

Proposed Internet Governance Principles

- Area: SET OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES
- Entitled by: Hago Dafalla
- Region: Sudan, Africa
- Organization: University of Gezira, Wad Medani, Sudan
- Sector: Academia

- Keywords: Freedom,Transparency, Equality,Openness

Abstract

The University of Gezira would like to propose some basic principles regarding in the internet Governance. This set of proposal are very important to raise the issue Internet Governance in the world, especially in the third world, that the internet is for all in equal bases in transparency, security and Accessibility to all multi-stakeholder in the world.

Document

The Meeting which shall be held in Sao Paulo, must offers some of basic principles to build good environment for Internet Governance for all stakeholder in the world taking in Consideration the freedom for expression, opinion and equal of the accessibility for all stakeholder. When she addressed the United Nations General Assembly on 24 September 2013, Dilma Rousseff, President of Brazil, reminded us that “In the absence of the right to privacy, there can be no true freedom of expression and opinion and therefore no effective democracy” .

Therefore, the human right for all people in the internet must be protected and secure, so that everyone can feeling secure and able to express about his opinion in easy way.

It’s very important for the Democratically in the third world to find the right way to forward ,

so it need help, because it’s in the early stage of freedom and democracy.

Below is my principles:

1 - Freedom of expression, privacy, security of the individual and respect for human rights, equality in judgment and respect the nationality of the people.

2 - respect for human values ??and the general guideline principles of citizenship and ethnic diversity and the advancement of society to achieve prosperity and a decent living .

3 - provide opportunities for training , education, transparency and equality among peoples of the world of non- discrimination in terms of gender or race.

4 - do not block the Internet or restricting the conscious country in the world under the pretext of the economic sanctions imposed by developed countries that limit development and scientific progress using the Internet , which has become an effective tool in the development of the country.

5 - Governments must not put restrictions on the creativity of its citizens were estimated and non- discrimination and gather information that will limit the number of Internet users on the basis of the privacy interests of the state and the impact on confidence in the security of the internet.

6 - on all States to establish laws to protect the children from the dangers of internet and trafficking in human beings and that must be a deterrent .

7 - Freedom of the electronic press is part of the human rights and should be protected by the governments and governments of developing countries need to protect freedom of the press, bloggers and websites. must promote openness, transparency , accountability and should be based on respect for the rule of law in the country.

8 - Do not involve politics in the work of organizations and management of the Internet and control them in any argument which is contrary to the rules and Principles of human rights and international conventions.

9 - Make the Internet for all, a safe place and open accommodate everyone without exception.