



WSIS+20 review: Zero draft of the Outcome Document

ARTICLE 19 comments

3 October 2025

ARTICLE 19 welcomes the opportunity to offer inputs into the zero draft of the Outcome Document of the World Summit on the Information Society +20 Review Process (WSIS+20 review).

ARTICLE 19 has been [actively engaging with the WSIS+20 review process](#), including the [virtual Stakeholder Consultations](#) held in June 2025, engagements at the [IGF 2025](#) and the [WSIS +20 High Level Event](#), and joint inputs to the [Elements Paper](#). We are a member of several coalitions and endorse their submissions: the Global Digital Rights Coalition for WSIS's [submission](#); the Global Forum for Media Development; the Global Network Initiative; and the Global Digital Justice Forum. We are also a signatory to the cross-stakeholder [Five-Point Plan](#) and [Eight Recommendations](#) for an Inclusive WSIS+20 review.

ARTICLE 19 wishes to thank the Co-Facilitators for their incredible efforts in engaging openly with all stakeholders and we stand ready to continue collaborating with the Co-Facilitators and all stakeholders throughout this review process.

Overview

ARTICLE 19 welcomes the strong Zero Draft of the WSIS+20 Review. We applaud that the Zero Draft anchors the WSIS in international human rights law, which underlines the centrality of human rights-based digital governance, and reaffirms the principles of multistakeholder governance, digital inclusion and accountability. We warmly welcome the Zero Draft establishing the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) as a permanent body,

seeking to integrate the Global Digital Compact (GDC) into the WSIS framework, and guaranteeing alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In ARTICLE 19's view, the following elements of the Draft are critically important and need to be retained in the final Outcome Document and vigorously defended throughout the negotiation process:

1. **International Law:** Paragraphs 1, 9 and 10 of the Introduction which anchor the WSIS in international law, including international human rights law, which is one of the three pillars of the United Nations.
2. **Multistakeholder cooperation and engagement:** Paragraphs 3 and 120 which reaffirm multistakeholder cooperation and engagement as the guiding principles and foundational values of the WSIS.
3. **Gender:** Paragraph 13 of the Introduction which requires gender mainstreaming through the WSIS, and efforts to counter and eliminate technology-facilitated gender-based violence.
4. **Human Rights and Ethical Dimensions of the Information Society:** The entirety of the Human rights and ethical dimensions of the Information Society section, paragraphs 77 to 93, which is founded on existing references within the UN system to states' existing international human rights law obligations. While we applaud these references overall, ARTICLE 19 has some proposals to strengthen the Zero Draft, including on
 - a. Member States refraining from or ceasing the use of digital technologies that are fundamentally incompatible with human rights.
 - b. Reinforcing human rights safeguards across the whole text, particularly in the paragraphs on digital public infrastructure, data governance, and AI.
 - c. Reaffirming that any limitation to freedom of expression and privacy must be subject to the principles of legitimacy, necessity, proportionality, and legality as established by international human rights law
 - d. Clarifying private sector obligations under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
 - e. Reinforcing the mandate of the OHCHR within the UN system to advance and mainstream human rights in the context of digital technologies.
 - f. Specific language proposals covering internet restrictions; surveillance; encryption and anonymity; and the role of the media.
5. **Digital inclusion:** The sections on digital divides, digital economy and the enabling environment contain important commitments to ensure digital inclusion, and we have made some proposals to strengthen those.
6. **Internet Governance:** Paragraphs 104 and 106 which recognise the open, free, global, interoperable, reliable and secure nature of the Internet and reject state-controlled or fragmented Internet architectures.

7. **The Internet Governance Forum:** Paragraph 115 which unequivocally decides the permanence of the IGF.
8. **Alignment between WSIS and other UN processes:** Paragraphs 8, 19, 119, 122, 124, 135, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 and 148 which ensure alignment between the WSIS, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the GDC, making practical requests to integrate the GDC commitments into the WSIS architecture, ensuring a unified approach to digital cooperation.

WSIS+20 consultation process

ARTICLE 19 appreciates that the Co-Facilitators engaged in multiple consultations across different time zones, bringing together governments and other stakeholders, and using these consultations as the basis for the Zero Draft, in line with the recommendations of the cross-stakeholder community in the Five-Point Plan and its Eight Practical Recommendations. As the process moves toward intergovernmental negotiations, we encourage the Co-Facilitators to fully implement these recommendations, in particular by enabling stakeholders to observe all intergovernmental preparatory meetings, providing post-session transcripts, and limiting any closed-door intergovernmental negotiations to the final stage of the process, to facilitate an open and transparent process. These measures are even more important given the increased difficulty facing civil society in travelling to the United States in the face of the expanded targeting of non-profits and civil society groups, alongside increased restrictions on non-US citizens, which may affect their ability to participate in the review process in person.

To maintain an open dialogue with all interested parties, and in the spirit of the WSIS people-centred approach, we call on the Co-Facilitators to consider organising a dedicated consultation with media and journalists, given that information and communication are at the cornerstone of the WSIS framework. GFMD and its member ARTICLE 19 stand ready to assist in organising such consultations.

Language proposals

In the following sections, ARTICLE 19 highlights areas where the Draft should be revised or reinforced, providing alternative language proposals supported by references from agreed UN language where possible. Where we propose the inclusion of further text, it is highlighted in bold and where further explanation is warranted this is included in the right-hand column under references.

Introduction

Para	Language proposal	References
1	We reaffirm our common desire (...), premised on international law, including the purposes and principles of the Charter of the UN, international human rights law, including and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	<p>The reaffirmation of the original vision of the WSIS is serves as the crucial foundation for the Information Society. This has been confirmed in PP 30, A/RES/79/194.</p> <p>The zero draft presents a strong basis for the protection, promotion, and respect for human rights. ARTICLE 19 suggests this improvement to bring the text in line with recently agreed language on human rights. See A/Res/70/1 and A/Res/79/1</p>
3	We reaffirm the value and principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit on the Information Society process since its inception, and recognise that effective participation, partnership and cooperation of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organisations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders, with balanced representation of all countries has been and continues to be vital in developing the Information Society, including the implementation of Summit outcomes. We call for the implementation of the São Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines, adopted at the NetMundial+10 Conference, and reinforce the need for meaningful engagement of all stakeholders in multilateral and multistakeholder processes of digital policy-making.	<p>Based on text in Report on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS during the past 20 years, page 99</p> <p>These Guidelines are applicable to the entirety of digital governance.</p> <p>The WSIS+10 Outcome Document contained a reference to the outcomes of the NetMundial Conference in OP60, A/RES/70/125.</p>

4	We reaffirm that the full inclusion of developing country governments and other stakeholders from developing countries is critical to achieving the WSIS vision. (...) We will address the diverse needs and challenges faced by all stakeholders from countries in special situations, in particular African countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).”	ARTICLE 19 suggests focusing on stakeholders, and not on countries. A “country” is not an actor in and of itself. There are many stakeholders in the WSIS and they face diverse needs and challenges.
5	We recognise that many stakeholders, especially from developing countries-nations face barriers to participating fully in global digital governance and policy-making processes due to financial, technical, and institutional constraints. We call on encourage governments and other stakeholders to ensure that decision-making, governance and standardization processes concerned with the Information Society enable full and effective participation by all stakeholders, especially from developing countries.	As in para 4, we wish to reinforce there are many stakeholders facing barriers for diverse reasons. In addition, stakeholders should be able to participate in governance and standardization processes as well as decision-making processes concerned with the Information Society.
7	We note that the widespread availability of the Internet has transformed traditional structures of public discourse. This has had significant impacts on societal behaviour, policy-making processes and the dynamics of information integrity reliability and public trust, and the protection and full enjoyment of human rights.	Information integrity is now the commonly used term, see also page 9 of the Global Digital Compact (GDC). We also propose highlighting the impacts on the protection and enjoyment of human rights. See PP9, A/RES/78/213
9	We recognise that the outcomes of the World Summit are anchored in international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law and reaffirm that all human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and	Para 9 mirrors the first lines of para 8(c), GDC. We suggest adding international refugee law and international humanitarian law to reflect the full breadth of international human rights obligations.

	fundamental freedoms, must be respected, protected and promoted online and offline.	
10	<p>We are committed to fostering an inclusive, open, safe, stable, free, interoperable, inclusive, accessible, diverse, and secure digital space that respects, protects and promotes where all human rights are fully respected, protected and promoted, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, fundamental freedoms and the rights of the child, gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities and the right to development .</p>	<p>Bringing the language in line with OP 2, A/RES/78/213, with the addition of “diverse” to reinforce the openness of the digital space, including through decentralisation.</p> <p>The primary responsibility for promoting, protecting and respecting human rights falls on States, not the digital space (which is not an actor).</p> <p>We also suggest adding “gender equality” to bring in line with para 13 of the Zero Draft.</p>
11	<p>We recognise that the achievement of universal and meaningful connectivity and affordable access to information and communications technologies and the Internet, including the ability of people in all communities to create, access and use digital technologies, is essential for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental to achieving a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society.</p>	<p>Universal and meaningful connectivity is an essential enabler for the enjoyment of all human rights.</p> <p>First edit is taken from para 10, GDC.</p> <p>Second edit is based on PP8, A/HRC/RES/57/29</p>
12	<p>We are concerned that there remain critical digital divides between and within countries in access to and use of digital technologies. These constrain the achievement of WSIS goals, restrict the achievement of economic and social development, threaten to increase social and economic inequalities and may be exacerbated by new technological developments. Bridging them requires measures concerned not just with connectivity, including access, but with the affordability of networks and devices, the availability</p>	<p>Connectivity is an umbrella term that covers diverse aspects such as quality, speed, and reliability of the Internet connection; the affordability of devices and services; and the ability to make meaningful use of digital tools. Access refers to physical coverage of the network in a particular geographical area.</p>

	of relevant content and services in local languages, and the development of digital skills, literacy and capabilities.	Supported by The Missing Link report , ARTICLE 19
13	We reaffirm that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and their full, equal and meaningful participation in the digital space, are essential to close the gender digital divide and advance sustainable development. Our cooperation will empower all women and girls, encourage leadership of women, mainstream a gender perspective and counter and eliminate all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology. In this regard, we call upon Member States to develop and implement standards that promote coordinated and complementary approaches to ending violence against women and girls in all its forms.	ARTICLE 19 calls on Member States to develop global standards on ending violence against women and girls in all its forms, including setting out guidance for States and for private sector actors on how to address technology-facilitated violence, in compliance with international human rights law.
15	We recognise that the pace and power of emerging technologies are creating new possibilities but also current and new risks for humanity, some of which are already inflicting harm or are not yet fully known. We recognise the need to establish appropriate safeguards to prevent , identify, and mitigate and address risks and harm and to ensure human rights due diligence , human oversight of technology, and remedy mechanisms in ways that advance sustainable development and the full realisation enjoyment of human rights.	para 23(b), GDC Commitment to the realisation and respect of human rights is paramount. Addressing harm already being caused by digitalisation and emerging technologies is important in addition to understanding and mitigating future risks.

Digital Public Goods and Digital Public Infrastructure

Paragraph	Language proposal	References
20	<p>We suggest adding this language at the end of para 20:</p> <p>Central to the implementation of digital public goods and digital public infrastructures are robust human rights and governance frameworks to enhance trust in technology and data use, while ensuring inclusion and fairness.</p> <p>Harms to individuals may not be immediately obvious. A human rights-based framework should be integrated throughout the DPI life cycle to anticipate, assess, and effectively mitigate any potential human rights harms and power differentials. These include, but are not limited to systemic exclusion, discrimination, surveillance, and privacy violations.</p> <p>The adoption of safeguards related to digital identity is critical for Governments and the United Nations as they strive to realize its full utility and potential while building trust in its use. This includes, for instance, efforts such as decentralized data storage, data minimisation and transparency, identification and authentication, encrypted communications, civil society participation, independent oversight mechanisms, and considering the incorporation of “privacy by design” principles.</p>	<p>Para 25, A/74/821, reinforced with reference to Operational principle 6 of UN Universal Digital Public Infrastructure Safeguards Initiative (fairness).</p> <p>UN Universal Digital Public Infrastructure Safeguards Initiative, Universal DPI Safeguards Framework, from section Foundational principles: The building blocks for safe and inclusive DPI, F1; and references to F2 (discrimination), F3 (exclusion), F5 and Operational principle 3 read with para 49, A/74/821 (surveillance and privacy).</p> <p>A/74/821, para 48 reinforced by references to Operational principle 3 (data minimisation and transparency), Operational principle 7 (civil society participation), Foundational principle 4 (independent oversight).</p>

