

Dean of Graduate Studies

Al-Quds University



**Freedom of Expression on the Internet in Palestine:
Reality and Challenges**

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M.Sc. Thesis

Jerusalem – Palestine

1439 Hijri / 2018

Freedom of Expression on the Internet in Palestine: Reality and Challenges

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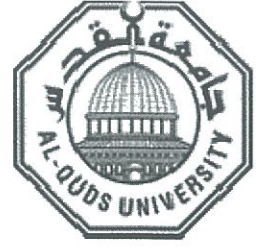
Bachelor Degree: Applied Information Systems, Al-quds
Open University, Palestine

Supervisor: Dr. Rashid Jayousi

A thesis Submitted in Partial fulfilment of requirements for
the degree of Master of Sustainable Development – Building
and Human Resources Development from Institute of
Sustainable Development – Al-Quds University

1439 Hijri / 2018

Al-Quds University
Dean of Graduate Studies
Institute of Sustainable Development



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Freedom of Expression on the Internet in Palestine: Reality and Challenges

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Jerusalem – Palestine

1439 Hijri/ 2018

Dedication

My children Laith & Ibrahim for your presence in my life

My parents for your patience

My family for your support

My friends who were always present when I needed them

God bless you all

Huda S. F. Alwahidi

Declaration

I certify that this Research submitted for Master Thesis is a result of my research; except where otherwise acknowledged, and it (or any part of the same) has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution.

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Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements with grateful to my colleagues, teachers and friends who have helped me in preparing this research, especially Dr. Rashid Jayousi for his guidance, supervision, cooperation, and assistance in formulating this research, to the interviewees for their time and cooperation, my gratitude to Dr. Samir Rammal for revising and editing my thesis language, many thanks to the questionnaire arbitrators for their valuable comments, Dr. Mohamad Shalaldeh, Dr. Ghassan Nimer, Dr. Abed Elwahab Sabagh, Dr. Bassam Awartani, Dr. Ahmad Herzallah, Dr. Afif Zeidan and Dr. Azmi Alatrash.

Abbreviations

IG: Internet Governance

WSIS: World Summit on the Information Society

UDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

ICCPR: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICESCR: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

MADA: Palestine Center for Development and Media Freedoms

ICNL: International Center for Not-for-Profit Law

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

WWW: World Wide Web

HRC: Human rights council

APC: Association for Progressive Communications

IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force

W3C: World Wide Web Consortium

ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

IANA: Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

RIR: Regional Internet Registries

DNS: Domain Name Service

IXPs: Internet Exchange Points

IGF: Internet Governance Forum

ISOC: Internet Society

ILO: International Labor organization

OSCE: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

OAS: Organization of American States

ACHPR: African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights

ICHR: Independent Commission for Human Rights

ARTICLE 19: Global Campaign for Free Expression and the Centre for Law and
Democracy

PCBS: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

G3: third generation

G4: and the fourth generation

DPI: Deep Packet Inspection

DNS: domain name system

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier

Abstract

The research main objective is to study the reality and the perceptions of freedom of expression on the Internet in Palestine. This required studying the Palestinian legal framework of Freedom of Expression on the Internet in comparison with the International conventions that Palestine State acceded to, study the practices of Freedom of Expression on the Internet in Palestine and study the access to the Internet and its infringements in Palestine.

This is an exploratory research, used two methods to achieve its objective, first method; the qualitative method which used for gathering national and international laws, formal reports and interviewee's opinion. The sample were three ISPs (Hadara, Callu and MADA), a group of 15 Palestinian legal advisory, Deputy Minister of Ministry of telecommunication and technology, Prosecutor of Cyber Crimes Unit and the Deputy Chief of Palestinian Intelligence.

The second method was the quantitative method which used to collect online data questionnaire. The questionnaire sample was students of Sustainable Development Institute in Al-Quds University; the retrieved forms were 169 form.

The research conclusions could be summarized that theoretically the Palestinian legal framework guarantees freedom of expression practically there is a gap between reality and prospective of practicing this right. The Palestinian legislation either interfere with international convention or have ambiguous terms, the researcher found that the Cybercrime law by Decree of 2017 suffers of ambiguous terms and definitions which do not meet Palestine obligations to the international conventions; it also interferes with the Amended Basic law in many articles.

The Press and Publication law of 1995 included many articles considered as wide restriction for Palestinian people to practice freedom of expression. Penal code uses wide terms and criminalization for any Criticism. Public Meetings law of 1998 has conflicts within its articles and limits unlawful limitations in the meetings.

Palestinian does not have sufficient legal awareness; about the national legislations or the international conventions that Palestine acceded to which related to freedom of expression. Also, they are not aware of the legal restrictions in expressing opinion and they have high self-censorship which might negatively affect their expression online.

A misunderstanding of the censorship term has been noticed through the empirical research, where the respondents assume that they need censorship to monitor the Internet use from ethics perspective, and applying the limitations of the customs and traditions. Palestinian society in general is committed and religious society where they agree on the need for filtering and blocking unsuitable websites that disseminate incitement and racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types and the pornographic websites.

The researcher's recommendations could be summarized as that laws, regulations and governmental policies, as well as corporate policies, are more likely to be compatible with freedom of expression and to be developed in consultation with all concerned stakeholders. It should be contextually adapted without transgressing universal standards, it should be consistent with human rights norms including the right to freedom of expression, and contain a commitment to principles of fairness. The policy, legal, and regulatory goals affecting intermediaries must be consistent with universal human rights' norms if states are to protect online freedom of expression and if companies are to respect it to the maximum degree possible. Governments need to ensure that legal framework and policies are in place to address issues arising out of intermediary liability. Palestinian educational institutions should raise the students' legal awareness, their rights online, precisely the concept of freedom of expression, how to practice this right and when they are crossing the line. It is mandatory to develop new policies that guarantee accessing neutrally to the Internet, guarantee seeking information through search engines and broadcasting views online fairly.

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Chapter One

Concept Framework

“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.” (UDHR.1948)

Freedom of expression is essential in any society; it is the cornerstone of all human rights and social needs including democracy and human development. It is not a goal; it is a tool, the purpose of which is the society. It must be protected because it contributes to the public’s recognition of truth or to the growth of public knowledge, or because it is necessary to the operation of a democratic form of government, or because it is important to individual self-realization, or because it is an important aspect of individual autonomy (Moon, R. 2009). Freedom of expression positively affects freedom of media, freedom of information access and freedom of assembly (IGF.2014).

Practicing this right starts when ideas and information transfer and move among people through traditional and electronic media which lead to the necessity of guaranteeing the right to access the Internet and the protection of the conditions of access (neutral, affordable, unfiltered, respectful of privacy, secure) for optimal realization of other rights. This is not because it is essential to life, but because of the difference between those who are connected and those who are not in the context of the information society is growing larger (Lara, J, Digitales, D. 2015).

Internet governance refers to ‘the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet,’ as it was defined in the Tunis Agenda on the Information Society, agreed at the World Summit on the Information Society in 2005 (ITU.2003).

Debates on Internet governance raise many issues related to human rights on the Internet, whether Internet users' privacy is adequately protected, or whether they have the right to express their views freely on the Net or whether they could associate online groups and forums on the Net and why should anyone monitor the Internet, Do these factors affect human rights on the Internet? . All these issues need to be clarified regarding Freedom of expression on the internet where the legal framework should protect and support user's rights. Actors of the Internet governance are the Governments, Operators and Civil Society, where every actor has role to guarantee citizens' rights on the Internet and protect it.

Developments in technology have enabled governments to record, collect, process, and analyze user's information on an unprecedented scale. It is now possible to monitor entire populations. These powers can be used to protect citizen security, but without proper safeguards, these capabilities can also be abused and might undermine the values they seek to protect.

1.1 Research Problem

Freedom of expression is the corner stone of Human Rights (UNESCO.2011), where nations could not practice their freedoms unless the basic environment guarantees that. In 2012 Palestine became a Non-Member Observer State in the United Nations, this allows Palestine to join and accede to international agreements and conventions. These

conventions lay many obligations for Palestine where it is mandatory to abide by international standards and norms. Therefore, it is necessary to measure the reality of freedom of expression in Palestine, address the challenges in practicing freedom of expression, identify the limitations of this right, identify whether Palestine has a fertile environment to practice freedom of expression on the Internet. We can summarize the problem in the following question:

To what extent the Right of Freedom of Expression on the Internet is respected and practiced in Palestine?

1.2 Research Justification

Internet becomes international platform where everybody meets, share ideas and thoughts, this platform needs to be managed properly for the benefit of people all over the world, therefor the need of Internet governance appear on the surface to raise all issues to the use and the administration of the Internet. It has been more than ten years of international discussions to identify the form of Internet governance, the Internet access has not been recognized as human right yet. Debates on: who should control? What state's or nation's laws govern disputes that arise over Internet issues? Who has the authority to stop the Internet? What are the government's responsibilities and roles? What are the human rights over the internet? Do governance principles support human rights on the internet? What are the policies we need to protect human rights on the internet? (IGF.2007), this era witnesses a reveal of a new State, it is virtual with the highest population on the earth where innovators called for a special constitution for the Internet.

Palestine acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 2014

(OHCHR. 2017), article 19 of the (ICCPR) covenant protects freedom of expression where everyone has the right to freedom of speech:

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”

Article 11 of the ICESCR covenant protects the right to an adequate standard of living where access to the Internet could be considered within:

“The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.”

This establishes an obligation to the international community and the other States that have ratified the convention itself and to its citizens and other residents on its territory. To implement the covenants, Palestine must ensure that Palestinian national laws are in conformity with the international obligations in accordance with the principle of good faith. This should occur through updating domestic laws and enacting the needed legislations, and to ensure that national laws are consistent with the provisions of the covenants.

1.3 Research Aims

Human development depends on the interest of a society, which is the interest of thoughts. And the interest of thoughts comes from the discussion of ideas to select the optimal. This interest of society might not happen due to forcing the other opinion to be silenced, despite that the majority's opinion is not always right.

The research aims to get closer to the freedom of expression concept, in between technical and the legal terms, to clarify why is it important to protect freedom of expression online, and why does it matter? Who is responsible to guarantee it? Is it the government or is there another party who should contribute. Thus, the research will get close to all these issues enrich the knowledge about the legal framework of freedom of expression intersection of local and international laws and conventions, study the limitations of practicing the right of freedom of expression, and study the perceptions of Palestinian people on Internet infringements.

1.4 Research Scope

This research main objective is to measure the reality and the perceptions of freedom of expression on the Internet in Palestine. For this purpose all charters, and international standards related to freedom of expression online and offline are gathered and discussed.

The researcher discusses the international convention and the domestic law related to freedom of expression on the Internet, identifies the improvements needed, discusses the concept of freedom of expression, identifies the limitations and addresses the gaps if exist.

To discuss Internet monitoring from both side, the technical and legal perspective.

The sub-scopes of this research are to:

- Study the Palestinian legal framework of Freedom of Expression on the Internet in comparison with the International conventions Palestine State acceded to.
- Study the practices of Freedom of Expression on the Internet in Palestine.
- Study the access to the Internet and its infringements in Palestine.

1.5 Research Questions

The main question is:

To what extent the Right of Freedom of Expression on the Internet is respected and practiced in Palestine?

The sub-questions:

- What is the legal framework of freedom of expression on the Internet in Palestine?
- What are the Perceptions of Legal Status of Freedom of Expression on the Internet in Palestine?
 - To what extent Palestine respects Freedom of Expression?
 - To what extent Palestine respects the international legal restrictions on Freedom of Expression?
- What are the perceptions of rights and freedoms in the use of the Internet?
 - To what extent Palestinian people aware of Freedom of Expression Concept?
 - What are the perceptions about online surveillance and censorship?
 - What are the perceptions of Internet content blocking and filtering?

1.7 Research plan

This work is organized in five chapters, as below:

Chapter 1: Research problem, outline of objectives, and hypotheses

Chapter 2: Literature review which consists three parts

Chapter 3: Methodology

Chapter 4: Data Discussion and Analysis

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

Chapter Two

Literature Review

This chapter is divided into three parts, part one; explores an overview of Internet Ecosystem, Internet definitions the main players to govern it and freedom of expression definitions. Part Two; discusses freedom of expression in international charters and conventions, describes the limitations from international perspectives, this part shows also the Palestinian law and its compatibility with the international conventions. Part Three; explores Internet monitoring, defines filtering, blocking and surveillance and censorship in technical term with interconnection to the international standards.

2.1. Part one: Internet Ecosystem

2.1.1. Internet

Internet is a large network made up of smaller networks. It has witnessed significant changes since it was established as a research network more than forty years ago. Internet comprises nearly a billion Web, e-mail and related servers in more than 100 countries. Originally developed for the U.S. military, it became widely used for academic and commercial research, with access to unpublished data and journals on many subjects.

Today, “Net” is the world’s largest source of information on every subject known to humankind, the cornerstone of considerable importance for both commerce and

individuals' daily lives. Moreover the technology supporting the network has evolved commensurately with computing power, and network architectures have followed the changing requirements and uses. And moreover, Internet applications and services have been transformative, continuously challenging expectations (for example, no one predicted the impact and popularity of Facebook).

The technical coordination of the Internet has common characteristics open, independent and run by non-profit membership organizations that work together to meet the needs of everyone. This self-regulation has been the key to the successful growth of the Internet and is flexible enough to adapt to changing future needs (Internet Society, 2015).

Internet has global reach and integrity, and is not constrained in terms of supported services and applications where any endpoint of the Internet can address any other endpoint, and the information received at one endpoint is as intended by the sender, wherever the receiver connects to the Internet. The Internet is capable of supporting a wide range of demands for its use. While some networks within it may be optimized for certain traffic patterns or expected uses, the technology does not place inherent limitations on the applications or services that make use of it. (Internet Society, 2012)

Internet provides people with many uses. According to (Internet Society, 1998) (Jabouri, 2001) (Manasa, Zoubi, 2010) listed below Internet services:

1. The World Wide Web (WWW) is an open information digital space where web resources identified by (URLS).
2. Search engines, web applications help users to find what they are looking for in an easy way such as Google.
3. Email, web application are used to exchange electronic messages such as Gmail.
4. Social Media where people meet virtually to exchange ideas, news and thoughts such as Facebook.

5. Meetings and Conferences where the user has the ability to join meeting and participate conference from home through web.
6. E-University, online courses help people improve their skills without leaving their desk.
7. Ecommerce, commercial activities can be done through the web, where people can sell and buy online.

This research revealed that 87% of the respondents browse websites, 86% use Email, 70% do academic research online, 30% do meetings and conferences online, 94% communicate through social media, 63 attend E-university and online courses, 23% buy online, 61% play games and entertain themselves online, 73% follow news online and 74% make internet phone calls.

The human rights council resolution (HRC, 2014A) paragraph 9 considered the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet including the right to freedom of expression, on the Internet and other technologies, as well as of how the Internet can be an important tool for development and for exercising human rights, in accordance with its program of work. Internet should be human rights-based, open and accessible for all and governed by multi stakeholder participation (MacKinnon and others.2014).

The exercise of human rights, in particular the right to freedom of expression on the Internet is an issue on increasing interest and importance as the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communication technologies. it is argued that Internet has its impact on three rights in particular (IGF.2014):

- i. Freedom of expression and information, it is the basic and first step of other human rights and social goods including democracy and human development, it allows freedom of online protest, freedom from censorship, right to access information, freedom of media

and freedom from hate speech. UNESCO promotes the “free flow of ideas by word and image” in its constitution.

- ii. Freedom of association and assembly, according to the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), the Internet provides tools to the organizer of associations and assemblies in digital world. Also, social networks and mobile smart phones enhance human freedom by building associations and networks online to advocate human rights.
- iii. Rights of privacy, according to (Salim,W. 2012) privacy may be categorized as territorial privacy by protecting the close physical area surrounding a person, privacy of the person by protecting a person against information violating his or her moral sense and informational privacy by controlling whether and how personal data can be gathered, stored, processed or selectively disseminated.

The aim of protecting freedom of expression is to create an enabling environment for innovation, which balances the needs of governments and other stakeholders, civil society groups from around the world based on international human rights instruments and international legal frameworks.

Internet Ecosystem term is used to describe the organizations and communities that help the Internet work and develop these organizations which share common values for the open development of the Internet (Internet Society.2015).

The Internet works because of the open standards which allow every network to connect to other networks and operate around the world as if it were one. This is what makes it possible for anyone to create content, offer services, and sell products without requiring permission from a central authority. It levels the playing field for everyone and is the reason why we have a rich diversity of applications and services that many of us enjoy today (Internet Society.2015). The human rights council resolution (HRC, 2014A) on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet recognizes the global

and open nature of the Internet as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms.

No one is in charge of the Internet. Unlike the telephone network, which for years in most countries was run by a single company- still in Palestine single company, the global Internet consists of tens of thousands of interconnected networks run by service providers, individual companies, universities, governments, and others.

The Internet Ecosystem implies that the rapid and continued development and adoption of Internet technologies can be attributed to the involvement of a broad range of actors; open, transparent, and collaborative processes; and the use of products and infrastructure with dispersed ownership and control organizations that make up the Internet Ecosystem include (Internet Society. 2015):

- i. Technologists, engineers, architects, creatives, organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) who help coordinate and implement open standards.
- ii. Global and local Organizations that manage resources for global addressing capabilities such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), including its operation of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) function, Regional Internet Registries (RIR), and Domain Name Registries and Registrars.
- iii. Operators, engineers, and vendors that provide network infrastructure services such as Domain Name Service (DNS) providers, network operators, and Internet Exchange Points (IXPs)
- iv. Internet Users who use the Internet to communicate with each other and offer services
- v. Educators that teach others and build capacity for developing and using Internet technologies, such as multilateral organizations, educational institutions, and governmental agencies

- vi. Policy and Decision Makers that provide local and global policy development and governance.

The overall responsibility for managing Internet Protocol address or domain names at upper levels is vested in the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), which delegates the actual administration of most functions to other bodies.

At global regional levels, the principal bodies providing allocation and registration services that support the operation of the Internet globally are (Internet Society, 2015):

- i. RIPE NCC (Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre)
- ii. ARIN (American Registry for Internet Numbers)
- iii. APNIC (Asia Pacific Network Information Centre)
- iv. LACNIC (Latin American and Caribbean IP address Regional Registry)
- v. AfriNIC (African Regional Registry for Internet Number Resources)

2.1.2. Internet Governance

Internet governance is a complex concept, oscillating between the technical administration of the network of networks and its “government” with all the political connotations. The World Summit on the Information Society in 2005 (WSIS) and the Code of Good Practice on Information, Participation and Transparency in Internet Governance (APC.2010) defined Internet governance (IG) as “The development and application by Governments, the private sector, and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet”. Internet Governance must be understood, the drawing up and application by states, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of principles, standards, rules, procedures for decision making and its own, shared programs for modelling the development and use of the Internet.

This complexity is increased by the multiplicity of players involved with governance and their often very different natures, depending on whether they come from the technical world, the private sector, the authorities or civil society. There are three universes which are involved in Internet governance (Afnic. 2008):

- i. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), American body in charge of managing the essential, technical resources, mainly address and domain names. It operates the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA), under the control of the US Department of Commerce. ICAAN is at the center of the key stakes for administrative control of the “root”, such as the creation or deletion the first level extensions (such as .com). Through its decisions and relations with the various business players, ICANN has a strong effect on the structure of the domain names market.
- ii. Internet Governance Forum (IGF) which emerged from 2005 World Summit on the Information Society. It much broader subjects than technical resources, such as the fight against cyber-crime, the protection of personal data and the reduction of the digital divide between North and south.
- iii. Internet Society (ISOC), this universe combines both the management of state of the art technical problems through the IETF, which draws up Internet standards and the thinking that emerges from discussions of Internet users organized in chapters throughout the world.

2.1.3. Internet governance actors

Internet governance involves a wide variety of actors, or stakeholders. Internet actors include national governments, international organizations, the business sector, civil society, and the technical community (Diplo.2014).

States' human rights obligations require that they not only respect and promote the rights to freedom of expression and privacy, but protect individuals from violations of human rights perpetrated by corporate actors. In addition, States should exercise adequate oversight in order to meet their international human rights obligations when they contract with, or legislate for, corporate actors where there may be an impact upon the enjoyment of human rights. Human rights obligations in this regard apply when corporate actors are operating abroad. (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 76.

Governments, Governments are the parties who issue content restriction orders, which have the force of law in a particular jurisdiction. Their role is to protecting their political, legal and technical sovereignty. Guaranteeing the protection of their citizens, States have obligations to take steps to protect individuals from undue interference with human rights when committed by private actors (HRC.2004) and encouraging the growth of their economies by helping their cultures to develop where guaranteeing freedom of expression will definitely lead to country development.

Internet intermediaries, According to OECD, Internet intermediaries can be defined as organizations (primarily, for-profit companies) that "bring together or facilitate transactions between third parties on the Internet (OECD, 2013). They give access to, host, transmit and index content, products and services originated by third parties on the Internet or provide Internet-based services to third parties". Intermediaries clearly have a powerful and positive role to play in fostering rights. However in order to protect freedom of expression, they need to follow international standards of transparency, necessity, proportionality, legitimate purpose, and due process in order not to engage in violation of rights. Their role is optimizing the functioning of the internet in satisfactory economic and strategic conditions (MacKinnon Et al, 2014).

Civil Society, they will be able to use the internet while fully safeguarding the civic and legal rights acquired in the real world, being confident about using the Internet and enjoying protection against any hacking attempted, control and manipulation.

2.1.4. Freedom of Expression

Freedom of expression is essential in any society; it is the basic and first step of other human rights and social needs including democracy and human development. Duhaime's Law Dictionary defines freedom of expression as “the freedom to communicate ideas without restraint, whether orally or in print or by other means of communication”. Freedom of opinion and expression is the enjoyment of the full freedom of human being to speak the truth, and provide advice in all matters of religion and the world to achieve the benefit of Muslims, protecting the interests of the individual, society and public order.

The major pillar of freedom of expression in Islam is the command to do well and avoid making wrong. Therefore the ethical limitations such as talking about someone else and touch his reputation and insult him or her, or ridiculing others and dropping their prestige and lying to them or revealing the disadvantages of others in front of people. And the legal limitations of harming others and hurting them with things punishable by religion, claiming that a Muslim is not Muslim anymore and hate speech against God and His Messenger (Tarmanini.A.1976).

Islam considers freedom of expression as obligation in the governor and citizen's relation, where the governor must practice consultation and provide justice and the suitable environment that allows the citizens to practice freedom of expression without fear of poverty or oppression. The citizen has to practice his or her right to express freely as natural or legal member. Islam declared freedom of expression clearly in the Holy Quran and prophet Mohamad's tradition (Sonnah), the plurality of opinions in Sorat Houd (118)

in the meaning that God's will is to create human being in many nations, which assures that differences among people is healthy and needed for development. "If your Lord had willed, He could have made mankind one community; but they will not cease to differ."

The first official confession of freedom of expression starts by the French human rights declaration in 1789, which declared that the practicing tool of freedom of expression for citizen is to speak and print in free way. Human development depends on the interest of a society, which is the interest of thoughts. And the interest of thoughts comes from the discussion of ideas to select the optimal. This interest of society might not happen due to forcing the other opinion to be silenced, despite that the majority opinion isn't always right.

"If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind."

(Mill, J.1859)

Therefore a society will face either of the following options:

Option one: The minority opinion might be right and its denial is an assumption that we are infallible, and then there will be a struggle with the wrong majority opinion to know the truth.

Option Two: The minority opinion might be wrong although it may have some truth in it, so we miss the chance to develop our thoughts.

Option Three: The minority opinion is the truth and the whole truth; it has to suffer the competition of the wrong opinion and prove itself.

Option Four: The minority opinion isn't wrong and has portion of truth then we miss the chance to complete the whole picture.

Mill defined the 'harm principle' that individuals are free to do what they want until their actions impinge on the freedom of somebody else, and 'liberty' should be restricted if it has the potential to cause harm. The individual isn't accountable to a society for his action

in so far as they concern the interests of no person but himself; and if the action is prejudicial to the interest of others, the individual is accountable and may be subjected either to social or to legal punishment.

Mill's theory is applied to the society; the society Mill focused on is the real or physical world he lived in back in the 19th century, and meant by "the people" the natural and the legal member. By this definition, the term "society" can be applied to the Internet, while the Internet member is also a natural and legal member. Therefore, the law and custom that regulate them in the physical world could regulate them in the digital world. Therefore we can say that Mill's theory could be applied to the Internet.

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) imposes a positive obligation on signatories. States are obligated to "take the necessary steps" to ensure their protection, including adopting "laws or other measures where necessary" and providing "an effective remedy" to those whose freedom of expression has been violated, where freedom of expression is protected by Article 19 (2):

"Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice."

Freedom of expression applies to "everyone" equally without distinction of any kind whatsoever; distinctions based on "race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status" are entirely irrelevant to its application. Its geographical scope is unlimited; it applies "regardless of frontiers." Substantive scope, while not unlimited, is broad; it encompasses "information and ideas of all kinds." "The rights to both "receive and impart information and ideas; the rights of both listeners and speakers, and observers and demonstrators are equally protected." The manner in which expressions are disseminated is unlimited; protects the right to impart one's ideas using "any" form of "media of his choice." (ICNL.2015)

Freedom of expression isn't a goal, it's a tool. The purpose of protecting it is to guarantee the rule of law and participating administration management; practicing this right starts when ideas and information transfer and move among people through traditional and electronic media which lead to the necessity of guaranteeing the right to access the Internet and suitable infrastructure, therefore while freedom of expression is the cornerstone of all rights it affects positively on:

- i. Freedom of Media which is a combination of freedom to print & publish and freedom to electronic publishing. Freedom of electronic publishing took place early due to the ICT development and the rapid Internet and user's interactivity. The reporters without borders come up with recommendations regarding freedom of expression in 2005:
 - a. Any code related to freedom of information on the Internet should be harmonized with the concept of in Article 19 of (UDHR) which included the right of people to search and transfer information without boundaries unless this information excluded by law.
 - b. The Internet users and only them, can decide the information they want to explore and browse over the Internet, and it doesn't accepted the highly content filtering by governments or ISPs. This would be treated as infringements with freedom to access information principle.
 - c. Under any circumstances closing a website is not accepted, unless it is judged, also the host company shouldn't be liable to any criminal or civilian liability on the content of the website.
 - d. The government authority is limited to the jurisdiction of hosted website.
 - e. The blogger and the websites administrators should grant the same protection that granted to reporters.
- ii. Freedom of access Information, the free data, ideas and knowledge transfer benefit return on development. It is mandatory to remove barriers in front of accessing information to

faster development. Everybody has the right to access fairly and without discrimination. In the benefit of greatest development its mandatory to transmit information, knowledge and ideas freely with no restrictions; all barriers against accessing these information should be disappeared.

- iii. Freedom of Assembly, it declared by the UDHR and confirmed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, freedom of assembly is the appearance and stage to practice freedom of expression. Assembling groups is a social tool to express ourselves in the political and social opinions. Political parties and none governmental organizations need the right to assemble groups in order to express and broadcast their opinions and consideration of many topics and issues which are related to society, according to article 20 of the UDHR:
 - a. “Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
 - b. No one may be compelled to belong to an association. ”

According to articles 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

- a. “The right of peaceful assembly shall be recognized.
- b. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
- c. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of [either of these rights] other than those which are prescribed by [or in conformity with] law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (order public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.”

2.1.4.1. How does Freedom of expression serve development?

Development is the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions (Business Dictionary, 2017) while Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, to achieve sustainable development (IISD, 2017).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has specific targets to be achieved by 2030. The goals and targets are universal, meaning they apply to all countries around the world, not just poor countries. Reaching the goals requires action on all fronts – governments, businesses, civil society and people everywhere all have a role to play (IISD, 2017). Freedom of expression, press freedom and the right of access to information are fundamental rights and enable the enjoyment of all other human rights and the goals of sustainable development” (UNESCO, 2015a).

It is crucial to harmonize the economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. These elements are interconnected and all are crucial for the well-being of individuals and societies (IISD, 2017).

Social inclusion promoted by the Social Development, it is the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in by empowering people, building cohesive and resilient societies, and making institutions accessible and accountable to citizens. Social Development translates the complex relationship between societies and states into. Empirical evidence and operational experience show that Social Development promotes economic growth and leads to better interventions and a higher quality of life, it focuses on the need to “put people first” in development processes (World Bank, 2017).

The goal 16 of SDGs particularly reference to Sustainable Development and the freedom of expression contribution in helping the 2030 Agenda to move forward (UNESCO, 2015a).

“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”

Reference to this goal also, ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements is agenda 2030 target. By this, public awareness will be raised; coalitions will be strengthened and widened; resources will be mobilized, and the other SDG targets will be supported”. Indicators for the SDGs targets would be number of countries that have adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information, and number of countries that have promote fundamental freedoms (UNESCO, 2015b). In this context the SDGs goals reflected in the Palestinian agenda 2017 – 2022, with the target “Citizen comes first”, we can find that access to information law has a huge interest of the government policy, and declared that the law will act and come to light through this period in the ninth policy of “supporting transparency and responsibility”, moreover minister of justice announced this in press and meetings (Maannews.2017).

The International Labor Organization perspective shows that the respect for the rights and freedoms that underpin voice and dialogue assumes even greater importance today if the voices of the world of work are to be able to contribute to finding inclusive, equitable and sustainable ways forward. Many of these rights and freedoms enable employers and workers to organize and ensure that their collective voices may be heard. Women and men around the globe are demanding to be heard, putting on the table their demand for jobs and social protection that bring the prospect of better lives. Enterprises – especially small and

medium-sized enterprises where most jobs are created and their organizations, also strive to be heard in policy debates that affect enterprise growth and development (ILO, 2012).

In conclusion, we find that absence of human freedoms in social and political universe do not lead to sustainable development, however the material and equipment's are there, the investment in human who operate this unity is essential and needed. Sustainable development is not in developing new roads and new buildings it is in the development of thoughts, the open minded for innovative solutions which will lead to a better future, sustainable resources and integrated ecosystems.

2.1.4.1. Measuring Perceptions of Rights and Freedoms in the Use of the Internet in Palestine

This research revealed that 72.3% of the respondents have conscious of the freedom of expression concept. In most Countries laws are developed to serve the society's needs. Its sources, limitations and criteria come from the society's customs and traditions. For instance, in the Palestinian case, religion and culture are the main sources of legislation and this ensure the development of legal framework; thus, the results meet the spirit of the law. The respondents did not feel comfortable talking about the political topic by 52.7%, the highest topic they feel comfortable talking about is cultural and literary topics with 80.7% followed by economic topics with 75.1% followed by social topics with 70.9%, while talking about religious topics have close answers. Moreover, 53% of the respondents felt comfortable expressing their opinions online; indeed, this is a low percentage, reasons of that might be fear or lack of legal awareness. The reason that about 31.7% of the respondents don't know what the legal restrictions to express themselves are?

2.2. Part Two: Legal framework:

"International law is clear: No matter who you are, or where you live, your voice counts." said UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on Human Rights Day, 2012.

In this part, the researcher discusses the human rights covenants, freedom of expression in the international charters, covenants and treaties, the limitations of freedom of expression; this part shows the Internet International regulations, principles, and the characteristic of freedom of expression with comparison to the Palestinian law.

2.2.1. Palestinian Commitments to International Charters and Conventions

Human rights are norms that help protect all people from severe political, legal and social abuses. They are basic principles where all human being inherit these rights regardless of nationality, sex, religion, language and color; we all are equal. There are many charters and conventions adopted to protect these human rights. Freedom of expression is one of human rights that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) protect and guarantee. They are the most important and international conventions which have obligations for states. The research found that 40.7% said that Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression and 33.5% said that Palestinian laws protect freedom of expression on the Internet.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights UDHR adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1948 - is viewed as the foundation of International Human Rights Law and the cornerstone of human rights principles (UDHR.1948). It sets out fundamental human rights to be universally protected. It aims to promote the development of friendly relations between nations and to achieve the promotion of universal respect for human rights and the fundamentals of freedom. It consists of thirty articles, defining the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

UDHR protects freedom of expression through Article 19, where everyone has the right to speak, to write, to draw whatever in his mind without discrimination:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”

In 1966 the United Nations adopted two International Covenants: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) entered into force 23 March 1976, a total of 169 parties to the Covenant including Palestine. The covenant obliges states parties to respect the civil and political rights of individuals, including the right to life, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, electoral rights and rights to due process and a fair trial. International agreements create rights and obligations between its parties, the treaty becomes in the first and highest level of country legislation order when it is acceded by states, no other domestic law should interfere with. ICCPR protects freedom of expression in article 19, paragraph 2 where everyone has the right to freedom of speech:

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”

The article declared the right to freedom of expression through any media, which applied to the traditional media that time and the new ones this means it applies on the Internet; all the protections and ensuring elements should be taken for everyone who practices this right on the Internet and this is what the Human Rights Council affirms in its resolution of

promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet. In 2016, the resolution affirmed:

“The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online in particular freedom of expression which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through and media on one’s choice, in accordance with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”(Kaye, D. (2016)) paragraph one

Palestine acceded to ICCPR covenant in 2014 (OHCHR. 2017); this establishes an obligation to the international community and the other states that have ratified the convention itself and to its citizens and other residents on its territory. To implement the convention Palestine must ensure that Palestinian national laws are in conformity with the international obligations in accordance with the principle of good faith. Through updating domestic laws and creating the needed legislations, and to ensure that national laws don’t contradict and applied in a manner of consistent with the provisions of the convention. This commitment declared in Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties article 27 declared that:

“A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.”

