digital Piracy	<p>However Digital Rights Management systems were triumphantly presented as a panacea for digital piracy they actually failed in their objective and partially transformed to something significantly different.</p> <p>Combating the piracy is no more the main aim of the DRM systems and they became an important part of the competition strategies and business models of many companies. Moreover, number of products failed on the market because of the use of the DRM systems and usage of such systems may indirectly act as a positive driver of digital piracy. Paper deals with question whether DRM technologies inherently include special characteristics which may cause that they act as a driver of digital piracy and therefore cause ambiguous effect of their usage. Text is structured to subparts, each dealing with one characteristic – circumvention simplicity, user’s privacy issues, lack of interoperability and problems with exercise of the limitations of the copyright. Basic reasoning is then supported by the examples and eventuates to conclusions.</p>
15:00 – 16:30 Intellectual Property		
Eben Duah, Aberystwyth University, UK	Internet Service Providers’ Monitoring Obligation: Recent Developments	<p>In the Spring of 2011, important developments emerged in relation to internet service providers’ (ISPs) obligation to tackle online copyright infringement. The UK High Court had handed down its judgement in the Digital Economy Act, (DEA) 2010 judicial review and indicated that the DEA contested provisions complied with EU law. Around the same period, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) Advocate General also delivered an opinion in the Belgian SABAM/Scarlet case (now at the ECJ), pointing out that the ISP does not have to filter out copyright-infringing traffic from its service as doing so would constitute a general obligation to monitor. While the ISPs’ active ‘policing’ role currently being sought suggests that they may be better placed to tackle copyright infringements on their networks, the scope of ISP obligations are also being blurred by a somewhat uneasy relationship between immunities conferred under the E-commerce Directive (ECD) and copyright enforcement. Particularly, the need to examine whether or not an obligation amounts to monitoring, and if so, whether that constitutes a general obligation to monitor has required particular attention. Although it still does not hinder a national court’s power to impose a more specific obligation on intermediaries, this paper will examine the main issues related to ISP monitoring obligation and the possible implications, focusing on the obligations under the DEA and court orders requesting ISPs to filter out infringing traffic.</p>
Edward Morris, University of Leeds	Opportunity Lost: Expansion of gTLD’s and the Failure to Restore Balance to Trade Mark Monopolies	<p>The linkage between trade marks and domain names caused traditional limits on rights holders, that of territory and product class, to evaporate. The worldwide nature of the internet was responsible for the former whilst the lack of domain name product class differentiation resulted in the later.</p> <p>In the early developmental stages of the DNS efforts were made to restore product class differentiation to the DNS. Jon Postel’s 1994 attempt to create 150 new gTLD’s was defeated through the intervention of the U.S. government, acting on behalf of American business interests.</p> <p>The 2000 expansion of the gTLD system created an opportunity to restore some traditional balance to the field. Sponsored gTLD’s had the capability of serving as product class indicators. Regrettably this approach was not followed. Instead the concept of dilution was inexplicitly expanded to extend beyond famous marks to encompass most marks.</p> <p>In 2011 the internet welcomed a new sponsored gTLD: dot xxx. Through the dot xxx sunrise B provision a new concept in trade mark law appeared: the nonuse trademark. According rights holders the positive ability to block use of a mark in a product class they explicitly do not wish to engage in is an unprecedented expansion of brand owners monopolies.</p> <p>The paper concludes with a plea for restoring limits on rights holders. The new gTLD program announced in Singapore may be the last real opportunity to restore balance to this field. The omens of dot xxx are not positive in this regard.</p>
16:45 – 18:15 Legal Informatics		
Ondřej Korhoň, Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts	Accessing judicature with electronic sources	<p>The paper is based on a research conducted for a diploma thesis on the accessibility of the electronic sources of judicature in the Czech Republic. The paper deals with publicly as well as commercially accessible sources. The publicly accessible sources are represented by NALUS which is administered by the Constitutional court, the retrieval system of The Supreme Court of the Czech Republic, and the retrieval system of The Supreme Administrative Court. The commercially accessible sources are represented by Beck online, ASPI, and CODEXIS. All the sources taken into account are evaluated on the basis of range of their content, the quality of search engine and user interface. This paper argues that the qualities of the public sources are generally comparable to the commercial sources, in some cases even exceed their quality (for example, the NALUS system). The narrower specialization of the public sources makes them more user friendly in terms of accessing judicature. On the other hand, judicature is only a part of the services that are provided by the commercial systems. Their search engine is shared for most of these services, which makes them more difficult to operate with. But this also enables them to provide the judicature in the context of other relevant information like acts or literature.</p>
Marek Polčák, Czech Technical University	Biotechnologies Home – Cyberspace	<p>Biotechnologies is a term covering any know-how used in medicine and health care. It includes all scientific fields mainly electronical and mechanical engineering and Information Technologies. Brand new algorithms, specific chemical compounds and sophisticated hardware are main elements influencing the development of such devices as EKG, EEG, EMG, CT and many of others.</p> <p>How does Psychology and Sociology of Cyberspace influence this?</p> <p>By providing a restriction free space to companies to present the capabilities of their products. And also by forming laws based on national subconscious. Every country has its specific needs and laws to handle patients and health care data.</p> <p>They are so significant even in EU that it makes it almost impossible to create a device fulfilling all of them at the day of its realase.</p> <p>Therefore, it is important to have some sort of virtual market available where all of the products can be presented. After the final decision which countries to target the company can continue the work to fulfill the specific requirements and laws. We will introduce some typical biomedical devices and speak about the current trends in development, which are influenced by laws. How do the international medical companies use cyberspace and internet to reach their goals. We will try to talk about psychological and sociological diferences which formed different health care laws.</p>
Jaromír Šavelka, Masaryk University	A Brief Comment on the Future of Legal Information Retrieval	<p>Specialized systems to aid lawyers in the process of legal information retrieval have become an inherent part of everyday legal practice. In the Czech Republic there are three major legal information retrieval systems providers that control almost the whole market. Czech lawyers seem to be accustomed to work with these systems and are often not aware that in many cases they do not offer anything really exclusive. The aim of the paper is to elaborate on the current position of the specialized legal information retrieval systems, identify the added value they offer in comparison to the freely available services and find the possible opportunities to offer unique services that cannot be provided for free. It is concluded that specialized systems are not going to disappear. On the other hand in order to retain some added value they are likely to undergo substantial changes. At least it can be anticipated that there is going to be a strong shift from the quantity of the content to the quality and exclusivity and simultaneously from the content itself to the form of its presentation.</p>

