General Assembly's overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes

Official Form for Written Submissions

A. Your Information

Title:	Co-Chair
First name:	Robert

Last name: **Bodle**

Name of Organization: Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (Attended UNESCO "Connecting the Dots" Conference *Stakeholder Type[1]:* Civil Society

Country:	Global	*Email:*	info@irpcharter.org

B. Formal Input

> The Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (IRPC) sets out to promote, and provide a space for multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration on human rights issues in the Internet Governance Forum process and is comprised of participants from government departments, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, civil society organizations, individuals, academics and the technical community.

UN General Assembly's ten-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society

The statement below, which shares the IRPC's approach to protecting human rights online for all and elaborates on their role in furthering a people-centred and sustainable information society, addresses the following two questions, generally:

1.   To what extent has progress been made on the vision of the people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society in the ten years since the WSIS?

3.   What should be the priorities in seeking to achieve WSIS outcomes and progress towards the Information Society, taking into account emerging trends?

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[1] When specifying your stakeholder type, please indicate one of the following: Government, Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia, and Technical Sector.

The Internet Rights and Principles Coalition Steering Committee respectfully submits the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet (IRPC Charter) and the IRPC Ten Internet Rights and Principles (a distillation of the Charters 21 articles) as formative contributions toward the progress of a "people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society."

The IRPC Charter was released in early 2011 and since then has been widely acknowledged as one of the most successful examples of the multistakeholder best practice within the remit of the WSIS Tunis Agenda and the IGF. Through this process the IRPC has been able to forge bridges between technical, private, and public stakeholders concerned with the Internet's design, access, and use. The IRPC Charter underscores the need to take international human rights law and norms into account for the online environment, and internet governance processes. In this respect the Charter is the most comprehensive delineation of how fundamental rights and freedoms can be implemented for the Internet. It is a document that provides clear guidance and direction regarding decisions about Internet Governance by states; the role of private actors in innovation and development of critical internet resources; the role of the technical community in human-centred Internet design; and the legal, social, and cultural dimensions of an open, equitable, and accessible Internet for all.

The IRPC Charter is currently available in booklet form in seven languages (English, Arabic, Spanish, German, Turkish, Mandarin, and Farsi) with the first Portuguese edition in press, and a Thai edition currently underway. The 10 IRP Principles are available in 25 languages at http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/-

The IRPC Charter as an authoritative framing of human rights and principles for the Internet has received major recognition from intergovernmental organizations:

The UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression, Mr Frank La Rue recognized the fundamental premise of this undertaking in his 2011 report to the UNHRC (http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/17session/A.HRC.17.27_en.pdfURL).

Regional consultations on the Charter took place alongside the regional consultations for the Special Rapporteurs report. In the following year 47 member states of the United Nations Human Rights Council passed a landmark Resolution A/HRC/20/L.13 that upholds the "promotion, protection, and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet" (2012).

The Council of Europe also developed a *Guide on Rights for Internet Users* - based on the IPRC Charter working model and involving members of the IRPC Charter Expert Group.

The Charter has also played a critical role in human rights for the online environment on the agendas of global, regional and national Internet Governance Forums; the Charter was presented to the League of Arab States representatives during the Arab IGF in 2014 and received (verbal) recognition of the importance of preserving Human Rights on the Internet.

The Charter has served as a policy-making tool and source of inspiration in drafting The African Declaration of Internet Rights and Freedoms (2014), the New Zealand Greens' Internet Rights and Freedom Bill (2014), and most recently the Italian Internet Declaration of Internet Rights (2015), and the Charter was influential as a neutral consensus tool for the drafting of the NetMundial Multistakeholder Document (2014).

The Internet Rights and Principles Coalition Steering Committee thereby submit that the IRPC Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet is a milestone in the achievements of the last ten years since the WSIS, and a key framework for future steps in implementing fundamental rights and freedoms as integral to a people-centered information society in the future.

About the IRP Coalition:
The IRPC was established in 2008 at the Hyderabad Internet Governance Forum meeting in order to focus efforts on human rights-based frameworks for internet governance agendas at the global level, and to focus on diverse regional and national priorities. Over the last six years, the IRPC has been recognized as one of the IGF's most effective and productive Dynamic Coalitions for its success in achieving these aims.

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