Study Guide to the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet
Dynamic Coalition for Internet Rights and Principles
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Table of Contents

Introduction .......................................................................................................................... 4

Review of Principles ............................................................................................................. 5
  1. Right to Access the Internet ............................................................................................ 5
  2. Right to Non-Discrimination in Internet Access, Use & Governance ....................... 6
  3. Right to Liberty & Security on the Internet ................................................................... 7
  4. Right to Development Through the Internet ................................................................. 8
  5. Freedom of Expression & Information on the Internet .................................................. 9
  6. Freedom of Religion & Belief on the Internet ............................................................... 10
  7. Freedom of Online Assembly & Association ............................................................... 11
  8. Right to Privacy on the Internet .................................................................................... 12
  9. Right to Digital Data Protection ................................................................................... 13
 10. Right to Education On & About the Internet .............................................................. 14
 11. Right to Culture & Access to Knowledge on the Internet ............................................ 15
 12. Rights of Children & the Internet ............................................................................... 16
 13. Rights of People with Disabilities & the Internet ........................................................ 17
 14. Right to Work & the Internet ....................................................................................... 17
 15. Right to Online Participation in Public Affairs ............................................................ 18
 16. Rights to Consumer Protection on the Internet .......................................................... 19
 17. Rights to Health and Social Services on the Internet .................................................. 20
 18. Right to Legal Remedy & Fair Trial for Actions Involving the Internet .................... 21
 19. Right to Appropriate Social & International Order for the Internet ....................... 22
 20. Duties and Responsibilities on the Internet .................................................................. 23

Bibliography ....................................................................................................................... 24

Suggested legal case studies for v1.1 ................................................................................. 27
Introduction

In November 2015, students at Syracuse University’s School of Information Studies (iSchool), Maxwell School of Citizen and Public Affairs, and College of Law coordinated a remote hub for the 2015 Internet Governance Forum in João Pessoa, Brazil. During the IGF, graduate students from the iSchool and Maxwell School (augmented by students from Dr. Lee McKnight’s IST 456, "Internet Policy and Decision Making") spoke with the IGF panel on “The ‘Right to be Forgotten’ Rulings and their Implications” via the remote hub. On November 13, the students reconvened in the Global Collabatory to continue their collaboration with the Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles (DCIRP), which held a “Workshop on Internet Rights.”

In coordination with the DCIRP, the students from Dr. Lee McKnight’s course, also began work on a study guide for the Charter on Human Rights and Principles for the Internet. The study guide is to serve as a resource to the Charter. This document is a culmination of that work and should be considered v1.0 of the study guide.

Review of Principles

1. Right to Access the Internet

Growth in the world’s Internet users means the proliferation of Internet Service Providers, every Internet user should have access to adequate quality of service that is feasible with current technological developments.

Open standards enable a greater variety of options for Internet users. An example of this is the difference between the Android and the Apple market for mobile applications. The Android Application Marketplace is open source very accessible to new developers. However, Apple applications require developer fees in order to publish an application to the store.

A form of digital inclusion that is common across in many countries are publicly accessible points of Internet access. In the United States, these are most common in public libraries. A 2013 study published in the Journal of Community Informatics provides an overview of these “public internet access points” in Africa, Europe, South America, North America, Australia and Southeast Asia.

Net neutrality and net equality Net neutrality has been a popular topic in both Europe and the United States recently. In March 2015, the Federal Communications Commission of the U.S. published the “Open Internet Order”, which lays out three key rules: 1) no blocking of legal content 2) no throttling of Internet traffic based on the content being accessed 3) no prioritization of content based on a fee structure. In the EU, certain services can be given priority, but there are limitations.

Resources


U.S. Federal Communications Commission Open Internet Order (https://www.fcc.gov/openinternet)

2. Right to Non-Discrimination in Internet Access, Use & Governance

"Gamergate" is an online movement where the main concern relates to the ethics in game journalism and with protecting the "gamer" identity. #Gamergate began in early August 2014 as an attack on a female game developer, Zoe Quinn. Quinn had been the victim of death threats and harassment since the time she began trying to publish her text-based game Depression Quest. As apart of the harassment, Quinn’s ex-boyfriend, Eron Gjoni, wrote a series of blog posts stating that Quinn had cheated on him with five other guys who were all associated with game journalism. From there, various gamers in different social media circles concluded that Quinn had used those five guys to gain publicity for her game and mocked and criticized Quinn on the internet. There was a long period of time when Quinn received threats and harassment in the form of doxing, rape threats and death threats. Her phone number and address were posted on the internet and the situation escalated to the point where Quinn no longer felt safe in her home that she had to leave and started staying at her friend’s various couches according to the New York Times.

Because of these misogynistic threats against Quinn and other women in the gaming industry, the IGF has recently planned to present a “Anti-Cyber violence” push resulting from the events of #Gamergate. This push was scheduled to begin on October 9th, 2015 and so far, 39 supporters have agreed to join in the Twitter Campaign asking: “What impact does online violence have on women and girls?” The tweet links back to the IGF’s website, where interested parties are encouraged to submit input on a draft document on “Online Violence Against Women and Girls” from the IGF’s Best Practices Forum.

Resources

Indiana University study on Internet use by marginalized groups (http://news.indiana.edu/releases/iu/2015/11/disadvantaged-groups-online-social-networks.shtml)

Washington Post article on GamerGate (https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-intersect/wp/2014/10/14/the-only-guide-to-gamergate-you-will-ever-need-to-read/)

Council of Europe objectives related to online gender equality (http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/internet-and-equality)


3. Right to Liberty & Security on the Internet

According to the article “Internet of Things–New security and privacy challenges.”¹ private industries who use the Internet of things technologies should be practicing the following privacy and security requirements: resilience to attacks, data authentication, access control, and client privacy. Resilience to attacks requires that the system avoid single points of failure and adjust itself to node failures. Data authentication ensures that private industries that all address and object information be authenticated. Access control requires that information providers implement access control on the data that it is provided. Lastly client privacy ensures that the proper measures are being taken, that only the information provider is able to infer from observing the use of the lookup system related to a specific customer; inference should be very hard to conduct. Along with following these requirements private industries must incorporate these requirements into their risk management concept (pg 2, Weber).

Today many tools are being developed to protect personal information. These tools are referred to as privacy enhancing technologies (PET) (pg 2-3, Weber). The fulfillment of customer privacy requirements are difficult to implement because we are living in a time where hackers are only getting smarter and their tools are getting stronger. Some of the PET’s that have been developed are virtual private networks (VPN), transport layer security (TLS), DNS security extensions (DNSSEC), onion routing, and private information retrieval (PIR). VPN’s are extranets established by private groups. Only members have access and they promise to ensure confidentiality and integrity. This solution prevents dynamic global information exchange, therefore, this can be an issue for industries who operate on a global scale. TLS improves the confidentiality and integrity of the Internet of things (pg 2-3, Weber). DNSSEC is a privacy enhancing technology that uses public-key cryptography to sign resource records. This guarantees original authenticity and integrity of delivered information. However, if the entire internet community adopts this technology it can only ensure ONC information authenticity.

Onion routing is another PEC that involves encryption. This tool mixes and encrypts internet traffic from many different sources. The negative side of this tool however, it increases waiting times and this results in performance issues. PIR systems block which customer is interested in which information. However, this system presents problems with scalability, key management, and performance (pg 3, Weber). One can see that many of the tools do not guarantee full protection. According to the article “Securing the Internet of Things” developers are creating a worldwide object, therefore, they must build an infrastructure that allows mutual object authentication. This will ensure that the IOF is practicing transparency where users know which entities are managing their data.

Resources
EU/Council of Europe Joint Project Global Action on Cybercrime (GLACY)


4. Right to Development Through the Internet

Everyone has a right to the Internet. According to Internet.org there is a strong correlation between Internet connectivity and human progress. Students do better in school, people are able to gain newfound skills, as well as acquire knowledge that would take much longer to learn. But the problem with this is there is good fraction of the world that has yet to be connected. Society must find a way to connect people in struggling nations, in order to bring them up to speed to the rest of the world. In a report by the International Development Research Centre states that policies must be enforced in Latin America in order to regulate a nation wide broadband that can help the connectivity issues of 3rd world countries. Countries such as these would have more accurate weather predictions, access to online textbooks, as well as the ability to connect and communicate with the online citizens of the world. Internet and cellular coverage is available, but it is too expensive for people to afford. Initiatives like Free Basics by Facebook, partner up with some of these mobile operators to provide access to websites, for free. Now while this does address the issue, it is just a momentary fix. Permanent solutions must be implemented to help these countries develop in the long run.

