

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN,

Plaintiff,

- against -

DOES 1-100 INCLUSIVE,

Defendants.

**OPINION AND ORDER**

15 Civ. 1900 (ER)

**Ramos, D.J.:**

On March 20, 2015, this Court issued a preliminary injunction (the “Injunction”) in favor of Plaintiff, the Republic of Kazakhstan, enjoining the Doe defendants, their affiliates and all persons acting in concert with them, from using, disclosing or otherwise disseminating e-mails and other documents allegedly obtained illegally by hacking Kazakhstan government computers (the “Stolen Materials”). Doc. 10. Non-party Respublika, an online Kazakhstan newspaper, and its owner LLC Media-Consult (collectively, “Respublika”), now move for clarification that the Injunction does not apply to it. For the reasons set forth below, the Court finds that the Injunction does not apply to Respublika.

**I. BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>**

Plaintiff commenced this action by Complaint filed on March 12, 2015, seeking injunctive relief for damages arising out of violations of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. §1030 (“CFAA”). Doc. 1. The Complaint alleges that on January 15, 2015, Plaintiff learned that its computers had been hacked when it became aware that certain of its sensitive,

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<sup>1</sup> This Opinion discusses only those facts necessary to resolve the instant motion. Familiarity with the underlying facts and procedural history of this matter is otherwise presumed.

proprietary documents and confidential emails, including emails protected by the attorney-client privilege, were publicly posted on the internet. *Id.* ¶¶ 1, 8. Among the officials whose emails and other documents were misappropriated were the Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan and a Deputy General Prosecutor in the country’s General Prosecutor’s Office. *Id.* ¶ 13. Although Plaintiff launched an investigation to determine the identity of the hackers and the scope of the breach, it is still unaware of their identity and brought the instant action against the defendants as John Does 1-100. *Id.* ¶¶ 3, 12.

On March 13, 2015, the day following the filing of the Complaint, this Court issued an *ex parte* Order to Show Cause why an injunction should not issue that, *inter alia*, (1) enjoined Defendants, their affiliates and all persons acting in concert with them from using, disclosing, or otherwise disseminating the Stolen Materials, (2) ordered Defendants to turn over to Plaintiff the Stolen Materials, and (3) ordered Defendants to turn over to the Court any proceeds received as a result of the misappropriation of the Stolen Materials. Doc. 3. The Injunction issued the following week, on March 20, 2015, and remains in effect. Doc. 10.

On August 4, 2015, Respublika filed the instant motion seeking clarification. Doc. 36. Respublika does not dispute that it has posted or used at least some of the purportedly Stolen Materials on its website. *See* Memorandum of Law of Nonparties Respublika and LLC Media-Consult in Support of Motion for Clarification of Preliminary Injunction Order (“Respublika Mem.”), Doc. 36 at 1 (“The First Amendment therefore prohibits Kazakhstan’s use of the preliminary injunction to demand the takedown of Respublika’s articles concerning newsworthy documents that the newspaper found anonymously posted online.”); *see also id.* at 6 (“The [Stolen Materials] were first posted to [the website <http://kazaword.wordpress.com> (“kazaword”)] in or around August 2014, and Respublika and other news organizations across

Europe and Central Asia have reported on the kazaword documents since then.”). However, it claims that the injunction cannot apply to it because there is no allegation, or proof, that Respublika was involved with the hacking, or otherwise assisted or acted in concert with the hackers, and because the Injunction operates as an unconstitutional prior restraint against Respublika. For its part, Plaintiff has represented to the Court that it has voluntarily abstained from enforcing the Injunction against Respublika, and will continue to do so pending the resolution of the instant motion.<sup>2</sup>

## II. DISCUSSION

A party seeking a preliminary injunction must show: (1) “irreparable harm absent injunctive relief;” (2) “either a likelihood of success on the merits, or a serious question going to the merits to make them a fair ground for trial, with a balance of hardships tipping decidedly in the movant’s favor;” and (3) “that the public’s interest weighs in favor of granting an injunction.” *Red Earth LLC v. United States*, 657 F.3d 138, 143 (2d Cir. 2011) (quoting *Metro. Taxicab Bd. of Trade v. City of New York*, 615 F.3d 152, 156 (2d Cir. 2010)).

