



Barcelona Culture Forum

Charter

for Innovation, Creativity
and Access to Knowledge

Citizens' and artists' rights in the digital age

Complete Version 2.0

A broad coalition from over 20 countries, of citizens, users, consumers, organizations, artists, hackers, members of the free culture movement, economists, lawyers, teachers, students, researchers, scientists, activists, workers, unemployed, entrepreneurs, creators...,

invites all citizens to make this Charter theirs, share it and put it into practice.

We invite all governments, multinationals and institutions urgently to listen to it, understand it and enforce it.

Important introductory note:

Author rights, patents, royalties and similar creativity incentives are sometimes called “Intellectual Property” (<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/words-to-avoid.es.html#IntellectualProperty>). This term, as Richard Stallman explains (<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/not-ipr.html>), is imprecise, distorts physical reality and is ontologically inaccurate. We will not use it in this Charter. We will only use the correct terms such as “Author rights”, “patents”, “royalties”, etc.

Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Legal demands
- 3. Guidelines for Education and Access to Knowledge
- 4. Structural requirements for a knowledge society open to all and for all
- 5. Transparency
- 6. References
 - 6.1 Related to politics
 - 6.2 Related documents and sources from legal
 - 6.3 Related past declarations related to education and A2K
- 7. Members of the FCForum
- 8. Public endorsements
- 9. Licenses

1. Introduction

We are in the midst of a revolution in the way that knowledge and culture are created, accessed and transformed. Citizens, artists and consumers are no longer powerless and isolated in the face of the content production and distribution industries: now individuals across many different spheres collaborate, participate and decide in a direct and democratic way.

Digital technology has bridged the gap, allowing ideas and knowledge to flow. It has done away with many of the geographic and technological barriers to sharing. It has provided new educational tools and stimulated new possibilities for forms of social, economic and political organisation. This revolution is comparable to the far reaching changes brought about as a result of the printing press.

In spite of these transformations, the entertainment industry, most communications service providers, governments and international bodies still base their sources of profits and power on controlling contents, tools and distribution channels, and on managing scarcity. This logic is being imposed as the only possible model to market culture. This leads to restrictions on citizens' rights to education, access to information, culture, science and technology; Freedom of expression; inviolability of communications and privacy; Freedom to share. The protection of private interests should not be allowed to hold back the development of society in general, above the public interest.

Today's institutions, industries, structures or conventions will not survive into the future unless they adapt to these changes. Some, however, will alter and refine their methods in response to the new realities. And we need to take account of this.

Political and economic implications of free/libre culture

Free culture (as in "Freedom", not as "for Free") opens up the possibility of new models for citizen engagement in the provision of public goods and services. These are based on a 'commons' approach. 'Governing of the commons' refers to negotiated rules and boundaries for managing the collective production and stewardship of and access to, shared resources. Governing of the commons honours participation, inclusion, transparency, equal access, and long-term sustainability. We recognise the commons as a distinctive and desirable form of governing. It is not necessarily linked to the state or other conventional political institutions and demonstrates that civil society today is a potent force.

We recognize that this social economy, in addition to the private market, is an important source of value. The new commons revitalised through the digital technology (amongst other factors) enlarges what constitutes "the economy". At present governments give considerable support to the private market economy; we urge them to give the same extensive support that they give to the private market to the commons. To start being successful, the commons need a level playing field.

The current financial crisis has shown the severe limits of some previous models. On the other hand, the philosophy of Free/Libre Culture, a legacy of the Free/Libre Software movement, is the empirical proof that a new kind of ethics and a new way of doing business are possible. It has already created a new and workable form of production, based on crafts or trades, where the author-producer doesn't lose control of the production process and can freed from production and distribution intermediaries. This form of production is based on entrepreneurial initiatives in collaboration with others, on exchange according to each person's abilities and opportunities, on the democratisation of knowledge, education and the means of production and on a fair distribution of earnings according to the work carried out.

