

Geolocation, Geoblocking, and the Law

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Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main Exzellenzcluster Normative Ordnungen January 13, 2017

Cyberspace, Physical Location, and the Law

- Accessibility of websites (and other content) potentially from anywhere where an Internet connection is available
- Ability to act remotely
- Possibility to strategically locate activities and assets to avoid enforcement
- Global jurisdiction over present actors
 - v. no enforcement power over absent actors with no assets in the jurisdiction
 - v. power over intermediaries (e.g., internet service providers, payment processors, servers)



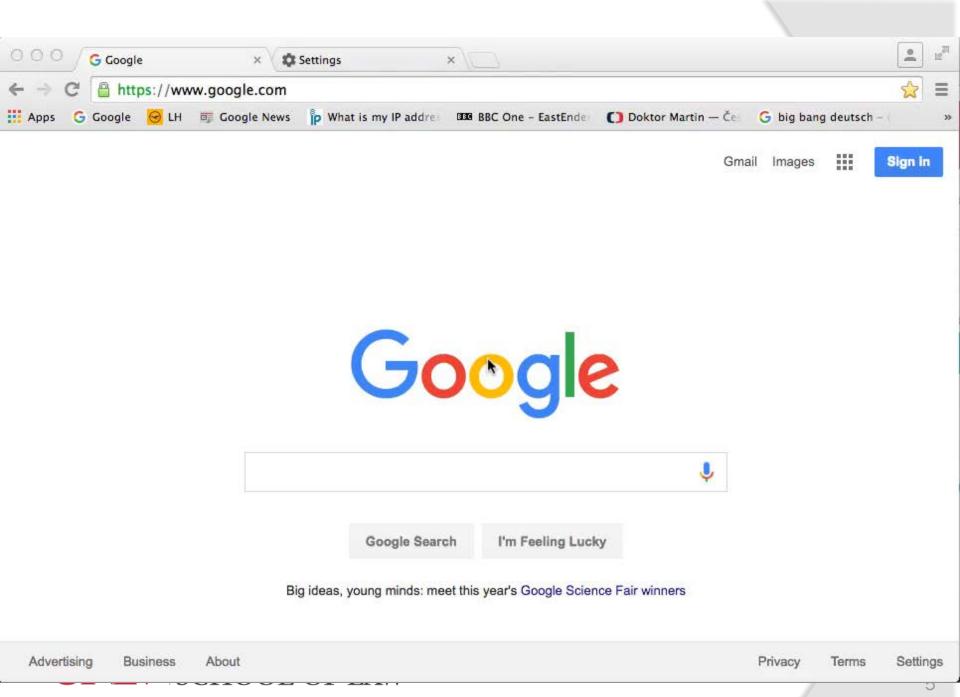
Relevance of Physical Location

- Prescriptive jurisdiction
 - Choice-of-law rules
 - The territoriality principle
- Adjudicatory jurisdiction
 - Personal jurisdiction
 - In rem jurisdiction
- Enforcement jurisdiction
 - Jurisdiction to enforce v. physical ability to enforce