Room no. 133

9:00 – 10:30 Internet International Law I		
Michael Bogdan, Faculty of Law, University of Lund	The E-commerce Directive and Private International Law	Due to its ambiguity, the EC Directive 2000/31 "on Certain Legal Aspects of Information Society Services, in Particular Electronic Commerce, in the Internal Market" is one of the most criticized pieces of EU legislation, at least among conflict-of-laws specialists. It is much disputed whether, and if so how, this Directive affects the application of the private international law of the Member States, including EU instruments such as the Rome I Regulation on the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations and the Rome II Regulation on the Law Applicable to Non-Contractual Obligations. In the course of 2011, the EU Court is expected to clarify this issue in its forthcoming judgments in the joined cases of eDate Advertising (C-509/09) and Martinez (C-161/10). My paper will discuss this new development on the basis of these judgments or, in case they are delayed, on the basis of the opinion of the Advocate General, submitted on 29 March 2011.
Lawrence Siry/Sandra Schmitz, University of Luxembourg	Online Defamation : From where are they casting stones?: determining jurisdiction in online defamation claims	The question of international jurisdiction in defamation cases is long running. On the EU level, Regulation 44/2001 provides that in matters relating to defamation, the court where the defendant is domiciled, as well as the court for the place where the harmful event occurred or may occur, are competent to hear the case. While in the field of printed works and traditional mass media the determination of the place of damage has been clarified by the ECJ in Shevill, many questions remain as to how the "place" is determined when online publications are concerned. This paper will explore how national courts struggle to apply traditional concepts that exist in the offline world to online matters. We will show that concepts used for online IP rights infringements are not transferable to online defamation due to the universal nature of personality rights. Possible connecting factors such as the number of downloads in the forum in question will be presented and critically assessed. We undertake this analysis as we await the decision of the ECJ in C-509/09 (eDate Advertising GmbH) and C-161/10 (Martinez), both concerning the place of damage in online defamation. Finally, in a related analysis, we will discuss how the UK by its Defamation Law Reform seeks ways to put an end to libel tourism to the UK by abolishing the multiple publication rule and introducing the single publication rule as well as the requirement that the domestic forum has to be the most appropriate forum to hear the case
Ulf Maunsbach, Faculty of Law, Lund University, Sweden	A European Center of Gravity Test – The Preferred Solution to Problems as to Internet-related Infringements	The 29th of March 2011 Advocate General Mr. Pedro Cruz Villalón delivered his opinion in the joined cases C-509/09 (eDate) and C-161/10 (Martinez) regarding (among other things) jurisdiction under article 5(3) of the Brussels I Regulation in relation to infringement of privacy. In his opinion Mr. Villalón argues that the Shevill solution (C-68/93) is applicable even in Internet-related infringement cases. However, when establishing the connecting link between the Court and the dispute there is a need for an additional criterion in relation to cases regarding Internet-related infringements of privacy. Mr. Villalón suggests that the centre of gravity of the dispute may be used as an additional argument in favor of jurisdiction covering all the damage that the infringement induced. This is a new approach in relation to (European) jurisdiction regarding Internet-related infringements. An approach much related to US traditions. The behind lying problem is that existing rules as to jurisdiction does not apply equally well in relation to "connected" disputes as in relation to "non-connected". It is apparent that the ECJ has initiated the adoption of existing rules to Internet-related situations and there are signs pointing in the direction of quite complicated solution with, I relation to jurisdiction, additional criteria's and (non exhaustive) lists of connecting factors to consider (see joined Cases C-585/08 and Case C-144/09). Before building even more complex models of jurisdiction (including the entry of a centre of gravity test) it may be relevant to raise the question whether or not this development is beneficial. Maybe there should be a development towards more simple rules instead, for instance rules favoring subject-matter jurisdiction in certain cases as one potential alternative solution. Irrespective of the forthcoming final decision from the Court of Justice in joined cases C-509/09 (eDate) and C-161/10 (Martinez), which may or may not follow the opinion of Mr. Villalón, I do believe that it is both interesting and relevant to analyze and discuss his ideas. Is Europe ready for a centre of gravity approach and could such an approach be the preferred solution to problems as to internet-related infringements.
10:45 – 12:15 Internet International Law II		
Ursula Connolly, School of Law, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland	Multiple Publication and online defamation – recent reforms in Ireland and the United Kingdom	My paper proposes to discuss the multiple-publication rule as it applies to defamatory publications on the internet. The rule, which allows for a new cause of action each time a defamatory statement is published, has applied relatively uncontroversially to non-internet publications. Its application to online publications however, allowing for a new cause of action each time a defamatory email is sent, or a page containing a defamatory statement uploaded, is far more challenging. Despite the rule finding judicial favour in most common-law jurisdictions (the US being a noted exception) the legislature in Ireland has recently abandoned it (section 11 of the Defamation Act 2009) and plans are in place in the United Kingdom to do likewise (section 10 Defamation Bill 2010-11). On the other hand Australian and Canadian courts have rejected arguments to abandon the rule. My paper will discuss both the legal and policy related reasoning behind the recent legislative developments in Ireland and the United Kingdom and consider whether these jurisdictions, in abandoning the rule, have tipped the balance too far in favour of publishers on the internet.
Dan Svantesson, Bond University	Celebrating 20 years of WWW – a reflection on the concept of jurisdiction	The concept of jurisdiction has a relatively long history. However, being a core concept affecting every single Internet user, its most appropriate application in the Internet era has been the subject of much debate. In the 90's there were significant calls for states to make no jurisdictional claims in relation to Internet-related activities. A competing view was that too many forms of Internet conduct would fall outside the jurisdictional scope of all states, leaving a regulatory vacuum. As the Internet, and the discussion of Internet regulation, has matured, it now – 20 years after the birth of the World Wide Web – seems clear that rather than there being no regulation, or under-regulation, the Internet is overregulated in that conduct on the global Internet may come under the jurisdiction of virtually all states in the world. This paper discusses, and analyses, a selection of approaches to the concept of jurisdiction. In doing so, account is taken of both public international law and private international law. In addition, a variety of Internet technologies are taken into account, including, for example, the World Wide Web, e-mail, social media, geo-location technologies, file sharing structures and cloud computing.
Zbynek Loebel, ROWAN LEGAL	How to build a cross-border ODR in Europe and globally	In my presentation I would like to outline current thinking on how to develop an efficient cross-border online dispute resolution system within EU and globally. The article reflects my thinking and also ideas of few other ODR experts – colleagues from different countries, mainly Colin Rule, Ethan Katsh and Vikki Rogers from USA, Charlie Underhill (BBB, USA) as well as Prof. Moon from Korea, Pablo Cortez and Esther Villalta (Spain) and others. I will describe in my presentation the proposed approach, methodology and tools to achieve suggested results. I can mention that these ideas have been receiving bigger and bigger interest globally.
13:15 – 14:45 Internet International Law III		

Ian Cram, Argyro Karanasiou, University of Leeds	Free Speech in the Information Society and the Fragile Equilibrium: Towards Human Rights Digitization	<p>Ever since its inception, the internet has been a synonym for change; it has proven to be a distorting mirror for reality, offering a virtual alternative. More importantly, it has questioned the conventional legal perspectives calling for their adaptation. Traditional legal approaches seem outdated in the digital era; they try to catch up with the technological advancement of our times, unable to realize that they need to adapt. This paper highlights the need for a fresh perspective for human rights in the information society and calls for a reinvention of the current online free speech regulative framework.</p> <p>Premised on the hypothesis that the net architecture has created all the necessary preconditions for speech to travel free on the Infobahn, the paper seeks to demonstrate that applying the traditional legal approach to free speech is incompatible to its digital context. To demonstrate this, the paper considers the traditional balancing act employed by many legal frameworks in cases when speech clashes with other protected rights. This balancing act is ultimately based on the triptych: space, property, state monopoly of coercion. The decisive factor for restricting speech lies in the dichotomy of public and private; the triptych space, property, coercion is therefore evaluated on the grounds of this dichotomy. As a manifestation of this, the paper considers the example of the traditional equilibrium between free speech, privacy and intellectual property. The regulative framework for free speech allows for its restrictions when it infringes on privacy or intellectual property. In the case of privacy, the infringement is decided on the basis of its intrusiveness in private space. Regarding intellectual property, the essential criterion is the ownership. That established the paper now goes on to examine the same paradigm in its online context. Three key net architectural principles are inscribed in this digital context: open decentralized infrastructure, non proprietary standards and administration on "rough consensus and common standards". The traditional triptych of space, property and state monopoly is now challenged to its grounds. Online spatiality has blurred the private and public edges, commons have questioned the notion of property and Lessig's "code" has put an end to state monopoly of power. This reflects on the right to free speech as well. Namely it evolves in a digital context dominated by new norms: Open access, free distribution and appropriation of speech. As a result, to force the traditional free speech legal framework onto the online context would result to over restricting speech for the sake of maintaining the equilibrium. It is in fact time to consider that a new framework should be built for free online speech; not a regulative but a protective one. More importantly, this framework should take into consideration the specific traits of the digital context attributed to the net architecture.</p> <p>The paper introduces a model that develops new criteria for balancing free speech to other rights online. This model does not imply the establishment of a new series of digital rights; it calls for a "digitization" of the existing ones. Given the fact that speech is facing potential online threats by being over restricted this model suggests that the traditional equilibrium should be reinvented in the light of the new digital environment. It highlights the need for a higher level of protection for free expression and suggests integrating the cyber culture into the existing legal framework as essential towards this direction.</p>
Lawrence Siry/Sandra Schmitz, University of Luxembourg	Extreme Pornography Regulation in Europe: Recent Developments	<p>Recently, the UK enacted prohibitions on the possession of Extreme Pornography with the passage of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act of 2008. The law targets the possessor of material that is both violent and pornographic. This controversial measure has brought to the fore the question of how and why jurisdictions regulate offensive material. This paper will look at the recent developments in the UK (including the prosecutions that have resulted from the law), as compared to similar law in Europe, including France and Germany. The paper will examine the motivations behind the law as well as the implications and efficacy of the regulations. We will also examine the freedom of expression implications of such measures.</p>
Erich Schweighofer, University of Vienna	International law restrictions of closing down the Internet	<p>The Arab revolutions have shown the importance of a viable internet environment for the empowerment of civil society. Public discussions and communications for on-line and on-site engagement and demonstrations rely on a working internet. Thus, governments try to close down or slow down internet activities for a certain period in case of a so-called "crisis".</p> <p>International law gives no clear answer to this question. International telecommunications law, in particular the ITU Convention, establishes no obligations on governments to maintain the ICT infrastructure. Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provides for a right to international freedom of communication subject to the rights or reputations of others and the protection of national security or of ordre public, or of public health or morals. Therefore, States may restrict international communication, including internet, for reasons of public security. Unfortunately, no efficient controls for misuse exist in the short term. Further, States may terminate such international obligations. International humanitarian law does not protect civil society communications infrastructure.</p> <p>A solution can be only found if more basic questions are considered. International law is more and more based not only on the co-operation between sovereign States but also of that of all of stakeholders in the international arena, including the civil society. Then, the validity of basic human rights would not depend on the agreement of States but is founded in customary international law, and, in particular, ius cogens. The international freedom of communications may be included in such a list of principles of the international community of stakeholders. Then, closing down of internet will be considered as illegal and restrictions can be enacted only according to Article 19 ICCPR, taking into account the needs of the international and local civil society.</p>
15:00 – 16:30 Internet International Law IV		
Hany Mohammed Kamel ElManaily, Paris 1 university	The Legal challenges facing E-Commerce	<p>The protection of data consumer has been facing a huge amount of challenges after the foundation of stores in the Internet or the virtual store, these stores take some data from the consumers these data concerning the private life of consumers, in some cases these store is not real stores and in the other hand some stores exploit these data illegally, this make an aggression on the privacy right of consumer .</p> <p>-The United States of America has been suffering from this problem for a long time and this problem has been transferred to the European continent , the legal discussion has started about the way of protection the consumer data from the illegal using during the electronic shop , not only from the part of virtual store but also from the local government of countries and the its locales organizations .</p> <p>-The agreement of consumer and transparency are the main base of collecting the consumer data, in addition to protect the Website of the virtual store, the collected data and information should be saved for determined period of time and the Website determine the scope and extent of using these information , in same time the exploitation of these consumer data from the officials authorities in any country should be occur with the legal conditions determining by the law in each country .</p> <p>-The consumer all the time has the right to cancel these data and information, the right of data modification the consumer can add information about himself in the Website and finally the consumer should have the right to prevent the using of the data in advertise about some kind of goods and services through the E-mail, like the announcement about the used cars to a consumer want to buy a new car, also when a store used the data of a consumer to announce about the tourist journey to Africa although the consumer want to visit Asian country or the advertise of tobacco for non fuming consumer .</p> <p>-Indeed, there is a legal lacuna; in United States of America the Stores have been collected some very sensible information from the consumer like the court records, criminal record, real estate, drug testing data, record genetic data, motor vehicle report although these data not be used by these stores and the stores gather these information without any legal permission because there is no law regulate the gathering of data from the consumer which called the (self regulation) ,George Washington University faculty of Law and the center of electronic privacy data have established (The electronic privacy information center),this centre try to find some solutions to the problems relating this problem ,the centre regulate the gathering information from the consumers through some suggestions .</p> <p>-The Websites of marriage and love relationship increase the suffering from this problem, in the same time the using of data consumers from the Federal government to protect from the Terrorism and the department of Homeland securities has infringe the right of privacy.</p>