Bridging Digital Divides

Para	Language proposal	References
24	<p>We are particularly concerned by persistent gender digital divides. Only 77 per cent of women aged ten and over worldwide use a mobile phone compared with 82 per cent of men, while only 65 per cent of women are using the Internet compared with almost 70 per cent of men. Bridging the gender digital divide will require specific measures to ensure that particular attention is paid to access, affordability, digital literacy, privacy and online safety, and efforts to provide opportunities for quality and inclusive science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and research and promote women’s and girls’ participation in all roles and at all levels.</p> <p>We highlight the need for multistakeholder approaches to bridge gender digital divides, including by taking targeted measures to address the growing digital divides within and among countries in order to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, through, inter alia, strengthened enabling policy environments at all levels and legal and regulatory frameworks. This also includes improving coherence of policy actions for the elimination and prevention of gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technologies around principles focusing on victim- and/or survivor-centered approaches with full respect for human rights, access to justice, transparency, accountability and proportionality.</p>	<p>The proposal for an additional sentence beginning “Bridging the(...)” references verbatim OP11, A/RES/78/213, and Para 13(h), GDC.</p> <p>The proposal for additional text beginning “We highlight (...)” draws from para 86, CSW 67 Agreed Conclusions, before verbatim quoting first part of para 86(e). The final sentence verbatim quotes from the middle part of para 58, CSW 67 Agreed Conclusions.</p>

<p>New 25bis</p>	<p>We recommend adequate measures to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities in shaping interventions that promote their access to the information and communications technologies (ICTs) and the internet including adequate budgets.</p> <p>We urge Member States, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to close the digital divides and promote the digital inclusion of persons with disabilities, addressing the challenges associated with accessibility, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills, and awareness.</p> <p>We urge States to promote and facilitate access to and sharing of accessible and assistive technologies, especially new and emerging ones, including information and communications systems, mobility aids, assistive devices and other assistive technologies, by persons with disabilities, and to promote research and development in this regard, so that these technologies and systems become accessible at minimal cost and at an early stage.</p> <p>To this end, we urge all stakeholders to include persons with disabilities in the development and implementation of national strategies for digital connectivity.</p> <p>We further urge States to promote other appropriate forms of assistance and support to persons with disabilities to ensure their access to information, to provide information</p>	<p>Additional precision would be welcome in this section given that this is a key challenge for bridging digital divides.</p> <p>Based on operationalising PP29, A/RES/78/195.</p> <p>OP 21, A/RES/78/195.</p> <p>OP23, A/RES/78/195.</p> <p>Operationalising PP29, A/RES/78/195</p> <p>OP20, A/RES/78/195</p>
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	<p>intended for the general public to persons with disabilities using accessible formats and technologies useful for persons with different kinds of disabilities in a timely manner and without additional cost, and to expand the availability and improve the affordability of information and communications technologies, as well as to facilitate cooperation in research and access to scientific and technical knowledge to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities.</p>	
26	<p>We are further concerned that other groups that experience disadvantage are under-represented online, including older persons the elderly, youth, ethnic and linguistic minorities, Indigenous Peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants. We urge all stakeholders to include the needs and perspective of people persons in vulnerable situations and those in underserved, rural and remote areas through their meaningful engagement in the development and implementation of international, national and local strategies, policies and standards for the enabling environment, including for digital connectivity.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 19 suggests adding youth and internally displaced persons (see para 13 (c), GDC) as groups experiencing disadvantage.</p> <p>We underscore the importance of meaningfully involving these stakeholders in developing and implementing any strategies that will affect them directly. See also para 13 (c), GDC. The second sentence should be more broadly applicable and not only to digital connectivity, which is a limited part of the Information Society.</p>
27	<p>We are particularly concerned that all digital divides, between and within regions and countries, and within societies, and the rapid pace of development of digital technologies, may exacerbate economic, political and social inequalities.</p>	<p>Through adding “all”, we wish to highlight the many digital divides that exist today, including related to gender, rural/urban, persons with disabilities and so forth. In addition, these developments also exacerbate political inequalities. Digital divides refer to the evolving and layered gap between those who have reliable, stable, and affordable internet connectivity – along with the devices</p>

		<p>and digital literacy needed to use it fully – and those who, to varying degrees, do not. This definition includes both the unconnected and the under-connected: those who lack any internet access and those whose connections are too poor, expensive, or limited to enable meaningful participation in social, economic, cultural, or political life. (p7, The Missing Link report, ARTICLE 19).</p>
New 27 bis	<p>We call on all States to accelerate efforts to bridge all digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and to ensure meaningful connectivity, use of information and communications technology, promotion of an open and secure digital access and digital inclusion, including through digital, media and information literacy in order to promote the full enjoyment of human rights for all, including inter alia by (a) fostering an enabling online environment that is safe and conducive to engagement by all, without discrimination and with consideration for individuals facing systemic inequalities; (b) applying a comprehensive human rights-based approach in providing and expanding access to information and communications technology; (c) Encouraging diverse and rights-respecting technological solutions to advance connectivity, including by creating an enabling and inclusive regulatory environment for small, non-profit and community Internet operators; and (d) Facilitating easy, prompt, effective and practical access to public information and proactively disclosing information held by public bodies as a means</p>	<p>We suggest including a new para with actionable commitments for Member States to address digital divides.</p> <p>Verbatim OP6 chapeau; (a); part of (d); (e); and (f) of A/HRC/RES/57/29</p> <p>Supported by: The Missing Link report, p9, ARTICLE 19, where we also point out that market-led connectivity strategies also exacerbate inequalities (as referenced in para 27 of the Draft). “Across decades of policy concern, (...) proposed solutions take the centrality of the private sector as a given. (...) This perspective tends to reduce the digital divide to infrastructure deployment, affordable pricing, and basic digital skills education. It invites private sector and investor participation, transforming the digital divide into an opportunity for corporate growth. However, relying mostly on the large mobile private sector for internet provision and infrastructure development can fuel inequality and exacerbate digital exclusion, particularly in underserved or</p>