The Arab charter adopted in 1994 which entered into force in 2008, the charter declared freedom of expression in article 32, paragraph 1:

“The present Charter guarantees the right to information and to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any medium, regardless of geographical boundaries.”

Palestine acceded to Arab Charter in 2007, another obligation to ensure freedom of expression right in the state domestic law and practices, its responsibility to respect and commit to the international criteria and standards by updating domestic laws and creating the needed information policy to guarantee and protect freedom of expression.

2.2.3.1. Limitations

Limitations found to adjust people practices, to get equilibrium between human rights and responsibilities in a democratic society. Originally, legislation should be permitting all rights and the exception is prohibiting. ICCPR restricts freedom of expression through article 19, paragraph 3 where restriction shall be set by law and meet the criteria of necessary:

- a. “For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
- b. For the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.”

The rights of individuals must be protected, inter alia, against unlawful or arbitrary interference with their privacy and correspondence, and provides that everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference, this what article 17(1) of ICCPR stipulates. “Unlawful” means that no interference may take place except in cases envisaged by the law which in itself must comply with provisions, aims and objectives of the ICCPR:

“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation.”

The general principle is that permissible limitations and restrictions must constitute an exception to the rule and must be kept to the minimum necessary to pursue the legitimate aim of safeguarding other human rights established in the Covenant or in other international human rights instruments (La Rue, 2010) paragraph 77.

According to Frank La Rue the former special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression in his report in 2010, restrictions on the following aspects of the right to freedom of expression are not permissible (La Rue, 2010) paragraph 81:

- i. Discussion of government policies and political debate; reporting on human rights, government activities and corruption in government; engaging in election campaigns, peaceful demonstrations or political activities, including peace or democracy; and expression of opinion and dissent, religion or belief, including by persons belonging to minorities or vulnerable groups.
- ii. The free flow of information and ideas, including practices such as the banning or closing of publications or other media and the abuse of administrative measures and censorship.
- iii. Access to or use of information and communication technologies, including radio, television and the Internet.

Therefore, any limitation on the right to freedom of expression must meet a strict three-part test (ICNL.2015):

Test One: “Provided by Law”, where the law must be written clearly and not ambiguously by the government. It must be clear and accessible to everyone.

Test Two: “(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; (b) for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals.” It must pursue one of these specific purposes.

Test Three: “Necessary”, restrictions should be applied only when it is really necessary otherwise, they will create a fear of speaking up.

According to article 20 of ICCPR freedom of expression can be prohibited by law in case of propaganda of war, religious anathema and calling for racism and calling for hate speech:

1. “Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.
2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.”

The Special Rapporteur in his report (La Rue, 2010) proposes in Paragraph 79 principles for determining the conditions that must be satisfied in order for a limitation or restriction on freedom of expression to be permissible, and to be considered as exceptional nature and being suggested to ensure that States do not abuse restrictions or limitations for political ends and that the application of such restrictions or limitations does not cause other rights to be violated (paragraph 80). The principles should be applied in a comprehensive manner:

- a. The restriction or limitation must not undermine or jeopardize the essence of the right of freedom of expression.
- b. The relationship between the right and the limitation/restriction or between the rule and the exception must not be reversed.
- c. All restrictions must be provided for by pre-existing statutory laws issued by the legislative body of the State.
- d. Laws imposing restrictions or limitations must be accessible, concrete, clear and unambiguous, so that they can be understood by everyone and applied to everyone. They must also be compatible with international human rights law, with the burden of proving this congruence lying with the state.
- e. Laws imposing a restriction or limitation must set out the remedy against mechanisms for challenging the illegal or abusive application of that limitation or restriction, which must include a prompt, comprehensive and efficient judicial review of the validity of the restriction by an independent court or tribunal.
- f. Laws imposing restrictions or limitations must not be arbitrary or unreasonable and must not be used as a means of political censorship or of silencing criticism of public officials or public policies.

- g. Any restrictions imposed on the exercise of a right must be “necessary”, which means that the limitation or restriction must:
- i. Be based on one of the grounds for limitations recognized by the Covenant;
 - ii. Address a pressing public or social need which must be met in order to prevent the violation of a legal right that is protected to an even greater extent;
 - iii. Pursue a legitimate aim;
 - iv. Be proportionate to that aim and be no more restrictive than is required for the achievement of the desired purpose. The burden of demonstrating the legitimacy and the necessity of the limitation or restriction shall lie with the State;
- h. State to fulfil an obligation to prohibit certain expressions on the grounds that they cause serious injury to the human rights of others. These include the following:
- i. Article 20 of the Covenant, which establishes that “any propaganda for war” and “any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law”;
 - ii. Article 3, paragraph 1 (c), of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, which provides that States must ensure that their criminal law covers “producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing [...] child pornography”;
 - iii. Article 4 (a) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which establishes the requirement to “declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another color or ethnic origin.”

- iv. Article III (c) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which states that “direct and public incitement to commit genocide” shall be punishable.
- i. Restrictions already established must be reviewed and their continued relevance analyzed periodically.
- j. In states of emergency which threaten the life of the nation and which have been officially proclaimed, States are permitted to temporarily suspend certain rights, including the right to freedom of expression. However, such suspensions shall be legitimate only if the state of emergency is declared in accordance with article 4 of the Covenant and general comment No. 29 of the Human Rights Committee. A state of emergency may not under any circumstances be used for the sole aim of restricting freedom of expression and preventing criticism of those who hold power.
- k. Any restriction or limitation must be consistent with other rights recognized in the Covenant and in other international human rights instruments, as well as with the fundamental principles of universality, interdependence, equality and non-discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other belief, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status.
 - l. All restrictions and limitations shall be interpreted in the light and context of the particular right concerned. Wherever doubt exists as to the interpretation or scope of a law imposing limitations or restrictions, the protection of fundamental human rights shall be the prevailing consideration.

This research measures the perception of respondents about the limitations of freedom of expression where 49.4% believe that it could be to maintain state stability is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet, 54.5% believe that it could be to maintain the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the

Internet and 53.9% believe that it could be to preserve morality is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online. The research also finds that a high percentage of respondents believe that freedom of expression should commensurate with religion with 81.9%, and 79.5% of respondents believe it should commensurate with the culture of the country and 73.5% of respondents believe it should be in accordance with applicable laws. These figures meet freedom of expression international limitations.

2.2.2. To what extent domestic Legislation conform to the International Legislation:

Palestine ruled by many political regimes which affects Palestinian society in a way to serve its interests and to prevent their presence by criminalizing any sounds that may call for liberty. These laws never came up with solution or needs for Palestinians. Therefore, by 1988 the declaration of Palestinian Independence pronounced freedom of expression and included it in the agreements with the Israeli side and Palestinian legislation. Theoretically, The Palestinian domestic laws guarantee freedom of expression through the Palestinian Basic Law, Press and Publication Law and Public Meetings Law.

The Amended Palestinian Basic Law of 2003 functions as a temporary constitution for the Palestinian Authority until the establishment of an independent state and a permanent constitution for Palestine can be achieved. The Basic Law was passed by the Palestinian Legislative Council in 1997 and ratified by President Yasser Arafat in 2002. It has subsequently been amended twice; in 2003 the political system was changed to introduce a prime minister. In 2005 it was amended to conform to the new Election Law. The 2003 reform was comprehensive and affected the whole nature of the Palestinian political system, whereas the 2005 amendment was only minor and affected only a few paragraphs.

The research questionnaire shows that 57% of the respondents believe that the amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression.

Article 19 stipulates freedom of opinion and expression where everybody has the right to express himself/herself:

“No infringement on freedom of expression, everybody has the right to express his or her opinion and publish it in any matter”.

Article 27, Paragraph 3 prohibits the executive authority to take an administrative decision or any procedure against press and journalist:

“Censorship of the media shall be prohibited. No warning, suspension, confiscation, cancellation or restriction shall be imposed upon the media except by law, and pursuant to a judicial ruling.”

We can see the harmony of the Palestinian Basic Law with the UHDR charter, ICCPR and the Arab charter by declaring the right to express explicitly in the law, but what about the current domestic laws? Do they have the same attitude?

Press and Publication Law of 1995, adopted prior to the establishment of the Palestinian Legislative Council and the adoption of the Palestinian Basic law, this reflects the high value of media in Palestine and the need to liberate this sector from the British mandate of Palestine laws and regulation which developed and designed to restrain freedom of expression rights.

Media has a role to play in monitoring the activities of government, in revealing the truth and in underpinning democracy. The right to freedom of expression has important implications on media regulation. Respect of this right should affect the protection of media from rules and regulations which unduly restrict its operations. Everyone in the society benefits when journalists can access the information they need for their work and publish freely. The Legal framework is the key to this. Article 2 of the **Press and**

Publication Law guarantees freedom of expression and accessing information in any form, any media and medium:

“The press and printing professions shall be free. Freedom of opinion is guaranteed for each Palestinian. A Palestinian may express her/his opinion in speech, writing, photographs or drawings through media of expression and information.”

Article 4 prescribes the freedom of press including the right to access to information and broadcasting information:

“Freedom of the press shall include the following:

- a. Informing citizens of events, ideas, trends and information on the local, Arab, Islamic and International levels.
- b. Allowing citizens to publish their opinions.
- c. Searching for information, news and statistics of concern to citizens, from their respective sources and analyzing, circulating, publishing and commenting on same within the limits of the law.
- d. The right of a press Publication, news agency, editor and journalist to keep confidential the sources of information or news obtained, unless the court, during the review of a criminal case, decides otherwise for the protection of the security of the State, the prevention of crime or realization of justice.
- e. The right of citizens, political parties, cultural and social institutions and associations to express, through publications, their thoughts, opinions or achievements in their respective fields of activity.”

These are definitely applicable to the online broadcasting of TV, radios and press, where we see that most of the traditional media go online in order to reach the greatest majority of the audience in the fastest way.

On the other hand, law imposes wide restrictions on Palestinian people to practice freedom of expression. This practice contradicts the Basic Law and international standards, and hinders the development of the media in Palestine (Shuaibi A, Etal,1999).

Indeed, law has a number of sweeping restrictions on the content of what may be published, many of which are unacceptably broad and or vague (Fataftah, 2011). Article 7 stipulates that it is illegal to publish anything that goes against the public order, without defining what this means:

- a. “Publications shall refrain from publishing anything that contradicts the principles of freedom, national responsibility, human rights and respect of truth, and they shall consider the freedom of thought, opinion, expression and access to information as right for the citizens as much as it is a right of their own.
- b. Periodical publications directed at children and adolescents may not contain pictures, stories or news which violate Palestinian morals, values and traditions.”

These restrictions are backed up with censorship powers as publications must deposit copies with the government prior to distribution, article 33, paragraph b:

“The owner or responsible manager of a printing press shall comply with the following:

Depositing, with the press and publication department, four copies of each non-periodical publication that is printed in his printing press, prior to the distribution thereof.”

This is considered a kind of censorship classified as self-censorship. The term Self-censorship is the censorship exercised by the media institution or the journalists themselves (MADA.2016) (Fataftah, M. Awartanis, B, 2016).

It is the consequences of the institutional censorship and the society's traditional censorship which may leave either a negative or positive effect on us to express ourselves (Fataftah, 2011). The negative effect creates an atmosphere of what concerns us; here is the censorship on the Internet, even it is considered a great challenge to the traditional censorship governments which work on policies and new law to legitimate controlling this tool; This is a breach of article 27, paragraph 3 of the Basic Law that prohibits censorship of the media (Fataftah, 2010) this topic will be discussed further later.

Article 10 bans cooperation with foreign authorities, with the exception of press correspondents, again in contradiction of international standards.

“A journalist and any person who works in journalism shall be precluded from committing themselves to a business relationship with any foreign entity, except in accordance with the regulations on foreign media correspondents issued under this law.”

This legal framework needs to be reviewed with a view to doing away with the provisions on censorship, to enhance intellectual creativity, to supporting a free and independent media and to promote the free circulation of information. (Mendel, Khashan.2006)

Public Meetings Law of 1998 defines the public meeting by the number of invitees to at least fifty (50). This law was meant to be for the physical meetings but the researcher believes that this also could apply to the Internet blogs and forums where people meet virtually to express their ideas and discuss issues even though the law has conflicts in some articles and limits unlawful limitations in meetings.

Penal Code of 1960 is the Jordanian law since the Jordanian rule over the West Bank, still in force till now. Although the law has been amended in Jordan more than once, the Palestinian authority did not introduce these amendments into the Penal Code of 1960 because there was an intensive work on Palestinian Penal Code which hasn't come to light

yet. The Jordanian Penal code criminalizes kinds of expression with ambiguous terms and definitions; we can find that article (188) criminalizes defamation and insult:

1. “Defamation is the imputation of a certain matter to a person – even if it was done with doubt – which might negatively affects his/her honor, dignity and exposes him / her to the hate and scorning of society regardless if such matter is punishable by law or not.
2. Insult: is assaulting the dignity and honor of another person or his/her reputation – even if it was done with doubt – without accusing him/her with a specific matter.
3. If the name of the victim was not mentioned when the crimes of defamation and insult were committed , or the accusation were ambiguous but there were evidence which leaves no doubt in linking the matter to the victim , the perpetrator of the defamation or insult shall be considered as if he / she mentioned the name of the victim.”

This criminalization is a huge interpretation to Palestine international covenants commitments. Human Rights Council general comment number thirty fourth paragraph 47 remarks that law should not restrict the exercise of freedom of expression:

“Defamation laws must be crafted with care to ensure that they comply with paragraph 3, and that they do not serve, in practice, to stifle freedom of expression. All such laws, in particular penal defamation laws, should include such defenses as the defense of truth and they should not be applied with regard to those forms of expression that are not, of their nature, subject to verification. At least with regard to comments about public figures, consideration should be given to avoiding penalizing or otherwise rendering unlawful untrue statements that have been published in error but without malice. In any event, a public interest in the subject matter of the criticism should be recognized as a defense. Care should be taken by States parties to avoid excessively punitive measures and penalties. Where relevant, States parties should place reasonable limits on the requirement for a defendant to reimburse the expenses of the successful party. States parties should consider the decriminalization of defamation and, in any case, the application of the criminal law should only be countenanced in the most serious of cases and imprisonment is never an appropriate penalty. It is impermissible for a State party to indict a person for criminal defamation but then not to proceed to trial expeditiously – such a practice has a

chilling effect that may unduly restrict the exercise of freedom of expression of the person concerned and others.”

With regard to limitations on freedom of expression justified on the basis of the protection of other rights or the reputation of others, this justification must not be used to protect the State and its officials from public opinion or criticism. No criminal or civil action for defamation should be admissible in respect of a civil servant or the performance of his or her duties.

In addition, all Defamation laws should be repealed. (La Rue, 2010) paragraph 82, therefore all efforts should be encouraged to decriminalize acts considered to be acts of defamation and to make civil liability proceedings the sole form of redress for complaints of damage to reputation.

However, civil penalties for defamation should not be so heavy as to block freedom of expression and should be designed to restore the reputation harmed, not to compensate the plaintiff or to punish the defendant; in particular, pecuniary awards should be strictly proportionate to the actual harm caused, and the law should give preference to the use of non-pecuniary remedies. (La Rue, 2010) paragraph 83.

Article 195 criminalizes insult of the king of Hashemite Kingdom which has been replaced to the president of Palestine and high position people:

1. “Whoever commits one of the following offences shall be punished by imprisonment from one to three years:
 - a. Dared to insult His Majesty the King
 - b. Sent a written or an oral message or a picture or a comic drawing to His Majesty the king or posted such message, picture or drawing in a way that would undermine the dignity of His Majesty. The same penalty shall apply if he/she incited another person to any such act.

- c. Broadcasted in any way what is stipulated in subparagraph (1/b) of this article and disseminated it among the people.
 - d. Falsely accused His Majesty of an act or a say or circulated such accusations among the people.
2. Whoever commits one of the offences stated above against Her Majesty the Queen or the Crown Prince or one of the Crown Trustees, he / she shall be punished with the penalties stated in paragraph (1) of this article.”

This criminalization is considered as huge interpretation to Palestine international covenants commitments. Law should not provide more severe penalties solely on the basis of the identity of the person that may have been impugned and all public figures, including those exercising the highest political authority such as heads of state and government, are legitimately subject to criticism and political opposition (HRC, 2011) paragraph 38:

“As noted earlier in paragraphs 13 and 20, concerning the content of political discourse, the Committee has observed that in circumstances of public debate concerning public figures in the political domain and public institutions, the value placed by the Covenant upon uninhibited expression is particularly high. Thus, the mere fact that forms of expression are considered to be insulting to a public figure is not sufficient to justify the imposition of penalties, albeit public figures may also benefit from the provisions of the Covenant. Moreover, all public figures, including those exercising the highest political authority such as heads of state and government, are legitimately subject to criticism and political opposition. Accordingly, the Committee expresses concern regarding laws on such matters as, lese majesty, desecration, disrespect for authority, disrespect for flags and symbols, defamation of the head of state and the protection of the honour of public officials, and laws should not provide for more severe penalties solely on the basis of the identity of the person that may have been impugned. States parties should not prohibit criticism of institutions, such as the army or the administration.”

Anti-Money Laundering and Financing of Terror Law-by-Decree of 2015, the law included many infringements to human rights such as (ICHR.2016)

Article (17) stipulates that “Exemption from Liability No criminal, civil, disciplinary, or administrative measures may be taken for violation of banking, professional, or contractual secrecy against financial institutions and non-financial businesses and professions or their managers, officials, or employees who submit, in good faith, reports or information in accord with the provisions of this law.”

Article (33) stipulates that “The attorney general shall, based on a decision issued by the competent court, be authorized to:

1. Monitor bank accounts and similar other accounts.
2. Have access to computer systems and networks and computer mainframes.
3. Monitor or track communications.
4. Make audio and visual recordings of, or photograph, actions, behavior, or conversations.
5. Intercept and seize correspondence.
6. Impose precautionary seizure on property and means linked to the crime of money laundering and financing terrorism; court order of seizure is appealable.”

Article (46) stipulates that “Banking secrecy provisions In implementation of this law, the secrecy provisions shall not prevent the implementation of the provisions of this law, including Banking secrecy provisions may not be used as a pretext to refrain from disclosing or presenting any information on the combating of money laundering or terrorism financing crimes, excluding what is stated in Article (14), clause (3) of this law.”

According to the General Comment No.34, offences such as “encouragement of terrorism” and “extremist activity” as well as offences of “praising”, glorifying”, or “justifying” terrorism, should be clearly defined to ensure that they do not lead to unnecessary or

disproportionate interference with freedom of expression. Excessive restrictions on access to information must also be (HRC.2011 paragraph 46). States parties should ensure that counter-terrorism measures are compatible with the right to freedom of expression is a necessary condition for the realization of the principles of transparency and accountability that are, in turn, essential for the promotion and protection of human rights (HRC.2011 paragraph 3), we could find that “Terrorist” term definition in the law is the one who Commits or attempts to commit, or participates as an accomplice in any terrorist acts, these terrorist acts stipulated in the penal code and any enforced laws in Palestine which already need to be revised and updated with compliance to human rights, the researcher do believe that a student who seeks online information about chemical equation which may lead to build a bomb could be considered as terrorist.

Cybercrime law by Decree of 2017, the law aims to fight cybercrimes and protect Palestinian society against trans-border crimes. The law suffers of ambiguous terms and definitions which do not meet Palestine obligations to the international conventions; it interferes in the Amended Basic law in many articles (ICHR.2017).

Freedom of expression on the Internet: The significant potential of the Internet as a tool to promote the free flow of information and ideas has not been fully realized due to efforts by some governments to control or limit this medium.

The key challenges to freedom of expression in the next decade were declared in the tenth anniversary joint declaration in 2010 by The United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Representative on Freedom of the Media, the Organization of American States (OAS) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACHPR) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, these concerns are (La Rue , Haraszti, Botero, Tlakula,2010):

- a. The fragmentation of the Internet through the imposition of firewalls and filters, as well as through registration requirements;
- b. State interventions, such as blocking of websites and web domains which give access to user-generated content or social networking, justified on social, historical or political grounds;
- c. The fact that some corporations which provide Internet searching, access, chat, publishing or other services fail to make a sufficient effort to respect the rights of those who use their services to access the Internet without interference, for example on political grounds;
- d. Jurisdictional rules which allow cases, particularly defamation cases, to be pursued anywhere, leading to a lowest common denominator approach.

Most of the above concerns were noted in the new Palestinian Cybercrime law by the special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression Mr. David Kaye expressed in his correspondence to the Palestinian government on August 16 2017 his concerns about freedom of expression and privacy online. The law contains provisions that allow for the blocking of websites and provisions criminalizing legitimate expression, which would represent a significant decline in media freedom in Palestine.

The report identified several provisions of the Palestinian cybercrime law; the wording of article 5 is overbroad and effectively criminalizes the accessing, copying and transmitting of any information system or data which have effect on those whose work consists of accessing information.

The interference of article 10 with privacy and security criminalizes the encryption devices and certain acts of encryption which are necessary for freedom of opinion and expression. The security and anonymity of communications are also undermined by laws that limit the

use of privacy-enhancing tools that can be used to protect communications, such as encryption. (La Rue, 2013).

Many people do not want the things they say online to be connected with their offline identities. They may be concerned about political or economic retribution, harassment, or even threats to their lives. Whistleblowers report news that companies and governments would prefer to suppress; human rights workers struggle against repressive governments; parents try to create a safe way for children to explore; victims of domestic violence attempt to rebuild their lives where abusers cannot follow. Instead of using their true names to communicate, these people choose to speak using assumed names or anonymously. For these individuals and the organizations that support them, secure anonymity is critical. It may literally save lives (EFF, 2017).

The law criminalizes the establishment, publication, distribution, storage and use of material that infringes upon public morals where article 16 criminalizes anyone who produces material that infringes upon public morals, or has “arranged, prepared, sent or stored it for the purpose of exploiting, distributing or presenting it to others” through “electronic network, an information technology means, or through animated cartoons”. Also it criminalizes the creation of any website, App, or electronic account that publishes information online that “facilitates programs and ideas” that infringe upon public morality. These provisions could effectively limit media freedom and chill discourse deemed controversial or critical because journalists and whistleblowers often publish or share information that is controversial in nature.

Criminalization of publication of news that endangers security and public order, article 20 criminalizes the establishment or administration of a website which publishes news that endangers the “integrity of the Palestinian state, the public order or the internal or external security of the State”. Moreover, article 20 prohibits the propagation of such news by any

means, including broadcasting or publishing. The provision does not provide any further definition of what such news is and how it is determined to “endanger” the integrity or security of the State. As such, this provision gives the authorities excessive discretion to determine who is an offender.

Criminalization of publication of information that infringes upon the sanctity of private or family life, article 22 criminalizes anyone who creates a website, an App. or an electronic account or who publishes news, photos, audio or video recording, with the intent to infringe upon “family principles or values”, including in cases where that information is true. This provision may lead to self-censorship of individuals and the media. Because there is no knowledge or intent requirement, this provision may deter individuals from expressing themselves.

Criminalization of insult or offense of anything considered sacred or religious, article 21 criminalizes anyone who creates a website, an App or an electronic account, or who disseminates online information with the intent to “offend or to violate a sacred or religious rite or belief”. The provision does not provide any definition of what constitutes “offense” or “insult” or on how these are to be evaluated.

Regarding all the above comments and concerns, indeed the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) sends the president a correspondence identifying the infringements that the law accuses and calling him to hold on acting with the law and update it to meet international standards with the benefit of Palestinian citizen (ICHR.2017).

In the same context we find that Budapest convention, the first international treaty on crimes committed via the Internet and other computer networks, dealing particularly with infringements of copyright, computer-related fraud, child pornography and violations of network security. It also contains a series of powers and procedures such as the search of computer networks and interception.

Its main objective, set out in the preamble, is to pursue a common criminal policy aimed at the protection of society against cybercrime, especially by adopting appropriate legislation and fostering international co-operation. It balances between the interests of law enforcement and the respect the fundamental human rights as enshrined in the UDHR and ICCPR.

It is notable that Israel acceded to the convention in 2016 with reservations on articles that help them to run away from international responsibility of illegal monitoring to Palestinian online, these articles included the misuse of device to offence illegal access to any part of computer system, illegal interception within a computer system, data interference which may lead to the damaging or deletion or deterioration or alteration or suppression of computer data. These infringements and offences done by special unit in Israeli force to follow up Palestinian activists and put them in jail for their opinions against Israel and their calling for freedom (Israel.2016).

It is notable also the reservation of Israel to article 22 paragraph 2 which give them the right to reserve article 22 paragraph 1 subparagraph a to d, Israel reserve on paragraph 1.d which stipulates that:

“Each Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish jurisdiction over any offence established in accordance with Articles 2 through 11 of this Convention, when the offence is committed:

- d. By one of its nationals, if the offence is punishable under criminal law where it was committed or if the offence is committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of any State.”

This restriction carries an intention of Israel to protect her citizen against any criminal follow up, they could act all the offences criminalized by the convention outside Israel and never been punished or tracked unless there is a dual criminality with that country which are limited.

Budapest Treaty is open for signature by the member States and the non-member States which have participated in its elaboration and for accession by other non-member States. Therefore the researcher encourages Palestine to accede to the convention for the benefits Palestine will gain through the widest assistance of the parties in investigations or proceedings concerning criminal offences related to computer systems and data, or for the collection of evidence in electronic form of a criminal offence which follows trans-border crimes need.

Access to Information Palestine Draft law, right of access to information is fundamental of democracy in two key ways by ensuring that citizens are informed of the activities of government and ensuring that public power is exercised legitimately and fairly. Unless we know what the government is doing, we cannot curb arbitrariness. (Kate, 2000)

UDHR protects freedom to access to information through Article 19, where everyone has the right to seek for information:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”

In addition to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the right of access to information has been included in major human rights conventions, including in Article 19 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights:

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”

It is also included in article 32 (1) of the Arab Charter on Human Rights which states that:

“The present Charter guarantees the right to information and to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any medium, regardless of geographical boundaries.”

Providing citizens with a right of access to information, both of those held by the government and by private institutions, give citizens power to make informed choices about government. It can also give them the power to ensure that the government is acting lawfully (Kate.2000).

Public access to government-held information allows individuals to better understand the role of government and the decisions being made on their behalf. With an informed citizenry, governments can be held accountable for their policies, and citizens can more effectively choose their representatives. Equally important, access to information laws can be used to improve the lives of people as they request information relating to health care, education, and other public services.

Poor public access to information feeds corruption. Secrecy allows back-room deals to determine public spending in the interests of the few rather than the many. Lack of information impedes citizens' ability to assess the decisions of their leaders, and even to make informed choices about the individuals they elect to serve as their representatives.

In this context the research finds that 43% of the respondents believe that Palestine is committed to protecting the right to access information.

For the private sector, access to good information is vital for tendering, for open competition, and for an efficient marketplace of ideas and products. (Neuman, L.2002)

Often, the decision to protect peoples' right to access information has been part of a wider process of democratization.

For some reason, many governments appear to think that they can only govern effectively if they operate in total secrecy and their citizens do not know what they are doing,

supposedly on behalf of the larger population. Political leaders feel that only they know what is best for the people and that citizens cannot be trusted to make important decisions on issues that affect their lives or how they want to be governed.

The right to access to information is the prerequisites right for the full enjoyment of freedom of expression and others. The right to access information is the basis for the full enjoyment of other human rights. (HRC.2011) paragraph 4

UHDR charter and ICCPR convention declared the right to seek receive and impart information and ideas explicitly while the Amended Palestinian Basic law declared it implicitly. Restrictions on the free flow of information and ideas and the access to or use of information and communication technologies not permissible (La Rue, 2010) paragraph 81:

Exceptions to access to information should be exhaustively listed in the access to information law and subject to a three-part legitimate aim, harm and public interest test (Bargothi, Hamad) (AMAN.2013).

1. Legitimate aim, the law should provide a complete list of legitimate aims that justify non-disclosure. Exceptions should be narrowly worded, based on content of information and not form, and should be time-limited where appropriate.
2. Harm test, when information falls within a legitimate aim, the public body seeking to exclude the information should show that disclosure would cause substantial harm to the legitimate aim.
3. Public interest test, even where disclosure would cause substantial harm to the legitimate aim, information should be weighed against the public interest in disclosing the information and where the public interest outweighs the harm, information should be made available

In present more than 90 countries passed Access to Information legislation, unfortunately Palestine not one of them while our neighbor Jordan is the first Arab country to pass.

Right to access to information in domestic laws:

Press and Publication Law of 1995 establishes the rules relating to licensing, ownership and management of publishing enterprises, and restrictions on the content of publications. The law includes a general right for citizens of access to information from public bodies (Article 4), requires public bodies to assist journalists and researchers (Article 6) and defines material that cannot be published on the grounds of freedom, national responsibility, human rights and respect of the truth (Article 7) and on content, including material harmful to national unity or which is inconsistent with morals (Article 37).

Environment Law of 1999 aims to regulate pollution, protect public health, address environmental and biodiversity protection, and encourage the collection and publication of environment-related information (Article 2). Under this law, any person may also obtain any necessary official information to discover the environmental impact of any industrial, agricultural, construction or other activity within the development programs, in compliance with the law' (Article 3).

Public Statistics Law of 2000 creates a statistics bureau (Article 2) to establish a unified and comprehensive statistics system for Palestine (Article 3). Under this law, all persons have 'the right to obtain official statistics collected, processed, and disseminated by the Bureau in accordance with the adopted rules and instructions, taking into consideration the owning of data confidentiality and individuals' privacy' (Article 4).

The Principles of Civil and Criminal Trials of 2001 give the right to any person to get any judicial decision from the court upon requests in article number 177.

The policy agenda of Palestine (Citizen comes first) 2017 – 2022 declared that the law will act and come to light through this period in the ninth policy of supporting transparency and responsibility, also minister of justice announced that in press and meetings. (Maannews.2017).

Access to information right should be regulated through a modern and applicable law, Palestine works intensively on “The Right to Access Information Law”, where government and civil society working group discuss and develop the law. The Palestinian draft law aims to enhance the transparency in Palestinian institutions by empowering the practice of access to information and regulating the information flow, the draft law mentions the principles of access to information, the procedures to request specific information and legitimate exemptions to the right of access which is the provisions that permit institutions to withhold certain kinds of information such as information related to state national security, international relations with secrecy characteristic and individuals information privacy.

The right of access to information should not be seen as an afterthought or optional extra. It is integral to the conception of democracy, and it encourages participation to ensure that public power will not be abused.

It is notable that 51.8% of the research respondents acknowledge that Palestine respects the international covenants related to freedom of expression it acceded to. We can summarize that domestic Palestinian legislation slightly interferes with international conventions, it is mandatory to amend them and implement a new legislations and policies to meet the international obligation as a respectful state that protects and guarantees human rights. The thesis was conducted at time of an intensive work of the government in cooperation with the society to upgrade Cybercrime law to meet the international obligation. This has been

counted for Palestinian state as a democratic state that considers peoples' interests and consults them in making significant decisions.

2.2.2.1. Measuring Perceptions of Legal Status of Freedom of Expression

The research revealed that 51.8% of the respondents agreed that Palestine respects the international conventions of freedom of expression. Besides, 57.5% thereof agreed that the Amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression. The respondents' perceptions about Palestine's commitment in protecting the right to freedom of expression and the right to access information are slightly close to each other with low percentage of about 41%, for more details see chapter four. Besides, 55.5% of the respondents disagree that Palestinian laws protect freedom of expression. Moreover, 54.5% agree that maintaining reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online, and 53.9% agreed that preserving morality is a second reason to restrict freedom of expression, while 49.4% agree that maintaining state stability isn't a common reason to restrict the freedom of expression, for more details see chapter four.

2.2.3. Regional Standards on Freedom of Expression:

There are many conventions that stipulate freedom of expression which Palestine did not accede to:

The European Convention on Human Rights was the first instrument to give effect to certain rights stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and make them binding (EU.1950). It was opened for signature in Rome on November 4, 1950 and came into force in 1953, the convention declared the freedom of expression in article 10:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference

by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.”

American Convention on Human Rights adopted in 1969 entered into force in 1978, the convention declared freedom of expression in article 13, paragraph 1:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right includes freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing, in print, in the form of art, or through any other medium of one's choice.”

The African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights adopted in 1981 entered into force in 1986, the charter declared freedom of expression in article 9 paragraph 2:

“Every individual shall have the right to express and disseminate his opinions within the law.”

International Principles on Freedom of Expression:

There are many international principles mandate to encourage practices of freedom of expression and highlight government bad practices, we can find that Palestinian civil society and academia respect and promote:

Camden Principles were developed to encourage and harmonize the logical relation between freedom of expression and equity, as these rights are linked to each other.

These Principles were prepared by ARTICLE 19 on the basis of discussions involving a group of high-level UN and other officials, and civil society and academic experts in international human rights law on freedom of expression and equality issues at meetings held in London on 11 December 2008 and 23-24 February 2009. These Principles are founded on the understanding that freedom of expression and equality are foundational rights, whose realization is essential for the enjoyment and protection of all human rights.