<p>Michal Koščík, Masaryk University</p>	<p>Choice of law in electronic contracts - European and Czech perspective</p>	<p>The Paper deals with the major challenges of the choice of law in electronic contracts under the EC regulation No 593/2008 on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I). The special focus will be made on the issues on the limitations on the freedom of choice under the Article 3 of the Rome I regulation by the mandatory norms of member states. Second part of the paper will focus on finding the Applicable law where the choice of law is absent. The biggest legal challenge is the qualification of those internet transactions, where it is questionable, whether they give rise to legal relations at all. In these cases the qualification under lex fori becomes relevant. The actors of these transactions however are not able to presume, how their transactions would be qualified in all member states. The paper shall therefore analyze the question, whether the harmonization of collision norms brings enough legal certainty or whether further harmonization is needed. The paper will possibly analyze the developments of the Uncitral working group on E-commerce held this October in case it brings any inspirational solutions relevant for the paper.</p>
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Room no. 208

9:00 – 10:30 eFinance I		
Otakar Schlossberger, University of Finance and Administration, Prague	Electronic form of the contract – fantasy or reality	In the area of banking and financial services we had met the fact that the contractual relations among bank clients and other financial institutions had to have the written form of the contract according to the Act No. 513/1991 Col., Business Code. Established practice was used to make written form of contracts mostly personally between client and deputy representative of financial institution, eventually based on procuration. This practice expanded to the possibility to make contract a mile off or to make adoptable identification of dates being used as verifying of concrete person. The Act No. 285/2009 Col., in its part VI, point 3 determines the following: "§ 708 Para 2, § 709 Para 1 and 2, § 710 up to 714 and § 715 are not available for the contract about current account which is the contract about payment services according to the law adjusting payment system.". It follows clearly that the contract about current account which will be the contract about payment services hasn't to be made in the written form. The contract form is afterwards treated with the Act No. 284/2009 Col., about payment system in § 78 which solves the providing or accessibility of information to the user of payment services. Information providing is considered the fact that information "reach the user recorded on the everlasting data medium". Practically it means that the paper form of the contract can be also replaced by electronic form. This way the law has made the breach to the still keeping written form of the contract in the area of banking, resp. financial services. The contribution will just deal with the question of using of this possibility in practice.
Denisa Jindřichová, ČNB	Payment System Legislation	-The current situation – PSD and the Payment System Act -Czech issuers of E-Money -Czech payment service providers -Future outlook of Payment legislation-New EMD
Zdeněk Kučera, Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague	Money on hold	The placing of funds on a bank account "on hold" is quite a common banking practice. In such a case, your funds are not "available" until the hold is actually lifted. On the internet, this issue is crucial not only with respect to internet banking, but also for those using PayPal for their payments. A number of PayPal customers whose funds on their accounts were held for more than 180 days, without being provided with a proper explanation, filed a class action lawsuit against PayPal challenging this practice. What are their chances? And are there clear rules in place for the holding of your funds?
10:45 – 12:15 eFinance II		
Eva Šulcová, Masaryk University	Czech POINT in Banks	Project of Czech POINT was established in 2008 and since that time it has made the contact with authorities much more easier. The aim of the project was to enable people to manage all possible communication towards authorities at one place. Since its establishment the number of Czech POINT places has been increasing, however only subjects appointed by the law can serve as a Czech POINT place. From November 2011 the list of possible subjects has been extended to banks. This fact means easier communication with banks but on the other hand it brings questions about data protection and management. The aim of this paper is to think about consequences of banks serving as Czech POINT places.
Jana Kranecová	Legislation and practice of tax administration computerization in the Slovak Republic	Aim of this paper is to analyze legislation of the slovak tax administration computerization and to compare it to the requirements of practice. Computerization of tax administration is a positive step that can facilitate two-way communication of the tax payer with the tax authority, what can benefit taxpayers, particularly from abroad. The paper will also try to point out the deficiencies of computerization which make the tax administration more difficult and suggest measures for improvement. Finally, it will compare Slovak and Czech legislation and their practical application.
Libor Kyncl, Masaryk University, Faculty of Law	Automated Cheque Clearing - Past or Future?	This paper will try to evaluate the historical evolution and the current state-of-art in the cheque usage and in the cheque clearing. The emphasis will be given to automated tools of cheque processing and clearing. It will be based on the comparison of countries where using and automated processing of cheques is a usual economic activity, such as France or the USA, with countries with almost zero cheque usage, such as the Czech Republic. What is the future prospect for cheques?
13:15 – 14:45 eGovernment		
Aleš Pekárek, Univerzita Karlova, Ústav informačních studií a knihovnictví FF UK	On the way to the Czech Integrated Public Sector Information Catalogue	As the quantities of information and data, produced by Czech public sector, are becoming higher and more suitable for re-use, an idea of integrated catalogue has become an actual issue. This paper describes the current trends in designing and maintaining of public sector information catalogues and outlines possible next steps forward to the implementation of PSI integrated catalogue of Czech republic.
Krisztina Szeróvay, ELTE-ÁJK, Hungary	Usability of e-government portals and case law databases in theory and practice, especially from the viewpoint of web forms	A significant expectation has appeared towards the governments to keep abreast with developing information society: in recent years, there has been an increasing necessity of implementing public sector services, interactions and transactions on the web. The goal of this paper is to introduce the concept of web usability by analyzing some European and national e-government portals and online case law databases, such as the website of the European Court of Justice and the EUR-Lex site, that allows access to European Union law. The study gives an overview of the main aspects of web usability (like the way users read on the web and writing web content), and emphasizes the importance of constructing usable web forms. To evaluate these websites, a usability test was carried out; the findings of this test are also examined.
Michaela Poremská, Mendel University	Electronic signatures and acts in electronic tools used in public procurement	The contribution analyses a specific role and character of electronic signatures and electronic acts in electronic tools which are used in public procurement. It describes a complete new legal regulation of electronic tools and acts taken electronically in awarding public contracts (Decree No. 9/2011 Coll.) that is in effect from 1st July 2011 and brings a lot of questions. The questions are connected with a new terminology, e.g. what does it mean "secured document" or if it possible to use handwritten signature or only electronic signature or what are processes of sending and receiving internal data reports of contracting authority? Because of many questions there is still poor will of using online public procurement and it could become less and less popular. The situation is far away from the aims of the Ministerial Declaration approved on 24 November 2005 in Manchester, United Kingdom and i2010 eGovernment Action Plan: Accelerating eGovernment in Europe for the Benefit of All made on 25th March 2006 that stated: "By 2010 at least 50% of public procurement above the EU public procurement threshold will be carried out electronically." In the Czech Republic there is only 18% using e-tenders (further see Report on performance of National Plan for the Introduction of Electronic Public Procurement 2006 – 2010 at http://www.portal-vz.cz/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?guid=b4ee2397-f719-4237-a030-9e13a7d5a1b8).
15:00 – 16:30 Religion I		
Charles Ess, Aarhus University	Digital Religion 2.0: current developments, future trends?	I will summarize some of the findings collected in our forthcoming book, <i>Digital Religion, Social Media and Culture: Perspectives, Practices and Futures</i> , co-edited with Pauline Cheong, Peter Fischer-Nielsen, Stefan Gelfgren, and C. Ess (Peter Lang) with a view towards how these cohere with contemporary patterns in the categories of economic and political uses of the Internet and the Web - and what these may imply for the future of democratic-liberal regimes marked by equality in diverse political and social domains.
Peter Fischer-Nielsen, Aarhus University	Church, Secularization and New Media: An Empirical Study of Danish Pastors on the Internet	Secularization can be seen as the major challenge for a former monopoly church such as the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. While people by and large remain religious, the affiliation to the national church gets still looser. Religion finds more individual and less institutional forms, and the media play an increasing role in the forming of people's religious imagination. Drawing on a survey among 1,040 Danish pastors this paper examines how the pastors of the national church respond to this situation online. After having shown that the pastors' daily work today is deeply affected by the internet, their positions on three specific kinds of internet use are examined: (a) one-way information sharing, (b) user-involving dialogue and (c) cyberchurch. Furthermore, the paper discusses which consequences an online agenda built on each of these forms of internet use might have for a church faced with secularization.