Resources
The Internet and Poverty: Opening the Black Box
(http://dirsi.net/web/files/files/Opening_the_Black_Box.pdf)

Internet.org (https://info.internet.org/en)

How Clean is Your Cloud? (http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/publications/Campaign-reports/Climate-Reports/How-Clean-is-Your-Cloud/)
5. Freedom of Expression & Information on the Internet

The right to have your own say is something that is very important in the U.S. Freedom of Expression is a way that everyone has the right of his or her own opinion. However, the freedom of having your own say something has certain restrictions due to the rights of others, protection of national security, or for someone’s mental health. Freedom of expression is an important part of human development and government in society. Article 20 of the ICCPR shows how everyone has to respect each other’s opinions. It states that no one can be racist or show religious hatred that involves discrimination, or violence otherwise the law will forbid it. Therefore, since the Internet is such an important aspect to our society, the Internet also has its own set of rules for freedom of expression. Within the Freedom of Expression of the Internet there are five different categories; The Freedom of online protest, Freedom from censorship, Right information, Freedom of the media, and Freedom from hate speech. Freedom of online protesting involves the right of using the Internet to be involved in online and offline protests. Freedom from censorship involves having the right of doing what one wants without any forbiddance. For example, users have the freedom from cyber attacks as well as online harassment. This part of freedom of expression also includes the freedom from blocking and filtering. Internet companies have no rights to hide content, express information about Internet users, and remove content.

The right to information includes everyone having the right to look up, receive, and convey information and ideas through the Internet. This means that everyone has the right to connect in order to make effective use of government information due to national and international law. Freedom of the media communicates that everyone should respect other people’s media. An example of this, no one has the permission to plagiarize or rather copy another person’s work, especially when it is copyrighted or it is against the law. Freedoms from hate speech means that everyone’s opinions must be respected. Article 20 of the ICCPR is an example of this. People thinking they have the right to express whatever they feel can lead to others injuring themselves due to racist/bias comments.

Resources

Internet Censorship and Surveillance by Country (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_censorship_and_surveillance_by_country)
(Electronic Frontier Foundation, 2015)
EFF Deeplinks Blog (https://www.eff.org/deeplinks)

Open Net Initiative (https://openn (Open Net Initiative, 2015)et.net/research)


6. Freedom of Religion & Belief on the Internet

There are many issues associated with the freedom of religion and belief on the Internet. Therefore, we need to connect our technological process with our principles. Society must find a way to make human rights a reality because of this we find an urgent need to protect these freedoms on the digital frontiers of the 21st century. One issue associated with this principal is the freedom of worship. The freedom of worship involves the rights of individuals to connect with their creator. Although this is one of the communication channels that do not rely heavily on technology, however the freedom of worship also pertains to the universal right to come together with those who share your values for humanity. History shows that these connections often took place in churches, synagogues, and temples. Now it can take place online. This is an issue because some nations have used the Internet as a tool to target and silence people of faith.

Today governments tend to block web pages about certain religions this has been very popular in Saudi Arabia. Another issue associated with this principle is the provision of information about religion versus the opportunity for participation in religious activity. The third issue is the primary reference to pre-existing traditions that occur offline versus religious activities taking place online. These issues show that there is a gap between information and participation. Some websites provide people with information about a certain religion but restrict them from interacting with others. Today there are some religious sites that are trying to be more interactive so even though they only include information certain websites provide the user with a link page where prayer instruction and suggestions for a thought and prayer focus for the day are available.

Resources
7. Freedom of Online Assembly & Association

Today on the internet, it is very easy to make groups and associations through many social media sites. Many people communicate on groups through Facebook, GroupMe, Twitter, and many different online forums. Because of this act, all of the internet contexts of groups must be peacefully protected when talking in the group. In a political sense, all protests are planned and organized through the Internet. The Internet has become an easy way for large groups, especially under short notice, to communicate with each other.

The Freedom of Online Assembly & Association correlates with Freedom of Expression on the Internet. They both have to do with joining groups and having the right to say how they feel within the associations. By having the right to do this can effect minorities. If people are sensitive and write about how they feel about sexual orientation/religion, it can end up hurting people and causing death rates to increase.