	<p>of intensifying efforts to advance universal and meaningful connectivity.</p>	<p>economically unprofitable regions. Private companies often prioritise profit over equitable service coverage (...). This means that they charge rural areas higher prices, for example, or choose to limit the development of higher quality connections in low-income areas. These effects accumulate with time: driving up consumer costs, stifling competition and innovation, and ultimately undermining the broader public interest objectives of universal connectivity and digital inclusion. This is (...) why solutions to the digital divide have historically failed. ARTICLE 19 advocates for more holistic responses to the digital divide, rooting connectivity in the international human rights framework.”</p>
28	<p>We are determined to ensure the achievement of universal and meaningful connectivity and affordable access to the Internet and digital services, in a manner that complies with international human rights obligations, including the availability of networks offering higher capabilities, the affordability of access, data and devices, the availability of content and services that respond to users’ priorities and needs, the extent to which these are multilingual, and the capabilities and resources required to make effective use of them, including information literacy, and to ensure that no one will be left behind in the Information Society, especially those in vulnerable situations.</p>	<p>Universal and meaningful connectivity is an essential enabler for the enjoyment of all human rights. Para 10, GDC.</p> <p>Edit “in a manner ... obligations” is based on OP8, A/HRC/RES/57/29</p> <p>Final edit is to link back to para 26 of the Draft.</p>
29	<p>We are committed to achieving entry-level broadband subscription costs that are</p>	<p>Based on OP99, E/RES/2025/18</p>

	<p>accessible to the widest section of the population, and to ensure access to reliable and affordable broadband at the grass-roots level, including through participative and community-centred connectivity models, to reach those in vulnerable situations.</p>	
31	<p>We reiterate the need for all users of the Internet and digital services to develop the capabilities and capacities, including media, information and digital literacy skills, to connect to and access the Internet in a safe, secure and meaningful way so as to enable their full economic, political and social participation in an inclusive information society and to ensure their enjoyment of all human rights to develop and make more extensive use of information and communications technologies.</p>	<p>Drawn from OP 31 and 32, E/RES/2025/18</p> <p>It's crucial to specify media, information and digital literacy skills as all three are needed.</p> <p>We suggest specifying that users of the Internet and digital services are seeking to enable their full economic, political and social participation in society and ensure enjoyment of all human rights.</p>
32	<p>We call on governments, multilateral development banks, relevant international organisations and the private sector to develop financing mechanisms and incentives that prioritise universal and meaningful connectivity as an essential enabler for the enjoyment of all human rights, to including through connecting the unconnected to the Internet and to improving the quality and affordability of connectivity.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 19 believes universal and meaningful connectivity is an essential enabler to enjoy all human rights. This means that financing mechanisms must go beyond expanding commercial networks and include clear public interest obligations, affordability thresholds, and accountability frameworks for telecommunication providers. Financing should support a diversity of operators, including small-scale, non-profit and community networks, and promote infrastructure models that strengthen resilience, openness, and democratic governance. Public resources and international financing must not primarily serve investor interests but deliver equitable, rights-</p>

		respecting access that reaches those currently excluded.
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The digital economy

34	<p>We note that there have been extensive changes in the business environment for ICTs and that including expansion of digital intermediaries platforms, including those for social media, search engines, cloud services and e-commerce platforms, as well as cloud computing and AI services’ providers, have come to playing a central role in the Information Society. This development has been accompanied by unprecedented levels of market concentration which risks undermining fair competition, restricting innovation, and creating an environment in which a small number of corporations exert disproportionate influence over global communication, trade, and access to knowledge.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 19 suggests including a more comprehensive list of players in the ICT business environment.</p> <p>We suggest the addition based also on para 35 of the Draft, referencing concentrations of technological capacity and market power.</p>
38	<p>We are encouraged that growing use of digital services has created opportunities for enterprises in all countries, including micro, small and medium enterprises, to provide digital services to serve both domestic and export markets. We welcome the work of United Nations agencies and development partners to support small businesses in developing countries, including businesses led by women, to take advantage of these opportunities, and urge all stakeholders to foster an open, fair, diverse, inclusive and non-discriminatory digital environment that enables micro, small and medium enterprises to thrive, including appropriate financial support and access to capital.</p>	<p>We suggest adding “diverse” indicating a digital environment that is open to diverse actors, including micro, small and medium enterprises, moving towards decentralisation.</p>
43	<p>We suggest adding this language at the end of para 43: We call on States to ensure these national strategies are developed in compliance with international human rights law.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 19 has observed that some national digital strategies have been designed primarily to promote economic growth, and general technological advancement, with insufficient attention to safeguarding democracy and human rights. Without embedding human rights at the core of digital policies, these may</p>

		unintentionally exacerbate inequalities, restrict pluralism, and concentrate power in ways that weaken democratic participation.
48	We remain concerned, however, that equitable delivery of social and economic development programmes and opportunities is hampered by digital divides, particularly in countries and communities where access is constrained by poor connectivity and lack of affordability. More attention is required to digital inclusion and digital, media and information literacy, capacity building and financial mechanisms in order to achieve greater impact and ensure progress towards the achieving Sustainable Development Goals.	We suggest specifying digital, media and information literacy skills as all three matter to ensure meaningful impact and progress towards the SDGs.

The enabling environment for digital development

Para	Language proposal	References
57	We recognise that certain policies have substantially contributed to bridging digital divides and the value of information and communications technologies for sustainable development. We commit to continuing to mainstream information and communication technologies in school curricula, open access to data, the fostering of competition and to identify and implement best and emerging practices for the establishment and functioning of education, innovation and investment frameworks for information and communications technologies.	OP29, A/RES/70/125
58	We note the importance of the creation of predictable, transparent, human rights-based, and non-discriminatory policy , legal and regulatory frameworks as well as technical standards, proportionate taxation, licensing fees, access to finance, facilitation of public-private partnerships, multi-stakeholder cooperation, infrastructure-sharing models, community-based approaches concerned with the deployment of digital services, including those concerned with market structure, existing concentrations of technological capacity and market power , digital transactions, data protection and data privacy, consumer rights and intellectual property, human rights and environmental	Based on OP29, A/RES/70/125, and 21(b), GDC. Para 35 of the Draft and OP8(f), GDC.

	impacts with effective sanctions and appropriate remedies, that protects individuals against violations and abuses of their human rights in the digital context.	OP3(a), A/RES/78/213
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Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs / Capacity development

