GLOBAL COMMUNICATION: THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND SECURITY

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The right of a freely spoken word and the possibility for free expression are the highest ideals of mankind and are closely related to the right to live and the right for freedom and security. The word and the expression, i.e. the communication, acquire sense only when perceived and they have impact according to their interpretation. The things said or expressed can influence the individuality, and hence imply the national, regional or international security.

From Socrates to Jesus and from Giordano Bruno to Salman Rushdie and Julian Assange, it has been confirmed that freely spoken thought, even as art expression, depends on the way it is interpreted. Free expression can directly threaten the security of the one who manifests it, and at the same time can cause security processes in the society.

Today, the unaffected communication as one of the marks of globalization enables access to information of any kind and form. At the same time, there is the need to dedicate greater attention to the relation between the freedom of speech and expression and the security, especially through direct communication among different cultures and social orders.

Key words: *freedom of speech, freedom of expression, Internet, global communication, security*

Introduction

The world progress that we know is due to communication. No matter if the approach is either biblical or evolutional towards the reasons that contributed to today's level of civilization, in both cases there is communication. In the first one, God is the one who communicates with its creation, and in the second, it is about mutual communication of the species. From ancient times to nowadays, the speech and the way of expressing are among the most debated topics in all cultures and civilizations, especially when it comes to interpreting the expressive forms. Communication is more interesting in modern societies, especially when we draw a parallel in the ways of expressing in different cultures and social orders. Here we find close relation between the communication and the basic human rights and the politics of national security.

In this part of the world, the governments of the member countries of the Council of Europe at that time sign the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom on 4th of May 1950 in Rome. This Convention "affirms the close connection to those human rights which constitute the foundations of justice and peace

throughout the world and whose protection is based on real political democracy on one hand and on the other, the mutual understanding and respect of human rights on which they freely depend."[1] Among other rights, this Convention consists of the right of freedom and security (article 5), the right of freedom of the thought, consciousness and faith (article 9) and the right of freedom of speech (article 10), where it is stated that every human being has the right to these values.

In different social orders the approach towards these human rights is different, especially when it comes to the freedom of speech. While in the democracy this is considered as a basic right of the citizens, in the societies under regimes there are norms and regulations with different level of rigor on this matter. The sole limitation of the freedom of speech implies oppression to the individual as opposed to the imposed collective opinion for certain situations. This kind of approach in appropriate time interval results with intolerance and creation of negative security atmosphere.

Communication nowadays is characterized with its intensity and comprehensiveness which exceed the known expressing forms, transmission and receipt of the speech, i.e. forms for manifesting positions. Every day, approximately two billion people have free access to internet. The possibility to communicate without barriers directly impacts the security as never before, because the creation of secure environment represents a way of communication. This humble work will discuss the power of global communication and the security implications that arise from the freedom of speech and expression.

Global communication and security

The good planning and the realization of the national security politics, besides the existing defensive and security capacities of the country, relies also on the possibility for access to accurate information and its transmission on time. In pre-globalization period there was a real necessity for estimation of particular information that touches the national security, for establishing the source that announces it and its reliability. This process, depending on the needs of the political authorities, implied an appropriate treatment of human and technical resources, which on one hand demands financial costs and on the other, relatively long duration till the ultimate exploitation. The same applies to the information that specifies the strategy of the military-political alliances for the realization of their interests in anarchic international relations.

But the development of the telecommunication and computer technology enabled the world to establish direct communication as never before, thus overcoming the spatial, temporal, cultural or social barriers. Today, the written word, the speech, accompanied with a photo image can be transmitted, shared and used with minimal technology necessary. This has limited the exclusivity of the countries with developed technology to use and exploit the information, thus enabling the individual with minimal resources needed to become an active participant in consuming and creation of events in space without visible borders. Actually, fast communication and the opportunities for dynamic transpor-

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[1] Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, altered, "Secretary of European Court for Human Rights", June 2010, Macedonian version, Internet edition, p. 3 source http://www.echr.coe.int from 02. 09. 2012

tation are the bases of globalization as a process which imposes itself with all controversy within.

Internet is one of the initiators of globalization, because it not only enables access to different information and contents but also enables their transmission. All of that, and practically free of charge, prompted the creation of the social networks that altered the already established practice of communication in its roots. Now the path and the time of information are momentary and opened to unlimited number of users. Of course, this trend has its own good and bad side.

