**Analyzing Criminal and Civil Law: Encryption as Protected Free Speech**

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As the world continues to advance technologically, cases of cyber attacks have also been rising at an alarming rate calling for appropriate ways digital users can protect their information or communication from harm or unauthorized individuals. Among a wide range of communication protection tools that can be applied, encryption serves as the most effective and reliable practice. This practice involves converting information into a code, restricting the access of the data embedded without a proper decryption key. Although encryption serves a crucial role in safeguarding digital privacy, security, and personal confidentiality, it has led to several concerns relating to criminal and civil law. According to Pang (2023), encryption has become a human rights issue that must be examined based on criminal and civil law. The key issue presented by encryption practices today is how it can be protected as free speech. Perhaps most people ask themselves whether their privacy and free speech depend on encryption. This study delves into the hot debate of the classification of encryption as protected free speech by highlighting the significant differences between criminal and civil law in examining free speech issues.

**Examining Encryption as Free Speech**

While many people may acknowledge the privacy role of adopting encryption in the communication context, there arises a question of whether encryption can be considered or equipped with free speech and if the practice can enjoy the same constitutional protection. According to the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, every individual is usually guaranteed the right to freedom of speech. This law could be used to mean it is a human right and must be protected under U.S. law. This protection covers both verbal and written communications. Individuals' expressive acts and symbols are protected under the First Amendment, provided they do not have bad intentions. Lakier (2020) argues that encryption must be considered free speech to convey an individual's thoughts, ideas, and information in a coded language. In the same way, encoding a message in poetry or any art is protected under the First Amendment; encryption must also be included. Since poetry and art are all forms of communication, just as encryption, there is no valid reason it could not be made as an extension of the same principle.

The support of encryption as protected free speech has led to several studies into legal procedures to help affirm the perception of this practice as a human right and protected under the First Amendment as free speech. In this case, the central argument drawn up is the concept of expressive conduct. According to the findings of the U.S. courts, an action can only be considered free speech and protected under the law if it is expressive conduct (Minow (2021). Lakier (2020) also shows that communication can only qualify for First Amendment protection if they convey a particularized message or intent. Since encryption is only applied to protect digital communication from unauthorized users but conveys the message of an individual's desire for security, it qualifies in this debate. Conveying intended information to the target members shows that it is an act of expression. By framing this practice as an act of expression, there is no denial of encryptions qualification as protected free speech under the First Amendment. This concept can be confirmed by determining clear distinctions between criminal vs. Civil Law.

**Analysis of the Free Speech Issue Using the Criminal Vs. Civil Law Concepts**

The significant differences that exist between the civil and criminal laws serve as one of the best aspects to help shape people understanding and consideration of encryption in the free speech issue context. Cryer et al. (2019) reported that criminal laws focus on offenses against society and use the state as the prosecuting party. The law uses the criminal justice system to maintain order, deter unlawful behavior or even punish the offenders. This concept can address the issue of protected free speech by looking into the idea of clarity and presentation of danger. As evidenced in the case of *Schenck v. United States* (1919), it can be said that speech can be restricted only if it presents a clear and immediate danger to public safety. Therefore, if a person employs encrypted communication to plan evil or endanger lives, the state might argue that encryption loses its protection as free speech protection. However, if the encrypted information does not present or intend any harm or danger, it remains protected under the U.S. Constitution.

Conversely, civil law concerns disputes revolving around private parties and awarding remedies to the injured party. In the context of civil law, free speech is linked to the issues of defamation, privacy, and intellectual property rights (Minow (2021). Therefore, in this case, encryption qualifies as protected free speech if it intends to protect individuals' trade secrets, confidential data, or privacy. However, the question might arise of whether the encryption, in this case, is seen as an expression of an individual's desire to protect their personal information or whether this application compromises the rights of other parties. This concern calls for a significant balance of the Act to help realize a consensus.

**Balancing Act**

As thisdebate on encryption as protection helps to shed light on the issue of communication under the law, it also raises concerns on how to strike a balance between protecting encryption as free speech and compromising critical concerns such as national security, public safety, and individual's rights (Minow (2021). Although encryption is considered one of the most crucial tools that can be adopted to enhance the security of people's communication, it can also be exploited by evil-minded individuals to hide and plan harm. For this reason, courts usually apply the principle of proportionality to balance the possible damage linked to the encrypted information against its value to the public (Pang, 2023). Several factors, such as the nature of encrypted content and its intent, can be used to weigh this practice's potential harm or benefits. The results from the examination of encryption may lead to informed decisions that can disqualify encryption protection. However, the restriction is only based on specific circumstances, such as in cases of imminent threats.

Following the complex nature of this debate, it becomes challenging to determine whether encryption can achieve complete protection as free speech or not, as its legality is based on different circumstances. Therefore, encryption of messages or communication should always be examined for its intent and potential impact on the public before its consideration as protected speech under the U.S. Constitution (Pang, 2023). Using the differences between criminal and civil law, examining the issues related to encryption as free speech becomes easy.

**Conclusion**

An explanation of how encryption can be protected as free speech presents a need to classify its practices based on the civil and criminal law concepts and the First Amendment Act. This debate also requires a comprehensive dissection of modern digital technology, constitutional rights, and legal compliances. As scholars research the possible implications of encryption for individual liberty and public safety, it is also essential to determine its application to criminal and civil law. There must be a significant balance the respects both the principles of free expression and acknowledges the legitimate concerns compromising personal and public safety in this digital communication platform.

**References**

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*Schenck v. United States*, 249 U.S. 47, 39 S. Ct. 247, 63 L. Ed. 470 (1919).