Tim Hutchings, HUMLab, Umeå Universitet	16	The recital of testimony is one of the central rituals of evangelical Christianity. The individual believer is called upon to retell the narrative of their conversion, tracing the circumstances that led them to be "saved" and the consequences of that event. Testimony occurs at the boundaries of evangelical discourse, where insiders and outsiders evaluate claims to spiritual authority and map strategies for identity change. This ritual is commonly enacted during initiation and proselytism events and performs three basic functions: validating the speaker's identity as a true evangelical, reaffirming the beliefs of evangelical listeners, and challenging outsiders with evidence of a spiritual world they have failed to see. This paper will focus attention on the place of testimony in evangelical Christian Internet discourse, examining text, video and social media narratives constructed by institutions and individuals as they begin to explore distinctively digital ways of telling and sharing autobiography. These stories demonstrate both continuity and change in evangelical culture, reflecting ongoing shifts in the basic structure of the conversion tale and in the relationships between believers, churches and wider society. My research uses these online stories to explore the role of new media in constructing and destabilizing religious identity, authority and boundaries, and this paper will be of interest to scholars of religion, media and digital storytelling.
Stefan Gelfgren, HUMLab/Department of Historical, Philosophical and Religious Studies	Church and media put in a historical and contemporary context	This paper would like to put different churches' use of digital media in a historical and contemporary context. There has been a popular tendency to both see churches' initiatives in digital environments as a novelty and something unprecedented in a historical perspective, and to see "digital churches" as a phenomenon almost separate from contemporary changes within the religious sphere. The question is if the internet has changed the way churches communicate, and if the churches are living in a new reality due to technological advances. I would like to argue that churches throughout history have continuously used new media as means to missionize the unreached and to strengthen the beliefs of fellow Christians. The paper will compare the use of media within outreaching movements in mainly Europe during the 19th century and today. In both cases the church and Christianity were challenged and discussed, so media became means to present a Gospel in a modern and convincing way, something we can see today too. During the 19th century there were tracts and colporteurs, today it is social media, games and virtual worlds. In both cases one can also wonder how this media involvement relates to other simultaneous transformative processes within the religious sphere, i. e. how the "church and media sphere" relates to a more overarching process of secularization.
16:45 – 18:15 Religion II		
Vit Sisler, Charles University in Prague	Preaching Islam to Video Game Generation: New Media and Religious Edutainment in the Arab world	There are currently many educational video games available to the young generation in the Arab world. They range from simple edutainment products to full-fledged, commercial games and immersive multi-user virtual worlds. The users can memorize the Quran, study hadith, re-play key moments from Islamic history, participate in an interactive hajj, or "pray" in virtual mosques. Despite the varying quality of these products their designers share two fundamental beliefs: first, that video games are state-of-the-art environments for learning and instruction and, second, that games allow them to translate the Islamic message into a new semiotic domain with which today's youth generation is naturally familiar. This paper analyzes the appropriation of games by private companies, operating in the broader context of the Islamic revival or piety movement: for communication of religious, cultural or moral values. The focus of the paper is on the emerging new media literacies associated with video games and on the cognitive skill sets on which they depend. The research is based on a content and structural analysis of more than 80 games and on interviews with major game producers. The material for this paper was gathered during fieldwork in Syria, Egypt and Lebanon between 2005 and 2011. Therefore, this paper to a large extent maps the changing patterns and transformations of the Islamic edutainment industry as well as the changing perception of video games as an educational medium in the Arab world.
Tim Hutchings, HUMLab, Umeå Universitet		

Room no. 209

10:45 – 12:15 Phenomenon of Facebook		
Andreas Kirchner, University of Vienna	If Facebook were a country. A Dramey	<p>"If Facebook were a country" it would have 750 million citizens. And it would be governed by a 27-year-old CEO and his team. When talking about cyber_space_, we don't have to be surprised about the picture of Facebook as a country, extended in space. Which space? In this picture, Facebook would be founded by Mark Zuckerberg by constructing a government out of thin air, inviting people to become citizens and "make the world more open and connected".</p> <p>In 2009, Facebook decided to change it's terms of use. They made explicit what has already been practiced: published content of the users is kept in the hands of facebook, even when users quit Facebook. People protested. The CEO responded: "In reality, we wouldn't share your information in a way you wouldn't want." And so Facebook keeps published content accessible - only for 'your friends' of course. To understand the excitement about privacy in Facebook and similar attractors, my research aims to examine the following three propositions: (1) The use of the word 'privacy' as the right to be let alone cannot capture the crossings between private and public realms as they appear when using Facebook. (2) A particular use of the word 'cyberspace' suggests that cybernetic spaces exist apart from physical spaces. (3) 'privacy' and 'cyberspace' contribute to hiding the dramedy of 'Alone together'- the experience of being in a community while at the same time sitting in a room in front of a screen – and no other _body_ is around.</p>
Wojciech Nazarek, University of Göttingen	Exercise of the Right to Privacy within Social Networking Sites	<p>Technology, particularly information and communication technology (ICT), has evolved considerably since Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis published in 1890 their article based on a court case when then a new technology of photography had been used to collect data about an individual without consent and a photograph of Otto von Bismarck's corpse in bed has been made by two paparazzi who bribed members of his household. Nowadays, technology facilitates transfer and management of personal information, whether economic or social, and whether with or without respect of user's right to privacy. Moreover, the electronic storage and transmission of data by Social Networking Sites (SNS) has thrown the privacy principles into sharp relief and violations of the right the privacy became very common. What is trendy today might not be so popular next week, and then it should be deleted and forgotten. Unfortunately, with personal data, of any kind, uploaded into the Internet it is not so easy to do so, as with the last issue of the Vogue. Technological development makes the usage of SNS not a case of improving person's life (as it would be by joining a book club), but rather, sometimes desperate, an activity aimed for the purpose of not being excluded from a particular group or just held back. And this create the possibility when, purposely or not, one's rights to privacy might be threatened. Prof. Zygmunt Bauman said, that the Lebenswelt (living environment) of the inhabitants of the XXI century split up into two parts: offline and online. Both of those parts has own rules (legal, social, etc.) and sometimes it is very difficult for them to coexist peacefully. In the offline world the society more or less manages to build frames and stay in consented boarders (e.g. legal or moral). But in the case of the offline world to keep the same paths and behaviours is sometimes very difficult.</p> <p>Keeping in mind the modus covivendi of the both worlds – mutual influence, risks and amenities, rapid co-development on many levels – as milestones of the contemporary cultural, social and economical progress, this presentation is focused on the (effective) exercise of the right to privacy within Social Networking Sites.</p>
Asmidah Ahmad et al., Islamic Science University of Malaysia	Social Networking among Malaysian Children and Teenagers: A Socio-Legal Study	<p>The increasing number of social networking sites such as MySpace, Facebook has attracted millions of Internet users. This paper aims to highlight issues related to the impacts of social networking sites from the perspective of children's rights. Despite that there are tensions among scholars in discussing children's rights, matters related to children and media such as the Internet should not be taken lightly by policymakers in Malaysia. Malaysia as one of the signatories to the United Nations on Child's Right Convention (UNCRC) should look seriously issues evolving from protection children with new media such as the Internet. The rights of children to be protected in using media not only debatable but it involves complex issues. This paper highlights the outcomes of distributed questionnaires among school children between the age of 10-17 years old in selected schools in Malaysia. In Malaysia, research on the relationship between children and social networking sites are still considered minimal. Thus, the researchers hope that this paper will provide some insights to the current trends of Internet access among Malaysian children who are members to social networking sites.</p>
13:15 – 14:45 Data Protection I		
Eva Fialová, Masaryk university	Identity Management in RFID Application	<p>The RFID technology serves to identify objects and persons at distance using radio frequencies. On RFID chips data about individuals are stored and can afterwards be processed in a privacy infringing way. Since the RFID is suitable for identification, the technology is used to verify identity of the individual in order to allow access to buildings, to provide services or check payments. The identity of the individual is usually disclosed whenever his/her RFID-enabled device gets in reach of a RFID reader or RFID tag. In order to reveal only the necessary information about individuals, the identity management should be applied, including identification, authentication and authorization. The identity management also concerns finding a balance between privacy and personal data protection on one side, and the need for verification on the other side. This paper deals with principals of the abovementioned balance and its legal regulation.</p>
Dariusz Kloza, Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) - Research Group on Law, Science, Technology & Society (LSTS)	Prior Checking vs. Privacy Impact Assessment	<p>Art. 20(1) of the 1995 Data Protection Directive defines prior checking by stating that Member States shall determine the processing operations likely to present specific risks to the rights and freedoms of data subjects and shall check that these processing operations are examined prior to the start thereof. Similar provisions can be found in Regulation 45/2001 (Arts. 27-28) and in Framework Decision 2008/977 (Art. 23). Privacy impact assessment (PIA) might be defined a systematic process that identifies and evaluates, from the perspectives of all stakeholders, the potential effects on privacy of a project, initiative or proposed system or scheme, and includes a search for ways to avoid or mitigate negative privacy impacts (Roger Clarke). The idea grew up and developed in a number of common law countries (e.g. US, UK, Australia) in some mid-1990s. Recently PIA has caught attention of academics and governments, among others. These two tools for protection of privacy and personal data have a lot in common, yet it is apparent that they are substantially different. Therefore, I will overview their development, state of the art and application throughout the EU. Next, I will compare their personal and substantive scope. Finally, an attempt to critically assess their role and effectiveness in privacy protection will conclude this paper. I find this research very helpful for the currently undergone revision of the EU data protection framework (cf. COM(2010) 609 final).</p>
Kiss Attila, University of Pécs	How should we regulate CCTV cameras? Problems and legal practise focused on Hungary	<p>The legal protection of personal data has become one of the most important and rapidly developing topics of the 21th century. From various types of automatic processing of personal data this presentation focuses just on camera surveillance in public places, on the basis that we accept their presence in our everyday life without arguing for or against their existence. As a start we reveal the measures and importance of these devices (public safety, crime prevention, law enforcement), including the technical novelties. After showing the interests of users, subjects and members of the CCTV industry we highlight the need for a clear and unified legal regulation. Whilst presenting the key points of a possible national act on this area, we introduce cases and examples about the recent problems in Hungary, with the support of the recommendations of the Hungarian Data Protection Parliamentary Commissioner. We conclude by calling for a consensus between authorities operating CCTV systems and experts of data protection, and for them to share their experiences and support the legislation process. Finally we point out that human rights will not be harmed if camera surveillance is strictly regulated and applied according to the principle of necessity and on the ground of effectiveness. At the end I would be glad to hear questions and remarks from the audience to support my research on this topic.</p>
15:00 – 16:30 Data Protection II		

