

Guiding Principles: Human Rights

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We have:

- the responsibility to consider human rights impacts of the work that we do
- the humility to recognize what expertise and control we have and don't have



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- a consensus document of nation states from 1948
- short and readable
- covers a wide range of rights, although primarily here we look at privacy, free expression and particular rights of children



Privacy

[W3C Privacy Principles](#)

- autonomy and contextual integrity
- data minimization
- transparency
- guardians for vulnerable people
- harassment, abuse and unwanted information
- choosing what information to present in each context, including identity



Freedom of expression

- chilling effects of potential surveillance
- exclusion
 - prohibiting sensitive topics, especially for children
 - bias and discrimination
 - lack of access
- preventing communication and self-organizing

see also:

freedom of assembly and association,
access to the Internet and access to information



Convention on the rights of the child

children have human rights,
including:

- rights of privacy,
- freedom of expression,
- freedom of association and assembly,

but also affirmative obligations for states and guardians, including:

- access to information from a diversity of sources
(with guidelines for protection from injurious information),
- protection from abuse
(particularly sexual abuse)



Principles from position papers

(a non-exhaustive list)

proportionate

narrowly tailored

user-controlled

accurate

accessible

private

secure

transparent

accountable

community-developed

broadly deployable

least restrictive

user choice

nuanced or subjective

contextual

auditable

vendor-neutral

interoperable / standards-based / voluntary

proximity / just-in-time / as-needed

pluralism

explainable / comprehensible

jurisdiction-specific / global / non-fragmented

THANK YOU | CDT.ORG