At this time when the world is facing with greater circulation of people and the international relations are in such a state of co-dependence as they have never been before, the Internet has one of the vital roles of being the key leverage that the connection and the free exchange of information rest on. The enabled quick transmission and receipt of information offers gaining on-time knowledge of events or situations which differently considers the security of an individual, a group of people or of a region, the same amount as it considers the national security and the security at international level. This contributes to the recognition of possible security threats and risks and to the creation of conditions for successful reaction.

Taking over the primacy from the television, the Internet has opened opportunities for communication where anyone can participate. Additionally, the social networks have enabled wide range of connection forms, expression and interaction when it comes to publishing one's own opinions on different topics, convictions and positions. Simply, the social networks have become an universal place for rendezvous where there is practically no limitation for the quantum, the spectrum and the area of the distributed information. One of the social networks is Facebook, which starting at the end of 2010 till today is one of the most visited websites in the world, which only confirms the power and the importance of these networks in the interrelations of global communication.[2] The use of Internet and the quantum of information shared through the net put the security in the eye of the public as never before. As an example we can take the January 2011 event when in an armed attack six people were killed and Gabriela Giffords, member of the US Congress, was severely injured. In its investigation of the suspects the Police in Arizona followed the electronic communication on the social networks, where the people who were at the crime scene commented on the description of the possible attackers. At the same time, the social networks served the purpose of sending reactions about the event.[3] There are known cases where the victims recognized their attackers through their Facebook profiles. Briefly, that would be the good side of global Internet communication.[4]

The bad side of the global communication has multiple dimensions. On one hand, Internet has imposed itself to that extent that it has become an inevitable part of the people's lives, the state and the global community. The number of people, who do not use Internet as a communication tool at all, constantly decreases and practically there are no institutions which do not use the possibilities of this media more or less. That way an

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[2] At: http://www.milosdjajic.com/tag/drustvene-mreze/ used on18.10.2012

[3] At: http://voices.washingtonpost.com/44/2011/01/gabrielle-giffords---reaction.html

[4] One of the examples given is located on the following website: http://www.politika.rs/vesti/najnovije-vesti/Policija-Zrtva-prepoznala-silovatelja-na-Fejsbuku.sr.html

opportunity is created for propaganda aimed at providing misinformation on active internet forums, which could influence the national strategy for security. Thus the Internet offers a possibility to favor certain security related contents created on purpose that do not correspond to the real situation. Here, the intention to use the Internet in order to influence the shaping of the security positions of its users is evident. On the other hand, posting and consuming information through the global communication has opened possibilities for media exploitation of viewpoints, opinions and situations at the same degree as it has contributed to altering the old approach in planning and creating of the national defensive and security policy. The technological development that has facilitated collecting of information, contributed to interconnection and codependence of the systems, which opens the possibility for unauthorized intrusion, thus endangering the systems. Also, the globalization has contributed to service market concurrent stimulation, and has forced the traditionally closed defense and security institutions like the intelligence agencies and the military to be more opened to the public, and hence become more exposed to endangering. Finally, today's level of computer technology has created a new space for whose use a battle has been initiated which is growing into a real war without obstruction of the territory integrity and physical security and defense potentials of a country.[5] Namely, that is the cyber space and the war led for its domination, which develops with the same pace as the technology itself. In this war there is a possibility for committing actions that would endanger the national security, and these activities would be completely independent from the territory and the extent of the resources for physical security of the state.

Therefore, the endangering of the security in the cyber space is considered as one of the greatest threats to the international peace in the 21st century.[6] That forces the creators of the national security politics beside their active use of the institutional security segments, including a direct participation of the intelligence and military structures, also to implement the capacities which will enable gaining primacy of the newly discovered cyber space. That represents also a development of the institutional form whose task is to plan, create and implement security activities in the cyber space.