These twelve principles are an explanation of law and international standards (ARTICLE19, 2009).

Camden considered freedom of expression and equity as integrated rights, which play a vital role in protecting human dignity, guaranteeing democracy and reinforcing international peace and security, its principles highlighted governments' duties in protecting and guaranteeing fair communications and access to information where governments should also create a suitable environment for practicing freedom of expression and equity. Moreover, the principles recognize the importance of media and all communication in preserving freedom of expression, where digital era represents a huge innovation in practicing this freedom. Principle eleven assured that limitations should be clear by law and there should be no ambiguity in the phrases and meaning. It also called for the need for a proper definition of the term hate speech, and for the implementation of clear regulations which do not affect freedom of expression.

The Johannesburg principles on national security emphasized the following:

- (1) Freedom of expression and access to information adopted in 1995 by a group of experts in international law.
- (2) National security and human rights convened by the International Center Against Censorship in collaboration with the center (Article 19) for applied legal studies of the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg (ARTICLE19.1995).

Principle one,

Paragraph (b) declared freedom of expression by:

“Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his or her choice.”

Paragraph (d) restricted the practice of freedom of expression due to prescribed law:

“No restriction on freedom of expression or information on the ground of national security may be imposed unless the government can demonstrate that the restriction is prescribed by law and is necessary in a democratic society to protect a legitimate national security interest. The burden of demonstrating the validity of the restriction rests with the government.”

Principle six classified the restrictions on freedom of expression; the restrictions that may be imposed on expression that may threaten national security should be demonstrated by the government as below:

- a. “The expression is intended to incite imminent violence;
- b. It is likely to incite such violence; and
- c. There is a direct and immediate connection between the expression and the likelihood or occurrence of such violence.”

Johannesburg principles protected freedom of expression in the below principles:

Principle Seven:

Paragraph (a) declared that the peaceful exercise of the right to freedom of expression shall not be considered a threat to national security or subjected to any restriction or penalties, examples of expressions that shall not constitute a threat to national security are:

- i. “ Advocates non-violent change of government policy or the government itself;
- ii. Constitutes criticism of, or insult to, the nation, the state or its symbols, the government, its agencies, or public officials, or a foreign nation, state or its symbols, government, agencies or public officials;
- iii. Constitutes objection, or advocacy of objection, on grounds of religion, conscience or belief, to military conscription or service, a particular conflict, or the threat or use of force to settle international disputes;

- iv. Is directed at communicating information about alleged violations of international human rights standards or international humanitarian law.”

Paragraph (b) states that no one should be punished unless his or her insult was intended and likely to incite imminent violence:

“No one may be punished for criticizing or insulting the nation, the state or its symbols, the government, its agencies, or public officials, or a foreign nation, state or its symbols, government, agency or public official unless the criticism or insult was intended and likely to incite imminent violence.”

Principle Eight: Expressions may not be prevented or punished due to mere publicity of activities that may threaten national security:

“Expression may not be prevented or punished merely because it transmits information issued by or about an organization that a government has declared threatens national security or a related interest.”

Principle Nine: It’s forbidden to restrict an expression in minority or other language of the country:

“Expression, whether written or oral, can never be prohibited on the ground that it is in a particular language, especially the language of a national minority.”

Principle Ten: It is the obligation of the government to protect groups’ or individuals’ expression from unlawful interference:

“Governments are obliged to take reasonable measures to prevent private groups or individuals from interfering unlawfully with the peaceful exercise of freedom of expression, even where the expression is critical of the government or its policies. In particular, governments are obliged to condemn unlawful actions aimed at silencing freedom of expression, and to investigate and bring to justice those responsible.”

2.2.4. Internet Content Regulation

There are commonalities in approaches but no singular model for Internet regulation. Every country appears to have its own specific approach to regulations. The European Union paper on "Illegal and harmful content on the Internet" sums up the fears of governments about the Internet:

- i. National security (instructions on bomb-making, illegal drug production, terrorist activities);
- ii. Protection of minors (abusive forms of marketing, violence, pornography);
- iii. Protection of human dignity (incitement to racial hatred or racial discrimination);
- iv. Economic security (fraud, instructions on pirating credit cards);
- v. Information security (malicious hacking);
- vi. Protection of privacy (unauthorized communication of personal data, electronic harassment);
- vii. Protection of reputation (libel, unlawful comparative advertising);
- viii. Intellectual property (unauthorized distribution of copyrighted works, software or music)
- ix. An approach to Internet content regulation based on the cultures of each country makes the most sense. This is what it means to be an international community, rather than a commune, or even a barracks. It would require that the world learns to step back, check the lenses that they use, and try to accommodate the differences. Perhaps the free-flowing and anarchistic Internet culture will gradually evolve to include these pockets of differences.

2.2.5. Best Practices

United Nations Human Rights Committee has specifically stated that the right to freedom of expression includes all forms of electronic and Internet-based modes of expression, a joint declaration of principles declared:

Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression:

- (1) International mechanisms for promoting freedom of expression 2011 when the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression was passed.
- (2) The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).
- (3) Representative on Freedom of the Media.
- (4) The Organization of American States (OAS) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression.
- (5) The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information adopted the following general principles of the Declaration (La Rue ,Haraszti, Botero, Tlakula,2011):
 - Freedom of expression that applies to the Internet, as it does to all means of communication. Restrictions on freedom of expression on the Internet are only acceptable if they comply with established international standards, including that they are provided for by law, and that they are necessary to protect an interest which is recognized under international law (the 'three-part test').
 - When assessing the proportionality of a restriction on freedom of expression on the Internet, the impact of that restriction on the ability of the Internet to deliver positive freedom of expression outcomes must be weighed against its benefits in terms of protecting other interests.

- Approaches to regulation developed for other means of communication – such as telephony or broadcasting – cannot simply be transferred to the Internet but, rather, need to be specifically designed for it.
- Greater attention should be given to developing alternative, tailored approaches, which are adapted to the unique characteristics of the Internet, for responding to illegal content, while recognizing that no special content restrictions should be established for material disseminated over the Internet.
- Self-regulation can be an effective tool in redressing harmful speech, and should be promoted.
- Awareness raising and educational efforts to promote the ability of everyone to engage in autonomous, self-driven and responsible use of the Internet should be fostered (‘Internet literacy’).

The Joint Declaration adopts the Intermediary Liability, Filtering and Blocking, Criminal and Civil Liability, Network Neutrality and Access to the Internet. These topics will be discussed later.

The Charter of Human Rights and Principles for Internet:

The Internet offers opportunities for the realization of human rights and plays an increasingly important role in our everyday life. It is therefore essential that all actors, both public and private, to respect and protect human rights on the Internet; what is protected offline should be protected online. Therefore, human rights which are protected in the real life should be also protected in the online mode and digital world. The internet is not yet a human right but governments have an obligation to make it widely available, accessible and affordable to all (La Rue, 2012) paragraph 64.

The Charter of human rights and principles for Internet is a common standard of achievement for all stakeholders in the Internet environment. Also, the primary responsibilities lay on the governments. The Charter provides guidance to governments about how they must ensure that private companies respect human rights, and guidelines to companies about how they should behave so as to respect human rights in the Internet environment. The rights and principles of a rights-based Internet environment according to (IGF.2014) could be summarized as follows: the universality and equality, rights and social justice, accessibility, expression and association, privacy and data protection, life, liberty and security, diversity, network equality, standards and regulation and governance.

2.3. Part Three Controlling Access to Online:

Freedom of expression on the Internet depends on several factors: the Internet access, Internet speed, Internet service price, Internet filtering, censorship and the granted rights of Internet user (Mada, 2014). According to the APC-La Rue Framework for Assessing Freedom of Expression and Related Rights on the Internet, the framework checklist of indicators that are intended to provide guidance in monitoring and reporting on internet-related human rights violations summarize into three steps, the general protection of freedom of expression, the restrictions on online content and the Internet access. These steps will be discussed in this section (APC, 2013).

2.3.1. Internet Access

Access to the Internet is crucial for the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and other rights in the digital age, according to the Palestinian ministry of telecommunications Palestine has 320 thousands Asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) (MTIT, 2017). “Communication is a fundamental social process, a basic human need and the foundation

of all social organization. It is central to the Information Society. Everyone everywhere should have the opportunity to participate and no one should be excluded from the benefits the Information Society offers.” (ITU.2003). It has been observed that without the means to connect or without an affordable connection, the right to freedom of expression and the freedom of the media become meaningless in the online world.

96% of the respondents of this research acknowledge the necessity of Internet in their profession or education.

In 2002 the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) issued its General Comment No. 15 on the human right to water, defining access to drinking water and sanitation as a human right. Access to water would be considered as implicitly contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) within the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 11), and the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Article 12). This would open the gates to the recognition of several different services that could be considered within the “adequate standard of living”, including access to the internet and postal delivery services.

The research found that 70.5% of the respondents express their views online to reach the widest possible audience, 26% because of fear of direct confrontation, 37% express their views through online to ensure personal protection for themselves and their family members, and the high percentage of 70.1% who disagreed to use aliases when expressing their views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction assured that Palestinian people have a powerful characteristic to express themselves in any environment.

A close look to the Internet access in Palestine and according to the household survey on information and communications technology implemented by the Palestinian Central

Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in 2014, we see that (48.3%) of the Palestinian families access the Internet from home while (25.3%) access to the Internet elsewhere. The reason why (19.3%) of the Palestinian families don't access the Internet from home due to the lack of confidence, while (11.6%) in cause of privacy or security concerns and (13.2%) regarding cultural reasons (e.g. exposure to harmful content). Moreover, (3.4%) said that the Internet service is not available in the area they live and even if the Internet service is available (4.5%) said that it will not correspond to household needs (e.g. quality, speed) (PCBS, 2014).

There is difficulty in access to all areas in Palestine, especially some of the villages, due to the blockade and the separation wall and area C which increases the costs for Internet connection which shad on the overall cost of Internet Service, and the biggest problem facing Internet access is related to Israeli occupation, which prohibit Palestinian from the enjoyment of third generation (G3) and the fourth generation (G4) Internet service on their mobile phones (MTIT, 2017). This prohibit limits user to participate immediately and express their views from anywhere. Also the rise in prices on Internet services limits the ability of citizens of low income to use it, the conclusion they will not be able to communicate rapidly with others and express their opinion (MTIT, 2017).

Applying the APC-La Rue Framework checklist of indicators of Internet access we can see that Palestine has national plan of action for Internet access and Palestine is counted number three in the area of the infrastructure for the ADSL connection. Indeed we find initiatives to enrich the Arabic content on the Internet, these initiatives developed by universities and pioneers and supported by the government. Moreover Palestinian government supports the schools Internet connectivity project, this project will connect all our schools to Internet and give the students the opportunity to seek information they need (MTIT, 2017).

2.3.1.1. Net Neutrality

An important component of the right of access to the internet is the principle of ‘network neutrality’ or ‘net neutrality.’ This protects the right to access internet content, applications, services and hardware according to individual choice. It requires that ISPs and governments treat all traffic and data on the internet equally, without discrimination, regardless of the nature of the user, type of data, content and platform. ISPs and governments are also prohibited from prioritizing the transmission of data, from blocking content, or from slowing down access to certain applications or services. (ARTICLE19.2013)

Net neutrality is not yet anchored as a legal norm within international law. However, the 2011 Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and the internet of the four Rapporteurs recommended that: There should be no discrimination in the treatment of internet data and traffic, based on the device, content, author, origin and/or destination of the content, service or application.

Internet intermediaries have to be transparent about any traffic or information management practices they employ, and relevant information and put in place special measures to ensure equitable access to the Internet for the disabled and for disadvantaged persons.

Governments typically conduct or order shutdowns, often with the assistance of private actors that operate networks or facilitate network traffic. Large-scale attacks on network infrastructure committed by private parties, such as distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, may also have shutdown effects. While shutdowns are frequently associated with total network outages, they may also arise when access to mobile communications, websites or social media and messaging applications is blocked, throttled or rendered “effectively unusable”. Shutdowns may affect towns or regions within a country, an entire

country or even multiple countries and may last for periods ranging from hours to months (Kaye, D. (2016)) paragraph 10.

Cutting off access to the Internet, or parts of the Internet, slow-downs imposed on the Internet or parts of the Internet for whole populations or segments of the public (shutting down the Internet) can never be justified, including on public order or national security grounds. Other measures which limit access to the Internet, such as imposing registration or other requirements on service providers, are not legitimate unless they conform to the test for restrictions on freedom of expression under international law. (La Rue, Haraszti, Botero, Tlakula, 2010)

The right to freedom of expression imposes an obligation on States to promote universal access to the internet all times including during times of political unrest (HRC, 2014A) paragraph 3) (La Rue, Haraszti, Botero, Tlakula, 2010) and to develop a concrete and effective policy, in consultation with individuals from all sections of society, including the private sector and relevant Government ministries, to make the internet widely available, accessible and affordable to all segments of population.” that foster greater access to the Internet, including for the poor and in ‘last mile’ rural areas. (La Rue, Haraszti, Botero, Tlakula, 2010)(La Rue, 2011) Paragraph79.

Intentional prevention or disruption of access includes any action that shuts down or renders ineffective access to telecommunications networks, mobile services, social media platforms and so forth (Kaye, 2017) paragraph 77. States have to “take all necessary steps to foster the independence of information and communication technologies and to ensure access of individuals thereto (HRC.2011) paragraph 15. The Human Rights Council, in its resolution (HRC, 2016), condemned unequivocally measures to intentionally prevent or disrupt access to or dissemination of information online in violation of international human rights law, and called upon all States to refrain from and cease such measures.

2.3.2. Internet Monitoring

According to Privacy International organization Internet monitoring is capturing data as it travels across the internet towards its intended destination. The infrastructure that supports the Internet involves physical infrastructure and electronic systems to connect the world (Privacy International, 2016). Developments in technology have enabled governments to record, collect, process, and analyze user's information on an unprecedented scale. It is now possible to monitor entire populations. These powers can be used to protect citizen security, but without proper safeguards these capabilities can also be abused and undermine the very values they seek to protect.

Internet monitoring can take place across any point of the infrastructure, depending on what information is trying to be collected. Advances in technology facilitate the monitoring of web activity in order to enable the State to detect forbidden images, words, site addresses or other content, and censor or alter it. The units being monitored or captured are often referred to as 'packets', Packets are the broken up parts of the data sent (messages, emails, images, web pages, files) over Internet Protocol which computers break into small chunks, rout through a network of computers and then reassemble at their destination to become the message, web page, image or file presented to the user screen. It's recorded that (60.1%) of Palestinian families monitor their children Internet program (5-17 years) use. In order to protect the children on the Internet (22.5%) install Internet monitoring (PCBS, 2014).

Some States have the capability to track and record Internet and telephone communications on a national scale. By placing taps on the fiber optic cables, through which the majority of digital communication information flows, and applying word, voice and speech recognition, States can achieve almost complete control of tele- and online communications. Such systems were reportedly adopted, for example, by the Egyptian and

Libyan Governments in the lead-up to the Arab Spring (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 38. Another tool used regularly by States today is social media monitoring. States have the capacity physically to monitor activities on social networking sites, blogs and media outlets to map connections and relationships, opinions and associations, and even locations. States can also apply highly sophisticated data mining technologies to publicly available information or to communications data provided by third party service providers. At a more basic level, States have also acquired technical means to obtain usernames and passwords from social networking sites such as Facebook (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 40.

In countries with high levels of Internet penetration, Internet filtering reportedly enables the censorship of website content and communications and facilitates the surveillance of human rights defenders and activists. In addition to technologies that facilitate filtering and censorship, many States are conducting manual Internet filtering, by creating online police forces and inspectors in order to physically monitor the content of websites, social networks, blogs and other forms of media.

Intermediaries have access to information created by users such as posts, tweets, comments, blogs as well as a range of information directly related to users such as registration details, private messages, search and browsing history, transaction details, location. For this reason, intermediaries are key to facilitating and protecting the rights to free expression and privacy. They also serve as avenues through which governments can monitor, regulate and control individuals' online activities and access to information. The role that intermediaries play in protecting or restricting freedom of expression is further complicated by the global nature of many companies. Multinational companies, as well as internet services with users in multiple jurisdictions, can be subject to a global patchwork of legal and regulatory regimes. 71.2% of the respondents believe that the Internet content is monitored, 64% of them think that Palestinian government monitor the Internet content

while 86.5% believe that it is monitored by Israeli occupation, 63.2 % of ISPs and 77.3% of Internet App (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, skype).

Search Engines are a principal means by which Internet users find and access information. They are important for freedom of expression because they act as an intermediary between people who seek information and people who publish information on the Web in hopes of reaching larger audiences. Every search engine uses its own search algorithm, a complex mathematical formula that decides what results to display, and in what order, in response to a user's specific query. No two search engines will produce the same results or the same number of results for the same query, unless their algorithms, spiders, and indexes are identical (Hoboken, 2012).

Freedom of expression in relation to search engines involves three potential parties the individual internet users seeking information; the creators and operators of websites that are or potentially may be indexed by search engines and the search engines. The search engine operator has no control over and plays no role in filtering by ISPs. However, the nature and extent of ISP filtering in a given jurisdiction affects how search engines in turn carry out their own restrictions. Search engines may restrict content at the request of a government authority or other external party, or may restrict content to enforce their own terms of service and other private rules or procedures.

How does Google-the search engine-work?

Google started in 1998 its mission to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful. Google is committed to a free and open web they believe in open access to information, so they try hard to make information from the web available to all our users. Google believes that society works best when it provides a space for all voices to be heard, and that users are best served when they have access to a breadth of

diverse content from a variety of sources. Google said that they do not remove content from search results except in very limited circumstances, including legal removals when users ask to remove content google reviews the material and consider blocking, removing or restricting access to it.

Google respects the laws and cultural norms of the nearly 200 countries in which they offer services, while trying hard to make information from the web available to all users, there are a few instances where google will remove content from Search, the results that include Child sexual abuse and the content in response to valid legal requests, such as copyright notifications that meet the requirements of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act. Google may remove certain types of sensitive personal information from the Search Results which could make you susceptible to specific harm, such as identity theft or financial fraud. Google removes content or features from our Search results for legal reasons. If they receive valid notification under the US Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), or under data protection law in the EU. And also remove content from local versions of Google consistent with local law, when we're notified that content is an issue (Google, 2017 a).

Governments contact Google with content removal requests for a number of reasons. Their bodies may claim that content violates a local law, and include court orders that are often not directed at Google with their requests. The transparency report of google shows increase on government requests to remove content to reach about 16000 in 2016 comparing to 2009 where it was about 1000, in reasons of National security, Privacy and security, Defamation and Drug abuse in sequence. By the end of 2012, number of Palestinian judicial decisions to remove content was 1000 in reason of Defamation on blogs. There were no recorded for requests before or after this year (Google, 2017 b), wondering the reason?

Online Social networks play a vital role in social interactions and expression, providing a platform that allows for the democratization of publishing content and information. By enabling the sharing and aggregation of user-generated content, social networks are seen by some to transform ‘traditionally passive audiences into active information producers, providing new tools with the potential for citizens to hold governments accountable. It’s notable that (75%) of Palestinian Social Media users use it on purpose of acquaintance, the purpose of debate varies of (25.8%) on political topics, (34.2 %) dialogue on religious topics, (3.33%) cultural and literary topics and (19.8%) on topics of heritage (PCBS, 2014).

Facebook as a space of surveillance

Government requests data about people who use Facebook. In many of these cases, the government is requesting basic subscriber information, such as name and length of service. Or requests for IP address logs or account content. Facebook check the legal sufficiency and frequently share only basic subscriber information.

Governments also contact Facebook and ask to restrict access to the content on the Internet which violates their laws. Facebook study the request to determine if the specified content does indeed violate local laws. Then it will be unavailable in the relevant country or territory. (Facebook, 2017)

Israel’s military intelligence is monitoring Palestinian social media accounts. As a result, has arrested around 800 Palestinians (Haaretz, 2017) because of their posts on social media, particularly on Facebook, Palestinians’ preferred platform. Israel program monitors tens of thousands of young Palestinians’ Facebook accounts, looking for words such as shaheed (martyr), Zionist state, Al Quds (Jerusalem), or Al Aqsa. It also searches for accounts that post photos of Palestinians recently killed or jailed by Israel. The system thus

identifies “suspects” based on a prediction of violence, rather than any actual attack – or even a plan to commit an attack. Any Facebook profile marked suspicious by the system is a potential target for arrest, and Israel’s main accusation of those detained is “incitement to violence.” According to Facebook government requests report of 2016, Israel requests 710 user data and 1623 restriction for content while Palestine requests one user data (Facebook, 2017). Freedom of expression can be restricted via ISPs, search engines and social media, through three primary ways:

At the network-level: Telecommunications access providers and Internet service providers can restrict freedom of expression in three main ways:

- i. Filtering (Open Net): Access is blocked to entire websites, specific pages or specific keywords. Filtering is carried out either by the ISP, or by the network operators that control internet flows into a jurisdiction, or some combination of the two. Such blocking prevents users from receiving information but can also prevent users from posting information to a specific location such as in the case of social networks. The content still exists elsewhere on the internet, but cannot be accessed by users of the network on which the filter is deployed.
- ii. Service shutdown: One or more services offered by one provider or all providers can be shut down in a given jurisdiction or geographic area, preventing users in the area from accessing the internet via fixed line or mobile, sending SMS messages etc.
- iii. Non-neutral service: Access to certain content or applications is ‘throttled’ or slowed down, making it more difficult for users to access them. Alternatively, users might be charged different rates for access to different kinds of content or services, or might be granted free access to specific services.

At the platform level: Intermediaries that operate at the platform level such as search engines and social networks can act to remove content completely, block it from view to particular categories of users (usually based on geography), or deactivate user accounts.

Privacy-related (at both network and platform levels): Internet users who believe that their communications and online behavior is being monitored or exposed in a manner that violates their privacy rights are less likely to express themselves freely while using the services of internet intermediaries. Privacy can be negatively affected via all tiers of intermediaries in several ways:

- i. Data collection and monitoring through technologies such as deep packet inspection, takes place at all layers of the internet and has the ability to restrict expression through encouraging self-censorship.
- ii. Lack of security in how user data is stored or how content data is transmitted can result in breaches of privacy, unauthorized interception, or interception by government authorities without the active involvement of the company.
- iii. User control over personal information: Different services and platforms provide internet users with varying levels of control over if and how their information is preserved or publicly accessible.

2.3.3. Internet Censorship and Surveillance:

“No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home, or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks” Article 12 UDHR.1948

Government surveillance relies on access to communications and associated data belonging to users of privately owned networks. While such access frequently requires the

assistance of private actors, it may also be obtained without their knowledge or involvement (Privacy International, 2017).

Communications Surveillance in the modern environment encompasses the monitoring, intercepting, collecting, obtaining, analyzing, using, preserving, retaining, interfering with, accessing or similar actions taken with regard to information that includes, reflects, arises from or is about a person's communications in the past, present, or future. (Necessary and proportionate .2014) Any Communication Surveillance is an interference with human rights and so international human rights law applies.

Government access to user data may interfere with privacy in a manner that can both directly and indirectly limit the free development and exchange of ideas (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 24. Undue access to personal data implicitly warns users to think twice and possibly avoid controversial viewpoints, the exchange of sensitive information and other exercises of freedom of expression that may be under government scrutiny (HRC, 2014B) paragraph 20, (Kaye, 2017) paragraph 17.

The aim of the Palestinian Intelligence service agency is to provide surveillance and censorship so as to protect the Palestinian national security. Their work starts according to judicial decision not prior to that and it is legitimated by law (Intelligence, 2017). In the most serious circumstances, the private sector has been complicit in developing technologies that enable mass or invasive surveillance in contravention of existing legal standards. The corporate sector has generated a global industry focused on the exchange of surveillance technologies. Such technologies are often sold to countries in which there is a serious risk that they will be used to violate human rights, particularly those of human rights defenders, journalists or other vulnerable groups. This industry is virtually unregulated as States have failed to keep pace with technological and political developments. (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 75.

Communications surveillance was required to be authorized by the judiciary; increasingly this requirement is being weakened or removed (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 54. Even when judicial authorization is required by law, often it is de facto an arbitrary approval of law enforcement requests (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 56. In many States, communication service providers are being compelled to modify their infrastructure to enable direct surveillance, eliminating the opportunity for judicial oversight (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 57. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has called for reform of surveillance laws, and referred to the recommendations by global civil society for the application of the ‘necessary and proportionate’ principles with strong accountability, transparency, and remedy.

As gatekeepers of vast information networks, providers face significant government pressure to comply with censorship and surveillance activities. To operate a network in a country, they are required to invest substantial physical and business infrastructure, including network equipment and personnel. They are typically subject to local law and other licensing requirements set out in agreements with the State. In addition to legal pressure, providers have also faced extralegal intimidation, such as threats to the safety of their employees and infrastructure in the event of non-compliance (Kaye, 2017) paragraph 31. In response to the increased data flows across borders and the fact the majority of communications are stored with foreign third party service providers, a number of States have begun to adopt laws that purport to authorize them to conduct extra-territorial surveillance or to intercept communications in foreign jurisdictions (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 64.

Communications Surveillance that will likely lead to the revelation of Protected Information that may place a person at risk of investigation, discrimination, or violation of human rights will constitute a serious infringement on an individual’s right to privacy, and

will also undermine the enjoyment of other fundamental rights, including the right to free expression, association, and political participation (Necessary and proportionate .2014). To determine of whether the State may conduct Communications Surveillance with regard to Protected Information must be consistent with the International Principles on the application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance principles, where legality any limitation to human rights must be prescribed by law.(principle 1) Legitimate aim Laws should only permit Communications Surveillance by specified State authorities to achieve a legitimate aim that corresponds to a predominantly important legal interest that is necessary in a democratic society (principle 2).

States can use such technologies to detect the use of specific words and phrases, in order to censor or regulate their use, or identify the individuals using them. The right to privacy is often understood as an essential requirement for the realization of the right to freedom of expression. Undue interference with individuals' privacy can both directly and indirectly limit the free development and exchange of ideas. (La Rue, 2013). We can see that of ICCPR refers directly to the protection from interference with "correspondence", a term that should be interpreted to encompass all forms of communication, both online and offline article 17 paragraph 2:

"Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."

Thus its obligation for the State to ensure that e-mails and other forms of online communication are actually delivered to the desired recipient without interference or inspection by State organs or by third parties. States have to address security concerns on the Internet in accordance with their international human rights obligations to ensure protection of freedom of expression, freedom of association, privacy and other human rights online, including through national democratic, transparent institutions, based on the rule of law, in a way that ensures freedom and security on the Internet so that it can

continue to be a vibrant force that generates economic, social and cultural development (HRC, 2014A) paragraph 5. The Government may use a number of techniques to deny access or censor particular types of content that differ from content filtering, these include:

- i. Denial of service attacks, which produce the same end result as other technical blocking techniques – blocking access to certain websites – although only temporarily, and this is more often used by non-state actors seeking to disrupt services.
- ii. Restricting access to domains or to the Internet, such as by installing high barriers (costs and personal requirements) to register a domain or even to get Internet access.
- iii. Search result removals, by which search engine providers can filter web content and exclude unwanted websites and web pages from search results. By using blacklists, parsing content and keywords of web pages, search engines are able to hinder access. This method makes circumventing the denial of access more difficult as search engines are not always transparent about the filtering of search results; and Take-down of websites, by removing illegal sites from servers, is one of the most effective ways of regulating content. To do so, regulators need to have direct access to content hosts, or legal jurisdiction over the content hosts, or an ability to force ISPs to take down particular sites.

In this context the research shows that 52.7% of the respondents don't feel comfortable talking about the political topic while 80.7% feel comfortable talking about cultural and literary topics, 75.1% feel comfortable talking about social topics while 70.9% feel comfortable talking about religious topics. In conclusion 53% of them feel comfortable expressing your opinion online.

2.3.4. Internet Filtering, Blocking

In many countries, Internet filtering is conducted under the guise of maintaining social harmony or eradicating hate speech, but is in fact used to eradicate dissent, criticism or activism (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 44. Governments around the world block access to online content to shield children from obscene content, to prevent access to copyright-infringing material or confusingly named domains, or to protect national security (EFF, 2017). Filtering technologies also facilitate the monitoring of web activity in order to enable the State to detect forbidden images, words, site addresses or other content, and censor or alter it. States can use such technologies to detect the use of specific words and phrases, in order to censor or regulate their use, or identify the individuals using them. In countries with high levels of Internet penetration, Internet filtering reportedly enables the censorship of website content and communications and facilitates the surveillance of human rights defenders and activists (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 45. Palestinian Internet service providers offer filtering service to their subscribers with low cost to help families protecting their children, ISP's don't apply any other kind of filtering on their customers (ISP, 2017), and according to the household survey on information and communications technology implemented by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in 2014, (53.9%) of Palestinian families install Internet filter software on the computer in order to protect their children (5-17 years) on the Internet (PCBS, 2014).

In addition to technologies that facilitate filtering and censorship, many States are conducting manual Internet filtering, by creating online police forces and inspectors in order to physically monitor the content of websites, social networks, blogs and other forms of media. In some States, "cyber police forces" are tasked with inspecting and controlling the Internet, searching websites and critical nodes within websites (particularly online discussion forums) with a view to block or shut down websites whenever they contain

content the Government disapproves of, including or criticism of the country's leadership. The burden of such policing is transferred to private intermediaries, such as search engines and social network platforms, through laws that widen liability for proscribed content from the original speaker to all intermediaries (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 46.

According to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression Report, 2013, Advances in technology have not only facilitated interception of and access to communications in specific cases, but have also enabled States to conduct widespread, even nationwide, filtering of online activity. In many countries, Internet filtering is conducted under the guise of maintaining social harmony or eradicating hate speech, but is in fact used to eradicate dissent, criticism or activism.

Filtering can be applied through (Dutton, and others. 2011):

- i. Internet Service Providers: ISPs are often mandated, encouraged, or incentivized to filter illegal or immoral content, or prevent search results from specified websites, by a regulator or other agency authorized by a government with jurisdiction over their activities. They also routinely filter spam and attempt to prevent infection by malware for reasons of stability and user protection.
- ii. Gateways to the Internet backbone: State-directed implementation of national content filtering schemes and blocking technologies may be carried out at the backbone level, often with filtering systems set up at links to the Internet backbone, such as international gateways in order to eliminate access to content throughout an entire country.
- iii. Institutions: Companies, schools, libraries and households can filter on the basis of their own criteria or on behalf of state authorities.

- iv. Individual computers: Filtering software can be installed on individual computers, such as a personal computer, to restrict the ability to access certain sites or use certain applications.
- v. Law enforcement: Actions can be taken against users who engage in unlawful sharing of music, malicious hacking, fraud, etc.

Most forms of filtering require some inspection of the content of a message, which could be derived from the identity of the source, header information, for example, or the actual content of the message, such as the words, strings of words or images in the message or on the website, increasingly this involves what is called 'Deep Packet Inspection'. Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) is the use of computer systems that can inspect packets sent over networks using the Internet Protocol suite in ways that enable a third party, not the sender or receiver, to identify particular aspects of the communication. Inspection is done by a 'middle-man', not an endpoint of a communication, using the actual content of the message. For example, ISPs can apply this technology for the lawful intercept of messages on public networks to determine if customers are using the network for unlawful purposes or purposes that violate their user agreements. DPI thus can serve interests of many stakeholders such as government agencies and content providers, network operating staff

There is also a number of approaches to filtering, such as blocking an IP address, a domain name system (DNS) name, a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), or keywords. Each involves somewhat different technical methods. Keyword filtering requires more advanced techniques if they are to be well targeted, but it is being used by a growing number of countries. According to the Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression mandatory blocking of entire websites, IP addresses, ports, network protocols or types of uses (such as social networking) is an extreme measure which can only be justified in accordance with international standards.

Many users can find alternative methods to access blocked content. However, for most people, blocking is an effective means for preventing access. Nevertheless, as filtering or blocking content does not erase the original content, some users can still access the content by using other connections for which access has not been blocked. The fact that websites are not removed, but blocked, can mean that, for example in the case of child protection, the content has not been destroyed, but it has been made invisible for most non tech-savvy users. Vague and unspecified notions of “national security” have become an acceptable justification for the interception of and access to communications in many countries (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 58.

The use of an amorphous concept of national security to justify invasive limitations on the enjoyment of human rights is of serious concern. The concept is broadly defined and is thus vulnerable to manipulation by the State as a means of justifying actions that target vulnerable groups such as human rights defenders, journalists or activists. It also acts to warrant often unnecessary secrecy around investigations or law enforcement activities, undermining the principles of transparency and accountability (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 60. National data retention laws are invasive and costly, and threaten the rights to privacy and free expression. By compelling communications service providers to create large databases of information about who communicates with whom via a telephone or the Internet, the duration of the exchange, and the users’ location, and to keep such information (sometimes for years), mandatory data retention laws greatly increase the scope of State surveillance, and thus the scope for infringements upon human rights. Databases of communications data become vulnerable to theft, fraud and accidental disclosure (La Rue, 2013) paragraph 67.

