ISSUE/NAME	(APC, CoE) Code of Good Practice on Information, Participation and Transparency in Internet Governance (2010)	(CoE) Recommendation on the protection of human rights with regard to social networking services	(CoE) Recommendation on the protection of human rights with regard to search engines
URL	http://www.apc.org/en/system/files/COGP_IG_Version_1.1_June2010_EN.pdf	https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1929453&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=C3C3C3&Bac	https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1929429&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=C3C3C3&Back
(principles of procedure)			
Compliance to international standards/Declarati			
General Accordance with other rights/declarations	1-8. Internet governance entities should seek to extend these information principles and practices into areas of dialogue and joint working with other governance bodies, including those whose concerns lie primarily outside the Internet. 2-8. Internet governance entities should seek to extend these principles into areas of dialogue and joint policy-making with other governance bodies, including those whose concerns lie primarily outside the Internet.	n/a	in line with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ETS No. 5, hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), especially Article 8 (Right to respect for private and family life) and Article 10 (Freedom of expression) and with the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS No. 108, hereafter referred to as "Convention No. 108")
Governance structure			

| Multistakeholder governance | [Principles of Internet governance]

1. The development of the Internet has balanced the involvement and requirements of different stakeholder groups - notably governments, business, civil society and the Internet professional community. Participation from all stakeholder communities has become and needs to remain a generally accepted norm for Internet governance.
2. The development of the Internet is highly important to all societies. It is therefore essential that stakeholders from all societies, with their different social, economic and cultural experiences, are involved in its development.
3. The development of the Internet requires the engagement of all types of internet participants and needs to reflect their diverse values, concerns and needs. This must include not only Internet professionals and end-users, but also future users of the Internet and those who can not or do not use the Internet themselves.
4. The development of the Internet requires issues to be debated, policies developed and decisions implemented at a variety of geographical levels, from global to regional, national and local, thus ensuring the engagement of the diverse stakeholders at all these levels.
5. The Internet increasingly interacts with many other areas of governance. It is important both for the Internet and for society as a whole that those who are primarily concerned with policy areas other than the Internet – such as telecommunications and the media, social and economic development, the environment and human rights - can contribute to policy development and decision making across traditional policy boundaries.
6. In order to facilitate the above-mentioned interactions, robust technical and inclusive institutional interfaces need to be developed and maintained.
7. Well-informed individuals and organisations provide the basis for an open and inclusive global Internet. Access to information and opportunities to participate in decisions concerning the Internet and its relationship with other aspects of society are essential if these principles of engagement are to be achieved. | set up self- and co-regulatory mechanisms where appropriate, in order to contribute to the respect of the objectives set out in the appendix to this recommendation | n/a |
| democracy and the rule of law | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Decentralization | n/a | n/a | n/a |

Transparency/Transparent governance	1-7. Internet governance entities should provide accessible points of contact, including offline points of contact, for obtaining further information about their work, about specific decision-making issues and processes, and about the processes through which decisions are reached. 1-2. All information which is concerned with Internet governance and decision-making, or which concerns the work of Internet governance entities, should be publicly available and readily accessible to all potential participants in ways and formats that are convenient to them. Exceptions to this guideline should be subject to open discussion and public explanation.	n/a	n/a
Code of Conduct/Best Practices of a sector	n/a	n/a	In addition, member States should: promote transparent self- and co-regulatory mechanisms for search engines, in particular with regard to the accessibility of content declared illegal by a court or competent authority, as well as of harmful content, bearing in mind the Council of Europe's standards on freedom of expression and due process rights
Instrument Enforcement			
Enforcement	n/a	Member States should: − take measures in line with the objectives set out in the appendix to this recommendation; − bring this recommendation and its appendix to the attention of all relevant public authorities and private sector actors, in particular social networking providers and civil society	In addition, member States should: take measures with regard to search engines in line with the objectives set out in the appendix to this recommendation; – bring this recommendation and its appendix to the attention of all relevant public authorities and private actors.
(principles of subject matter)			
General		provide an environment for users of social networks that allows them further to exercise their rights and freedoms	
[Hardware]			
Internet Accessibility			
Access to internet	n/a	n/a	n/a
Universality of the Internet	n/a	n/a	n/a
Broadband development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Net reliability	n/a	n/a	n/a
Open standards	1-1. Internet governance decisions and decision-making processes concerned with Internet governance, should be - and be seen to be - open, transparent and inclusive.	n/a	n/a
Interoperability	n/a	n/a	n/a