Verba movent, exampla trahunt
(The power of the keyboard)

The protection of the right for free expression lies in the foundations of the democracy. Therefore, the democratic societies are committed to have freedom of speech and expression as an inviolable right which will stimulate the progress. That should imply establishing communication without fear of limitations and sanctions. Never-

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[5] Williams P., Dunlevy C., Shimeall T. "Intelligence Analysis for Internet Security", available at: http://www.cert.org/archive/html/Analysis10a.html

[6] The advanced technological benefits for communication turned out as exceptionally useful to media, Bruce Schneier, Beyond Fear: Thinking Sensibly About Security in an Uncertain World , New York, NY, Copernicus Books, 2003; available at: http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/november-2011/cyber-terror

theless, governments use sophisticated technologies and tactics for censuring certain online content. These government activities are often hidden from the public, and are aimed most often at monitoring and discovering individuals who express criticism or publish delicate information.[7]

Communication as a process of sending and receiving messages among people actually represents an exchange of information. According to the definition of the American sociologist Harold D. Lasswell, the act of communication is providing answers to these five questions: who is speaking, what he is saying, on which channel, to whom and with what kind of effect, while the questions are orderly aligned with the following five aspects: the communicator, the message, the media, the recipient, and the accomplished effect.[8] Simply said, communication is the most important single factor which has great influence on the man[9] and his relations with the surrounding.

Opposite to the recent simple way of communication among fewer number of subjects, technology development and globalization have opened an opportunity for a considerately greater number of subjects to participate in this process. The primacy of verbal and written communication was overtaken by the digital and video communication. According to Borislav Mikulic, today's current approach is connected to the fact that the human culture consists of media and that the process of civilization is nothing else but a technological improvement and content expansion of the forms of representing the mediation in the world and the exchange of information. He considers that this approach is not even that general or understandable as much as it is an illusion which rests is based on the saturation of the surrounding world with the development of the media technique which reproduces itself in more perfected technical forms and in shorter time sequences.[10]

The advanced technological benefit for communication has turned out as exceptionally useful to media, commerce and education. Of course, the undisputed advanced technology is of great importance to the science, economy as well as to the sphere of military interest. The possibilities for simple way of communication have been recognized and have been used in particular effectively for achieving political goals and interests. But the easy way of information exchange means easier opportunity for manipulation and abuse besides the facilitated access. The developed technology opened a space for any individual subject to create and publish information available to the general public. At the same time, the media, and the Internet in particular, have taken over to a great extent the exclusivity of the secret services for making available and for manipulating with information, thus opening a field of interest where different knowledge and skills are required.

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[7] At: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Freedomofexpressioneverywhere.aspx

[8] Lasswell H.D., *Lasswell's theory of communication*, available at:
http://knowfourthestate.wordpress.com/2009/02/20/laswell%E2%80%99s-theory-of-communication/

[9] Including his security.

[10] Mikulić B., Vidovi komunikacije: Teorija i Praksa, *Glasovi iz kante: McLuhan, diitalni apsolut i problem regresivnog napretka-Prilog materijalistikoj epistemologiji medijskog diskursa*, Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, originalni naučni rad, str. 12; available at:
http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/filoz/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/11 dok.doc_.pdf

For the evident rapid technological development which already faces the future there is no need for additional comments. The problem is that the communication that is going on more and more in the virtual world can negatively affect the security in the real world. This leads to a creation which on one hand seems that does not correspond with the reality at all, but on the other, has an incredibly strong impact on the security of the world that we live in. The combination of a simple way of communication with the considerably easy availability of any kind of information has led to transcendence and transformation of security. The quantum of global communication which takes place practically smoothly in reality disables the access and control of any word transmitted in the virtual world, which can have negative effect on the security in the real world. Perhaps, the most striking example is the unprecedented crime in Norway, when on 22 July 2011 governmental buildings were demolished in Oslo with a bomb, and 8 people were dead. On the same day, on the Norwegian island of Utoya 69 people were killed, of which most of them were teenagers.[11] Both terrorist attacks were conducted by the same person, who shortly before committing the crime had posted a manifest created in advance, whose content unambiguously indicated the forthcoming security threat. If there is a possibility for review and selection of the internet contents, then the possibility to detect this kind of monstrous intentions would increase. At the same time, that would decrease the possibility of the words said in a negative security context to become deeds. This crime warns about the multiple meanings of a text, and the Internet content should teach us that this kind of events can occur in any place of the world. There are reactions that Internet has no borders because of the universal language used for communicating, so the control for this kind of contents on this media (contents that indicate security threats) should be put at the level of the civil awareness.[12]

