

The iDNA Manifesto (3.1)

Civic Principles

1. Information about the individual (legal) person is the property of that (legal) personⁱ.
2. Right of ownership establishes initial and complete discretionary rightsⁱⁱ of the person over hisⁱⁱⁱ information.

Exceptions to discretionary rights

3. Only by law can the person be restricted^{iv} in his discretionary rights over his person information.
4. Such limitation is temporary (maximum term: 3 years), involves a specific goal with the corresponding minimum of specific person information and specifies which other person obtains discretionary rights over that person information. Prolonging the limitation requires new legislation.
5. Should the said person become incapacitated, his discretionary rights over his person information shall fall to his legal representative(s).

Delegation of operating rights

6. The person may grant other persons operating^v rights over his person information.
7. The person stipulates an operating right (e.g. authorisation) by specifying at least a. the other party; b. the purpose of the operating right and; c. the relevant subset of person information^{vi} to be involved.

Legal obligation of operation

8. Usage of person information can be made mandatory by law^{vii}. For such operation no voluntary agreement can be engaged by the person.
9. Such obligation includes derived discretionary rights, is temporary (maximum term: 6 years; in the case of derived operating rights following from the law restricting self-determination, the duration shall be the same as the maximum term of the relevant law) and is restricted to the minimum specific person information required for the specific goal. Prolonging the limitation requires new legislation.

Quality of information

10. The person is responsible for the quality of his person information to which no legislative limitation of (self-) determination applies.
11. Applicable limitation of self-determination and derived operating rights are an intrinsic part of person information^{viii}.

Accountability over management and use

12. The other person, according to derived operating right, reports any transaction with the person's information without request, per transaction and within 14 days after the transaction took place, to the person concerned.
13. Derived right of operation may include management of -- a copy of, irrelevant to the medium -- person information by the other person.

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14. In the case that the other person (also) manages available person information, he has a periodic reporting responsibility to the person concerned. The reporting frequency is at least every half year.
15. The person has the right to a trusted person^{ix} for person information of which he is undisputable owner, but over which he, due to legal restrictions, has no access.
16. The person turns to the trusted person regarding reporting about operation and/or use of person information that is not available to him.

ⁱ The (legal) person will be referred to as person from now on. Information about the individual person is hence referred to as person information. The personal information-integrity as first (civic) principle expresses the person being the primary political actor. As such he is called citizen and so his political recognition requires adaptation of traditional trias politica. With additional register power recognized as extra facilitating power (also see remark ^{iv}), thus separate from legislative, judicial and executive powers respectively, the civic order knows a specifically fivefold political force: pentas politica. In fact this manifesto outlines formal positions on person information between actors in their varied, pentadic functions.

ⁱⁱ As it concerns the right over own information, the term self-determination also applies.

ⁱⁱⁱ The word person is masculin.

^{iv} Unrestricted personal discretionary rights may secure insufficient trust for social interaction with specialist contributions. Legal limitation of self-determination generally also limits operation by the person with his same information. To safeguard sufficient trust in social interaction a representative of the formal register-power is assigned to manage the respective person information. The register power is an extension to the traditional trias politica of legislative, judicial and executive powers. The relevant representative(s) of the register power are other person(s) with corresponding reporting duties regarding management and use of his person information, the same as are all other persons.

^v Operating information includes use of same information. On the basis of his discretionary rights the person has intrinsic initial operation right over his person information. The operation right the person grant to another person is therefore a derived operating right.

^{vi} Derived operating right is an information mandate. The granting procedure also specifies the intensity of operation, which can range from one single transaction to unlimited application. Realistic dissolving conditions also require explicit attention.

^{vii} The first person confronted with such legal obligation is the person himself. Other persons usually are public or private legal persons; in those cases usage obligation can involve person information the person (himself) does not have to his disposal. For person information subject to legally mandated operation, a restriction of discretionary rights usually applies; see remark ^{iv} on information management by a designated representative of the register power.

^{viii} In dictatorship or in a police state the limitation is also completely subject to limitation of self-determination and –operation.

^{ix} A trusted person is specifically certified as such. For example: the person can appoint his general practitioner M.D. with regard to his medical personal information when limitation of discretionary right is ordered by law.