



CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES ON THE INTERNET

Draft 1.0 for consultation

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Note on September 2010 version of the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet

This version of the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet has been authored by the Internet Rights and Principles Dynamic Coalition (IRP DC). It is the result of collaborative writing by coalition members, followed by an editing and consultation process with a group of human rights experts.

This September 2010 version “1.0” is a draft. It is intended to form a platform for further consultation and outreach. The IRP coalition welcomes comments and feedback on this draft. We are presenting and consulting on the document at our 2010 Internet Governance Forum meeting on Wednesday 15th September, 2010 in Vilnius, Lithuania. We are also accepting comments by email before and after this event.

Please join us in this process so that we can work together to author a coherent, accurate and authoritative document that can help to protect and fulfil human rights in the context of the Internet. For more information and to submit comments, please sign up to the coalition mailing list at <http://lists.internetrightsandprinciples.org>. The coalition email address is irp@lists.internetrightsandprinciples.org. You can also contact the Chair of the coalition at lisah@global-partners.co.uk.

Thanks to all coalition members who have helped to draft this document, and to APC for providing their Internet Rights Charter as a basis for the work. Special thanks also to Wolfgang Benedek and Meryem Marzouki for drafting the final edit of this version 1.0, and to Rikke Frank Joergensen, Wang Sixin, Roberto Saba and Andrew Rens for their comments.

About the Internet Rights and Principles Dynamic Coalition

The Internet Rights and Principles Dynamic Coalition is a network of individuals and organisations that is working to uphold human rights on the Internet, and to root Internet governance processes and systems in human rights standards. The coalition promotes, and provides a space for, multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration. We also aim to be an umbrella platform for facilitating collaboration on human rights issues in the Internet Governance Forum process.

For more information, please visit our website at www.internetrightsandprinciples.org.

Please sign up and participate in the discussion - we are always looking for new members to join us in our efforts to build an empowering Internet ecosystem that supports and fulfils human rights.

Preamble

This Charter applies human rights standards and principles to the Internet. The Internet is the emerging foundation of global communication, with other communication and media platforms, from broadcast to mobile phones, gradually converging around Internet-based networks. The Internet is also a globally interconnected resource: actions taken by users, businesses, or governments in one country can shape the nature and function of the network for all people all over the world. Internet governance thus comprises a complex of national and international legal instruments and guidelines, which regulate the use of the Internet and related ICTs.

The following rights and principles identified as crucial for the governance of the Internet are based on the core values of human rights like human dignity, equality and non-discrimination, solidarity, diversity, rule of law and social justice. Everybody needs to respect, protect and fulfil all the human rights on the Internet, and to ensure that the Internet operates to evolve in a way that supports and expands these human rights as an instrument supportive to human rights.

Internet governance must therefore be guided by internationally agreed human rights standards, and designed and implemented in an inclusive process bringing together public administrations, governments, civil society as well as businesses. This Charter seeks to support that process through applying human rights standards to the Internet.

This Charter is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequent human rights law of the United Nations, while taking account also of work done by regional human rights institutions. Generally, all human rights which exist in the off-line world also apply in the online world as interpreted in the specific context of the information society. Therefore, this Charter does not intend to create new rights. Rather, it intends to layout and explain how existing agreed-upon human rights standards apply to the specific context of the Internet.

This Charter of Human Rights and Principles on the Internet has been developed by the Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles and draws inspiration from the APC Internet Rights Charter and other pertinent documents. Some articles are drawn, in whole or in part, from the APC Internet Rights Charter. We incorporated and expanded the approach first used in the APC Charter, interpreting existing clauses in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from an internet perspective.

The Charter builds on the [WSIS Declaration of Principles](#) of Geneva and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, which recognises that Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) present tremendous opportunities to enable individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life. Like the WSIS Declaration, this Charter aims at building a people-centred information society, which respects and upholds fundamental human rights that are enshrined in the UDHR.

The Charter is split into two sections. The first interprets human rights and defines principles for the purposes and concerns of the information society. The second defines principles and guidelines addressed to specific stakeholders and technologies¹.

¹ Please note that Section 2 is not yet complete.

The Charter is addressed to all actors and stake-holders of Internet governance, who - according to the Preamble of the UDHR - shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for the rights contained in the UDHR and to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance.

SECTION ONE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES FOR THE INTERNET

Human Dignity

Respect for Human Dignity

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Their dignity and rights must also be respected and protected on the Internet.

