

ZERO DRAFT

Preamble

- A. We, the Ministers and heads of delegations participating in the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the twenty-year review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in New York on 16 and 17 December 2025:
- B. Recalling the outcome document of the high-level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125 on 16 December 2015, which requested that the Assembly hold a further high-level meeting in 2025, involving the input and participation of all stakeholders in the preparatory process, to take stock of progress and identify areas of continued focus and challenges, and its recommendation that the outcome should be an input into the review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

B.bis emphasising the importance of WSIS + 20 reflects to the international law, and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations

B ter. Reaffirming the sovereign right of States to determine their national rules for Internet usage and their prerogative to govern the digital sphere within their jurisdiction, in conformity with international law.

- C. Reaffirming the Pact for the Future, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024, and the Global Digital Compact, which set out objectives, principles, commitments and actions to achieve an inclusive, open, **affordable, accessible**, sustainable, fair, safe and secure digital future for all,

[C.bis Welcoming the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development on 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Seville and reaffirming its outcome document the Compromiso de Sevilla endorsed in resolution 79/323 of 25 August 2025, which sets forth a renewed global framework for financing for development, building on the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to close with urgency the estimated annual \$4 trillion financing gap, and catalyze sustainable investments at scale in developing countries and reform the international financial architecture through continued and strong commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation, and global solidarity

C ter. Recalling its resolution 79/194 of 23 December 2024 on information and communications technologies for sustainable development, as well as previous resolutions on this issue, (based on PP1, 79/194) – **move after C**

- D. Reaffirming resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which the General Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets ~~and~~ **and the commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, the commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner.**
- E. Recalling resolution 79/277, adopted by the General Assembly on 27 March 2025, which established modalities for the twenty-year review to be held in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and that this should take stock of progress in implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, address potential information and communications technology gaps and areas for continued focus, and address challenges including bridging the digital divide and harnessing information and communications technologies for development,
- F. Welcoming the many constructive **and diverse** inputs from Governments, the private sector, civil

society, international organisations, the technical and academic communities, youth, and all ~~other~~ **relevant** stakeholders made in response to the request for contributions on the themes set out in resolution 79/277, through both written and oral consultation processes,

- G. Building, among other inputs, on the twenty-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society conducted by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in April 2025, including its report Implementing World Summit on the Information Society Outcomes: a Twenty-Year Review, the outcomes of the Internet Governance Forum held in Norway in June 2025 and the WSIS+20 Forum held in July 2025, other international and regional conferences and contributions from WSIS Action Lin facilitators,

Introduction

1. We reaffirm our common desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilise and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, [~~premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations~~ **_proposal to move it to Bbis_**] and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. **With full respect for human rights in a manner consistent with different national rules and regulations .**
2. We further reaffirm our commitment to the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society. **and we recognize the need for Governments, as well as, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders, within their respective roles and responsibility to continue to work together to implement the World Summit on the Information Society vision beyond 2025.[SB1]**
- 2bis. **We underscore the sovereign equality of States, as an underpinning principle of international law recognized by the Charter of the United Nations,–**
3. We [~~reaffirm~~ **acknowledge**] the value [~~and principles~~] of **multilateral and** multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit on the **the fair and ethical** Information Society process since its inception, and recognise that **inclusive and** effective participation, partnership and cooperation of Governments, **supported by** the private sector, civil society, **intergovernmental and** international organisations, the technical **industry and experts**, academic communities and **youth and** all other relevant stakeholders, **within their respective roles and responsibilities**, with [~~balanced~~] **equitable** representation of all countries, **particularly developing countries**, has been and continues to be vital in developing the Information Society, including the implementation of Summit outcomes. **..... and moved after 5**

3bis

We recognize that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet. We also recognize the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders. We further recognize the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues. (p68 – p69 Tunis Agenda)

4. We reaffirm that the full inclusion **and participation** of developing **country** [~~governments~~] and [~~other~~] **relevant** stakeholders is critical to achieving the WSIS vision. Addressing this requires [~~attention~~] **support** to capacity building, the sharing, transfer and development of technology, and financial resources to promote equitable access and innovation. We will address the diverse needs and challenges faced by countries in special situations, in particular African countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) **and middle-income countries as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation, countries in situations of conflict, post conflict countries and countries affected by natural disasters.[SB1].**

5. We recognise that many developing ~~nations~~ **countries** face barriers to participating fully in global digital governance, **discourses**, and **intergovernmental consultations on** policy-making processes due to financial, technical, **capacity, talent, knowledge, investments** and institutional constraints. We encourage **all** governments and ~~[other]~~ **relevant stakeholders within their respective role and responsibilities** to ensure that **global [decision-making]** processes, such as **intergovernmental consultations and global discourses**, concerned with the Information Society enable full **,inclusive** and effective participation by developing countries. ~~/[and other stakeholders to ensure that [decision making]~~
~~all processes concerned with the Information Society, in particular decision making ones,]~~
6. We welcome the tremendous growth in **digital** connectivity ~~[and]~~ **including the** development of the Internet and **its**, ~~[social media and other]~~ applications in the **information space** that has taken place since the World Summit. These ~~[improvements]~~ **developments** have enhanced the ability of governments, businesses, civil society and other organisations and individuals to develop and deploy applications and digital resources that can play a central role in driving economic growth, social development, **cultural development** and innovation.
7. We note ~~[that the widespread availability of the Internet]~~ **Internet access has improved** has transformed traditional structures of public discourse ~~- and affected the integrity of information online.~~ This has had significant impacts on societal behaviour, policy-making processes and **public trust** ~~/[the dynamics of]~~ **while raising concerns on integrity, [information]** reliability and public trust **on information.**
- 7bis We stress on the fact that, **substantial** digital divides remain between and within regions, countries and communities. Much still needs to be done in order to achieve the goal of universal meaningful and affordable access to the Internet and other digital resources that is envisaged in the WSIS outcome documents and SDGs
- 7ter. We emphasize that States possessing monopoly and dominance in the ICT environment, including the Internet, must refrain from using technological advances as tools for containment and suppression of the legitimate economic and technological development of other States. We also reaffirm our unequivocal to the imposition of UCM, rejection of the imposition of using laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact, as well as all other forms of unilateral coercive economic measures — including unilateral sanctions — against developing countries, and reiterate the urgent need for their immediate elimination. We further stress that such actions not only undermine the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, but also gravely threaten the freedom of trade and investment, thereby impeding global economic cooperation and sustainable development We call to maintain an open, stable and resilient supply chain of global ICT products and services for all including developing countries.. (G77 position paper on GDC) **keep**

8. We recognise that digital development and **meaningful** digital inclusion are critical instruments in enabling progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and encourage close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We reaffirm the importance of **international** cooperation **to close digital divides** to ensure that the benefits of digital cooperation are **fairly equitably** distributed and do not exacerbate existing inequalities or impede the full achievement of sustainable development. ()
9. We recognise that the outcomes of the World Summit are anchored in **applicable** international law, including international human rights law, and reaffirm that the **principle of sovereign equality** and all human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, **right to development**, and fundamental freedoms, **exercised without discrimination of any kind**, must be respected, protected and promoted online and offline. **In line with the charter of the United Nations and in accordance with national laws and regulations.** ()
9. bis **We underscore that the outcomes of the WSIS +20 should be preserved as a guide for digital international cooperation and digital and ICT governance, based on principles that favour development.** ()
- ~~10. We are committed to fostering an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space that respects, protects and promotes human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, fundamental freedoms and the rights of the child, the rights of persons with disabilities and the right to development.~~ **merged with 11 on 10 alt**
- 10 alt.** We are committed to fostering an inclusive, open, accessible, affordable, safe and secure digital space that respects, protects and promotes human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, fundamental freedoms and the rights of the child, the rights of persons with disabilities and the right to development—,exercised without discrimination of any kind. We recognise that the achievement of universal meaningful 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 fundamental to achieving a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society. (merged 10 and 11) ()
- ~~11. We recognise that the achievement of universal meaningful 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 fundamental to achieving a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society.~~ **(merged with 10 on 10 alt)**
- 11bis.** We underscore that the digital ecosystem is underpinned by tangible infrastructure, which serves as the foundation for online services and applications. In this context, there is no cloud without networks, and there are no truly ubiquitous networks without equitable access to satellite orbits. We therefore stress the importance of promoting sustainable space connectivity, with full consideration of the needs, priorities, and expectations of developing countries. ()
12. We are concerned that there remain critical **persistent and new** digital divides between and within **developing and developed** countries **in affordability, skills and 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~~ **risk deepening** social and economic inequalities and may be exacerbated by new technological developments. ~~Bridging them requires measures concerned not just with connectivity but with the~~ **We encourage all relevant stakeholders to enhance affordability and accessibility** of networks, **platforms** and devices, the availability of relevant content and ~~services in local languages~~ **enhance linguistic digital content and content translation, enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment, appropriate financing, awareness raising**

and the development of digital skills, literacy and capabilities. ()