We declare our concern for the well-being of artists, researchers, authors or other creative producers. In this Charter we propose a number of possibilities for collectively rewarding creation. Free/Libre and Open Source Software, Wikipedia, Free/Libre licensed Net Labels and book publishers, and many other examples show that the model of free/libre culture can sustain innovation and that knowledge monopolies are not necessary to produce knowledge goods. In cultural production, what is sustainable depends to a significant extent on the type of 'product' (the costs of a film for example, are different from those of an online collaborative encyclopedia). Projects and initiatives based on free/libre culture principles use a variety of ways of achieving sustainability. Some of these forms are consolidated. Some are still experimental. It is necessary to investigate and promote sustainable financial models capable of addressing the digital society reality and the new uses and values emerging from the culture.

The economy models for sustaining cultural production include amongst others: non-monetary donations and exchange (i.e. gift, time banking and barter); Direct financing (i.e.: Subscriptions and donations); Shared capital (i.e.: Matching Funds, Cooperatives of producers, interfinancing / social economy, P2P Banking, Coining virtual Money, Crowd funding, Open Capital, Community based investment cooperatives and Consumer Coops); Foundations guaranteeing infrastructure for the projects; Public funding (i.e.: basic incomes, mutualized fundings, grants, awards, subsidies, public contracts and commissions); Private funding (i.e.: venture investment, shares, private patronage, business investment infrastructure pools); commercial activities (including goods and services) and combination of P2P distribution and low cost streaming. The combination of these options is increasingly viable both for independent creators and industry.

There must be clear rules that promote public and sharable knowledge, protecting it from any forms of exclusive appropriation by anyone and thus preventing any restrictive monopolies or oligopolies that may emerge from this appropriation.

The digital era holds the historic promise of increasing justice and of being rewarding for all.

This is the objective of the following proposals:

2. Legal demands

We have identified flaws in national regulations and international treaties regarding the dissemination of culture and knowledge, both in private, contractual relations and in international public policy. We suggest reforms necessary to overcome these problems.

The conservative and defensive behaviour of the copyright production and distribution industries has led to a situation where authors and their audiences are pitted against each other. This conflict benefits largely the media conglomerates and government organisations by giving them control over global flows of information at the expense of creators and consumers. This is detrimental to the public interest.

The public interest is served by supporting and ensuring ongoing creation of intellectual works, because of its significant social value, and by ensuring that all citizens have unfettered access to such works for a wide range of uses.

A. Rights in digital context:

Author rights, royalties and similar incentives to creativity should not be considered an end in themselves, but rather a creative stimulus and a means to promoting public interest.

Right to quote:

Quotation, defined as the extraction of a part of, but not the entirety, of a work must be defended in all cases as a vehicle for the democratic development of the information society. This must apply in all cases in which the material quoted has already been made public in advance, whether it is quoted for educational or scientific reasons, or for purely informational, creative purposes or any other purpose.

Private copying:

1. The rights of the individual in the private sphere and for personal use should not be undermined by the exclusive rights of the author.
2. Reproductions, in any form, of works already published, when the reproduction is done for sharing or private use (either individual or collective), and when no economic profit is obtained from it, don't need the copyright holder's authorisation or "remuneration".

Fair use:

1. There should be no requirement to seek an author's permission for the reproduction or dissemination of artistic, scientific or technical works that have already been presented publicly, when the purpose is educational, scientific research, information, satirical or incidental to the principal creative objective.
2. The defense of the right to private copying and fair use of works should be firm and absolute, given that copying is the very basis for learning and culture. Authors/creators are indebted to shared culture and for this reason their contributions to culture should not be subject to any form of compensation beyond commercial use of their work (sales, fees and royalties related to said sales or performances).
3. There should be a strong emphasis on defending the right to information.
4. There should be a strong emphasis on preserving the right to satire.
5. In addition, we subscribe to the delineated list of fair uses compiled in "Article 3-1 – General Limitations and Exceptions to Copyrights" of [draft document Access to Knowledge 2005](http://keionline.org/content/view/235/1). (<http://keionline.org/content/view/235/1>)

Freedom to innovate:

Freedom and innovation are not opposites of each other, but rather concepts that are strongly related. Repressive legal regimes that reduce freedom also tend to harm innovation. People need the freedom to change, modify, improve and test inventions, devices, and systems, and to freely engage in critical speech regarding such innovations.