The possibility of undisturbed communication and the access to wide range of information on the Internet is used not only as a possibility to observe and to state positions, but also as an important tool for accomplishing activities that can endanger the individual, national or international security. There is a disturbing number of examples where direct communication among people brings about endangerment, or creates a feeling of endangerment at least to some of the participants. Internet is used intensively by terrorist organizations whose action can threaten directly the national security or the one of a certain region. Besides the propaganda for justification of their goals, this kind of organizations use the Internet for tracking, targeting and later recruitment of their followers, supporters and members, because this informal medium represents a widely opened platform for exchange of ideas with national, racist, ethical or religious connotation. Unfortunately, the threats against security through the keyboard can pass unnoticed by the security subjects, if encrypted messages and wireless connection are used during the digital communication. In this case, the security subjects can trace the communication between certain participants (e-mail addresses) without a possibility to get an insight of the contents of the messages. All achievements in the Internet are used as means of

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[11] The media published the news practically at the same time throughout the world, regardless of the time zone: http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/23/world/europe/23oslo.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0;
http://news.blogs.cnn.com/2011/07/22/blast-rips-through-norways-capital-injuries-reported/ etc.

[12] At: http://pescanik.net/2011/07/reci-i-dela/

spreading ideas, with the emphasis on the chat programs (i.e. IRC-Internet Relay Chat) which enables direct connection and communication in real time. In this way the members of the terrorist organizations can synchronize their activities of sending and receiving information.[13]

The interaction of the media with the consumers of their content has acquired an effect which is characterized with a substantial decrease of the security culture. The quantum of information is not only entertainment, but it comprises contents which can influence the national or the international security. Of course, the global communication here as well has a double effect. The media (amongst them, the Internet, which has taken over the primacy in the developed countries when it comes to informing) can be used as means of early warning, so as to contribute to more successful dealing with events that disturb the security.[14] But on the other hand, one part of the information which is freely transmitted across the media and the websites has the power to endanger the security even of highly trained military formations. Such is the example with Prince Harry, the British Crown Prince. His first engagement as a British Army Officer in Afghanistan between 2007 and 2008 was withdrawn because his presence in the NATO camp in Helmand was revealed by the media. Intelligence services assessed it as a threat against the security of the Prince and the army units. In the second case, his stay in the camp *Bastion* in Helmand province was made public by the media in advance, and as a result of that information the Taliban rebels committed an attack in which, according to the British media, two members of the US Army Marine Corps were killed.[15] One of the typical examples for the consequences that the modern way of communication can cause is the revealing of the intimate affair of the CIA President D. Petraeus, which has resulted in a resignation of the until then respected general and president of one of the most powerful intelligence agencies in the world.[16]

Unfortunately, there are plenty of examples in the digital communication when data left on social networks is being abused. Abuse of this kind of communication when it comes to the youth has worrying dimensions. This group of communicators practically has no conscious about the security culture, so the endangering of their security is often the target of the adults, as well as organized groups. Most frequently a false identity is used in this type of communication, in order for the communicator not to leave any traces behind.

Even out of these few examples it can be seen that the global communication can cause a negative security impact both on the civilian and on the military sector, with the former being objectively more susceptible to damage. The experiences in the military sector for protection against endangerment with this type of communication date back from their intelligence activities and the widely spread use of electronics in the period of the World War II, as well as in the period of the Cold War which has resulted in block division. Nevertheless, the traditional use of the cryptography, radar impediment, elec-

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[13] Zirojević Fatić M., *Zloupotreba Interneta u svrhe terorizma*, Izvorni naučni rad, August 2011, str. 420-421 available at: http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/img/doi/0025-8555/2011/0025-85551103417Z.pdf

[14] At:http://news.cnet.com/8301-1023_3-57544487-93/twitter-over-20m-tweets-sent-about-hurricane-sandy/

[15] At: http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-19608496

[16] At: http://www.newyorker.com/online/blogs/comment/2012/11/the-petraeus-illusion.html?mbid=social_retweet

tronic surveillance and intelligence for military goals are not synonymous with today's use of the means of global communication. The reason is that both the military and the civilian structures can use completely the same technical means in the cyber space to accomplish their activities. The basic difference is in the context and the goal because the global electronic connection exposes the security of the whole civilian infrastructure to danger.[17] For these reasons initiatives have already been undertaken for preventive protection of the citizens and the states from the progressive tendency and the complexity of cyber space attacks.