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-architecture~~, in a manner consistent with national priorities, are essential to close the gender digital divide and advance sustainable development. Our cooperation, including on enhancing access and affordability to digital connectivity, 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. G77 reserve }

13bis. In line with Tunis Agenda, there is a strong need that stakeholders observe national laws, regulations, principles, rules and norms for their responsible behavior in ICT environment. It is necessary to clarify and identify the accountability and responsibilities of big technology companies and cross-border social platforms before users, people, and regulatory bodies of the countries. ()

14. We are committed to addressing the access, affordability and ~~specific to information~~ , and risks and ~~technology~~ challenges, ~~from the misuse of information technology facing to~~ children, adolescents and ~~young people~~ youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, People of African Descent, and Local Communities, ~~marginalised communities~~, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons and to the needs of future generations. () (move to 13pre)

14bis. We call upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries.

15. We recognise that the rapid pace and ~~power~~ growth of new and emerging technologies including but not limited to artificial intelligence, quantum computing among others are creating new possibilities but also new risks and challenges for humanity, some of which are not yet fully known. We recognise the urgent need to identify risks associated with emerging technologies and ~~mitigate risks~~ mitigation measures for these risks, enabling regulations and compliance mechanisms and to ensure human oversight of technology in ways that advance sustainable development consistent with the national legislation and the full enjoyment of human rights. ()

16. We also recognise that building confidence and security in ICTs is critical to ensuring the implementation of WSIS goals, and that advancing digital inclusion requires a **[predictable and transparent]** enabling environment that encompasses policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that support innovation, protect consumer rights, nurture **local** digital talent and skills, promote fair competition and digital entrepreneurship, and enhance consumer confidence and trust in the digital economy. (Questions: On paragraph 16, we would like to know the rationale for the two qualifiers (predictable and transparent) on enabling environment, since we believe an enabling environment should cover these ideas, among others.)

Information and communications technologies for development

17. We are convinced that information and communications technologies have demonstrated great potential to contribute to advancing human welfare and prosperity and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Their rapidly increasing capabilities and growing pervasiveness have enabled tremendous growth in the range of applications for development deployed ~~by~~ **under** governments **leadership, with [the private sector, and other stakeholders,]** creating new opportunities to improve productivity, prosperity, **dignity** and quality of life. **especially with the evolution of digital technology since WSIS including transition from narrowband to broadband networks, emergence of social media platforms, cloud computing,** poised to bring about even faster and yet more pervasive transformation in technology and services and through them, in economy, society and governance and in the daily lives of individuals including through growing use of **blockchain technology**, the emergence of extended (virtual and augmented) reality and substantial investment in the ‘metaverse’ and other innovations offering new ways of doing business and new types of user experience. **Artificial Intelligence**, machine learning, advanced robotics and automated systems now lie at the heart of innovation drawing on both the accelerating capabilities of digital devices and the accumulation of massive data sets derived from the digitalization of human activity. **These technologies** are poised to reconfigure an Information Society that has been spreading worldwide during the past two decades, achieving what is often described as ‘**digital transformation**’ (CSTD report)
- 17bis. **We acknowledge that** the Global Digital Compact reiterates commitment to the WSIS outcome documents to address the opportunities and challenges of digital technologies. It further invites the WSIS+20 review to identify how WSIS process processes and for a ‘can support the contribution of all stakeholders to its implementation. (CSTD report)
18. We are deeply concerned, however, that the capacity of these technologies to support development remains constrained by digital divides and inequalities between and within **developing and developed** countries, regions and communities. A third of the world’s population still does not make use of the Internet, while many people with access make little use of it for reasons that include lack of affordability, limited content including content in locally relevant languages, **low digital literacy** and limited digital skills, **particularly in rural and low-income communities, deepening existing inequalities.** ~~Strengthened~~ **Enhanced international cooperation, targeted investment, and enabling appropriate policy environments and support of relevant stakeholders would help** ~~are required to address in addressing~~ **gaps in access and affordability, digital skills, financing and technological resources.()**
18. **bis.** We reaffirm the central importance of closing the digital divides between and within developed and developing countries as a core priority of the WSIS+20 process. To this end, we emphasize the urgent need to establish concrete mechanisms and practical measures to operationalize our shared commitments, so as to close the persistent digital divides ~~gaps~~ between and within developed and developing countries. In this regard, we propose the creation of a dedicated follow-up mechanism under the auspices of the United Nations related agencies to monitor progress, mobilize resources, and promote international cooperation in closing the digital divides

19. We recognise the work of the United Nations Group on the Information Society to develop a matrix aligning the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Digital Compact and urge all stakeholders to align-fulfill these commitments in their work for digital development. ()

20. We acknowledge the importance of developing digital infrastructure and that developing digital public goods and digital public infrastructure are critical drivers of inclusive digital transformation and innovation and recognise the need to increase public and private 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, data protection obligations, and other applicable international laws, standards and best practices and do no harm, empower societies and individuals to direct-access digital technologies to-for their development needs and can facilitate digital cooperation and investment. Digital public infrastructure should be based on open standards, interoperability, and citizen-centric design, and integrated into the WSIS architecture to deliver, inter alia, digital ID, digital payments, and services at scale. Building start-ups around digital public infrastructure expand inclusive access. Resilient, safe, and inclusive infrastructure has the potential to increase social and economic opportunities. We recognise that there are multiple models, with each society developing shared digital systems according to its own priorities and needs.

20bis. We recognize that no single country or stakeholder, or a small group thereof, should be allowed to monopolize or control the Internet core infrastructure.(source: G77 position paper for GDC, para 11) ()

20ter.We encourage investments to improve capacity of infrastructure to address imbalances of connectivity between rural and urban areas of developing countries. (source: G77 position paper for GDC) ()

Bridging Closing all digital divides ()

21pre. We express concern that the vision of the WSIS and the objective of the GDC to close all digital divides remains unfulfilled and emphasize that, this review should provide a new impetus for strengthened international cooperation to close these divides. We recognize the challenges that these divides pose for many countries, in particular developing countries, which have pressing development needs and limited resources. ()

21. We [applaud] the growth in access to the Internet and digital services that has taken place since the World Summit on the Information Society. [The proportion of the world's population living in areas covered by broadband networks capable of providing effective Internet access is now over 95 per cent, with more than 90 per cent now covered by 4G networks. The proportion of people aged ten or over owning a mobile phone worldwide has reached almost 80 per cent, while the proportion of people now making use of the Internet has risen from just over 15 per cent in 2005 to more than 67 per cent in 2025.] (request source of data) (streamlined with para 22)

22. We note that the growth of information and communications infrastructure and services since the World Summit has been achieved through a combination of private sector and public investment. We emphasize that, despite recent progress and significant gains, there is still uneven growth in access to and use of information and communications technologies.

23. [~~We are concerned, however, about substantial and persistent digital divides between and within regions, countries and communities.~~] We express deep concern over the substantial and persistent digital divides between and within developed and developing countries, regions and communities, including the fact that while 90 percent of people use the Internet in developed countries, only 57 percent of the population of developing countries is online, and that the cost of access is higher in developing countries in relation to average household income, resulting in lack of affordable access to information and communications technologies (based on OP24, A/RES/79/194) (~~proposed to move para 27~~)

23 Bis These divides extend beyond accessibility and cut across affordability, language, ability, technological and innovation capacity, forming a multi-dimensional and widening digital divide. The proportion of people using the Internet in high-income countries (93 per cent) is three and a half times that in low-income countries (26.5 per cent), with the proportion below 20 per cent in some countries. The proportion of the population accessing the Internet in urban areas worldwide is estimated to be almost 83 per cent, while that in rural areas is less than 50 per cent.