By law enforcement and intelligence agencies through a variety of methods could apply intercepting communication transmission via a telecommunications system (such as a

computer) and divulging information to a third party on account of national security, the prevention or detention of serious crime, or the economic safeguarding of a state. Logging, recording, retaining and giving access to information about visited websites, emails sent and received, or applications used (intelligence, 2017). Internet in Palestine was distinguished by its openness and non-use of filtering and blocking of websites by authorities (MADA, 2014), Beginning in early June, Palestinian internet providers began blocking approximately sixteen websites, the decision made by the Attorney General Dr. Ahmad Baraq. Blocking websites on the internet may impinge on the right to freedom of expression online (Alhaq.2017).

2.3.4.1. Measuring Perceptions about Online Censorship

This research shows that 63% of the respondents agree that censorship restricts online freedom of expression; respondents don't think that filtering and blocking restrict online Freedom of Expression on the contrary 80.1% believe on the need of filtering, this could be justified for filtering and blocking pornographic websites where the respondents mostly agree on filtering and blocking s the pornographic websites with 79.6%, followed by the disseminate incitement and racism of various political websites with 73.4%.

Also 75.1% agree that online censorship protects his/her family from the risk of disintegration and 69.8% agree that online censorship protects the customs and traditions of society and these are major reason of why 74.5% agree on the need to online censorship, the perceptions of that censorship makes them committed to social life or focused on their studies and work close to each other with medium percentages. The highest percentage of the agree that the Israeli occupation monitor the Internet with 86.5%, followed by Internet app (Google, What's App, Viber, Skype) with 77.3%, while about 25% don't know

whether Palestinian government or ISPs monitor the Internet or not, 71.2% of the respondents believe that Internet content is being monitored in Palestine whoever apply it.

2.3.5. Intermediary Liability

The importance of ISPs and their key role is in enabling expression. At the same time, ISPs can be a single point of failure for expression online particularly when content or entire services are filtered (blocked from being accessed by the user) or networks are shut down locally or nationally. Because ISPs must be physically present in a country in order to provide service and operate, the extent to which they facilitate or restrict freedom of expression is most directly affected by laws, regulations, and government actions compared to the other intermediaries studied (MacKinnon and others.2014). According to the principles on business and human rights, the responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights refers to internationally recognized human rights understood, at a minimum, as those expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (Ruggie, 2011) principle12.

Companies should assume an active and engaged role in developing expression and privacy enhancing measures. For example, digital security measures that detect and prevent distributed denial-of-service attacks and hacking should be implemented in a manner that targets malicious traffic without compromising legitimate interactions among individuals, organizations and communities. Configuring network equipment's to minimize unnecessary information collection about users (KAYE, 2017) paragraph 60. Companies that deal directly with governments should push for human rights safeguards in operating licenses and sales contracts, such as assurances that network equipment will not be

accessed or modified without the company's knowledge (which can be for the purpose of facilitating human rights abuses) (KAYE, 2017) paragraph 61.

The roles and responsibilities of the intermediary liability are (La Rue, Haraszti, Botero, Tlakula, 2011) (manila principles. 2015):

- i. They shouldn't be liable for content generated by others.
- ii. They shouldn't be required to monitor user-generated content and shouldn't be subject to extrajudicial content takedown rules which fail to provide sufficient protection for freedom of expression.
- iii. Intermediary should only be compelled to release user data when ordered by judicial authorities certifying necessity and proportionality to achieve a legitimate objective (Kaye, 2017) paragraph 19.

2.4. Summary

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to seek, to receive and impart information and ideas, through any media and regardless of frontiers. This implies free circulation of ideas, pluralism of the sources of information and the media, press freedom, and availability of the tools to access information and share knowledge. Freedom of expression on the Internet must be protected by the rule of law rather than through self-regulation and codes of conduct. There must be no prior censorship, arbitrary control of, or constraints on, participants in the communication process or on the content, transmission and dissemination of information. Pluralism of the sources of information and the media must be safeguarded and promoted.

Communications content that include activities, interactions, and transactions transmitted through electronic mediums, such as content of communications, the identity of the parties to the communications, location-tracking, information including IP addresses, the time and

duration of communications, and identifiers of communication equipment used in communications deserves significant protection in law because of its capability to reveal sensitive information, it is now clear that other information arising from communications – metadata and other forms of non-content data – may reveal even more about an individual than the content itself, and thus deserves equivalent protection. Each of these type of information which might be analyzed separately or collectively, reveal a person’s identity, behavior, associations, physical or medical conditions, race, color, sexual orientation, national origins, or viewpoints; or enable the mapping of the person’s location, movements or interactions over time, or of all people in a given location, including around a public demonstration or other political event. As a result, all Protected Information should be given the highest protection in law.

2.5 Previous Research

1. **(Nsega, 2015)** “The use of Information and Communications Technology (ICTs) in human rights promotion: A case study of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights”, the research main question: To what extent is the Commission fulfilling its mandate and what alternative strategies could be employed in order to perfect the human rights architecture on the African continent? Many recommendations come up by the research to overlap the weakness of the African commission such as developing a Communication strategy that should aim at strengthening the Commission’s corporate identity and positioning of its activities in promoting human rights.
2. **(Ružic, 2007)** “Freedom of Expression on the Internet”, The research aimed to answer whether the right to freedom of expression enjoys the adequate protection on the Internet, and, if not, to which extent and by whom it is limited, to get this answer the research studied the main actors of regulatory framework and whether the regulation on freedom of expression provide sufficient protection, the main conclusion that states should be more active in promoting the right not only within their territories, but globally as well. They should refrain from limiting any individual in exercising the right unless it is necessary in order to protect prevailing interest.
3. **(Gazzaz, 2006)** “Internet Influence and Regulation: A Case Study in Saudi Arabia”, the research focuses on the challenges posed by the Internet in Saudi Arabia. It discusses how the country embraces the new technology of the Internet and its attendant effects while at the same time protecting the values and traditions, which define the Saudi identity
4. **(Deisz, 2005)** “Internet filtering and how it affects security, efficiency and thriving in Norwegian companies”, the research main question: What impact will the filter have on

work-efficiency? The population sample was 104 of companies worker, the results was that Filtering decreases rather than increases the employees' efficiency.

5. **(Cooke, 2004)** "Regulating the Internet: policy and practice with reference to the control of Internet access and content", the research main question is What are governments, international organizations, institutions and society in general 'doing' about the Internet? in response to the many calls for regulation and control of 'dubious' content to be found on it, and its potential for misuse? the research conclude that in the course of exploring this specific aspect of information policy, the study indicated that regulation of the Internet is a problematic area for national governments and institutional organization's due to factors such as its inherently 'resistant' architectural structure, its transborder reach and the demands of conflicting legislative provisions.

Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter is exploring the methodology used in the research; it presents the tools used to gather data and information, description of the research samples and the statistical tools used to explore the reality and the perceptions of freedom of expression on the Internet in Palestine.

3.1 Research Methodology:

The research used an exploratory technique to achieve the research objectives; the research implemented two methods to fulfill the research objectives: a qualitative method for gathering international and local laws and to explore the gaps in domestic legislation if exists, and a quantitative method used for gathering population sample information through an online questionnaire to measure the respondents perceptions on freedom of expression on the Internet in Palestine.

3.2 Research Tool Design:

Data has been gathered from two main sources:

The secondary sources: this includes data and information in international covenants and conventions, policies, principles and legislations, reports from international institutes, studies, conferences paper and workshops, all these data collected for the benefit of the reader.

The primary sources: data and information are gathered also from two different tools:

- Interviews: the interviews with three different domains:
 - Domain one: interview with a specialized people in legal framework in Palestine.
 - Domain two: interview with three internet service provider were Ramallah.
 - Domain three: interview with general public institutions.
- Questionnaire: the questionnaire consists of five sections and 48 paragraphs, table (3.1) shows the questionnaire paragraphs:

Table 3.1: The questionnaire paragraphs

Section	Title	Topics	Number of Par.	Total Par.
One	Personal Information	Gender, Age Group, Living Place, Profession, Institute, Income.	1-6	6
Two	Internet Access	The Internet use, number and devices used to access.	1-5	5
Three	Measuring Perceptions of Legal Status of Freedom of Expression	To what extent Palestine respects Freedom of Expression	1-4	8
		Freedom of Expression Legal Restrictions	5-8	
Four	Measuring Perceptions of and Freedoms on the Internet	Internet Rights	1-2	19
		Freedom of Expression Concept	3-7	
		Conscious of Freedom of Expression Concept	4-6	
		Expressing Online Opinion	8-19	
Five	Measuring Perceptions about Online Censorship	To what extent Freedom of Expression	2-3	20
		Who Monitor the Internet	4-7	
		Filter & blocking by website Category	8-13	
		Censorship Justifications	15-18	
		Censorship Side Effects	19-20	

3.3 Research Limitations:

The research limitations as below:

- Place: Limits to Palestine as land.
- Community: Palestinian people.
- Legal framework: limited to the international conventions and Palestinian laws related to freedom of expression.
- Period Limitation: this research was conducted during the duration between February 2016 to June 2017

3.4 Research Factors:

Table (3.2) shows that Internet monitoring is the independent variable; freedom of expression is the dependent variable.

Table 3.2: Research Factors

Independent	Dependent
Internet Monitoring	Freedom of Expression
Internet Access	
Filtering & Blocking	
Censorship	

3.5 Research Population:

The research population consists of all registered students of Sustainable development Institute in Al-Quds University in the summer semester of 2017, these students have different academic backgrounds and professions', they have accepted level of technology use.

It includes also a key Persons of Palestinian Governmental institutes, they represent a main stakeholder in the process of expressing online. Internet service providers also represent a valuable player in the process.

The research population included Palestinian Specialized group who have the knowledge of all conventions and covenants and its impact in Palestine.

3.6 Research Sample:

The research has two different tool samples, the interviews sample and the questionnaire sample. The interviews sample which consist of three Internet service providers in Ramallah and they are Hadara, Callu and MADA. Also it has a group of 15 Palestinian legal advisory. The interview sample consists also stakeholders of the process which includes the Deputy Minister of Ministry of telecommunication and technology, the Prosecutor of Cyber Crimes Unit and the Deputy Chief of Palestinian Intelligence. The questionnaire survey sample; the questionnaire published online for the students of Sustainable Development Institute in Al-Quds University, number of retrieved questionnaire was 169 form.

3.6.1. Research Demographic Sample Description

Table (3.3) shows that 54.4% of the respondents are male, 70.7% live in city, the majority age group of 25-35 years old, 81.1% are employees, 57.4% work for government, 501-1000JD is the common income of the respondents.

Table 3.3: Research Sample Description

Category	Criteria	N%
Gender	Male	54.4
	Female	45.6
Age Group	Less than 25 year	5.3
	25- 35 Years	44.4
	35-45 Years	33.1
	Older than 45 Years	17.2
Living Place	City	70.4
	Rural	24.9
	Camp	4.7
Profession	Employee	81.1
	Self Employed	5.3
	Tradesman	1.2
	House Wife	5.9
	Unemployed	6.5
Institute	Government	57.4
	Private	28.4
	NGO	10.1
	International	2.7
	Foreign	1.4
Income	Less than 500 JD	12.4
	501-1000 JD	44.4
	1001 – 2000 JD	23.1
	More than 2000 JD	14.2

3.6.2. Research Sample Description of Internet Use by Personal Characteristics:

Table (3.4) shows that the majority of the respondents use Social Media regardless gender, age group, living place, profession, institute and income except the tradesman, the table shows that females use E-university and Internet call much more than males by two third, the group older than 45 years and the worker for international, NGO and foreign institutes

get the highest use of email and News, the group of less than 25 years old gets the highest Internet use for e-commerce, the international and foreign institutes get the highest use of meetings and conferences through the Internet.

Table 3.4: Distribution of internet Use by Personal Characteristics

Personal characteristics		Internet Use									
		Browsing Websites	Email	Academic Research	Meetings and Conferences	Social Media	E-University and online courses	E Commerce	Entertainm ent	News	Internet Phone Calls
Gender	Male	87.0%	89.1%	68.5%	31.5%	92.4%	57.6%	22.8%	54.3%	77.2%	66.3%
	Female	87.0%	84.4%	72.7%	28.6%	96.1%	70.1%	24.7%	68.8%	68.8%	83.1%
Age Group	Less than 25 year	88.9%	77.8%	77.8%	22.2%	88.9%	88.9%	44.4%	55.6%	77.8%	88.9%
	25- 35 Years	84.0%	81.3%	68.0%	24.0%	96.0%	60.0%	20.0%	62.7%	68.0%	69.3%
	35-45 Years	89.3%	92.9%	73.2%	28.6%	92.9%	60.7%	28.6%	62.5%	75.0%	73.2%
	Older than 45 Years	89.7%	93.1%	69.0%	51.7%	93.1%	69.0%	17.2%	55.2%	82.8%	82.8%
Living Place	City	89.1%	91.6%	74.8%	30.3%	97.5%	67.2%	27.7%	63.9%	78.2%	76.5%
	Rural	78.6%	71.4%	54.8%	28.6%	85.7%	50.0%	16.7%	57.1%	59.5%	71.4%
	Camp	100%	100%	87.5%	37.5%	87.5%	75.0%	.0%	37.5%	75.0%	50.0%
Profession	Employee	88.3%	90.5%	71.5%	31.4%	95.6%	62.8%	24.8%	59.9%	73.7%	73.0%
	Self Employed	55.6%	88.9%	77.8%	44.4%	77.8%	55.6%	11.1%	66.7%	66.7%	55.6%
	Tradesman	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	House Wife	80.0%	50.0%	30.0%	20.0%	100%	50.0%	20.0%	80.0%	80.0%	100%
	Unemployed	100%	90.9%	100%	18.2%	90.9%	100%	27.3%	63.6%	72.7%	81.8%
Institute	Government	88.2%	91.8%	74.1%	28.2%	95.3%	68.2%	21.2%	60.0%	72.9%	71.8%
	Private	81.0%	78.6%	59.5%	26.2%	88.1%	47.6%	23.8%	47.6%	66.7%	64.3%
	NGO	86.7%	100%	80.0%	46.7%	100%	60.0%	26.7%	73.3%	80.0%	80.0%
	International	100%	100%	75.0%	75.0%	100%	75.0%	25.0%	100%	100%	100%
	Foreign	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50.0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income	Less than 500 JD	85.7%	76.2%	71.4%	33.3%	95.2%	61.9%	19.0%	61.9%	71.4%	71.4%
	501-1000 JD	89.3%	89.3%	70.7%	17.3%	92.0%	62.7%	21.3%	62.7%	68.0%	74.7%
	1001 – 2000 JD	82.1%	89.7%	66.7%	35.9%	94.9%	59.0%	30.8%	53.8%	74.4%	66.7%
	More than 2000 JD	91.7%	95.8%	83.3%	66.7%	100%	75.0%	29.2%	66.7%	87.5%	75.0%

3.6.3. Research Sample Description of frequency of using Internet use by Personal characteristics:

Table (3.5) shows that the majority use the Internet several times a day regarding any personal characteristics.

Table 3.5: Distribution of frequency of Internet Use by Personal Characteristics

Personal Characteristics		How often do you access the Internet?				
		Several times a day	Once a day	Once a week	Once a month	Total
Gender	Male	96.7%	1.1%	2.2%	.0%	100%
	Female	98.7%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	100%
Age Group	Less than 25 year	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
	25- 35 Years	97.3%	1.3%	1.3%	.0%	100%
	35-45 Years	98.2%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	100%
	Older than 45 Years	96.6%	3.4%	.0%	.0%	100%
Living Place	City	97.5%	1.7%	.8%	.0%	100%
	Rural	97.6%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	100%
	Camp	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
Profession	Employee	97.1%	1.5%	1.5%	.0%	100%
	Self Employed	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
	Tradesman	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
	House Wife	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
	Unemployed	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
Institute	Government	97.6%	1.2%	1.2%	.0%	100%
	Private	97.6%	.0%	2.4%	.0%	100%
	NGO	93.3%	6.7%	.0%	.0%	100%
	International	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
	Foreign	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
Income	Less than 500 JD	95.2%	4.8%	.0%	.0%	100%
	501-1000 JD	97.3%	1.3%	1.3%	.0%	100%
	1001 – 2000 JD	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100%
	More than 2000 JD	95.8%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	100%

3.6.4. Research Sample Description of the Place Where the Internet Used by Personal Characteristics:

Table (3.6) shows that the majority use the Internet at home followed by at work and the highest use at community place for the age of 25 years old and less by 77.8% followed by the International Institute of 75%.

Table 3.6: Distribution of the place where the Internet Used by Personal Characteristics

Personal Characteristics		You use the internet in/at				
		Home	Work	University	Internet Café	Community Place
Gender	Male	94.6%	83.7%	25.0%	33.7%	45.7%
	Female	97.4%	77.9%	44.2%	28.6%	54.5%
Age Group	Less than 25 year	88.9%	66.7%	55.6%	44.4%	77.8%
	25- 35 Years	96.0%	73.3%	37.3%	36.0%	53.3%
	35-45 Years	96.4%	91.1%	25.0%	30.4%	46.4%
	Older than 45 Years	96.6%	86.2%	34.5%	17.2%	37.9%
Living Place	City	95.8%	84.0%	39.5%	35.3%	54.6%
	Rural	95.2%	71.4%	19.0%	21.4%	38.1%
	Camp	100%	87.5%	25.0%	25.0%	37.5%
Profession	Employee	95.6%	91.2%	33.6%	30.7%	51.1%
	Self Employed	100%	66.7%	22.2%	33.3%	33.3%
	Tradesman	50.0%	100%	.0%	.0%	.0%
	House Wife	100%	20.0%	30.0%	20.0%	40.0%
	Unemployed	100%	18.2%	54.5%	54.5%	63.6%
Institute	Government	95.3%	90.6%	29.4%	28.2%	52.9%
	Private	92.9%	85.7%	28.6%	33.3%	42.9%
	NGO	100%	93.3%	53.3%	26.7%	46.7%
	International	100%	100%	50.0%	50.0%	75.0%
	Foreign	100%	100%	50.0%	50.0%	.0%
Income	Less than 500 JD	90.5%	66.7%	28.6%	33.3%	57.1%
	501-1000 JD	98.7%	86.7%	34.7%	30.7%	56.0%
	1001 – 2000 JD	92.3%	89.7%	33.3%	28.2%	46.2%
	More than 2000 JD	95.8%	91.7%	33.3%	29.2%	29.2%

3.6.5. Research Sample Description of Device Used to Access the Internet by Personal

Characteristics:

Table (3.7) shows that females use smart cell phones by 97.4%, the house wives use smart cell phones by 100%, while the unemployed use the laptop computer by 100%, overall we see that the majority use smart cell phones.

Table 3.7: Distribution of device used to access the Internet by Personal Characteristics

Personal characteristics		You use a to the Internet			
		Laptop computer	Desktop computer	Smart cell phone	Tablet/IPad
Gender	Male	73.9%	41.3%	90.2%	14.1%
	Female	68.8%	55.8%	97.4%	29.9%
Age	Less than 25 year	77.8%	33.3%	100%	33.3%
	25- 35 Years	72.0%	37.3%	92.0%	20.0%
	35-45 Years	64.3%	53.6%	92.9%	16.1%
	Older than 45 Years	82.8%	69.0%	96.6%	31.0%
Living Place	City	76.5%	51.3%	96.6%	22.7%
	Rural	59.5%	40.5%	85.7%	21.4%
	Camp	62.5%	37.5%	87.5%	.0%
Profession	Employee	71.5%	54.7%	94.9%	21.2%
	Self Employed	66.7%	22.2%	88.9%	11.1%
	Tradesman	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	House Wife	60.0%	10.0%	100%	20.0%
	Unemployed	100%	18.2%	81.8%	27.3%
Institute	Government	71.8%	54.1%	94.1%	21.2%
	Private	64.3%	40.5%	90.5%	16.7%
	NGO	73.3%	66.7%	100%	20.0%
	International	75.0%	75.0%	100%	50.0%
	Foreign	100%	100%	100%	50.0%
Income	Less than 500 JD	61.9%	52.4%	95.2%	23.8%
	501-1000 JD	72.0%	42.7%	92.0%	24.0%
	1001 – 2000 JD	71.8%	56.4%	89.7%	17.9%
	More than 2000 JD	79.2%	62.5%	100%	20.8%

3.6.6. Research Sample Description the Necessity of Internet in Their

Profession/Education by Personal Characteristics:

Table (3.8) shows that, no disagree or absolutely disagree for the necessity of the Internet, Internet is important for everybody, and we can see that the absolutely agree has the highest percentage for all personal characteristics.

Table 3.8: Distribution of the necessity of Internet in their profession / education

	Personal Characteristics	Agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Total
Gender	Male	94.60%	5.4%	.0%	100%
	Female	98.70%	1.3%	.0%	100%
Age Group	Less than 25 year	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
	25- 35 Years	94.70%	5.3%	.0%	100%
	35-45 Years	96.40%	3.6%	.0%	100%
	Older than 45 Years	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
Living Place	City	97.50%	2.5%	.0%	100%
	Rural	92.80%	7.1%	.0%	100%
	Camp	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
Profession	Employee	92.30%	3.6%	.0%	100%
	Self Employed	88.80%	11.1%	.0%	100%
	Tradesman	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
	House Wife	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
	Unemployed	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
Institute	Government	94.20%	5.9%	.0%	100%
	Private	97.60%	2.4%	.0%	100%
	NGO	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
	International	100%	.0%	.0%	100%
	Foreign	100%	.0%	.0%	100%
Income	Less than 500 JD	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
	501-1000 JD	94.60%	5.3%	.0%	100%
	1001 – 2000 JD	100.00%	.0%	.0%	100%
	More than 2000 JD	91.70%	8.3%	.0%	100%

3.7 Test Sincerity of Research Tool:

The researcher designed the questionnaire then sent to a number of arbitrators who has expertise in law, media, management and language. The arbitrators have been asked to review the questionnaire in the compatibility of the research objectives, integrity of the paragraphs and any suggestions that may strengthen the questionnaire. The arbitrators responded positively to the questionnaire with valuable addition in some paragraphs, finally the reviewed version of the questionnaire come up to light and published.

Chapter Four

Data Discussion and Analysis

In this chapter all the results of the research are discussed, the questionnaire results, the legal framework conclusions and the interviews.

4.1 Questionnaire Results:

This section comprises the questionnaire's results, they were analyzed using SPSS program and thus presented into three main pillars, each pillar has sub pillars or concepts, these analysis were compared with all the data results resources, the interviews and legal framework. In this section also includes the hypotheses test where each pillar tested with the personal characteristics (Gender, Age Group, Living Place, Profession, Institute, and Income).

4.1.1. Measuring Perceptions of Legal Status of Freedom of Expression:

Table (4.1) shows that 51.8% of the respondents agreed that Palestine respects the international conventions of freedom of expression, and 57.5% agreed that the Amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression while the respondents perceptions about Palestine commitment in protecting the right to freedom of expression and the right to access information are slightly close to each other with low percentage of about 41%.

Table (4.1) shows that 55.5% disagree that Palestinian laws protect freedom of expression, and the respondents perceptions of the legal reasons to restrict freedom of expression show that maintaining state stability isn't a common reason among them where we find 49.4% agreed and 37.4 disagreed and this isn't a significant percentage. 54.5% agreed that maintaining reputation of others is the second reason for restriction, and 53.9% agreed that preserving morality is third reason to restrict freedom of expression online.

Table 4.1: Perception Measure of Respecting Palestine Freedom of Expression.

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Palestine respects the international conventions to which it has acceded and which guarantee freedom of expression	51.8	19	29.1	100
2.	The amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression	57.5	24.6	18	100
3.	Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	40.7	17.4	41.9	100
4.	Palestine is committed to protecting the right to access information	43	23.4	33.6	100
5.	The Palestinian laws protect freedom of expression on the Internet	33.5	21	55.5	100
6.	Maintaining state stability is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	49.4	13.3	37.4	100
7.	Maintaining the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	54.5	8.4	37.1	100
8.	Preserving morality is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online	53.9	8.4	37.8	100

Table (4.2) shows that about 30% of the respondents don't know whether Palestine respects freedom of expression or even know what are the legal restriction to express themselves, this is a high percentage which could reflects lack of awareness in Palestinian society which was identified the prosecution and the Palestinian Intelligence interviews,

they showed their perceptions about the lack of legal awareness in Palestinian society and their plans on implementing awareness campaign to raise the awareness level for students.

Table 4.2: Cross Tab Results for Section Three

Criteria	Agree %	Don't know %	Disagree %	Total %
To what extent Palestine respects Freedom of Expression 1-4	41.1	30.4	28.5	100
Freedom of Expression Legal Restrictions 5-8	34.1	31.7	34.2	100

4.1.2. Measuring Perceptions of Rights and Freedoms in the Use of the Internet:

To measure the respondents perceptions of rights and Freedoms on the Internet, three questions have been raised in section four of the questionnaire, below results:

- Question one: Measures the concept of Freedom of Expression Concept for the respondents.

Table (4.3) shows that a high percentage of respondents believe that freedom of expression should commensurate with religion with 81.9%, and 79.5% of respondents believe it should commensurate with the culture of the country and 73.5% of respondents believe it should be in accordance with applicable laws.

Table 4.3: Concept of Freedom of Expression

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Freedom of expression means speak and act, as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country.	79.5	3.0	17.5	100
2.	Freedom of expression means speak and act, as you wish at any time and place commensurate with religion.	81.9	4.8	13.2	100
3.	Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time in accordance with applicable laws	73.5	6.0	20.5	100

Table (4.4) shows that 72.3% have conscious of the freedom of expression concept, in most Countries law developed to serve the society needs, its sources, limitations and criteria comes from the society customs and traditions, in Palestinian case religion and culture are the main sources and this ensures the development of legal framework, therefore the results meets the spirit of law.

Table 4.4: Cross tab Concept of Freedom of Expression result

Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
Conscious of Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	72.3	18.7	9	100

- Question two: to what extend respondents feel comfortable in expressing their opinion online

Table (4.5) shows that the respondents don't feel comfortable talking about the political topic by 52.7%, the highest topic they feel comfortable talking about is cultural and literary topics with 80.7% followed by economic topics with 75.1% followed by social topics with 70.9%, while talking about religious topics have close answers.

Table 4.5: Feel Comfortable in expressing their opinion online

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Feel comfortable talking about political topics online	38.3	9.0	52.7	100
2.	Feel comfortable talking about religious topics online	48.5	9.1	42.4	100
3.	Feel comfortable talking in social topics online	70.9	4.2	24.9	100
4.	Feel comfortable talking about economic topics online	75.1	6.7	18.2	100
5.	Feel comfortable talking about cultural and literary topics online	80.7	7.2	12	100

Table (4.6) shows that 53% of respondents feel comfortable expressing opinion online, and this is a low percentage, reasons of that might be fear or lack of legal awareness was shown in table (4.2) that about 31.7% of the respondents don't know what are the legal restriction to express themselves.

Table 4.6: Cross Tab results to what extend respondents feel comfortable in expressing their opinion online

Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
Feel comfortable expressing your opinion online	53	8.4	38.6	100

- Question Three: Why respondents express their views online?

Table (4.6) shows that 70% of respondents express their views online to reach the widest possible audience, 62% express their views online not because of fear of direct confrontation and 50% express their views online not to hide and to ensure personal protection for themselves and their family members, and the high percentage of 70.1% who disagreed to use aliases when expressing their views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction assured that Palestinian people have a powerful characteristic to express themselves in any environment, this conclusion meet the Palestinian Intelligence perceptions of our people and this is what makes us revolutionists .

Table 4.7: The reasons to express views online

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction	70.5	6.0	23.5	100
2.	Express your views through online publishing and interaction cause fear of direct confrontation	26.1	11.5	62.4	100
3.	Express your views through online publishing and interaction to ensure personal protection for you and your family members	37	12.7	50.3	100
4.	Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction to reach the widest possible audience	70.1	10.4	19.5	100
5.	Use aliases when express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction	20.9	8.0	71.1	100

4.1.3. Measuring Perceptions about Online Censorship:

- Question One: to what extent freedom of expression restricted in Palestine?

Table (4.8) shows that 63% of the respondents agree that censorship restricts online freedom of expression, respondents don't think that filtering and blocking restrict online Freedom of Expression on the contrary 80.1% believe on the need of filtering.

Table 4.8: Freedom of Expression Restrictions

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Believes in the need to Filter or Block Internet contents	80.9	2.5	16.5	100
2.	Filtering and Blocking restrict Online Freedom of Expression	41.9	13.0	35.1	100
3.	Censorship restrict Online Freedom of Expression	63	7.4	29.6	100

- Question Two: Who monitors the Internet from respondent's perspective?

Table (4.9) shows that the highest percentage of the agree that the Israeli occupation monitor the Internet with 86.5%, followed by Internet app (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, Skype) with 77.3%, while about 25% don't know whether Palestinian government or ISPs monitor the Internet or not, 71.2% of the respondents believe that Internet content is being monitored in Palestine whoever apply it.

Table 4.9: Sides that Monitor Internet Content

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
	Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	71.2	23.9	4.9	100
1.	Palestinian Government	64	26.4	8.6	100
2.	Israeli occupation	86.5	7.4	6.2	100
3.	ISPs	63.2	25.0	11.9	100
4.	Internet App (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, Skype)	77.3	14.7	7.9	100

- Question Three: What respondents believe is the need of filtering and blocking, website categorized?

Table (4.10) shows that respondents mostly agree on filtering and blockings the pornographic websites with 79.6%, followed by the disseminate incitement and racism of various political websites with 73.4%.

Even table (4.9) shows that respondents don't think that filtering and blocking restricts Freedom of Expression with 80.1%, table (4.10) shows that 80.2% disagree on filtering and blocking disseminate information about women's rights, also 76.5% disagree on filtering and blocking religious websites, while 68.7% disagree on filtering and broadcasting the internal Palestinian situation.

Table 4.10: Filtering and Blocking websites by Categories, Believes in the need to filter or block websites

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Disseminate incitement and racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types	73.4	6.2	20.4	100
2.	Broadcast the internal Palestinian situation	27	4.3	68.7	100
3.	Broadcast videos and violent images	59.5	7.4	33.1	100
4.	Disseminate information about women's rights	14.9	4.9	80.2	100
5.	Pornographic websites	79.6	4.3	16.1	100
6.	Religious websites	17.3	6.2	76.5	100

- Question Four: What are the censorship justifications from respondent's perspective?

Table (4.11) shows that 75.1% agree that online censorship protects his/her family from the risk of disintegration and 69.8% agree that online censorship protects the customs and traditions of society and these are major reason of why 74.5% agree on the need to online censorship, the perceptions of that censorship makes them committed to social life or focused on their studies and work close to each other with medium percentages.

Table 4.11: Censorship Justifications

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Believes in the need to Online Censorship	74.5	4.3	21.2	100
2.	Online censorship protects my family from the risk of disintegration	75.1	6.8	18	100
3.	Online censorship protects the customs and traditions of society	69.8	6.2	24	100
4.	Online censorship makes me more committed to social life	58.4	11.1	31.5	100
5.	Online censorship makes me more focused on my studies and work	53.4	9.3	37.2	100

- Question Five: What are the side effects of censorship?

Table (4.12) shows that online censorship does not limit his / her ambition or knowledge with a medium close answer.

Table 4.12: Censorship sides effects.

No	Criteria	Agree %	Don't Know %	Disagree %	Total %
1.	Online censorship limits my ambition	37.4	8.6	53.9	100
2.	Online censorship limits my knowledge	43.4	6.2	50.3	100

4.2 Legal Framework

In this section you will find the conclusion of the gaps in Palestinian laws, what we need to be fulfilled to support online freedom of expression:

- Cybercrime law by Decree of 2017, the law suffers of ambiguous terms and definitions which don't meet Palestine obligations to the international conventions, it interferes the Amended Basic law in many articles.

- Palestinian basic amendment law, 2005: didn't declare the right to access information clearly especially access to formal information.
- The Publication and publishing law, 1995: included many articles considered as wide restriction for Palestinian people to practice freedom of expression.
- Public Meetings Code, 1998: the executive regulation of the code conflicts some code articles and limits unlawful limitations in the meetings.
- There isn't Palestinian law that regulates freedom of expression on the Internet and electronic publishing.
- There isn't Palestinian law regulating the right to access information.
- The penal codes that have ruled Palestine used wide terms and wide criminalization for any Criticism.

4.3 Interviews:

In this section, the researcher discussed the results of the interviews with a specialized group of people, key person and ISPs as below:

4.3.1. Focused Group Interview:

Interview with a group of 15 advisors and specialized in law from the Ministry of Justice Palestinian basic amended law supports freedom of expression, but we might see some infringements from some parties in applying it which need to be solved, we can see that Internet strengthen many rights that guarantee in the Palestinian basic amended law such as the right to work, right to participate political life, the right to establish publish media and we can focus on the right of online assembly which helps sharing information and discuss ideas in wide platform, while Internet access isn't a human rights but it's a mandatory to do our job and live our life Palestinian society doesn't respect people's privacy and this is a

kind of our society's culture which we need to work on and improve these manners, for the benefits of using the eligible expression on the Internet. ISPs responsibility to give their customers the service they agreed with high quality, even they have to be honest and don't monitor Internet use, and filtering websites to protect children is required, but also awareness campaigns for them would be the best solution to grow conscious generations. Human rights organizations rule is to highlights, report the infringements that might be done by the executive authority, this monitoring helps Palestinian society to practice and exercise their rights properly, and also it's their duty to aware society about their rights and freedoms through awareness campaigns.

