17 December 2013

To the Co-Chairs of the Open Government Partnership

Hon. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto Hon. Alejandra Lagunes Ms. Suneeta Kaimal Mr. Rakesh Rajani

Cc: Jourdan Hussein, Ania Calderón Mariscal; OGP Steering Committee members; OGP members

Statement of Concern on Disproportionate Surveillance

We, the undersigned civil society organisations, affirm our deep commitment to the goals of the Open Government Partnership, which in its declaration endorsed "more transparent, accountable, responsive and effective government," founded on the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

We join other civil society organisations, human rights groups, academics and ordinary citizens in expressing our grave concern over allegations that governments around the world, including many OGP members, have been routinely intercepting and retaining the private communications of entire populations, in secret, without particularised warrants and with little or no meaningful oversight. Such practices allegedly include the routine exchange of "foreign" surveillance data, bypassing domestic laws that restrict governments' ability to spy on their own citizens.

These practices erode the checks and balances on which accountability depends, and have a deeply chilling effect on freedom of expression, information and association, without which the ideals of open government have no meaning.

As Brazil's President, DilmaRousseff, recently said at the United Nations, "In the absence of the right to privacy, there can be no true freedom of expression and opinion, and therefore no effective democracy."

Activities that restrict the right to privacy, including communications surveillance, can only be justified when they are prescribed by law, are necessary to achieve a legitimate aim, and are proportionate to the aim pursued. Without firm legislative and judicial checks on the surveillance powers of the executive branch, and robust protections for the media and public interest whistleblowers, as outlined in the Tshwane Principles², abuses can and will occur.

We call on all governments, and specifically OGP members, to:

¹International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance (https://en.necessaryandproportionate.org/text).

²Tshwane Principles on National Security and the Right to Information

- recognise the need to update understandings of existing privacy and human rights law to reflect modern surveillance technologies and techniques.
- commit in their OGP Action Plans to complete by October 2014 a review of national laws, with the aim of defining reforms needed to regulate necessary, legitimate and proportional State involvement in communications surveillance; to guarantee freedom of the press; and to protect whistleblowers who lawfully reveal abuses of state power.
- commit in their OGP Action Plans to transparency on the mechanisms for surveillance, on exports of surveillance technologies, aid directed towards implementation of surveillance technologies, and agreements to share citizen data among states.

SIGNED:

International and regional organisations

- 1. ACCESS Info Europe
- 2. Africa Freedom of Information Centre
- 3. Alianza Regional por la Libre Expresión e Información
- 4. ARTICLE 19, Global Campaign for Free Expression
- 5. Centre for Law and Democracy
- 6. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)

- 7. CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation
- Global Integrity
- 9. Global Network Initiative
- 10. HIVOS
- 11. Oxfam International
- 12. Privacy International
- 13. World Wide Web Foundation

National organisations

- 1. Access to Information Programme, Bulgaria
- 2. Acción Ciudadana, Guatemala
- 3. Active Citizen, Ireland
- 4. Africa Center for Open Governance, Kenya
- 5. AktionFreiheitstatt Angst e.V. (Freedom Not Fear), Germany
- 6. Anti-Corruption Trust of Southern Africa, South Africa
- 7. Association EPAS, Romania
- 8. Asociación para una Sociedad Más Justa, Honduras
- 9. Bolo Bhi, Pakistan
- 10. Brazilian Society for Knowledge Management (SBGC)
- 11. Center for Effective Government, USA
- 12. Center for Independent Journalism, Romania
- 13. Center for Peace Studies, Croatia
- 14. Center for Public Interest Advocacy, Bosnia Herzegovina

- 15. Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos, Guatemala
- 16. Centro for Public Integrity, Mozambique
- 17. Centrum Cyfrowe Projekt, Poland
- 18. Charity & Security Network, USA
- Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC), Nigeria
- 20. Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington (CREW), USA
- 21. Citizens United to Promote Peace & Democracy in Liberia
- 22. Corruption Watch, UK
- 23. DATA, Uruguay
- 24. Defending Dissent Foundation, USA
- 25. Democracy Watch, Canada
- 26. Digital Courage, Germany
- 27. Digital Rights Foundation, Pakistan
- 28. Diritto Di Sapere, Italy
- 29. e-Governance Academy, Estonia

- 30. East European Development Institute, Poland
- 31. Economic Research Center, Azerbaijan
- 32. Federal Accountability Initiative For Reform, Canada
- 33. Foundation Open Society (FOSM), Macedonia
- 34. Foundation for Science and Liberal Arts Domus Dorpatensis, Estonia
- 35. Freedom of Information Center, Armenia
- 36. Freedom of Information Forum, Austria (FOIAustria)
- 37. Freedom of Information Foundation, Russia
- 38. Fundar, Center for Research and Analysis, Mexico
- 39. GESOC, Mexico
- 40. Global Human Rights Communications, India
- 41. GodlyGlobal.org, Switzerland
- 42. GONG, Croatia
- 43. Hong Kong In-Media, Hong Kong
- 44. Hungarian Civil Liberties Union
- 45. Independent Journalism Center, Moldova
- 46. INESC, Brazil
- 47. Initiative für Netzfreiheit, Austria
- 48. Institute for Democracy 'Societas Civilis'-Skopje (IDSCS), Macedonia
- 49. Institute for Development of Freedom of Information, Georgia
- 50. Instituto Mexicano para la Competitividad A.C., Mexico
- 51. International Records
 Management Trust, UK
- 52. Integrity Action, UK
- 53. IT for Change, India
- 54. Iuridicum Remedium, Czech Republic
- 55. Media Rights Agenda, Nigeria
- 56. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (Association for the Empowerment of Workers and Peasants), India
- 57. NATO Watch, UK
- 58. Obong Denis Udo-Inyang Foundation, Nigeria
- 59. OneWorld Platform for Southeast Europe (OWPSEE), Europe
- 60. openDemocracy.net, UK
- 61. Open Democracy Advice Centre, South Africa
- 62. Open Australia Foundation
- 63. Open Government Institute, Moldova
- 64. Open Ministry, Finland