Net Neutrality	n/a	n/a	n/a
[content]			
fundamental rights			
Access to knowledge (IP etc)	1-3. Entities concerned with Internet governance should actively facilitate access to information and foster knowledge within the Internet and wider communities about their work in general, issues with which they are concerned, the decisions which are being made, and the processes through which decisions will be reached. 1-4. To achieve this, they should produce and make available - to the internet community, the media and the wider public - information resources which summarise their work, specific issues and decision-making processes.	n/a	enhance transparency regarding the way in which access to information is provided, in order to ensure access to, and pluralism and diversity of, information and services, in particular the criteria according to which search results are selected, ranked or removed review search ranking and indexing of content which, although in the public space, is not intended for mass communication (or for mass communication in aggregate). This could include listing content sufficiently low in search results so as to strike a balance between the accessibility of the content in question and the intentions or wishes of its producer (for example having different accessibility levels to content which is published seeking broad dissemination as compared to content which is merely available in a public space). Default settings should be conceived taking account of this objective
Right to dignity	n/a	n/a	n/a
family autonomy	n/a	n/a	n/a
Education	n/a	n/a	n/a
Duties and Responsibilities	n/a	n/a	n/a
participation			

right to participation	2-1. Internet governance entities and processes should enable and encourage all those who wish to participate in processes and decisions concerning Internet governance to make a contribution, with the expectation that their views will be considered. 2-2. Internet governance entities should actively foster participation in their work by all those who are or may be affected, or consider themselves affected, by the decisions that they make, including individuals and organisations from all stakeholder communities and world regions 2-4. Any individual or organisation should be able to initiate ideas for debates about Internet policy, standards development, coordination or administration, and the governance and structure of Internet governance entities. They should also be able to take part in such debates. 2-5. Opportunities to participate in the work of entities concerned with Internet governance should be widely publicised, with the aim of ensuring that all those who wish to participate are aware of them. Internet governance entities should recognise that the quality of access may affect the ability of potential participants to engage with them, and facilitate the participation of those adversely affected by poor connectivity. 2-6. To facilitate inclusiveness and engagement, Internet governance entities should produce and disseminate clear information about modes of participation in their policy, standards, coordination and administration processes. They should recognise that lack of familiarity and expertise may prove barriers to participation and should offer induction opportunities for new participants in both physical and online meetings. 2-7. Internet governance entities should strive to make participation in decision-making independent of physical location, ability to travel to physical meetings and financial resources. Efforts to achieve this should include offline and other mechanisms that meet the needs of particular communities, as well as remote online participation.	n/a	n/a
right to association	n/a	n/a	n/a
user empowerment			

user awareness	1-5. These information resources should facilitate understanding and informed choice by users. They should include materials which are written so as to be readily understood by those who do not have specialist knowledge or expertise.	raise users' awareness, by means of clear and understandable language, of the possible challenges to their human rights and the ways to avoid having a negative impact on other people's rights when using these services	n/a
media/digital literacy	n/a	n/a	In addition, member States should: promote media literacy with regard to the functioning of search engines, in particular on the processes of selecting, ranking and prioritising of search results and on the implications of the use of search engines on users' right to private life and the protection of their personal data
freedom of expression			
Freedom of expression	n/a	protect users from harm without limiting freedom of expression and access to information	n/a
Freedom of (religious) belief	n/a	n/a	n/a
censorship			
Privacy			
Privacy	n/a	n/a	In addition, member States should: encourage search engine providers to discard search results only in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2, of the Convention. In this event, the user should be informed as to the origin of the request to discard the results subject to respect for the right to private life and protection of personal data
Data Protection	n/a	n/a	develop tools to minimise the collection and processing of personal data, including enforcing limited retention periods, adequate irreversible anonymisation, as well as tools for the deletion of data
Individual Control over personal data	n/a	n/a	enable users to access easily, and, where appropriate, to correct or delete their personal data processed by search engine providers consider offering users a choice of search engines, in particular with regard to search outputs based on public value criteria
Surveillance	n/a	n/a	n/a
development			
Development (social and economic)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Green ICT	n/a	n/a	n/a
Workplace access to the Internet	2-3. Internet governance entities should strive to include within their deliberations countries and people that are under-represented, including those who are and those who are not currently users of the Internet, and should recognise the needs of its future users	n/a	n/a

economic growth			
Innovation	n/a	n/a	n/a
competition	n/a	n/a	n/a
E-commerce	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumer Protection	n/a	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	1-6. Internet governance entities should aim to make information available in diverse languages, formats and standards in order to facilitate inclusion of all potential user communities.	n/a	n/a
Non-discrimination (underrepresented people)	n/a	n/a	n/a
minorities			
Disabled People	n/a	ensure accessibility to their services to people with disabilities, thereby enhancing their integration and full participation in society	ensure accessibility to their services to people with disabilities, thereby enhancing their integration and full participation in society
children			
Protecting Children	n/a	n/a	n/a
security			
security of means	n/a	n/a	n/a
security of access	n/a	n/a	n/a
security of persons	n/a	n/a	n/a
role of gov			
Government's non-interference	n/a	n/a	n/a
E-government	n/a	n/a	n/a
Social Services	n/a	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	n/a
Indepedence of Media companies	n/a	n/a	n/a
[Software]			