An example of Freedom of Association is the Turkish government’s blocking of Twitter. Why did Turkey block Twitter? The Turkish Prime Minister thinks that “social media is the worst menace to society.” This is due to many people talking badly about race, sexuality, religion, etc. Twitter is a social media website that in the end can really hurt people. However, due to many years of this governance, members of society have figured out a way to bypass the blocking of Twitter.

Resources
Details on Turkey’s blocking of Twitter and other social media sites (https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2014/03/why-turkey-blocking-twitter)
8. Right to Privacy on the Internet

The Internet of Things (IoT) is trying to promote innovation all the while trying to balance privacy and security. There will be an introduction of billions of nodes on the Internet and users will be able to connect virtually anywhere they go. In order for Internet users to be able to communicate on any platform, anywhere, user information will be more transparent than ever. With the development and ideation of IoT, security applications and features need to be simple and understood by all users in order to protect information. Security platforms needs to be available to users, but in a way that they have full accessibility to their own data and have the decision making power of what is available to the public. Should users know who has access to their data and when?

Browsing the Internet, posting on our friends’ walls, tweeting, uploading pictures, shopping, and watching videos online all leave traces of data everywhere. On their own, these distinct data elements might not say much, but when put together corporations and law enforcement can use them to track our movements and create a relatively accurate image of who we are and what we do. What user privacy is being protect in these cases? Facebook is the prime example here of combining this information in order to identify us on a more personal level. They are using information from users past internet searches to promote ads on each users page. How are we protecting users from third party surveillance on the Internet?

Resources
Visualization of different national data privacy (http://www.dlapiperdataprotection.com/#hand (DLA Piper)book/world-map-section)

UN Annual Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, David Kaye (http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/FreedomOpinion/Pages/CallForSubmission.aspx)

9. Right to Digital Data Protection

Anonymous is the internet hacker group responsible for many data breaches, most recently the Ashley Madison case. This is a great example of right to digital data protection as well as the rights to consumer protection on the internet. When users sign up for social media sites, they are in control of what information is available, and in the case of Ashley Madison, pay for increased security. Millions of users had their personal information, including addresses and phone numbers, posted online for users to access. Identity fraud is an increasing issue, especially now that information is so easily on the Internet. Is there a way to protect that information once it is released? How will those users be protected against identity fraud?

The recent ruling by the European Court of Justice on the validity of the Safe Harbor Principles highlights the growing level of accountability that data collectors have concerning the personal data they store on their customers. Data collectors operating in various regions of the world can expect a different set of obligations, which can be challenging when data moves in and out of national jurisdictions.

There is currently no global minimum standard on the use of personal data. Standards vary by country, with the greatest level of data protection being administered through the European Union. The lack of globally accepted standards for use of personal data poses a challenge to large Internet-based companies as they must carry out global operations amidst varying personal data standards.

There are numerous data protection authorities in Europe (France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, UK, and Norway). However, most countries do not have some type of formal “data protection authority”. These public organizations could serve as liaisons amongst each other to promote better global data protection standards and international cooperation.

Resources
Europe v. Facebook (http://www.europe-v-facebook.org/EN/en.html)
Overview of Safe Harbor Principles (http://www.export.gov/safeharbor/index.asp)


10. Right to Education On & About the Internet

Self organizing learning environments (SOLEs) could be the answer to all of these issues. In this setting, children form groups, acquire and demonstrate the skills of ideation, broad-frame pattern recognition, and complex communication. This is teaching them more than the average public elementary school. The students who are fortunate to participate in these SOLEs have better communication skills and are more likely to have innovative thoughts and ideas. Sugata Mitra is creating these “schools” in India, and they’re working. Giving people skills that are advantageous over digital labor. (Lexi)

Children today are growing up in an environment where they are surrounded by screens and technology. They start school with iPads, and learn to use these devices at such a young age. However, with the increase of technology use in the classrooms, there should be an increase in the education these children receive on basic internet uses and rights. They need to know that all human rights should be acknowledged and respected in the same way you would communicate with someone face to face. Unfortunately, these kids grow up thinking that the screen separates them from the rest of the world that they are communicating with. They need to know that they screen cannot and wont protect them from anything, and should treat people as they would want to be treated over the internet. Children are being bullied, now more than ever by other kids, over the internet. They do not have the proper education on communication skills using the internet.

**Resources**

Internet.org by Facebook ([https://info.internet.org/en/](https://info.internet.org/en/))
11. Right to Culture & Access to Knowledge on the Internet

Everyone Internet user should have the right to participate in the cultural life of the community, the right to use his or her own language, the freedom from restrictions of access to knowledge by licensing and copyright. The Internet shall also represent a diversity of cultures and languages, knowledge commons and the public domains, and make free/open source software and open standards.

Promoting the cultural and linguistic diversity on the Internet benefits the Internet a diversity of cultures and languages in terms of appearance and functionality. For example, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) has announced its first new generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs) on October 2013, which indicates that the Internet Domain Name has been expanded from 22 gTLDs to nearly 1,400 new names or “strings”. Moreover, the new gTLD program has introduced non-Latin scripts such as Arabic, Chinese, Greek and Hindi for the first time. “The delegation of non-Latin script gTLDs demonstrates ICANN’s efforts to create a globally-inclusive Internet, regardless of language or region.

Making open standards and open formats available has made the Internet a better place for people from all over the world to collaborate effectively and efficiently. One of the great examples is Github, which is the world’s largest open source communities that allows users from different countries and cultural background to collaborate virtually on the platform. It provides free services to both personal and organizational users. Github has become a hot tool for global teams and programmers to deliver their projects.

Resources

Creative Commons (https://creativecommons.org/)
GitHub (https://github.com/)
Overview of WTO TRIPS Agreement (https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/intel2_e.htm)
Teaching Copyright (http://www.teachingcopyright.org/)
Open Source Initiative (https://opensource.org/)
12. Rights of Children & the Internet

In terms of children and the internet, children must be given the freedom to use the internet, in addition to also be protected from the dangers associated with the internet. The balance between these two priorities should depend on the child’s capabilities. The State must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and extended family to provide guidance for the child dependant on the child’s evolving capacities. Some of these evolving capacities may include: right to benefit from the internet, freedom from exploitation and child abuse imagery, right to have views heard and lastly, best interests of the child.

In 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 any other kinds of exploitation. This being said, it feels like everyday there is a story on the news of a child pornography scandal. Just recently in October 2015, FBI-issued spyware led to an arrest of a child pornography suspect. A special agent in the FBI testified a complaint that a Tor-based website called “Playpen” that was previously in operation, was dedicated to “the advertisement and distribution of child pornography and the discussion of matters pertinent to the sexual abuse of children including the safety and security of individuals who seek to sexually exploit children online.” After the FBI identified the web sites Tor specific URL, it moved to seize the computer hosting the site. With new stories of child pornography happening everyday, there must be a better way to try and combat child pornography from happening in the first place.


Resources


13. Rights of People with Disabilities & the Internet

Principle 13 discusses people with disabilities, and their right to use the internet in the same way as everyone else. As stated in Article 4 of the United Nations Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, “States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability.” People with disabilities represent the largest minority group in the world. As more education, employment, communication, entertainment, civic-participation, and government functions move primarily or exclusively online, the levels of inaccessibility on the Web threaten to make people with disabilities into second-class citizens of the information society. People of differing abilities obviously face different challenges in accessing the internet. An article on Issues.org talks about some of these specific challenges. For example, People with visual impairments can face challenges in the lack of compatibility of Web content with screen readers. For people with motor impairments, such as limited or no use of fingers or hands, the barriers are created by cluttered layout, buttons and links that are too small, and other important navigability considerations that can render entire sites and functions unusable. For persons with hearing impairments, the lack of textual equivalents of audio content can shut off large portions of the content of a site, making interactive text-chat impossible. One more issue is that people with mental disabilities may not be able to navigate complex, complicated site layouts.

Resources
Internet use by persons with disabilities (Internet Society) (http://www.internetsociety.org/sites/default/files/bp-accessibilitypaper-20121105-en.pdf)

14. Right to Work & the Internet

There are many elements in modern world that came along since the introduction of Internet to the public, and being able to work remotely is one of them. The acknowledgment of such fact is very important, for nowadays there is a distinct relationship between work and the Internet. Thus, it is essential to know the rights which protect and endorse this relationship.

The processes of remote working is also called telecommuting, and there had been a notable trend in telecommuting for the past years according to the statistics from GALLUP. In 1995, the percentage of telecommuters in US used to be 9%, and since then the amount of people working remotely have been steadily growing. The number now results in 37% of people practicing telecommuting. Moreover, it has to be noted that telecommuters’ productivity is not affected by not being present at the office. Although remote work is still considered to be an exception, nine percent of workers telecommute at least 10 workdays in a typical months. So, for those whose future will be dependent on telework has to know that there are certain rights protecting them.

Resources
15. Right to Online Participation in Public Affairs

This principle states that _“everyone has the right to take part in the government of his [or her] country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.”_. One of the most crucial aspects of the internet is that anyone can participate in decision making regardless of their physical location. Therefore, this enables a greater amount of people to be able to participate in public affairs and take part in one’s country’s government. This includes:

1. **Right to equal access to electronic services**
   This means that everyone has the right of having equal access to public service in the country, and more specifically everyone has the right to equal access to the electronic services in his/her country. This could include access to electronic voting or electronic broadcasts of government events.

2. **Right to participate in electronic government**
   This simply means that wherever electronic government is available, such as online discussions or organizations, then everyone must have the right to participate. Many people today are unable to participate in certain public affairs due to the fact that it requires them to be in a certain location which perhaps is not possible for one to go to. However, electronic governments level this playing field so that everyone has the right and ability to participate.

**Resources**


16. Rights to Consumer Protection on the Internet

When people make online purchases they are investing their trust in the company to protect their personal information. There are many issues associated with consumer protection on the Internet and they are strongly associated with cyber security. The first one is data breaches; a data breach such as the Target or Sony case occurs when a customer personal information has been compromised everything from social security numbers to credit card numbers is at risk. This is an issue because yes consumers should have protection on the Internet, however, we are living in a time where hackers are smarter and companies are struggling to develop strategies to act against them.

Another issue associated with this principal is the right to free advertisement. Today many social networks and organizations watch the online purchase activity of consumers and this how they determine what to advertise to people while they are surfing the web. This is an issue because many social networks such as Facebook and Google do this without the permission of the consumer. Many people argue that it violates consumer privacy, however, it’s a strategy that is used to continue to drive online businesses. A third issue is the right to disclosure. Part of consumer protection is having the right to know when your data has been breached. This is an issue because today many companies are not required to practice disclosure laws and let people know when their data has been compromised. Many companies argue that often when a data breach occurs it’s difficult to determine what exact aspects of that data has been compromised and therefore, this makes it difficult to determine if people should be informed based on the level of severity.

Resources
17. Rights to Health and Social Services on the Internet

Health technology is changing the face of public health everyday with new tools for data collection and the use of patient data. Society has established that clinicians have moral and or legal obligations to access patient data and report certain injuries, events, and errors (Goodman, 2010). As a clinician it’s part of the norm to have access to patient data, however, where do we draw the line on the protection of patient data and access control? One can see this is an issue that has been debated about for decades. Today we are living in the time of the Internet of Things where people can access a variety of resources through the Internet. With healthcare being one of the most difficult resources to afford. Providing free services through the Internet is the new solution. When it comes to information technologies, collecting patient data many argue that it might be blameworthy to not use a technological tool if there were a reason to believe that tool can improve patient care (Goodman, 2010).

eHealth is an example of the future of health and social services on the Internet. eHealth responds to the needs of countries at every level of development. It helps them adapt and employ the latest information communication technologies in health. eHealth helps policy makers determine where their country wants to go with health. eHealth is already being used throughout the world such as Spain and Africa. In each of these countries eHealth plays a different role. For example in India it was used to develop mobile services to address some of the highest rates of maternal neonatal and infant mortality. Families complete an interactive voice response-training course conducted by community health workers.

The use of technology in health care can bring about many positive changes such as physicians and nurses becoming fully fledged members of the public health community. However, the use of information technologies in the health care can lead to an increase in the amount of personal patient data shared with public health officials (Goodman, 2010). These new technologies are developing big data at a rapid pace. This becomes an issue because there needs to be the right systems and policies in place to manage and protect this data. This is often very expensive and difficult to plan and implement. (Bianca Concepcion)

Resources
National eHealth Strategy Toolkit
(http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75211/1/9789241548465_eng.pdf?ua=1)

Global Observatory for eHealth series (WHO)
(http://www.who.int/goe/publications/ehealth_series_vol1/en/)

Compendium of innovative health technologies for low-resource settings
(http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/108781/1/9789241564731_eng.pdf?ua=1)
18. Right to Legal Remedy & Fair Trial for Actions Involving the Internet

Right to Legal Remedy & Fair Trial for Actions Involving the Internet is a big part of technology today. There is a lot that goes into actions that involve the internet, such as Rights to a Legal Remedy, Right to a Fair trial, and Rights to due process. Right to a Legal Remedy means that “everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him [or her] by the constitution or by law” (Digress.it). Without Legal Remedy, no one would be able to have their own rights granted by the constitution.