Patents:

Refer to [A2K draft](http://keionline.org/content/view/235/1), Part4. (<http://keionline.org/content/view/235/1>)

B. Stimulating Creativity

We declare our concern for the well-being of artists and authors. We therefore propose various methods for collectively rewarding artistic creation with the following criteria:

- There should be diverse sources of support for creative communities. These can have commercial nature, by means direct funding support, or through public investment.
- In order to promote fair remuneration for artists, the role of middlemen should be restricted.

Creative works reward and author's rights: two different things

1. Creators, as any worker, should receive a fair reward for their work. In creative labors, when royalties cannot be guaranteed in a reasonable quantity and time, fees should be guaranteed. The objective should be the creation of a stable employment environment in the cultural industry that would not necessarily be totally dependent on the ups and downs of royalties.
2. Differences in bargaining power always produce unfair outcomes, also between creative individuals and the commercial entities that invest in, market and/or sell culture and knowledge goods and lead to many creative works being withheld from the public. Authors/creators should be paid equitably for the activity they are involved in, whether or not they are members of a collecting society. Unfair contracts between authors and publishers should not be enforced by courts. Within 30 years of signing a contract with a publisher or employer, the author or her heirs should have an opportunity to regain the rights to the work under copyright. This shall not affect the validity of any existing licenses to use works, or licenses that permit sharing to use works granted to the public, including those which have conditions that protect the commons.
3. In the case of the commercial exploitation of a work, economic regulations should protect the financial interests of creative communities and ensure that third parties such as the cultural industry do not prevent creative communities from obtaining a fair share of the profits.
4. All unfair "digital levies" that indiscriminately sanction everybody in the name of "compensation for artists" and that attempt to penalize activities that are in no way criminal should be abolished. The concept of "obligatory compensation" should not exist.

Collecting societies:

1. Authors/creators shall be able always to revoke the mandate of the collecting societies.
2. Royalties collection societies are private entities that must only and exclusively manage the "accounts" of their members, who are in no case the entire creative community.
3. Free competition should be permitted as with all private entities. Legal monopolies for collection societies should be abolished.
4. Authors and editors should not be represented by the same entity, as in the days of vertical organisations.

5. Above all, a collection society should only collect money and manage works that have been registered with it.
6. No collection society should be allowed to prevent artists or authors from using free licenses.
7. Private collecting societies should not manage non-attributable levies. Money that are not attributable to particular authors should be managed by the state for the purpose of promoting the creativity of society as a whole.

C. Knowledge Commons and Public Domain

Proprietary Works:

Copyright term should not exceed the minimum term set forth in the Berne Convention. We already consider the minimum Berne term unfair; in the longer term we support shortening it. Excessive terms do not benefit consumers or authors.

Public domain Works:

1. Every jurisdiction should allow a work to be released directly in the public domain prior to the expiry of the general copyright term.
2. The results of works and developments funded by public money should always be licensed under a free/libre access, use and distribution, in a sharable and free/libre format.
3. Research funded through educational institutions should be published on an sharable access model.
4. When the state or state-supported institutions possess copies of works whose copyright has expired, they must made them accessible to the public, so that they can be copied, shared and used in any form.

Freely available Works:

There should be no restriction of the freedom to access, link to and index any work that, although not sharably licensed, is already Freely accessible to the public online.

Non-copyrightable Works:

1. There should be no copyright on laws, government reports, political documents and speeches, or regulatory compliance information.
2. Sui generis database rights should not be introduced, and should be repealed in jurisdictions where they exist.

Works licensed to permit sharing:

Every legal system should facilitate and promote sharable licensing to the same extent as proprietary licensing.

Orphaned Works:

There should be freedom to use a copyrighted work if the copyright owner cannot be located after a due diligence search.

