

ISSUE/NAME	(IRP) Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet	(Rio workshop) Post-WCIT statement	(CGI.Br) PRINCIPLES FOR THE GOVERNANCE AND USE OF THE INTERNET
URL	http://internetrighsandprinciples.org/wpcharter/	http://bestbits.net/post-wcit-statement/	http://www.cgi.br/english/regulations/resolution2009-003.htm
(principles of procedure)			
Compliance to international standards/Declarations			
General Accordance with other rights/declarations	in compliance with UDHR	n/a	
Governance structure			
Multistakeholder governance	<p>[19] Right to Appropriate Social and International Order for the Internet]</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 28 of the UDHR: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.</p> <p>On the Internet the right to an appropriate social and international order includes:</p> <p>a) Governance of the Internet for Human Rights The Internet and the communications system must be governed in such a way as to ensure that it upholds and expands human rights to the fullest extent possible. Internet governance must be driven by principles of openness, inclusiveness and accountability and exercised in transparent and multilateral manner.</p> <p>b) Multilingualism and Pluralism on the Internet The Internet as a social and international order shall enshrine principles of multilingualism, pluralism, and heterogeneous forms of cultural life in both form and substance.</p> <p>c) Effective Participation in Internet Governance Everyone has the right to participate in the governance of the Internet. The interests of all those affected by a policy or decision shall be represented in the governance processes, which shall enable all to participate in its development. Full and effective participation of all, in particular disadvantaged groups in global, regional and national decision-making must be ensured.</p>	n/a	<p>[2. Democratic and collaborative governance] Internet governance must be exercised in a transparent, multilateral and democratic manner, with the participation of the various sectors of society, thereby preserving and encouraging its character as a collective creation.</p>
democracy and the rule of law	n/a	n/a	n/a
Decentralization	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transparency/Transparent governance	n/a	n/a	n/a

Code of Conduct/Best Practices of a sector	n/a	n/a	n/a
Instrument Enforcement			
Enforcement	n/a	n/a	n/a
(principles of subject matter)			
General	[General Clauses] a) Interdependence of all rights in the Charter, b) Limitations on rights in the Charter, c) Non-exhaustive nature of the Charter, d) Interpretation of Rights and Freedoms of the Charter		
[Hardware]			
Internet Accessibility			

<p>Access to internet</p>	<p>[1) Right to access to the Internet] Everyone has the right to access to, and make use of, the Internet. This right underpins all other rights in this Charter.</p> <p>Access to and use of the Internet is increasingly indispensable for the full enjoyment of human rights including the right to freedom of expression, the right to education, the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, the right to take part in the government of a country, the right to work, and the right to rest and leisure. The right to access to, and make use of, the Internet derives from its integral relationship to all of these human rights.</p> <p>The right to access to, and make use of, the Internet shall be ensured for all and it shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary in a democratic society to protect national security, public order, public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Charter.</p> <p>The right to access to, and make use of, the Internet includes:</p> <p>(a. moved to Network reliability)</p> <p>b) Freedom of choice of system and software use Access includes freedom of choice of system, application and software use. To facilitate this and to maintain interconnectivity and innovation, communication infrastructures and protocols should be interoperable, and standards should be open.</p> <p>Everyone should be able to innovate in content, applications, and services without having to undergo centralized authorization and validation procedures</p> <p>c) Ensuring Digital Inclusion Digital inclusion requires that all people have access to, and effective use of, the range of digital media, communication platforms and devices for information management and processing.</p> <p>To this end active support shall be available for self-managed and other community-based facilities and services. Public Internet access points shall be made available, such as at telecentres, libraries, community centers, clinics and schools. Access to the Internet via mobile media must also be supported.</p> <p>(d. moved to Net neutrality)</p>	<p>We urge governments to promote universal, affordable, high quality and equitable access to the internet</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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Universality of the Internet	n/a	n/a	[3. Universality] Internet access must be universal so that it becomes a tool for human and social development, thereby contributing to the formation of an inclusive and nondiscriminatory society, for the benefit of all.
Broadband development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Net reliability	[1) Right to access to the Internet] a) Quality of Service The quality of service to which people are entitled access shall evolve in line with advancing technological possibilities.	n/a	[8. Functionality, security and stability] The stability, security and overall functionality of the network must be actively preserved through the adoption of technical measures that are consistent with international standards and encourage the adoption of best practices.
Open standards	n/a	n/a	[9. Standardization and interoperability] The Internet must be based on open standards that facilitate interoperability and enable all to participate in its development.
Interoperability	n/a	n/a	n/a
Net Neutrality	[1) Right to access to the Internet] d) Net neutrality and net equality The Internet is a global commons. Its architecture must be protected and promoted for it to be a vehicle for free, open, equal and non-discriminating exchange of information, communication and culture. There should be no special privileges for, or obstacles against, any party or content on economic, social, cultural, or political grounds. This does not preclude positive discrimination to promote equity and diversity on and through the Internet.	Recognizing the necessity of net neutrality for protection of human rights and for innovation we call for the promotion of network equality so that access is free from discrimination, filtering or control on commercial, political or other grounds.	[6. Neutrality of the network] Filtering or traffic privileges must meet ethical and technical criteria only, excluding any political, commercial, religious and cultural factors or any other form of discrimination or preferential treatment.
[content]			
fundamental rights			