Universality and Non-Discrimination in the Enjoyment of all Rights

Principle of Universality and Non-Discrimination

All rights and freedoms contained in this Charter are universal.

Accordingly, everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Charter, without distinction of any kind, such as ethnicity, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status or condition.

Access to the Internet for All

Everyone has the equal right to access to the Internet. Where appropriate, this includes the right to broadband access.

As the Internet has become an indispensable tool for many life-related functions and is necessary for the enjoyment of other rights like the right to education, all people must have access to the Internet at affordable conditions.

Freedom of Access includes freedom of choice of system and software use. To facilitate this and to maintain interconnectivity and innovation, communication infrastructures and protocols should be interoperable.

Internet access can only be restricted for necessary, clearly specified and law-based reasons like efforts to eradicate child abuse. Any restrictions must be strictly proportionate to the threat at hand and must not undermine the openness of the Internet or its capacity to support human rights.

Ensuring Digital Inclusion

An Internet based society and economy requires that all have an equal opportunity for active and effective participation in and through the Internet. To this end active support should be available for self-managed and other community-based facilities and services to ensure universal digital inclusion. Digital inclusion requires the opportunity for access to, and effective use of the range of digital media, communication platforms and devices for information management and processing.

Everyone, in particular governments and business, should undertake steps individually and through international assistance and cooperation towards digital inclusion, i.e. equal access to information technology and eliminating any discrimination in access to the Internet.

To contribute towards this end, public Internet access points must be made available, such as at telecentres, libraries, community centers, clinics and schools as well as support to access via mobile media so that all people can have access where they live or work.

Gender equality

Women and men have an equal right of access to learn about, define, access, use and shape the [Internet](#). Efforts to increase access must recognise and redress existing gender inequalities. There must be full participation of women in all areas related to the development of the Internet to ensure gender equality.

Marginalised Groups and People with Different Needs

Interfaces, content and applications must be designed to ensure [accessibility](#) for marginalised groups, people with disabilities and people with different capacities to read and write.

The principle of [inclusive design](#) and the use of support technologies must be promoted and supported to allow persons with disabilities to benefit fully and on an equal basis with others.

People of all ages, including the young and the elderly, have a right to attention to their specific needs in using the Internet as part of their entitlement to dignity, to participate in social and cultural life, and enjoy other human rights.

Liberty and Security

Protection of Liberty and Security

Everyone has the right to the protection of their liberty and security online. This includes protection against all forms of online harassment, trafficking, cyber-stalking and misuse of one's digital identity and data.

Functionality and security of the Internet

Everyone has the right to enjoy functional and secure connections to and on the Internet.

Security Measures shall respect Human Rights

Any security measures which affect the Internet shall be consistent with international human rights laws and standards as well as the rule of law. They should be necessary for, and proportionate to, the relevant purpose.

Equality and Diversity on the Internet

Equality before the Law

All people are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law in matters regarding the Internet. (This applies online as well as offline.)

This however does not preempt any special legal protections or measures at protective discrimination for people and groups who may be structurally discriminated and require such measures to ensure their substantive equality with others.

Net Neutrality and Net Equality

The Internet and physical means of traffic on it shall be available to all on uniform, non-discriminatory terms. Internet content should not be prioritised or discriminated against for economic, social, cultural, religious or political reasons. Control of Internet content must not affect the equal right of all people to express themselves and access information online.

Diversity of Cultures and Languages

The public service value of the Internet should be protected, including access to quality and diverse information as well as different cultural content.

The Internet should represent a diversity of cultures and languages in terms of appearance and functionality. Cultural and linguistic diversity on the Internet should be encouraged in form of text, as image and sound. Technological evolution and innovation to promote diversity on the Internet should be encouraged.

Right to use one's own Language

All individuals and communities have the right to use their own language to create, disseminate, and share information and knowledge through the Internet. Special attention should be given to minority languages.

Right to Development

Enjoyment of all Rights on the Internet

The right to development includes the full enjoyment of all rights related to the Internet and set out in this Charter. Donor institutions and businesses have a particular obligation to promote this right to their maximum capacity.

b. Environmental Sustainability

Everyone has a responsibility to use the Internet in a sustainable and ecologically viable way. This relates also to the disposal of e-waste as to the use of the Internet for the protection of the environment.

c. Poverty Reduction and Human Development

Information and communication technologies have a vital role to play in helping to achieve the U.N. millennium goals of eradicating poverty, hunger, and diseases and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, particularly in the developing world. All

stakeholders should consider how they can develop and implement technology that contributes to the eradication of poverty, to enabling education and to sustainable human development and empowerment.

