1. (2) modify - Individuals must be notified of communications surveillance and have the right to challenge it in court to - Individuals must be notified of communications surveillance and granted the right to challenge it in a court of law

(2.2) either modify and merge with point 4 or delete this pream - Governments must be transparent about their communications surveillance activities, reason - point 4 already has something similar: Recognizing the mass surveillance used by governments to infringe and violate the citizens right to privacy by collecting sensitive information personal to the citizens and emphasising the need to improve transparency of the data collected by the government, (edited)

(3) make this a single point instead of point and subpoint - Recalling that individuals must have safeguards against illegitimate access to their communications data and the right to an effective remedy if their rights are violated,

(8) this also talks about government transparency, either merge all those into one point to avoid repetition or delete this - Emphasising that transparency promotes accountability and provides information for citizens about what their government is doing, and that information maintained by the government is a national asset

(11) what is this? so many ins? and where is preambulatory clause? - Given the importance of access to information and the opening of data held by public bodies in ensuring public participation in governance and in public debate, in delivering accountability of government, in defending human rights, in advancing the fight against corruption, and in promoting sustainable development,

(12) this sounds more like an operative clause than preams - Establish existing independent, effective domestic oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency, as appropriate, and accountability for State surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data,