23ter Overcoming digital divides is challenging because constant improvements in the capabilities of networks and devices, which make new and more sophisticated digital resources more available to those with the required funds and skills, mean that those with lower incomes and more limited resources continue to lag behind those who are better resourced. We are particularly concerned that digital divides between and within regions and countries, and within societies, and the rapid pace of development of digital technologies, may exacerbate economic and social inequalities (27 moved up)

23 quarter . Developing countries also face serious challenges and digital divides in terms of infrastructure, digital literacy, skills and capacities, data governance, and the harnessing of artificial intelligence for development. Overcoming these persistent and widening digital divides is fundamental to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the vision of the World Summit on the Information Society, and the objective and commitments of the Global Digital Compact. (new)

24. We are ~~particularly~~ also 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. Women and girls are also under-represented in education, employment and other areas of digital activity. ~~[All stakeholders have a part to play in addressing and rectifying these gender digital divides.]~~ We recognize the role of all relevant stakeholders in addressing ~~these concerns on gender specific~~ digital divides. (source ?????)
25. We note that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities affirms the right of those with disabilities to access information and communications technologies, including the Internet, on an equal basis. We are concerned that persons with disabilities nevertheless remain less likely to access the Internet. We call for concerted action by all stakeholders to promote accessibility and equal access to the Internet and digital resources as a priority.
26. We are further concerned that other groups that experience disadvantage are under-represented online, including the elderly, ethnic and linguistic minorities, Indigenous Peoples, People of African descent, local communities, refugees and migrants, and people in vulnerable situations. We urge all stakeholders to include the needs of people in vulnerable situations and those in underserved, rural and remote areas in the development and implementation of national and local strategies for digital connectivity.
27. ~~We are particularly concerned that digital divides between and within regions and countries, and within societies, and the rapid pace of development of digital technologies, may exacerbate economic and social inequalities.~~ moved to end of 23 ter
- 27 bis We reiterate the need for the development of local content and services in a variety of languages and formats that are accessible to all people and recognise the vital importance of multilingualism to ensure the linguistic, cultural, geographical and historical diversity of all nations. We commend the work that has been done since the World Summit to extend the multilingual and multicultural nature of the Internet, including the introduction of Internationalised Domain Names, and urge all stakeholders to ensure accelerated efforts towards Universal Acceptance of domain names and email addresses in all scripts and languages so that the Internet and digital services become fully accessible to all, including Indigenous Peoples and speakers of minority languages. Moved from 30
- 27 ter We reiterate the importance / 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 develop and make more extensive use of information and communications technologies. Moved from 31
- 27 quarter We are determined to ensure the achievement of universal meaningful connectivity and affordable access to [the] high quality Internet and digital services, [including the availability of networks offering higher capabilities,] the affordability of access, safe and secure 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 and media literacy, and to ensure that no one and no country will be left behind in the Information Society. Moved from 28
- 27 quinquies. We stress the need to provide universal, meaningful and affordable access to the Internet by 2030, particularly in all developing countries, and welcome efforts by the United Nations to assist countries, upon their request, in achieving this, and call upon all stakeholders, including the international community, to support further actions, including investment, to improve broadband access and connectivity in developing countries (OP25, A/RES/79/194). We are committed to achieving entry-level broadband subscription costs that are accessible to the widest section of the population, and recognize

the role of tech and private sector stakeholders in this regard .. Moved from 29

27 sexes We reaffirm our commitment to ~~bridge~~ / **close all** digital and knowledge divides (OP4, A/RES/79/194) and will redouble our efforts to enhance international cooperation through support for national development and digital inclusion plans and strategies of developing countries. We request the United Nations on Information Society Group to submit recommendations on measures and programs to ~~bridge/~~ **close** the various digital divides within their respective mandates, **including through improving and consolidating WSIS action lines to focus on closing digital divides** for inclusion in the Secretary-General's subsequent reports on implementation of the WSIS. (new)

27.septies . We call for the development of resilient, affordable, and accessible digital infrastructure, including a minimum level of digital public infrastructure to ensure connectivity for all. Such efforts should encourage greater investment to enhance infrastructure capacity and effectively **close** the digital divides between and within developed and developing countries. In this context, we **request the SG to submit a proposal on** the establishment of a dedicated global fund, under the auspices of the United Nations, to support developing countries in strengthening their digital capacities, advancing their national priorities, and ensuring their meaningful inclusion in the digital transformation **at 81 session of GA.**

27 octies. We call on governments, multilateral development banks, relevant international organisations and the private sector, **tech industry** to develop **predictable and equitable** financing mechanisms and incentives to **enhance connectivity** [~~connect the unconnected~~] to the Internet and to improve the quality and affordability of connectivity, **especially in the Global South.** ...

27 nonies. We **reaffirm our** commitments in **the GDC to, among others,** by 2030:

1. *"Develop and strengthen targets, indicators and metrics for universal meaningful and affordable connectivity, building on existing work, and integrate these into international, regional and national development strategies;"*
2. *"Develop innovative and blended financing mechanisms and incentives, including in collaboration with Governments, multilateral development banks, relevant international organizations and the private sector, to connect the remaining 2.6 billion people to the Internet and to improve the quality and affordability of connectivity."*

~~We are determined to ensure the achievement of universal meaningful and affordable access to[the] Internet and digital services, [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.~~ Moved up

~~28. We are committed to achieving entry-level broadband subscription costs that are accessible to the widest section of the population.~~ Moved up

~~29. We reiterate the need for the development of local content and services in a variety of languages and formats that are accessible to all people and recognise the vital importance of multilingualism to ensure the linguistic, cultural, and historical diversity of all nations. We commend the work that has been done since the World Summit to extend the multilingual nature of the Internet, including the introduction of Internationalised Domain Names, and urge all stakeholders to ensure that the Internet and digital services become fully accessible to all, [including Indigenous Peoples and speakers of~~

minority languages]—Moved up

30. ~~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 develop and make more extensive use of information and communications technologies.~~ Moved up
31. ~~We call on governments, multilateral development banks, relevant international organisations and the private sector, to develop financing mechanisms and incentives to [connect the unconnected] to the Internet and to improve the quality and affordability of connectivity,~~ Moved up
- 32.—

The digital economy

33. We recognise that the equitable and affordable access to digital technologies can unlock the potential of the digital economy for every society which is increasingly central to global trade and economic development as information and communications technologies have created new markets, businesses and employment opportunities in many economic sectors [/ .]/international trade and supply chains have diversified, and e-commerce has grown to account for about 20 per cent of global retail trade. (seek clarification on the source of the statistics)
- 33bis.** We will support the development of digital solutions to expand commerce, connectivity and services to overcome the adverse impacts of remoteness and other geographical and structural constraints in developing countries, in particular countries in special situations and those facing specific challenges; (Seville Commitment, OP 61b)
- 33 ter.** We stress the need to respond to the desire of people in developing countries to take part in the new digital world, not just as users and consumers, but also as producers, exporters and innovators, for creating and capturing more value on their path towards inclusive prosperity. (Source)
- 33 quarter** We reaffirm our commitments in the GDC to, among others, by 2030, to maintain stable and resilient supply chains of global digital products and services;
34. We note that there have been extensive changes in the business environment for ICTs and that digital platforms, including those for social media and e-commerce, have come to play a central role in the Information Society.
- 34bis.** We also note that the digital economy is an important and growing part of the global economy and that connectivity is correlated with increases in gross domestic product, and recognize the critical importance of expanding the participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the digital economy, including harnessing data for economic growth, particularly in developing countries (OP12 A/RES/79/194)
- 34.ter** We emphasize the importance of closing digital divides and ensuring that developing countries are able to meaningfully harness the advantages of e-commerce and the digital economy for sustainable and inclusive growth and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals by seizing opportunities and mitigating the risks. (PP4, TD/B/EDE/7/4)
- 34 quart** We emphasize that creating an open, fair, just and non-discriminatory environment for digital development is a requirement for stronger global digital economic cooperation, strengthen collaborative R&D on information and communication technology and emerging technologies, and integrating

developing countries into global value chains and innovation networks. (G77 position paper from GDC)

35. We recognise that without appropriate and adequate means of implementation, the rapid pace and scale of digitalization may outpace the ability and readiness of some countries to adapt to digital transformation and its subsequent social and economic challenges, and that (PP5, TD/B/EDE/7/4) equitable and meaningful inclusion in the digital economy requires efforts to tackle uneven concentrations of technological capacity and market power asymmetry in order to ensure that the benefits of digital cooperation are ~~fairly~~ equitably distributed and do not exacerbate existing inequalities or impede the full achievement of sustainable development.

35bis. We also strongly urge member states to refrain from promulgating and applying unilateral economic, financial or trade measures. We recognise that, Unilateral Coercive Measures against other States, are economic, commercial and financial obstacles for participating in digital economy and for an open, fair, inclusive, and non-discriminatory digital environment.

