

WSIS+20 Revision 2 (Rev. 2) Matrix

Global Partners Digital and the Internet Society Joint Analysis

8 December 2025

Global Partners Digital (GPD) and the Internet Society appreciate the opportunity to provide our collective input on Revision 2 (Rev.2) of the WSIS+20 outcome document. In the below Matrix, we highlight areas which we strongly support and wish to see retained as well as those we wish to see revised or reinforced. Where we propose revised text, we provide a supporting rationale and references from the UN system where possible. For additional insight into our individual contributions, please refer to the Internet Society's previous inputs on [Revision 1](#) and the [Zero Draft](#) and to GPD's input on Revision 1 (available on request).

Rev2 Text	Suggestions to Rev2	Rationale
Introduction		
13. We recognize that the pace and power of emerging technologies are creating new possibilities but also new risks for humanity, some of which are not yet fully known. We recognize the need to identify and mitigate risks and to ensure human oversight of technology in ways that advance sustainable development and the full enjoyment of human rights. We further underscore the importance of applying a human-centric approach throughout the lifecycle of digital technologies, including their design, development, deployment and use.	13. We recognize that the pace and power of emerging technologies are creating new possibilities but also new risks for humanity, some of which are not yet fully known. We recognize the need to identify and mitigate risks and to ensure human oversight of technology in ways that advance sustainable development and the full enjoyment of human rights. We further underscore the importance of applying a human rights-based approach throughout the lifecycle of digital technologies, including their conception , design, development, deployment, operation , use, evaluation and regulation .	We strongly support this paragraph and the additions to it which underscore the need to ensure human oversight of technology to advance sustainable development and uphold human rights. We recommend minor adjustments to ensure consistency with the broader conceptualisation of the technological lifecycle referenced in operative paragraph 68.
Information and communication technologies for development		

<p>17. We acknowledge that developing digital public goods and digital public infrastructure are critical drivers of inclusive digital transformation and innovation and recognize the need to increase investment in their successful development with the participation of all stakeholders. Digital public goods include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable international laws, standards and best practices. We recognize that there are multiple models of digital public infrastructure, and we recognize that each society will develop and use shared digital systems according to its particular priorities and needs.</p>	<p>17. We acknowledge that developing digital public goods and digital public infrastructure are critical drivers of inclusive digital transformation and innovation and recognize the need to increase investment in their successful development with the participation of all stakeholders. Digital public goods include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable international laws, standards and best practices. We recognize that there are multiple models of digital public infrastructure, and we recognize that each society will develop and use shared digital systems according to its particular priorities and needs. In this regard, we note the importance of evolving, multi-stakeholder initiatives providing guidance and guardrails for the design, implementation, and oversight of the UN Universal DPI Safeguards Framework.</p>	<p>There is still an opportunity to enhance this paragraph by referencing relevant multistakeholder work to outline safeguards and guardrails for digital public infrastructure.</p>
<p>Environmental Impacts</p>		
<p>42. We are concerned, however, about growing levels of energy demand and consumption arising from digitalisation and the need to address both energy security, access and affordability and impacts on climate change arising from growth in the manufacture and use of digital devices, the volume of data traffic, the number and impact of data centres, growing use of the Internet of</p>	<p>42. We are concerned, however, about growing levels of energy demand, natural resource and water consumption arising from digitalisation and the need to address both energy security, access and affordability and impacts on climate change arising from growth in the manufacture and use of digital devices, the volume of data traffic, the number and impact of data centres, growing use of the</p>	<p>We strongly support this paragraph but recommend it is further strengthened by recognising the wider impacts, specifically natural resource and water demand, caused by digitalisation and by new and emerging technologies.</p>

Things and rapid growth in the energy demand from artificial intelligence.	Internet of Things and rapid growth in the energy and water demand from artificial intelligence.	
The enabling environment for digital development		
<p>49. We note the importance of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks concerned with the deployment of digital networks and services including those concerned with market structure, digital transactions, data protection and data privacy, consumer rights and intellectual property, human rights and environmental impacts. We support international, regional and national efforts to develop enabling environments for digital transformation, including predictable and transparent policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and sharing of best practices. We call on all stakeholders, where requested, to provide technical assistance to developing countries, in line with national digital transformation policies and priorities.</p>	<p>49. We note the importance of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks concerned with the deployment of digital networks and services including those concerned with market structure, digital transactions, data protection and data privacy, consumer rights and intellectual property, human rights and environmental impacts. We support international, regional and national efforts to develop enabling environments for digital transformation, including predictable and transparent policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, access to finance, facilitation of public-private partnerships, multi-stakeholder cooperation, national and regional broadband strategies, efficient allocation of the radio frequency spectrum infrastructure sharing models, community-based connectivity approaches, public access facilities, and sharing of best practices. We call on all stakeholders, where requested, to provide technical assistance to developing countries, in line with national digital transformation policies and priorities.</p>	<p>The insertion of the word “networks” after “digital” is unnecessary. The focus of this paragraph is the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, such as those covering privacy and consumers rights, for digital services that are delivered via the Internet and other ICTs.</p> <p>We strongly suggest that subsequent revisions list specific measures to foster an enabling environment. Our proposed language comes from paragraph 29 of the WSIS+10 outcome document. We strongly believe that the WSIS+20 outcome should reinforce these actionable measures.</p>
Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs		