D. Defending access to Technological Infrastructures and Net Neutrality

1. Internet access is essential for learning and for the practical and meaningful exercise of freedom of expression and communication, that's why Net Neutrality must be guarantee.
2. Citizens and consumers are entitled to an Internet connection that enables them to send and receive content of their choice, use services and run applications of their choice, connect hardware and use software of their choice that do not harm the network.
3. Citizens and consumers are entitled to an Internet connection that is free of any form of discrimination – whether blocking, limiting or prioritizing – with regard to type of application, service or content or based on sender or receiver address.
4. IP addresses of citizens and consumers are potentially identifiable data and the data subject has a right of access to correct, delete, or prevent the transfer of their personal information.
5. Filtering of Internet content is a threat to fundamental rights, and is an invalid, ineffective and disproportionate solution for enforcement. No limitation or filtering should be carried out.
6. Citizens are entitled to access to a Free/Libre, unlicensed band of the spectrum for digital communications, such as the analog TV range and, in general, at least a 25% of any new range of the spectrum that is released in its current use.

E. Access for works for persons with reading disabilities

When accessible formats of works for persons who have reading disabilities are created under copyright limitations and exceptions, the global legal systems should enable cross border import and export of such works.

F. Reverse Three-Step Test (Paradox on the Three Steps Test)

(The *three-step test* got introduced in the Berne Convention in 1967 and was later also added to the TRIPS treaty. It is a system that tend to prevent any reduction of the scope and duration of copyright. In this Charter, following a very strong legal tendency to prevent the further erosion of the public domain, we have devised a reverse *three-step test* for preserving our liberties in an information society).

Innovation, creativity, and access to knowledge may only be limited or constrained when and if the three conditions below are met simultaneously:

1. exceptional circumstances of public interest;
2. when methods are used that do not undermine or discriminate against the use, transformation and dissemination of knowledge, creative works and technology infrastructures, services and software;
3. when such restrictions do not violate human and civil rights in the information society and are not otherwise inconsistent with democratic culture.

3. Guidelines for Education and Access to Knowledge

Learning is a process of social construction of meaning through sharing knowledge, experience and cultural nuances. Culture evolves as knowledge spreads throughout society. We understand education as a social process that involves a wide range of educational actors, technologies, entities and activities, not just the official and formal ones. Our vision of education is one which fosters a culture of knowledge sharing and educational innovation that is efficient and sustainable.

A. Empowerment of educators:

Education is a fundamental tool to improve our societies and achieve human progress. The task of educators must be recognised. They need to be empowered to facilitate learners in the values of a sharing culture, the use of Free/Libre and Open Source Software and Free Knowledge in general. Thus we urge educational institutions and communities to:

- Assure training and technical support for educators in the use of free/libre and Open Source Software and Sharable Educational Resources.
- Ensure educators are able to dedicate part of their time to learn, maintain, author and share educational resources.
- Set up new communities of educators for the exchange of knowledge and experiences and link existing ones.

B. Support and awareness:

Imitation is the starting point for learning. Copying and sharing knowledge are thus founding principles of any educational process. The culture of sharing embraces these principles rather than discouraging them. Thus we urge educational institutions and communities to:

- Support activities and provide resources to raise awareness and understanding of the sharing culture and to promote a free/libre, distributed and sharable education. Show useful case studies in education as good practices and encourage the creation of new projects.

C. Educational materials:

Educational resources are a basic educational tool; their sharable publication in the public domain or under a free/libre license facilitates access, stimulates improvement and participation and caters for cultural diversity, while maximising reuse and efficiency. Thus we urge educational institutions and communities to:

- Use and elaborate educational materials released to the public under a free/libre license.
- Distribution should be made:
 - Through the Internet, using well structured, Open Standard compliant, easy to use repositories.
 - Printing physical copies (e.g. using the already existing university-based publishers) and bringing them to public libraries and financially disabled people
- Technologies such as Digital Rights Management must be rejected, to assure the permanent access to educational resources and enable lifelong learning.
- Translate and localise these materials into different languages to reach the largest possible range of world population.

D. Software and other tools:

Free/Libre and Open Source Software allows people to study and learn concepts instead of black boxes, enables transparency of information processing, assures competition and innovation, provides independence from corporate interests and increases the autonomy of citizens.