*Kazakhstan has not established a likelihood of success on the merits.*

On the record presently before the Court, Plaintiff has not established a likelihood of success on the merits. By its terms, although no specific individuals are named, the Injunction is addressed only to those individuals who hacked the Kazakhstan government computers, as well as those “acting in concert or participating with” them. Doc. 10 at 9. Respublika is not named as a party to this lawsuit. Accordingly, in order for Kazakhstan to prevail on the merits, it must prove that Respublika itself violated the CFAA or was complicit in the alleged hacking.

Kazakhstan, as it itself concedes, does not have sufficient evidence to indicate that Respublika

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<sup>2</sup> In response to the instant motion, Plaintiff cross-moved for expedited discovery from Respublika. Doc. 42. The cross motion has been referred to Magistrate Judge Henry Pitman for resolution.

was in any way responsible for the alleged hacking or acted in concert with the hackers. Indeed, the very purpose of Plaintiff's motion for expedited discovery is to enable it to make such a showing.

The fact that Respublika may have used or posted certain of the Stolen Materials on its website, is not, without more, sufficient to subject it to the Injunction. The First Amendment grants persons a near absolute right to publish truthful information about matters of public interest that they lawfully acquire. *See Smith v. Daily Mail Publishing Co.*, 443 U.S. 97, 103 (1979). The Supreme Court affirmed that the *Daily Mail* rule applies even if a re-publisher of information that is of public concern knew that its source had obtained the information illegally. *See Bartnicki v. Vopper*, 532 U.S. 514, 535 (2001). Thus, the *Daily Mail* rule protects the publication of the kazaword documents by anyone other than those directly involved in their purported theft. *Daily Mail Publishing Co.*, 443 U.S. at 103.

*On the present facts, the Injunction operates as a prior restraint on Respublika.*

The court also finds that applying the Injunction against Respublika would result in a prior restraint of speech. A prior restraint is an administrative or judicial order "forbidding certain communications when issued in advance of the time that such communications are to occur," in contrast to orders imposing liability for speech after publication. *Alexander v. United States*, 509 U.S. 544, 550 (1993) (emphasis in original) (quotation marks omitted). The Injunction entered in this case operates as a prior restraint when applied to Respublika because it enjoins Respublika from "using, disclosing, . . . hosting, copying, . . . providing access to or making available to anyone, in any manner whatsoever the Stolen Materials." Injunction at 9. That is, it bars Respublika from publishing any content from the kazaword documents or "using" it as the basis of its reporting.

Prior restraints on speech are “the most serious and least tolerable infringement on First Amendment rights.” *Nebraska Press Ass’n v. Stuart*, 427 U.S. 539, 559 (1976). While “a threat of criminal or civil sanctions after publication ‘chills’ speech, [a] prior restraint ‘freezes’ it at least for the time.” *Id.*; *see also Alexander*, 509 U.S. at 554 (1993) (“[W]e have interpreted the First Amendment as providing greater protection from prior restraints than from subsequent punishments . . .”).

As a result, a prior restraint on expression “bear[s] a heavy presumption against its constitutional validity.” *Bantam Books, Inc. v. Sullivan*, 372 U.S. 58, 70 (1963). In determining whether a prior restraint is constitutional, courts have considered: (1) the extent to which the government’s interest would be harmed by publication of the materials, (2) whether there are any less restrictive alternatives, and (3) how effectively a prior restraint would prevent the threatened harm. *See Nebraska Press*, 427 U.S. at 562; *see also New York Times Co. v. United States*, 403 U.S. 713, 730 (1971) (Stewart, J., concurring); *United States v. Quattrone*, 402 F.3d 304, 311 (2d Cir. 2005). None of these factors weigh in Kazakhstan’s favor because, as Respublika points out, the Stolen Materials are already publicly available. Respublika Mem. at 7, 16.

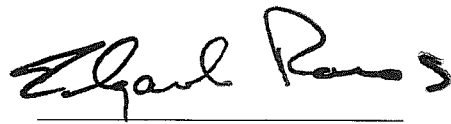
### **III. CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, the Court clarifies that the Injunction does not apply to Respublika. The foregoing is without prejudice to Plaintiff to reapply for the imposition of an injunction against the use of the Stolen Materials by Respublika should it obtain sufficient

evidence to support such an order. The Clerk of the Court is respectfully directed to terminate the motion, Doc. 35.

It is so ORDERED.

Dated: October 27, 2015  
New York, New York

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Edgardo Ramos". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Edgardo Ramos, U.S.D.J.