

PREAMBLE

Whereas with the advent of computer science, an international digital community has formed,

Whereas all the technology and the cultural diversity which are the fundamentals of the Internet shall go along with respect for inalienable rights,

Whereas aware of our duties and of the importance of defending on the Internet the rights and freedoms that treaties, conventions and declarations already grant us and of protecting us of any infringements on these,

at the dawn of this era of peace and of digital revolution, we, users of the Internet, now declare:

Article 0:

Access to the Internet is an inalienable right.

Article 0.1:

Everyone is free to access or not to the Internet and to choose the ways of access to his own convenience.

Article 0.2:

Users of the Internet are equal in rights and in duties (on this network).

Article 1:

The Internet is a neutral, decentralized and open to all network.

Article 1.1:

The data transit there in an equal and undifferentiated way, no piece of information shall have priority on another.

Article 1.2:

Only the legal authority may decide of the surveillance, the interception or the banning of a stream or of a piece of data.

Article 2:

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of access to the Internet.

Article 2.1:

The right to communication is an inalienable right in accordance with the right to freedom of expression and with the right to information, which guarantees the right to share knowledge, ideas and culture.

Article 2.2:

Everyone shall be entitled to an equal protection of his rights on the Internet: the freedom for everyone to seek and broadcast contents on the Internet shall not be a threat to the physical or moral integrity of others.

Article 3:

The Internet is a universal space opened to all, and no entity private or public shall be entitled to appropriate it exclusively.

Article 3.1:

The expanding of its infrastructures shall make Communication and Exchange easier for all.

Article 3.2:

No entity, private or public, shall be entitled to appropriate arbitrarily data or contents transiting through the Internet in order to serve its own interests.

Article 4:

Every individual is entitled to respect for his private life.

Article 4.1:

All electronic communications and their contents, except for publications, belong integrally to the private sphere. No authority, either private or public, shall watch these private communications, except for the Legal Authority.

Article 4.2:

The Internet connection data and activity records shall not be kept in

a systematic way. Private or public bodies the activity of which requires the keeping back of some data shall warn their customers and their users of this fact. Only the Legal Authority may, in a case of an investigation, demand to retain these data.

Article 4.3: ????? (on hold)

If a private or public entity linked with the Internet is not the legal owner or at the origin of the data it keeps back, it shall obtain the consent of its users before making use of any of their data.

Article 5:

Everyone is entitled to anonymity.

Article 5.1:

The use of pen names and virtual identities with no links with one's real identity is accepted as a means of protection of the freedom of expression and, thus, as a right for the user of the Internet.

Article 6:

No one shall impose the usage or possession of a particular digital technology, either in hardware or software.

Article 6.1:

The use of methods of encoding shall be free in accordance with the protection of private life.

Article 6.2:

Every one shall be free to choose the opening range of his connection and to adapt the most appropriate security system of his choice without any sort of limits.

Article 6.3:

Every user of the Internet is entitled to be informed about good practices inherent to the use of the Internet, so much for his interactions with other users as for his own security and that of his personal informations.

Article 7:

The Internet is the property of all ([belongs to all](#)).

Article 7.1:

All technological evolutions, resources and educational and cultural benefits brought by the Internet shall benefit all.

Article 7.2:

The educational system shall have at its disposal computing and educational tools for the consulting, sharing and enriching of the knowledge diffused on the Internet. As to these tools no choice of technology shall prevail on another.

Article 8: ([on hold](#))

The rights of the user of the Internet shall be guaranteed by the public authority.

Article 8.1:

This public authority shall be independent from any private interest and make decisions for the benefit of all.

Article 8.2:

Any legal or physical entity may appeal to the public authority if it considers its rights to be scorned.