The use of open standards and open formats is essential to ensure technical interoperability, provide a level playing field for competing vendors, enable seamless access to digital information and the availability of knowledge and social memory now and in the future. Thus we assert that:

- Educational entities should use Free/Libre and Open Source Software as a learning tool, as a subject in itself and as the base for their IT infrastructure.
- All software developed in an educational environment and publicly funded must be released under a Free/Libre license.
- Promote the use of free/libre and Open Source Software in textbooks as an alternative to proprietary software to perform learning-related tasks such as numerical calculus, image editing, document composition, etc. where applicable.
- Develop, provide and promote free/libre editing tools to elaborate and improve didactic materials.
- Technologies like Digital Rights Management must be refused to assure the permanent access to educational resources and enable lifelong learning.

E. Recognition and certification:

As new forms of collective production spread throughout the educational system, skills and experience acquired in this way should be taken into account in official accreditation and certification. Thus we urge educational institutions and authorities to:

- Create mechanisms of certification to recognise a sharing culture and sharable education within the educational system.
- Integrate these new practices with official and already existing educational curricula.
- Adapt scientific policies on research so that they recognise the benefits of sharable access journals and self-archiving, in order to strengthen the dynamics of scientific debate and the quality of feedback.

F. Peer to peer education and collaboration between educators and learners:

The barriers between learner and teacher are being lowered and new forms of education are taking shape. Open communities and participation in peer-to-peer production processes provide enormous value for learning. Thus we urge educational institutions and communities to:

- Boost collaborative work between teachers and students in the production of knowledge.
- Encourage students' involvement in teaching with their peers.
- Share credit between educators and students.
- Promote collaborative and interdisciplinary work between educators on different fields.

G. Science and academic knowledge:

Sharable Access publications assure the access to the results of scientific research, for scientists as well as the general public; they boost the possibilities for learning and they enable diverse research disciplines to discover each other's results. Thus we assert that:

- Universities and research centres should embrace the Sharable Access model for the publication of research results. These results should be accessible in direct and anonymous way to the whole public.
- The application for patents on the results of publicly funded research should be discouraged. Patents held by public institutions should be irrevocably released under royalty-free terms and free of any other restriction.

4. Structural requirements for a knowledge society

Privacy:

Citizens have the right to:

- be allowed to browse the Internet and access contents anonymously.
- decide at any time to move, modify or remove their user data from any online service.
- protect their privacy and encrypt their communications.
- Not to experience any interception in their communications, except after previous judicial rule, and to encrypt their communications at any level, without any limitations concerning the key or algorithm used.

Rights on networks: freedom to USE, CREATE and CONNECT:

- Civil society and public administrations must have the right to provide and implement network services, including those offered for free and without conditions to the citizens.
- Citizens must have the right to connect any hardware (e.g. carterfone), any software application (e.g. voip), or any other network (e.g. tethering) to free/libre networks without any restriction.

Infrastructure and market regulation:

- Neutrality: Net neutrality must be guaranteed (Read [Legal demands](#) section C for a precise definition).
- Symmetry: Internet access providers must grant symmetrical connections or a reasonable download/upload ratio. There should be access to broadband (ITU-i113) as a universal service right for all citizens.
- Diversity: monopolies in telecommunications infrastructures and service provision should be prevented. Citizens have the right to have access to more than one provider (public or private) and that the offer of this service is not subject to the acquisition of other products or services. In any case, all citizens have the right to have at their disposal the tecnology systems, products and infrastructures that allow free/libre access to Internet ('digital dividend').
- Network providers must fulfill agreed-upon access speeds; in pre-payment contracts, only the traffic explicitly transferred or demanded by the user must be charged. In addition, providers should always offer users a flat rate tariff system.

Public Administration:

- Public sector, publicly funded projects and those that commit citizens by law or in a manner affecting their fundamental rights, should always use free/libre software and open standards.
- When a free/libre solution or open standards does not exist, the government or the corresponding public institution should promote the development of the software needed. In the interim only solutions that are publicly auditable must be used in order to guarantee the democratic process as a whole.
- The results of development funded by public money should always be licensed under a free/libre license and all developed patents should be released under royalty free terms and free or any other restriction.
- Governments must guarantee a non-exclusive free/libre Internet access to every citizen independently of its place of residence (at least to the level required to exercise its rights as a citizen and to take part in democracy and relate to its public institutions).

Regarding how software evaluation and purchase should proceed in public administration:

- Public purchases of software must evaluate the total cost of using it, including the costs of stopping using it and migrating to an alternative software.
- Public accounting must clearly separate between the costs of software licenses, maintenance, support and service, all apart of hardware.