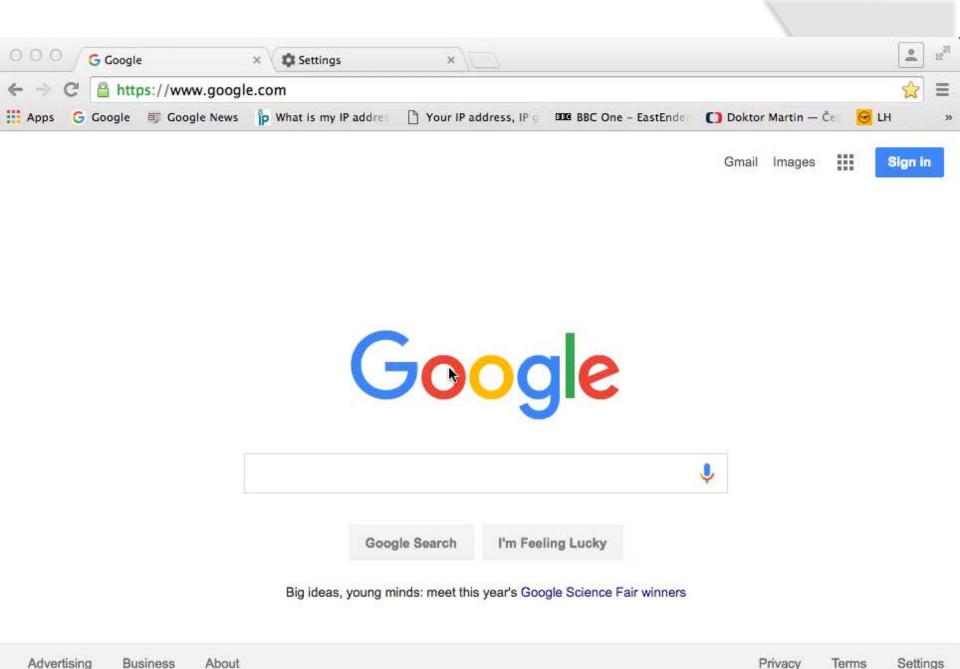
- A mechanism to determine the physical location of an actor
- Used early on in advertising, security
- Possibility to tailor content based on the user's physical location





- A mechanism to determine the physical location of an actor
- Used early on in advertising, security
- Possibility to tailor content based on the user's physical location
- Based on IP addresses v. on a combination of information (including, e.g., cellular phone signals, WiFi signals, and GPS signals)





- Geolocation (determination of a user's physical location)
 - v. Identification of a user's internet connection
 - v. Identification of a user's device
 - v. Attribution (linking particular acts on the Internet to a particular user)

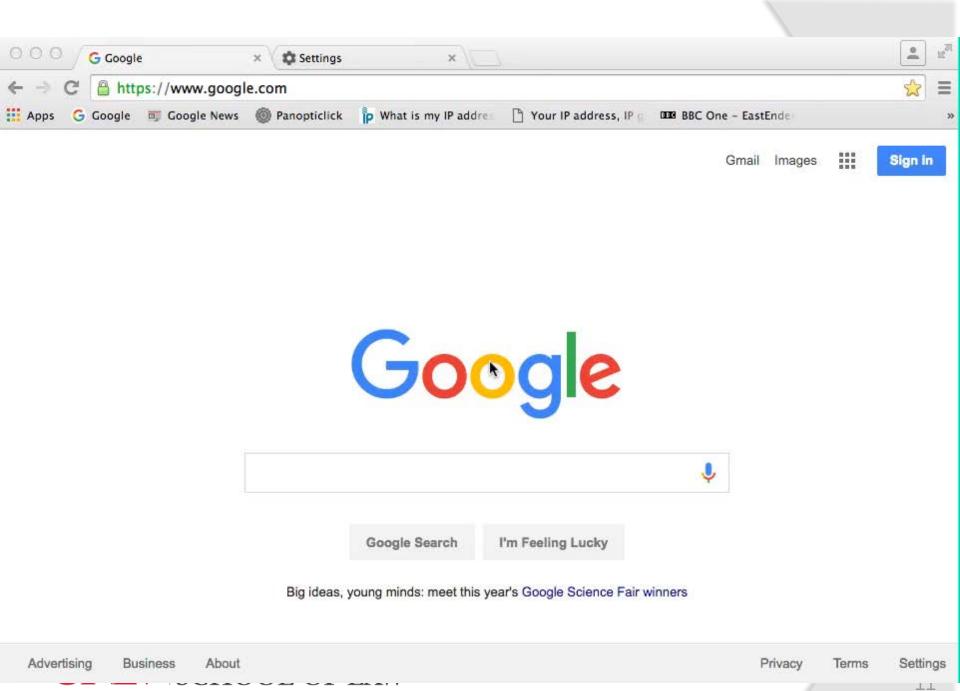


- Geolocation (determination of a user's physical location)
 - v. Identification of a user's internet connection
 - IPv4 v. IPv6 protocol
 - v. Identification of a user's device
 - v. Attribution (linking particular acts on the Internet to a particular user)



- Geolocation (determination of a user's physical location)
 - v. Identification of a user's internet connection
 - v. Identification of a user's device
 - MAC address
 - Computer fingerprinting (e.g., EFF tool)
 - v. Attribution (linking particular acts on the Internet to a particular user)

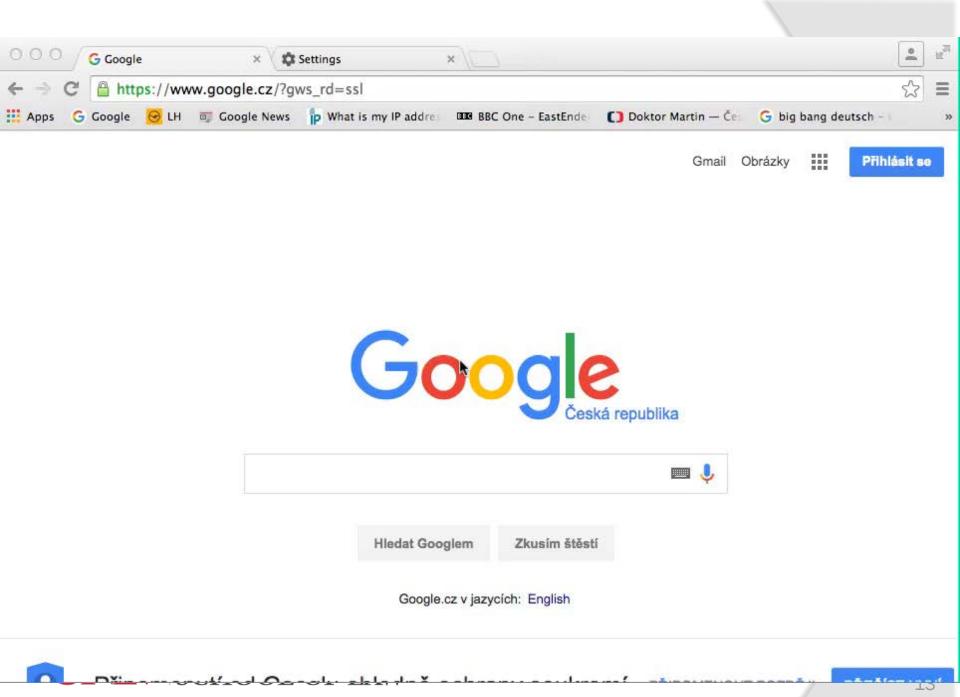




Geoblocking

- Restriction of access to content on the internet based on user's location
 - (1) Geolocation
 - (2) Geoblocking
- Adoption of geoblocking by the private sector
 - Market partitioning
 - Security
 - Compliance with territorially-defined contractual obligations
- The use of geoblocking for regulation and for the enforcement of laws





Legality of Geoblocking (I)

- Int'l: WTO/GATT rules
- US: Dormant Commerce Clause
 - Flo & Eddie, Inc. v. Sirius XM Radio, Inc., 821 F.3d 265
 (2d Cir. 2016) (pre-1972 sound recordings and satellite radio)
 - Direct Marketing Ass'n v. Brohl, 814 F.3d 1129 (10th Cir. 2016),
 cert. filed Sept. 1, 2016 (state online sales tax)
- EU: EU single market
 - Proposal for a Regulation on ensuring cross-border portability of online content services in the internal market
 - Proposal for a Regulation on addressing geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence, or place of establishment within the internal market



Legality of Geoblocking (II)

- Privacy issues
 - Information about user's current location
 - Tracking user's location over time
- Free speech issues



Is Geoblocking Mandatory? Required by Law?

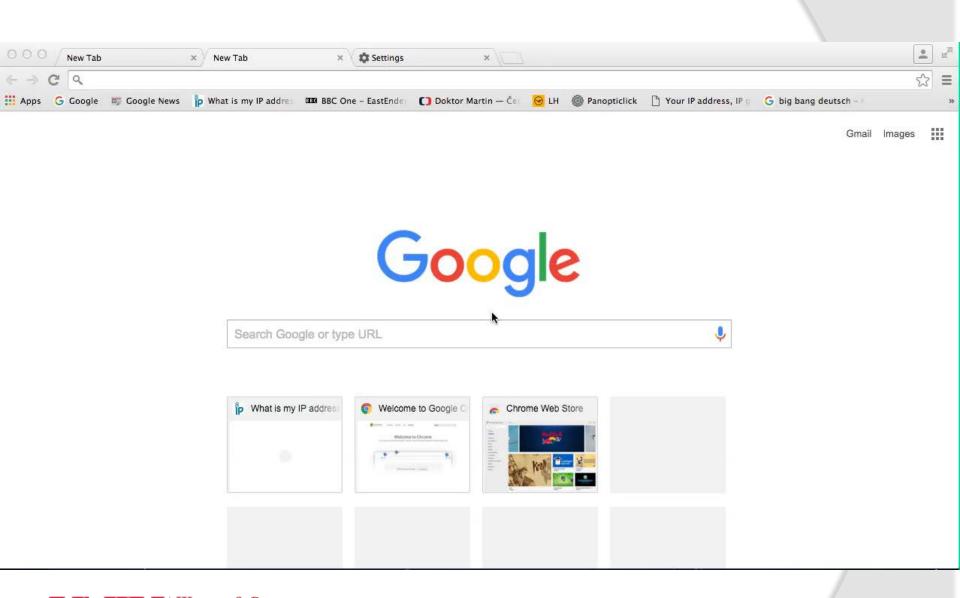
- Regulation of online gambling
- Limitation of personal jurisdiction
- EU: Right to be forgotten
- Canada: Injunction on the internet
 - Equustek Solutions Inc. v. Google Inc., [2015] BCCA 265,
 June 11, 2015, appeal pending to the Supreme Court of Canada
- Territorially-limited licenses
 - Spanski Enterprises, Inc. v. Telewizja Polska, S.A.,
 D.D.C., 1:12-cv-00957-TSC



Circumvention of Geoblocking

- Used to evade geoblocking and access information that is inaccessible because of a user's location
- To protect privacy
- To secure free speech
- To test the networks





Legality of the Circumvention of Geoblocking

- Anti-hacking provisions
- Violation of laws against access to certain content
 - Online gambling
 - Child pornography
 - Other content prohibited by national laws
- Protection for digital rights management (DMCA)
- Contract/license/terms of service conditions



Opposition to Geoblocking

- Objections to geoblocking per se:
 Geoblocking
 - is contrary to the original architecture of the internet
 - is imperfect, and spillover is more than negligible
 - has uncertain legality
 - e.g., GlobalMode in New Zealand
 - is associated with not insignificant implementation costs
 - may have an impact on free speech
- Objections concerning the underlying reasons for geoblocking



Geoblocking Serving Positive Ends

- Diversity of content on the internet
 - From a global perspective, the diversity of content accessible to users around the world will be enhanced by geoblocking
 - Geoblocking allows for content to be made available where it is legal
 - Geoblocking allows for territorially-limited (i.e. lower-priced) licensing
- Other reasons for geoblocking
 - A territorial partitioning of the internet is inevitable as long as countries have strong national public policies that shape at least some of their laws
 - Online gambling and other sensitive areas of regulation will provoke countries' strong policy stances, for which geoblocking on the internet offers a workable modus operandi



The EU Anti-geoblocking Campaign

- Proposal for a Regulation on ensuring cross-border portability of online content services in the internal market
- The effects of the cross-border portability proposal
 - The Proposal legislates an acceptable level of cross-border spillover
 - The Proposal requires tracking and authentication (i.e. impact on privacy)
 - Localization fiction in Article 4:
 - "The provision of an online content service to, as well as the access to and the use of this service by, a subscriber, ... shall be deemed to occur solely in the Member State of residence..."
- Proposal for a Regulation on addressing geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence, or place of establishment within the internal market





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