Freedom of Opinion and Expression

Freedom of Opinion on the Internet

Everyone has the right to express one's opinions on the Internet without interference.

Freedom of Expression Online

Everyone has the right to freedom of expression on the Internet, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, and regardless of frontiers through any media of his or her choice

Freedom of expression is an essential pre-condition for the realisation of other rights, freedoms and social goods, including democracy, education and human development. It is therefore closely linked to the need for plural and diverse content, and the equal entitlement of all people to make their voices heard in the public domain.

Freedom of Online Protest

Organisations, communities and individuals have the right to use the Internet to organize and engage in online and offline protest.

Standards for Restrictions

Restrictions on content by censorship or filtering must be based on law and be consistent with international human rights laws and standards as well as the rule of law. They should be necessary for and proportionate to the relevant purpose.

Freedom from Censorship

The Internet should be free from censorship and filtering. Internet service providers, search engines and other intermediaries that are forced by governments to implement censorship or filtering should fully inform users of the censorship criteria being used, and specify the relevant laws and regulations requiring it.

Criteria for any filtering or censorship can only be considered legitimate if it is permissible under national and human rights law, developed in a publicly accountable and transparent manner, and is publicly auditable and accountable.

A clear, efficient and user-friendly appeals mechanism must be provided so that users can appeal to the service provider and the government if they feel that content is illegally or accidentally restricted.

Right to Information

Everyone has the right to receive and impart information and ideas through the Internet.

Everybody has the right of access to government information, according to international law or laws passed democratically at the national level.

Freedom of Religion and Belief

Right to Express and Practice Religion and Belief

Everyone has the right to express and practice their faith on the Internet. This includes exchange of information, communication, expression of opinions and formation of religious communities or associations. Public or private actors must not repress or persecute people for their religion or beliefs expressed on the Internet.

Limitations on Racist Speech and freedom from hate speech

The beliefs and opinions of others should be respected. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred on the Internet that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence should be prohibited by law.

Freedom of Assembly and Association

Participation in Assembly and Association on the Internet

The users of ICT tools, services and platforms must be allowed to form, join, meet or visit an assembly, group or association for any reason, including political and social. Access to assemblies and associations using ICTs must not be blocked or filtered.

Freedom to set up Online Communities and freedom of online protest

Everyone has the freedom to establish or join online communities.

Right to Privacy

Right to Privacy on the Internet

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence on the Internet. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

National legislation on privacy should be based upon international privacy frameworks that comply with the rule of law, respect fundamental human rights, and support democratic institutions.

Privacy policy and settings of all services should be easy to find, and the management of privacy settings should be comprehensive and optimised for usability.

The right to privacy must be protected by standards of confidentiality and integrity of IT-Systems, providing protection against others accessing IT-Systems without consent.

Protection of Digital Identity

Everyone has a right to a digital identity.

The digital identity of the human person, i.e. *the personal identification in information systems* is inviolable.

Digital signatures, user names, passwords, PIN and TAN codes must not be used or changed by others without the consent of the owner.

Virtual Personality and Informational Self-Determination

The virtual personality of human persons needs to be respected. However, the right to a virtual personality must not be misused to the detriment of others.

Everybody has the right to determine the circulation and the use of his own personal data. This right might be restricted only in the case of prevalent public interest.

Freedom from Defamation

No one and no community shall be subjected to unlawful attacks on their/its honour and reputation on the Internet. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Right to Anonymity and to Use Encryption

Every individual has the right to communicate anonymously on the Internet and to use encryption technology. to ensure secure, private and anonymous communication.

Freedom from Surveillance

Everyone must be free to communicate without arbitrary surveillance or interception, or the threat of surveillance or interception. This includes the use of technologies such as deep packet inspection, behavioural tracking and exercising control over individuals, for example through cyber-stalking. Any agreement regarding access to online services that includes acceptance of such surveillance shall clearly state the nature of the surveillance.

Right to Data Protection

Protection of Personal Data

Personal data must be protected. Fair information practices should be enacted into national law to place obligations on companies and governments who collect and process personal data, and give rights to those individuals whose personal data is collected.

Obligations of Data Collectors

Collection, use, disclosure and retention of personal data must comply with a transparent privacy policy. Whoever requires personal data from persons, should request the individual's informed consent regarding the content, purposes, storage location, duration and mechanisms for access, retrieval and correction of their personal data. Everyone must be free and able to exercise control over the personal data collected about them and its usage. Everyone has a right to access, retrieve and delete the personal data collected about them.