Bogdan D. Czejdo, Mikolaj Baszun, Fayetteville State University	A medical cyberspace: functionality and privacy aspects.	We have developed a Web server system to support a medical cyberspace of patients that communicate with doctors, other patients, and an automatic medical advisor. We designed the server database to accept and store patients' complex medical data (numerical, textual, signals, and images) and to store the medical histories reflecting data changes over time. The data could be entered into database personally by patients and/or generated by a monitoring system. We created "medical cyberspace ontology" to classify different data, objects and interactions in our cyberspace and relationships between them. The privacy of data, objects and interactions is of a critical importance here because of the sensitivity of medical data and patients' communications. Therefore we have used the part of "medical cyberspace ontology" to record privacy requirements; we refer to this part as "privacy ontology". We will discuss how "privacy ontology" allowed us to support flexible privacy requirements for each object (e.g. patient, doctor, automatic medical advisor) and how "privacy ontology" could be maintained by the supporting database. We will also discuss importance of "medical cyberspace ontology" for security and data protection.
Gergely László Szöke, University of Pécs, Faculty of Law, Department of ICT Law	Tendencies towards self-regulation in data protection and data security	There are some remarkable tendencies in the regulation of data protection which affects, that the importance of self-regulation will be increased in this field. Some new principles and obligations urge the big data controllers (banks, telecommunications companies, data controllers of the huge state databases, health service providers, public service providers, universities, or simply big companies with huge number of employees and/or clients) to assign financial and human resources to data protection and data security issues. For instance, the principle of "privacy by design" can be only met if the data controller really takes the data protection issues into account when introducing new data processing or install new technology. Another example may be the obligation of data breach notification: the obliged organizations (in Europe the electronic communications service providers) really have to have skilled experts to fulfill the legal requirement. Finally we have to mention that the control/surveillance of the employees is also a hot issue, and it is strongly influenced by the privacy awareness and privacy culture of the employer. In Hungary many type of organization has to adopt data protection and data security policies and have to appoint an internal data protection officer. I think that the actual level of privacy is strongly influenced by the different institutions' internal norms (by-laws, policies, code of conducts) and by the fact whether they can really implement the new principles in their everyday operation.
Frederik J. Zuiderveen Borgesius, Institute for Information Law	Behavioural Targeting How to Regulate?	Marketing companies are constantly monitoring the online behaviour of Internet users in order to build a profile of these users to target them with customised advertising. This practice, known as behavioural targeting, continues to grow. While behavioural targeting could have benefits for marketers and consumers, it also raises privacy concerns. This paper explores the following question. In the context of behavioural targeting, how should European data protection regulation be adapted to protect privacy more effectively, without unduly restricting autonomy? Broadly speaking, two ways of privacy protection are explored. The first focuses on <i>empowering</i> the individual, for example by requiring companies to obtain consent of the individual before data processing takes place. The reliance on informed consent is problematic however, as many internet users tend to click "I agree" to any statement that is presented to them. The second approach focuses on <i>protecting</i> rather than empowering the individual. Perhaps prohibitory rules could be introduced in addition to the data protection regime; a somewhat more paternalistic approach. Maybe different rules could apply to different circumstances. Are data gathered while internet users are looking to buy shoes, less sensitive than data that reveal which newspapers they read? One of the most difficult issues would be how to balance such prohibitions with personal autonomy, since prohibitions would limit the individual's freedom of choice.

Room no. 211

9:00 – 10:30 Health: Information, Harm and Treatment		
Mateusz Polak, Karol Wolski, Jagiellonian University, Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University	Misleading post-event information on the Internet, medical knowledge and treatment choices.	The misinformation effect is a phenomenon that a memory report, regarding a certain event, becomes contaminated with information coming from a source different than the event itself (Polczyk, 2007). It is most widely known in forensic psychology. There is however virtually no data on its effect on the understanding of medical knowledge, and the possible impact it could have on decisions regarding treatment. The study applies an online version of the standard three-step misinformation paradigm (Loftus, Miller and Burns, 1978). The participants watch a video, in which a health professional (a professor of medicine) gives them information about the use of steroids in the treatment of asthma. They are subsequently exposed to several web-pages (i.e. Wikipedia) containing misleading information about steroids and asthma treatment. Finally, they are asked to answer a series of questions about the medical professional's advice. The misinformation effect occurs whenever they apply the misleading knowledge they acquired on the Internet. Afterwards the subjects fill out a treatment decisions questionnaire, measuring their stance toward steroids and asthma treatment (e.g. whether they consider the use of steroids safe). The paper will describe the results of this experiment, along with conclusions regarding the extent to which misleading Internet sources may cause the misinformation effect, the importance of the sources' credibility, and the possible impact on health.
Stefan Kühne,	Institutionalisation of online-counselling in the German speaking countries (D, A, CH)	In 1995 the German "Telefonseelsorge" ("telephone emergency services") started with mail- and chat-counselling and they have been the first organisation in Germany in this new field of counselling. Therefore this year marks an important starting point in the history of online-counselling in Germany and the German speaking countries Austria and Switzerland. Based on the institutional theory by Tolbert & Zucker this presentation reflects the history and the development of psychological online-counselling in Germany, Austria and Switzerland from the mid nineties up to now. For this ongoing process first the technical impulse of the World Wide Web was necessary – and thereby the increasing availability of the internet for clients and counsellors. There are three steps in the process of institutionalisation: First, habituation takes place. The first organisations offered online-counselling in the late nineties without having the reflected knowledge or scientific background to do so. It was the period of learning by doing (1995-2001). The second step of this process (objectification) could be described as a period where theoretical approaches, new methods and different types of standards for online-counselling are being developed and discussed. This period started around 2002 and is still ongoing today. In the nearer future we could expect the last step, sedimentation: theories and standards will then be well known and reflected and online-counselling will be understood as one possibility for a counselling process beneath others. What happened since 1995, what steps of progress in professionalism can be described and what about standards and training possibilities for online-counsellors today? What are the challenges in the next ten years?
Jan Šmahaj, Simona Dobešová-Cakirpaloglu, Panajotis Cakirpaloglu, Veronika Očenášková	The psychosocial consequences of cyberbullying among college students in the Czech Republic.	The dynamic development of the information communication technology and the availability of internet access provide space for the transformation of traditional bullying in to the virtual environment. Virtual bullying is a serious problem, which is represented in the Czech Republic with impacts in the societal dimension. Reasons for the establishment and implementation of cyber-bullying are different and can affect every user. The deceit of this phenomenon, among other things reflects the specificity of the virtual environment (the speed of an information dissemination, the method and form of communication, the number of users, the anonymity of the perpetrator) and user behavior in this environment (the continuous availability, lack of user's awareness of virtual bullying prevention, the presence of a disinhibition effect, etc.). The realized research studies in the Czech Republic pay sufficient attention to the primary and secondary schools. For this reason, we were inspired to implement an exploratory study aimed at college students. The article brings determination of the prevalence of this phenomenon among students of both genders in the private and government / public sector, the most common ways of expression and the psychological implications of virtual bullying. The research sample includes students of the internal and external form of studying. An electronic test battery that included a demographic section, cyber-bullying questionnaire a range of standardized diagnostic scale SUPOS7 and a personality questionnaire FPI was created for the data collection. The results suggest that the experience of cyber-bullying reduces the subjective well-being of the victim.
Veronika Sleglova, Alena Cerna, Masaryk University	Cyberbullying in Adolescent Victims: Perception and Coping	The qualitative explorative study deals with cyberbullying from the perspective of adolescents. It focuses mainly on the impacts and consequences of cyberbullying, and on the coping strategies chosen by victims to deal with this. The data were obtained through half-structured interviews with fifteen adolescents aged 14-18 years, all of whom were cyberbullying victims. The analysis was carried out using grounded theory in the software ATLAS.ti 6.0.
10:45 – 12:15 Media Change, Gendered Media & Telepresence		
Thomas Roessing, University of Mainz	Dimensions of Media Change	This paper discusses different aspects – or dimensions – of media change. 'Media change' has two basic meanings: (1) The transformation of traditional media; (2) the appearance of new media (or at least new modes of communication). Media change interacts with society on three levels: (1) the micro-level (e. g. change of personal dating behavior due to mobile internet access); (2) the meso-level (e. g. changing structures of friendship and acquaintance by social networking sites); (3) the macro-level (e. g. the changing relationship between elected political leaders and the electorate by measures of e-government). The paper discusses the connections between the two modes of media change and the three levels of relations between media and humans with the help of six case studies. Hypotheses on future developments and directions for further research are proposed. Among those are the following perspectives: (1) The new internet protocol (IPv6) will intensify the connections between everyday life and electronic networks. This will probably be the next big evolutionary step in technology-driven societal development. (2) Researchers should concentrate their efforts on the interdependencies between the different levels of technological progress and societal development.
Andra Siibak, University of Tartu, Institute of Journalism and Communication	Private meaning and a copy-paste form: analysing photo captions of Estonian teen girls	Adolescent users of SNS are found to be practicing a privacy tactic called social steganography, i.e. "hiding information in plain sight, creating a message that can be read in one way by those who aren't in the know and read differently by those who are" (boyd 2010). The youth are targeting these messages for the members of their "ideal audience" (Marwick & boyd 2010: 7), not for the "imagined community" of SNS users at large (Marwick & boyd 2010), as only the members of their ideal audience would have the "specific cultural awareness" (boyd 2010) needed for interpreting the message. Content analysis of photo captions (N=452) written by 14 year old female users of SNS Rate was carried out to detect the practices of social steganography on the site. The results suggest that rather than producing original creative content, the girls mainly use the declarations written by other users (N=99) well-known proverbs (N=87), song lyrics (n=47), or quotations and sayings from various media (N=31) as their photo captions. However, the analysis suggests that the youth are consciously making use of such copy-paste content for sending very private and meaningful messages to their "audience evoked" (Ede & Lunsford 1984).
Anna Felnhöfer et al., Department of Clinical, Biological and Differential Psychology, University of Vienna	Is it a Man's World? Spotting Gender Differences in Silver Surfers	Gender differences in social network usage, problematic Internet use, PIU (Davis, Flett & Besser, 2002) and loneliness are reported for younger samples (Joinson, 2008; Amichai-Hamburger & Ben-Artzi, 2003), yet both, the inconsistency of findings and the lack of studies pertaining to older samples (Huang, 2010) warrant further research. The present study aimed at exploring a gender gap in a sample of N=131 older adults between 50–83 years of age. Results indicate no differences between elder men and women regarding the usage of social networks or the time spent online. However, males and females significantly differed in their perception of social inclusion (t=-3.808, p=.000) and loneliness (t=2.045, p=.043) supporting the hypothesis of better social inclusion for men and stronger loneliness in women. A comparison between users and non-users of social networks revealed significant interaction effects with gender regarding loneliness, F(1,127)=4.765, p=.031, and maladaptive cognitions (OCS) as a measure of PIU, F(1,127)=3.981, p=.048. Female users reported stronger loneliness than female non-users or male users; males in turn showed significantly decreasing loneliness scores when using a network. There was no difference between male users and non-users regarding PIU, female users however showed more maladaptive cognitions than their non-user counterparts. Future research should regard the moderating effect of gender and thus, account for a better understanding of silver surfers.

