

„Hackers have been in part successful in this political fight because of their facility with the law; because of years of intensive technical training, they have not only easily adopted the law but also tinkered with it to suit their needs. This active and transformative engagement with the law raises a set of pressing questions about the current state of global politics and legal advocacy. [...] Given the extent to which esoteric legal codes dominate so many fields of endeavor, from pharmaceutical production to financial regulation to environmental advocacy, we must ask to what extent informal legal expertise, of the sort exhibited by F/OSS developers, is a necessary or useful skill for social actors seeking to contest such regimes, and where and how advocates acquire legal literacy“ (Coleman 2013: 183–184).

In the domain of taxation and revenue policies legal questions concerning cyberspace have been a field of immense contestation. The matter has just recently resurfaced with new taxation plans of the EU for digital businesses. Given the anarchic nature of the web, national legislation comes to its limits and transnational agreements have lacked behind the technological development (Johnson & Post 2001: 145). With technologies further developing, such as blockchain, legal questions keep springing up, as Sharma (2018) notes: „With major regulatory implications, blockchain applications have already raised numerous legal questions even as they continue offering new capabilities for engaging in activities in ways that don't fit perfectly into the current legal frameworks“. Hackers, thus not only evade legislation, but also in many instances push legislation and try to shape it to their needs. Ludlow (2001) has widely explored virtual communities have developed their own procedures for conflict resolution and given speculative accounts on the emergence of „Cyberlaw“ that could impact legal theory on a worldwide scale (ibid. 16).