Para	Language proposal	References
62	We reaffirm that strengthening confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies is a crucial driver for innovation, sustainable development, and the resilient functioning of digital systems, networks, and data. We reaffirm that building confidence and security in the use of ICTs requires ICTs, throughout their lifecycle, to fully respect international law, including international should be consistent with human rights law, including privacy and freedom of expression.	13(e), GDC This adds language from the GDC to clarify that the resilient functioning of the digital systems, networks and data that we rely on requires confidence and security in the use of ICTs. In line with PP11 and OP6, A/RES/78/213, we suggest highlighting how ICTs should respect human rights across their life cycle.
63	We commend the significant efforts that have been taken by governments, the private sector, civil society, and the technical community and academia to build confidence and security in the use of digital technologies and to protect infrastructure, services, transactions and other digital activity from the rising threat of cyberattacks.	ARTICLE 19 suggests adding academia as a stakeholder community.
64	We recognise that we must urgently counter and address, as appropriate, and in accordance with international human rights law , all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, all forms of hate speech and discrimination, misinformation and disinformation, cyberbullying and child sexual exploitation and abuse. We stress that these responses must be grounded in international	This adds novel language to para 30, GDC (1) in line with OP 13, A/RES/78/213 to outline responses must be in compliance with IHRL, including the three-part test; (2) to clarify that risk mitigation and redress measures should aim to identify, eliminate and

	<p>human rights law, including the principles of legitimacy, legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination. We will establish and maintain robust and transparent risk mitigation and redress measures that also protect human rights, including privacy and freedom of expression, whilst promoting confidence and security in the use of ICTs.</p>	<p>mitigate adverse impacts relating to all human rights, including privacy and freedom of expression, with the aim of enhancing confidence and security in the use of ICTs.</p> <p>We also note this para lists many different forms of online behaviour which require carefully tailored responses, in compliance with IHRL.</p>
69	<p>We recognise the need to build digital literacy in order to empower individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to identify reliable information that will help them to access opportunities and improve their quality of life, strengthen political participation, and to protect themselves against the spread of disinformation and misinformation, and abuse. We call on all stakeholders to promote digital, media, and information literacy and awareness-raising efforts to empower individuals, especially those in vulnerable situations, to understand and exercise their data protection and privacy rights, make informed choices about their personal data and take appropriate steps to safeguard their online security and privacy.</p>	<p>Even though there are no universally agreed definitions of disinformation and misinformation under international law, the UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression has clarified the different impacts and possible responses (A/HRC/47/25 and the SG report A/77/287, and related reports). Individuals require digital, media and information literacy skills.</p>

Financial mechanisms

Para	Language proposal	References
72	<p>We recognise that harnessing ICTs for development and bridging digital divides will require further sustained investment in infrastructure and services, capacity-building, promotion of joint research and development and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, with public, as well as private, and community investment. We commit to establishing a dedicated taskforce anchored in the WSIS architecture to explore and propose</p>	<p>This suggestion draws on recommendations in the Outcome document of the Fourth International</p>

	financing mechanisms, building on the recommendations of the UN's 2025 Financing for Development Conference.	Conference on Financing for Development.
75	<p>We recognise the critical importance of private sector investment in information and communications technology infrastructure, content and services, and we encourage Governments to create legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation which ensure the private sector protects, promotes, and respects human rights and holds companies accountable to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p> <p>However, equitable and meaningful inclusion in the digital economy requires tackling existing concentrations of technological capacity and market power. Our cooperation will aim to ensure that the benefits of digital cooperation are fairly distributed and do not exacerbate existing inequalities or impede the full achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>We recognise that there are multiple methods of developing innovative and blended financing mechanisms and incentives, including in collaboration with Governments, multilateral development banks, relevant international organizations and the private sector.</p>	<p>The first language suggestion draws on para 83, Zero Draft and para 22 and 25(b), GDC</p> <p>Para 8(f), GDC</p> <p>Para 11(b), GDC</p>
76	<p>We recognise that development partners, including regional development banks, and public funding have also played an important role in financing information and communications networks and services, particularly supporting their deployment in areas that have been considered commercially unviable. Innovative mechanisms, including universal access funds and community networks, have contributed to extending connectivity in remote areas and we commit to create an enabling environment for their financing.</p>	Based on text from the para 11 (b), GDC

Human rights and ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Para	Language proposal	References
77	We recognize reaffirm that human rights have been central to the vision of the World Summit on the Information Society and that information and communications technologies have shown their potential to strengthen the exercise of human rights, enabling access to information, the right to privacy , freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association.	We propose the inclusion of the right to privacy as a key human right, in line with its mention in para 89 of the Zero Draft.
78	We reaffirm our commitment to the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, and to the framework of rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. We reaffirm that democracy, sustainable development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as good governance at all levels, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. We resolve to strengthen respect for the rule of law in international, as in national, affairs.	The references to the ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD are important updates to the language of OP41 in A/RES/70/125. We suggest the edit at the end to mirror the language in OP41, A/RES/70/125
79	We reaffirm as an essential foundation of the information society and as recognised our commitment, set out in General Assembly resolution 69/166 of 18 December 2014 and	First edit mirrors the language in OP43, A/RES/70/125. The reference to A/RES/78/213 is an important update to this para. The final edit clarifies that the

	<p>reaffirmed by resolution 78/213 on 22 December 2023, that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online. We are committed to fostering an inclusive, open, diverse, fair, safe and secure digital space where that respects, protects and promotes all human rights are fully respected, protected and promoted.</p>	<p>digital space does not promote, protect and respect human rights as it's not an actor. The primary duty-bearers are States. See our comment on para 10.</p>
80	<p>We recall the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 78/213 on 22 December 2023, which set out principles and actions concerning the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of digital technologies, and commit to respect, protect and promote human rights in the digital space. We recognize the need for accountability and effective measures to prevent, mitigate and remedy potential and actual adverse human rights impacts of digital technologies in compliance with international human rights law. We will uphold international human rights law throughout the life cycle of digital and emerging technologies, so that users can safely benefit from digital technologies and are protected from violations, abuses and all forms of discrimination.</p>	<p>PP12, A/RES/78/213</p> <p>We applaud the key reference to applying IHRL to the full lifecycle of all digital technologies. See PP11 and OP6, A/RES/78/213.</p>
81	<p>We commit to establish appropriate safeguards to prevent and address any adverse impact on human rights arising from the use of digital and emerging technologies and protect individuals against violations and abuses of their human rights in the digital space, including through systematic, iterative and robust human rights due diligence, including regular, comprehensive human rights impact assessments of digital technologies</p>	<p>First edit aims to qualify HRDD.</p> <p>Second edit is based on OP20(a), A/RES/78/213</p>