35 ter. We equally acknowledge that while digital platforms have reshaped the digital ecosystem and online interactions by amplifying information dissemination and facilitating communication within and across geographical boundaries, the digitization of the information realm and the accelerated evolution of new technologies has dramatically impacted the speed, scale, and reach of misinformation and disinformation, hate speech and other forms of online abuse, a phenomenon exacerbated by a variety of economic incentives in the digital domain. We emphasize the need for digital platforms' transparency and accountability in line with relevant policies and applicable legal frameworks. (new language)

36. We note that financial services have evolved rapidly to take advantage of the capabilities of digital transactions, and that Internet banking, cashless payments and mobile money systems have changed the ways in which many businesses and customers now interact, increasing ease of access to financial services for many who were previously excluded. We will support developing countries, in line with their national circumstances and priorities, to interoperable digital payment systems and in creating enabling domestic environments for development of digital financial services for all[.], and regional digital identity frameworks to support cross-border trade and regional integration.
37. We recognise that digital technologies have been extensively adopted in all economic sectors, enabling enhancements in productivity, new forms of manufacturing and services, and changes in the modalities of international trade. Businesses in all sectors have used digital resources to expand domestic markets, reaching a wider range of customers through new marketing opportunities, e-commerce and digital transactions.
38. 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, inclusive and non- discriminatory digital environment that enables micro, small and medium enterprises to thrive, including appropriate financial support and access to capital and technology.
39. We recognise that information and communications technologies have contributed significantly to the [development]/improvement of agriculture, enabling productivity [improvements] in large-scale food production, through precision [targeting] uses of resources and improving production cycles, and supporting small-scale and subsistence farmers to access appropriate guidelines, information, expertise and capital.
40. We note that digital technologies have had significant impacts on employment, including changes in workplace environments and training requirements, opportunities for more flexible working and the emergence of digital labour platforms, and that automation, robotics and artificial intelligence are expected to have further substantial impacts on employment opportunities, including the displacement of jobs [some professional, clerical and manual types of work]. Digital technologies also pose challenges, concerns, and risks over working conditions, work intensity, job displacement, and threats to decent work and workers' dignity. It is imperative to safeguard the rights and well-being of all workers, considering the rapid growth of digital platforms and the increasing structural impact of emerging technologies on the job market. (new language) (proposal to move to the next section)
- 40.bis We request the UN Group on the Information Society to conduct regular impact assessments and develop policy recommendations to mitigate the negative impacts and leverage opportunities of automation, robotics, and artificial intelligence, and support developing countries in designing adaptive strategies, including for re-skilling and up-skilling workforces and ensuring just transitions for affected workers through technical assistance, training, and sharing of good practices. (new)
- 40.ter. We call on Governments to harness the expertise of regional and international organizations to support the formulation of national strategic frameworks, such as e-commerce strategies or action plans, to provide a vision and concrete road maps for the development of e-commerce and the digital economy. (OP 3, TD/B/EDE/7/4)

41. We recognise that information and communications technologies have contributed to ~~higher levels of~~ **enhancing** social benefit and inclusion, providing new channels for citizens, businesses and governments to share and augment knowledge and to participate in decisions that affect people's lives, livelihoods and social welfare, including the provision of public services, **poverty reduction**, education, health care and employment, business and science.

42. We recognise that information and communications technologies have fundamentally impacted the ways in which individuals and communities interact, consume and spend their time. While many of these impacts have been positive, others have raised concerns, including ~~for on issues of~~ **privacy violation, child safety, dignity, misinformation and disinformation**, human rights, health, employment and the welfare of individuals and communities.

42bis. Given that digital systems have the capacity to curate information, personalize experiences, and even offer advice, we are concerned that excessive reliance on these systems may affect cognition, decision-making processes, and the ability to navigate complex information landscapes. We affirm our disposition to foster digital literacy skills to critically evaluate digital content, understand embedded biases within algorithms, and cultivate a strong sense of intellectual autonomy and critical thinking skills. (new language)

43. We are encouraged that many governments have established national strategies to leverage the opportunities of information and communications technologies for development, drawing on the framework of Action Lines agreed at the World Summit, and that they also provide a range of e-government services to citizens and businesses, giving access to information and advice ~~and, in many cases, the opportunity to undertake online transactions~~.

43bis. Private sector and social media platforms should observe rules, norms and policies of the countries where they operate and should be also accountable for their behavior in ICT environment. States may, as appropriate, also consider ways and means to hold them responsible, ensure appropriate measures with a view to making private sector with extra-territorial impacts, including platforms, accountable for their behavior in the ICT environment, and exercise due control over ICT companies and platforms under their jurisdiction. (G77 position paper on GDC)

44. We recognise that digitalisation has enabled new ways of providing education and training in schools, higher and adult education including innovative educational approaches such as distance learning, open educational resources and online courses. We are concerned, however, that the benefits of digitalisation are still not available to many children and young people as a result of digital divides in connectivity and educational facilities. We reaffirm our commitment to connecting every school to the Internet by 2030

44bis. We affirm the urgent need to safeguard children and youth ~~adolescents~~ in the digital environment, recognizing their rights to safety, privacy, and well-being. States and all relevant stakeholders must ensure that digital platforms are designed and operated in ways that prevent exploitation, harmful exposure, and discrimination, while promoting access to opportunities for learning, creativity, and participation. Particular attention must also be given to the risks associated with excessive screen exposure, which may negatively affect physical, cognitive, and social development. Protecting ~~young people~~ children and youth in the digital domain is a shared responsibility and an essential condition for inclusive and sustainable development. (new language)

45. We also recognise that digitalisation has enabled new ways of addressing health and medicine by

facilitating dissemination of public health information, including information on ~~[reproductive rights]~~ and protection against communicable diseases, remote diagnosis to support local health workers, improved analysis of health data and improvements in clinical practice.

46. We note that information and communications technologies have had substantial impacts on **cultural** diversity ~~of [cultural expression]~~ and development of the cultural and creative sectors. We urge all stakeholders to recognise the importance of ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage and access to recorded information in the digital environment.

47. We recognise that information and communications technologies have helped governments and other stakeholders to address risks associated with natural disasters and facilitate humanitarian assistance at times of crisis through more consistent and remote monitoring of environmental and other hazards, enhancing and developing early warning systems and improving preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

47bis. We **urge** all relevant stakeholders, to assist developing countries in **closing the** digital divides and promoting the use of information and communications technologies to foster economic and social development, particularly in rural areas, with the aim of eradicating rural poverty.

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]~~ We **urge for strengthening international cooperation to enhance** digital inclusion and digital literacy, capacity building, **technology transfer** and financial mechanisms in order to achieve greater impact and ensure progress towards the achieving Sustainable Development Goals. ~~(to moved on digital divide section)~~

48bis. We highlight the need to use ICT to allow new modes of organization of production and consumption, resulting in more flexibility, less-expensive transactions, and faster and more accurate communication between economic agents. We stress that ICT-led innovation must emphasize interconnection, flexibility and decentralization. we also highlight the need for firms in developing countries to have cheaper and much faster access to knowledge that can help them make and sell competitive products

Negative Environmental impacts

49.pre We should ensure that no restrictions are imposed on developing countries' access to ICT materials, equipment and technology in order to address their environmental challenges especially climate change.

49. We welcome the ways in which digital technologies support environmental sustainability by enhancing monitoring and measurement of environmental change and hazards, implementing early warning systems in response to environmental threats, and enabling governments and development partners to prioritise interventions, protect those at greatest risk and forecast priorities for future action. Digital technologies can also enable improvements in the efficient use of energy and other resources through ~~[‘smart’] efficient management of [economic, social and environmental systems and facilitating more efficient delivery of public services.]~~ **economy, social empowerment, public delivery of services and protection of the environment.** ~~[Our]/~~We **urge strengthening of cooperation [will]/to leverage digital**

technologies for sustainability while ~~[minimizing their]~~/taking into account negative environmental impacts.