Stavropoulos, V., Motti Stefanidi, Alexandraki, K., National & Kapodistrian University	Telepresence Concept: Definition, Factors and Dimensions. High Risk Applications among Greek Adolescents	This presentation will negotiate definition, characteristics and limitations of the concept of Telepresence. In particular we will refer to the relationship of technology and Telepresence, its proposed dimensions and predicting factors. Personal characteristics of vulnerability to telepresence experience will be stressed additionally. Furthermore Presence Questionnaire II of Witmer & Singer (1992) and the reliability of the Greek adaptation (Cronbach $\alpha=0,89$) will be presented. Finally research findings about internet applications which are related to higher levels of telepresence among Greek adolescents will be noted. The sample of our research was consisted of 1444 high school students from public schools in Athens and Corinthia, who filled in the Presence Questionnaire-II (Witmer & Singer, 1992) adapted in Greek language and the Internet Addiction Test (Young, 1998). Results of oneway analysis of variance support that the web application of main preference differentiates statistical significantly the degree of telepresence experienced. Last but not least, higher levels of telepresence seem to occur when using interactive applications.
13:15 – 14:45 Sexuality and Internet: Virtual or Real		
Kristian Daneback et al., University of Gothenburg	The Internet as a Source of Information about Sexuality	To use the internet for sex educational purposes and for sex information has been recognized by prior research as a benefit of the technological development and an important area to investigate, but few empirical studies have been conducted so far. The purpose of this study was to identify those who use the internet to seek information about sexual issues and to examine the reasons for using the internet for this purpose. A total of 1,913 respondents completed an online questionnaire about internet sexuality and the 1,614 who reported using the internet for sexual purposes were selected for analysis in the current study. More than half of these respondents claimed to use the internet to seek information about sexual issues. The results showed that men and women of all ages used the internet for this purpose suggesting that the need for sexual education persists even in the adult years. The reasons for seeking information were primarily to get knowledge about the body, about how to have sex, and out of curiosity. Knowing who seeks information about sexuality on the internet and the reasons why may be helpful in identifying the needs of different groups of individuals as well as tailoring the information provided, both online and offline.
Emilia Bergen et al., Department of psychology and logopedics at Abo Akademi, Department of psychology at Regensburg University	Online sexual behavior and sexual interest - Exploring situational and motivational factors	Online sexual solicitation of adolescents has received a growing amount of public, as well as scientific interest. The focus of the present study will be on the differences and similarities across groups of adults that a) have sexually solicited adolescents' online, b) adults that have solicited adults, and c) adults that have not sexually solicited anyone online. The method employed, is an online self-report questionnaire directed towards adults above the age of 18 in Sweden, Finland and Germany that regularly use the internet, and that have visited online social forums or social networking sites. We will explore which role situational and motivational factors play in adults' online sexual behaviors, and how these are connected to having engaged in online sexual solicitation. We will study the presence of signs of PIU, SPIU, social isolation, and sexual sensation seeking across the different groups. A pilot study will be conducted using a student sample from Sweden and Finland. Results from the pilot study will be presented and discussed.
Francesca Romana Seganti & Kristian Daneback, John Cabot	Cybersex in the Age of Web 2.0	Paying particular attention of the fact that today the Web 2.0 and especially Social Networking Sites support the creation of online networks where identity is revealed, the principal aim of this paper is to provide a more in-depth understanding of cybersex, that is, sexual contacts on the Web. By focusing exclusively on contacts that are computer-mediated, the purpose is to test whether previous studies of cybersex, which analyzed users' patterns of behaviors in a more anonymous cyberspace, are still valid. Results are based on a regression analysis of a sample of 1,614 Swedish Web users. We found that the percentage of usage in our sample is lower compared to previous studies. It emerged that the way Swedish users engage in cybersex consists of two main dimensions: pleasure-oriented and liberation-oriented. Within these two dimensions, we explored the relationship between cybersex users' characteristics in terms of age, gender and marital status, the frequency with which they experience cybersex, their motivations and the devices they use. Therefore our analysis also offers the potential to fill the gaps between studies on the Web and Sexuality Studies that rarely expressly examine the motivations for having cybersex and the benefits users derive from such experiences.
Birgit U. Stetina & Oswald D. Kothgassner, Webster University Vienna	Pathways to Reality? Probing the psychophysiological responses during vital and virtual Interactions.	This research addresses differences between living and virtual presence and simple interaction sequences of animals with human operators. 140 participants with a mean age of 27.8 years took part in the current research. We created virtual simulations of real-life animals. We used the possibilities of a computer-aided biofeedback for measuring physiological parameters such as the skin resistance level (SCL) and heart rate variability (HRV) as indicator for emotional stress, and human well-being. The 1st experimental group will consist of participants interacting with the virtual animal using a Head-Mounted-Display (HMD). The participants of the 2nd experimental group will interact with a real animal in an offline situation. The 3rd group is a control group without any interaction sequences and further instructions. There were no differences between the real-life animals and the virtual avatar, but ANOVA results indicate significant differences between these two groups and the control trial concerning human well-being measured by HRV RMSSD ($F(2, 78)=3.661; p=.024$). There were also significance differences between the experimental groups and the control trial concerning emotional stress measured by SCL ($F(2,78)=2.420; p=.032$). The impact of interaction using VR on necessary emotional skills and on human well-being compared to real-living animals will be discussed. Furthermore it will be evaluated which situations virtual simulations could make sense to replace real-life interaction.
15:00 – 16:30 EU Kids Online – Parental Mediation and Online Risks		
Nathalie Sonck & Jos de Haan, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research,	How digital skills mediate between online risk and harm	Children use the internet at an ever younger age and may be exposed to various risks they encounter online, such as seeing pornographic images or being bullied online. It is recognised that not all children will experience harm from these online risks. However, there has been little research on the relationship between the prevalence of online risks and the experience of harm, as well as which factors mediate this relationship (Livingstone, 2010). Therefore, the aim of our article is to examine this relationship between online risks and harm in the different European countries, using the EU Kids Online data. More specifically, a multilevel analysis will be performed to explore the variation in online risks and harm simultaneously between children and between countries. In this way, both individual-level characteristics, such as age or gender, and country-level characteristics, such as the general level of internet use or social inequality can be taken into account. An important mediator on the relationship between risk and harm may be children's level of digital skills. Therefore, the effect of skills on the prevalence of online risks and the degree to which children experience harm from them will be considered in the analysis. The expectation is that children with a higher level of digital skills might be exposed to more online risks, as they might build their skills through performing a wide variety of online activities (Sonck et al., 2011). However, these highly skilled children might experience less harm from encountering online risks. The findings can contribute to policy about improving children's digital skills in order to reduce experiences of harm from online risks.
Veronika Kalmus, Lukas Blinka, Marianne Voime, University of Tartu/Masaryk University	Evaluating the Role of Parental Mediation in European Adolescents' Excessive Internet Use	The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between parental mediation and adolescents' excessive Internet use (EIU), often termed as Internet addiction, or compulsive Internet use. A random stratified sample of 11-16 year old adolescents ($N=18,709$) and their parents, collected by the EU Kids Online II project in 25 European countries, was analyzed to explore to what extent EIU is predicted by different types of parental mediation. The results revealed that active mediation in the form of supporting and discussing the child's Internet use was associated with lower EIU, while monitoring the child's online activities afterwards predicted higher EIU. Restrictive mediation lost its significance when controlled for characteristics of Internet use and demographic variables. Most notably, more extensive time spent online, broader scope of online activities, higher age of the adolescent, younger age when started using the Internet, and the parent's non-use of the Internet contributed significantly to higher EIU.
Hana Macháčková & Lenka Dědková, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Czech Republic	Cyberbullying victims: telling parents and peers	Nowadays, cyberbullying is relatively well-known and thoroughly studied phenomenon. Victims of cyberbullying could face negative consequences, which vary from short-term distress to long-term harm. These consequences could be influenced by several factors, such as coping strategies. In our study, we focused on two strategies: telling parents or peers about this negative experience. We conducted our analyses on the sample of cyberbullying victims aged 9-16 ($N=1,185$) from the EU Kids Online II project. Using probit regression, we predicted the probabilities of telling parents and peers about cyberbullying. Particularly, we examined the relation between these coping strategies and types of internet use mediation; we focused on several types of parental mediation as well as peer supportive mediation. Further, we examined the moderating effect of a) age (groups of younger and older children) and b) being bothered (yes or no) by the incident.
16:45 – 18:15 Online Addiction & Problematic Gaming		