4.3.2. Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology Interview:

Interview with Deputy Minister of Telecommunications and Information Technology Ministry Deputy Minister ensured that Internet Access is one of human rights and MTIT supports this right by implementing the policies that guarantees the availability and the high speed Palestinian Citizen deserve, where Palestine ranked to be the third best ADSL in Arab world. He identified that Palestinian challenges come from the Israeli side that restricts the upgrading of physical network in some places and importing the high technology tools. MTIT believes that Internet filtering and blocking is not the solution to protect the society and there must me a joint projects with other parties to aware the new generations on Internet use, how to benefit from this network without harming themselves; In the same issue, MTIT also believes that its government right to filter and block websites that might harm the governmental network and apply it on the governmental employee.

4.3.3. Internet Service Providers Interview:

Interviews with Mada, Hadara and Callu:

The main question of the interviews was, to what extent ISPs support Freedom of Expression on the Internet? Below the Interviews abstract:

- The three ISPs agreed on that there are no restrictions from their side on Internet Access, where ever the user Lives will get the Internet access depending on Paltel network.
- The three ISPs agreed on that they don't monitor Internet content, due to the huge amount of investment should be spending on this issue. , investigation in a crime.
- Filtering and Blocking might be done upon request from the Court or attorney general,
- and can be done in many technical ways, ISPs are committed to save the logged in users IPs dates and time for a year in case prosecution asked for
- ISPs offer low cost filtering, to encourage families with children to protect their children from pornography sites that might harm them accidentally.

4.3.4. Prosecution Interview:

Interview with Cyber Crime Prosecutor Unit:

The main question to the prosecution was to what extent prosecution support Freedom of Expression on the Internet? She ensured that the prosecution works upon law, and the limitations of freedom of expression meets the three part test of international conventions, Regarding the filtering and blocking websites, she ensured that these websites attached the national security which allows us to close them by law, no infringements for Freedom of expression we protect citizens from any harm that might affect them and this is our duty. She mentioned that the prosecution and the cybercrime unit in police conducting awareness workshops for students, community and employee on cybercrimes issue which effects on Freedom of Expression and ensured that Palestinian society needs awareness about legal issues regarding Freedom of Expression legal limitations.

4.3.5. Palestinian Intelligence Interview:

Interview with the Deputy Chief of Palestinian Intelligence:

The main question to the intelligence was to what extent Palestinian Intelligence supports Freedom of Expression on the Internet? He ensured that protecting the national security is the mandate of Palestinian intelligence, but it doesn't mean at all to infringe our citizens privacy we live in democratic state where everyone has the right to express his/her opinion freely with respect to law, no harm to others, no harm to the national security, these are the limitation intelligence work upon. Intelligence has internal procedure where all officers should obey to, citizens has their respects, no unlawful monitoring. He ensured the deputy minister of telecommunications speech that there must be joint projects with other parties to be aware of the new generations on Internet use, how to benefit from this network without harming themselves.

4.4 Overall Results:

The overall result of the research assure that the respondents have lack of legal awareness, and they have high self-censorship that might negatively affect their expression online, it sums up into three pillars stated below:

4.4.1. Measuring Perceptions of Legal Status of Freedom of Expression

The majority of the respondents doesn't know or disagree that Palestine respects freedom of expression and know the legal restriction to express their opinion.

4.4.2. Measuring Perceptions of rights and Freedoms in the use of the Internet

The majority of the respondents are conscious of the concept of freedom of expression and they express their views online to reach the widest possible audience, also they disagree to

use aliases when expressing their views, but low percentage of them don't feel comfortable in expressing opinion online.

4.4.3. Measuring Perceptions about Online Censorship

Medium percentage of the respondents agree that online censorship restricts online freedom of expression, while the majority agree on the need to censorship, they justify that into two main reasons: to protect his/her family from the risk of disintegration and to protect the customs and traditions of society and they do believe that censorship doesn't limit his / her ambition or knowledge. The majority of the respondents agree that the Israeli occupation and Internet app (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, and Skype) monitor the Internet. The majority of the respondents agree on the need to filter and block the pornographic websites and high percentage for the disseminate incitement and racism of various websites.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations

Internet is an important tool for developing and exercising human rights these include the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet and the right to freedom of expression. Freedom of expression is essential in any society it is the cornerstone of all human rights and social needs. The aim of protecting freedom of expression is to create an enabling environment for innovation, which balances the needs of governments and other stakeholders, civil society groups from around the world based on international human rights instruments and other international legal frameworks. Internet should be human rights-based, open and accessible for all and governed by multi stakeholder participation.

5.1 Conclusions:

This research identified the gaps in the Palestinian legal framework which needs to be reviewed and modified in order to support Palestinian human rights on the Internet and promote the free circulation of information in Palestine. The detailed conclusions could be summarized as below:

- The legal awareness in the field of human rights specifically freedom of expression need to be raised. This awareness should include knowledge about the existing legislations and the international conventions Palestine acceded to.

- The Palestinian legislation failed in applying the international limitation of the right to freedom of expression on its legislations, these limitations should meet the three-part test, the first test is “Provided by Law”, which means that the law must be written clearly and not ambiguously by the government. It must be clear and accessible to everyone, for instance Press and Publication Law of 1995 has a number of sweeping restrictions on the content of what may be published, many of which are unacceptably broad and or vague, the law stipulates that it is illegal to publish anything that goes against the public order, without defining what this means.
- The Palestinian legislations either interfere with international convention, for instance; Cybercrime law by Decree of 2017 comprises ambiguous terms and definitions which do not coincide with Palestine obligations to the international conventions; it also interferes with the Amended Basic law in many articles. Press and Publication law of 1995 included many articles which are considered as wide restriction for Palestinian people to practice freedom of expression. Penal code uses wide terms and criminalization for any Criticism.
- Access to information is a mandatory to full enjoyment of other human rights, the Palestinian basic law did not declare the right to access information clearly especially access to formal information.
- Freedom of expression on the Internet is not regulated by a special Palestinian legislation; same as the electronic publishing.
- A misunderstanding of censorship term and the legal restrictions in expressing online have been noticed through the empirical research.
- Palestinian society in general is committed and religious society where they agree on the need for filtering and blocking unsuitable websites that disseminate incitement and

racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types and the pornographic websites.

And we can sum up the research conclusion that theoretically Palestinian legal framework guarantees freedom of expression practically there is a gap between reality and prospective of practicing this right, Palestinian legislation do not meet the international limitation criteria.

5.2 Recommendations:

The below recommendations apply to all stakeholders: government, private sector and civil society:

- Penal code criminalized Defamation, this criminalization is a huge interpretation to Palestine international covenants commitments, no criminal or civil action for defamation should be admissible in respect of a civil servant or the performance of his or her duties, government should consider the decriminalization of defamation.
- Penal code criminalized Insult of the king of Hashemite Kingdom which has been replaced to the president of Palestine and high position people; this criminalization is considered as huge interpretation to Palestine international covenants commitments. Law should not provide more severe penalties solely on the basis of the identity of the person that may have been impugned and all public figures, including those exercising the highest political authority such as heads of state and government, are legitimately subject to criticism and political opposition, government should consider the decriminalization of insult.
- It is mandatory to pass the access to information law for full enjoyment of human rights.
- Integrate manila principles for Intermediary Liability with Cybercrime law, where Intermediary should not be liable for content generated by others, also should not be required to monitor user-generated content and should not be subject to extrajudicial content takedown rules which fail to provide sufficient protection for freedom of expression. Intermediary should only be compelled to release user data when ordered by judicial authorities certifying necessity and proportionality to achieve a legitimate objective.

- Laws, regulations and governmental policies, as well as corporate policies, are more likely to be compatible with freedom of expression and to be developed in consultation with all concerned stakeholders.
- Modify Cybercrime law to conform to international norms and obligations, for instance:
 - It contains provisions that allow websites blocking and provisions criminalizing legitimate expression, which would represent a significant decline in media freedom in Palestine.
 - It criminalizes the encryption devices and certain acts of encryption which are necessary for freedom of opinion and expression. The security and anonymity of communications are also undermined by laws that limit the use of privacy-enhancing tools that can be used to protect communications, such as encryption.
 - The criminalization of publication of news that endangers security and public order, article 20 criminalizes the establishment or administration of a website which publishes news that endangers the “integrity of the Palestinian state, the public order or the internal or external security of the State”.
 - Prohibits the propagation of such news by any means, including broadcasting or publishing. The provision does not provide any further definition of what such news is and how it is determined to “endanger” the integrity or security of the State. As such, this provision gives the authorities excessive discretion to determine who is an offender.
- Palestinian educational institutions should raise the students’ legal awareness, their online rights, precisely the concept of freedom of expression, how to practice this right and clarify points that show when they are crossing redline of online rights.
- It is mandatory to develop new policies that guarantee accessing neutrally to the Internet, guarantee seeking information through fairly searching engines and

broadcasting views online such as “Right to Access” this policy should guarantee the equity in accessing the Internet.

- It is necessary to implement agreements with the search engines and social media companies which do not have official branches in Palestine to guarantee Palestinian rights online against Israeli monitoring.
- Freedom of expression stands on three pillars, law enforcements institutions, citizen and legislations; the research concludes that theoretically the Palestinian legislations guarantee freedom of expression online, citizens need to practice their rights with knowledge and the law enforcements institutions should implement the law in good faith . This is a cooperation work of all parties the government, civil society and private sector, the capacity of all these parties should be developed.
- Enhance citizen confidence in the law enforcement institutions through guarantying practically his rights as spelt in the international laws and norms
- It is recommended that Palestine accede to Budapest Treaty for its benefits in Palestinian investigations and criminal offences proceedings related to trans-border crimes of computer systems and data.

Further research:

- Study cybercrime law, measure its impact on freedom of expression right, this study should be done after implementing the law for period of time.
- Study Net neutrality, censorship and surveillance, measure its impact of freedom of expression in according to international laws and covenants.

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عنوان الرسالة : حرية التعبير على الانترنت في فلسطين واقع وتحديات

اسم الطالب: هدى سعدي فندي الوحيدي

المشرف: د.رشيد الجبوسي

ملخص

تهدف الدراسة للتعرف على وضع حرية التعبير على الانترنت في فلسطين، وللوصول الى هذا الهدف استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الاستكشافية من خلال أسلوبين : الاسلوب النوعي والاسلوب الكمي، وقد استخدمت الاسلوب النوعي في جمع المعلومات المحلية والدولية حول الاطار القانوني الناظم لحرية التعبير على الانترنت وخارجه، عملت على ذلك من خلال جمع التقارير الرسمية وعمل المقابلات النوعية مع ذوي العلاقة من المؤسسات العامة والشركات، أما الأسلوب الكمي فقد استخدمته الباحثة في جمع بيانات العينة من خلال تصميم استبانة وتحكيمها ونشرها إلكترونياً، من ثم تحليل البيانات باستخدام البرامج الاحصائية.

شملت عينة المقابلات النوعية ثلاث شركات مزودة لخدمات الانترنت في فلسطين (حضارة، كول يو، مدى)، مجموعة بؤرية مكونة من 15 خبير في المجال القانوني، وكيل وزارة الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات، وكيل نيابة جرائم الحاسوب، نائب رئيس المخابرات الفلسطينية، أما عينة الاستبانة فقد شملت طلاب كلية التنمية المستدامة في جامعة القدس وعددها 196 طالب وطالبة.

وكانت أبرز نتائج الدراسة أن الوضع القانوني الفلسطيني بحاجة الى تعديلات تم التطرق لتفصيلاتها في الدراسة، كما أن المبحوثين يفتقرون الى الوعي القانوني ويغلب عليهم طابع الرقابة الذاتية في التعبير على الانترنت في مما يؤثر سلباً في طرح أفكارهم بصورة موضوعية ومؤثرة، وقد كانت النتائج حسب المحاور أولاً: في مجال الاطار القانوني، أن القانون الاساسي الفلسطيني لم يعلن صراحة حق الوصول للمعلومات، كما أن قانون النشر يشمل محددات كثيرة على حرية التعبير ، كما أن قانون الاجتماعات يشوبه التضارب في بعض مواد ذات العلاقة. ثانياً: في مجال قياس التصورات لدى المبحوثين فكانت النتائج تشير الى وجود نقص الوعي القانوني لدى المبحوثين بالقوانين الفلسطينية والاتفاقيات الدولية المنضمه لها فلسطين فيما يتعلق بحرية التعبير ووجود لبس في مصطلح الرقابة لدى المبحوثين حيث يربطها المبحوثين من الجوانب الاخلاقية والدينية وبالتالي يطالبون ويؤكدون على ضرورة وجود رقابه على الانترنت بما يتناسب مع عادات واعراف المجتمع الفلسطيني.

توصلت الدراسة الى عدة توصيات أهمها أنه لا بد من الجهات ذات العلاقة من مراجعة القوانين ذات العلاقة بحرية التعبير وتحديثها بما يتناسب مع احتياجات والتزامات فلسطين الدولية، رفع الوعي القانوني لدى المجتمع الفلسطيني حول حقوق الانسان على الانترنت وضوابط ومحددات حرية التعبير القانونية ومفاهيمها، رفع مستوى الثقافة الفلسطينية لممارسة تعبير راقى مناسب على منصات الانترنت والاسراع في اقرار قانون حق الحصول على المعلومة.

Annex 1: Arabic Questionnaire



جامعة القدس –أبوديس
كلية الدراسات العليا
معهد التنمية المستدامة

أخي/ أختي الكريم/ة:

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته،

تقوم الباحثة بإجراء دراسة بعنوان " حرية التعبير على الانترنت في فلسطين: واقع وتحديات " ، للحصول على درجة الماجستير في بناء المؤسسات و تنمية الموارد البشرية.

وتهدف الباحثة الى دراسة واقع حرية التعبير على الانترنت في فلسطين من خلال دراسة الوضع القانوني لحرية التعبير على الانترنت في فلسطين والاتفاقيات والمعاهدات الدولية الملزمة بها فلسطين، ومن خلال دراسة واقع ممارسة حرية التعبير وواقع الرقابة على الانترنت في فلسطين.

نرجو من حضرتكم مراعاة الموضوعية والمصداقية في تعبئة الاستبانة

مع جزيل الشكر والتقدير

الباحثة:

هدى سعدي الوحيدي

المشرف على الرسالة :

د. رشيد الجبوسي

القسم الأول: البيانات العامة

بيانات عامة عن معبى الاستبانة ، يرجى وضع علامة (√) في الحقل المناسب تحت الاجابة التي تعبر عن رأيك بكل صدق وثقة:

1.	الجنس	<input type="checkbox"/> ذكر <input type="checkbox"/> أنثى
2.	الفئة العمرية	<input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 25 سنة <input type="checkbox"/> من 25 - أقل من 35 سنة <input type="checkbox"/> من 35 - أقل من 45 سنة <input type="checkbox"/> 45 سنة فأكثر
3.	مكان السكن	<input type="checkbox"/> مدينة <input type="checkbox"/> قرية <input type="checkbox"/> مخيم
4.	الوظيفة او المهنة	<input type="checkbox"/> موظف <input type="checkbox"/> صاحب عمل <input type="checkbox"/> تاجر <input type="checkbox"/> ربة بيت <input type="checkbox"/> لا يعمل (عاطل عن العمل)
5.	طبيعة المؤسسة التي يعمل بها:	<input type="checkbox"/> حكومي <input type="checkbox"/> خاص <input type="checkbox"/> أهلي <input type="checkbox"/> مؤسسة دولية <input type="checkbox"/> مؤسسة اجنبية
6.	الدخل الشهري *	<input type="checkbox"/> أقل من 500 دينار <input type="checkbox"/> 500-1000 دينار <input type="checkbox"/> 1001-2000 دينار <input type="checkbox"/> اكثر من 2000 دينار

*: بالنسبة للطلاب للدخل الشهري لرب الاسرة

القسم الثاني: الوصول للانترنت

1.	تستخدم الانترنت (اكثر من خيار ممكن)	<input type="checkbox"/> تصفح المواقع الالكترونية <input type="checkbox"/> البريد الالكتروني <input type="checkbox"/> الأبحاث العلمية والاكاديمية <input type="checkbox"/> اجتماعات ومؤتمرات <input type="checkbox"/> مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي <input type="checkbox"/> التعلم من خلال الانترنت <input type="checkbox"/> التجارة الالكترونية <input type="checkbox"/> الترفية <input type="checkbox"/> الاخبار <input type="checkbox"/> اجراء المكالمات الهاتفية
2.	تكرار استخدام الانترنت	<input type="checkbox"/> أكثر من مرة باليوم <input type="checkbox"/> مرة باليوم <input type="checkbox"/> مرة بالاسبوع <input type="checkbox"/> مرة بالشهر
3.	تستخدم الانترنت (اكثر من خيار ممكن)	<input type="checkbox"/> المنزل <input type="checkbox"/> العمل <input type="checkbox"/> الجامعة <input type="checkbox"/> مقاهي الانترنت <input type="checkbox"/> الأماكن العامة
4.	الجهاز الذي تستخدمه لاستخدام للانترنت (اكثر من خيار ممكن)	<input type="checkbox"/> جهاز حاسوب محمول <input type="checkbox"/> جهاز حاسوب مكتبي <input type="checkbox"/> هاتف محمول ذكي <input type="checkbox"/> الأجهزة اللوحية (Tablet/IPad)
5.	تعتبر الانترنت مهمة في دراستك/ عملك:	<input type="checkbox"/> موافق بشدة <input type="checkbox"/> موافق <input type="checkbox"/> موافق نوعا ما <input type="checkbox"/> غير موافق بشدة <input type="checkbox"/> غير موافق على الاطلاق

القسم الثالث: قياس التصورات حول الوضع القانوني لحرية التعبير

الرقم	المعيار	موافق بشدة	موافق نوعاً ما	لا أعرف	غير موافق	غير موافق على الإطلاق
1.	تحتزم فلسطين الاتفاقيات الدولية التي انضمت اليها والتي تكفل حرية التعبير					
2.	يكفل القانون الاساسي الفلسطيني المعدل حرية التعبير					
3.	تلتزم فلسطين بحماية الحق في حرية التعبير					
4.	تلتزم فلسطين بحماية حق الحصول على المعلومات					
5.	ترى أن القوانين الحالية في فلسطين تحمي حرية التعبير على الانترنت					
6.	الحفاظ على استقرار الدولة سبب لتقييد حرية التعبير على الانترنت					
7.	الحفاظ على حقوق أو سمعة الآخرين سبب لتقييد حرية التعبير على الانترنت					
8.	الحفاظ على الاخلاق سبب لتقييد حرية التعبير على الانترنت					

القسم الرابع: قياس التصورات حول الحقوق والحريات في استخدام الانترنت

الرقم	المعيار	موافق بشدة	موافق نوعاً ما	لا أعرف	غير موافق	غير موافق على الاطلاق
1.	تعتقد أن الوصول للانترنت من حقوقك					
2.	تعزز شبكة الانترنت حق حرية التعبير					
3.	تعني حرية التعبير التكلم والتصرف كما ترغب في أي مكان وأي زمان دون حساب لأي مرجعيات					
4.	تعني حرية التعبير التكلم والتصرف كما ترغب في أي مكان وأي زمان بما يتناسب مع ثقافة البلد.					
5.	تعني حرية التعبير التكلم والتصرف كما ترغب في أي مكان وأي زمان بما يتناسب مع الدين.					
6.	تعني حرية التعبير التكلم والتصرف كما ترغب في أي مكان وأي زمان بما يتناسب مع القوانين السارية					
7.	تعني حرية التعبير التكلم والتصرف كما ترغب في أي مكان وأي زمان بما يتناسب مع السياسة العامة للحكومة					
8.	تشعر بالراحة في التعبير عن رأيك على الانترنت					
9.	تشعر بالراحة بالتحدث في المواضيع السياسية على الانترنت					
10.	تشعر بالراحة بالتحدث في المواضيع الدينية على الانترنت					
11.	تشعر بالراحة بالتحدث في المواضيع الاجتماعية على الانترنت					
12.	تشعر بالراحة بالتحدث في المواضيع الاقتصادية على الانترنت					
13.	تشعر بالراحة بالتحدث في المواضيع الثقافية والادبية على الانترنت					
14.	تعبر عن آرائك ووجهات نظرك من خلال اللقاءات المباشرة					
15.	تعبر عن آرائك ووجهات نظرك من خلال النشر والتفاعل على الانترنت					
16.	تعبر عن آرائك ووجهات نظرك من خلال النشر والتفاعل على الانترنت خوفاً من المواجهة المباشرة					
17.	تعبر عن آرائك ووجهات نظرك من خلال النشر والتفاعل على الانترنت لضمان الحماية الشخصية لي ولأفراد عائلتي					
18.	تعبر عن آرائك ووجهات نظرك من خلال النشر والتفاعل على الانترنت للوصول لأكبر شريحة ممكنة من الجمهور					
19.	تستخدم الاسماء المستعارة في تعبيرك عن آرائك ووجهات نظرك من خلال النشر والتفاعل على الانترنت					

القسم الخامس: قياس التصورات حول الرقابة على الانترنت

الرقم	المعيار	موافق بشدة	موافق نوعاً ما	لا أعرف	غير موافق	غير موافق على الاطلاق
1.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى فلترة او اغلاق مواقع الانترنت					
2.	تقيد فلترة واغلاق المواقع حرية التعبير على الانترنت					
3.	تقيد الرقابه على محتويات الانترنتحرية التعبير على الانترنت					
4.	تراقب الحكومة الفلسطينية محتوى الانترنت					
5.	يراقب الاحتلال الاسرائيلي محتوى الانترنت					
6.	يراقب مزودي خدمات الانترنت محتوى الانترنت					
7.	تراقب تطبيقات (,skype, WhatsApp, Google Viber,...) معلوماتك على الانترنت					
8.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى فلترة أو اغلاق المواقع الالكترونية التي تنشر التحريض والعنصرية بمختلف أنواعه السياسية و الطائفية والعائلية العشائرية					
9.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى فلترة أو اغلاق المواقع الالكترونية التي تبث الوضع الداخلي الفلسطيني					
10.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى فلترة أو اغلاق المواقع الالكترونية التي تبث الفيديوهات والصور العنيفة					
11.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى فلترة أو اغلاق المواقع الالكترونية التي تنشر معلومات عن حقوق المرأة					
12.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى فلترة أو اغلاق المواقع الاباحية الالكترونية					
13.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى فلترة أو اغلاق المواقع الدينية الالكترونية					
14.	تعتقد بالحاجة الى الرقابة على محتويات الانترنت					
15.	الرقابة على الانترنت تحمي عائلتي من خطر الإنحلال والتفكك					
16.	الرقابة على الانترنت تحمي العادات والتقاليد في المجتمع					
17.	الرقابة على الانترنت تجعلني أكثر التزاماً في الحياة الإجتماعية					
18.	الرقابة على الانترنت تجعلني أكثر تركيزاً على دراستي وعملي					
19.	الرقابة على الانترنت تحد من طموعي					
20.	الرقابة على الانترنت تحد من معرفتي					

Annex 2: English Questionnaire

**Al-Quds University
Graduate Study
Sustainable Development Institute**



Dear Colleagues,

The researcher is conducting a study entitled "Freedom of Expression on the Internet in Palestine: Reality and Challenges" to obtain a Master's Degree in Institution Building and Human Resources Development.

The study aims to investigate the reality of freedom of expression on the internet in Palestine by studying the legal status of freedom of expression on the internet in Palestine and the international agreements and treaties Palestine is committed to.

Please take note of the objectivity and credibility in filling out the questionnaire

Many Thanks

Supervisor

Dr. Rashid Jayousi

Researcher:

Huda Sadi Alwahidi

Section One: Personal Information

1.	Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
2.	Age Group	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 25 year <input type="checkbox"/> 25- 35 Years <input type="checkbox"/> 35-45 <input type="checkbox"/> Older than 45
3.	Living Place	<input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Camp
4.	Profession	<input type="checkbox"/> Employee <input type="checkbox"/> Self Employed <input type="checkbox"/> Tradesman <input type="checkbox"/> House Wife <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed
5.	Institute	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> NGO <input type="checkbox"/> International <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign
6.	Income *	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 500 JD <input type="checkbox"/> 501-1000 JD <input type="checkbox"/> 1001 – 2000 JD <input type="checkbox"/> More than 2000JD

*: Income for student for the paterfamilias

Section Two: Access the Internet

1.	Your Internet use: (Select all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Browsing information <input type="checkbox"/> Email <input type="checkbox"/> Academic Research <input type="checkbox"/> Meetings and Conferences <input type="checkbox"/> Social Media <input type="checkbox"/> E-University and online courses <input type="checkbox"/> Ecommerce <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> News <input type="checkbox"/> Internet Phone Calls
2.	How often do you access the Internet?	<input type="checkbox"/> Several times a day <input type="checkbox"/> Once a day <input type="checkbox"/> Once a week <input type="checkbox"/> once a month
3.	Where do you use the internet? (Select all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Your home <input type="checkbox"/> work <input type="checkbox"/> University <input type="checkbox"/> Internet Café <input type="checkbox"/> Community place
4.	What devices do you use? (Select all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Laptop computer <input type="checkbox"/> Desktop computer <input type="checkbox"/> "Smart" cell phone <input type="checkbox"/> Tablet/iPad
5.	Is the Internet necessary for your profession/education?	<input type="checkbox"/> Totally agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Partially agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Absolutely disagree

Section Three: Measuring perceptions of the legal status of freedom of expression

No	Criteria	Absolutely agree	Partially agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Absolutely disagree
1.	Palestine respects the international conventions to which it has acceded and which guarantee freedom of expression					
2.	The amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression					
3.	Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression					
4.	Palestine is committed to protecting the right to access information					
5.	The Palestinian laws protect freedom of expression on the Internet					
6.	Maintaining state stability is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet					
7.	Maintaining the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet					
8.	Preserving morality is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online					

Section Four: Measuring perceptions of rights and freedoms in the use of the Internet

No	Criteria	Absolutely agree	Partially agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Absolutely disagree
1.	Do you think internet access one of your rights?					
2.	Internet promotes the right to freedom of expression					
3.	Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish anywhere and at any time					
4.	Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country.					
5.	Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any time and place commensurate with religion.					
6.	Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time in accordance with applicable laws					
7.	Freedom of expression means speak and act as it wishes at any place and at any time commensurate with the general policy of the Government					
8.	Feel comfortable expressing your opinion online					
9.	Feel comfortable talking about political topics online					
10.	Feel comfortable talking about religious topics online					
11.	Feel comfortable talking in social topics online					
12.	Feel comfortable talking about economic topics online					
13.	Feel comfortable talking about cultural and literary topics online					
14.	Express your views and perspectives through direct encounters, face to face					
15.	Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction					
16.	Express your views through online publishing and interaction cause fear of direct confrontation					
17.	Express your views through online					

	publishing and interaction to ensure personal protection for you and your family members					
18.	Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction to reach the widest possible audience					
19.	Use aliases when express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction					

Section Five: Measuring perceptions about online censorship

No	Criteria	Absolutely agree	Partially agree	Don't Know	Disagree	Absolutely disagree
1.	Believes in the need to Filter or Block Internet contents					
2.	Filtering and Blocking restrict Online Freedom of Expression					
3.	Censorship restrict Online Freedom of Expression					
4.	Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content					
5.	Israeli occupation Monitor Internet Content					
6.	ISPs Monitor Internet Content					
7.	Internet App (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, skype) Monitor Internet Content					
8.	Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate incitement and racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types					
9.	Believes in the need to filter or block websites that broadcast the internal Palestinian situation					
10.	Believes in the need to Filter or Block websites that broadcast videos and violent images					
11.	Believes in the need to Filter or Block websites that disseminate information about women's rights					
12.	Believes in the need to Filter or Block pornographic websites					
13.	Believes in the need to Filter or Block religious websites					
14.	Believes in the need to Online Censorship					
15.	Online censorship protects my family from the risk of disintegration and disintegration					
16.	Online censorship protects the customs and traditions of society					
17.	Online censorship makes me more committed to social life					
18.	Online censorship makes me more focused on my studies and work					
19.	Online censorship limits my ambition					
20.	Online censorship limits my knowledge					

Annex 3: Cross cutting section three data descriptive

Study Topics	Total		Gender				Age Group						Living Place								
	N	N%	Male		Female		than 25		Years		45 Years		City		Rural		Camp				
			N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%			
Measuring perceptions of the legal status of freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	8	100%	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	48	100%	28	58.3%	20	41.7%	2	4.2%	22	45.8%	16	33.3%	8	16.7%	33	68.8%	14	29.2%	1	2.1%
	Don't Know	68	100%	30	44.1%	38	55.9%	3	4.4%	24	35.3%	25	36.8%	16	23.5%	46	67.6%	19	27.9%	3	4.4%
To what extent Palestine respects Freedom of Expression 1-4	Disagree	35	100%	21	60.0%	14	40.0%	1	2.9%	19	54.3%	12	34.3%	3	8.6%	26	74.3%	6	17.1%	3	8.6%
	Absolutely disagree	9	100%	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	6	66.7%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%
	Absolutely agree	9	100%	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
Palestine respects the international conventions to which it has acceded and which guarantee freedom of expression	Partially agree	60	100%	33	55.0%	27	45.0%	2	3.3%	22	36.7%	23	38.3%	13	21.7%	42	70.0%	17	28.3%	1	1.7%
	Don't Know	51	100%	23	45.1%	28	54.9%	2	3.9%	28	54.9%	15	29.4%	6	11.8%	35	68.6%	13	25.5%	3	5.9%
	Disagree	37	100%	21	56.8%	16	43.2%	2	5.4%	13	35.1%	15	40.5%	7	18.9%	27	73.0%	7	18.9%	3	8.1%
The amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression	Absolutely disagree	11	100%	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	7	63.6%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%
	Absolutely agree	25	100%	14	56.0%	11	44.0%	3	12.0%	12	48.0%	4	16.0%	6	24.0%	17	68.0%	8	32.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	62	100%	36	58.1%	26	41.9%	1	1.6%	20	32.3%	29	46.8%	12	19.4%	43	69.4%	17	27.4%	2	3.2%
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	Don't Know	32	100%	7	21.9%	25	78.1%	3	9.4%	17	53.1%	8	25.0%	4	12.5%	20	62.5%	8	25.0%	4	12.5%
	Disagree	33	100%	21	63.6%	12	36.4%	1	3.0%	14	42.4%	13	39.4%	5	15.2%	27	81.8%	6	18.2%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	16	100%	13	81.3%	3	18.8%	0	0.0%	12	75.0%	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	11	68.8%	3	18.8%	2	12.5%
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	28	100%	18	64.3%	10	35.7%	2	7.1%	11	39.3%	10	35.7%	5	17.9%	24	85.7%	4	14.3%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	68	100%	36	52.9%	32	47.1%	2	2.9%	28	41.2%	25	36.8%	13	19.1%	48	70.6%	17	25.0%	3	4.4%
	Don't Know	41	100%	17	41.5%	24	58.5%	2	4.9%	17	41.5%	13	31.7%	9	22.0%	26	63.4%	12	29.3%	3	7.3%
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	Disagree	20	100%	12	60.0%	8	40.0%	1	5.0%	10	50.0%	7	35.0%	2	10.0%	13	65.0%	6	30.0%	1	5.0%
	Absolutely disagree	10	100%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%
	Absolutely agree	12	100%	7	58.3%	5	41.7%	1	8.3%	4	33.3%	4	33.3%	3	25.0%	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to access information	Partially agree	56	100%	28	50.0%	28	50.0%	2	3.6%	24	42.9%	17	30.4%	13	23.2%	40	71.4%	15	26.8%	1	1.8%
	Don't Know	29	100%	13	44.8%	16	55.2%	1	3.4%	12	41.4%	12	41.4%	4	13.8%	18	62.1%	9	31.0%	2	6.9%
	Disagree	53	100%	30	56.6%	23	43.4%	3	5.7%	24	45.3%	19	35.8%	7	13.2%	37	69.8%	13	24.5%	3	5.7%
Freedom of Expression Legal Restrictions 5-8	Absolutely disagree	17	100%	13	76.5%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	11	64.7%	4	23.5%	2	11.8%	12	70.6%	3	17.6%	2	11.8%
	Absolutely agree	17	100%	9	52.9%	8	47.1%	2	11.8%	8	47.1%	3	17.6%	4	23.5%	13	76.5%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	55	100%	32	58.2%	23	41.8%	1	1.8%	21	38.2%	24	43.6%	9	16.4%	37	67.3%	18	32.7%	0	0.0%
The Palestinian laws	Don't Know	39	100%	16	41.0%	23	59.0%	3	7.7%	20	51.3%	8	20.5%	8	20.5%	24	61.5%	11	28.2%	4	10.3%
	Disagree	40	100%	19	47.5%	21	52.5%	1	2.5%	16	40.0%	17	42.5%	6	15.0%	31	77.5%	7	17.5%	2	5.0%
	Absolutely disagree	16	100%	15	93.8%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	10	62.5%	4	25.0%	2	12.5%	12	75.0%	2	12.5%	2	12.5%
Freedom of Expression Legal Restrictions 5-8	Absolutely agree	9	100%	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	48	100%	28	58.3%	20	41.7%	2	4.2%	22	45.8%	16	33.3%	8	16.7%	36	75.0%	11	22.9%	1	2.1%
	Don't Know	53	100%	28	52.8%	25	47.2%	2	3.8%	20	37.7%	19	35.8%	12	22.6%	35	66.0%	15	28.3%	3	5.7%
The Palestinian laws	Disagree	41	100%	19	46.3%	22	53.7%	2	4.9%	21	51.2%	13	31.7%	5	12.2%	32	78.0%	7	17.1%	2	4.9%
	Absolutely disagree	16	100%	11	68.8%	5	31.3%	0	0.0%	8	50.0%	7	43.8%	1	6.3%	7	43.8%	7	43.8%	2	12.5%
	Absolutely agree	9	100%	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%

protect freedom of expression on the Internet	Partially agree	47	100%	33	70.2%	14	29.8%	2	4.3%	16	34.0%	19	40.4%	10	21.3%	34	72.3%	12	25.5%	1	2.1%
	Don't Know	35	100%	17	48.6%	18	51.4%	1	2.9%	13	37.1%	12	34.3%	9	25.7%	24	68.6%	9	25.7%	2	5.7%
	Disagree	56	100%	23	41.1%	33	58.9%	2	3.6%	29	51.8%	19	33.9%	6	10.7%	39	69.6%	14	25.0%	3	5.4%
Maintaining state stability is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	Absolutely disagree	20	100%	14	70.0%	6	30.0%	1	5.0%	13	65.0%	5	25.0%	1	5.0%	13	65.0%	5	25.0%	2	10.0%
	Absolutely agree	26	100%	15	57.7%	11	42.3%	1	3.8%	14	53.8%	7	26.9%	4	15.4%	19	73.1%	7	26.9%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	56	100%	32	57.1%	24	42.9%	2	3.6%	22	39.3%	19	33.9%	13	23.2%	41	73.2%	14	25.0%	1	1.8%
Maintaining the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	Don't Know	22	100%	8	36.4%	14	63.6%	1	4.5%	11	50.0%	9	40.9%	1	4.5%	10	45.5%	8	36.4%	4	18.2%
	Disagree	38	100%	21	55.3%	17	44.7%	1	2.6%	17	44.7%	12	31.6%	8	21.1%	33	86.8%	5	13.2%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	24	100%	15	62.5%	9	37.5%	1	4.2%	11	45.8%	9	37.5%	3	12.5%	14	58.3%	7	29.2%	3	12.5%
Preserving morality is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online	Absolutely agree	27	100%	14	51.9%	13	48.1%	2	7.4%	13	48.1%	7	25.9%	5	18.5%	23	85.2%	4	14.8%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	64	100%	37	57.8%	27	42.2%	3	4.7%	26	40.6%	18	28.1%	17	26.6%	43	67.2%	18	28.1%	3	4.7%
	Don't Know	14	100%	6	42.9%	8	57.1%	0	0.0%	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	0	0.0%	7	50.0%	6	42.9%	1	7.1%
Maintaining the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	Disagree	44	100%	23	52.3%	21	47.7%	2	4.5%	18	40.9%	18	40.9%	6	13.6%	30	68.2%	11	25.0%	3	6.8%
	Absolutely disagree	18	100%	11	61.1%	7	38.9%	0	0.0%	9	50.0%	8	44.4%	1	5.6%	14	77.8%	3	16.7%	1	5.6%
	Absolutely agree	23	100%	10	43.5%	13	56.5%	2	8.7%	12	52.2%	5	21.7%	4	17.4%	20	87.0%	3	13.0%	0	0.0%
Preserving morality is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online	Partially agree	67	100%	38	56.7%	29	43.3%	3	4.5%	25	37.3%	26	38.8%	13	19.4%	45	67.2%	19	28.4%	3	4.5%
	Don't Know	14	100%	7	50.0%	7	50.0%	0	0.0%	7	50.0%	6	42.9%	1	7.1%	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%
	Disagree	41	100%	19	46.3%	22	53.7%	2	4.9%	21	51.2%	10	24.4%	8	19.5%	29	70.7%	9	22.0%	3	7.3%
Absolutely disagree	22	100%	17	77.3%	5	22.7%	0	0.0%	10	45.5%	9	40.9%	3	13.6%	15	68.2%	6	27.3%	1	4.5%	