	throughout their lifecycle , and establishing effective oversight and remedy mechanisms.	
82	We encourage all Member-States to promote an open, safe, secure, stable, free, interoperable, inclusive, accessible, diverse and fair and peaceful digital technology environment in compliance accordance with international law and international human rights law , including the obligations enshrined in purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law .	ARTICLE 19 believe the digital technology environment also needs to be fair and diverse. Clarifying the obligations of States under IL and IHRL.
83	We recognise the responsibilities of all stakeholders in this endeavour. We call on the private sector and all relevant stakeholders to ensure that respect, promotion and protection for human rights is incorporated into through the entirety of digital technologies’ life cycle, including through their the conception, design, development, deployment, operation, use, evaluation, sale, procurement, standardization , and regulation of all new and emerging digital technologies in order to prevent and mitigate their adverse human rights impacts, and ensuring effective remedies as well as human oversight, accountability and legal responsibility. This should include redress and effective remedy for the human rights harms and abuses that they may cause, contribute to, or to which they may be directly linked. We also call on the private sector to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.	Edit aims to reflect the whole and full life cycle of technologies. PP11, A/RES/78/213 These obligations apply to all digital technologies, not only new and emerging ones. OP20(a), A/RES/78/213 This reference is also supported by para 25, GDC. We suggest adding “harms” which is broader than abuses.

New 83bis	We urge the private sector and all relevant stakeholders to respect international human rights in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including through the application of human rights due diligence and impact assessments throughout the technology life cycle, as well as being accountable for and taking measures to mitigate and prevent harm and abuses, and to provide access to timely, appropriate and effective remedy.	ARTICLE 19 considers that the role of the private sector and their obligations under the UNGPs is of such importance it merits a stand-alone para. This is based on OP4, A/RES/78/231 in combination with para 25 (a) and (b) of GDC.
85	We reaffirm our commitment to article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in which it is stated that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and that 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. We also recall the legal obligations in article 19 binding upon State parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. We underscore the need to respect the independence of the media. We believe that communication is a fundamental social process, and is therefore central to the information society. Everyone, everywhere should have the opportunity to participate, and no one should be excluded from the benefits that the information society offers.	Mirroring the language in OP45, A/RES/70/125 with a slight edit to clarify the legal obligations stemming from the ICCPR for State parties.

86	<p>We recall General Assembly resolution 69/166 and emphasise that no person shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, consistent with countries' obligations under international human rights law. Accordingly, we call upon all States to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, as well as their interception and collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, with a view to upholding the right to privacy as set out in the UDHR and the ICCPR for States that are party to the Covenant, by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law.</p>	<p>Mirroring the language from OP 46, A/RES/70/125.</p>
87	<p>We reaffirm our commitment to the provisions in article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his or her personality is possible and that, in the exercise of his or her rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society and in accordance with the principles of necessity, proportionality and legality. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. In this way, we shall promote an information society in which human dignity is respected.</p>	<p>This is an incorrect reflection of the three-part test, i.e. the right to freedom of opinion and expression can be restricted in compliance with the principles of legitimacy, legality, necessity and proportionality. Inserting the three-part test within the text of art 29, UDHR, seems to suggest all rights can be restricted in this way and this is manifestly incorrect. We also suggest adding the final sentence to mirror the language in OP47, A/RES/70/125.</p>

<p>New 87 bis</p>	<p>We urge all Member States and, where applicable, other stakeholders to prevent harm to individuals caused by digital technologies, including artificial intelligence applications, and to refrain from or cease the use of digital technologies that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law or that pose undue risks to the enjoyment of human rights, unless and until the adequate safeguards to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are in place.</p>	<p>The language proposal is verbatim A/RES/78/213 OP 20(b), except we suggest referring to "digital technologies" more generally, rather than only artificial intelligence applications as this principle should apply to all digital technologies.</p> <p>Further support for this language proposal can be found in A/RES/78/213, PP12; A/RES/78/265, OP5; A/HRC/RES/59/11, OP4; and A/HRC/RES/58/23, OP9b.</p> <p>The WSIS outcome document needs to explicitly recognise that some technologies can never be justified under international human rights law and must not be used. As an example, emotion recognition technologies are fundamentally flawed and can never be justified under international human rights law, including the narrowly defined tests of necessity, proportionality, legality, and legitimacy.</p>
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<p>New 88 bis</p>	<p>Member States should refrain from imposing restrictions on the free flow of information and ideas that are inconsistent with relevant obligations under international law, including articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the principles of legitimacy, legality, proportionality and necessity, through practices such as the use of Internet shutdowns and online censorship to intentionally prevent or disrupt access to or the dissemination of information, including through the use of blocking, throttling or filtering measures, and from using digital technologies to silence, unlawfully or arbitrarily surveil or harass individuals or groups, including in the context of peaceful assemblies.</p>	<p>We propose a new paragraph to specifically address Internet shutdowns and restrictions. This proposal is supported by PP21, A/RES/78/213 and OP9, A/HRC/RES/57/29.</p> <p>This language proposal is taken verbatim from A/RES/78/213, OP18 - with addition of (1) the three-part test reflected by the principle so legitimacy, legality, proportionality and necessity; and (2) "including through the use of blocking, throttling or filtering measures". This edit is verbatim from a recent HRC resolution on human rights defenders and new and emerging technologies (A/HRC/RES/58/23, OP9j).</p> <p>Aside from full-scale shutdowns, authoritarian governments are increasingly ordering internet platforms to block, filter, and throttle certain types of content as a form of censorship. These methods allow authorities to shape, restrict, or monitor internet access and communication, leaving the impression that the internet is ‘still on’ but rendered partially or almost entirely unusable for many practical purposes. This is the most common method of internet disruption seen in certain areas.</p>
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89	<p>We express deep concern regarding the development of technologies and practices that facilitate surveillance that may jeopardise the right to privacy. We call on Member States and, where applicable, other stakeholders to refrain from or cease the use of surveillance technologies that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law and to ensure that targeted surveillance technologies are only used in accordance with the human rights principles of legitimacy, legality, necessity and proportionality, and that legal mechanisms of redress and effective remedies are available for victims of surveillance related violations and abuses. We call on Member States to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law.</p>	<p>For references to refraining from use of technologies incompatible with human rights law see A/RES/78/265, OP5 and A/RES/78/213, OP20(b), A/HRC/RES/58/23, OP9(b).</p> <p>A/RES/68/167, OP4(c)</p>
New 89 bis	<p>We call upon all business enterprises, including surveillance technology companies, to publicly affirm and fulfil their responsibility to respect human rights in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to conduct and publicly disclose robust human rights due diligence for all proposed transfers of surveillance technology and to refrain from exporting surveillance technology if there is a significant risk that it will be used to commit human rights violations and abuses.</p>	<p>Verbatim from a recent HRC resolution on the safety of journalists (OP11, A/HRC/RES/59/15).</p> <p>This would be important to follow the paragraph on surveillance technologies. A core issue with the proliferation of these technologies is companies failing to conduct human rights impact assessments and failing to avoid transfers to governments unable to guarantee their compliance with their human rights obligations.</p>