[49 bis. We recognize the energy and environment consideration should go beyond consumption to also consider the sources of energy powering digital infrastructure, promoting the use of clean energy for digital infrastructures like data centres and other systems to meet growing energy demands while minimizing environmental impact, providing adequate means of implementation, especially transfer of technology to developing countries.] **new language**

50. We ~~[are concerned, however, about]~~/recognize growing ~~[levels of]~~/demand for energy ~~[consumption]~~/including the growth arising from digitalisation and further recognize the importance of balancing ~~[consequential impacts on greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to negative impacts of climate change,]~~energy security, energy access and affordability, climate change and economic growth, including in the context of ~~[those 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 Things and rapid growth in the energy requirements of artificial intelligence. ~~[We call for the development of global reporting standards on environmental impacts and cooperation by all stakeholders to ensure the environmental sustainability of digital transformation].~~

50 bis. We strongly emphasize that developed countries, International Financial Institutions and other investment partners need to engage for provision of long term and low-interest funds for digital infrastructure development in developing countries to address environmental challenges.

50 ter. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, inter-Alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof. (Seville Commitment) **move after 49pre >>>**

51. We promote ~~are also concerned about~~ the sustainability of and equitable access to critical **mineral** resources, ~~particularly scarce minerals~~ required in the manufacture of digital Equipment, noting that ~~challenges in the extraction and supply chains of which~~ shall be based on state sovereignty over natural resources and fair participation in the benefits derived from their extraction and export of critical mineral **resources**, as well as support for domestic value addition **including through in-country and regional processing, refining, and manufacturing** ~~has also been associated in some cases with human rights abuses, dangerous employment practices and civil conflicts.~~

52. We are further concerned about rapid growth in the volume of electronic waste, including toxic waste. The volume of e-waste is growing rapidly, ~~[particularly in developing countries,]~~ which may lead to ~~[leading to]~~ pollution ~~[and risks to human health]~~, while there are gaps in ~~[rates of]~~ recycling and recovery ~~[are low]~~. We call on all relevant stakeholders(- seek clarification from cofacs) to improve data gathering, facilitate collaboration in safe and efficient waste management, including sharing of technology and best practices, **especially with developing countries**, and ensure compliance with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

53. We recognise the need to promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, including through approaches such as sustainable lifestyles, ~~and circular approaches including circular economy and sustainable bio-economy approaches.~~ We call on encourage governments and the private sector ~~to develop global~~ to consider, within their respective roles and responsibilities, standards for the design of sustainable digital products as well as for reuse, repair and recycling.

54. We recognise that an inclusive and integrated approach is needed to enable policymakers in line with different national circumstances, needs and priorities to ~~[align digital and environmental policies at all levels, thereby]~~ enhance ing the global community's ability to address complex and interdependent

global challenges. We urge ~~all~~ **relevant** stakeholders to cooperate in leveraging digital technologies for sustainability while minimising their negative environmental impacts, promoting sustainability ~~[across the life cycle]~~ of digital technologies, including context-specific measures **and national priorities** to increase resource efficiency and to conserve and sustainably use natural resources and to ensure that digital infrastructure and equipment are sustainably designed to address environmental challenges in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

~~the enabling~~ **an international** environment for ~~[digital]~~ **the development of digital technology**

55. We acknowledge the importance of a ~~[positive]~~ **non-discriminatory, ethical and development oriented** enabling environment, for **public and private** investment, innovation and technological development in ~~[enabling the development and]~~ implementation of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society.

55bis. We underline the need to maximize the participation of developing countries in decisions regarding Internet governance, which should reflect their interests, as well as in development and capacity building.(Tunis Agenda para 65)

56. We recognise that science, technology and innovation are integral to digital development, and that rapidly growing capabilities of digital technologies have contributed greatly to research and development across all scientific fields, enabling researchers to explore complex problems using methods that were unavailable before the Summit. **We also recognise that it is crucial to fostering science and technology for good, enhancing global STI collaboration, building a global innovation network, promoting the adoption and diffusion of emerging technologies, and bolstering technological innovation cooperation among enterprises.** We recognise the importance of ~~[ensuring that]~~ stakeholders in all countries ~~[are able to play a part]~~ **and their role** in digital innovation.

56 bis. We recognize that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet. We also recognize the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders.(Tunis Agenda para 68)

57. We recognise that ~~[certain]/[targeted]~~ policies **[seek clarification]** ~~[have]/would~~ substantially contribute[d] to ~~bridging~~ / **closing** digital divides and the value of information and communications technologies for sustainable development. We commit to continuing to identify and implement best and emerging practices for the establishment and functioning of education, innovation and investment frameworks for information and communications technologies.

57bis. We acknowledge that the persistent phenomenon of human capital flight represents a critical challenge to national development. The steady outflow of highly qualified professionals not only undermines developing countries' capacity for innovation and competitiveness but also erodes the long-term sustainability of its institutions, economy and public services. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive strategies that create incentives for talent retention, foster attractive research and employment opportunities, and strengthen the conditions necessary for skilled professionals to thrive domestically

57 ter. We reaffirm that Internet governance, including the process towards Enhanced Cooperation should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis.

58. We note the importance of legal and regulatory frameworks concerned with the deployment of digital services including those concerned with market structure, digital transactions, data protection and data privacy [through safe and secure tools and protocols](#), consumer rights and intellectual property, human rights and [negative](#) environmental impacts. [We are committed to supporting capacity building in developing countries, in this regard.](#)

[58 bis.](#) We commit to multilateral democratic and transparent approaches to digital governance to facilitate a more just, equitable and effective governance system and we reaffirm that the relevant UN agencies and multilateral efforts in the formulation of international rules on data governance and protection reflecting the views and interests of all countries. We also address the multiple challenges in the use of data, such as the growing digital divide, including the data divide; the lack of relevant skills and capacities .

59. We support international, regional and national efforts to develop enabling environments for digital transformation, including ~~[predictable and transparent policy, [seek clarification]~~ legal and regulatory frameworks, and sharing of best practices [and capacity building cooperation](#). We commend the work in this context of United Nations Regional Commissions and other regional organisations. We call on all stakeholders, where requested, to provide technical assistance to developing countries, in line with national digital transformation policies and priorities.

[59bis.](#) We reiterate that in building the Information Society, States are strongly urged to take steps with a view to the avoidance of, and refrain from, any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, and that hinders the well-being of their population. **[PP46. Geneva Declaration of Principles]**

60. We encourage the international community to promote the transfer of technology on ~~mutually agreed~~ [on a concessional preferential](#) terms, including ICTs, ~~[to adopt policies and programmes]~~ with a view to assisting developing countries to take advantage of technology in their pursuit of development through, inter alia, technical cooperation and the building of scientific and technological capacity in our efforts to bridge the digital and development divides.

61. We request the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and Action Line facilitators within their respective mandates and existing resources to work with all stakeholders to support the enabling environment for information and communications technologies and development and provide demand-driven ~~[policy advice]~~ [guidelines](#) , technical assistance and capacity-building, as appropriate, to realise them.

Building confidence, [trust](#), [safety](#), [stability](#) and security in the use of ICTs

62. We reaffirm that strengthening confidence [building measures](#) and security in the use of information and communications technologies [including critical internet resources](#) is a crucial driver for innovation and sustainable development. ~~[We reaffirm that building confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies should be consistent with human rights.]~~

63. We commend the significant efforts that have been taken by governments, the private sector, tech industry, civil society and the technical community to build confidence and security in the use of digital technologies and to protect and establish resilience in critical internet infrastructure, services, transactions and other digital activity from the rising threat of malicious ICT activities, including domain name system (DNS) abuse such as phishing, malware distribution, botnets, pharming and spam, which undermine trust in the domain name system. We stress the primary responsibility of States in this regard and encourage international cooperation to effectively combat cybercrime. [of cyberattacks].

63bis. We recognize the important role of international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations, in building confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies by States, and welcome the report of the Open-ended Working Group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021–2025, which established the global mechanism on the security of and in the use of ICTs. Source: update para 51 WSIS+10 ...

64. We recognise ~~[that we must urgently]~~ the urgent need to counter the misuse of ICTs for criminal purposes including terrorism, extremism, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other illicit activities online, address all forms of violence and cybercrimes, [including sexual and gender-based violence-G77 reserve], which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, all forms of hate speech and discrimination, violation of privacy, misinformation and disinformation, cyberbullying and child sexual exploitation, cyber frauds and online abuse. We recognise prevention of above forms of violence requires responsible behaviour of all stakeholders to build confidence and trust for safe use of digital technologies. We will establish and maintain robust risk mitigation and redress measures that also protect privacy and freedom of expression-fundamental rights, including right to privacy and freedom of expression, taking into account international law and national laws and regulations.