Words kill

It is undisputable that the word said can kill. If the Holy Script can be regarded as a reliable source than we can point to the example where God's word said as praise cost the life of one of the first biblical people's son. For freely said word one could lose his life in ancient times and in the centuries A.D. and the fact must be recognized that the same phenomenon has been transferred in the new millennium. The objective approach towards the actual situations points to the fact that today the word reaches the goal more rapidly, and the thing that has been said may have a much greater effect than it has been the case before the possibility of today's way of communication.

We live in a global world where we cannot escape from people with different culture and ideas.[18] The freedom of speech depends on the space in the middle of words and actions. The more this space decreases, the less there is space for freedom in speech and expression. That's why the idea that there is a danger of indirect incentive of violence[19] which can be easily spread via Internet.

When does the said word become a security threat, i.e. when the communication via Internet causes or threatens to cause serious damage to the communicator, medium or the recipient? The examples of the events connected to Salman Rushdie, Theo van Gogh, Kurt Westergaard or currently Julian Assange clarify that the freedom of expression still endangers the human life as it has been the case at the very beginning of humankind. From the examples shown we can clearly see the connection among the communicator, the message, the medium, the recipient and the accomplished effect. It is evident that the communicator and the recipient use mutual medium for message transfer, but its different interpretation is in correlation to the effect accomplished by the other side. At the same time it must be emphasized that the communicator is an individual person even when it comes to expressing an attitude of national or international range, whereas the recipients are far more numerous. Surely there are other examples, but the above mentioned are typical because they have caused a worldwide interest, and their security becomes endangered in one way or another. Even more, these examples prove the once said proverb that the word can be a deadly weapon. Unfortunately, a confirma-

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[17] Tafoya W.L. "Cyber Terror" available at: http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/november-2011/cyber-terror

[18] At: http://www.debate.org/opinions/does-multiculturalism-work-in-europe

[19] At: http://kenanmalik.wordpress.com/2011/02/25/words-and-deeds/

tion for this is the tragic end of Theo van Gogh,[20] followed by Salman Rushdie, upon who a fatwa[21] was thrown because of the interpretation of the words written in his work *The Satanic Verses* by certain followers of the Islamic religion, and Julian Assange, who according to one group of people is a modern age hero, while others perceive him as a person who has endangered the security of a number of countries in the world.[22] Also, there is an interesting case with the Danish caricaturist Kurt Westergaard who has been sentenced to death by religious fanatics because of an expression. After a couple of murder attempts he has been forced to live under severe security measures.[23]

It's difficult to draw a parallel for everything that can endanger the security with a freely spoken word. The key factors can be regional, cultural, economic, geographic, ethnic, religious and political, a certain combination of them, but also none of the mentioned. In today's conditions of the global communication, the availability of the media made possible to the international audience indicates a different level of security threats even when it comes to individual use for gaining publicity. Maybe the above mentioned facts lead to a conclusion that the media are the subjects which contribute the most to the security threats. Affirmation for such a conclusion can be seen in the transmission of information in a way that the media would benefit from the consumers. Hence, there is a hypothesis that the media create the key transfer from security to insecurity. If truth be told, it should be mentioned that security threats attract media interest because these events raise the ratings, thus increasing the profit. This is especially true when it comes to transmission of information on manifestations of violence, terrorism or military interventions.[24] But, the fact is that media can have a negative impact only on a particular group of recipients.

What also shouldn't be ignored is the suicide attempts initiated from the communication on the social networks. Young people replace more often the real socializing and social contacts with the virtual world of Internet and have friends only on some of the social networks.[25] There are numerous examples when people abuse their possibility for public communication and publish explicit and offensive contents which often directly refer to another person. Unfortunately, in certain cases the impacted person, who is most often a minor, cannot stand the reactions of the people in his environment or on the social networks, and that can result in an attempt for murder or a suicide. Word can really kill, especially now in the cyber era, because the easily said half-truths or embarrassing videos[26] can be published on the Internet and in a blink of the eye can be seen by a lot of people, without taking care of the consequences that can be caused.[27]

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[20] A Dutch movie director and producer who was killed on 02.11.2004 by Mohammad Bouyeri, a Dutch citizen of Moroccan origin. According to the Dutch police, the motive of the murder was the movie *Submission* in which Theo van Gogh presents his view on the Muslim women.

