



DIGITAL RIGHTS

Information technology has a revolutionary impact on our society. It has boosted freedom of communication and democracy but has

also
led
to
new
approaches
to
surveillance
and
is
increasingly
used
to
impose
restrictions
on
human
rights.
Policy-
makers
need
to
ensure
that
citizens'
rights
and
freedoms
in
the
online
environment
are
protected
and
respected.

Protecting digital human rights in Europe

Therefore,
the
European
Parliament
should:

**1.
Ensure
strong
data
protection
and
privacy
rules.**

Privacy
is
indispensable
for
any
democratic
political
system.
Freedom
from
surveillance,
whether
public
or
private,
lays
the
foundation
for
an
informed
citizenship
and
dissent.
Privacy
can
also
be
considered
to
be
a
key
enabler
for
individuals
to
practice
and
enjoy
other

human
rights,
such
as
the
right
to
freedom
of
expression,
and
to
participate
in
the
information
society.

The
EU
Parliament
has
set
high
standards
for
the
protection
of
personal
data
with
the
adoption
of
the
General
Data
Protection
Regulation
(GDPR)

–
it
must
now
ensure
that
Europe
gets
strong
legislation

to
safeguard
privacy
and
confidentiality
of
communications
with
the
adoption
of
of
a
strong
e-
Privacy
Regulation.

2.
Ensure
equal
access
to
information
and
culture.

New
technologies
bring
new
ways
to
access
culture
and
knowledge
as
well
as
new
opportunities
for
creators.
There's
a
necessity
for
a
modernised
copyright

regime
which
takes
into
consideration
the
needs
of
all
parts
of
society,
including
creators.
Similarly,
it
should
be
ensured
that
all
internet
users
receive
equal
access
to
online
information.

3.
Prevent
arbitrary
censorship
and
privatised
enforcement
of
law.

There
is
a
current
trend
to
persuade,
coerce
or
oblige
internet

companies
to
take
over
law-
enforcement
responsibilities,
leading
to
unpredictable,
costly,
and
counter-
productive
impacts
for
the
intended
public
policy
objectives
(for
example
in
the
areas
of
hate
speech,
terrorism,
fake
news,copyright
or
child
protction)
and
for
fundamental
rights
of
individuals.
The
EU
Parliament
must
ensure
that
the
rule
of

law
prevails
in
Europe
and
not
pursue
or
promote
new
privatised
law
enforcement
measures,
such
as
algorithmic
filtering
and
ad
hoc
deletion
of
content
by
private
companies.
These
concerns
should
occupy
a
focal
point
in
the
discussions
surrounding
the
copyright
reform,
the
Regulation
concerning
the
prevention
of
Terrorist
content
online,

future
fake
news
content
filtering
initiatives
as
well
as
any
plans
for
an
e-
Commerce
reform.

–

EDRi
paper:
**Introduction
to
Data
Protection**

EDRi
paper:
**Introduction
to
Copyright**

Study:
**Human
Rights
and
privatised
law
enforcement**

EDRi
paper:
**The
slide
from
self-
regulation
to
corporate
censorship**


Political Parties On Issues

ISSUES



AGE-FRIENDLY EUROPE

BIODIVERSITY CITIZENSHIP CORPORATE RIGHTS PARTICIPATION INFLUENCE UNIFORM



DEMOCRATIC EUROPE

DIGITAL SCHOOL RIGHTS STUDENT RIGHTS FORESTS FOOD SECURITY FARMING



GENDER EQUALITY

GREEN HIGH INTELLECTUAL EUROPEAN EDUCATION SUBURBAN HEALTH



PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES
EUROPEAN
PUBLIC
SERVICES

#onourwatcheu

HOME
ABOUT
ISSUES
VOTE
COMPARATOR
RESOURCES
POLITICAL
PARTIES

The
On
Our
Watch
project
brings
together
Civil
Society
Organisations
working
on
all
kind
of
topics.
As
representatives
of
and
in
direct

contact
with
citizens,
organisations
have
a
strong
role
to
play
in
holding
the
European
Parliament
accountable
to
the
public.
By
joining
forces
in
the
context
of
the
#EUElections2019
(23-
26
May),
On
Our
Watch
offers
a
comprehensive
overview
of
the
key
issues
that
European
citizens
care
about.

Want
to

join?

Get

in

touch!

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CSO

On

Our

Watch

|

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Privacy

Policy

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by:

Essence

Creative

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Hosting

by:

OUTFRONT

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