<p>56. We recognize that we must urgently counter and address 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 will establish and maintain robust risk mitigation and redress measures that also protect privacy and freedom of expression.</p>	<p>56. We recognize that we must urgently counter and address 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. <u>We will establish and maintain robust risk mitigation and redress measures that also protect privacy and freedom of expression, emphasizing that, in the digital age, technical solutions to secure and protect the confidentiality of digital communications and transactions, including measures of strong encryption, pseudonymization and anonymity, are important to ensure the enjoyment of human rights, and urging that such measures not be undermined or subject to arbitrary interference.</u></p>	<p>We recommend strengthening by acknowledging important safeguards as outlined in the UNGA resolution A/RES/78/213. It is essential to include the proposed language recognizing that technical solutions, including strong encryption, pseudonymization, and anonymity, are necessary to ensure the enjoyment of human rights. These technical measures are fundamental to the confidentiality and integrity of the Internet and the essential ability to trust online.</p>
<p>Human rights and ethical dimensions of the Information Society</p>		
<p>71. We reaffirm our commitment to article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states 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.</p>	<p>71. We reaffirm our commitment to article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states 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. <u>Accordingly, we call on all Member states to ensure that targeted surveillance technologies are only used in accordance with international human rights law and the human rights principles of</u></p>	<p>There is still an opportunity to strengthen this paragraph by recognising the significant risks to privacy caused by unlawful and mass surveillance and the need for Member states to adopt domestic safeguards to prevent the use of unlawful or arbitrary surveillance techniques. The proposed additional language reincorporates paragraph 89 of the Zero Draft which is a verbatim quote from A/RES/78/213, operative paragraph 16, and from</p>

	legality, necessity and proportionality, and that legal mechanisms of redress and effective remedies are available for victims of surveillance related violations and abuses.	A/C.3/80/L.46/Rev.1 , operative paragraph 18.
73. We stress the importance for all Member States, and stakeholders as appropriate, to promote universal, free, open, interoperable, safe, reliable and secure use of and access to the Internet by respecting and protecting human rights and by refraining from Internet shutdowns and measures that target Internet access. We also call on all business enterprises, including surveillance technology companies and companies responsible for social media platforms, to respect human rights in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.	<p>Note: The suggestion for para. 73 reflects GPD's view only:</p> <p>73. We stress the importance for all Member States, and stakeholders as appropriate, to promote universal, free, open, interoperable, safe, reliable and secure use of and access to the Internet by respecting and protecting human rights and by refraining from undue restrictions such as Internet shutdowns, arbitrary or unlawful surveillance, online censorship or other measures that target Internet access. We also call on business enterprises, including surveillance technology companies and companies responsible for social media platforms, to respect human rights in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including by conducting and publicly disclosing 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>	We strongly support this paragraph but recommend enhancing it by referencing a fuller range of measures employed to restrict or monitor Internet access and to undermine its universal, free, open, interoperable, safe, reliable and secure use. The additions proposed in the first sentence are based on A/RES/78/213 , operative paragraph 18, and A/C.3/80/L.46/Rev.1 , preambular paragraph 2. We also recommend adding an additional sentence, quoting verbatim from A/C.3/80/L.46/Rev.1 , operative paragraph 19, to underscore the need for business enterprises to adhere to their human rights responsibilities, including by conducting rigorous human rights due diligence and avoiding transfers to states unable to guarantee their compliance with their human rights obligations.
74. We underscore the need to respect and protect the independence and diversity of media, including digital media, which are essential to maintaining information integrity and access to reliable and accurate	We underscore the need to respect and protect the independence and diversity of media, including digital media, which are essential to maintaining information integrity and access to reliable and accurate	There is an opportunity to reinforce this paragraph by referencing the criticality of privacy-preserving technologies, such as encryption and anonymity tools, in safeguarding the work of journalists and

