



# Digitalisation Principles

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The following declaration aims at referencing the core values and principles underlining COFACE Families Europe actions and activities in the realm of **digitalisation**. While the concrete topics covered by COFACE Families Europe are very wide and diverse, including child online safety, artificial intelligence, big data, online business models, decentralised technologies or blockchain technology, the recommendations and policy proposals formulated always rely on **core principles and values**, which are applied to any new development in the field of digitalization. COFACE Families Europe's aim is to ensure that digitalization and new technological developments serve **the general interest of all European citizens and families**.

Principle 1 Digital services: Non-discrimination, inclusion and accessibility

Principle 2 Infrastructure: Access to the Internet

Principle 3 Competences and skills

Principle 4 (Digital) Parenting

Principle 5 Respecting human rights and children's rights in the digital space

Principle 6 Transparency

Principle 7 Privacy and data protection

Principle 8 (Cyber)security

Principle 9 User control

Principle 10 Keeping the Internet open

Principle 11 Democratic participation

Principle 12 Health and well-being

Principle 13 Democratic Internet Governance

These principles taken together, paint a picture of an Internet and a web managed and maintained by reconciling and balancing the roles and responsibilities on the end user and private/public actors, **creating a better Internet and web for all**. They also aim to support bridge-building between social, consumer and digitalization stakeholders.

Finally, these principles are by no means an attempt at reinventing the wheel, but rather a combination of existing principles developed by a variety of stakeholders, but relevant especially to **families as end-users**. Among the resources consulted, we find the [Council of Europe](#), the [Internet Governance Forum](#), the [United Nations](#), the [OECD](#), the [World Economic Forum](#), and many others.

## **Principle 1**

### **Digital services: Non-discrimination, inclusion and accessibility**

As digitalisation becomes an integral part of our societies, families should be provided with access to digital skills and competences as well as having access to digital services as they become pre-requisites for living a decent life and remain an integral part of a “digital” and analog society. Digital services and digital content providers also need to take into consideration the needs of various user groups to ensure that they are accessible (users with disabilities, children, elderly people).

## **Principle 2**

### **Infrastructure: Access to the Internet**

While digitalisation is more and more focused on the software and content side, it nevertheless relies on a distributed, functional and well-maintained infrastructure (on the public side, the cables below ground) and accessible, quality and affordable hardware/devices (on the user-end). Net neutrality is also a cornerstone about a fair Internet access for all. Even though everyone should have access to High-Speed Internet and the web, there should be a provision of offline services for families which are not connected or do not want to be connected.

## **Principle 3**

### **Competences and skills**

Access, and competences and skills, are two sides of the same coin. Even if every user lives in a country with digital infrastructure and access to devices with Internet connectivity, this does not guarantee that they will successfully integrate within the digital space. Competences and skills are essential for enjoying a positive online experience and cover both technical skills directly linked to digital services/products and transversal competences such as critical thinking, digital culture, and responsible behaviour, alongside technical skills allowing to understand how to use the “hardware” or device side appropriately.

## **Principle 4**

### **(Digital) Parenting**

The key role of parents and educators should be recognized and supported. Children, especially at a young age, spend most of their time at home, and the (digital) environment will greatly influence the habits and experiences that children will go through online. Parents act as mediators between their children and the online world, accompanying them in their first experiences, and helping them make sense of positive but also negative experiences

online. A continued dialogue and exchange of experience between parents/educators and children is key to ensure a balanced use of technology and help prevent/address issues such as addictions, cyberbullying or harassment online.

### **Principle 5**

## **Respecting human rights and children's rights in the digital space**

Human rights including various other related rights like the rights of children, the rights of people with disabilities, have been developed over the course of time and applied to the offline world with much success, allowing our societies to thrive and peacefully coexist in diversity. Those rights need to be applied to the online world, but their "transposition" is by no means easy. New compromises will need to be struck between apparent contradictions such as "freedom of expression, freedom of speech" and "hate speech" or restricting freedom of expression. The overarching strategy for successfully transposing those rights is to make sure that the rule of law and due legal process is always respected, to avoid arbitrary concentration of power in the hands of the executive branch of government or the moderators of private companies providing online services.