65. We recognise the challenges that States, in particular developing countries, face in [building confidence]/accessing suitable technology to enhance confidence building measures and security in the use of information and communications technologies. We reiterate the call made by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 for renewed focus on capacity-building, education, knowledge-sharing and regulatory practice, as well as promoting multistakeholder cooperation at all levels and raising awareness and assistance among users of information and communications technologies, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable. ~~[Targeted support for capacity building is needed to enable all countries, particularly developing countries, to improve cybersecurity [governance, align regulatory frameworks with international norms] and ensure effective cooperation between Computer Emergency and Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CERTs/CSIRTs).]- substituting last sentence for 65bis.~~

65bis. We emphasize that capacity-building is foundational to developing the resources, skills, policies and institutions necessary to increase the resilience and ICT security of States and to accelerate the digital transformation of States and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We further recognize that capacity-building supports the framework for responsible State behaviour in the use of ICTs and contributes to the building of an open, safe, secure, stable, accessible, peaceful and interoperable ICT environment. Given the rapid pace of developments in the digital landscape, needs-based capacity-building efforts need to be accelerated and constitutes one of the key functions of the future permanent mechanism, in order to bridge the digital divides and ensure that all States can safely and securely seize the benefits of digital technologies. In this regard, we reaffirm the continued value and relevance of the ICT security capacity-building principles, as adopted in the 2021 OEWG report. [Based on para 9 of the final cyber OEWG report, doc A/80/257]

65 ter We also emphasize that global coordination of unique identifiers by the relevant International

organizations, including UN agencies, remains indispensable for maintaining a stable, unified, and resilient Internet. Ensuring data accuracy by design, accessibility of user information, timely verification, accountability, and responsible use of digital identifiers is key to combating abuse and strengthening digital trust, while safeguarding privacy and individual rights. These efforts should respect national rules and regulations.

Capacity development cooperation

66. We note that lack of capacity , including digital infrastructure connectivity and skills, education, expertise and human capacity, is a major barrier to closing digital divides, due to limited technical expertise, weak institutional frameworks and constrained fiscal space and recommend international cooperation for ~~that~~ capacity development, including for innovation, be leveraged to empower local experts and local communities to benefit from and contribute to information and communications technology applications for development. Without targeted support to strengthen digital skills, develop policy and regulatory capacity and upgrade public institutions, the promise of digital technologies including artificial intelligence risks deepening inequalities rather than reducing them.

66bis. To fully harness the benefits of digital connectivity, we must ensure that people can meaningfully and securely use the Internet and safely navigate the digital space. We recognize the importance of digital skills and lifelong access to digital learning opportunities, taking into account the specific social, cultural and linguistic needs of each society and persons of all ages and backgrounds. We recognize the need to scale up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development in developing countries and to support the development of local content and content relevant to local realities online and retain talent.

67. We reaffirm our commitment to the international cooperation of all stakeholders to promote human resource development and training and enhance activities and initiatives at national and local levels aimed at providing ~~advice~~/guidance, services and financial support, with a view to enhancing the capacity of developing countries to innovate and participate fully in building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented Information Society.

67bis. We recognise the need to bridge digital divides between and within countries, and to enhance international cooperation on capacity-building in developing countries, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, with full consideration of the needs, policies and priorities of developing countries, with the aim of harnessing the benefits of technologies, minimizing their risks, and accelerating innovation and progress .

67 ter. We **urge** Member States to strengthen cooperation and partnerships that bring benefits for all to address major structural impediments and lift obstacles, including through expansion of access to infrastructure, knowledge and skills, with a view to promoting universal and meaningful digital connectivity, which can help lay the foundation for digital transformation and equitable and inclusive access to the benefits of digital development and innovations.

67quart We **affirm** our commitment to achieve a sustainable development of the Information Society, **stressing that** national capability in ICT research and development should be enhanced. Furthermore, partnerships, in particular between and among developed and developing countries, including countries with economies in transition, in research and development, technology transfer, manufacturing and utilization of ICT products and services are crucial for promoting capacity building and global participation in the Information Society. The manufacture of ICTs presents a significant opportunity for creation of wealth.

67 quinque We will enhance access to capacity-building, digital government and business services, and

leverage digital financial tools to expand inclusion for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises.

68. We recognise the importance of digital skills and lifelong access to digital learning opportunities, taking into account ~~the~~ national priorities and specific social, cultural and linguistic needs of each society and persons of all ages ~~and backgrounds~~.
69. We recognise the need to build digital and media 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, and to protect themselves against misinformation and abuse. We call on all stakeholders to promote digital literacy and awareness-raising efforts to empower individuals, especially people 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.
70. We recognise the need to scale up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development in developing countries including through expansion of access to infrastructure, knowledge and skills with a view to promoting universal and meaningful digital connectivity which can help lay the foundation for digital transformation and equitable and inclusive access to the benefits of digital and artificial intelligence, development and innovations and to support the development of local content and content relevant to local realities online and urge all stakeholders including ~~[The role of]~~ Regional Commissions and other regional bodies ~~[will be particularly important in this context.]~~ to identify ways and measures for financing of international digital capacity development programmes.
- 70bis. Capacity building should be strengthened particularly in developing countries to support the establishment, growth and sustainability of technology-based start-ups and SMEs, including the fintech sector, through targeted skills development and improved access to digital tools and infrastructure.

Financial mechanisms

71. We recognise that the scope and scale of financial investment in ICT infrastructure has grown enormously since the World Summit on the Information Society as a result of expanding markets, new technological capabilities and new types of service.
- 71bis. We highlight that a dynamic and enabling international environment, supportive of foreign direct investment, transfer of technology, and international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, debt and trade, as well as full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making, are vital complements to national development efforts related to ICTs. Improving global affordable connectivity would contribute significantly to the effectiveness of these development efforts.
- 71 ter We support the development of financing plans and coordination of investment in digital infrastructure, including digital public infrastructure, and digital public goods and commit to provide technical support, including through country-led platforms, as appropriate. We will further enhance international collaboration between national Governments, development finance institutions, multilateral development banks and relevant international organizations and private sector actors to support countries in their design of digital infrastructure, its financing models and impact measurement. We will close the connectivity gap and improve the quality and affordability of connectivity. (Sevilla Commitment OP 60 a and b)

71 quater We underline that market forces alone cannot guarantee the full participation of developing countries in the global market for ICT-enabled services. Therefore, we encourage the strengthening of international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially those referred to in paragraph 16 of the Geneva Declaration of Principles, to develop ICT infrastructure and ICT-enabled services that are viable and competitive at national and international levels. [PP18. Tunis Agenda]

71 quinques. In order to build an inclusive global Information Society, we will seek and effectively implement concrete international approaches and mechanisms, including financial and technical assistance. Therefore, while appreciating ongoing ICT cooperation through various mechanisms, we invite all stakeholders to commit to the “Digital Solidarity Agenda” set forth in the Geneva Plan of Action. [PP61. Geneva Declaration of Principles]

71sexes. The Digital Solidarity Agenda aims at putting in place the conditions for mobilizing human, financial and technological resources for inclusion of all men and women in the Information Society. Close national, regional and international cooperation among all stakeholders in the implementation of this Agenda is vital. To overcome the digital divide, we need to use more efficiently existing approaches and mechanisms and fully explore new ones, in order to provide financing for the development of infrastructure, equipment, capacity building and content, which are essential for participation in the Information Society. [PP27. of the Geneva Plan of Action]

a) ICTs should be fully mainstreamed into strategies for Official Development Assistance (ODA) through more effective donor information-sharing and co-ordination, and through analysis and sharing of best practices and lessons learned from experience with ICT- for-development programmes. [PP27.D1.b) of the Geneva Plan of Action]

b) All countries and international organizations should act to create conditions conducive to increasing the availability and effective mobilization of resources for financing development as elaborated in the Addis Abeba Action Agenda and the Sevilla Commitment. [PP27.D2.a) of the Geneva Plan of Action]

c) Developed countries should make concrete efforts to fulfil their international commitments to financing development including the Monterrey Consensus, in which developed countries that have not done so are urged to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as ODA to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries. [PP27.D2.b) of the Geneva Plan of Action]

d) For those developing countries facing unsustainable debt burdens, we welcome initiatives that have been undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness and invite further national and international measures in that regard, including, as appropriate, debt cancellation and other arrangements. [PP27.D2.c) of the Geneva Plan of Action]

e) Recognizing the potential of ICT for development we furthermore advocate:

i) developing countries to increase their efforts to attract major private national and foreign investments for ICTs through the creation of a transparent, stable and predictable enabling investment environment;

ii) developed countries and international financial organisations to be responsive to the strategies and priorities of ICTs for development, mainstream ICTs in their work programmes, and assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to prepare and implement their national e-strategies. Based on the priorities of national development plans and implementation of the above commitments, developed countries should increase their efforts to provide more financial resources to developing countries in harnessing ICTs for development;

iii) the private sector to contribute to the implementation of this Digital Solidarity Agenda. [PP27.D2.d) of the Geneva Plan of Action]

f) In our efforts to bridge the digital divide, we should promote, within our development cooperation, technical and financial assistance directed towards national and regional capacity building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, cooperation in R&D programmes and exchange of know-how. [PP27.D2.e) of the Geneva Plan of Action

g) While all existing financial mechanisms should be fully exploited, consideration must be given to the creation of an international voluntary “Digital Solidarity Fund” as an innovative financial mechanism of a voluntary nature open to interested stakeholders with the objective of transforming the digital divide into digital opportunities for the developing world by focusing mainly on specific and urgent needs at the local level and seeking new voluntary sources of “solidarity” finance. The DSF will complement existing mechanisms for funding the Information Society, which should continue to be fully utilized to fund the growth of new ICT infrastructure and services. [PP28. of the Tunis Agenda]

72. 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 investment.

