



International Charter of Digital Rights

Préambule

Considering that digital technologies create **new problems** for the rights and freedoms of individuals,

Considering that these technologies open the possibility of new intrusive practices that threaten the **natural right and dignity of the human being**

Considering that mass surveillance, whatever the pretext - security, health or other - **does not protect** humanity but on the contrary destroys it much more surely than the pretexts invoked,

Considering that the "Private Data" of people are **consubstantial to their being** and must benefit from the natural guarantees due to any human person,

Considering that these "**Personal Data**" likely to be deposited on various digital media, including the Internet, are constituted among others of (1) identity information including the face, (2) files, photos, videos, (3) lists of contacts, (4) written, oral and video discussions (5) geolocations, movements (6) medical data (7) time schedules, (8) habits on the Internet, (9) payments made, etc.

Consequently, it appeared necessary to establish an International **Charter of Digital Rights** to protect the privacy of individuals and limit the possibilities of digital abuse by private or state actors. This Charter is composed of **three inalienable digital rights of every person**, which cannot be violated by private lobbies or by state laws.

Article 1 – Sovereignty

Each person is the **sole sovereign** over his or her "Personal Data", in particular when this data is stored on digital media.

He/she **alone has the right to use them**, to decide who can access them and for what purpose. It has the right to revoke at any time any access authorizations with the **absolute guarantee** that the third parties concerned do not retain any data.

She is **sovereign** over her personal digital spaces which must never be the object of intrusions, advertising or unsolicited digital nuisance. She has the right to have all or part of her "Personal Data" disappear **without any obligation of conservation**.

It has the right to demand **the deletion** of all or part of its "Personal Data" held on third party digital media, including in the results of search engines.

Article 2– Dignity

Every person has the inalienable right to **confidentiality and privacy** when using digital means.

They must be able to live, interact and communicate with these means **without being subject to the least surveillance**, whether by private or public actors.

She must have **absolute control** over intrusive digital tools such as microphones, cameras, facial recognition, geolocation, etc., which must be completely deactivated in order to preserve her privacy.

Article 3 – Freedom

Everyone has the right to freely use the Internet or any other digital tool to communicate with others, send or receive documents **without restrictions, intrusions, surveillance or obligations to preserve** data and content.

Everyone must be able to express themselves **freely** on the Internet, and this freedom of expression must be guaranteed. The **right to anonymity** on the Internet is one of the essential conditions, necessary and prior to the exercise of this freedom.