5. Transparency

In order to avoid the breach of any fundamental rights (e.g. invasion of privacy, freedom of expression, etc.) there is a need for transparency in enforcement. This must include information on the authorities in charge of the law's application and on the nature of the obligatory procedures. The government should ensure, through a transparent and public process, the existence of systems of evaluation of how the norms are applied. The results published by the independent experts hired for the evaluation (see – database directive) should be taken into consideration in the norm-setting process. A meaningful way to ensure the transparency process is to have obligatory transparency audits.

We are promoting a three-strikes systems for violators of the public right to be informed. There is a public interest in transparency of lobbying activities. A transparent process in national and international norm setting needs to include at least:

1. Public access to documents related to this process, the possibility to attend meetings (including via the Internet) and to be able to read the meeting minutes. These minutes will include the names of the attendees, advisors and how each person voted, unless it is a secret ballot
2. Details on the persons that are making the decisions
3. Meaningful opportunities to submit comments to the norm-setting process. The comments from all the contributors shall be made public. A dialogue between all parties is necessary, especially in responding to comments in writing. Public voices should be part of the public record.
4. Information on any evidence that is presented to promote or justify policies, including their sources and their reliability. Independent evaluation or peer review is needed.
5. Democratic access to statistics that are needed to evaluate the way that copyright and patent systems work, including for example the impact of such measures on prices, the royalties that are paid to creators for access to works or the impact on fundamental rights and freedoms.

6. References

6.1 Related to politics

- Benkler The Wealth of Networks: How Social Production Transforms Markets and Freedom (Yale Press 2006) [1]
- Ostrom, E. Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action Ostrom, Elinor, Cambridge University Press, 1990.
- Jeremy Rifkin, The Third Industrial Revolution [2]
- [Fuster Morell, Mayo \(2009\) "Online creation communities for the building of digital commons: Participation as an eco-system?" Contribution to the panel on "Organizational principles and political implications" of the International forum on free culture – Barcelona October 30 2009 – Mayo Fuster Morell – Participation as an eco-system](#)
- [David Bollier "A New Politics of the Commons" Published in Renewal magazine.](#)
- [Felix Stalder. Between democracy and spectacle. Limitations of the web2.0 discourse](#)
- [Hilary Wainwright: Brainstorming questions responding to the challenge to think about the political implications of free culture](#)
- [De la Web 2.0 a la Web Libre y punto: Por una liberación del software y los servicios que dan soporte a la web social](#) (es) [From Web 2.0 to Free Web: For the release of software and services that support the social web](#) (en)
- [Graeme Chesters and Ian Welsh Complexity and Social Movement: Process and Emergence in Planetary Action Systems](#)
- [Lula and Free Software](#) – Lula da Silva, Brazilian President, talks about the importance of Free Software and the Internet at the 10th Free Software Internacional Forum (FISL), in Porto Alegre, Brazil – June 26th, 2009
- [Brazilian Digital Culture Forum](#) – public and open social network for the formulation and construction of democratic public policies for digital culture.
- Berlinguer, Marco (2009) "Investigating organisational logics and mentalities present in contemporary social movements - Parallels between Open Source and Free Software Movement and the Global Justice movement". Contribution to the track "Organizational principles and political implications" of the International forum on free culture – Barcelona October 30 2009.
- [Grupo Blogx Populi, de Guifi.net. From Web 2.0 to Free Web](#) – For the release of software and services that support the social web (en)
- [Commons Manifesto: Strengthen the Commons. Now!](#)

6.2 Related documents and sources from Legal

- draft document A2K 2005 (<http://keionline.org/content/view/235/1>)
- Necessary and Urgent Measures to Protect the Knowledge Society by eXgae (<http://comment.freeknowledge.eu/text/6/>)
- La Quadrature du Net on Net Neutrality (http://www.laquadrature.net/en/Net_neutrality)
- Consumer International. IP-watchlist09 (<http://a2knetwork.org/sites/default/files/ip-watchlist09.pdf>)
- Proposal made to the ONU's World Organisation for Intellectual Property made by Amigos del Desarrollo (Friends of Development) (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran, Kenya, Perou, Dominican Republic, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania and Venezuela) (http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/scp/en/scp_11/scp_11_5.pdf)