73. We call on all stakeholders to promote both public and private investment, an enabling policy environment for investment and to foster public-private cooperation and partnership for sustainable investment in ICT infrastructure, applications and services, content and digital skills, including the use of universal service funds and innovative financing mechanisms towards international cooperation, with the aim of ensuring the meaningful connectivity needed to advance the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in developing countries.

73bis. We will promote access of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to affordable financing by strengthening the financial infrastructure; strengthening the micro-, small and medium-sized enterprise ecosystem, including through microcredits, local banks, credit unions, national development banks, and other financial institutions; and creating credit lines targeting those enterprises.

73ter. We encourage development finance institutions, including the International Finance Corporation, to continue promoting finance for these enterprises, including through guarantees or national guarantee facilities, on-lending through domestic financial institutions, and enhanced local currency financing. We also encourage reviews of regulatory frameworks to remove unintended barriers for these enterprises in developing countries.

74. We note that the Sevilla Commitment, the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development held in July 2025, recognised that closing the infrastructure gap in critical sectors, including information and communications technologies, will greatly improve access to essential services, employment opportunities, economic growth and sustainable development. We reaffirm the call in the Sevilla Commitment for coordinated investment in digital infrastructure, including digital public infrastructure, and digital public goods, and international collaboration between governments, development partners and private sector actors, to support countries in their ~~[design of]/~~developing suitable digital infrastructure~~[-]~~ and its financing models ~~[and impact assessment.]~~ We also recognize that official development assistance and other concessional financial flows for information and communications technology can make significant contributions to development outcomes.-(OP37 A/RES/70/125).

75. We recognise the critical importance **and role** of private sector investment in information and communications technology infrastructure, content and services, and we encourage Governments to **develop suitable** ~~[create legal and regulatory]~~ frameworks ~~[conducive]~~ to **promote** ~~[increased]~~ investment and innovation.

75bis. We underscore that financing development cooperation through unearmarked, flexible resources is key for the promotion of national ownership, alignment with national priorities, as well as to leave no one and no country behind and reach the furthest behind first, in the context of efforts to bridge the digital divides. (position paper of g77 on GDC)

76. 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. **We encourage them to develop** Innovative mechanisms, including universal access funds and **promote** community networks, ~~[have contributed]~~ to **facilitate** extending connectivity in remoter areas.

76bis. We recognize the scale of the problem in bridging the digital divide, which will require adequate and sustainable investments in ICT infrastructure and services, and capacity building, and transfer of technology over many years to come. (Tunis Agenda p8). **We also underline** the need to maximize the participation of developing countries in decisions regarding Internet governance, which should reflect their interests, as well as in development and capacity building.

76 ter. We call for increased investment in digital infrastructure, research centres, and innovation hubs to enhance the technological capabilities of developing countries, particularly in emerging fields such as artificial intelligence (OP59i, Sevilla Commitment).

76.quater We encourage States, development partners and the private sector to support and invest in technological development to address global digital divides and deepen global digital capacity, particularly in developing countries, including through the full utilization of the United Nations development system, the World Bank, and other multilateral institutions in addressing capacity and funding gaps, building a pipeline of bankable, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient projects and exploring innovative platform approaches to coordinating, scaling up and channelling public and private finance and technical assistance, increase all components of international public finance, including the catalytic use of official development assistance, domestic and international private sector finance, domestic resource mobilization, and trade (based on OP40, A/RES/79/198)

76.quinques We encourage MDBs and development partners to integrate digital development criteria into concessional lending frameworks, and help strengthen national capacities in developing countries for digital project pipelines development and financial management, building on WSIS Action Line C11 – international and regional cooperation (new language).

76.sexes To increase investment to achieve universal, meaningful, and affordable digital connectivity and close the digital divides, we will enhance international cooperation between national governments, DFIs, MDBs, and relevant international organizations and private sector actors to support countries in their design of digital infrastructure, its financing models and impact measurement (based on OP60, Sevilla Commitment). We request the UN Group on the Information Society to submit recommendations, building on lessons learnt, on how to better leverage financial mechanisms, , to implement the vision of the WSIS

and objectives of the Global Digital Compact in the Secretary-General's subsequent reports on implementation of the WSIS. (new language)

Human rights and ethical [dimensions]/concerns of the Information Society

The group's position

- Balance approach in relevant with with wsis 10
- Highlight the importance of right to development as a core element in the section
- Working on baseline of wsis+10
- Understand the emerging issues that need to be addressed in a balanced manner, and the group is still discussing on the manner of addressing them
- Highlight the importance of reflecting the impact of UCM in this section

~~77. We recognize 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, freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association.~~

~~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.~~

~~79. We reaffirm our commitment, set out in General Assembly resolution 69/166 of 18 December 2014, that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online. We are committed to fostering an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space that respects, protects and promotes human rights~~

~~80. 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 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.~~

~~81. 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 human rights due diligence and establishing effective oversight and remedy mechanisms.~~

~~82. We encourage all Member States to promote an open, safe, secure, stable, free interoperable, inclusive, accessible and peaceful digital technology environment in accordance with international law, including the obligations enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law.~~

~~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 for human rights is incorporated into the conception, design, development, deployment, operation, use, evaluation and regulation of all new and emerging digital technologies, and to provide for redress and effective remedy for the human rights~~

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.

84. ~~We acknowledge the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights' ongoing efforts to provide, through an advisory service on human rights in the digital space, upon request and within existing mandate and with voluntary resources, expert advice and practical guidance on, human rights and technology issues.~~
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.~~
86. ~~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.~~
87. ~~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.~~
88. ~~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 facilitating international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communications facilities in all countries, by respecting and protecting human rights and by refraining from undue restrictions, such as Internet shutdowns, arbitrary or unlawful surveillance or online censorship.~~
89. ~~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 to ensure that targeted surveillance technologies are only used in accordance with the human rights principles of legality, necessity and proportionality, and that legal mechanisms of redress and effective remedies are available for victims of surveillance-related violations and abuses.~~
90. ~~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. In this context, 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. 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.~~
91. ~~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 manipulation in a manner consistent with international law.~~

~~92. We stress the importance of ensuring that women and girls can participate in and contribute to society at large on equal terms and without discrimination, particularly in the realms of economic and political participation, and reaffirm that the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls in the digital age is critical to achieving gender equality and women empowerment, sustainable development, peace and democracy. We commit to enhance and protect women's and girls' rights online and address the problems caused by inequality, discrimination and gender-based violence.~~

~~93. We recognise that children and young people are among the most active users of the Internet and online services. We commit to strengthen legal and policy frameworks to protect the rights of the child in the digital space, in line with international human rights law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We welcome the comprehensive approach to promoting children's digital rights, and the best interests of the child in the digital.~~

Promotion of Data governance

94. We recognize the importance of equitable [that] responsible and interoperable data governance approaches at all levels to enable developing countries [is essential] to advance development objectives, promote and protect human rights, foster innovation ,social empowerment and promote economic growth.

94bis. We recognize the urgent need for strengthened data governance cooperation at all levels with the effective, equitable and meaningful participation of all countries and in consultation with relevant stakeholders to unlock the full potential of digital and emerging technologies. We recognize that this will require capacity-building for developing countries and the development and implementation of data governance frameworks at all levels that maximize the benefits of data use while protecting privacy and securing data (OP 38- GDC)

94 ter We Note that data constitutes an economic and strategic resource with significant social value for development, new economic opportunities, higher productivity and growth and stress the need to ensure that the governance of data flows is conducted in a fair, non-discriminatory transparent, and inclusive manner, respecting the principle of national sovereignty over data governance, while preventing exploitative practices that disadvantage developing countries;

94 Qinq. We reaffirm the unique role of Member States in global data governance, while respecting all different national approaches and digital governance models.