<p>Access to knowledge (IP etc)</p>	<p>[5] Freedom of expression and information on the Internet]</p> <p>c) Right to Information</p> <p>Everyone has the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through the Internet.</p> <p>Everybody has the right of access to make effective use of government information, which must be released in a timely and accessible manner, according national and international law.</p> <p>[11] Right to Culture and Access to Knowledge on the Internet]</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 27 of the UDHR: everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.</p> <p>Also enshrined in Article 27 of the UDHR: everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is author.</p> <p>Intellectual property is a social product and has a social function. Thus, intellectual property protection must balance the rights of creators with the public interest. Copyright regimes must not disproportionately restrict the capacity of the Internet to support public access to knowledge and culture.</p> <p>On the Internet the right to freely participate in culture includes:</p> <p>a) Right to participate in the cultural life of the community</p> <p>Everyone has the right to use the Internet to access knowledge, information and research. Everyone has the freedom to access and share information of public value without being subject to harassment or limitations.</p> <p>Everyone has the right to make use of the knowledge and instruments of the past to enhance the personal and collective knowledge of the future.</p> <p>b) Diversity of languages and cultures</p> <p>The public service value of the Internet shall be protected, including access to quality and diverse information as well as different cultural content.</p> <p>The Internet shall represent a diversity of cultures and languages in terms of appearance and functionality.</p> <p>Cultural and linguistic diversity on the Internet must be realized in all forms (e.g. text, images and sound).</p> <p>Technological evolution and innovation to promote diversity on the Internet shall be promoted.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>
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	<p>Indigenous knowledge shall be protected and promoted online.</p> <p>c) 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.</p> <p>Special attention shall be given to promoting access for minority languages. This includes promotion of the technology and content required to access and use domain names, software, services and content in minority languages and scripts.</p> <p>d) Freedom from Restrictions of Access to Knowledge by Licensing and Copyright Creators have the right to be remunerated and acknowledged for their work and innovations. However, this must be achieved in ways which do not restrict further innovation or access to public and educational knowledge and resources.</p> <p>Licensing and copyright of content must permit knowledge to be created, shared, used and built upon. Permissive licensing models shall be used.</p> <p>Internationally accepted 'fair use' exceptions and limitations to copyright must be used, including making copies for personal and classroom use, format conversion, library lending, review, critique, satire, research and sampling. Techniques which prevent 'fair use' exceptions must be prohibited.</p> <p>e) Knowledge Commons and the Public Domain Publicly funded research and intellectual and cultural work must be made available freely to the general public, where possible.</p> <p>f) Free/Open Source Software and Open Standards Open standards and open formats must be made available.</p> <p>Free/libre and Open Source Software (FOSS) must be used, promoted and implemented in public and educational institutions and services.</p> <p>When a free solution or open standards do not exist, the development of the needed software shall be promoted.</p>		
Right to dignity	n/a	n/a	n/a
family autonomy	n/a	n/a	n/a

