From the Manifesto of the international symposium, "Communication for Social Justice in a Digital Age" (September 2021)
摘於國際研討會宣言：《數字時代的社會正義傳播》（2021年9月）

Principles to promote communication for social justice in a digital age
在數碼時代中促進社會公義交流的原則

No matter the issue – violence against women, abuse of children, poverty, conflict resolution, self-determination, racism, migration, labour rights, Indigenous rights, health, land, climate – little can be done without effective communication.
不論任何議題，包括：對婦女的暴力行為、虐待兒童、貧困、解決衝突、自決、種族主義、移民、 勞工權利、原住民權利、健康、土地、氣候… 倘若缺乏有效的溝通，處理事情就顯得無能為力。

For this, we need a holistic, inclusive approach to create digital technologies that promote life, dignity, and justice rather than undermine it.
為此，我們需要以全面和包容的方式來創造一種能促進而不削弱生命、尊嚴和正義昀數碼科 技。

We need principles that allow all people to engage in transparent, informed, and democratic debate, where people have unfettered access to the information and knowledge essential to peaceful coexistence, empowerment, responsible civic engagement, and mutual accountability.
我們需要一種允許所有人參與透明、知情和民主辯論的原則，讓大眾於不受限制的情況下獲 取對和平共處、賦權、公民參與責任和相互問責的主要資訊和知識。

Rooted in the history of communication rights, these principles provide for a world in which:
這些扎根於通信權利歷史的原則為世界提供了：

• Everyone is entitled to communicate, to inform, and to share knowledge. This requires equitable access to communication infrastructures and the right to free expression. 每個人都有權交流、告知和分享知識。這需要平等使用通信設施的機會和自由表達的權利。

• Everyone is entitled to participate in the information and communication society with particular consideration for minority and vulnerable groups. This requires inclusive and participatory governance of media infrastructures and digital platforms. 每個人都有權參與社會中的資訊和交流，並特別考慮少數群體和弱勢群體的需要。這需要媒 體設施和數碼平台實行包容和參與的管制。

• Everyone is entitled to fair and unbiased public communication. This requires ethical norms, accountability, and redress for misrepresentation.

每個人都有權獲得公平公正的公眾交流。這需要道德規範、問責制和對虛假陳述的糾正。

• Everyone is entitled to dignity and respect. This requires transparency and accountability of media and digital platforms.

每個人都有權享有尊嚴和尊重。這需要媒體和數碼平台的透明度和問責制。

• Everyone is entitled to privacy and control of their information, including deleting their data, provided they are not engaged in human rights abuses or criminal activity. This should be inherent and intrinsic to each person's digital identity and requires legal frameworks that balance the right to privacy and the protection of human rights.

每個人都有權享有隱私權和對其信息的控制權，包括刪除他們的數據，前提是他們沒有參與 侵犯人權或犯罪活動。每個人的數字身份應該是生來本有和固有的，並且需要法律框架去平 衡隱私權和人權保護。

• Everyone is entitled to their own cultural and linguistic identity. This requires spaces for linguistic and cultural diversity, and access to ownership and control of media. 每個人都有權擁有自己的文化和語言身份。這需要語言和文化多樣性的空間，以及對媒體的 擁有權和控制權。

• Everyone is entitled to communication skills and media literacy. This requires culturally appropriate training and building dialogue, conversation, listening, openness, and critical thinking skills.

每個人都有權獲得溝通技巧和媒體知識。這需要適當的文化培訓，並建立對話、交談、傾聽、 開放和批判性思維技能。

• Everyone has access to sustainable power sources to enable their digital or electronic media. This requires access to technologies such as solar or wind power. 每個人都可以使用可持續性能源來啟用他們的數碼或電子媒體。這需要使用太陽能或風能等 技術。

• Everyone is entitled to affordable devices or public access to devices in safe spaces. This requires economic resources as well as the "right to repair."

每個人都有權使用負擔範圍內的設備或在安全空間內的公共設備。這需要經濟資源以及維修 權力。

For the full text, visit: bit.ly/DigitalJusticeManifesto

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About the language

Traditional Chinese is spoken in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau, as well as in most overseas Chinese communities outside Southeast Asia. It is one type of standard Chinese character sets of contemporary written Chinese.

About the translator

Vian is a university student studying Life Sciences. She is also a social media manager for a hobbyist account and a small local online business account.