Stavropoulos V., Motti Stefanidi F., Kirizalopoulou H., National & Kapodistrian University	Flow Experience During Online Activities as Addictive Characteristic of World Wide Web. Greek Data	The following presentation will negotiate the definition, main characteristics and features of the flow concept, as described according to the approach of Positive Psychology. Furthermore we will attempt to explain the concept's adaptation within online activities. In addition the Greek adjustment of Internet Flow Questionnaire (Chen, 1999) will be presented. The sample of our research were 1444 high school students from public schools in Athens and Corinthia, who filled in the Internet Flow Questionnaire (Chen, 1999), adapted in Greek language, as well as the Internet Addiction Test (Young, 1998). Findings of this study support that 25, 9% of Greek adolescent internet users experienced Flow while being online. According to our results Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games are shown to be the internet application most related with flow experience.
Olivia Metcalf and Kristen Pammer, Australian National University	Evidence for Addiction, but not Impulsivity, in Excessive Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Gamers	Classification of excessive gaming, often conceptualised as an impulse-control disorder, is hindered by a lack of experimental research investigating behavioural indicators of addiction in gamers. Study 1 investigated the presence of an attentional bias in addicted and highly engaged Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Gamers (MMORPGers) and Study 2 investigated the relationship between excessive gaming and indicators of impulsivity. Forty MMORPGers (15 female) and 19 non-MMORPGers (8 female) completed a Stroop task comprised of MMORPG, negative and neutral word lists, the Addiction-Engagement Questionnaire and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21. Addicted MMORPGers had longer reaction times to negative and MMORPG words (p 's < 0.05) and had significantly higher DASS scores compared to highly engaged gamers (p = .047). In Study 2, 23 addicted and highly engaged MMORPGers (8 female) and 22 non-gamers (12 female) completed a continuous performance task (CPT) and the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS). There was no relationship between addiction and impulsivity (p = .153), and MMORPGers had fewer error responses on the CPT than non-MMORPGers (p = 0.34). Overall, the results suggest both behavioural and psychosocial indicators of addiction are present in addicted, but not highly engaged gamers, yet there was no indication of increased impulsivity. Comparisons with established addictions and implications for classification of excessive MMORPG gaming are discussed.
Oswald D. Kothgassner et al., Department of Clinical, Biological and Differential Psychology, University of Vienna	Caught in my virtual self: Development of an avatar attachment scale and its relationship to problematic gaming behaviour	Aim: The aim of the current study was to investigate the relationship between users, their avatars and problematic gaming behaviour (PGB). Method: 537 MMORPG (118 female, 419 male) users were surveyed using an online-questionnaire consisting of an adaption of the CIUS (Meerkerk et al., 2009) to describe PGB. Additionally social anxiety was measured using the SIAS (Stangier et al., 2006). 15 collected items were applied to explore dimensions of avatar attachment and develop the Avatar Attachment Scale (AAS). Results: Factor analyses reveal that 3 factors for avatar attachment can be examined which were considered into further analysis. Using stepwise linear regression the indicating items for Emotional attachment (AAS, factor 1) accounted for a significant increase of 33% (β =.42; p <.001), the measurement of social anxiety show an increase of 6% (β =.26; p <.001) and the items for Social Identification (AAS, factor2) show an additional increase of 2% (β =.15; p <.001) in explained variance in PGB. The items for Avatar-Achievements (AAS, factor3) and the control variable age show only a small increase in explained variance in the dependent variable. Discussion: This study showed that Emotional attachment to the avatar is highly correlated with PGB. The development of the AAS should provide new possibilities for a better understanding of avatar attachment and its relationship to the users self.
Stavropoulos V., Motti Stefanidi F., National & Kapodistrian University	Internet Addiction among Greek Adolescents. Prediction from Flow of Internet Activity and Impulsive Compulsive Behaviour. Testing a Mediation Model in a Sample of Greek Adolescent Students.	Internet addiction is an increasing phenomenon, affecting both adults and adolescents. A number of individual factors as well as factors related to the way one uses the internet have been examined as possible reasons for internet addiction. The purpose of the present study was twofold: a) to describe the prevalence of the disorder among Greek high schools students b) to examine whether impulsive compulsive behavior mediates the relationship between flow of internet activity and levels of internet addiction. Internet flow describes user's immersion tendencies to internet activities, a factor implicated in internet abuse. The sample consisted of 2090 high schools students, ages 14 to 25. The Internet Addiction Test of K. Young (1998), was used to assess internet use quality, the Chen et al Internet Flow Questionnaire (1999) to assess flow of internet activity and the Symptom Check List – 90 of Derogatis (1994) to assess psychopathology. Based on Young's cut off points, 11.6% of the sample was considered as high risk for internet addiction and 0.3% of the sample as internet addicted. Internet flow predicted 21% of internet addiction score variance. Moreover, the Preacher and Hayes mediation test revealed that, the relationship between flow and internet addiction was mediated by impulsive compulsive behavior (bootstrap mean = 0.91, 99% CI = 0.61–1.31). The results will be discussed in light of emergent literature on internet addiction.