Study Topics	Profession														Institute						
	Employee		Employe		n		Wife		yed		t		Private		NGO		nal		Foreign		
	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	
Measuring perceptions of the legal status of freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	40	83.3%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	3	6.3%	4	8.3%	27	65.9%	9	22.0%	2	4.9%	2	4.9%	1	2.4%
	Don't Know	57	83.8%	3	4.4%	1	1.5%	4	5.9%	3	4.4%	37	60.7%	17	27.9%	5	8.2%	1	1.6%	1	1.6%
	Disagree	27	77.1%	5	14.3%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%	14	42.4%	12	36.4%	7	21.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	3	37.5%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
To what extent Palestine respects Freedom of Expression 1-4	Absolutely agree	6	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	51	85.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	6	10.0%	1	1.7%	34	64.2%	13	24.5%	3	5.7%	2	3.8%	1	1.9%
	Don't Know	41	80.4%	4	7.8%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%	4	7.8%	21	45.7%	17	37.0%	6	13.0%	1	2.2%	1	2.2%
	Disagree	29	78.4%	3	8.1%	1	2.7%	2	5.4%	2	5.4%	19	57.6%	9	27.3%	5	15.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	10	90.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
Palestine respects the international conventions to which it has acceded and which guarantee freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	19	76.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	16.0%	2	8.0%	15	78.9%	3	15.8%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	52	83.9%	4	6.5%	1	1.6%	4	6.5%	1	1.6%	35	61.4%	17	29.8%	3	5.3%	1	1.8%	1	1.8%
	Don't Know	25	78.1%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	2	6.3%	4	12.5%	9	34.6%	10	38.5%	4	15.4%	2	7.7%	1	3.8%
	Disagree	27	81.8%	3	9.1%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	17	54.8%	8	25.8%	6	19.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	14	87.5%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	9	60.0%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
The amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	24	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	7.1%	2	7.1%	17	70.8%	1	4.2%	4	16.7%	1	4.2%	1	4.2%
	Partially agree	56	82.4%	5	7.4%	0	0.0%	5	7.4%	2	2.9%	40	65.6%	17	27.9%	3	4.9%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%
	Don't Know	32	78.0%	2	4.9%	1	2.4%	2	4.9%	4	9.8%	11	31.4%	18	51.4%	4	11.4%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%
	Disagree	15	75.0%	2	10.0%	1	5.0%	1	5.0%	1	5.0%	12	66.7%	3	16.7%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	9	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	47	83.9%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	5	8.9%	3	5.4%	29	60.4%	13	27.1%	3	6.3%	2	4.2%	1	2.1%
	Don't Know	23	79.3%	3	10.3%	1	3.4%	1	3.4%	1	3.4%	10	37.0%	11	40.7%	4	14.8%	1	3.7%	1	3.7%
	Disagree	42	79.2%	4	7.5%	1	1.9%	3	5.7%	3	5.7%	27	57.4%	13	27.7%	7	14.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	15	88.2%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	9	56.3%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to access information	Absolutely agree	11	64.7%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	2	11.8%	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	44	80.0%	3	5.5%	0	0.0%	4	7.3%	4	7.3%	30	63.8%	12	25.5%	4	8.5%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%
	Don't Know	34	87.2%	2	5.1%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	2	5.1%	18	48.6%	14	37.8%	2	5.4%	2	5.4%	1	2.7%
	Disagree	34	85.0%	1	2.5%	1	2.5%	3	7.5%	1	2.5%	22	61.1%	7	19.4%	6	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	2.8%
	Absolutely disagree	13	81.3%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	4	40.0%	5	33.3%	3	20.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%
Freedom of Expression Legal Restrictions 5-8	Absolutely agree	6	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	39	81.3%	2	4.2%	1	2.1%	2	4.2%	4	8.3%	25	59.5%	12	28.6%	3	7.1%	2	4.8%	0	0.0%
	Don't Know	47	88.7%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	3	5.7%	2	3.8%	31	64.6%	11	22.9%	3	6.3%	1	2.1%	2	4.2%
	Disagree	31	75.6%	5	12.2%	1	2.4%	2	4.9%	2	4.9%	18	48.6%	12	32.4%	7	18.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	13	81.3%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	1	6.3%	6	42.9%	6	42.9%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
The Palestinian laws	Absolutely agree	5	55.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	2	22.2%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

protect freedom of expression on the Internet	Partially agree	39	83.0%	3	6.4%	0	0.0%	3	6.4%	2	4.3%	25	59.5%	11	26.2%	5	11.9%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%
	Don't Know	28	80.0%	3	8.6%	1	2.9%	2	5.7%	1	2.9%	16	50.0%	10	31.3%	4	12.5%	1	3.1%	1	3.1%
	Disagree	48	85.7%	1	1.8%	1	1.8%	3	5.4%	3	5.4%	29	58.0%	13	26.0%	6	12.0%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%
Maintaining state stability is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	Absolutely disagree	16	80.0%	2	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.0%	9	50.0%	8	44.4%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	19	73.1%	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	3	11.5%	3	11.5%	15	75.0%	3	15.0%	1	5.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	51	91.1%	2	3.6%	1	1.8%	1	1.8%	1	1.8%	33	61.1%	15	27.8%	5	9.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%
Preserving morality is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online	Don't Know	18	81.8%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	4.5%	2	9.1%	10	52.6%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	2	10.5%	1	5.3%
	Disagree	29	76.3%	4	10.5%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%	2	5.3%	17	51.5%	11	33.3%	5	15.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	18	75.0%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	8.3%	2	8.3%	9	45.0%	7	35.0%	3	15.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%
Maintaining the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	Absolutely agree	19	70.4%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	4	14.8%	3	11.1%	14	70.0%	3	15.0%	2	10.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	56	87.5%	2	3.1%	1	1.6%	2	3.1%	3	4.7%	36	61.0%	18	30.5%	3	5.1%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%
	Don't Know	13	92.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	7	53.8%	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%
Preserving morality is a reason to restrict freedom of expression online	Disagree	35	79.5%	4	9.1%	0	0.0%	3	6.8%	2	4.5%	22	56.4%	10	25.6%	7	17.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	13	72.2%	2	11.1%	1	5.6%	1	5.6%	1	5.6%	5	31.3%	7	43.8%	3	18.8%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	17	73.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	17.4%	2	8.7%	12	70.6%	3	17.6%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
Maintaining the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	Partially agree	57	85.1%	2	3.0%	1	1.5%	3	4.5%	4	6.0%	36	60.0%	15	25.0%	7	11.7%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%
	Don't Know	13	92.9%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	50.0%	5	35.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%
	Disagree	32	78.0%	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	3	7.3%	2	4.9%	22	61.1%	11	30.6%	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Maintaining the rights or reputation of others is a reason to restrict freedom of expression on the Internet	Absolutely disagree	17	77.3%	2	9.1%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	7	35.0%	8	40.0%	4	20.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%

Study Topics	Salary												
	Less than 500 JD			501-1000 JD			1001 – 2000 JD			More than 2000 JD		Missing Value	
	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	
Measuring perceptions of the legal status of freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%		
	Partially agree	6	12.5%	20	41.7%	13	27.1%	7	14.6%	2	4.2%		
	Don't Know	7	10.3%	33	48.5%	13	19.1%	11	16.2%	4	5.9%		
	Disagree	3	8.6%	15	42.9%	10	28.6%	5	14.3%	2	5.7%		
	Absolutely disagree	1	11.1%	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%		
	Partially agree	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%		
To what extent Palestine respects Freedom of Expression 1-4	Partially agree	6	10.0%	24	40.0%	15	25.0%	11	18.3%	4	6.7%		
	Don't Know	10	19.6%	24	47.1%	10	19.6%	5	9.8%	2	3.9%		
	Disagree	0	0.0%	20	54.1%	7	18.9%	7	18.9%	3	8.1%		
Palestine respects the international conventions to which it has acceded and which guarantee freedom of expression	Absolutely disagree	1	9.1%	5	45.5%	4	36.4%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%		
	Absolutely agree	6	24.0%	7	28.0%	6	24.0%	3	12.0%	3	12.0%		
	Partially agree	5	8.1%	30	48.4%	15	24.2%	10	16.1%	2	3.2%		
The amended Palestinian Basic Law guarantees freedom of expression	Don't Know	6	18.8%	11	34.4%	6	18.8%	4	12.5%	5	15.6%		
	Disagree	2	6.1%	19	57.6%	7	21.2%	5	15.2%	0	0.0%		
	Absolutely disagree	1	6.3%	8	50.0%	5	31.3%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%		
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	Absolutely agree	4	14.3%	8	28.6%	11	39.3%	3	10.7%	2	7.1%		
	Partially agree	5	7.4%	34	50.0%	12	17.6%	13	19.1%	4	5.9%		
	Don't Know	9	22.0%	15	36.6%	10	24.4%	4	9.8%	3	7.3%		
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	Disagree	0	0.0%	13	65.0%	3	15.0%	3	15.0%	1	5.0%		
	Absolutely disagree	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%		
	Absolutely agree	3	25.0%	4	33.3%	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%		
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to freedom of expression	Partially agree	6	10.7%	22	39.3%	13	23.2%	11	19.6%	4	7.1%		
	Don't Know	4	13.8%	11	37.9%	7	24.1%	5	17.2%	2	6.9%		
	Disagree	5	9.4%	28	52.8%	11	20.8%	6	11.3%	3	5.7%		
Palestine is committed to protecting the right to access information	Absolutely disagree	1	5.9%	10	58.8%	4	23.5%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%		
	Absolutely agree	3	17.6%	5	29.4%	5	29.4%	2	11.8%	2	11.8%		
	Partially agree	6	10.9%	25	45.5%	12	21.8%	8	14.5%	4	7.3%		
Freedom of Expression Legal Restrictions 5-8	Don't Know	8	20.5%	18	46.2%	6	15.4%	6	15.4%	1	2.6%		
	Disagree	1	2.5%	20	50.0%	12	30.0%	4	10.0%	3	7.5%		
	Absolutely disagree	1	6.3%	7	43.8%	4	25.0%	4	25.0%	0	0.0%		
	Absolutely agree	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%		
	Partially agree	6	12.5%	20	41.7%	13	27.1%	7	14.6%	2	4.2%		
	Don't Know	4	7.5%	30	56.6%	10	18.9%	8	15.1%	1	1.9%		

Annex4: Cross cutting section four data descriptive

Study Topics	Total		Gender				Age Group								
			Male		Female		Years		Years		45 Years				
	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	
Measuring perceptions of rights and freedoms in the use of the Internet	Absolutely agree	10	100%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	2	20.0%
	Partially agree	74	100%	39	52.7%	35	47.3%	5	6.8%	31	41.9%	24	32.4%	14	18.9%
	Don't Know	73	100%	40	54.8%	33	45.2%	3	4.1%	33	45.2%	26	35.6%	11	15.1%
Do you think internet access one of your rights?	Disagree	10	100%	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%
	Absolutely disagree	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	142	100%	82	57.7%	60	42.3%	5	3.5%	62	43.7%	49	34.5%	26	18.3%
Internet promotes the right to freedom of expression	Partially agree	23	100%	7	30.4%	16	69.6%	3	13.0%	11	47.8%	6	26.1%	3	13.0%
	Don't Know	1	100%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Freedom of Expression Concept 3-7	Absolutely disagree	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	92	100%	57	62.0%	35	38.0%	4	4.3%	37	40.2%	35	38.0%	16	17.4%
	Partially agree	56	100%	28	50.0%	28	50.0%	4	7.1%	23	41.1%	17	30.4%	12	21.4%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish anywhere and at any time	Don't Know	8	100%	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	9	100%	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	0	0.0%	6	66.7%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	Absolutely agree	26	100%	19	73.1%	7	26.9%	2	7.7%	12	46.2%	8	30.8%	4	15.4%
	Partially agree	63	100%	28	44.4%	35	55.6%	4	6.3%	27	42.9%	21	33.3%	11	17.5%
	Don't Know	58	100%	34	58.6%	24	41.4%	2	3.4%	25	43.1%	21	36.2%	10	17.2%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish anywhere and at any time	Disagree	18	100%	8	44.4%	10	55.6%	0	0.0%	10	55.6%	5	27.8%	3	16.7%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	Absolutely agree	35	100%	24	68.6%	11	31.4%	1	2.9%	17	48.6%	13	37.1%	4	11.4%
Conscious of Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	Partially agree	37	100%	21	56.8%	16	43.2%	3	8.1%	17	45.9%	13	35.1%	4	10.8%
	Don't Know	4	100%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	60	100%	25	41.7%	35	58.3%	3	5.0%	25	41.7%	20	33.3%	12	20.0%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country.	Absolutely disagree	28	100%	17	60.7%	11	39.3%	0	0.0%	11	39.3%	9	32.1%	8	28.6%
	Absolutely agree	41	100%	29	70.7%	12	29.3%	3	7.3%	19	46.3%	13	31.7%	6	14.6%
	Partially agree	79	100%	36	45.6%	43	54.4%	3	3.8%	30	38.0%	30	38.0%	16	20.3%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country.	Don't Know	31	100%	19	61.3%	12	38.7%	2	6.5%	18	58.1%	7	22.6%	4	12.9%
	Disagree	14	100%	5	35.7%	9	64.3%	0	0.0%	7	50.0%	5	35.7%	2	14.3%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country.	Absolutely agree	48	100%	32	66.7%	16	33.3%	1	2.1%	21	43.8%	17	35.4%	9	18.8%
	Partially agree	84	100%	41	48.8%	43	51.2%	6	7.1%	34	40.5%	30	35.7%	14	16.7%
	Don't Know	5	100%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country.	Disagree	22	100%	10	45.5%	12	54.5%	0	0.0%	12	54.5%	6	27.3%	4	18.2%
	Absolutely disagree	7	100%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%
	Absolutely agree	53	100%	34	64.2%	19	35.8%	4	7.5%	24	45.3%	14	26.4%	11	20.8%

speak and act as you wish at any time and place commensurate with religion.	Partially agree	83	100%	41	49.4%	42	50.6%	3	3.6%	36	43.4%	32	38.6%	12	14.5%
	Don't Know	8	100%	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	5	62.5%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%
	Disagree	19	100%	10	52.6%	9	47.4%	0	0.0%	9	47.4%	7	36.8%	3	15.8%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time in accordance with applicable laws	Absolutely disagree	3	100%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
	Absolutely agree	41	100%	30	73.2%	11	26.8%	2	4.9%	19	46.3%	13	31.7%	7	17.1%
	Partially agree	81	100%	37	45.7%	44	54.3%	4	4.9%	31	38.3%	31	38.3%	15	18.5%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as it wishes at any place and at any time commensurate with the general policy of the Government	Don't Know	10	100%	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	1	10.0%	6	60.0%	1	10.0%	2	20.0%
	Disagree	33	100%	18	54.5%	15	45.5%	1	3.0%	17	51.5%	10	30.3%	5	15.2%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as it wishes at any place and at any time commensurate with the general policy of the Government	Absolutely agree	29	100%	19	65.5%	10	34.5%	1	3.4%	14	48.3%	7	24.1%	7	24.1%
	Partially agree	47	100%	21	44.7%	26	55.3%	6	12.8%	18	38.3%	17	36.2%	6	12.8%
	Don't Know	21	100%	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	0	0.0%	12	57.1%	5	23.8%	4	19.0%
Feel comfortable expressing your opinion online	Disagree	52	100%	25	48.1%	27	51.9%	1	1.9%	24	46.2%	19	36.5%	8	15.4%
	Absolutely disagree	17	100%	14	82.4%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	6	35.3%	7	41.2%	4	23.5%
	Absolutely agree	33	100%	19	57.6%	14	42.4%	1	3.0%	17	51.5%	8	24.2%	7	21.2%
Feel comfortable talking about political topics online	Partially agree	55	100%	31	56.4%	24	43.6%	3	5.5%	16	29.1%	26	47.3%	10	18.2%
	Don't Know	14	100%	7	50.0%	7	50.0%	2	14.3%	5	35.7%	5	35.7%	2	14.3%
	Disagree	43	100%	22	51.2%	21	48.8%	2	4.7%	22	51.2%	13	30.2%	6	14.0%
Feel comfortable talking about religious topics online	Absolutely disagree	21	100%	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	0	0.0%	14	66.7%	3	14.3%	4	19.0%
	Absolutely agree	15	100%	8	53.3%	7	46.7%	0	0.0%	8	53.3%	4	26.7%	3	20.0%
	Partially agree	49	100%	31	63.3%	18	36.7%	4	8.2%	15	30.6%	18	36.7%	12	24.5%
Feel comfortable talking about economic topics online	Don't Know	15	100%	5	33.3%	10	66.7%	1	6.7%	7	46.7%	6	40.0%	1	6.7%
	Disagree	56	100%	30	53.6%	26	46.4%	2	3.6%	25	44.6%	20	35.7%	9	16.1%
	Absolutely disagree	32	100%	16	50.0%	16	50.0%	1	3.1%	20	62.5%	7	21.9%	4	12.5%
Feel comfortable talking about economic topics online	Absolutely agree	22	100%	15	68.2%	7	31.8%	0	0.0%	13	59.1%	6	27.3%	3	13.6%
	Partially agree	58	100%	36	62.1%	22	37.9%	5	8.6%	21	36.2%	19	32.8%	13	22.4%
	Don't Know	15	100%	8	53.3%	7	46.7%	0	0.0%	9	60.0%	5	33.3%	1	6.7%
Feel comfortable talking in social topics online	Disagree	51	100%	21	41.2%	30	58.8%	3	5.9%	20	39.2%	19	37.3%	9	17.6%
	Absolutely disagree	19	100%	10	52.6%	9	47.4%	0	0.0%	11	57.9%	5	26.3%	3	15.8%
	Absolutely agree	33	100%	21	63.6%	12	36.4%	1	3.0%	18	54.5%	8	24.2%	6	18.2%
Feel comfortable talking about economic topics online	Partially agree	84	100%	44	52.4%	40	47.6%	6	7.1%	33	39.3%	28	33.3%	17	20.2%
	Don't Know	7	100%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%
	Disagree	30	100%	15	50.0%	15	50.0%	1	3.3%	11	36.7%	14	46.7%	4	13.3%
Feel comfortable talking about economic topics online	Absolutely disagree	11	100%	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	34	100%	23	67.6%	11	32.4%	0	0.0%	17	50.0%	9	26.5%	8	23.5%
	Partially agree	90	100%	49	54.4%	41	45.6%	6	6.7%	33	36.7%	35	38.9%	16	17.8%
Feel comfortable talking about economic topics online	Don't Know	11	100%	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	1	9.1%	7	63.6%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	21	100%	7	33.3%	14	66.7%	1	4.8%	9	42.9%	6	28.6%	5	23.8%
	Absolutely disagree	9	100%	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%

Feel comfortable talking about cultural and literary topics online	Absolutely agree	45	100%	28	62.2%	17	37.8%	1	2.2%	24	53.3%	11	24.4%	9	20.0%
	Partially agree	89	100%	45	50.6%	44	49.4%	5	5.6%	36	40.4%	34	38.2%	14	15.7%
	Don't Know	12	100%	7	58.3%	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	6	50.0%	3	25.0%	1	8.3%
	Disagree	13	100%	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%	5	38.5%
Express your views and perspectives through direct encounters, face to face	Absolutely disagree	7	100%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	35	100%	20	57.1%	15	42.9%	0	0.0%	16	45.7%	12	34.3%	7	20.0%
	Partially agree	94	100%	54	57.4%	40	42.6%	7	7.4%	38	40.4%	30	31.9%	19	20.2%
	Don't Know	14	100%	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	0	0.0%	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%
Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction	Disagree	19	100%	6	31.6%	13	68.4%	0	0.0%	10	52.6%	7	36.8%	2	10.5%
	Absolutely disagree	3	100%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	25	100%	17	68.0%	8	32.0%	2	8.0%	14	56.0%	5	20.0%	4	16.0%
	Partially agree	92	100%	48	52.2%	44	47.8%	5	5.4%	30	32.6%	40	43.5%	17	18.5%
Express your views through online publishing and interaction cause fear of direct confrontation	Don't Know	10	100%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%
	Disagree	35	100%	15	42.9%	20	57.1%	1	2.9%	21	60.0%	6	17.1%	7	20.0%
	Absolutely disagree	4	100%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	13	100%	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	8	61.5%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%
Express your views through online publishing and interaction to ensure personal protection for you and your family members	Partially agree	30	100%	16	53.3%	14	46.7%	3	10.0%	8	26.7%	15	50.0%	4	13.3%
	Don't Know	19	100%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	11	57.9%	6	31.6%	1	5.3%
	Disagree	71	100%	34	47.9%	37	52.1%	3	4.2%	34	47.9%	18	25.4%	16	22.5%
	Absolutely disagree	32	100%	18	56.3%	14	43.8%	0	0.0%	13	40.6%	13	40.6%	6	18.8%
Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction to reach the widest possible audience	Absolutely agree	15	100%	10	66.7%	5	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	60.0%	4	26.7%	2	13.3%
	Partially agree	46	100%	25	54.3%	21	45.7%	3	6.5%	20	43.5%	17	37.0%	6	13.0%
	Don't Know	21	100%	12	57.1%	9	42.9%	2	9.5%	8	38.1%	7	33.3%	4	19.0%
	Disagree	60	100%	30	50.0%	30	50.0%	2	3.3%	28	46.7%	18	30.0%	12	20.0%
Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction to reach the widest possible audience	Absolutely disagree	23	100%	13	56.5%	10	43.5%	1	4.3%	8	34.8%	9	39.1%	5	21.7%
	Absolutely agree	32	100%	19	59.4%	13	40.6%	2	6.3%	15	46.9%	8	25.0%	7	21.9%
	Partially agree	83	100%	50	60.2%	33	39.8%	4	4.8%	31	37.3%	32	38.6%	16	19.3%
	Don't Know	17	100%	8	47.1%	9	52.9%	2	11.8%	8	47.1%	7	41.2%	0	0.0%
Use aliases when express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction	Disagree	27	100%	10	37.0%	17	63.0%	0	0.0%	15	55.6%	7	25.9%	5	18.5%
	Absolutely disagree	5	100%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	13	100%	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	8	61.5%	2	15.4%	3	23.1%
	Partially agree	21	100%	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	1	4.8%	10	47.6%	8	38.1%	2	9.5%
Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction	Don't Know	13	100%	5	38.5%	8	61.5%	3	23.1%	6	46.2%	3	23.1%	1	7.7%
	Disagree	46	100%	21	45.7%	25	54.3%	3	6.5%	22	47.8%	12	26.1%	9	19.6%
	Absolutely disagree	70	100%	41	58.6%	29	41.4%	1	1.4%	26	37.1%	30	42.9%	13	18.6%

Study Topics	Living Place												Profession					
	City		Rural		Camp		Employee		Employe		Tradesman		Wife		Unemployed			
	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%		
Measuring perceptions of rights and freedoms in the use of the Internet	Absolutely agree	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	
	Partially agree	53	71.6%	16	21.6%	5	6.8%	59	79.7%	2	2.7%	1	1.4%	7	9.5%	5	6.8%	
	Don't Know	51	69.9%	20	27.4%	2	2.7%	60	82.2%	6	8.2%	1	1.4%	2	2.7%	4	5.5%	
	Disagree	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	8	80.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	
Do you think internet access one of your rights?	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	104	73.2%	31	21.8%	7	4.9%	118	83.1%	8	5.6%	0	0.0%	8	5.6%	8	5.6%	
	Partially agree	12	52.2%	10	43.5%	1	4.3%	16	69.6%	1	4.3%	2	8.7%	2	8.7%	2	8.7%	
	Don't Know	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Internet promotes the right to freedom of expression	Disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	73	79.3%	16	17.4%	3	3.3%	75	81.5%	6	6.5%	0	0.0%	7	7.6%	4	4.3%	
	Partially agree	31	55.4%	20	35.7%	5	8.9%	45	80.4%	3	5.4%	1	1.8%	2	3.6%	5	8.9%	
Freedom of Expression Concept 3-7	Don't Know	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	
	Disagree	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely disagree	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	18	69.2%	7	26.9%	1	3.8%	22	84.6%	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	2	7.7%	1	3.8%	
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish anywhere and at any time	Partially agree	42	66.7%	18	28.6%	3	4.8%	52	82.5%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	4	6.3%	6	9.5%	
	Don't Know	46	79.3%	10	17.2%	2	3.4%	46	79.3%	5	8.6%	2	3.4%	2	3.4%	3	5.2%	
	Disagree	11	61.1%	6	33.3%	1	5.6%	14	77.8%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Conscious of Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	Absolutely agree	27	77.1%	6	17.1%	2	5.7%	30	85.7%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	3	8.6%	1	2.9%	
	Partially agree	23	62.2%	12	32.4%	2	5.4%	27	73.0%	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	3	8.1%	4	10.8%	
	Don't Know	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	43	71.7%	15	25.0%	2	3.3%	48	80.0%	3	5.0%	1	1.7%	3	5.0%	5	8.3%	
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country	Absolutely disagree	20	71.4%	6	21.4%	2	7.1%	25	89.3%	2	7.1%	0	0.0%	1	3.6%	0	0.0%	
	Partially agree	27	65.9%	13	31.7%	1	2.4%	33	80.5%	2	4.9%	0	0.0%	3	7.3%	3	7.3%	
	Don't Know	61	77.2%	15	19.0%	3	3.8%	69	87.3%	2	2.5%	1	1.3%	3	3.8%	4	5.1%	
	Disagree	21	67.7%	8	25.8%	2	6.5%	23	74.2%	3	9.7%	1	3.2%	1	3.2%	3	9.7%	
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country	Disagree	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%	9	64.3%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	35	72.9%	12	25.0%	1	2.1%	39	81.3%	3	6.3%	0	0.0%	4	8.3%	2	4.2%	
	Partially agree	60	71.4%	19	22.6%	5	6.0%	70	83.3%	4	4.8%	1	1.2%	2	2.4%	7	8.3%	
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country	Don't Know	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	16	72.7%	6	27.3%	0	0.0%	16	72.7%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	4	18.2%	1	4.5%	

the country.	Absolutely disagree	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any time and place commensurate with religion.	Absolutely agree	37	69.8%	13	24.5%	3	5.7%	43	81.1%	3	5.7%	1	1.9%	3	5.7%	3	5.7%	3	5.7%
	Partially agree	61	73.5%	19	22.9%	3	3.6%	71	85.5%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	3	3.6%	7	8.4%		
	Don't Know	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%		
	Disagree	13	68.4%	6	31.6%	0	0.0%	12	63.2%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	0	0.0%		
	Absolutely disagree	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time in accordance with applicable laws	Absolutely agree	30	73.2%	11	26.8%	0	0.0%	35	85.4%	2	4.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	3	7.3%		
	Partially agree	59	72.8%	18	22.2%	4	4.9%	69	85.2%	3	3.7%	1	1.2%	5	6.2%	3	3.7%		
	Don't Know	5	50.0%	4	40.0%	1	10.0%	8	80.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%		
	Disagree	23	69.7%	7	21.2%	3	9.1%	22	66.7%	4	12.1%	0	0.0%	4	12.1%	3	9.1%		
	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Freedom of expression means speak and act as it wishes at any place and at any time commensurate with the general policy of the Government	Absolutely agree	20	69.0%	9	31.0%	0	0.0%	26	89.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.4%	2	6.9%		
	Partially agree	36	76.6%	8	17.0%	3	6.4%	40	85.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.4%	4	8.5%		
	Don't Know	9	42.9%	11	52.4%	1	4.8%	15	71.4%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%		
	Disagree	38	73.1%	11	21.2%	3	5.8%	40	76.9%	4	7.7%	1	1.9%	5	9.6%	2	3.8%		
	Absolutely disagree	14	82.4%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	14	82.4%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%		
Feel comfortable expressing your opinion online	Absolutely agree	26	78.8%	6	18.2%	1	3.0%	28	84.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	3	9.1%		
	Partially agree	42	76.4%	10	18.2%	3	5.5%	45	81.8%	2	3.6%	1	1.8%	4	7.3%	3	5.5%		
	Don't Know	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	0	0.0%	12	85.7%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
	Disagree	27	62.8%	14	32.6%	2	4.7%	34	79.1%	3	7.0%	1	2.3%	3	7.0%	2	4.7%		
	Absolutely disagree	13	61.9%	6	28.6%	2	9.5%	16	76.2%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	2	9.5%		
Feel comfortable talking about political topics online	Absolutely agree	12	80.0%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	14	93.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%		
	Partially agree	38	77.6%	10	20.4%	1	2.0%	40	81.6%	1	2.0%	1	2.0%	3	6.1%	4	8.2%		
	Don't Know	10	66.7%	3	20.0%	2	13.3%	10	66.7%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%		
	Disagree	38	67.9%	16	28.6%	2	3.6%	46	82.1%	5	8.9%	0	0.0%	4	7.1%	1	1.8%		
	Absolutely disagree	20	62.5%	9	28.1%	3	9.4%	26	81.3%	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	3	9.4%		
Feel comfortable talking about religious topics online	Absolutely agree	17	77.3%	4	18.2%	1	4.5%	19	86.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	2	9.1%		
	Partially agree	42	72.4%	14	24.1%	2	3.4%	44	75.9%	3	5.2%	1	1.7%	6	10.3%	4	6.9%		
	Don't Know	10	66.7%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	14	93.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%		
	Disagree	35	68.6%	14	27.5%	2	3.9%	40	78.4%	4	7.8%	1	2.0%	3	5.9%	3	5.9%		
	Absolutely disagree	13	68.4%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	17	89.5%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Feel comfortable talking in social topics online	Absolutely agree	23	69.7%	9	27.3%	1	3.0%	30	90.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	1	3.0%		
	Partially agree	61	72.6%	18	21.4%	5	6.0%	64	76.2%	5	6.0%	1	1.2%	6	7.1%	8	9.5%		
	Don't Know	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%		
	Disagree	20	66.7%	9	30.0%	1	3.3%	24	80.0%	4	13.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	1	3.3%		
	Absolutely disagree	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
Feel comfortable talking about	Absolutely agree	24	70.6%	8	23.5%	2	5.9%	29	85.3%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	5.9%	2	5.9%		

economic topics online	Partially agree	69	76.7%	18	20.0%	3	3.3%	70	77.8%	6	6.7%	1	1.1%	6	6.7%	7	7.8%
	Don't Know	7	63.6%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	10	47.6%	9	42.9%	2	9.5%	16	76.2%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	2	9.5%	1	4.8%
	Absolutely disagree	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	33	73.3%	8	17.8%	4	8.9%	39	86.7%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	3	6.7%	2	4.4%
Feel comfortable talking about cultural and literary topics online	Partially agree	64	71.9%	21	23.6%	4	4.5%	67	75.3%	6	6.7%	1	1.1%	7	7.9%	8	9.0%
	Don't Know	9	75.0%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	25	71.4%	8	22.9%	2	5.7%	30	85.7%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	3	8.6%	1	2.9%
Express your views and perspectives through direct encounters, face to face	Partially agree	69	73.4%	20	21.3%	5	5.3%	74	78.7%	5	5.3%	1	1.1%	6	6.4%	8	8.5%
	Don't Know	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%	11	78.6%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%
	Disagree	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	0	0.0%	16	84.2%	2	10.5%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	17	68.0%	8	32.0%	0	0.0%	20	80.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	16.0%	1	4.0%
Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction	Partially agree	65	70.7%	20	21.7%	7	7.6%	74	80.4%	6	6.5%	1	1.1%	5	5.4%	6	6.5%
	Don't Know	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	8	80.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
	Disagree	23	65.7%	11	31.4%	1	2.9%	29	82.9%	3	8.6%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	2	5.7%
	Absolutely disagree	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	10	76.9%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%	11	84.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%
Express your views through online publishing and interaction cause fear of direct confrontation	Partially agree	22	73.3%	6	20.0%	2	6.7%	23	76.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	13.3%	3	10.0%
	Don't Know	16	84.2%	3	15.8%	0	0.0%	16	84.2%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	1	5.3%
	Disagree	46	64.8%	21	29.6%	4	5.6%	57	80.3%	5	7.0%	2	2.8%	2	2.8%	5	7.0%
	Absolutely disagree	23	71.9%	8	25.0%	1	3.1%	27	84.4%	3	9.4%	0	0.0%	2	6.3%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	10	66.7%	5	33.3%	0	0.0%	13	86.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%
Express your views through online publishing and interaction to ensure personal protection for you and your family members	Partially agree	34	73.9%	9	19.6%	3	6.5%	40	87.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	8.7%	2	4.3%
	Don't Know	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	0	0.0%	16	76.2%	2	9.5%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	1	4.8%
	Disagree	41	68.3%	15	25.0%	4	6.7%	49	81.7%	4	6.7%	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	5	8.3%
	Absolutely disagree	16	69.6%	6	26.1%	1	4.3%	16	69.6%	3	13.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.7%	2	8.7%
	Absolutely agree	24	75.0%	7	21.9%	1	3.1%	25	78.1%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	1	3.1%
Express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction to reach the widest possible audience	Partially agree	59	71.1%	18	21.7%	6	7.2%	67	80.7%	4	4.8%	1	1.2%	4	4.8%	7	8.4%
	Don't Know	10	58.8%	6	35.3%	1	5.9%	15	88.2%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
	Disagree	19	70.4%	8	29.6%	0	0.0%	22	81.5%	2	7.4%	1	3.7%	1	3.7%	1	3.7%
	Absolutely disagree	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	8	61.5%	3	23.1%	2	15.4%	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Use aliases when express your views and perspectives through online publishing and interaction	Partially agree	13	61.9%	6	28.6%	2	9.5%	17	81.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%
	Don't Know	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	10	76.9%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%