[21] At: http://kenanmalik.wordpress.com/2011/02/25/words-and-deeds/

[22] At: http://www.rts.rs/page/stories/sr/story/1558/Vikiliks+otkriva/1161834/Asan%C5%BE,
+%22za%22+i+% 22 protiv%22.html

[23] At: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9qfSSbBv-jQ

[24] Bilgen. A., "Terrorism and the Media: A Dangerous Symbiosis", George Washington University, 2011, available at: http://www.e-ir.info/2012/07/22/terrorism-and-the-media-a-dangerous-symbiosis/

[25] At: http://www.dw.de/sve-%C4%8De%C5%A1%C4%87a-samoubistva-kod-mladih-u-njema%C4%8Dkoj/a-16295522

[26] At: http://plusinfo.mk/vest/67113/Portali-zloupotrebile-tinejgzerka-prenesuvajkji-go-nejzinoto-prvo-seksualno-iskustvo

[27] At: http://www.jewishjournal.com/israelife/item/words_can_kill

Because Internet allows unlimited number of personal and general opinions to be expressed, this is the informal medium on which certain words can be found, that depending on the context can cause different level of security endangering. At the same time, hate speech aimed at different target groups can be located. The dilemmas arising from the definition and the interpretation of the hate speech, in certain cases, classify this kind of communication as freedom of speech. This stands true especially for the Internet, where the freedom of speech (which can convey meaning of threatening) is really a sensitive issue. In fact, the hate speech is not as present in other media as it is on the Internet. There one can regularly find messages to different racial, religious, political or ethnic groups or just to their certain members.[28] In hate speech there is no direct threat to security, but this tendentious kind of communication aims at creating an atmosphere that can provoke violence.

In order to prevent the popularization of this occurrence, there are penalties enforced in a lot of countries for individuals who use the Internet to make threats, spread hate speech or commit activities that can lead to endangering the individual or the national security.[29] At the same time it should be mentioned that the threats posted on the Internet leave visible traces, so by law there is a justified basis for taking sanctions against the individuals who post them. In certain countries, as a preventive measure, there is a strict selection, even a censure of the Internet contents.[30]

But, the most important of all, the Internet has become a field of operations where a battle has started for cyber space primacy, and where the STICKNET, the worm virus which has accomplished its paralyzing attack through the cyber space, has fired the first shot in the increasing storm of cyber wars. If we face again the repetitions of the inherent instability in subsequence, then the second option for impeding the free speech and expression via Internet is to apply restrictions to the space or even more rigidly, its absolute control.[31] The political authorities in certain countries have anticipated very early the threats that can be transferred from the virtual world into the reality and have consequently initiated imposing of certain restrictive measures. Such measures under certain conditions would also imply a reduction of the global communication, with the aim to prevent or stop the endangering of security.[32]

In other words, the Internet should be taken seriously and his role and meaning which have overtaken the world should be taken even more seriously. This would mean that even in the democratic societies, the security systems will have to apply methods which beside the guaranteed human rights, the right for free expression of the honorable citizens will still be violated. Namely, because of the wide possibilities of the Internet, its use and abuse, there is a need for the institutionalized systems in charge of the security

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[28] According to a research taken by the Slovene psychology association, every fifth comment on the posts published on the Internet editions of the leading Slovene media contains hate speech. The research is based on the analysis of 15.726 anonymous commentators. Available at: http://www.nezavisne.com/nauka-tehnologija/internet/Govor-mrznje-na-slovenackim-portalima-146490.html

[29] At:http://www.blic.rs/Vesti/Hronika/309976/Presuda--zbog-govora-mrznje-na-internetu

[30] At:http://www.techdirt.com/articles/20111219/02551217124/list-internet-censoring-countries-mpaa-thinks-provide-good-example-us.shtml

[31] At: http://www.plusinfo.mk/vest/28425/Januari-2022-Predviduvanja-za-slednata-decenija?utm_source=daily.mk

[32] At: http://news.cnet.com/Senators-voice-alarm-over-terrorist-Netpresence/2100-1028_3-6181269.html

also to have a look into the stored private data when searching for security indicators. Unfortunately, this is due to the need for checking the released Internet contents, with the aim of scanning the texts that could indicate a possible security threat. How else could be reacted to the fact that the text of the mass killer in Norway was standing online for hours without being noticed or read.[33]

Instead of a conclusion

Modern times require reliable and on-time information. The creation of the economic politics, the politics of the national security and the business decisions depend directly on the authenticity of the information and the moment of its transfer, no matter the geographic or time distance. The phenomenon of globalization has pointed to the need for a medium which provides verbal, video and digital communication at the same time, which will simultaneously contain a compacted potential of available information. The Internet is that kind of a medium which allows communication practically at any place and (almost) in anytime. In the last decade, with the help of the Internet and the knowledge of one nearly universal spoken language, the process of unlimited communication has started. With the fast, easy and cheap way of communication in global frameworks, same amount of unlimited space for free exchange of ideas, opinions, information and projects has been created.