Minimum Standards on Use of Personal Data

Public or private organisations that require personal information from individuals must collect only the minimal data necessary and for the minimal period of time needed. Data must be deleted when it is no longer necessary for the purposes for which it was collected. Data collectors have an obligation to seek active consent and to notify people when their information has been forwarded to third parties, abused, lost, or stolen. Data Security

Appropriate security measures shall be taken for the protection of personal data stored in automated data files against accidental or unauthorised destruction or accidental loss as well as against unauthorised access, alteration or dissemination.

Monitoring by Independent Data Protection Authorities

Data protection should be monitored by independent data protection authorities, which work transparently and without commercial advantage or political influence.

Right to Education

Right to Education on and through the Internet

Everyone has the right to be educated about the Internet and to use the Internet for education.

Everyone has the right to use the Internet to access knowledge, information and research. Providers of tools, [Internet](#) services and content should not prohibit people from utilising the [Internet](#) for shared learning and content creation.

Virtual learning environments and other sorts of multimedia, learning and teaching platforms should take into account local and regional variations in terms of pedagogy and knowledge-traditions.

Publications, research, text books, course materials and other kinds of learning materials should preferably be published as Open Educational Resources with the right to freely use, copy, reuse, adapt, translate and redistribute them. Publishers and authors should not enter contractual obligations which prevent the publication of scientific and other works on the Internet.

Education about the Internet and Human Rights

Education on the Internet should include raising awareness and respect for human rights (online and offline).

Education and Training for Digital Literacy

Digital literacy should be a key component of education. Knowledge and skills enable people to use and shape the [Internet](#) to meet their needs. Local and national governments, international and community organizations and private sector entities should support and promote free or low-cost training opportunities, methodologies and materials related to using the [Internet](#) for social development.

Access to Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights

Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of the Community

Everyone has the right to use the Internet to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share its scientific advancements and benefits. This includes the right to access knowledge and information on the Internet, regardless of frontiers.

No restrictions must be placed on cultural expression and activities online.

Everyone should be able to create and access information in their mother tongue.

Freedom from Restrictions of Access to Knowledge by Licensing and Copyright

Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production in the Internet of which he/she is the author. Creators should be remunerated and acknowledged for their work in ways that do not restrict innovation or access to public, educational knowledge and resources.

However, licensing and copyright of content should permit knowledge to be created, shared, used and built upon. Creators and users should use licensing models such as Creative Commons.

Internationally accepted 'fair use' exceptions and limitations to copyright should always be used, including making copies for personal and classroom use, format conversion, library lending, review, critique, satire, research and sampling. Digital Rights Management (DRM) – techniques must not prevent 'fair use' exceptions.

Knowledge Commons and the Public Domain

Publicly funded research and intellectual and cultural work should be made available freely to the general public.

Free/Open Source Software and Open Standards

Open standards and open formats should be made available wherever possible.

Free/libre and Open Source Software (FOSS) should be used, promoted and implemented in public and educational institutions and services.

When a free solution or open standards do not exist, the government or the corresponding public institution should promote the development of the software needed.

Rights of the Child and Child Protection

Right to benefit from the Internet

Children should be able to benefit from the Internet according to their age. Children should have opportunities to use the Internet to exercise their civil, political, economic, cultural and

social rights. These include rights to health, education, privacy, access information, freedom of expression and freedom of association. Children who are capable of forming their own views have the right to express them in all Internet policy matters that affect them, and their views should be given due weight according to their age and maturity.

Freedom from exploitation and child abuse imagery

Children have a right to grow up and develop in a safe environment that is free from sexual or other kinds of exploitation. Measures should be taken to prevent the use of the Internet to violate the rights of children, including through trafficking and child abuse imagery. However, such measures should uphold the rights of the child and should not disproportionately or unnecessarily restrict or endanger the free flow of information online.

Best Interest of the Child

In all matters of concern to children and the Internet, the best interest of the child shall be the primary consideration.

Right to Work

Respect for Workers' Rights

Workers' rights must be respected in the information society. A necessary prerequisite for realizing these rights for employees is the right to use the Internet to form trade unions, including the right to promote one's own interests and gather in freely elected organs of representation.

Internet at the Workplace

Workers and employees should have Internet access at their work place, where available.