	Disagree	36	78.3%	8	17.4%	2	4.3%	35	76.1%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%	3	6.5%	6	13.0%
	Absolutely disagree	51	72.9%	17	24.3%	2	2.9%	58	82.9%	7	10.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.3%	2	2.9%

Study Topics	Institute						Salary												
	Government		Private		NGO		International		Foreign		Less than 500 JD		501-1000 JD		1001 – 2000 JD		More than 2000 JD		
	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	
Measuring perceptions of rights and freedoms in the use of the Internet	Absolutely agree	6	66.7%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	4	40.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	40	64.5%	16	25.8%	5	8.1%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	12	16.2%	25	33.8%	22	29.7%	9	12.2%
	Don't Know	34	50.7%	21	31.3%	8	11.9%	2	3.0%	2	3.0%	5	6.8%	40	54.8%	12	16.4%	14	19.2%
Do you think internet access one of your rights?	Disagree	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	4	40.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%
	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	75	59.5%	31	24.6%	15	11.9%	4	3.2%	1	0.8%	12	8.5%	63	44.4%	37	26.1%	22	15.5%
Internet promotes the right to freedom of expression	Partially agree	9	47.4%	10	52.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	34.8%	10	43.5%	2	8.7%	1	4.3%
	Don't Know	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Freedom of Expression Concept 3-7	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	15	65.2%	6	26.1%	1	4.3%	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	3	11.5%	9	34.6%	11	42.3%	1	3.8%
	Partially agree	34	64.2%	14	26.4%	2	3.8%	2	3.8%	1	1.9%	6	9.5%	31	49.2%	14	22.2%	8	12.7%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish anywhere and at any time	Don't Know	27	50.9%	17	32.1%	9	17.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	13.8%	25	43.1%	10	17.2%	13	22.4%
	Disagree	7	43.8%	5	31.3%	3	18.8%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	9	50.0%	3	16.7%	1	5.6%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Conscious of Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	Absolutely agree	21	67.7%	8	25.8%	1	3.2%	1	3.2%	0	0.0%	2	5.7%	14	40.0%	14	40.0%	3	8.6%
	Partially agree	15	50.0%	12	40.0%	1	3.3%	1	3.3%	1	3.3%	7	18.9%	15	40.5%	10	27.0%	3	8.1%
	Don't Know	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	Disagree	28	53.8%	14	26.9%	10	19.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	11.7%	28	46.7%	8	13.3%	12	20.0%
	Absolutely disagree	19	70.4%	4	14.8%	3	11.1%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	3	10.7%	14	50.0%	6	21.4%	4	14.3%
	Absolutely agree	22	62.9%	10	28.6%	2	5.7%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	4	9.8%	15	36.6%	16	39.0%	3	7.3%
Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	Partially agree	45	62.5%	17	23.6%	7	9.7%	2	2.8%	1	1.4%	7	8.9%	39	49.4%	16	20.3%	14	17.7%
	Don't Know	11	40.7%	12	44.4%	4	14.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	25.8%	13	41.9%	3	9.7%	5	16.1%
	Disagree	5	45.5%	3	27.3%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	7	50.0%	3	21.4%	1	7.1%
Freedom of Expression Concept 4-6	Absolutely disagree	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%

Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time commensurate with the culture of the country.	Absolutely agree	24	57.1%	13	31.0%	3	7.1%	2	4.8%	0	0.0%	3	6.3%	14	29.2%	20	41.7%	7	14.6%
	Partially agree	48	64.0%	16	21.3%	9	12.0%	1	1.3%	1	1.3%	8	9.5%	46	54.8%	12	14.3%	15	17.9%
	Don't Know	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any time and place commensurate with religion.	Disagree	7	41.2%	8	47.1%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	27.3%	8	36.4%	5	22.7%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%
	Absolutely agree	27	57.4%	16	34.0%	3	6.4%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	8	15.1%	22	41.5%	16	30.2%	4	7.5%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as you wish at any place and at any time in accordance with applicable laws	Partially agree	44	60.3%	16	21.9%	10	13.7%	2	2.7%	1	1.4%	10	12.0%	42	50.6%	15	18.1%	12	14.5%
	Don't Know	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	2	25.0%	2	25.0%	2	25.0%
	Disagree	7	43.8%	7	43.8%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	8	42.1%	4	21.1%	4	21.1%
Freedom of expression means speak and act as it wishes at any place and at any time commensurate with the general policy of the Government	Absolutely disagree	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
	Absolutely agree	21	56.8%	12	32.4%	2	5.4%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	2	4.9%	14	34.1%	17	41.5%	5	12.2%
	Partially agree	47	64.4%	18	24.7%	6	8.2%	1	1.4%	1	1.4%	10	12.3%	40	49.4%	15	18.5%	13	16.0%
Feel comfortable expressing your opinion online	Don't Know	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%
	Disagree	11	42.3%	8	30.8%	6	23.1%	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	5	15.2%	14	42.4%	6	18.2%	4	12.1%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Feel comfortable talking about political topics online	Absolutely agree	16	61.5%	7	26.9%	1	3.8%	2	7.7%	0	0.0%	2	6.9%	11	37.9%	11	37.9%	2	6.9%
	Partially agree	29	72.5%	8	20.0%	2	5.0%	1	2.5%	0	0.0%	7	14.9%	24	51.1%	11	23.4%	4	8.5%
	Don't Know	9	47.4%	10	52.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	14	66.7%	2	9.5%	3	14.3%
Feel comfortable talking about religious topics online	Disagree	22	48.9%	12	26.7%	9	20.0%	1	2.2%	1	2.2%	7	13.5%	18	34.6%	9	17.3%	13	25.0%
	Absolutely disagree	8	50.0%	5	31.3%	3	18.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	7	41.2%	6	35.3%	1	5.9%
	Absolutely agree	21	75.0%	5	17.9%	2	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	11	33.3%	12	36.4%	4	12.1%
Feel comfortable talking in social topics online	Partially agree	30	62.5%	11	22.9%	5	10.4%	1	2.1%	1	2.1%	10	18.2%	19	34.5%	16	29.1%	9	16.4%
	Don't Know	5	35.7%	7	50.0%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	8	57.1%	2	14.3%	2	14.3%
	Disagree	20	52.6%	11	28.9%	6	15.8%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	25	58.1%	8	18.6%	4	9.3%
Feel comfortable talking about political topics online	Absolutely disagree	8	44.4%	8	44.4%	1	5.6%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	4	19.0%	11	52.4%	1	4.8%	4	19.0%
	Absolutely agree	9	64.3%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	6	40.0%	5	33.3%	1	6.7%
	Partially agree	28	66.7%	9	21.4%	5	11.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	18.4%	17	34.7%	12	24.5%	9	18.4%
Feel comfortable talking about religious topics online	Don't Know	5	41.7%	6	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	1	6.7%	10	66.7%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%
	Disagree	29	56.9%	13	25.5%	6	11.8%	2	3.9%	1	2.0%	3	5.4%	28	50.0%	15	26.8%	7	12.5%
	Absolutely disagree	13	46.4%	11	39.3%	2	7.1%	2	7.1%	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	13	40.6%	6	18.8%	6	18.8%
Feel comfortable talking in social topics online	Absolutely agree	15	78.9%	2	10.5%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	10	45.5%	7	31.8%	1	4.5%
	Partially agree	30	62.5%	13	27.1%	5	10.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	17.2%	20	34.5%	16	27.6%	8	13.8%
	Don't Know	6	42.9%	7	50.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	10	66.7%	1	6.7%	2	13.3%
Feel comfortable talking in social topics online	Disagree	25	55.6%	11	24.4%	5	11.1%	3	6.7%	1	2.2%	4	7.8%	25	49.0%	12	23.5%	6	11.8%
	Absolutely disagree	7	36.8%	9	47.4%	2	10.5%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	8	42.1%	3	15.8%	6	31.6%
	Absolutely agree	22	73.3%	5	16.7%	2	6.7%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	3	9.1%	10	30.3%	14	42.4%	3	9.1%
Partially agree	37	52.9%	24	34.3%	9	12.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	14.3%	40	47.6%	16	19.0%	12	14.3%	

Annex 5: Cross cutting section five data descriptive

Study Topics	Total		Gender				Age Group								
			Male		Female		Less than 25 year		25- 35 Years		35-45 Years		Older than 45 Years		
			N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	
Measuring perceptions about online censorship	Absolutely agree	5	100%	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
	Partially agree	67	100%	37	55.2%	30	44.8%	3	4.5%	26	38.8%	26	38.8%	12	17.9%
	Don't Know	84	100%	45	53.6%	39	46.4%	4	4.8%	41	48.8%	26	31.0%	13	15.5%
Believes in the need to Filter or Block Internet contents	Disagree	7	100%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
	Absolutely agree	62	100%	28	45.2%	34	54.8%	4	6.5%	30	48.4%	20	32.3%	8	12.9%
To what extent Freedom of Expression restricted 2 -3	Partially agree	70	100%	38	54.3%	32	45.7%	3	4.3%	26	37.1%	26	37.1%	15	21.4%
	Don't Know	4	100%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	18	100%	13	72.2%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	8	44.4%	5	27.8%	4	22.2%
Filtering and Blocking restrict Online Freedom of Expression	Absolutely disagree	9	100%	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%
	Absolutely agree	24	100%	15	62.5%	9	37.5%	1	4.2%	15	62.5%	5	20.8%	3	12.5%
	Partially agree	54	100%	34	63.0%	20	37.0%	1	1.1%	24	44.4%	14	25.9%	10	18.5%
Censorship restrict Online Freedom of Expression	Don't Know	40	100%	20	50.0%	20	50.0%	1	2.5%	16	40.0%	17	42.5%	6	15.0%
	Disagree	30	100%	12	40.0%	18	60.0%	0	0.0%	11	36.7%	14	46.7%	5	16.7%
	Absolutely disagree	14	100%	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	0	0.0%	5	35.7%	4	28.6%	5	35.7%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Absolutely agree	28	100%	17	60.7%	11	39.3%	1	3.6%	16	57.1%	7	25.0%	4	14.3%
	Partially agree	56	100%	33	58.9%	23	41.1%	6	10.7%	24	42.9%	16	28.6%	10	17.9%
	Don't Know	21	100%	11	52.4%	10	47.6%	1	4.8%	13	61.9%	5	23.8%	2	9.5%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Disagree	43	100%	20	46.5%	23	53.5%	0	0.0%	12	27.9%	22	51.2%	9	20.9%
	Absolutely disagree	14	100%	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	0	0.0%	6	42.9%	4	28.6%	4	28.6%
	Absolutely agree	41	100%	27	65.9%	14	34.1%	5	12.2%	23	56.1%	10	24.4%	3	7.3%
Censorship restrict Online Freedom of Expression	Partially agree	61	100%	36	59.0%	25	41.0%	2	3.3%	25	41.0%	21	34.4%	13	21.3%
	Don't Know	12	100%	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	1	8.3%	5	41.7%	3	25.0%	3	25.0%
	Disagree	37	100%	15	40.5%	22	59.5%	0	0.0%	15	40.5%	17	45.9%	5	13.5%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Absolutely disagree	11	100%	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	3	27.3%	5	45.5%
	Absolutely agree	38	100%	26	68.4%	12	31.6%	2	5.3%	16	42.1%	16	42.1%	4	10.5%
	Partially agree	78	100%	45	57.7%	33	42.3%	4	5.1%	27	34.6%	27	34.6%	20	25.6%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Don't Know	39	100%	14	35.9%	25	64.1%	2	5.1%	21	53.8%	11	28.2%	5	12.8%
	Disagree	6	100%	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	2	100%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Absolutely agree	46	100%	29	63.0%	17	37.0%	4	8.7%	21	45.7%	15	32.6%	6	13.0%
	Partially agree	60	100%	38	63.3%	22	36.7%	2	3.3%	21	35.0%	23	38.3%	14	23.3%
	Don't Know	43	100%	14	32.6%	29	67.4%	2	4.7%	19	44.2%	13	30.2%	9	20.9%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Disagree	7	100%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%

Israeli occupation Monitor Internet Content	Absolutely disagree	7	100%	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	102	100%	60	58.8%	42	41.2%	6	5.9%	41	40.2%	37	36.3%	18	17.6%
	Partially agree	38	100%	21	55.3%	17	44.7%	1	2.6%	11	28.9%	16	42.1%	10	26.3%
	Don't Know	12	100%	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	9	75.0%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%
ISPs Monitor Internet Content	Disagree	6	100%	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	4	100%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	39	100%	26	66.7%	13	33.3%	2	5.1%	17	43.6%	15	38.5%	5	12.8%
	Partially agree	62	100%	37	59.7%	25	40.3%	3	4.8%	22	35.5%	22	35.5%	15	24.2%
Internet App (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, skype) Monitor Internet Content	Don't Know	40	100%	18	45.0%	22	55.0%	2	5.0%	18	45.0%	12	30.0%	8	20.0%
	Disagree	14	100%	6	42.9%	8	57.1%	0	0.0%	10	71.4%	3	21.4%	1	7.1%
	Absolutely disagree	5	100%	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	62	100%	39	62.9%	23	37.1%	3	4.8%	21	33.9%	25	40.3%	13	21.0%
Filter and Blocking by Website Category 8-13	Partially agree	64	100%	31	48.4%	33	51.6%	2	3.1%	30	46.9%	19	29.7%	13	20.3%
	Don't Know	24	100%	13	54.2%	11	45.8%	3	12.5%	11	45.8%	8	33.3%	2	8.3%
	Disagree	10	100%	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	0	0.0%	8	80.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%
	Absolutely disagree	3	100%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate incitement and racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types	Absolutely agree	7	100%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%
	Partially agree	30	100%	15	50.0%	15	50.0%	1	3.3%	12	40.0%	13	43.3%	4	13.3%
	Don't Know	81	100%	39	48.1%	42	51.9%	5	6.2%	33	40.7%	26	32.1%	17	21.0%
	Disagree	38	100%	25	65.8%	13	34.2%	1	2.6%	20	52.6%	14	36.8%	3	7.9%
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that broadcast the internal Palestinian situation	Absolutely disagree	7	100%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%
	Absolutely agree	70	100%	33	47.1%	37	52.9%	2	2.9%	36	51.4%	20	28.6%	12	17.1%
	Partially agree	49	100%	28	57.1%	21	42.9%	5	10.2%	16	32.7%	19	38.8%	9	18.4%
	Don't Know	10	100%	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate information about women's rights	Disagree	22	100%	13	59.1%	9	40.9%	0	0.0%	10	45.5%	7	31.8%	5	22.7%
	Absolutely disagree	11	100%	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	3	27.3%
	Absolutely agree	15	100%	9	60.0%	6	40.0%	1	6.7%	9	60.0%	2	13.3%	3	20.0%
	Partially agree	29	100%	17	58.6%	12	41.4%	3	10.3%	9	31.0%	10	34.5%	7	24.1%
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that broadcast videos and violent images	Don't Know	7	100%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%
	Disagree	69	100%	33	47.8%	36	52.2%	2	2.9%	30	43.5%	26	37.7%	11	15.9%
	Absolutely disagree	43	100%	27	62.8%	16	37.2%	1	2.3%	20	46.5%	15	34.9%	7	16.3%
	Absolutely agree	37	100%	18	48.6%	19	51.4%	3	8.1%	15	40.5%	13	35.1%	6	16.2%
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate information about women's rights	Partially agree	60	100%	33	55.0%	27	45.0%	2	3.3%	21	35.0%	23	38.3%	14	23.3%
	Don't Know	12	100%	7	58.3%	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	7	58.3%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%
	Disagree	43	100%	24	55.8%	19	44.2%	1	2.3%	24	55.8%	13	30.2%	5	11.6%
	Absolutely disagree	11	100%	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	4	36.4%	3	27.3%
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate information about women's rights	Absolutely agree	9	100%	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	5	55.6%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%
	Partially agree	15	100%	10	66.7%	5	33.3%	0	0.0%	8	53.3%	6	40.0%	1	6.7%
	Don't Know	8	100%	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%

Believes in the need to Filter or Block pornographic websites	Disagree	78	100%	39	50.0%	39	50.0%	3	3.8%	37	47.4%	25	32.1%	13	16.7%
	Absolutely disagree	52	100%	28	53.8%	24	46.2%	3	5.8%	16	30.8%	20	38.5%	13	25.0%
	Partially agree	99	100%	48	48.5%	51	51.5%	6	6.1%	43	43.4%	35	35.4%	15	15.2%
	Don't Know	30	100%	20	66.7%	10	33.3%	1	3.3%	11	36.7%	8	26.7%	10	33.3%
	Disagree	7	100%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%
Believes in the need to Filter or Block religious websites	Absolutely disagree	17	100%	11	64.7%	6	35.3%	0	0.0%	6	35.3%	8	47.1%	3	17.6%
	Partially agree	9	100%	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	66.7%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%
	Disagree	11	100%	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	3	27.3%	5	45.5%	2	18.2%
	Don't Know	17	100%	7	41.2%	10	58.8%	0	0.0%	8	47.1%	4	23.5%	5	29.4%
	Disagree	10	100%	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	1	10.0%	4	40.0%	4	40.0%	1	10.0%
Believes in the need to Online Censorship	Absolutely disagree	78	100%	40	51.3%	38	48.7%	3	3.8%	32	41.0%	26	33.3%	17	21.8%
	Partially agree	46	100%	29	63.0%	17	37.0%	3	6.5%	23	50.0%	16	34.8%	4	8.7%
	Disagree	47	100%	24	51.1%	23	48.9%	4	8.5%	26	55.3%	14	29.8%	3	6.4%
	Don't Know	73	100%	39	53.4%	34	46.6%	2	2.7%	27	37.0%	25	34.2%	19	26.0%
	Disagree	7	100%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%
Censorship Justifications 15-18	Absolutely disagree	22	100%	13	59.1%	9	40.9%	1	4.5%	10	45.5%	7	31.8%	4	18.2%
	Partially agree	12	100%	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	4	33.3%	6	50.0%	2	16.7%
	Disagree	33	100%	17	51.5%	16	48.5%	3	9.1%	19	57.6%	7	21.2%	4	12.1%
	Don't Know	56	100%	28	50.0%	28	50.0%	1	1.8%	22	39.3%	20	35.7%	13	23.2%
	Disagree	38	100%	21	55.3%	17	44.7%	2	5.3%	14	36.8%	17	44.7%	5	13.2%
Online censorship protects my family from the risk of disintegration and disintegration	Absolutely disagree	23	100%	14	60.9%	9	39.1%	2	8.7%	13	56.5%	6	26.1%	2	8.7%
	Partially agree	13	100%	10	76.9%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%	5	38.5%
	Disagree	59	100%	28	47.5%	31	52.5%	3	5.1%	32	54.2%	18	30.5%	6	10.2%
	Don't Know	62	100%	34	54.8%	28	45.2%	3	4.8%	20	32.3%	22	35.5%	17	27.4%
	Disagree	11	100%	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	1	9.1%	7	63.6%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
Online censorship protects the customs and traditions of society	Absolutely disagree	19	100%	11	57.9%	8	42.1%	1	5.3%	9	47.4%	7	36.8%	2	10.5%
	Partially agree	10	100%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	4	40.0%	4	40.0%
	Disagree	46	100%	23	50.0%	23	50.0%	3	6.5%	27	58.7%	13	28.3%	3	6.5%
	Don't Know	67	100%	37	55.2%	30	44.8%	3	4.5%	21	31.3%	26	38.8%	17	25.4%
	Disagree	10	100%	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	4	40.0%	1	10.0%
Online censorship makes me more committed to social life	Absolutely disagree	26	100%	14	53.8%	12	46.2%	2	7.7%	14	53.8%	7	26.9%	3	11.5%
	Partially agree	13	100%	10	76.9%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	5	38.5%	4	30.8%
	Disagree	35	100%	18	51.4%	17	48.6%	3	8.6%	20	57.1%	8	22.9%	4	11.4%
	Don't Know	58	100%	31	53.4%	27	46.6%	1	1.7%	19	32.8%	24	41.4%	14	24.1%
	Disagree	18	100%	11	61.1%	7	38.9%	1	5.6%	7	38.9%	8	44.4%	2	11.1%
Online censorship makes me more focused on my studies and work	Absolutely disagree	32	100%	16	50.0%	16	50.0%	3	9.4%	18	56.3%	8	25.0%	3	9.4%
	Partially agree	19	100%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	0	0.0%	7	36.8%	7	36.8%	5	26.3%
	Disagree	32	100%	16	50.0%	16	50.0%	3	9.4%	18	56.3%	8	25.0%	3	9.4%
	Don't Know	32	100%	16	50.0%	16	50.0%	3	9.4%	18	56.3%	8	25.0%	3	9.4%
	Partially agree	19	100%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%	0	0.0%	7	36.8%	7	36.8%	5	26.3%
Online censorship makes me more focused on my studies and work	Absolutely agree	32	100%	14	43.8%	18	56.3%	2	6.3%	16	50.0%	10	31.3%	4	12.5%
	Partially agree	54	100%	28	51.9%	26	48.1%	3	5.6%	24	44.4%	15	27.8%	12	22.2%

	Don't Know	15	100%	11	73.3%	4	26.7%	1		6.7%	7	46.7%	6	40.0%	1	6.7%
	Disagree	39	100%	20	51.3%	19	48.7%	2		5.1%	16	41.0%	14	35.9%	7	17.9%
	Absolutely disagree	21	100%	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	0		0.0%	7	33.3%	10	47.6%	4	19.0%
Censorship side effects 19,20	Absolutely agree	21	100%	17	81.0%	4	19.0%	1		4.8%	10	47.6%	8	38.1%	2	9.5%
	Partially agree	37	100%	26	70.3%	11	29.7%	4		10.8%	13	35.1%	11	29.7%	9	24.3%
	Don't Know	20	100%	11	55.0%	9	45.0%	0		0.0%	14	70.0%	5	25.0%	1	5.0%
	Disagree	68	100%	31	45.6%	37	54.4%	3		4.4%	28	41.2%	26	38.2%	11	16.2%
	Absolutely disagree	17	100%	5	29.4%	12	70.6%	0		0.0%	7	41.2%	5	29.4%	5	29.4%
Online censorship limits my ambition	Absolutely agree	23	100%	19	82.6%	4	17.4%	1		4.3%	12	52.2%	8	34.8%	2	8.7%
	Partially agree	38	100%	25	65.8%	13	34.2%	4		10.5%	12	31.6%	13	34.2%	9	23.7%
	Don't Know	14	100%	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	0		0.0%	7	50.0%	6	42.9%	1	7.1%
	Disagree	70	100%	32	45.7%	38	54.3%	3		4.3%	33	47.1%	22	31.4%	12	17.1%
	Absolutely disagree	18	100%	5	27.8%	13	72.2%	0		0.0%	8	44.4%	6	33.3%	4	22.2%
Online censorship limits my knowledge	Absolutely agree	30	100%	22	73.3%	8	26.7%	1		3.3%	15	50.0%	12	40.0%	2	6.7%
	Partially agree	40	100%	26	65.0%	14	35.0%	4		10.0%	17	42.5%	9	22.5%	10	25.0%
	Don't Know	10	100%	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	1		10.0%	6	60.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	67	100%	29	43.3%	38	56.7%	2		3.0%	27	40.3%	26	38.8%	12	17.9%
	Absolutely disagree	14	100%	6	42.9%	8	57.1%	0		0.0%	5	35.7%	5	35.7%	4	28.6%
S5_8TO10	Absolutely agree	16	100%	9	56.3%	7	43.8%	1		6.3%	10	62.5%	2	12.5%	3	18.8%
	Partially agree	57	100%	31	54.4%	26	45.6%	4		7.0%	19	33.3%	21	36.8%	13	22.8%
	Don't Know	51	100%	23	45.1%	28	54.9%	2		3.9%	25	49.0%	18	35.3%	6	11.8%
	Disagree	29	100%	19	65.5%	10	34.5%	1		3.4%	15	51.7%	10	34.5%	3	10.3%
	Absolutely disagree	10	100%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0		0.0%	2	20.0%	4	40.0%	4	40.0%
S5_11TO12	Absolutely agree	7	100%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	1		14.3%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%
	Partially agree	17	100%	11	64.7%	6	35.3%	0		0.0%	10	58.8%	6	35.3%	1	5.9%
	Don't Know	104	100%	51	49.0%	53	51.0%	6		5.8%	43	41.3%	36	34.6%	19	18.3%
	Disagree	19	100%	12	63.2%	7	36.8%	1		5.3%	7	36.8%	7	36.8%	4	21.1%
	Absolutely disagree	16	100%	11	68.8%	5	31.3%	0		0.0%	7	43.8%	5	31.3%	4	25.0%