		This language proposal is also supported by the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression's report on media freedom in the digital age (P124, A/HRC/50/29).
New 89 ter	We call upon States to promote measures and technical solutions for strong encryption and anonymity, such as pseudonymization, not to interfere with the use of such technical solutions, with any restrictions thereon complying with States' obligations under international human rights law, and to enact laws and policies that protect the privacy of individuals' digital communications.	OP9k, A/HRC/RES/58/23 Supported by PP18 and OP17, A/RES/78/213; OP10, A/RES/79/ 175 (the right to privacy in the digital age); and OP12, A/HRC/RES/54/21 (right to privacy in the digital age).
New 89 quater	We call upon States to ensure that biometric identification and recognition technologies, including facial recognition technologies, are not used by public and private actors for mass surveillance, and are used only when consistent with international human rights law and the principles of legality, legitimacy, necessity and proportionality, and also to ensure access to remedies for human rights violations and abuses arising from biometric identification and recognition technologies.	OP9(n), A/HRC/RES/58/23 (Human rights defenders and new and emerging technologies) with the addition of "legitimacy"

90	<p>We underscore the need to respect the independence of media, including digital media. We express particular concern about increased threats to the safety of journalists. We reaffirm that digital transformation must serve to uphold and advance, not restrict, fundamental rights and freedoms. We emphasise the crucial importance of safeguarding journalists, media workers, whistleblowers, human rights defenders and other civil society actors, who are increasingly targeted through digital means and we emphasize that, in the digital age, encryption and anonymity tools have become vital to freely exercise their work and their enjoyment of human rights, including to secure their communications and to protect the confidentiality of their sources. In this context, we urge Member States not to interfere with the use by journalists and media workers of such technologies and to ensure that any restrictions thereon comply with the obligations of States under international human rights law. We call on all stakeholders to prevent and respond to online and offline threats, including harassment, mass surveillance, and arbitrary detention linked to their legitimate activities.</p>	OP17, A/RES/78/213
91	<p>We recognize that digital and emerging technologies can facilitate the manipulation of and interference with information in ways that are harmful to societies and individuals and negatively affect the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. We underline the importance of free, independent, plural, and diverse media and of providing and promoting access to</p>	<p>OP13, A/RES/78/213</p> <p>OP14, A/RES/78/213</p> <p>OP7, A/RES/78/213</p>

	<p>independent, fact-based information to counter disinformation and misinformation.</p> <p>We will work together to promote information integrity, tolerance and respect in the digital space, as well as to protect the integrity of democratic processes. We will strengthen international cooperation, including with technology companies, national human rights institutions and civil society to address the challenge of misinformation and disinformation and hate speech online and mitigate the risks of information manipulation in a manner consistent with international law and international human rights law.</p> <p>We encourage online platforms, social media companies, to review their business models and ensure that their design and development processes, their business operations, data-collection and data-processing practices are in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and we emphasize the importance of conducting human rights due diligence of their products, particularly of the role of algorithms and ranking systems in amplifying disinformation and hate speech, in line with international human rights law.</p>	<p>For further language and supportive references on this topic please see:</p> <p>A/RES/76/227, OP2, OP13</p> <p>GDC, OP35 (a and c)</p>
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Artificial intelligence

Para	Language proposal	References
97	We note the significant developments that have taken place in the Information Society with the emergence in the public sphere of artificial intelligence, which significantly advances the pace and scale with which artificial intelligence is expected to have an impact on many aspects of human societies, and also acknowledge concerns about the potential negative impacts on employment, labour, the environment, human rights, gender equality , and information integrity	We propose the inclusion of gender equality as another aspect where AI is causing or contributing to negative impacts, in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Declaration and Platform for Action, Sustainable Development Goal 5 and other international law treaties and agreements.
New 97 bis	We emphasize that human rights and fundamental freedoms must be respected, protected and promoted throughout the life cycle of artificial intelligence systems, calls upon all Member States and, where applicable, other stakeholders to refrain from or cease the use of artificial intelligence systems that are impossible to operate in compliance with international human rights law or that pose undue risks to the enjoyment of human rights, especially of those who are in vulnerable situations, and reaffirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including throughout the life cycle of artificial intelligence systems.	Based on OP5, A/RES/78/265 and OP 20(b), A/RES/78/213. Additional language should be incorporated to underline the application of international human rights law obligations as they relate to AI, which include the obligation to cease the use of systems that are incompatible with international human rights law.
New 98 bis	We commit to advancing equitable and inclusive approaches to harnessing artificial intelligence benefits and mitigating risks in full respect of international law, including international human rights law.	Para 52 and 24 of GDC UNESCO arguably was the first UN agency to focus on AI in their 2018 ethical framework for AI. However, as former UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Opinion David

	We therefore acknowledge the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights’ ongoing efforts to provide expert advice and practical guidance, through an advisory service on human rights in the digital space.	Kaye noted in his 2018 General Assembly report “While ethics provide a critical framework for working through particular challenges in the field of artificial intelligence, it is not a replacement for human rights, to which every State is bound by law.” We therefore underscore the importance of OHCHR’s role in AI, specifically the DHRAS.
100	We request the Secretary General to establish an AI Research programme, leveraging existing UN system-wide capacities and within existing resources, with a particular focus on developing countries with the purpose of increasing AI research expertise in the Global South. This programme should also promote gender balance in participation and ensure dedicated support for women and underrepresented groups in AI research, as well as encourage research on the gendered impacts of AI and the development of gender-responsive AI solutions.	This adds new language to operationalise the para 61 of CSW 67 Agreed Conclusions, and recommendations by UNESCO. Addressing this gap, as well as the evidence gap on AI-gendered risks, is crucial to ensure both equity and the development of AI solutions that are responsive to diverse social needs.
New 102 bis	We request the relevant Action Line facilitators to incorporate AI into their workplans, especially regarding AI-related capacity-building and multistakeholder participation in AI governance processes, while taking into account relevant GDC commitments.	Swiss language proposals for zero draft July 2025 , pg. 2 Please note, now that resolution A/RES/79/325 has passed paragraph 102 could potentially be deleted or amended. Further details on how work on AI across the UN system will be reflected in WSIS+20 would be useful.