Any restrictions on Internet use in the work place should be explicitly stated in staff or organizational policies. The terms and conditions for surveillance of the Internet use of employees must be clearly stated in work place policies and comply with the right to data protection.

Participation in Public Affairs and Internet Governance

Right to Participate in Electronic Government

Everyone has the right to participate in electronic government where available.

Right to Equal Access to Electronic Services

Everyone has the right to equal access to electronic services in his country.

E-Democracy

E-democracy and online voting should be promoted whenever it bears the potential to enable a more participatory democracy where political decisions are debated and taken by more people, provided its security can be assured.

Right to Participate in Governance of the Internet

Everyone has the right to participate in the governance of the Internet.

Principles of Transparency, Information and Participation

All stakeholders should follow the principles of transparency, information and participation in processes concerning Internet governance.

Consumer Protection

Everyone, in particular business and governments, should respect, protect and fulfill principles of consumer protection on the Internet. E-Commerce should be regulated by governments in a way that ensure consumers the same level of protection as they enjoy in non-electronic transactions.

Right to Health and Social Services Online

Everyone has a right to access health-related and social services as well as their own electronic health records on the Internet.

Right to Legal Remedy and Fair Trial

Right to a Legal Remedy

Everyone has the right to an effective legal remedy against any charges brought against him/her by public authority or a private person with regard to matters related to the Internet.

Right to Fair Trial

In the determination of any criminal charge or civil rights or obligations regarding the Internet, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public trial hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

Presumption of Innocence

Everyone charged with a criminal or civil law offence regarding the Internet shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law.

Right to Due Process

Everyone is entitled to due process by public or private authorities dealing with legal claims or possible violations of the law regarding the Internet.

All action taken against illicit activity on the internet must be aimed at those directly responsible for such activities.

No Punishment without a Law

No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on the Internet on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.

Right not to be tried or punished twice

No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again for an Internet offence for which he has already been finally acquitted or convicted.

Appropriate Social and International Order for the Internet

Entitlement to a Social and International Order

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order of the Internet in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realised.

Multilingualism and Pluralism on the Internet

The Internet as a social and international order should enshrine principles of multilingualism, pluralism, and heterogeneous forms of cultural life in both form and substance.

Governance of the Internet for Human Rights

The Internet and the communications system should be governed in such a way as to ensure that it upholds and expands human rights to the fullest extent possible.

Effective Participation in Internet Governance

The interests of all those affected by a policy or decision should be represented in the governance processes, which should enable all to participate in its development. Transparency and full and effective participation of all, in particular disadvantaged groups in global, regional and national decision-making should be ensured.

Duties and Responsibilities on the Internet

Respect for the Rights of Others

Everybody using the Internet has duties and responsibilities as well as rights. These include respect for the rights of all individuals in the online environment.

Responsibility of Power Holders

Power holders should exercise their power responsibly, refrain from violating human rights and respect, protect and advance them to the fullest extent possible.

General Clauses

Interdependence of all rights in the Charter

All rights contained in this Charter are interdependent and mutually reinforcing.

Limitations for restrictions of rights and principles

Any restrictions of rights in this Charter must be necessary, proportionate, defined in law and consistent with international human rights law and standards.

Restrictions must not be applied for any other purpose other than those for which they have been described.

a. Non-exhaustive nature of the Charter

The fact that certain rights and principles have not been included in this Charter or have not been developed in detail does not preclude the existence of such rights and principles.

Interpretation of Rights and Freedoms of the Charter

Nothing in this Charter may be interpreted to impair any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein.

SECTION TWO: ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND TECHNOLOGY

This section elaborates on the rights contained in Section One. It shows the stakeholders that have roles to play to ensure that Internet users' rights are upheld, and the technological "layer" at which action needs to be taken.

Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly & association, freedom of conscience, religion and opinions, freedom of information, freedom of movement and access to knowledge						
Freedom to:	Bound Entity	Concerned right	Concerned layer			
			Physical	Protocols & Standards	Applications & Services	Usages
Set up, join and participate to any public mailing list, group, website, P2P network, social network	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Assembly & Association	x	x	x	x
Set up any private mailing list, group, website, P2P network and social network group and determine its governance rules, except when subject to judicial order for the sake of public safety, as prescribed by one's national law and necessary in a democratic society	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Assembly & Association	x	x	x	x
Launch, run and participate to any online public campaign, petition, demonstration and protest	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Assembly & Association				x
Unobstructed access to any information intended as public, independently from information location	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Information, Knowledge & Movement	x	x	x	x

