St@ndbyMe

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Project description

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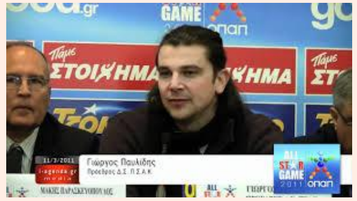

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Scope

- Human rights perspective on digital literacy and digital inclusion translated into educational curricula and actions
- The primary goal is to train educators and caregivers (in the broader sense), interventions tested on older persons as well
- The secondary goal is to increase and systematize knowledge on the field

Objectives

- Engage with seniors at the local level to address digital inclusion and human rights in older age via the developed training tools.
- Raise awareness, facilitate knowledge exchange, and stimulate the dialogue on digital inclusion and human rights among stakeholders (local citizens, local authorities and policy-makers).

Work packages

- **WP2** – Create new knowledge and systematize the existing literature (surveys, focus groups, Best Practices Guide)
- **WP3** – Capacity building and knowledge exchange among professionals (MOOC, International Academy)
- **WP4** – Workshops with older persons on human rights, digital rights, and digitalisation
- **WP5** – Dissemination

Human rights - digitalisation …

… connecting the dots

- It takes about one (1) hour for participants in our project to connect the dots between human rights and digitalisation

- Two controversial questions
  - ✔ Do we have the right to remain analogue (non-liners, not digital)?
  - ✔ Do we have the right to be digital (through education and universal access to the internet)
- How complex should we allow for digital environment to become?
- Is there any laws that regulate digital participation and digital citizenship?
- At the end … do we have digital rights?

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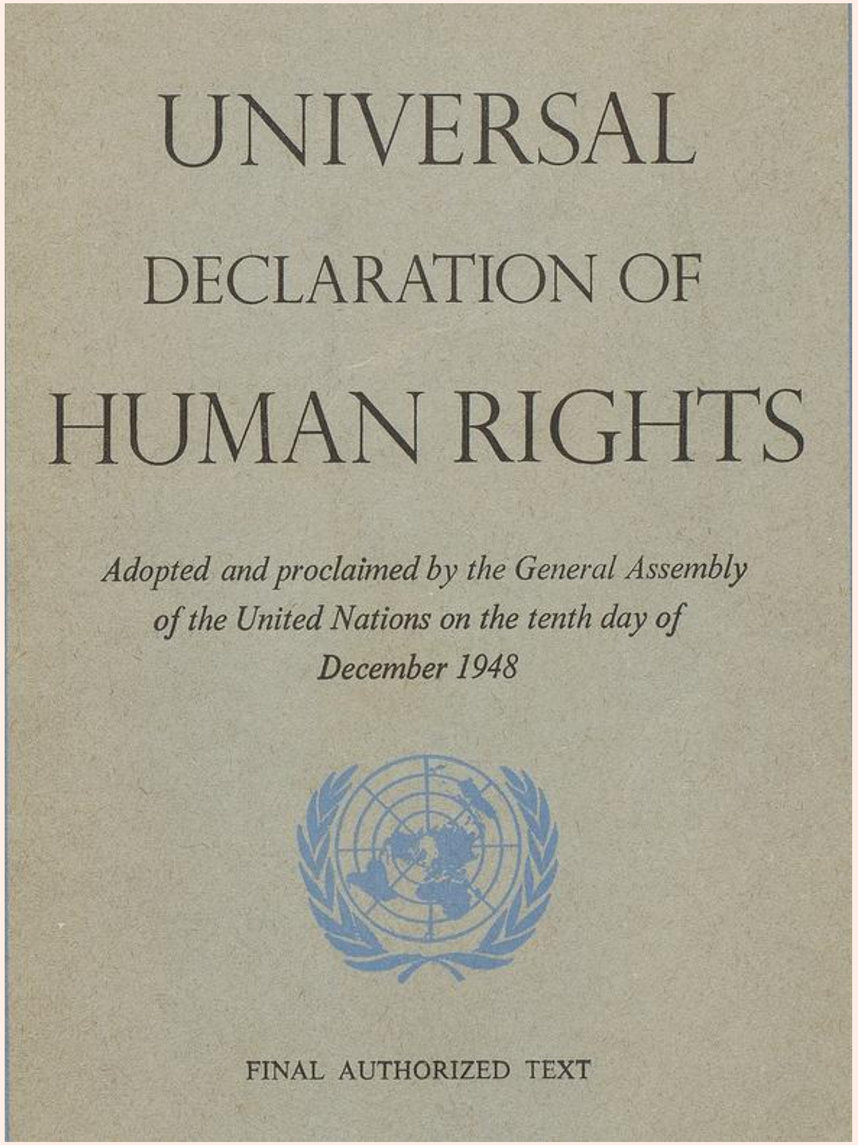

