

Editorial Note

Dear Readers,

Welcome one and all to this third issue of the Nordic Journal of Legal Studies. It is our pleasure as the Editorial Board, to introduce this issue's articles to you, valued reader. This issue introduces articles covering pressing and important topics from across the legal field. Personally, I would like to extend a thank you to the authors published in this issue for their well-reasoned articles the Editorial Board has been delighted with, and I am sure the readers of this issue. Thank you for your insightful work expressing and sharing your knowledge, it has been a joy to read them all.

The first article is leading us to the world of globalised, technological developments addressing the worldwide issue of mobile cramming. Mobile cramming is where unauthorised charges are added to mobile telephone bills. The article offers perspectives from the United States and Finland, with both countries taking different approaches to cramming prevention, and examines the chain of liability and government intervention in both countries. The author underscores a need for more preventative measures as mobile cramming perseveres despite existing regulatory mechanisms.

The rule of law and the interplay with 'Big Tech' is put into focus for our second article, as the author considers the compatibility of Meta's self-regulation through its Oversight Board to the notion of Reschtsstaat. The article focuses on the significance of right to freedom of expression within a global network society. Internet based social media companies, such as Meta, influence democratic processes through self-regulation and content moderation. The research is underpinned by the work of Kaarlo Tuori and European legal discipline, in assessing the role of Meta's Oversight Board and goes further to interrogate Meta's suitability as a sphere of public democracy.

Finally, the third article turns our attention to an ambiguity within the Finnish Criminal Code pertaining to trade secrets and the professional skills of an employee. The Criminal Code prohibits unlawful disclosure of trade secrets to another person during employment which extends a further two years after the

cessation of employment. However, the use of professional skills is omitted from the prohibition, leading to ambiguity between 'skill' and 'trade-secret', especially with amendments to rules governing non-compete agreements. With no Finnish Supreme Court precedent, the article draws on 43 Court of Appeal rulings and critiques the view that stored information is generally to be considered a trade secret. Concluding, the author encourages an objective analysis based on an employee's ability to produce the information and recommends tightening of the confidentiality requirements for trade secrets, placing an emphasis on the employer's role in protecting confidential information.

The constant thread running through this issue of the Nordic Journal of Legal studies is the continuing relationship between technological advancements and the maintenance of the rule of law. Taking in the perspectives of intellectual property, consumer rights, freedom of expression and finally employee rights vs confidentiality obligations, we hope that these articles provide a nuanced and informed perspective on the topic.

Thank you for taking the time to engage with and digest this edition and we look forward to bringing you issue four in due course.

Essi Holden
Editor