Original Version—May 25, 1994	Revised Version	Change
(Originally contained in the "Collector Principle.").	Individuals need to be able to make an informed decision about providing personal information. Therefore, those who collect information directly from the individual should provide adequate, relevant information about:. 1. Why they are collecting the information; 2. What the information is expected to be used for; 3. What steps will be taken to protect its confidentiality, integrity, and quality; 4. The consequences of providing or withholding information; and 5. Any rights to redress.	Moved from "Collector Principle" to empha- size responsibility of both collectors and certain users to inform individuals of the uses of their data and to obtain their knowl- edge and consent to such uses.

C. Protection Principle (renumbered as C.)

Original Version—May 25, 1994	Revised Version	Change
Users of personal information must take reasonable steps to prevent the information they have from being disclosed or altered improperly. Such users should use appropriate managerial and technical controls to protect the confidentiality and integrity of personal information.	Users of personal information should take reasonable steps to prevent the information they have from being disclosed or altered improperly. Such users should use appropriate managerial and technical controls to protect the confidentiality and integrity of personal information.	, ,

D. Fairness Principles (This Principle has been moved up to emphasize the importance of users treating information providers fairly.)

Original Version—May 25, 1994	Revised Version	Change
Because information is used to make decisions that affect individuals, those decisions should be fair. Information users should, as appropriate:		
Provide individuals a reasonable means to obtain, review, and correct their own information.	Individuals provide personal information on the assumption that it will be used in accordance with the notice provided by collectors. Therefore, users of personal information should enable individuals to limit the use of their personal information if the intended use is incompatible with the notice provided by collectors.	The Principle has been simplified. It looks to the notice given under the Notice Principle as the determinant of when individuals should be given the ability to limit use of their personal information. The redress provisions of the original formulation have been incorporated into the Notice Principle above and to the Redress Principles in Section III. The Commentary provides guidance on what constitutes a "compatible" and "incompatible" use.
 Inform individuals about any final actions taken against them and provide individuals with means to redress harm resulting from improper use of personal information; Allow individuals to limit the use of their personal information if the intended use is incompatible with the original purposes for which it was collected, unless that use is authorized by law. 		
E. Education Principle		
The full effect of the NII on both data use and personal privacy is not readily apparent, and individuals may not recognize how their lives can be affected by networked information. Therefore, information users should educate themselves, their employees, and the public about how personal information is obtained, sent, stored and protected, and how these activities affect others.	The full effect of the NII on the use of personal information is not readily apparent, and individuals may not recognize how their lives may be affected by networked information. Therefore, information users should educate themselves, their employees, and the public about how personal information is obtained, sent, stored, processed, and protected, and how these activities affect individuals and society.	Expands education principles to include societal effects given the potential effect of the NII on social structures and relationships.