

Legal Framework

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS that protect information, communication and literacy to guarantee human rights. Enshrined by my multitude of laws, treaties, conventions and case law, such as

1. UN General Assembly. "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." *United Nations*, 217 (III) A, 1948, Paris.

Preamble: *This universal declaration of human rights [i]s a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.*

2. Article 19: Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

3. Net neutrality and open Internet rules

4. International laws on underwater cables such as the 1884 Treaty on international access to cables, and the 1982 [U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea](#) (UNCLOS) [not ratified by the US]

5. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), which declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional.

Contributing to UN Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Infrastructure

Available, accessible and affordable Internet as a Human Right

The contribution of reliable infrastructure necessary to support human rights, and the provision of connectivity enabled by traditional (electricity) and modern (satellite) technologies that allow communication, education, equality and agency.

As expressed specially in the writings, ideas and actions of:

Nicholas Negroponte, founder One Laptop per Child

Zittrain, Jonathan. 2009. *The future of the Internet: and how to stop it*. London: Penguin.

Connectivity enabled by traditional (electricity) and modern (satellite) technologies that allow communication and connectivity

Contributing to UN Sustainable Development Goals

#5B: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

#9C: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

Common Good

COMMON GOOD: Putting in place laws and policies based on philosophies that will benefit all member of society and protect human rights for all.

Specially taking into account political and social activists such as Eleanor Roosevelt, James Baldwin, and Mary Wollstonecraft, and the following writings of:

Mill, John Stuart. 1859. *On liberty*. London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Sen, Amartya (2010). [The Idea of Justice](#). London: Penguin.

Castells, Manuel. 2000. *The rise of the network society*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.

Access

Providing a level of education and literacy that enable agency to access to information necessary for meaningful actualization of human rights.

Enshrined in the UDHR, specifically

Article 1: (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

Article 26: (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Article 27: (2) ... Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Promoted by national and international organizations such as the American Library Association: "... enhance learning and ensure access to information for all"

International Federation of Library Associations: "...the endorsement of the principles of freedom of access to information, ideas and works of imagination and freedom of expression embodied in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights"

And contributing to, among others, UN Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

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