

Partial Catalog of Human Rights Related to ICT Activities

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It is understood that offline rights apply equally online, and that everything that is illegal offline is also illegal online.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(the article number is shown in parenthesis after the text)

Effective remedy for acts violating fundamental rights (8)

No arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor attacks upon honour and reputation (12)

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (18)

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 (19)

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives (21.1)

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures (21.3)

Economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality (22)

Right to education (26)

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 (27.1)

Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author (27.2)

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized (28)

In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society (29.2)

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

(in addition to those listed above)

Right of self-determination. By virtue of that right [people] freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development (1.1)

Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited. (20)

International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

(in addition to those listed above)

Disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources (11.2.a)

Enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (12.1)

International action for the achievement of the rights recognized in the present Covenant includes such methods as the conclusion of conventions, the adoption of recommendations ... (23)

Various UN Resolutions

(in addition to those listed above)

A/RES/68/147. Rights of the child

Eradication of poverty;
Prevention of child pornography;
Overcoming disabilities

A/RES/68/163. The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

Prevent violence against journalists and media workers

A/RES/68/167. The right to privacy in the digital age

Concerned at the negative impact that surveillance and/or interception of communications, including extraterritorial surveillance and/or interception of communications;

The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, **including** the right to privacy (**emphasis added**)

Review procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance;

Establish or maintain existing independent, effective domestic oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency, as appropriate, and accountability for State surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data

A/RES/68/176. Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as a legitimate concern of the world community, should be guided by the principles of **non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends; (emphasis added)**

Need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries

A/RES/68/227. Women in development

Men and women workers should have equal access to education, skills, health care, ...;

Access to basic affordable health care, preventive health-care information and the highest standard of health, ... is critical;

Respect for all human rights, including the right to development;

Inclusive economic growth and development;

Promote the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities, including through

increased flexibility in working arrangements;

The importance of developing national strategies for the promotion of sustainable and productive entrepreneurial activities

A/RES/68/243. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Prevent the use of information resources or technologies for criminal or terrorist purposes;

Address the threats emerging in this field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of information

Vienna Declaration and program of action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on 25 June 1993

All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, **on the same footing, and with the same emphasis; (emphasis added)**

States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development;

Equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

Illicit dumping of toxic and dangerous substances and waste potentially constitutes a serious threat to the human rights to life and health of everyone;

Inherent dignity and unique contribution of indigenous people to the development and plurality of society; states should ensure the full and free participation of indigenous people in all aspects of society;

Equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by disabled persons

A/HRC/20/8. The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet

The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, **in particular** freedom of expression; **(emphasis added;** the French version uses “en particulier”, not “notamment” so there is a clear intent to stress this right over others)

Promote and facilitate access to the Internet and international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communications facilities in all countries

A/HRC/RES/21/24. Human Rights and Indigenous People

Importance to indigenous peoples of revitalizing, using, developing and transmitting their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures to future generations

A/HRC/RES/22/6. Protecting Human Rights Defenders

Facilitate the work of human rights defenders, including by avoiding any criminalization, stigmatization, impediments, obstructions or restrictions thereof contrary to international human rights law;

In some instances, national security and counter-terrorism legislation and other measures, such as laws regulating civil society organizations, have been misused to target human rights defenders or have hindered their work and endangered their safety in a manner contrary to international law;

New forms of communication, including the dissemination of information online and offline, can serve as important tools for human rights defenders to promote and strive for the protection of human rights;

Access to and use of information technologies and the media of one's choice, including radio, television and the Internet, should be promoted and facilitated at the

national level, between States and at the international level as an integral part of the enjoyment of the fundamental rights to freedom of opinion and expression, and also encourages international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communications technologies in all countries;

Any provision or decision that may interfere with the enjoyment of human rights respects the fundamental principles enshrined in international law so that they are lawful, **proportionate**, non-discriminatory and **necessary** in a democratic society (**emphasis added**);

Provisions do not prevent public officials from being held accountable, and that penalties for defamation are limited in order to ensure proportionality and reparation commensurate to the harm done

A/HRC/RES/23/2. The role of freedom of opinion and expression in women's empowerment

Advances in information and communications technologies have enabled women to initiate or enhance their participation in political, economic, cultural and social life; Promote, respect and ensure women's exercise of freedom of opinion and expression, both online and offline, including as members of non-governmental organizations and other associations;

Facilitate equal participation in, access to and use of information and communications technology, such as the Internet, applying a gender perspective, and to encourage international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communication facilities in all countries

A/HRC/RES/23/3. Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of Human Rights

States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

Dialogue among and within cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity;

Build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and the promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights

A/HRC/RES /23/10. Cultural rights and cultural diversity

States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights, and that these rights should be guaranteed for all, without discrimination

A/HRC/RES/24/5. The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

Important role of new information and communications technologies in enabling and facilitating the enjoyment of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association;

Obligation to respect and fully protect the rights of all individuals to assemble peacefully and associate freely, online as well as offline

A/HRC/RES/25/11. Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights

Obligations and commitments to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures

A/HRC/25/12. Freedom of religion or belief

Take all necessary and appropriate action, in conformity with international human rights obligations, to combat hatred, discrimination, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by intolerance based on religion or belief, as well as any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence, with particular regard to persons belonging to religious minorities in all parts of the world

A/HRC/RES/25/34. Intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization; discrimination against persons based on religion or belief

Open, public debate of ideas, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue, at the local, national and international levels can be among the best protections against religious intolerance and can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred