

# **Rights and Duties of Stake Holders in Virtual Space**

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## **A- Policy-Makers**

### Duties and rights of policy-makers of different activities in virtual space:

Policy-makers of virtual space have duties and rights as do other citizens. However, due to their special activities in virtual space, they have other duties and rights as will be pointed out below:

Rights of policy-makers:

- They are entitled to set their policies in a way as to enact restrictions for those who deviate from the code of ethics. They had better notify the designers, owners and users of commitment to ethical codes document in a pledge to assure fulfillment of their promise to be committed to the document. If they act in contrast to their promise, punishments should be worked out in keeping with their level of disregard for the ethical codes document. Obviously, the written assurance should be laid down in a way that each one of the practitioners can find out the substance of the pledge. By providing the necessary explanations, they should withhold setting legal technical contracts that are not facilely perceived by other officers engaged in the virtual space.
- They are entitled to set their policies in a way that virtual space would be usable by a certain layer of users (including their age, sex, religion, literacy level and job). Evidently, these restrictions should have the necessary justification so that it would not trigger a sense of undue discrimination (such as sex, racial and etc. discriminations), in which case they will be deprived of this right.
- They are advantaged to take action for changing their policies for owners, designers and users in any circumstances whenever they come to know the

unsuitable and unpredictable consequences of the programs conducted for the virtual space.

- Policy-makers are obliged to notify the users and others of the restrictions in case a programmed space is useable in a different time span (such as time limitation to use a special server and financial restrictions and limitations of the volume to use the space). As such, they help beneficiaries not to suffer loss. In the case of appropriate transmission of information about the restrictions at the outset of the work, they have the right to enforce such restrictions.
- They have the right enjoy all the merits and advantages brought about as the result of their policy-making and for utilization of those policies and they can demand compensation in cash or in kind from the users in lieu of their services.
- They have the right to lodge a complaint with the courts of law or justices against those who use their innovative plans without their authorization. The courts are obliged to work out punishments for such cases commensurate with the type of violation of their intellectual property.
- They are bound to examine the outcome of their policies and if these policies might result in the improper ethical offshoot, they are obliged to revise their policies to prevent the policies from bringing about witting or unwitting ethical problems. Policy-makers should indicate that they have conducted the surveys.

## **B- Designers of Virtual Space:**

Designers of virtual space are bound to fulfill the following duties and obligations irrespective of their duty in performance of ethical duties:

- Designers have the right to be free in choosing their employee and can reject signing contract with an employee they are not willing to serve for whatever reason at the outset.
- They are entitled to enjoy the material and spiritual rights of their design and sue the violators of their rights in courts of justices and restore their rights.

- They have the right to notify the policy-makers if their policies run counter to the germane ethical principles. If the policy-makers refuse to do the necessary changes, they are entitled to dissolve the contract unilaterally.
- They have the right to carry out the design of websites in a way that owners of websites can enjoy the website's resources only from the province of their ethical duty. They are privileged to resist the immoral requests of owners of websites and refuse to fulfill their desire without the need to obtain their permission in writing.
- They have the right to carry out their designs in a way that privacy of individuals would have the highest protection rate. They are qualified to take into account the privacy and protection of the right of users and owners, also having the right to carry out the design of the websites in a way that owners, users and governments become obliged to observe their ethical duties.
- They are entitled to do their designs in a way that in the case of immoral use by clients and owners, the subject is automatically referred to police and judicial authorities.
- They are duty-bound to observe not only all ethical directions dealing with them but also any action that can help them drive owners, users and governments to obey their ethical duties as much as possible.
- They are obligated to notify the beneficiaries of any possible defect, restriction or problem in their designs at any time they become aware of the disorders.
- They are entitled to enjoy vocational security in a time of complaints and accusations against them and in a time of illusory complaints or baseless accusations enjoy legal support.

### **C- Owners of Cyberspace:**

Apart from the obligation to perform moral directives, owners of virtual space have the following rights and duties:

- Proprietors of virtual space have the right to enjoy material and spiritual rights reserved for their own sites and take felony motion in opposition to violators of their rights to obtain their rights.

- They are entitled to take measures so that the virtual space belonging to them would be used by a particular group of users (with the following features of age, gender, religion, education level, occupation). Obviously, these restrictions should have the necessary justification so as not to bring about undue discriminations (such as sexual discrimination cases, racial discrimination, etc.) in which case this right of them will lapse.
- They have the right to prevent users who do not adhere to the moral duties from using the web and complain against them in courts in cases of incurring any loss. In this context, they will have no responsibility for the damage caused by the disconnection of users.
- They have the right to enjoy all the privileges gained by the use of the site and in exchange demand cash and in kind from the users.
- They are entitled to take legal action against governments for non-compliance with their ethical duties towards them, and in this area the courts ought to force the governments to undertake the commitment to their moral boundaries; governments should therefore compensate any damage that occurs to the site owners.
- They have the right to take special measures for authentication of people and celebrities, artists and political and sports personalities.
- Site owners are entitled to carry out propagation efforts within allowable ethical range beside the services they offer. They should however notify users of the subject in advance. They had better work out a mechanism enabling users not to receive the advertisements.
- They have the right to be informed of all records necessary to know about designers for preparing their sites; designers ought to provide them with all necessary information in all sincerity.
- They are privileged to get to know about hidden policies of policy-makers likely to bring detriment to them; policy-makers ought to put the information at their disposal.
- They are entitled to ensure the secrecy of designers and policy-makers and observe their privacy.

- They are obliged to pay special attention to vulnerable groups and those with particular limitations (such as children, the disabled, etc.).
- They have the right to enjoy professional security in case of complaints and accusations; they are qualified to enjoy legal protection in cases of false or baseless accusations.
- Site owners have the right to exercise safe settings for authentication of users.

#### **D- Users:**

Apart from the tasks of cyberspace users to perform ethical directives, they have rights and other duties as outlined follow:

- Users are entitled to enjoy the material and spiritual rights related to their activities in the site, sue the violators of their rights and obtain their rights.
- They are privileged to complain against site owners who have used the fruit of its activities and have placed it in the hands of others without their consent and demand the entire rights having been spoiled.
- They can use virtual space with a specification other than your profile only if they have clearly stated that the specification is not genuine.
- They have the right to use their privacy and are entitled to complain against designers or proprietors who do not comply with the privacy.
- Users have the right to ask governments to secure economic, intellectual, social, spiritual and practical solutions; in the case of display of shortcomings and sloth by governments, they are qualified to sue the governments in court.
- Users have the right to demand filtering facilities from the officers involved in virtual space for vulnerable groups, especially children; the governments are obliged to provide a variety of resources for different restrictions to use sundry social classes and put at the disposal of owners and suppliers of The Internet for people and subscribers.
- Users have the right to demand governments to promote digital literacy and governments are obliged to undertake practical steps for the development of digital literacy.

- Users are entitled to access all the world's information within the scope of cyberspace. Governments cannot prevent user access to universal thought, but they can impose restraint only in the cases contrary to the moral judgments of officers involved in the sites.
- Users have the right to block those who do not want to communicate with them or get anything from them for whatever reason; the users are privileged to ask those individuals to remove their mobile number from the list of its phones in order to bar unwanted content from being sent to them for more time.
- Users are entitled to announce another person if not interested in receiving the material, and the sender should no longer send him another issue or show a reaction.
- Users have the right to be informed of any changes creating in the site and designers and policy-makers are obliged to provide them with this type of information.
- They have the right to block people who undermine their security and comfort.
- Users have the right to be informed of the possible side effects of the use of especial cyberspace and site owners need to provide them with it within the capacity of the public to understand.
- Users have the right to cut ties with a virtual space at any time they wanted and not have any restrictions in this regard.
- For their privacy, users have the right to ensure that the confidentiality of their information that has not been exposed to the public has been maintained except in cases allowed by the legal duties of governments.
- Users have the right to easy access to the efficient system of steps to address complaints and to be notified of the process of investigation into their petitions.
- They have the right to ask the owners of cyberspace for information in their virtual spaces based on honesty, fairness, courtesy and with kindness.

- Users are entitled to be sufficiently informed of the charter of their rights at the beginning of their entry into virtual space and clearly get to know of any restrictions that exist for vulnerable groups to use the website.
- They have the right to find out about change in the terms of the agreement between them and owners at the earliest opportunity and in a completely transparent manner. They also have the right to be aware of the false nature of information if they received false information as soon as falsity of the information becomes clear.

## **E- Government**

Apart from the obligations to perform moral commands, governments have rights and other duties as follows:

- Governments qualified to confine the websites failing to fulfill their moral duties and finally ban their activities.
- Governments have the right to introduce those who do not adhere to privacy of users or owners to courts even if the users do not complain of violations of their privacy.
- Governments have the right to any kind of software to identify users and their profile is required to do so only on condition that users or designers and site owners have violated their moral duties to bring formal charges against those who have violated the moral rules so that virtual space would not undergo moral pollution. Obviously, any action to find out privacy of individuals not at risk of error is forbidden for them; if they perforce become aware of it, they employ all their efforts to maintain confidentiality of the information, taking preventive measures to so that privacy of individuals are not infringed by persons who have access to this software.
- Governments are obliged to ensure the material and spiritual safety of users and site owners and to monitor those who are detrimental to security and showing the necessary reaction against them according to law.

- Governments have the right to lay down the law for any presence in cyberspace and apply regulations to toll the owners of external sites. They are obliged to respect people's rights in this area and undertake appropriate action.
- Governments are required to provide all necessary conditions for the access of every single member of society to the Internet. They have the right to apply tariffs to external sites or demand additional facilities such as bandwidth for internal sites. These measures should not hinder the free flow of ideas and universal access to information.