Para	Language proposal	References
103	<p>We recognize that Internet governance must continue to be global and multi-stakeholder in nature, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical community, academic community and all other relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities. We reaffirm the working definition of Internet governance, set out in paragraph 34 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, and elaborated in paragraphs 57-59 of the WSIS+10 Outcome Document and paragraph 27 of the Global Digital Compact.</p>	<p>The Zero Draft should reaffirm the agreements made in the WSIS+10 Outcome Document and the GDC, recognising the multistakeholder nature of Internet governance and the importance of the technical community and academic community as distinct stakeholders.</p> <p>Para 27, GDC</p> <p>WSIS-05/TUNIS/DOC/6(Rev. 1)-E, OP 34</p> <p>OP 57-59, A/RES/70/125</p>
104	<p>We recognise that the management of the Internet as a global facility relies on includes multilateral, transparent, and democratic and multistakeholder processes, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities. We reaffirm the principle agreed in the Geneva Declaration of Principles that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations, within their respective roles and responsibilities, as set out in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda. We reaffirm that effective Internet governance must preserve the open, free, global, interoperable, reliable and secure nature of the</p>	<p>The management of the Internet is a multistakeholder governance process. “Relevant” is a qualifier that is unnecessarily restrictive in this context.</p>

	Internet, and reject models of state-controlled or fragmented Internet architectures.	
105	We recognise the need to promote greater participation and meaningful engagement in Internet governance discussions of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities, youth , and all other relevant stakeholders from all countries. Measures are needed to ensure more effective participation by stakeholders from developing countries and under-represented groups, particularly African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states	Effective Internet governance discussions require meaningful engagement. We would also like to add youth as these developments will greatly impact them. Relevant is unnecessarily restrictive.
112	We applaud the successful development of the Internet Governance Forum, established by the Secretary-General following the World Summit on the Information Society, as the primary multistakeholder platform for discussion of Internet governance issues, including emerging digital public policy issues, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society and reaffirmed in the Sao Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines, adopted at the NetMundial+10 conference held on 29-30 April 2024 in Sao Paulo, Brazil.	Para 28, GDC Sao Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines, adopted at the NetMundial+10 conference held on 29-30 April 2024 in Sao Paulo, Brazil
113	We welcome the evolution of the Internet Governance Forum from an annual meeting into an ecosystem that includes a wide range of intersessional and other activities, including policy networks, best practice forums, and dynamic coalitions that focus multistakeholder discussion on specific topics. We particularly welcome the emergence of more than 170 National and Regional Internet Governance Forums, which have enhanced multistakeholder discussion of relevant issues in all continents, many	Summary of text in UNCTAD Report on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS during the past 20 years, pg. 100 Please note the second suggested text on NRIs is based on the Leadership Panel

	<p>sub-regions and a majority of Member States. We reiterate the need, however, of greater articulation between the National and Regional Forums with the Global Internet Governance Forum. We also welcome the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Forum's Leadership Panel.</p>	<p>Outlook for IGF p.2: "Indeed, the IGF is the ideal conduit, through the NRIs, for issues of concern to communities at the local level to be heard by policymakers at the national and global levels".</p>
114	<p>We recognise the successful steps that have been taken since the ten-year review of the World Summit to improve the working modalities of the Internet Governance Forum, to increase and broaden the participation of governments and other stakeholders, particularly from developing countries and under-represented groups, build stronger relationships with other digital discussion fora, and enable more substantive outcomes that can achieve greater impact. We call for further enhancing its working methods, including through reinforcing its intersessional work and supporting national and regional initiatives and applying innovative, open, inclusive, transparent and agile collaboration methods, drawing inspiration from the São Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines, in the development of IGF “Messages” and recommendations. We request the Forum to report annually on progress towards their implementation to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.</p>	<p>Swiss language proposals for zero draft July 2025, section 7.6</p>
118	<p>We call for the strengthening of the Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum, to enable it to continue its development, implement further improvements and support the work of National and Regional Internet Governance Forums and intersessional activities, and invite the Secretary-General to initiate a process of consultation with all relevant stakeholders to feed into a report to be presented to the UNGA, outlining innovative proposals concerning future funding for the Forum. We also reiterate the need to strengthen its organizational</p>	<p>The language in this section is based on the Tunis Agenda OP72 and the Leadership Panel Outlook for the IGF (section on “Permanent institutional structure”, section on “Adaptation of IGF to future needs and evolution of the Internet”)</p>

	<p>evolution, allowing it to be a bridge between multilateral governance processes with the multistakeholder community, preserving flexible modalities of self-organization and its multistakeholder composition.</p>	<p>For a reference to the IGF's role in bridging discussions, please see Tunis Agenda, OP72(b). For a reference to flexible modalities please see OP73(b) Tunis Agenda.</p> <p>Given that stakeholders consistently contribute to the IGF's, we propose here that they should be consulted on future funding.</p>
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The development of the WSIS framework

Para	Language proposal	References
129	<p>We further request Action Line facilitators to develop implementation roadmaps for their Action Lines and the recommendations contained in the present resolution relevant to them, including potential targets, indicators and metrics to facilitate monitoring and measurement, with clarity on the roles of facilitators, including OHCHR, UN-Women, and ODET, amongst others and to jointly report through UNGIS on the outcomes of this review these roadmaps to the 30th session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in 2027.</p>	<p>Based on UNCTAD Report on the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS during the past 20 years, and on proposals in Swiss language proposals for zero draft July 2025</p> <p>To facilitate system-wide collaboration, it is important that AL facilitators report jointly, and also include reporting on relevant recommendations in the WSIS+20 Outcome Document.</p>
130	<p>We recognise the importance of enabling the respect, protection and promotion of all human rights through the implementation of all Action Lines and request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to play a part in the facilitation and assessment of all Action Lines.</p>	<p>The language should be adjusted here to provide the OHCHR with additional financial resources to mainstream human rights across the WSIS framework and through the implementation roadmaps developed by the Action Line facilitators.</p>