

# Declaration of Digital Rights

Parti Pirate

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## Preamble

Since the advent of the computer age, a global digital community was born.

All the technology and the cultural diversity on which the Internet leans have to come along with the respect for inalienable rights.

Conscious of our duty to defend on the Internet the same rights and freedoms that are already protected by treaties, conventions and declarations; we the People united by the Internet, declare to uphold the following:

## Article 0

Access to the Internet is an inalienable right.

## Article 0.1

Each individual is free to use the Internet or not, and to choose the means of access which are convenient to them.

## Article 0.2

All Internet users are equal in rights and in duties.

## Article 1

Internet is a neutral and decentralized network.

## Article 1.1

All data in transit there is equal and not subject to discrimination, no information has higher priority than any other.

## Article 1.2

Only a judicial authority can authorize the surveillance, the interception or the ban of a stream or datum.

## Article 2

Nobody can be arbitrarily deprived of access to the Internet.

## **Article 2.1**

The right to communicate is an inalienable right in conformance with the freedom of expression and with the right to education, which guarantee the right to share and enjoy knowledge, ideas, culture and arts.

## **Article 2.2**

Individuals must enjoy equal protection of their rights on the Internet so that their freedom to consult and broadcast content does not affect physical or moral integrity of others.

## **Article 3**

Internet is a universal space open to all, and no entity or small group may own its entirety.

### **Article 3.1**

The deployment of its infrastructure should aim to provide better means to communicate and share for all.

### **Article 3.2**

No entity, private nor public, may appropriate arbitrarily data or content that transits there to serve its interests.

## **Article 4**

Every individual is entitled to the respect of their privacy.

## **Article 4.1**

All electronic communications and their contents, with the exception of publications, are integral parts of the private sphere. No authority, private nor public, may intercept these private communications, except the judicial authority.

### **Article 4.2**

Connection and activity logs cannot be systematically stored. Private or Public entities, the activity of which requires keeping such logs, are required to clearly warn their users and customers. Only the judicial authority can, within the context of an enquiry, require such logs.

### **Article 4.3**

In case a private or public entity connected to the Internet is not the legal proprietor or the creator of the content it processes, it has to obtain the consent of the proprietor or the creator before any use of the content.

## **Article 5**

Every individual is entitled to anonymity.

### **Article 5.1**

The use of pen names and virtual identities unrelatable to any real identity is recognized as a means of protection of the freedom of expression and, thus, as a right of any Internet user.

## Article 6

Nobody can impose the use or ownership of a particular digital technology, be it hardware or software.

### Article 6.1

The use of cryptographic measures is free in conformance with the protection of privacy.

### Article 6.2

Everyone is free to choose the degree of openness of their connection and to choose security measures adequate to that choice, with no restrictions whatsoever.

### Article 6.3

Every Internet user is entitled to information about good practices concerning the use of the Internet, both for interactions with other users and for the safety of the user and their personal data.

## Article 7

Internet is a common good.

### Article 7.1

Technological innovation, educational and cultural wealth, and resources that the Internet provided must benefit all.

### Article 7.2

The educational system must provide instruction in the use of computers, without

technological prejudice, to consult, share and contribute to the knowledge broadcast on the Internet.

## Article 8

A public authority provides the protection of the rights of Internet users.

### Article 8.1

That public authority is independent of any one interest and statutes in the interest of all.

### Article 8.2

Every legal or physical entity can seize the public authority if it considers that its rights were violated.

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