Education	<p>[10) Right to Education on and about the Internet] As enshrined in article 26 of the UDHR: everyone has the right to education. Everyone has the right to be educated about the Internet and to use the Internet for education.</p> <p>a) Education through the Internet Virtual learning environments and other sorts of multimedia, learning and teaching platforms shall take into account local and regional variations in terms of language, pedagogy and knowledge-traditions.</p> <p>Publications, research, text books, course materials and other kinds of learning materials shall be published as Open Educational Resources with the right to freely use, copy, reuse, adapt, translate and redistribute them.</p> <p>Free or low-cost training opportunities, methodologies and materials related to using the Internet for social development shall be promoted.</p> <p>b) Education about the Internet and Human Rights Everyone shall be educated about the Internet</p> <p>Education on the Internet shall include raising awareness and respect for human rights (online and offline).</p> <p>Digital literacy shall be a key component of education. Knowledge and skills enable people to use and shape the Internet to meet their needs.</p>	n/a	n/a
Duties and Responsibilities	<p>[20) Duties and Responsibilities on the Internet] As enshrined in Article 29 of the UDHR: Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. On the Internet the duties of everyone to the community include:</p> <p>a) Respect for the Rights of Others Everybody has the duty and responsibility to respect the rights of all individuals in the online environment.</p> <p>b) Responsibility of power holders Power holders must exercise their power responsibly, refrain from violating human rights and respect, protect and fulfill them to the fullest extent possible.</p>	n/a	n/a
participation			
right to participation	<p>[15) Right to Online Participation in Public Affairs] a) Right to equal access to electronic services Article 21 of the UDHR also states that “everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country”. Everyone has the right to equal access to electronic services in his country.</p>	n/a	n/a
right to association	n/a	n/a	n/a
user empowerment			

user awareness	n/a	n/a	n/a
media/digital literacy	n/a	n/a	n/a
freedom of expression			

<p>Freedom of expression</p>	<p>[5] Freedom of expression and information on the Internet]</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 19 of the UDHR: everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers".</p> <p>As laid out in the ICCPR, the right to freedom of expression may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others; or for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals. No restrictions to the right to freedom of opinion are permissible.</p> <p>Freedom of expression is essential in any society for the enjoyment of other human rights and social goods including democracy and human development.</p> <p>On the Internet, the right to freedom of expression and information includes:</p> <p>a) Freedom of online protest Everyone has the right to use the Internet to organize and engage in online and offline protest.</p> <p>(b) moved to Censorship)</p> <p>(c) moved to Access to Knowledge)</p> <p>d) Freedom of the Media The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected.</p> <p>e) Freedom from Hate Speech The beliefs and opinions of others must be respected, online as well as offline. As laid out in Article 20 of the ICCPR, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.</p> <p>Certain very specific limitations to the right to freedom of expression may be undertaken on the grounds that they cause serious injury to the human rights of others. However, this must not be used to protect abstract or subjective notions or concepts, or institutions, but rather to protect individuals and groups of people.</p> <p>Restrictions under this article must meet the standards for all restrictions of the right to freedom of expression as defined above.</p>	<p>Noting that the internet is a medium for both public and private exchange of views and information across boundaries, we call on governments and non state actors to respect and protect freedom of expression online.</p>	<p>[1. Freedom, privacy and human rights]</p> <p>The use of the Internet must be driven by the principles of freedom of expression, individual privacy and the respect for human rights, recognizing them as essential to the preservation of a fair and democratic society.</p>
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Freedom of (religious) belief	<p>[6] Freedom of religion and belief on the Internet]</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 18 of the UDHR: everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his or her religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. This right also includes freedom from religion. This right must not be used to illegally limit any other human rights.</p>	n/a	n/a
censorship	<p>[5) Freedom of expression and information on the Internet]</p> <p>b) Freedom from Censorship Everyone has the right to use the Internet without censorship in any form. This includes freedom from any measures designed to intimidate Internet users or close down expression online, including: freedom from cyber attacks and freedom from harassment online.</p> <p>Freedom from censorship online also includes freedom from blocking and filtering. Blocking and filtering systems which aim to prevent access to content and are not end-user controlled are a form of prior censorship and cannot be justified.</p> <p>Internet intermediaries must never be pressured by states or other parties to remove, hide or block content, or disclose information about Internet users.</p>		
Privacy			