The Internet has opened new horizons for free expression of one's own opinion without major influence caused by the limitations of the space, the language[34] or the time. And not only has this space been created, but the Internet as a medium has significantly contributed to the development of economy, especially in terms of the tourist context. Simply said, the Internet has made it possible for the presentation and consummation of information with just one click of the mouse, which is the good side of global communication. But when it comes to global communication and its influence on the national security, the fact should be taken into consideration that it is in active correlation with the computer and the technological achievements of the modern age. This means that not everybody who uses the communication achievements of globalization has honorable intentions. Just some of the previously stated examples clarify that there is a need for measures that will regulate perhaps not that much the frequency of information as much as the contents in some of them. This issue, from the legal aspect, probably reduces the freedom of speech and expression to some extent, but on the other hand, can effectively prevent conditions for a security threat. This primarily refers to the regulation of the Internet which would enable detection of abusive intentions, because the internal digital communication and within and among the state institutions or in the banking, the financial-economic and the private business sector is regulated primarily with certain rules. In addition, there are surveillance, tracking and

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[33] At: http://pescanik.net/2011/07/reci-i-dela/

[34] As an example we can take the world popularity of the musical performance "Gangnam style" by the Korean musician Psy, which instead of the content of the composition, bases itself on its unusual musical and stage performance.

control measures when communication takes place. It should be taken into consideration that the global codependence and infrastructural connection provides additional extension of the possibilities for abuse of the modern communication achievements. This especially applies to the cyber space and its scope which is not well known yet. Namely, there is an increase of the threats against the state vital infrastructure which are generated from this space. According to certain scientific researches and interpretations, there is already a war in cyber space which is susceptible to the general principles of the law of armed conflicts.[35]

The importance of the Internet, which provides a true freedom of speech and expression to the individuals, is evident. It is without doubt that the practicing of this right in a state of global communication connectivity can cause serious negative consequences to the security. Such consequences often come from the interpretation and the moderation of the expressed viewpoint. The opinion of the national governments and the international community that the right to freedom of speech and expression should be respected, shouldn't decrease the objective need to create appropriate capacities that would enable regulation of the global communication with the objective to protect its positive contributions. On the contrary, unregulated rules of behavior with the fast and dynamic scientific and technological development and still unknown dimensions of the cyber space can cause a chaotic combination that will result in ultimately negative security effects. Of course, this regulation should take into account the international standards that refer to the human rights.

At the same time, the sole availability for communication does not mean just using the right to participate. That also means development of consciousness for reality from the negative security tendencies and an active participation for their prevention. Hence, the collection and tracking of information shouldn't be a duty only of the state and of its intelligence and security services,[36] but it should also be a duty of every active participant who benefits from the positive values of the global communication. The relation between the new generations and the Internet should also be anticipated, because it significantly influences the creation of their opinions and their attitude towards the security which in this case struggles between the real and virtual space. The impossibility of seeing the security aspects of the real space causes a security distortion of the cyber space by subjects who wouldn't reveal their real identity. As the real identity in online communication cannot profile positive security, there would also come to a distortion of the whole security setting. The more the positive security setting declines, the more the need to reduce the access to the Internet will increase.

Finally, it is a privilege to use the global media space for practicing the right to free expression. This modest point of view also has such a privilege, and besides on the personal positions, the remaining of the content is completely based on the data available on the Internet.

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[35] Mayor Dragan Mladenovic, an actual army officer in the Serbian Army, elaborated in his BA thesis titled „Међународни аспект сајбер-ратовања"; at: http://www.politika.rs/rubrike/Drustvo/Zemlja-se-brani-i-u-sajber-prostoru.sr.html

[36] Their duty will continue to be the processing and assessment of the endangerment level which can come from certain information and the state should have to regulate the method of participation of different subjects.

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