Room no. 215

10:45 – 12:15 Cybercrime		
Tamás Szádeczky, University of Obuda	Our secrets in the cloud	Cloud computing, the use of services and computers with unlimited capabilities, regardless of their location, became one of the most important concepts in the IT services market nowadays. Such companies like Google, Microsoft and Amazon have already started their cloud service and the list is increasing. The optimization of the IT resources opened new doors for global information flow. But are there hidden trapdoors, too or not? How can the users be sure about the confidence and fair use of their data? The paper tries to find the answers to these questions. It presents the predecessor solution, virtualization, cloud computing and private clouds. It shows technology behind the services, the current possibilities and flaws. Issues of confidence, integrity, availability and compliance are also analysed paying respect to previous finding of IT security organisations, like ENISA and ISACA. How is it possible to use cloud services for governmental purposes? The author forms the concrete requirements for secure cloud services which comply with the current regulation in the European Union.
Dr Bela Bonita Chatterjee, Lancaster University Law School, Lancaster University, UK	Encryption and Child Protection: A 21st Century Dilemma	As modern encryption programmes grow in sophistication and security, concerns have developed that sex offenders will hide their activities behind unbreakable digital walls, thus frustrating law enforcement efforts. The UK Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 has recently been altered to provide escalated sentences in circumstances where a person suspected of child indecency offences fails to surrender their encryption key to law enforcement agencies. This paper examines the new encryption provisions and critically analyses the law as it currently stands.
Monika Kopcheva, Council of EU	The important value of the cybercrime "trilogue"	The present paper will focus on the current interplay between EU, its members states and International Organizations in tackling cyber crime. It will examine some of the particularities and/or controversies of the legislative actions undertaken at these 3 levels. Keeping in mind the limited competency of the EU in criminal law matters, the paper will pay a particular attention to the attempts to provide a better regulated and a more secure environment in which its citizens can be protected from the threats posed by this type of criminality. The EU legislative actions will be confronted with those of the Council of Europe, as one of the most active players in this field at the international level and the role of individual member states will be outlined on that basis. The paper will try to demonstrate the significant added value of this three-level dialogue, regardless the difficulties faced in responding to the cyber crime phenomenon given its transnational, cross-border nature and the entirely new dimension it gives to the concept of national jurisdiction. Last, not least, the paper will argue that nowadays such "trilogue" is of utmost necessity in order to achieve a regulation that manages to respond to the fast development of cyber-crime. It will also argue that an approach that respects the role of all the players, but tries to avoid overlapping and seeks complementarity, would significantly help to achieve the above mentioned goals.
Završnik Ales, Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law	Cyberbullying in Slovenia: Results from an on-line survey	The poster will present results of an on-line victimization survey and a self-report study on cyberbullying that was conducted among students of several Slovene faculties in the past four years. The on-line questionnaire encompassed questions on three aspects of harassment conducted with the use of new technologies, i.e. Internet harassment (i.e. via e-mail), social networking site harassment and mobile phone harassment (e.g. excessive calls or short text messages, unwanted sexual or other offensive content). The three aspects of cyberbullying were analysed in relation to demographic data, frequency of use of a particular technology and perception of dangerousness associated with the use of new technologies and perceptions of privacy on the Internet. Special characteristics of victims were identified: their knowledge about technology, self-protective measures they apply and ways they respond to victimisations. Because many claim that cyberbullying should be more legally regulated, the survey tackled also a question of how users perceive cyberbullying in relation to other nuisances related to new electronic technologies.
13:15 – 14:45 Online Creativity and Recruitment Techniques		
Kristina Alstam, Department of social work, University of Gothenburg	Prisons of pastoral Writing? Textual authorization, Resistance and the Subject Position of the Nick	Engaging in interaction on online parental forums is an established phenomenon within Western family practice and already a rich flora of empirical studies on the phenomena has been carried out. However, a gap seems to manifest itself regarding theoretical comprehensions of the interplay. Consequently, this pilot study on a Swedish parental web site grounds an understanding of the conversations in a Foucauldian reading of the accounts as biopolitically grounded and exercised through written pastoral power. Focus targets topics of the body, family finance, the child and the relations between the parents and the lens is directed towards textual authorization via usage of socially legitimized discourses. Examining emerging data, the analysis points to how the support handed out coexists with a discursive disciplining into forum distinct approved stories, suggested outermost producing a forum specific subjectivity regulating locally situated norms. Related to forum subjectivity lies the question of the subject position of the nick. Following Foucault, textual subjectivity is considered a predetermined position; the author is depicted as a role in the text that works integrally with the text itself, thereby becoming a variable in an interaction between the author, the text and the reader. By delineating the forum writers as having stronger or weaker positions, the paper attaches a regulatory function to the author manifestation, especially when it comes to "strong writers".
Petr Lupač, Jiřina Avukatu, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague	Mapping online recruitment techniques of the Czech far-right	Redeploying activities into cyberspace has been one of the most significant changes the far-right has undergone in the recent years. An indispensable part of these online activities is the use and development of advanced recruitment tactics. In the paper, we will present results from the research in which we mapped the structure of the Czech far-right online network, with focus on verifying the hypothesis of the presence of foot-in-the-door technique, first presented in this context by McDonald (1999) and further elaborated by Weatherby and Scoggins (2005). The complete coverage of online Czech far-right was done; resulting data matrix was processed by applying social network analysis (SNA) methodology. The hypothesis was confirmed, however, the results show rather a multicentric scene using foot-in-the-door technique than a centralized network.
Ayoub Zareie, University of Sains Malaysia	Iranian female blogosphere as an Imagined Community	In recent years, the presence of Iranian females in blogosphere continuously flourished. Blogosphere has become a unique place for them to express their own ideas and present their selves. Whereas, public sphere do not give possibility to women to make a relationship in the real world, blogosphere generates an opportunity for Iranian young girls and women for communication, interaction and exchange their own ideas and thoughts within themselves in virtual sphere. Inspired of Benedict Anderson's(1983) term (imagined community) as well as Graham Lampa's (2004) idea (imagining the blogosphere), this descriptive study investigates to what extent female blogging creates a new chance for them to make a connection and exchange their thoughts and beliefs about society and their status on it. This paper concludes, virtual milieu is a setting for Iranian female bloggers to operate as an imagined/virtual community to communicate and to share their own thoughts, aspirations and interests, and presentation/self-expression and redefinition/reconstruction their own identity as well, while they are significantly restricted to present themselves in public sphere in real life.
Kevin Fernandez, Ayoub Zarei, Universiti Sains Malaysia	Dissecting Blog Writer Motivations: A Case Study of Contemporary Malaysian Socio-Political Bloggers	The study of blogs as a sociological and political medium has garnered attention amongst scholars, political analysts, journalists and regimes globally. Present interests in socio-political blogs are mainly concerned with its impact, perceptions and analo...
15:00 – 16:30 Online Relationships and Educational Games		
Michaela Buchtová et al., Charles University in Prague	Educational games and simulations: the high-school students' experiences and attitudes. A qualitative study	The paper presents results of a qualitative study conducted as part of a controlled experiment evaluating computer-based educational simulations held at three different secondary schools in the Czech Republic. The study was initiated to 1) identify the main motivating aspects of educational games and simulations (EGS); 2) provide the understanding of how students accept EGS at school; and 3) help clarifying what differentiates EGS from the classical "drill and practice" methods. Three EGS developed at Charles University in Prague were involved: Animal Trainer (animal training); Bird Breeder (genetics); serious game Europe 2045 (political, economic, social issues of the EU). The qualitative study followed the experiment comparing the students' knowledge gained while being taught by simulations (the experimental group) and frontal lectures (the control group). Within the qualitative study we have conducted in-depth interviews and focus groups with 77 students (M=39/F=38). Our conclusions are based also on questionnaires and class observations. The qualitative results suggest that students from the experimental group appreciated simulations as a tool for practicing the particular topics and better understanding its complexity. The students indicated the importance of competitive elements in EGS and the role of expository frontal lectures. Some students also reported that frontal lectures supplemented by EGS help them to acquire mental models better than frontal lectures alone.

Richard J. Alapack, Norwegian University of Science and Technology	The Outlaw Relationship: When two worlds collide in Cyberspace	<p>The collision of two worlds of meaning is the theme of this study. One develops in cyberspace a relationship with a significant stranger, someone from a radically different life-context, someone at odds with your roots. The encounter includes powerfully enticing sexual possibilities. During a protracted relationship the outlaw partner stirs radical self-confrontation that clarifies core values. You discover what you really practices rather than merely preach. Under this existential provocation, you make decisions that shape irrevocably the future.</p> <p>Mainstream cyberspace literature fails to take notice of the phenomenon. Because why? An outlaw relationship is neither accidental nor caused. It eludes the positivist epistemological paradigm and quantitative imperative of positivism that rule cyberspace studies. This study uses the necessary existential phenomenological approach and qualitative method to disclose the phenomenon.</p> <p>Although the relationship is not accidental but not caused, there is always a context for the collision that can readily be searched out and identified. One is ripe for meeting an outlaw whenever one is at a turning point in life, or going through a time of transition, or experiencing a crisis, or come to one's breaking point. After a significant dearth, or a parental divorce, or the end of one's First love name a few reasons one is ready to change direction, to encounter a different world-view, even to meet one's shadow.</p>
Avdelidou E., Stavropoulos V., Motti Stefanidi F., National & Kapodistrian University	The Quality of Romantic Relationships as a Moderator of Face to Face Victimization Effect on the Development of Cyber Bullying Behaviours among Adolescents.	<p>Cyberbullying seems highly associated to face-to-face bullying (Ybarra & Mitchell, 2004. Beran & Li, 2007. Arseneault, Bowes & Shakoor, 2010). Furthermore, given that parent-child relationship quality (Ybarra, Mitchell, Wolak & Finkelhor, 2006. Katzer et al., 2009) and, later, anxiety attachment type in close relationships (Bowlby, 1969, 1988. David-Ferdon, 2007) are considered to predict cyberbullying, this analysis searches to estimate the effect of face to face victimization on tendency for cyber bullying and how much, if at all, that effect depends on levels of anxiety attachment type in close relationships. A questionnaire survey of a sample of 427 adolescents in Attica, Greece, ages 14 to 23, conducted between February and May 2010. The G-ECR-R (Greek Experience in Close Relationships Revised) questionnaire (Tsagarakis, Kafetsios & Stalikas, 2007) and the Bullying/Victimization Questionnaire (Campfield, 2008) were used. According to the OLS regression analysis, face to face victimization experience and anxiety attachment type in close relationships do interact [$b_3 = 0.1142$ $t(268) = 3.0839$, $p < 0.05$]. The relationship between face to face victimization experience and cyber bullying behaviors proves to be significant, with higher levels among those who tend to score higher in anxiety attachment type in their close relationships [$t(268) = 11.0938$, $p < 0.001$], with a 95% [CI from 0.4587 to 0.6567]. Findings support that everyday-life bullying victims could turn into cyberbullies, a transition apparently significantly influenced by the quality of attachment type in close relationships one adopts.</p>