Privacy	<p>[8) Right to privacy on the Internet]</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 12 of the UDHR: no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p> <p>On the Internet the right to privacy includes:</p> <p>a) National legislation on privacy States must establish, implement and enforce comprehensive legal frameworks to protect the privacy and personal data of citizens. These must be in line with international human rights and consumer protection standards, and must include protection from privacy violations by the state and by private companies.</p> <p>b) Privacy policies and settings Privacy policy and settings of all services must be easy to find, and the management of privacy settings must be comprehensive and optimised for usability.</p> <p>c) Standards of confidentiality and integrity of IT-Systems 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.</p> <p>d) Protection of the virtual personality Everyone has a right to a virtual personality: The virtual personality of the human person, [i.e. the personal identification in information systems] is inviolable.</p> <p>Digital signatures, user names, passwords, PIN and TAN codes must not be used or changed by others without the consent of the owner.</p> <p>The virtual personality of human persons must be respected. However, the right to a virtual personality must not be misused to the detriment of others.</p> <p>e) Right to anonymity and to use encryption Every individual has the right to communicate anonymously on the Internet.</p> <p>Everyone has the right to use encryption technology to ensure secure, private and anonymous communication.</p> <p>("f) Freedom from surveillance" moved to Surveillance)</p> <p>g) Freedom from defamation No one shall be subjected to unlawful attacks on their honour and reputation on the Internet. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>see [1. Freedom, privacy and human rights] (The use of the Internet must be driven by the principles of freedom of expression, individual privacy and the respect for human rights ...)</p>
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	However protection of reputation must not be used as an excuse to limit the right to Freedom of Expression beyond the narrow limits of permitted restrictions.		
Data Protection	<p>9) Right to Digital Data Protection</p> <p>As enshrined in Art 12 of the UDHR everyone has the right to privacy. An important aspect of this right is that everyone has the right to protection of personal data concerning him or her.</p> <p>On the Internet, the right to protection of personal data includes:</p> <p>a) Protection of Personal data</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) Obligations of data collectors</p> <p>The collection, use, disclosure and retention of personal data must all meet transparent privacy-protecting standards.</p> <p>Everyone has the right to exercise control over the personal data collected about them and its usage. Whoever requires personal data from persons, shall request the individuals informed consent regarding the content, purposes, storage location, duration and mechanisms for access, retrieval and correction of their personal data.</p> <p>Everyone has a right to access, retrieve and delete the personal data collected about them.</p> <p>c) Minimum Standards on Use of Personal Data</p> <p>When personal information is required, only the minimum data necessary must be collected and for the minimum period of time for which this is required.</p> <p>Data must be deleted when it is no longer necessary for the purposes for which it was collected.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>d) Monitoring by Independent Data Protection Authorities</p> <p>Data protection should be monitored by independent data protection authorities, which work transparently and without commercial advantage or political influence.</p>	Taking into account that privacy is a fundamental human right, we urge the governments and service providers to take all legal, procedural and technical steps necessary to guarantee the right to protection of personal data, including traffic and indirectly identifiable data; the right to secure private communications, including the right to online anonymity and pseudonymity; and the right to be free from unwarranted surveillance and all forms of eavesdropping	n/a
Individual Control over personal data	n/a	n/a	n/a

Surveillance	<p>[8] Right to privacy on the Internet]</p> <p>f) Freedom from surveillance</p> <p>Everyone has the freedom to communicate without arbitrary surveillance or interception (including behavioural tracking, profiling, and cyber-stalking), or the threat of surveillance or interception.</p> <p>Any agreement regarding access to online services that includes acceptance of surveillance shall clearly state the nature of the surveillance.</p>	see privacy (the right to be free from unwarranted surveillance and all forms of eavesdropping)	n/a
development			
Development (social and economic)	<p>[4] Right to development through the Internet]</p> <p>All UDHR human rights require economic, social, cultural and political development in order to be fully realized, as recognized in the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, 1986.</p> <p>The Internet has a vital role to play in helping to achieve the full realization of human rights, in particular in eradicating poverty, hunger, and diseases and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.</p> <p>The right to development includes the full enjoyment of all rights related to the Internet and set out in this Charter.</p> <p>On the Internet, the right to development includes:</p> <p>a) Poverty reduction and human development</p> <p>Information and communication technologies shall be designed, developed and implemented to contribute to sustainable human development and empowerment.</p> <p>b) Environmental sustainability</p> <p>The Internet must be used in a sustainable way. This relates to the disposal of e-waste and to the use of the Internet for the protection of the environment.</p>	n/a	n/a
Green ICT	n/a	n/a	n/a