- 65. Open the Government.org, USA
- 66. Open Knowledge Finland
- 67. Open Knowledge Foundation, UK
- 68. Open Knowledge Foundation Ireland
- 69. Open Rights Group, UK
- 70. Paradigm Initiative, Nigeria
- 71. Paraguayan Association of Information Technology Law, Paraguay
- 72. Philippines Internet Freedom Alliance
- 73. Privacy and Access Council of Canada — Conseil du Canada de l'Accès et la vie Privée
- 74. PRO Media, Macedonia
- 75. PROETICA PERU
- 76. Programa Estudiantil Juventud Siglo XXI, Mexico
- 77. Project on Government Oversight, USA
- 78. Public Concern at Work, UK
- 79. Public Virtue Institute, Indonesia
- 80. Publish What You Pay Indonesia
- 81. Request Initiative, UK
- 82. Sahkar Social Welfare Association, Pakistan
- 83. Samuelson-Glushko Canadian Internet Policy & Public Interest Clinic (CIPPIC), University of Ottawa
- 84. Shaaub for Democracy Culture Foundation, Iraq
- 85. Social Research and Development Center, Yemen
- 86. Soros Foundation Romania, Romania
- 87. Stati Generali dell'Innovazione, Italy
- 88. TEDIC, Paraguay
- 89. Transparencia por Colombia
- 90. Transparency International Armenia
- 91. Transparency International Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 92. Transparency International Indonesia
- 93. Transparency International Ireland
- 94. Transparency International Macedonia
- 95. Transparency International Mongolia
- 96. Transparency International Switzerland
- 97. Unwanted Witness, Uganda
- 98. Water Governance Institute (WGI), Uganda
- 99. Whistleblowers Network, Germany

101. Zenu Network, Cameroon

Individuals

- 1. Aruna Roy, Founder, MKSS India and member of India's National **Advisory Council**
- 2. Tim Berners-Lee
- 3. Vinod Rai, Former Comptroller and Auditor General, India
- Rebecca MacKinnon
- Satbir Singh, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative and Co-Chair, South Asian Right to Information Advocates Network
- 6. David Eaves
- 7. Dissanayaka Dasanayaka
- 8. Dwight E. Hines, Ph.D
- 9. Ernesto Bellisario
- 10. Nikhil Dev
- 11. Petru Botnaru
- 12. Shankar Singh
- 13. Sowmva Kidambi
- 14. TH Schee
- 15. Jacques Le Roux
- 16. Andrei Sambra
- 17. Christophe Dupriez
- 18. Sanjana Hattotuwa
- 19. Morgan Marquis-Boire
- 20. Bouziane Zaid
- 21. Pehr Mårtens
- 22. Matthew Landauer
- 23. Simon Ontoyin
- 24. Yinglee Tseng
- 25. Sonigitu Ekpe
- 26. Frank van Harmelen
- 27. Phil Coates
- 28. Josefina Aguilar
- 29. Juned Sonido
- 30. Fatima Cambronero
- 31. Jonathan Hipkiss
- 32. Lucie Perrault
- 33. Bouziane Zaid
- 34. Per Martens
- 35. Simon Ontovin
- 36. Morgan Marquis-Boire
- 37. Leila Nachawati
- 38. Gbenga Sesan
- 39. Mohamed El Gohary
- 40. D.M. Dissanayake
- 41. Sana Saleem
- 42. Renata Avila Pinto
- 43. Carolina Rossini

- 44. Phil Longhurst
- 45. Mark Townsend
- 46. Badouin Schombe
- 47. Sarah Copeland
- 48. Jelena Heštera
- 49. Brian Leekley 50. Katrin Verclas
- 51. Ian David
- 52. Judyth Mermelstein
- 53. Anna Myers
- 54. Knut Gotfredsen
- 55. Daniele Pitrolo
- 56. Nick Herbert
- 57. Eliana Quiroz
- 58. Ion Ghergheata
- 59. Mark Hughes
- 60. Elena Tudor
- 61. Thomas C. Ellington
- 62. Susan Ariel Aaronson, Ph.D.
- 63. Peter Gunther
- 64. Mark Charles Rosenzweig
- 65. Panthea Lee
- 66. Douglas Redding
- 67. Mark Wilhelmi
- 68. C. Worth
- 69. Sriram Sharma
- 70. Ben Huser
- 71. Zach Ross
- 72. Albo P Fossa
- 73. Ian Tolfrey
- 74. Jay Campbell
- 75. Beth Alexander
- 76. Crisman Richards
- 77. Jorge Luis Sierra
- 78. Linda Strasberg
- 79. Mawaki Chango, Ph.D.
- 80. Giang Dang
- 81. Nica Dumlau
- 82. Walter Keim
- 83. Tur-Od Lkhagvajav
- 84. Dr. Mridula Ghosh
- 85. Anthony Barnett
- 86. Christian Heise
- 87. Eduardo Vergara Lope de la Garza
- 88. Neide De Sordi