### **Principle 6**

## **Transparency**

Transparency is a principle which permeates through many key challenges in digitalisation, making sure that users are properly informed about the services/products they use, but also what the implications of their consent and use of those services/products are. Users would greatly benefit from transparency about the use of algorithms (or artificial intelligence) and how they make decisions, about data that is collected about them and how it is used, about the various online business models and their trade-offs, and about their rights as consumers of connected devices or online services.

### **Principle 7**

## **Privacy and data protection**

The "digital trail" or "digital footprint" users leave behind is getting larger and larger, and so is the potential for exploiting that data for both positive and negative purposes, in relation to the interest of the user and society as a whole. This is why it is important that users are directly in control of their privacy and their data to make sure that it is not abused or used without their consent. At the same time, high "default" standards for privacy and data protection should be erected to compensate for the "network effect" and the imbalance of

power between the user and a service provider (for instance, the pressure to join a network where all of your contacts are).

## **Principle 8** **(Cyber)security**

News about yet another data breach and theft of millions of credit card information, user account details, surface more and more often. Cybersecurity, in order to be successful in the future, will have to be considered as a public good and will have to be discussed openly between all stakeholders. Developing best practices in cyber-security and making them accessible to every stakeholder, especially private companies supplying online services or connected devices, is key to reach an optimal level of security online and offline.

## **Principle 9** **User control**

Much of digitalisation is controlled by a few powerful players, be it private or public, which leads to an online environment and digital ecosystem where users do not have a voice. Allowing users to have more control over the services and devices they use is in line with democratic culture and participation, respecting user choices. These provisions include the choice to manage what a user wishes to see or read online, the choice to restrict or broaden the target audience of his/her messages etc.

## **Principle 10** **Keeping the Internet open**

Open standards is what made the Internet so successful, allowing users to communicate and share information with anyone else, regardless of their Internet Service Provider, country or hardware. Supporting open source software, open standards and open collaborative spaces is also key to ensure diversity and access. Many families around the world do not necessarily have the means to access costly digital tools and information. Supporting open source and open standards is the embodiment of the principle of solidarity whereby those that have more can contribute more, and in the end, everyone can equally benefit.

## **Principle 11** **Democratic participation**

Traditional, offline democratic participation has also been greatly impacted by the Internet and the web. Online tools allowing citizens to participate in "offline" politics and democratic decision making more generally, have proliferated over the years. These include official

websites of local/regional/national/supranational public authorities allowing to seek information and/or participate (sending an email, posting a comment...), citizen-led initiatives like online petitions, chat forums, blogs or organizations, and many other digital tools helping to bridge the gap between government and citizens.

## **Principle 12**

### **Health and well-being**

As technology progresses, society will need to constantly find a healthy balance between online and offline, either via a separation of both or a combination of both to achieve both biological (physical) and emotional/cognitive well-being. Regardless of innovation in the digital realm, we remain and will remain for the foreseeable future, biological beings with needs that can only be fulfilled by physical activity. So far, the digital realm has been an obstacle to physical exercise, but this may change with the advent of Augmented Reality and connected devices, bridging/blending the online and the offline world. Cognitive overload and stress is also one of the dangers posed by the online world, and a “right to disconnect” will clearly need to be adopted in order to keep our minds healthy. Providers of online services or connected products will have to take into account the well-being of both the mind and body in accordance with the considerations above.

## **Principle 13**

### **Democratic Internet Governance**

As the saying goes: “no taxation without representation”! Families and citizens from all over Europe, and the World more broadly, are active online users, yet their ability to weigh in on the governance of the Internet and the web as a “public good” is small. Internet Governance bodies should provide more space for civil society to voice its recommendations on the future of the Internet, the web and also recent developments in Artificial Intelligence and algorithms to ensure their use is subject to democratically agreed ethical and moral principles.

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