Right to a Fair trial is defined as “everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his [or her] rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him [or her]. The Right to a Fair trial leads to criminal trials, which follow fair trial standards. (Digress.it) However, It is common for the right to a fair trial and to an effective remedy to be violated in the Internet Environment. As an example, with Internet companies being asked to make judgements about whether content is illegal and encouraged to remove content without a court order. (Digress.it)

The Right to Due Process means that “everyone has the right to due process in relation to any legal claims or possible Violations of the law regarding the Internet” (Digress.it) This right means that all states must respect all legal rights that are owned to a person. For example, when a government harms a person without following the exact course of law, this constitutes a due process violation, which offends the rule of law.

Resources
Internet: case-law of the European Court of Human Rights
(http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Research_report_internet_ENG.pdf)
19. Right to Appropriate Social & International Order for the Internet

For the first time in history, there is a platform available for users to find and share information in seconds. The Internet has changed the world as we know it, and it will only progress with time. By 2020, the next billion users will have internet access, and as of right now we do not have the capability for that much information transfers. As of right now, there are various governmental and non-governmental organizations operating in countries all around the world. These organizations such as ICANN and OSTP, have the power to make changes and advancements to direct regulations where they have control.

In order to ensure equal user opportunity, all sites and platforms operating on the internet need to have standards for accessible use by these marginalized groups. Individuals with disabilities make up the largest portion of marginalized groups, and they require tools such as screen readers to read any and all content on pages for visually impaired individuals. Unfortunately, with the various coding options, not all of these websites are compatible with screen reading software. For those individuals with language barriers might have difficulty understanding some content not available in their own language. Developing countries will be the majority of new users in the next several years, and giving them internet access is virtually useless if they cannot comprehend and learn the information.

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is an annual meeting of various stakeholders where public policy issues on the Internet are addressed and discussed. While there is no negotiated outcome, the IGF informs and inspires those with policy making power in both public and private sectors to make the changes that are needed in order for us to advance. Unfortunately, the IGF is very under recognized, especially by the millennial generation. It is necessary for our opinions to be heard and recognized on these issues if we want to shape the Internet that we will be using for the rest of our lives. This study guide was created with a purpose to educate and raise awareness on the issues at hand with the current governance of the Internet.

Resources

Internet Governance Forum (http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/)

IGF YouTube Channel (https://www.youtube.com/igf)

History of Internet Governance (http://www.internetsociety.org/history-internet-governance)
20. Duties and Responsibilities on the Internet

The Internet is not operated by one organization or governing body, it is an amalgamation of public, private, and civil society organizations that work together to administer the what users experience as the “Internet”. It is upon these organizations to uphold the principles laid out in the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet.

A prominent example of this is the transition of oversight of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority from the National Telecommunication and Information Administration, in the U.S. Department of Commerce, to a multistakeholder model of governance. This process is still ongoing and has sparked considerable debate as to how to ensure the accountability of both the IANA and ICANN once it is no longer done through the U.S. Government.

Resources
ICANN Stewardship & Accountability (https://www.icann.org/stewardship-accountability)
IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (ICG) (https://www.ianacg.org/)
Bibliography


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Internet use by persons with disabilities: Moving forwards. Internet Society.


Teaching Copyright. (n.d.). Retrieved 2015, from teachingcopyright.org


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**Suggested legal case studies for v1.1**


*Google Spain, Google Inc., v Agencia Española de Protección de Datos (AEPD), Mario Costeja González Judgment*, Case C 131/12, 13 May 2014

*Maximillian Schrems v. Data Protection Commissioner*


**Resources**

*Internet: case-law of the European Court of Human Rights*  
(http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Research_report_internet_ENG.pdf)