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- certain of the computer-related laws in Uganda require establishment and maintenance of databases of personal details of Ugandans by various agencies, such as telecommunications companies and monitoring centres;
- statutes such as the Regulation of Interception of Communications Act, the Uganda Communications Act and the Anti-Terrorism Act confer unfettered authority upon officials, which authority often has been used to curtail enjoyment of internet freedom (as, for example, in the social media shutdown during the 2016 Presidential Elections);<sup>4</sup> and
- the Anti-Pornography Act, in taking an extreme approach and criminalising all acts of pornography, curtails enjoyment of freedom of expression and opinion.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

### **4.2.1 Amendment of Laws**

This recommendation is premised on the need to bridge the gaps disclosed by this study. The amendments are necessary at national, regional and international level in order to create an environment for the full enjoyment of cyber freedoms. The regional and international instruments ought to be amended to include mostly mandatory provisions regarding the guarantee, observation and regulation of the right to privacy and the freedoms of opinion, expression and information.

Other key areas to be addressed by amendments include: constitutional guarantees for victims of unlawful cyber attacks or communication interceptions; internal checks for monitoring and surveillance agencies; clear definitions and scope of fundamental rights; transparent procedures in obtaining and handling of personal data by private and public institutions; prevention of the use of anonymous identification tags on internet-related media; and the

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4      Maverick (2016) at 14.

















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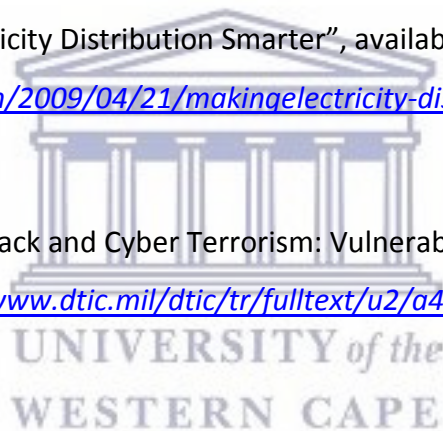
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