

Charter on the Values and Principles for a Digital Shared Prosperity Society: the Digital Bill of Rights

Preamble

Humanity is currently at the forefront of a civilization-altering revolution, propelled by the limitless potential of digital technology. This shift is ushering in profound changes in human life and society, necessitating a new dimension of norms to safeguard universal values such as freedom, equality, and human dignity.

In light of this, we are committed to a new digital order that ensures the universal entitlement to digital enjoyment, grounded in our respect for human dignity and worth. This undertaking envisions active involvement in digital innovation alongside the international community, with the goal of achieving a digital shared prosperity society, where everyone can equitably partake in its benefits.

With the aspiration to set an example in the digital landscape, the Republic of Korea invites global citizens to unite in building a digital shared prosperity society. In this spirit, we hereby declare the following values and principles that humanity should collaboratively embrace:

Main Text

Chapter 1: Fundamental Principles

Article 1 (Guarantee of Freedom and Rights) The foundation of the digital society should rest upon the respect for human dignity and worth, ensuring that every individual enjoys freedom and rights in the digital environment.

Article 2 (Fair Access and Equal Opportunities) In the digital society, opportunities for competition and innovation must be ensured fairly for everyone, and the benefits of digital innovation should be evenly distributed, within and across societies.

Article 3 (Security and Trust Assurance) In the digital society, digital technology and services should be reliable, without posing any threat to the safety of individuals and society. Effective measures and procedures should be established to address potential risks appropriately.

Article 4 (Fostering of Digital Innovation) The digital society should promote the continuous advancement of digital technology and innovation, while providing a foundation for digital innovation to emerge through the autonomous and creative endeavors of individuals.

Article 5 (Advancement of Human Well-being) In the digital society, nations shall collaborate with the international community, guided by universal values and mutual trust, to harness digital technology for the betterment of human well-being and to narrow the digital divide among nations.

Chapter 2: Guarantee of Freedom and Rights in the Digital Environment

Article 6 (Guarantee of Digital Access) Every individual should have access to a stable network environment and the ability to use various digital services without discrimination, irrespective of their location or the time.

Article 7 (Freedom of Digital Expression) Every individual should have the freedom to express their views in the digital environment; nevertheless, this expression should be carried out responsibly, without infringing upon the honor and rights of others, or the public morality or social ethics.

Article 8 (Respect for Digital Diversity) Every individual should be protected from unjust discrimination and bias arising from digital technology and should be respected for their social and cultural diversity.

Article 9 (Access and Control of Personal Information) Every individual should be able to access and control their personal information in the digital environment, including the right to request access, correction, deletion, and transfer of such information.

Article 10 (Demand for Non-Digital Alternatives) Every individual has the right to demand non-digital alternatives in the public domain.

Article 11 (Guarantee of Digital Work and Rest) Every individual should work safely and healthily in various labor environments arising from the development of digital technology and should be guaranteed rest away from digital connections.

Chapter 3: Fair Access and Equal Opportunities to Digital

Article 12 (Promotion of Fair Competition) To foster a fair competitive environment in the digital economy, appropriate measures should be taken to address harm caused by monopolies in information and technology, unfairness in algorithms, and other related issues.

Article 13 (Protection of Digital Assets) Digital assets resulting from personal investment and effort should be properly protected. Contracts associated with their transactions should be equitable, and individuals should have the freedom to engage in these agreements.

Article 14 (Enhancement of Digital Literacy) The digital divide must be reduced to ensure opportunities for the development and use of digital technology. There should be educational opportunities to improve digital literacy.

Article 15 (Guarantee of Data Access) Data openness should be promoted, with a special focus on measures to guarantee equitable access and usage opportunities for public data, and to universally expand the right to use such data.

Article 16 (Enhancement of Social Safety Nets) Measures should be taken to strengthen social safety nets, including addressing economic and social inequality arising from deepening digitalization, to ensure that the benefits of digital innovation are enjoyed by the broader society.

Chapter 4: Safe and Reliable Digital Society

Article 17 (Ethical Development and Use of Digital Technology) The development and use of digital technology should be conducted responsibly in an ethical manner to ensure safety and trust.

Article 18 (Response to Digital Risks) Digital risks should be prevented and managed through means and procedures that allow for adequate measures to be taken. Information about these risks should be disclosed transparently in a manner that is easy to understand.

Article 19 (Protection of Digital Privacy) In the digital environment, the privacy of individuals should be protected from unlawful identification and tracking, including digital surveillance and location tracking.

Article 20 (Fostering of Sound Digital Environment) A sound digital environment should be cultivated that discourages the creation and dissemination of false information and illegal or harmful content. Effective measures and procedures should be established to safeguard victims of crimes occurring in the digital environment.

Article 21 (Protection of Children and Youths) Children and youths should have the freedom to engage in activities in digital spaces specifically designed for their age. They should receive special protection from crimes that may arise from digital technology.

Chapter 5: Promotion of Digital Innovation Based on Autonomy and Creativity

Article 22 (Freedom of Digital Innovation Activities) Everyone is guaranteed the freedom to engage in economic, social, and cultural activities that promote digital innovation in various domains.

Article 23 (Improvement of Digital Regulation) To promote digital innovation, a reasonable regulatory framework that respects private autonomy should be established, while unreasonable regulations be improved, with consideration for the pace of technological advancement, industry maturity, and societal acceptance.

Article 24 (Support for Digital Innovation) To sustain on-going digital innovation, a range of support measures, including the cultivation of a skilled workforce, investments in research and development, promotion of entrepreneurship, infrastructure development, and regulatory adjustments, should be implemented through close collaboration between the private sector and the government.

Article 25 (Conflict Resolution in Digital Transition) An institutional framework should be established to manage and prevent societal conflicts arising during the digital transition, and to facilitate dialogue and consultations among various stakeholders to reach a social consensus.

Chapter 6: Advancement of Human Well-being

Article 26 (Sustainable Digital Society) Nations should collaborate with the international community to minimize the negative impacts and harm of digital technology on the environment, ecology, and the climate system, while also contributing to enhancing the well-being of the global community through the utilization of digital technology.

Article 27 (Global Reduction of Digital Divide) Nations should cooperate with the international community to reduce digital divide among nations and expand

international digital development cooperation for the common prosperity of global citizens.

Article 28 (Cooperation for Global Digital Norms) Nations should cooperate with the international community to institute and enforce universal digital norms, and build global cooperative governance mechanisms for addressing digital risks and other related issues.

This **Digital Bill of Rights** will serve as
the **international community's compass** to **navigate the era**
of deepening digitalization by setting out **five guiding principles**
for the building of a brighter digital future.