Study Topics	Living Place						Profession										
	City		Rural		Camp		Employee		Self Employed		Tradesman		House Wife		Unemployed		
	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	
Measuring perceptions about online censorship	Absolutely agree	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	48	71.6%	17	25.4%	2	3.0%	56	83.6%	2	3.0%	2	3.0%	5	7.5%	2	3.0%
	Don't know	58	69.0%	21	25.0%	5	6.0%	66	78.6%	7	8.3%	0	0.0%	3	3.6%	8	9.5%
Believes in the need to Filter or Block Internet contents	Disagree	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	40	64.5%	20	32.3%	2	3.2%	50	80.6%	2	3.2%	0	0.0%	7	11.3%	3	4.8%
To what extent Freedom of Expression restricted 2 -3	Partially agree	56	80.0%	11	15.7%	3	4.3%	60	85.7%	3	4.3%	2	2.9%	1	1.4%	4	5.7%
	Don't know	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	11	61.1%	6	33.3%	1	5.6%	12	66.7%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	2	11.1%
Filtering and Blocking restrict Online Freedom of Expression	Absolutely disagree	7	77.8%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
	Absolutely agree	16	66.7%	7	29.2%	1	4.2%	19	79.2%	1	4.2%	0	0.0%	3	12.5%	1	4.2%
	Partially agree	44	81.5%	8	14.8%	2	3.7%	43	79.6%	3	5.6%	2	3.7%	3	5.6%	3	5.6%
Censorship restrict Online Freedom of Expression	Don't know	25	62.5%	13	32.5%	2	5.0%	32	80.0%	4	10.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.0%	2	5.0%
	Disagree	20	66.7%	8	26.7%	2	6.7%	25	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.7%	3	10.0%
	Absolutely disagree	11	78.6%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%	12	85.7%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Absolutely agree	20	71.4%	7	25.0%	1	3.6%	22	78.6%	2	7.1%	0	0.0%	3	10.7%	1	3.6%
	Partially agree	46	82.1%	8	14.3%	2	3.6%	46	82.1%	2	3.6%	2	3.6%	3	5.4%	3	5.4%
	Don't know	9	42.9%	9	42.9%	3	14.3%	15	71.4%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	3	14.3%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Disagree	30	69.8%	12	27.9%	1	2.3%	37	86.0%	2	4.7%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	1	2.3%
	Absolutely disagree	11	78.6%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%	11	78.6%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%
	Absolutely agree	24	58.5%	14	34.1%	3	7.3%	32	78.0%	3	7.3%	0	0.0%	4	9.8%	2	4.9%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Partially agree	51	83.6%	10	16.4%	0	0.0%	49	80.3%	4	6.6%	2	3.3%	3	4.9%	3	4.9%
	Don't know	7	58.3%	3	25.0%	2	16.7%	8	66.7%	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%
	Disagree	26	70.3%	9	24.3%	2	5.4%	33	89.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	2	5.4%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Absolutely disagree	8	72.7%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	9	81.8%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%
	Absolutely agree	29	76.3%	9	23.7%	0	0.0%	32	84.2%	3	7.9%	0	0.0%	2	5.3%	1	2.6%
	Partially agree	56	71.8%	16	20.5%	6	7.7%	63	80.8%	4	5.1%	1	1.3%	4	5.1%	6	7.7%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Don't know	27	69.2%	10	25.6%	2	5.1%	31	79.5%	1	2.6%	1	2.6%	3	7.7%	3	7.7%
	Disagree	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely disagree	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Absolutely agree	31	67.4%	13	28.3%	2	4.3%	33	71.7%	4	8.7%	0	0.0%	4	8.7%	5	10.9%
	Partially agree	44	73.3%	13	21.7%	3	5.0%	53	88.3%	2	3.3%	1	1.7%	3	5.0%	1	1.7%
	Don't know	32	74.4%	8	18.6%	3	7.0%	34	79.1%	2	4.7%	1	2.3%	3	7.0%	3	7.0%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Disagree	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Israeli occupation Monitor Internet Content	Absolutely disagree	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
	Absolutely agree	77	75.5%	22	21.6%	3	2.9%	81	79.4%	6	5.9%	0	0.0%	7	6.9%	8	7.8%				
	Partially agree	26	68.4%	9	23.7%	3	7.9%	34	89.5%	1	2.6%	2	5.3%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%				
	Don't Know	7	58.3%	3	25.0%	2	16.7%	9	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%				
ISPs Monitor Internet Content	Disagree	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%				
	Absolutely disagree	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
	Absolutely agree	29	74.4%	10	25.6%	0	0.0%	32	82.1%	4	10.3%	0	0.0%	2	5.1%	1	2.6%				
	Partially agree	42	67.7%	14	22.6%	6	9.7%	50	80.6%	4	6.5%	2	3.2%	3	4.8%	3	4.8%				
Internet App (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, skype) Monitor Internet Content	Don't Know	32	80.0%	6	15.0%	2	5.0%	33	82.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.0%	5	12.5%				
	Disagree	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	0	0.0%	10	71.4%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%				
	Absolutely disagree	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%				
	Absolutely agree	48	77.4%	13	21.0%	1	1.6%	51	82.3%	4	6.5%	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	4	6.5%				
Filter and Blocking by Website Category 8-13	Partially agree	42	65.6%	15	23.4%	7	10.9%	51	79.7%	4	6.3%	1	1.6%	3	4.7%	5	7.8%				
	Don't Know	18	75.0%	6	25.0%	0	0.0%	22	91.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.2%	1	4.2%				
	Disagree	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%				
	Absolutely disagree	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate incitement and racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types	Absolutely agree	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%				
	Partially agree	20	66.7%	9	30.0%	1	3.3%	24	80.0%	1	3.3%	2	6.7%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%				
	Don't Know	60	74.1%	18	22.2%	3	3.7%	67	82.7%	4	4.9%	0	0.0%	4	4.9%	6	7.4%				
	Disagree	24	63.2%	11	28.9%	3	7.9%	30	78.9%	3	7.9%	0	0.0%	2	5.3%	3	7.9%				
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate incitement and racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types	Absolutely disagree	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%				
	Absolutely agree	52	74.3%	17	24.3%	1	1.4%	57	81.4%	5	7.1%	0	0.0%	6	8.6%	2	2.9%				
	Partially agree	35	71.4%	12	24.5%	2	4.1%	38	77.6%	1	2.0%	2	4.1%	3	6.1%	5	10.2%				
	Don't Know	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%				
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that broadcast the Internal Palestinian situation	Disagree	16	72.7%	5	22.7%	1	4.5%	19	86.4%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	4.5%				
	Absolutely disagree	7	63.6%	2	18.2%	2	18.2%	8	72.7%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%				
	Absolutely agree	11	73.3%	3	20.0%	1	6.7%	13	86.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%				
	Partially agree	15	51.7%	12	41.4%	2	6.9%	25	86.2%	1	3.4%	2	6.9%	1	3.4%	0	0.0%				
Believes in the need to Filter or Block websites that broadcast videos and violent images	Don't Know	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%				
	Disagree	53	76.8%	13	18.8%	3	4.3%	58	84.1%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	4	5.8%	5	7.2%				
	Absolutely disagree	32	74.4%	10	23.3%	1	2.3%	31	72.1%	6	14.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	4	9.3%				
	Absolutely agree	26	70.3%	11	29.7%	0	0.0%	28	75.7%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	5	13.5%	2	5.4%				
Believes in the need to Filter or Block websites that disseminate information about women's rights	Partially agree	47	78.3%	11	18.3%	2	3.3%	52	86.7%	3	5.0%	2	3.3%	2	3.3%	1	1.7%				
	Don't Know	8	66.7%	1	8.3%	3	25.0%	9	75.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%				
	Disagree	27	62.8%	14	32.6%	2	4.7%	34	79.1%	3	7.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	4	9.3%				
	Absolutely disagree	9	81.8%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	9	81.8%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%				
Believes in the need to Filter or Block websites that disseminate information about women's rights	Absolutely agree	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%				
	Partially agree	11	73.3%	4	26.7%	0	0.0%	13	86.7%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%				
	Don't Know	5	62.5%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%				

	Disagree	56	71.8%	19	24.4%	3	3.8%	63	80.8%	3		3.8%	0	0.0%	7	9.0%	5	6.4%	
	Absolutely disagree	35	67.3%	13	25.0%	4	7.7%	41	78.8%	5		9.6%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	5	9.6%	
	Absolutely agree	71	71.7%	26	26.3%	2	2.0%	79	79.8%	4		4.0%	0	0.0%	10	10.1%	6	6.1%	
	Partially agree	20	66.7%	7	23.3%	3	10.0%	26	86.7%	0		0.0%	2	6.7%	0	0.0%	2	6.7%	
	Don't Know	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	
	Disagree	11	64.7%	4	23.5%	2	11.8%	12	70.6%	5		29.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely disagree	8	88.9%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	8	88.9%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	
	Absolutely agree	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	9	81.8%	1		9.1%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	
	Partially agree	12	70.6%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	13	76.5%	0		0.0%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	
	Don't Know	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	8	80.0%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	
	Disagree	58	74.4%	17	21.8%	3	3.8%	64	82.1%	5		6.4%	0	0.0%	6	7.7%	3	3.8%	
	Absolutely disagree	29	63.0%	13	28.3%	4	8.7%	37	80.4%	3		6.5%	0	0.0%	2	4.3%	4	8.7%	
	Absolutely agree	31	66.0%	16	34.0%	0	0.0%	40	85.1%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	5	10.6%	2	4.3%	
	Partially agree	54	74.0%	14	19.2%	5	6.8%	58	79.5%	5		6.8%	2	2.7%	3	4.1%	5	6.8%	
	Don't Know	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	
	Disagree	17	77.3%	4	18.2%	1	4.5%	16	72.7%	3		13.6%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	1	4.5%	
	Absolutely disagree	9	75.0%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	10	83.3%	1		8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	
	Absolutely agree	21	63.6%	11	33.3%	1	3.0%	27	81.8%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	4	12.1%	2	6.1%	
	Partially agree	40	71.4%	15	26.8%	1	1.8%	47	83.9%	1		1.8%	1	1.8%	4	7.1%	3	5.4%	
	Don't Know	30	78.9%	5	13.2%	3	7.9%	30	78.9%	3		7.9%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	4	10.5%	
	Disagree	14	60.9%	7	30.4%	2	8.7%	16	69.6%	4		17.4%	0	0.0%	2	8.7%	1	4.3%	
	Absolutely disagree	12	92.3%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	12	92.3%	1		7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	43	72.9%	15	25.4%	1	1.7%	47	79.7%	1		1.7%	0	0.0%	7	11.9%	4	6.8%	
	Partially agree	43	69.4%	14	22.6%	5	8.1%	51	82.3%	4		6.5%	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	4	6.5%	
	Don't Know	7	63.6%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%	8	72.7%	0		0.0%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	
	Disagree	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	0	0.0%	14	73.7%	4		21.1%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely disagree	9	90.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	10	100.0%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	30	65.2%	14	30.4%	2	4.3%	40	87.0%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	4	8.7%	2	4.3%	
	Partially agree	47	70.1%	18	26.9%	2	3.0%	54	80.6%	4		6.0%	1	1.5%	2	3.0%	6	9.0%	
	Don't Know	8	80.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	0		0.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	20	76.9%	4	15.4%	2	7.7%	17	65.4%	4		15.4%	0	0.0%	3	11.5%	2	7.7%	
	Absolutely disagree	11	84.6%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	11	84.6%	1		7.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	23	65.7%	11	31.4%	1	2.9%	29	82.9%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%	2	5.7%	
	Partially agree	43	74.1%	14	24.1%	1	1.7%	48	82.8%	1		1.7%	1	1.7%	4	6.9%	4	6.9%	
	Don't Know	13	72.2%	3	16.7%	2	11.1%	15	83.3%	2		11.1%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	23	71.9%	7	21.9%	2	6.3%	23	71.9%	4		12.5%	0	0.0%	2	6.3%	3	9.4%	
	Absolutely disagree	14	73.7%	3	15.8%	2	10.5%	16	84.2%	2		10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	
	Absolutely agree	22	68.8%	10	31.3%	0	0.0%	25	78.1%	0		0.0%	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	2	6.3%	
	Partially agree	37	68.5%	15	27.8%	2	3.7%	44	81.5%	1		1.9%	1	1.9%	3	5.6%	5	9.3%	
Online censorship protects the customs and traditions of society																			
Online censorship makes me more committed to social life																			
Online censorship makes me more focused on my studies and work																			

Censorship side effects 19,20	Don't Know	12	80.0%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	13	86.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
	Disagree	29	74.4%	6	15.4%	4	10.3%	30	76.9%	5	12.8%	0	0.0%	2	5.1%	2	5.1%
	Absolutely disagree	15	71.4%	4	19.0%	2	9.5%	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	14	66.7%	7	33.3%	0	0.0%	17	81.0%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	27	73.0%	7	18.9%	3	8.1%	28	75.7%	3	8.1%	1	2.7%	1	2.7%	4	10.8%
Online censorship limits my ambition	Don't Know	15	75.0%	4	20.0%	1	5.0%	16	80.0%	1	5.0%	1	5.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.0%
	Disagree	49	72.1%	16	23.5%	3	4.4%	56	82.4%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	6	8.8%	4	5.9%
	Absolutely disagree	12	70.6%	4	23.5%	1	5.9%	15	88.2%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	15	65.2%	8	34.8%	0	0.0%	19	82.6%	2	8.7%	0	0.0%	2	8.7%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	28	73.7%	7	18.4%	3	7.9%	29	76.3%	3	7.9%	1	2.6%	1	2.6%	4	10.5%
Online censorship limits my knowledge	Don't Know	8	57.1%	5	35.7%	1	7.1%	11	78.6%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%
	Disagree	53	75.7%	14	20.0%	3	4.3%	59	84.3%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	6	8.6%	3	4.3%
	Absolutely disagree	13	72.2%	4	22.2%	1	5.6%	14	77.8%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	1	5.6%
	Absolutely agree	21	70.0%	9	30.0%	0	0.0%	23	76.7%	3	10.0%	0	0.0%	3	10.0%	1	3.3%
	Partially agree	30	75.0%	6	15.0%	4	10.0%	30	75.0%	3	7.5%	2	5.0%	0	0.0%	5	12.5%
S5_8TO10	Don't Know	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	48	71.6%	16	23.9%	3	4.5%	56	83.6%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	6	9.0%	3	4.5%
	Absolutely disagree	9	64.3%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%	11	78.6%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%
	Absolutely agree	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	0	0.0%	14	87.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	38	66.7%	17	29.8%	2	3.5%	44	77.2%	4	7.0%	2	3.5%	5	8.8%	2	3.5%
S5_11TO12	Don't Know	39	76.5%	9	17.6%	3	5.9%	43	84.3%	2	3.9%	0	0.0%	2	3.9%	4	7.8%
	Disagree	21	72.4%	6	20.7%	2	6.9%	24	82.8%	1	3.4%	0	0.0%	1	3.4%	3	10.3%
	Absolutely disagree	7	70.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	7	70.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
	Absolutely agree	7	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	13	76.5%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	15	88.2%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%
S5_8TO10	Don't Know	71	68.3%	28	26.9%	5	4.8%	83	79.8%	5	4.8%	1	1.0%	8	7.7%	7	6.7%
	Disagree	12	63.2%	6	31.6%	1	5.3%	15	78.9%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%
	Absolutely disagree	14	87.5%	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	13	81.3%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%

Study Topics	Institute										Salary										
	Government		Private		NGO		International		Foreign		Less than 500 JD		501-1000 JD		1001 – 2000 JD		More than 2000 JD		Missing Value		
	N	N%	N	N%	N	%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	N	N%	
Measuring perceptions about online censorship	Absolutely agree	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	37	61.7%	14	23.3%	7	##	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	6	9.0%	32	47.8%	16	23.9%	10	14.9%	3	4.5%
	Don't Know	41	56.2%	23	31.5%	7	##	2	2.7%	0	0.0%	11	13.1%	36	42.9%	19	22.6%	12	14.3%	6	7.1%
Believes in the need to Filter or Block Internet contents	Disagree	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	##	1	16.7%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%
	Absolutely disagree	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	36	69.2%	11	21.2%	4	##	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	7	11.3%	31	50.0%	10	16.1%	8	12.9%	6	9.7%
To what extent Freedom of Expression restricted 2 -3	Partially agree	38	58.5%	20	30.8%	5	##	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	9	12.9%	33	47.1%	18	25.7%	10	14.3%	0	0.0%
	Don't Know	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0	##	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%
	Disagree	7	46.7%	5	33.3%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	7	38.9%	5	27.8%	2	11.1%	3	16.7%
Filtering and Blocking restrict Online Freedom of Expression	Absolutely disagree	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	3	##	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	5	55.6%	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
	Absolutely agree	10	50.0%	5	25.0%	4	##	1	5.0%	0	0.0%	2	8.3%	8	33.3%	11	45.8%	1	4.2%	2	8.3%
	Partially agree	31	64.6%	13	27.1%	3	##	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	8	14.8%	24	44.4%	12	22.2%	9	16.7%	3	7.5%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Don't Know	16	44.4%	14	38.9%	4	##	2	5.6%	0	0.0%	5	12.5%	16	40.0%	11	27.5%	5	12.5%	3	7.5%
	Disagree	19	76.0%	4	16.0%	2	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	6.7%	18	60.0%	3	10.0%	4	13.3%	3	10.0%
	Absolutely disagree	7	53.8%	3	23.1%	2	##	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	6	42.9%	2	14.3%	4	28.6%	1	7.1%
Censorship restrict Online Freedom of Expression	Absolutely agree	11	45.8%	6	25.0%	5	##	1	4.2%	1	4.2%	2	7.1%	9	32.1%	13	46.4%	2	7.1%	2	7.1%
	Partially agree	35	70.0%	12	24.0%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	14.3%	27	48.2%	12	21.4%	8	14.3%	1	1.8%
	Don't Know	6	35.3%	9	52.9%	1	##	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	3	14.3%	11	52.4%	4	19.0%	1	4.8%	2	9.5%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Disagree	25	64.1%	9	23.1%	4	##	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	19	44.2%	8	18.6%	9	20.9%	4	9.3%
	Absolutely disagree	6	50.0%	3	25.0%	2	##	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	6	42.9%	2	14.3%	3	21.4%	1	7.1%
	Absolutely agree	17	48.6%	13	37.1%	4	##	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	4	9.8%	15	36.6%	15	36.6%	4	9.8%	3	7.3%
Measuring perceptions about online censorship	Partially agree	32	58.2%	14	25.5%	6	##	2	3.6%	1	1.8%	10	16.4%	26	42.6%	14	23.0%	10	16.4%	1	1.6%
	Don't Know	4	44.4%	4	44.4%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	3	25.0%	4	33.3%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%
	Disagree	25	75.8%	6	18.2%	2	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	24	64.9%	4	10.8%	4	10.8%	3	8.1%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Absolutely disagree	5	50.0%	2	20.0%	2	##	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	1	9.1%
	Absolutely agree	24	68.6%	5	14.3%	6	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.3%	18	47.4%	13	34.2%	4	10.5%	1	2.6%
	Partially agree	42	61.8%	16	23.5%	8	##	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	8	10.3%	36	46.2%	15	19.2%	15	19.2%	4	5.1%
Palestinian Government Monitor Internet Content	Don't Know	15	45.5%	14	42.4%	1	##	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	7	17.9%	14	35.9%	10	25.6%	4	10.3%	4	10.3%
	Disagree	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%
	Absolutely disagree	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Measuring perceptions about online censorship	Absolutely agree	20	54.1%	11	29.7%	5	##	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	5	10.9%	19	41.3%	11	23.9%	7	15.2%	4	8.7%
	Partially agree	36	64.3%	12	21.4%	7	##	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	5	8.3%	28	46.7%	17	28.3%	8	13.3%	2	3.3%
	Don't Know	22	59.5%	10	27.0%	3	##	2	5.4%	0	0.0%	7	16.3%	19	44.2%	7	16.3%	7	16.3%	3	7.0%
Who Monitor the Internet 4 -7	Disagree	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	0	##	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%

Israeli occupation Monitor Internet Content	Absolutely disagree	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
	Absolutely agree	52	59.8%	20	23.0%	13	##	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	9	8.8%	44	43.1%	24	23.5%	18	17.6%	7	6.9%								
	Partially agree	23	62.2%	11	29.7%	2	##	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	4	10.5%	18	47.4%	11	28.9%	4	10.5%	1	2.6%								
	Don't Know	6	66.7%	1	11.1%	0	##	2	22.2%	0	0.0%	3	25.0%	4	33.3%	3	25.0%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%								
	Disagree	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%								
	Absolutely disagree	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%								
ISPs Monitor Internet Content	Absolutely agree	24	66.7%	4	11.1%	7	##	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	3	7.7%	19	48.7%	10	25.6%	6	15.4%	1	2.6%								
	Partially agree	30	53.6%	19	33.9%	5	##	1	1.8%	1	1.8%	7	11.3%	30	48.4%	13	21.0%	8	12.9%	4	6.5%								
	Don't Know	22	66.7%	7	21.2%	2	##	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	7	17.5%	13	32.5%	10	25.0%	9	22.5%	1	2.5%								
	Disagree	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	7	50.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%								
	Absolutely disagree	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%								
	Absolutely agree	38	69.1%	9	16.4%	7	##	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	6	9.7%	24	38.7%	20	32.3%	9	14.5%	3	4.8%								
Internet App (Google, WhatsApp, Viber, skype) Monitor Internet Content	Partially agree	35	62.5%	15	26.8%	5	##	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	5	7.8%	34	53.1%	13	20.3%	9	14.1%	3	4.7%								
	Don't Know	8	36.4%	9	40.9%	3	##	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	5	20.8%	10	41.7%	4	16.7%	4	16.7%	1	4.2%								
	Disagree	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	4	40.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%								
	Absolutely disagree	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	0	##	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%								
	Absolutely agree	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	3	42.9%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%								
	Partially agree	15	55.6%	9	33.3%	2	##	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	3	10.0%	16	53.3%	8	26.7%	1	3.3%	2	6.7%								
Filter and Blocking by Website Category 8-13	Don't Know	45	63.4%	16	22.5%	7	##	2	2.8%	1	1.4%	10	12.3%	34	42.0%	14	17.3%	18	22.2%	5	6.2%								
	Disagree	17	51.5%	10	30.3%	6	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	10.5%	18	47.4%	12	31.6%	2	5.3%	2	5.3%								
	Absolutely disagree	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	0	##	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%								
	Absolutely agree	39	62.9%	16	25.8%	6	##	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	6	8.6%	37	52.9%	11	15.7%	12	17.1%	4	5.7%								
	Partially agree	26	63.4%	9	22.0%	4	##	1	2.4%	1	2.4%	9	18.4%	16	32.7%	14	28.6%	6	12.2%	4	8.2%								
	Don't Know	4	44.4%	3	33.3%	1	##	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%								
Believes in the need to filter or block websites that disseminate incitement and racism of various political, sectarian and clan-based types	Disagree	11	55.0%	6	30.0%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	9	40.9%	7	31.8%	4	18.2%	1	4.5%								
	Absolutely disagree	4	40.0%	4	40.0%	1	##	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	36.4%	5	45.5%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%								
	Absolutely agree	8	61.5%	4	30.8%	0	##	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	7	46.7%	4	26.7%	1	6.7%	1	6.7%								
	Partially agree	18	64.3%	9	32.1%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	17.2%	17	58.6%	7	24.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%								
	Don't Know	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	0	##	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%								
	Disagree	37	61.7%	10	16.7%	11	##	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	8	11.6%	29	42.0%	17	24.6%	12	17.4%	3	4.3%								
Believes in the need to Filter or Block websites that broadcast the internal Palestinian situation	Absolutely disagree	19	51.4%	14	37.8%	3	##	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	17	39.5%	10	23.3%	9	20.9%	4	9.3%								
	Absolutely agree	15	50.0%	11	36.7%	3	##	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	3	8.1%	14	37.8%	8	21.6%	7	18.9%	5	13.5%								
	Partially agree	40	70.2%	12	21.1%	4	##	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	8	13.3%	28	46.7%	16	26.7%	8	13.3%	0	0.0%								
	Don't Know	5	55.6%	3	33.3%	0	##	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	16.7%	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	2	16.7%								
	Disagree	19	51.4%	10	27.0%	7	##	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	4	9.3%	24	55.8%	8	18.6%	5	11.6%	2	4.7%								
	Absolutely disagree	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	1	##	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	5	45.5%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%								
Believes in the need to Filter or Block websites that disseminate information about women's rights	Absolutely agree	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%	2	22.2%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%								
	Partially agree	9	60.0%	5	33.3%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	80.0%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%								
	Don't Know	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	1	##	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%								

Believes in the need to Filter or Block pornographic websites	Disagree	40	60.6%	17	25.8%	7	##	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	9	11.5%	32	41.0%	19	24.4%	13	16.7%	5	6.4%	
	Absolutely disagree	27	58.7%	11	23.9%	6	##	1	2.2%	1	2.2%	4	7.7%	22	42.3%	12	23.1%	10	19.2%	4	7.7%	
	Absolutely agree	51	61.4%	20	24.1%	9	##	2	2.4%	1	1.2%	10	10.1%	45	45.5%	22	22.2%	14	14.1%	8	8.1%	
	Partially agree	18	64.3%	9	32.1%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	13.3%	13	43.3%	8	26.7%	5	16.7%	0	0.0%	
	Don't Know	1	16.7%	4	66.7%	0	##	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	
	Disagree	9	52.9%	4	23.5%	4	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	9	52.9%	3	17.6%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely disagree	5	62.5%	1	12.5%	1	##	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	33.3%	4	44.4%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	
	Absolutely agree	7	70.0%	2	20.0%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	5	45.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Partially agree	9	60.0%	5	33.3%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	11	64.7%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	1	10.0%	
Believes in the need to Filter or Block religious websites	Don't Know	3	37.5%	4	50.0%	0	##	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	
	Disagree	37	53.6%	19	27.5%	10	##	2	2.9%	1	1.4%	6	7.7%	34	43.6%	19	24.4%	14	17.9%	5	6.4%	
	Absolutely disagree	27	67.5%	9	22.5%	3	##	1	2.5%	0	0.0%	6	13.0%	19	41.3%	11	23.9%	7	15.2%	3	6.5%	
	Absolutely agree	26	65.0%	10	25.0%	3	##	1	2.5%	0	0.0%	7	14.9%	21	44.7%	10	21.3%	5	10.6%	4	8.5%	
	Partially agree	45	69.2%	17	26.2%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	11.0%	37	50.7%	14	19.2%	12	16.4%	2	2.7%	
	Don't Know	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	0	##	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	4	21.1%	7	36.8%	6	##	1	5.3%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	8	36.4%	8	36.4%	3	13.6%	3	13.6%	
	Absolutely disagree	5	45.5%	3	27.3%	2	##	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%	
	Absolutely agree	17	63.0%	7	25.9%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	12.1%	18	54.5%	6	18.2%	2	6.1%	3	9.1%	
Censorship Justifications 15-18	Partially agree	28	57.1%	13	26.5%	5	##	2	4.1%	1	2.0%	7	12.5%	23	41.1%	12	21.4%	11	19.6%	3	5.4%	
	Don't Know	21	61.8%	8	23.5%	4	##	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	4	10.5%	20	52.6%	8	21.1%	4	10.5%	2	5.3%	
	Disagree	12	60.0%	8	40.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	13.0%	8	34.8%	7	30.4%	3	13.0%	2	8.7%	
	Absolutely disagree	6	46.2%	3	23.1%	3	##	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%	6	46.2%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	28	58.3%	13	27.1%	5	##	2	4.2%	0	0.0%	7	11.9%	26	44.1%	12	20.3%	8	13.6%	6	10.2%	
	Partially agree	39	69.6%	10	17.9%	6	##	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	6	9.7%	32	51.6%	13	21.0%	9	14.5%	2	3.2%	
	Don't Know	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	1	##	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	
	Disagree	9	50.0%	9	50.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	7	36.8%	5	26.3%	3	15.8%	1	5.3%	
	Absolutely disagree	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	3	##	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	
Online censorship protects my family from the risk of disintegration and disintegration	Absolutely agree	25	62.5%	11	27.5%	2	##	2	5.0%	0	0.0%	6	13.0%	24	52.2%	9	19.6%	4	8.7%	3	6.5%	
	Partially agree	37	62.7%	14	23.7%	7	##	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	10	14.9%	28	41.8%	15	22.4%	11	16.4%	3	4.5%	
	Don't Know	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	1	##	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	11	52.4%	9	42.9%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	7.7%	10	38.5%	7	26.9%	3	11.5%	4	15.4%	
	Absolutely disagree	6	50.0%	2	16.7%	3	##	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	6	46.2%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	17	58.6%	7	24.1%	4	##	1	3.4%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%	18	51.4%	6	17.1%	4	11.4%	3	8.6%	
	Partially agree	30	60.0%	15	30.0%	4	##	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	5	8.6%	27	46.6%	12	20.7%	11	19.0%	3	5.2%	
	Don't Know	10	55.6%	4	22.2%	3	##	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	11	61.1%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	17	63.0%	8	29.6%	1	##	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	8	25.0%	11	34.4%	8	25.0%	2	6.3%	3	9.4%	
Online censorship makes me more committed to social life	Absolutely disagree	9	50.0%	5	27.8%	3	##	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	31.6%	7	36.8%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	
	Absolutely agree	16	64.0%	6	24.0%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	13	40.6%	8	25.0%	2	6.3%	4	12.5%	
	Partially agree	28	60.9%	11	23.9%	5	##	1	2.2%	1	2.2%	5	9.3%	28	51.9%	10	18.5%	7	13.0%	4	7.4%	
	Believes in the need to Online Censorship	Absolutely agree	26	65.0%	10	25.0%	3	##	1	2.5%	0	0.0%	7	14.9%	21	44.7%	10	21.3%	5	10.6%	4	8.5%
		Partially agree	45	69.2%	17	26.2%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	11.0%	37	50.7%	14	19.2%	12	16.4%	2	2.7%
		Don't Know	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	0	##	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	3	42.9%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		Disagree	4	21.1%	7	36.8%	6	##	1	5.3%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	8	36.4%	8	36.4%	3	13.6%	3	13.6%
		Absolutely disagree	5	45.5%	3	27.3%	2	##	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	2	16.7%	1	8.3%
		Absolutely agree	17	63.0%	7	25.9%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	12.1%	18	54.5%	6	18.2%	2	6.1%	3	9.1%
Partially agree		28	57.1%	13	26.5%	5	##	2	4.1%	1	2.0%	7	12.5%	23	41.1%	12	21.4%	11	19.6%	3	5.4%	
Don't Know		21	61.8%	8	23.5%	4	##	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	4	10.5%	20	52.6%	8	21.1%	4	10.5%	2	5.3%	
Disagree		12	60.0%	8	40.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	13.0%	8	34.8%	7	30.4%	3	13.0%	2	8.7%	
Online censorship protects the customs and traditions of society	Absolutely agree	28	58.3%	13	27.1%	5	##	2	4.2%	0	0.0%	7	11.9%	26	44.1%	12	20.3%	8	13.6%	6	10.2%	
	Partially agree	39	69.6%	10	17.9%	6	##	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	6	9.7%	32	51.6%	13	21.0%	9	14.5%	2	3.2%	
	Don't Know	2	22.2%	5	55.6%	1	##	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	6	54.5%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	
	Disagree	9	50.0%	9	50.0%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	7	36.8%	5	26.3%	3	15.8%	1	5.3%	
	Absolutely disagree	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	3	##	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	20.0%	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	25	62.5%	11	27.5%	2	##	2	5.0%	0	0.0%	6	13.0%	24	52.2%	9	19.6%	4	8.7%	3	6.5%	
	Partially agree	37	62.7%	14	23.7%	7	##	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	10	14.9%	28	41.8%	15	22.4%	11	16.4%	3	4.5%	
	Don't Know	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	1	##	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	60.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	11	52.4%	9	42.9%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	7.7%	10	38.5%	7	26.9%	3	11.5%	4	15.4%	
Online censorship makes me more focused on my studies and work	Absolutely disagree	6	50.0%	2	16.7%	3	##	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	6	46.2%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	
	Absolutely agree	17	58.6%	7	24.1%	4	##	1	3.4%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%	18	51.4%	6	17.1%	4	11.4%	3	8.6%	
	Partially agree	30	60.0%	15	30.0%	4	##	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	5	8.6%	27	46.6%	12	20.7%	11	19.0%	3	5.2%	
	Don't Know	10	55.6%	4	22.2%	3	##	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	11	61.1%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	
	Disagree	17	63.0%	8	29.6%	1	##	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	8	25.0%	11	34.4%	8	25.0%	2	6.3%	3	9.4%	
	Absolutely disagree	9	50.0%	5	27.8%	3	##	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	31.6%	7	36.8%	5	26.3%	1	5.3%	
	Absolutely agree	16	64.0%	6	24.0%	3	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	15.6%	13	40.6%	8	25.0%	2	6.3%	4	12.5%	
	Partially agree	28	60.9%	11	23.9%	5	##	1	2.2%	1	2.2%	5	9.3%	28	51.9%	10	18.5%	7	13.0%	4	7.4%	

	Don't Know	5	35.7%	6	42.9%	1	##	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	8	53.3%	2	13.3%	4	26.7%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	23	65.7%	8	22.9%	4	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	12.8%	16	41.0%	11	28.2%	5	12.8%	2	5.1%
	Absolutely disagree	11	52.4%	7	33.3%	2	##	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	2	9.5%	7	33.3%	7	33.3%	5	23.8%	0	0.0%
Censorship side effects 19,20	Absolutely agree	7	36.8%	9	47.4%	1	##	1	5.3%	1	5.3%	1	4.8%	6	28.6%	10	47.6%	3	14.3%	1	4.8%
	Partially agree	18	56.3%	6	18.8%	8	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	19	51.4%	8	21.6%	6	16.2%	2	5.4%
	Don't Know	10	55.6%	5	27.8%	1	##	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	4	20.0%	8	40.0%	5	25.0%	2	10.0%	1	5.0%
	Disagree	36	62.1%	17	29.3%	3	##	1	1.7%	1	1.7%	9	13.2%	31	45.6%	12	17.6%	11	16.2%	5	7.4%
	Absolutely disagree	12	75.0%	2	12.5%	2	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	9	52.9%	3	17.6%	2	11.8%	1	5.9%
Online censorship limits my ambition	Absolutely agree	8	38.1%	9	42.9%	2	##	1	4.8%	1	4.8%	1	4.3%	8	34.8%	10	43.5%	3	13.0%	1	4.3%
	Partially agree	19	57.6%	7	21.2%	7	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.9%	19	50.0%	8	21.1%	6	15.8%	2	5.3%
	Don't Know	5	41.7%	5	41.7%	0	##	2	16.7%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	6	42.9%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	40	65.6%	15	24.6%	4	##	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	8	11.4%	32	45.7%	14	20.0%	11	15.7%	5	7.1%
	Absolutely disagree	11	68.8%	3	18.8%	2	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	8	44.4%	3	16.7%	2	11.1%	2	11.1%
Online censorship limits my knowledge	Absolutely agree	10	38.5%	10	38.5%	4	##	1	3.8%	1	3.8%	1	3.3%	12	40.0%	11	36.7%	4	13.3%	2	6.7%
	Partially agree	22	62.9%	7	20.0%	6	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	15.0%	16	40.0%	10	25.0%	6	15.0%	2	5.0%
	Don't Know	4	40.0%	4	40.0%	0	##	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%
	Disagree	37	63.8%	16	27.6%	4	##	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	8	11.9%	33	49.3%	12	17.9%	9	13.4%	5	7.5%
	Absolutely disagree	10	83.3%	1	8.3%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	6	42.9%	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%
S5_8TO10	Absolutely agree	7	50.0%	6	42.9%	0	##	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	8	50.0%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%	1	6.3%
	Partially agree	31	62.0%	14	28.0%	5	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	14.0%	26	45.6%	10	17.5%	9	15.8%	4	7.0%
	Don't Know	30	66.7%	7	15.6%	5	##	2	4.4%	1	2.2%	6	11.8%	23	45.1%	10	19.6%	9	17.6%	3	5.9%
	Disagree	13	52.0%	8	32.0%	4	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	10.3%	13	44.8%	10	34.5%	2	6.9%	1	3.4%
	Absolutely disagree	3	33.3%	4	44.4%	1	##	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	4	40.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%
S5_11TO12	Absolutely agree	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Partially agree	9	56.3%	6	37.5%	1	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	11	64.7%	3	17.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%
	Don't Know	52	58.4%	24	27.0%	9	##	3	3.4%	1	1.1%	13	12.5%	43	41.3%	24	23.1%	17	16.3%	7	6.7%
	Disagree	11	64.7%	4	23.5%	2	##	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	11	57.9%	2	10.5%	3	15.8%	1	5.3%
	Absolutely disagree	8	53.3%	3	20.0%	3	##	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	37.5%	6	37.5%	3	18.8%	1	6.3%