<p>information. We emphasise the importance of safeguarding journalists, media workers, human rights defenders and other civil society actors. We call on all stakeholders to strengthen independent and public media, support media workers, and ensure the conditions that allow journalism to operate freely, sustainably, and in the public interest without harassment, surveillance or arbitrary detention linked to their legitimate activities.</p>	<p>information. We emphasise the importance of safeguarding journalists, media workers, human rights defenders and other civil society actors. We call on all stakeholders to strengthen independent and public media, support media workers, and ensure the conditions that allow journalism to operate freely, sustainably, and in the public interest without harassment, surveillance or arbitrary detention linked to their legitimate activities. <u>Accordingly, we stress the need for member States not to interfere with the use by journalists and media workers of privacy-preserving technologies, and to ensure that any restrictions thereon comply with international human rights law and the human rights principles of legality, necessity and proportionality.</u></p>	<p>media workers, and the need for states to avoid interfering with their use and ensure compliance with their human rights obligations. The proposed additional sentence is based on A/RES/78/213, operative paragraph 17.</p>
<p>75. 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 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 to address the challenge of misinformation and disinformation and hate speech online and mitigate the risks of information</p>	<p>75. We will strengthen international cooperation 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, <u>including international human rights law and the principles of legality, necessity, proportionality and non-discrimination.</u></p>	<p>There is a need to strengthen this paragraph to avoid ambiguity and provide greater clarity that responses to online content must be grounded in international law, including international human rights law and principles. The proposed additional language is based on A/RES/78/213, operative paragraph 13, and on A/C.3/80/L.46/Rev.1, operative paragraph 15.</p>

manipulation in a manner consistent with international law.		
Internet governance		
95. We take note of the NETmundial+10 guidelines for multistakeholder collaboration and consensus-building, endorsed in April 2024, as a contribution to strengthening Internet governance through inclusive participation, balanced representation and openness.	95. We take note of the NETmundial+10 guidelines for multistakeholder collaboration and consensus-building, endorsed in April 2024, as a contribution to strengthening Internet governance through inclusive participation, balanced representation and openness.	We strongly support this reference and urge that it be retained.
103. 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 make proposals concerning future funding for the Forum submit a proposal to the General Assembly during its eightieth session to ensure sustainable funding for the Forum, combining a mix of core UN funding and voluntary contributions.	103. 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, in collaboration with existing IGF funders and other stakeholders , to make proposals concerning future funding for the Forum submit a proposal to the General Assembly during its eightieth session to ensure sustainable funding for the Forum, combining a mix of core UN funding and voluntary contributions.	While we welcome the call to strengthen the IGF Secretariat and recognition of voluntary contributions to the IGF, we would like to see stronger language to facilitate effective multistakeholder dialogue and collaboration on the future funding of the IGF.
The development of the WSIS framework		
112. We recognize the importance of human rights to the implementation of all Action Lines and request the Office of the United	112. We recognize the importance of human rights to the implementation of all Action Lines and request the Office of the United Nations	The integration of human rights at a practical level is most likely to contribute to building a human rights-oriented and

<p>Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to contribute to their facilitation and assessment. We also call on Action Lines to address gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as a core theme within their work, with the full involvement of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>High Commissioner for Human Rights to contribute to the development of the implementation roadmaps and their facilitation and assessment. We also call on Action Lines to address gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as a core theme within their work, with the full involvement of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>inclusive approach to digital development. We strongly welcome this paragraph but recommend a minor addition to reinforce that the OHCHR should be engaged in the development of the implementation roadmaps to ensure that human rights impacts are considered from the outset.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Follow-up and review</p>		
<p>119. We call for the continuation and strengthening of the work of the United Nations Group on the Information Society as the United Nations system's inter-agency mechanism for advancing policy coherence and programme coordination on digital matters, in support of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the Global Digital Compact. We request the Secretary-General, in consultation with members of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to enhance the agility, efficiency and effectiveness of UNGIS and expand its membership with further United Nations entities, with a view to fostering dialogue, partnership-building and review of progress on digital cooperation.</p>	<p>119. We call for the continuation and strengthening of the work of the United Nations Group on the Information Society as the United Nations system's inter-agency mechanism for advancing policy coherence and programme coordination on digital matters, in support of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the Global Digital Compact. We request UNGIS the Secretary General, in consultation with members of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to enhance its the agility, efficiency and effectiveness of UNGIS and expand its membership with further United Nations entities, as well as multistakeholder advice, with a view to fostering dialogue, partnership-building and review of progress on digital cooperation.</p>	<p>We are concerned about the proposal for the Secretary-General to adjust UNGIS and the removal of incorporating multistakeholder advice to UNGIS. WSIS has proven to be effective as a bottom-up and multistakeholder framework. It would be appropriate to call for UNGIS to incorporate multistakeholder advice and to provide recommendations on how to adjust UNGIS.</p>