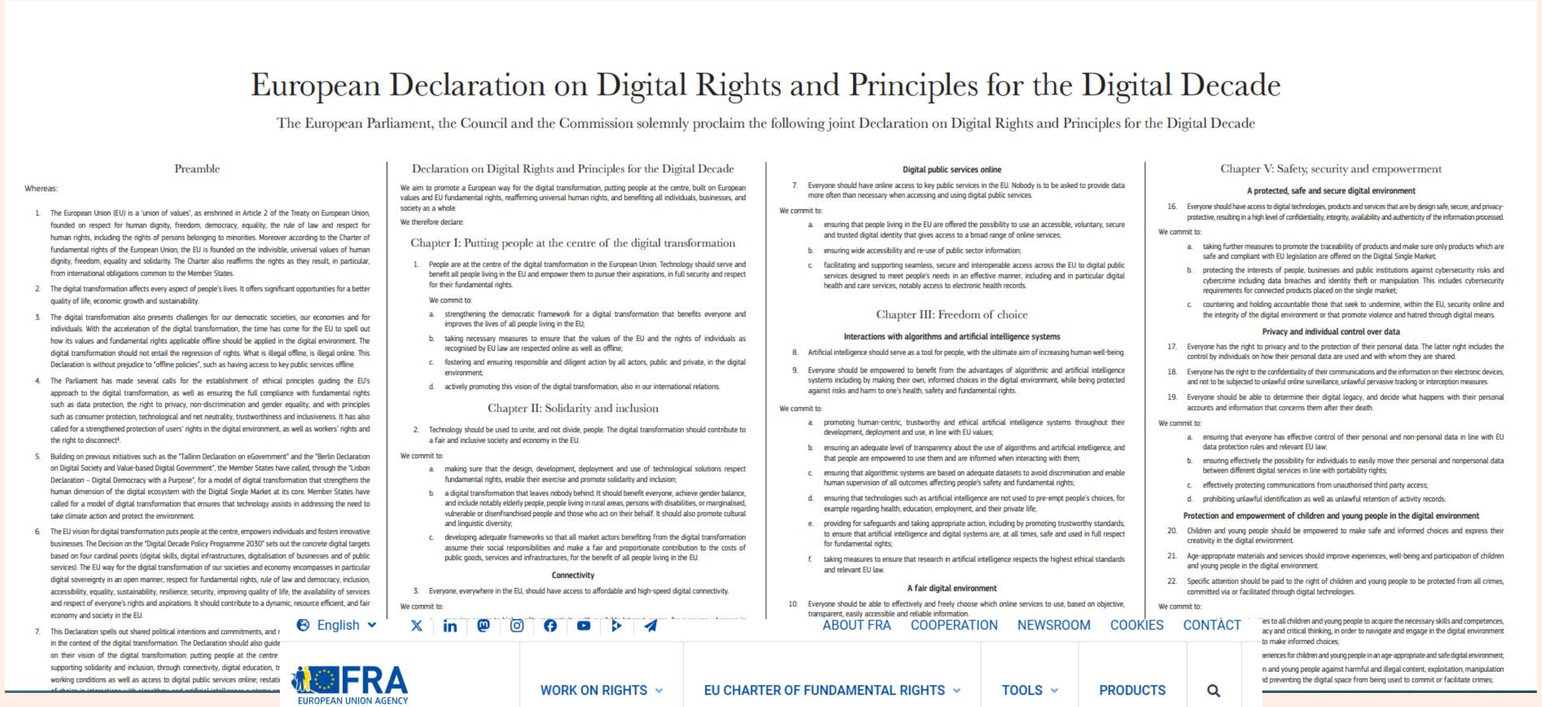

European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles for the Digital Decade

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission solemnly proclaim the following joint Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles for the Digital Decade

Preamble

Whereas:

1. The European Union (EU) is a 'union of values', as enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union, founded on respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. Moreover according to the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, the EU is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity. The Charter also reaffirms the rights as they result, in particular, from international obligations common to the Member States.
2. The digital transformation affects every aspect of people's lives. It offers significant opportunities for a better quality of life, economic growth and sustainability.
3. The digital transformation also presents challenges for our democratic societies, our economies and for individuals. With the acceleration of the digital transformation, the time has come for the EU to spell out how its values and fundamental rights applicable offline should be applied in the digital environment. The digital transformation should not entail the regression of rights. What is illegal offline, is illegal online. This Declaration is without prejudice to "offline policies", such as having access to key public services offline.
4. The Parliament has made several calls for the establishment of ethical principles guiding the EU's approach to the digital transformation, as well as ensuring the full compliance with fundamental rights such as data protection, the right to privacy, non-discrimination and gender equality, and with principles such as consumer protection, technological and net neutrality, trustworthiness and inclusiveness. It has also called for a strengthened protection of users' rights in the digital environment, as well as workers' rights and the right to disconnect[4].
5. Building on previous initiatives such as the "Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment" and the "Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-based Digital Government", the Member States have called, through the "Lisbon Declaration – Digital Democracy with a Purpose", for a model of digital transformation that strengthens the human dimension of the digital ecosystem with the Digital Single Market at its core. Member States have called for a model of digital transformation that ensures that technology assists in addressing the need to take climate action and protect the environment.
6. The EU vision for digital transformation puts people at the centre, empowers individuals and fosters innovative businesses. The Decision on the "Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030" sets out the concrete digital targets based on four cardinal points (digital skills, digital infrastructures, digitalisation of businesses and of public services). The EU way for the digital transformation of our societies and economy encompasses in particular digital sovereignty in an open manner, respect for fundamental rights, rule of law and democracy, inclusion, accessibility, equality, sustainability, resilience, security, improving quality of life, the availability of services and respect of everyone's rights and aspirations. It should contribute to a dynamic, resource efficient, and fair economy and society in the EU.
7. This Declaration spells out shared political intentions and commitments, and r
in the context of the digital transformation. The Declaration should also guide
on their vision of the digital transformation: putting people at the centre
supporting solidarity and inclusion, through connectivity, digital education, tr
working conditions as well as access to digital public services online; restati

Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles for the Digital Decade

We aim to promote a European way for the digital transformation, putting people at the centre, built on European values and EU fundamental rights, reaffirming universal human rights, and benefiting all individuals, businesses, and society as a whole.

We therefore declare:

Chapter I: Putting people at the centre of the digital transformation

1. People are at the centre of the digital transformation in the European Union. Technology should serve and benefit all people living in the EU and empower them to pursue their aspirations, in full security and respect for their fundamental rights.

   We commit to:

   a. strengthening the democratic framework for a digital transformation that benefits everyone and improves the lives of all people living in the EU;
   b. taking necessary measures to ensure that the values of the EU and the rights of individuals as recognised by EU law are respected online as well as offline;
   c. fostering and ensuring responsible and diligent action by all actors, public and private, in the digital environment;
   d. actively promoting this vision of the digital transformation, also in our international relations.

Chapter II: Solidarity and inclusion

2. Technology should be used to unite, and not divide, people. The digital transformation should contribute to a fair and inclusive society and economy in the EU.

We commit to:

a. making sure that the design, development, deployment and use of technological solutions respect fundamental rights, enable their exercise and promote solidarity and inclusion;
b. a digital transformation that leaves nobody behind. It should benefit everyone, achieve gender balance, and include notably elderly people, people living in rural areas, persons with disabilities, or marginalised, vulnerable or disenfranchised people and those who act on their behalf. It should also promote cultural and linguistic diversity;
c. developing adequate frameworks so that all market actors benefiting from the digital transformation assume their social responsibilities and make a fair and proportionate contribution to the costs of public goods, services and infrastructures, for the benefit of all people living in the EU.

Connectivity

3. Everyone, everywhere in the EU, should have access to affordable and high-speed digital connectivity.

We commit to:

Digital public services online

7. Everyone should have online access to key public services in the EU. Nobody is to be asked to provide data more often than necessary when accessing and using digital public services.