Workplace access to the Internet	<p>14) Right to Work and the Internet As enshrined in Article 23 of the UDHR: everyone has the right to work. On the Internet, the right to work includes:</p> <p>a) Respect for Workers' Rights Everyone has the right to use the Internet to form trade unions, including the right to promote ones own interests and gather in freely elected organs of representation.</p> <p>b) Internet at the workplace Workers and employees shall have Internet access at their work place, where available.</p> <p>Any restrictions on Internet use in the work place shall be explicitly stated in staff or organizational policies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) Work on and through the Internet All people shall have the right to seek employment and to work through or by means of the Internet.</p>	n/a	n/a
economic growth			
Innovation	n/a	n/a	[5. Innovation] Internet governance must promote the continuous development and widespread dissemination of new technologies and models for access and use.
competition	n/a	n/a	n/a
E-commerce	16) Rights to Consumer Protection on the Internet (sentence2) E-Commerce must be regulated to ensure that consumers receive the same level of protection as they enjoy in non-electronic transactions.	n/a	n/a
Consumer Protection	16) Rights to Consumer Protection on the Internet Everyone must respect, protect and fulfill principles of consumer protection on the Internet. (sentence2 moved to E-commerce)	n/a	n/a
individual economic growth			
Property right	n/a	n/a	n/a
Right to contract	n/a	n/a	n/a
diversity			
(expression of) Cultural and linguistic diversity	n/a	Realizing that the cultural and linguistic diversity should be protected as legitimate speech, but also as common cultural heritage that enriches humankind as a whole, exhort governments and service providers to foster and promote the expressions of such diversity without constraints based on cultural, religious or gender bias.	[4. Diversity] Cultural diversity must be respected and preserved and its expression must be stimulated, without the imposition of beliefs, customs or values.

Non-discrimination (underrepresented people)	<p>2) Right to Non-Discrimination in Internet Access, Use and Governance</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 2 of the UDHR: everyone is entitled to all rights and freedoms 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.</p> <p>Nothing in the present Charter may be interpreted as preventing affirmative action designed at ensuring substantive equality for marginalized peoples or groups.</p> <p>On the Internet, the right to non-discrimination in the enjoyment of all rights includes:</p> <p>a) Equality of access</p> <p>Certain groups in society systematically have more limited or restricted Internet access and the means and opportunities for effective use than others. This can amount to de-facto discrimination in terms of their ability to enjoy the human rights that the Internet supports. Thus efforts to increase access and effective use must recognize and address these inequalities.</p> <p>b) Marginalized groups</p> <p>The specific needs of all people in using the Internet must be addressed as part of their entitlement to dignity, to participate in social and cultural life, and to respect for their human rights. Special attention must be paid to the needs of marginalized groups including the elderly, young people, ethnic and linguistic minorities, and indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and all sexuality and gender identities.</p> <p>All hardware, code, applications and content should be designed using universal design principles so that they are usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. This includes the need for multiple languages and scripts to be supported.</p> <p>c) Gender equality</p> <p>Women and men have an equal right to learn about, define, access, use and shape the Internet.</p> <p>There must be full participation of women in all areas related to the development of the Internet to ensure gender equality.</p>	n/a	n/a
minorities			

<p>Disabled People</p>	<p>13) Rights of People with Disabilities and the Internet</p> <p>People with disabilities are entitled to all of the rights in the present Charter. As enshrined in Article 4 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), "States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realisation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability".</p> <p>The Internet is important in enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Special measures must be taken to ensure that the Internet is accessible, available and affordable.</p> <p>On the Internet, the rights of people with disabilities include:</p> <p>a) Accessibility to the Internet Persons with disabilities have a right to access, on an equal basis with others, to the Internet.</p> <p>Such access must be promoted through: the development, promulgation and monitoring of minimum standards and guidelines for accessibility; the provision of training on accessibility issues facing persons with disabilities; and the promotion of other appropriate forms of assistance to people with disabilities to ensure their access to information.</p> <p>b) Availability and affordability of the Internet Steps must be taken to ensure the availability and effective use of the Internet by people with disabilities.</p> <p>Research and development must be undertaken to promote the availability of Information and Communications Technologies in a format suitable for persons with disabilities. Priority should be given to developing technologies at an affordable cost.</p> <p>Persons with disabilities have the right to accessible information about assistive technologies, as well as other forms of assistance, support, services and facilities.</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>children</p>			