- – Daniel J. Gervais. “Towards a New Core International Copyright Norm: The Reverse Three-Step Test” Marquette Intellectual Property Law Review 9 (2005): 1-37(http://works.bepress.com/daniel_gervais/1)
- – Asking for an open internet in Europe (<http://www.euopeninternet.eu/>)
- The Norwegian principles NRA. (<http://www.npt.no/iKnowBase/Content/109604/Guidelines%20for%20network%20neutrality.pdf>)
- FCC 4 first principles (http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-260435A1.doc)
- Julius Genachowski’s speech from 21 Sept adding principle 5 & 6(<http://openinternet.gov/read-speech.html>)
- PiratPartiet Principles (<http://www.piratpartiet.se/international/english>)
- Adelphi Charter (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adelphi_Charter)
- BlackOutEurope (<http://blackouteusp.wordpress.com/>)
- Koleman Strumpf, Felix Oberholzer-Gee – Harvard Business School Report on Filesharing and Copyright (<http://www.hbs.edu/research/pdf/09-132.pdf>)
- Carta Europea de los Derechos Ciudadanos en la Era Digital (<http://www.enriquedans.com/?s=carta&x=0&y=0>)
- APC Internet Rights Charter (<http://www.apc.org/en/node/5677/>)

6.3 Past declarations related to education and A2K

- The Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002, <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>
- The Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, 2003, <http://oa.mpg.de/openaccess-berlin/berlindeclaration.html>
- Capetown Open Education Declaration, 2007, <http://www.capetowndeclaration.org>
- Open University Campaign, Wheeler Declaration, 2008, http://wiki.freeculture.org/Open_University_Campaign
- Open Standards Definition, <http://freeknowledge.eu/definitions/openstandards>
- Definition of Free Cultural Works: <http://freedomdefined.org/Definition>
- Declaration on Libre Knowledge: http://wikieducator.org/Declaration_on_libre_knowledge
- Free Software Definition: <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html>
- Why schools should exclusively use Free Software, <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/schools.html>
- The Trivandrum Declaration, Free Software, Free Society, 2005, <http://fsfs.in/content/trivandrum-declaration>
- Indian Free & Open Source community Charter: <http://fosscomm.in/Charter>
- Franklin Street Statement on Freedom and Network Services: <http://autonomo.us/2008/07/franklin-street-statement/>

7. Members of the FCForum

1. eXgae
2. Networked Politics
3. Mayo Fuster Morell
4. P2P Foundation
5. Consumers International
6. Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)
7. David Bollier
8. Knowledge Ecology International / James Love
9. La Quadrature du Net
10. ScambioEtico
11. Pirat Partiet / Amelia Andersdotter
12. European Digital Rights (EDRI)
13. Participatory Culture Foundation
14. Michel Bauwens
15. Creative Commons España/ Ignasi Labastida
16. Transnational Institute/Hilary Wainwright
17. Students for Free Culture
18. Jose Murilo / Department of Digital Culture (Government of Brazil)
19. Nagarjuna G.
20. John Howkins
21. Alberto Barrionuevo/FFII.org.es
22. ALQUA
23. Isaac Hacksimov
24. Dyne.org Foundation/Denis Jaromil Roio
25. The Open Standards Alliance/Stefan Marsiske
26. David Evan Harris
27. David Hammerstein
28. Joan Subirats
29. Fundación Karisma
30. Carlos Sanchez Almeida
31. Free Knowledge Institute (FKI)
32. FLOSS Manuals
33. David Maeztu
34. Josep Jover

35. Patricia Vila
36. Javier Candeira
37. IT-Political Association
38. ScriptumLibre
39. Felix Stalder
40. Franziska Heine
41. Dmytri Kleiner
42. Anne Ostergaard
43. Jack J. Marxer
44. Alan Toner
45. Roberto Santos
46. Asociación de Internautas / Javier Cuchí
47. Epidemia / Pablo Ortellado
48. Kim Tucker
49. La Casa Invisible
50. Margarita Padilla
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