Unobstructed access to any application and service intended as public, independently from application or service location or owner	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Information, Knowledge & Movement	x	x	x	
Unobstructed access to any protocol and standard intended as public, independently from protocol and standard	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Information, Knowledge & Movement	x	x		
Unobstructed access to any communication infrastructure intended as public, independently from infrastructure	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Information, Knowledge & Movement	x			
Express one's opinions, ideas, works of mind and beliefs, without any censorship, except when subject to judicial order for the sake of protecting human dignity, rights and freedom of others as prescribed by one's national law and necessary in a democratic society	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Expression, conscience, religion, opinion, creativity	x	x	x	x
Protect journalists' sources of information	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Expression, conscience, opinion, creativity	x	x	x	x

Right to privacy, personal data protection and information self-determination						
Right to:	Bound Entity	Concerned right	Concerned layer			
			Physical (including computers)	Protocols & Standards	Applications & Services	Usages
Remain anonymous when searching, browsing and accessing content on the Internet	Justice, LEA, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Privacy	x	x	x	x
Encrypt communications at any level, without any limitations concerning the key or algorithm used	Justice, LEA, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Privacy	x	x		
Give their free and informed consent prior to any use of their data for other purpose than strict delivery of service	ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Personal data protection & Information self-determination			x	x
Decide at any time to move, modify or remove their user data from any online service	ISP, OLSP	Information self-determination			x	x
Freedom of any interception in their personal communications, except when subject to prior judicial order	LEA, ISP, OLSP, Employer, Public	Privacy	x	x	x	
Freedom of any retention of their traffic data, except for billing purposes and/or network management purpose and for limited duration and except when subject to prior judicial order	LEA, Public	Privacy	x	x	x	

Freedom from being spammed	ISP, OLSP, Public	Information self-determination			x	x
Information and remedy on any data security breach	ISP, OLSP, Employer	Personal data protection	x	x	x	x
Enjoy one's privacy, personal data protection and information self-determination as guaranteed by one's national legislation, independently from the service provider's location and from one's personal data location	ISP, OLSP, Employer	Privacy, Personal data protection & Information self-determination	x	x	x	x
Information on any collected and processed data	ISP, OLSP, Employer	Information self-determination	x		x	x
Not to have one's personal data (including image) published by third parties	Public	Information self-determination			x	x
Remain anonymous to the public	Public	Privacy	x	x	x	x

Fair trial, Presumption of innocence, No punishment without law, Not to be tried and punished twice, Recourse, Redress and Remedies						
Guarantee:	Bound Entity	Concerned right	Concerned layer			
			Physical (including computers)	Protocols & Standards	Applications & Services	Usages
Any interception of communication must be subject to prior judicial order	Government, LEA, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer	Presumption of innocence	x	x	x	x
Any search and/or seizure of stored computer data must be subject to prior judicial order	Government, LEA, Representative of right holders	Presumption of innocence	x			
Any censorship of content must be subject to prior judicial order	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer	Fair trial	x	x	x	x
Any retention of communication data for other purpose than billing and/or network management (which should be limited in duration) must be subject to prior judicial order	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer	Presumption of innocence	x	x	x	
Any obstruction to access or use public content, application or service, protocol or standard, or infrastructure must be subject to prior judicial order	Government, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, Employer	Fair trial	x	x	x	x
No one could be totally deprived from the freedom to access electronic communication means	Government	Not to be punished twice	x	x	x	x

Dual criminality should be a pre-requisite to all forms of LEA mutual assistance (especially for data requests), and these crimes must be stated explicitly.	Government, LEA (transborder cooperation)	No punishment without law	x	x		
Self-incrimination or incrimination by close relatives shouldn't be allowed, including by ordering an individual who has knowledge of the security methods (including decryption method) applied to data of interest to LEA, to provide all necessary information to enable search and seizure.	Government, LEA	Fair trial	x	x	x	
No alternative dispute resolution mechanism should be imposed to anyone, who should have the right to prefer court process	ICANN, Government, Registries, Registrars, NetOp, ISP, OLSP, any service provider	Fair trial	x	x	x	x

Acronyms used:

ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

ISP: Internet Service Provider (access or hosting)

LEA: Law Enforcement Authority

NetOp: Network Operator (infrastructure)

OLSP: On Line Service Provider (concerned services include: search engines, social networks, ...)

To be completed: Rights related to access, non-discrimination, development, liberty and security, children, workers, participation in public affairs, health, appropriate social and international order.