Protecting Children	<p>12) Rights of Children and the Internet</p> <p>Children are entitled to all of the rights in the present Charter. Furthermore, as enshrined in Article 25 of the UDHR: childhood is entitled to special care and assistance. As enshrined in Article 5 of the CRC young people are entitled to respect for their “evolving capacities”.</p> <p>In terms of the Internet this means that children must both be given the freedom to use the Internet, and also protected from the dangers associated with the Internet. The balance between these priorities shall depend on the young person’s capabilities. The State must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and the extended family to provide guidance for the child which is appropriate to her or his evolving capacities.</p> <p>On the internet the right to special care and assistance and respect for evolving capacities of children includes:</p> <p>a) Right to benefit from the Internet Children should be able to benefit from the Internet according to their age. Children must have opportunities to use the Internet to exercise their civil, political, economic, cultural and social rights. These include rights to health, education, privacy, access to information, freedom of expression and freedom of association.</p> <p>b) 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. Steps must therefore 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 must be narrowly targeted and proportionate. The effect of measures taken on the free flow of information online must be given due consideration.</p> <p>c) Right to have views heard 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 shall be given due weight according to their age and maturity.</p> <p>d) Best interests of the child As enshrined in Article 3 of the CRC: in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.</p>	n/a	n/a
security			
security of means	n/a		n/a

security of access	<p>[3] Right to liberty and security on the Internet]</p> <p>b) Security of the Internet</p> <p>Everyone has the right to enjoy secure connections to and on the Internet. This includes protection from services and protocols that threaten the technical functioning of the Internet, such as viruses, malware and phishing.</p>		n/a
security of persons	<p>[3] Right to liberty and security on the Internet]</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 3 of the UDHR: everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>All security measures must be consistent with international human rights law and standards. This means that security measures will be illegal where they restrict another human right (for example the right to privacy or the right to freedom of expression) except for in exceptional circumstances. All restrictions must be precise and narrowly defined. All restrictions must be the minimum necessary to meet a genuine need which is recognized as legal under International law, and proportionate to that need. Restrictions must also meet additional criteria which is specific to each right. No restrictions outside of these strict limits are permitted.</p> <p>On the Internet, the right to life, liberty and security includes:</p> <p>a) Protection against all forms of crime</p> <p>Everyone shall be protected against all forms of crime committed on or using the Internet including harassment, cyber-stalking, people trafficking and misuse of one's digital identity and data.</p> <p>("b) Security of the Internet" moved to Security of Access)</p>		n/a
role of gov			
Government's non-interference	n/a	n/a	n/a
E-government	<p>15) Right to Online Participation in Public Affairs</p> <p>As enshrined in Article 21 of the UDHR: everyone has the right to take part in the government of his [or her] country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.</p> <p>On the Internet the right to take part in the government of one's country includes:</p> <p>("a) Right to equal access to electronic services" moved to Participation)</p> <p>b) Right to participate in electronic government</p> <p>Where electronic government is available, everyone must have the right to participate.</p>	n/a	n/a

Social Services	<p>17) Right to Health and Social Services on the Internet As enshrined in Article 25 of the UDHR: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself [or herself] and of his [or her] family, and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his [or her] control.</p> <p>On the Internet the right to a standard of living adequate for health includes:</p> <p>a) Access to health-related content online Everyone shall have access to health-related and social services on the Internet.</p>	n/a	n/a
Public Data (in the context of EU)	n/a	n/a	n/a
role of companies			
responsibility of companies	n/a	n/a	n/a
Internet Intermediary	n/a	n/a	<p>[7. Unaccountability of the network] All action taken against illicit activity on the network must be aimed at those directly responsible for such activities, and not at the means of access and transport, always upholding the fundamental principles of freedom, privacy and the respect for human rights.</p>
Independence of Media companies [Software]	n/a	n/a	n/a
data			
data processing transparency	n/a	n/a	n/a
cross-border flow			
Information Flow	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cross-border services	n/a	n/a	n/a
[Due Process]			
Due Process			
Due Process	<p>[18) Right to Legal Remedy and Fair Trial for actions involving the Internet] c) Right to Due Process Everyone has the right to due process in relation to any legal claims or possible violations of the law regarding the Internet.</p>	n/a	n/a

[illegible]