We commit to:

a. ensuring that people living in the EU are offered the possibility to use an accessible, voluntary, secure and trusted digital identity that gives access to a broad range of online services;
b. ensuring wide accessibility and re-use of public sector information;
c. facilitating and supporting seamless, secure and interoperable access across the EU to digital public services designed to meet people's needs in an effective manner, including and in particular digital health and care services, notably access to electronic health records.

Chapter III: Freedom of choice

Interactions with algorithms and artificial intelligence systems

8. Artificial intelligence should serve as a tool for people, with the ultimate aim of increasing human well-being.
9. Everyone should be empowered to benefit from the advantages of algorithmic and artificial intelligence systems including by making their own, informed choices in the digital environment, while being protected against risks and harm to one's health, safety and fundamental rights.

We commit to:

a. promoting human-centric, trustworthy and ethical artificial intelligence systems throughout their development, deployment and use, in line with EU values;
b. ensuring an adequate level of transparency about the use of algorithms and artificial intelligence, and that people are empowered to use them and are informed when interacting with them;
c. ensuring that algorithmic systems are based on adequate datasets to avoid discrimination and enable human supervision of all outcomes affecting people's safety and fundamental rights;
d. ensuring that technologies such as artificial intelligence are not used to pre-empt people's choices, for example regarding health, education, employment, and their private life;
e. providing for safeguards and taking appropriate action, including by promoting trustworthy standards, to ensure that artificial intelligence and digital systems are, at all times, safe and used in full respect for fundamental rights;
f. taking measures to ensure that research in artificial intelligence respects the highest ethical standards and relevant EU law.

A fair digital environment

10. Everyone should be able to effectively and freely choose which online services to use, based on objective, transparent, easily accessible and reliable information.

Chapter V: Safety, security and empowerment

A protected, safe and secure digital environment

16. Everyone should have access to digital technologies, products and services that are by design safe, secure, and privacy-protective, resulting in a high level of confidentiality, integrity, availability and authenticity of the information processed.

We commit to:

a. taking further measures to promote the traceability of products and make sure only products which are safe and compliant with EU legislation are offered on the Digital Single Market;
b. protecting the interests of people, businesses and public institutions against cybersecurity risks and cybercrime including data breaches and identity theft or manipulation. This includes cybersecurity requirements for connected products placed on the single market;
c. countering and holding accountable those that seek to undermine, within the EU, security online and the integrity of the digital environment or that promote violence and hatred through digital means.

Privacy and individual control over data

17. Everyone has the right to privacy and to the protection of their personal data. The latter right includes the control by individuals on how their personal data are used and with whom they are shared.
18. Everyone has the right to the confidentiality of their communications and the information on their electronic devices, and not to be subjected to unlawful online surveillance, unlawful pervasive tracking or interception measures.
19. Everyone should be able to determine their digital legacy, and decide what happens with their personal accounts and information that concerns them after their death.

We commit to:

a. ensuring that everyone has effective control of their personal and non-personal data in line with EU data protection rules and relevant EU law;
b. ensuring effectively the possibility for individuals to easily move their personal and nonpersonal data between different digital services in line with portability rights;
c. effectively protecting communications from unauthorised third party access;
d. prohibiting unlawful identification as well as unlawful retention of activity records.

Protection and empowerment of children and young people in the digital environment

20. Children and young people should be empowered to make safe and informed choices and express their creativity in the digital environment.
21. Age-appropriate materials and services should improve experiences, well-being and participation of children and young people in the digital environment.
22. Specific attention should be paid to the right of children and young people to be protected from all crimes, committed via or facilitated through digital technologies.

We commit to:

English

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13 September 2023

Fundamental rights of older people: ensuring access to public services in digital societies

Children, youth and older people; Equality, non-discrimination and racism

Europe's ageing population is ever-increasing, and our societies are becoming more digitalised. Many public services are now available online, with many more services in the process of being digitalised. But the digitalisation of public services poses a risk of exclusion for older persons. In this new report, FRA explores the impact of digitalisation on the fundamental rights of older persons. The report maps the current legislation, policies and practices fostering digital inclusion. It provides an overview of the laws at the national level that provide for equal access to public services, both online and offline. The findings show how Member States safeguard older person's rights to access services undergoing digitalisation. It outlines how Member States can support digital skills and ensure older people can fully participate in public life.

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