94 sexes alt. We note that there is no multilaterally agreed approach on data governance and emphasize the importance of strengthening multilateral dialogue and cooperation to address these issues,

including through greater coordination and harmonization, with full and effective participation of developing countries.

95. We reaffirm the approach to **interoperable** data governance that was adopted by the General Assembly in the Global Digital Compact that should ensure data protection including through safe and secure protocols and standards.
96. We note the establishment of a working group of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to engage in a comprehensive and inclusive multistakeholder dialogue on data governance at all levels as relevant for development, including the development of recommendations towards equitable and interoperable data governance arrangements, which may include fundamental principles of data governance arrangements.

Artificial intelligence and information integrity

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]~~/particularly the advanced pace and scale of its development and deployment ~~[with which artificial intelligence is]~~/ which are expected to have an impact on many aspects of human societies, and also acknowledge concerns and encouraging research and international cooperation to develop measures for the identification and assessment ~~[about]~~/on the potential ~~[negative]~~ impacts on employment, labour, the environment, privacy, data protection humanrights, including the right to privacy, and information integrity ~~[and fostering programmes aimed at digital training, capacity building, supporting innovation particularly in developing countries]~~.-

97bis. We recognize the immense potential of artificial intelligence systems to accelerate progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals. We will govern artificial intelligence in the public interest and ensure that the application of artificial intelligence fosters diverse cultures and languages and supports locally generated data for the benefit of countries and communities' development. This includes, in particular, international cooperation to support developing countries in building artificial intelligence capacities as well as efforts to address potential negative impacts of emerging digital technologies on labour and employment and on the environment.

97 ter. We **reaffirm our commitments** to ~~will~~:

- a. Assess the future directions and implications of artificial intelligence systems and promote scientific understanding
- b. Support interoperability and compatibility of artificial intelligence governance approaches through sharing best practices and promoting common understanding
- c. Help to build capacities, especially in developing countries, to access, develop, use and govern artificial intelligence systems and direct them towards the pursuit of sustainable development
- d. Promote transparency, accountability and robust human oversight of artificial intelligence systems in compliance with international law

97 quart. We welcome the Secretary General's Report on Innovative Voluntary Financing Options for AI Capacity-Building, which is an important step toward establishing a Global Fund on AI to scale up artificial intelligence capacity-building for sustainable development (based on para 63 of GDC).

98. We reaffirm the approach to international governance of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity that was adopted by the General Assembly in the Global Digital Compact **while underscoring interoperability and the promotion of open standards as foundational pillars.**
99. We emphasize the importance of leveraging existing resources within specialized agencies, funds, programmes, ~~[other]~~ entities, bodies and offices, and related organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates and resources, to improve capacity building efforts on artificial intelligence, including through using appropriate inter-agency mechanisms, conducting research, mapping and analysis, reporting on progress and challenges in this field, and leveraging their resources and expertise to provide tailored assistance
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.
101. We further request the Secretary General to launch an AI capacity building fellowship, leveraging existing UN system-wide capacities and within existing resources, in consultation with member states, aimed at strengthening the technical, practical knowledge and expertise of government officials to enable meaningful participation in global AI governance initiatives, in particular for developing countries.
102. We welcome ~~[the work that is underway]~~ **the establishment, within the United Nations of the [to establish a]** multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on AI with balanced geographic representation to promote scientific understanding through evidence-based impact, risk and opportunity assessments, drawing on existing national, regional and international initiatives and research networks, and ~~[a]~~ **the** Global Dialogue on AI Governance involving Governments and all relevant stakeholders which will take place in the margins of existing relevant United Nations conferences and meetings as a **platform to discuss international cooperation, share best practices and lessons learned, and to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive discussions on artificial intelligence governance with a view to enabling artificial intelligence to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and to closing the digital divides between and within countries.**
- 102bis.** We encourage Member States, in particular developed countries and those developing countries in a position to do so, to increase capacity-building cooperation, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing activities and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, technical assistance, lifelong learning, personnel training, skilling of workforce, international research cooperation, voluntary joint international research laboratories and artificial intelligence capacity-building centres, with full consideration of developing countries' national needs, policies and priorities, and to hold training courses, seminars and workshops, among others for sharing experiences and best practices;
- 102 ter.** We encourage to establish various international platforms for scientific and technological cooperation based on openness and sharing, foster an innovation-friendly policy environment, promote technological collaboration and the transformation of research outcomes, and reduce and remove technology barriers, and jointly push for innovation breakthroughs and sustained development in AI technology, deeply explore open application scenarios for "AI Plus," and take global AI innovation and development to a higher level.
- 102quarter** We emphasize the importance of respecting cultural diversity and tailoring the digital domain and emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, to local contexts, ensuring that they are used in a manner that is sensitive to the unique needs and values of different societies. Also, their benefits should be

shared equally at the global level and their risks and potential consequences minimized through meaningful international cooperation based on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Internet governance

103. We reaffirm the working definition of Internet governance in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society as the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, within their respective roles and responsibilities, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

103bis. We reaffirm the sovereign right of States to determine their national rules for Internet usage and their prerogative to govern the digital sphere within their jurisdiction, in conformity with international law. (passion paper of 77 on GDC)

104. We recognise that the management of the interoperable Internet as a global facility includes multilateral, inclusive, transparent, democratic and multi-stakeholder 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 Internet, and reject models of [state-controlled] or fragmented Internet architectures.]]

105. We recognise the need to promote greater inclusive participation and engagement in Internet governance discussions of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, the technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders from all countries. Measures, such as targeted capacity building, fellowships, and support for their meaningful participation in various internet related processes, meetings and forums are needed to ensure more inclusive and 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.

105 bis We reaffirm that internet governance should be addressed in a global setup, backed by the UN system, through extensive participation of all States with a multi-stakeholder approach as set out in the WSIS outcomes. (passion paper of 77 on GDC)

105 ter We reaffirm that Internet governance, including the process towards enhanced cooperation should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis.

106. We recognize that the Internet is a critical global facility for inclusive and equitable digital transformation. To fully benefit all, it must be open, global, interoperable, stable and secure.

106bis. We note with deep concern that Unilateral Coercive Measures against other States, denies the access to platforms, applications, and internet services to the population of affected countries.

106 ter We reaffirm paragraph 68 of Tunis Agenda on internet governance in which all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and ensuring the stability,

security and continuity of the Internet. We stress the need for enhanced cooperation, to fully involve all States, on an equal footing, in international Internet governance including the development of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet.

106. quarter We reaffirm our commitment to turning the digital divide into digital opportunity, and **we commit** to ensuring harmonious and equitable development for all. **We commit** to foster and provide guidance on development areas in the broader Internet governance arrangements, and to include, amongst other issues, international interconnection costs, capacity building and technology. (Tunis agenda)

107. We recognise that the open, interoperable nature of the Internet has underpinned the development of an extraordinary range of services and applications, reaching across the range of human society including governance, economy, development and rights. We reaffirm the need to promote international cooperation among all stakeholders to prevent, identify and address risks of fragmentation of the Internet.

107 bis In order to ensure effective participation in global Internet governance, **we urge** international organizations, including intergovernmental organizations, where relevant, to ensure that all stakeholders, particularly from developing countries, have the opportunity to participate in policy decision-making relating to Internet governance, and to promote and facilitate such participation. (Tunis agenda)

~~108. We reaffirm that Internet governance should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis, including in relation to enhanced cooperation.~~ (proposal to merge with 109)

109. We reaffirm that Internet governance should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis, including in relation to enhanced cooperation, We recall the work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, established by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125, to develop recommendations on how to further implement enhanced cooperation as envisioned in the Tunis Agenda.

109bis. We recognize the need to stablish an enhanced cooperation, defined in paragraphs 68-71 of the Tunis Agenda, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to discuss and carry out their roles and responsibilities, on any issue related to digital world.

110. We reaffirm our commitment to improve the coordination of the activities of international and intergovernmental organisations and other stakeholders concerned with Internet governance.

111. We recognise that many new initiatives and opportunities have arisen since the World Summit that facilitate discussion and the sharing of experience and cooperation amongst governments and with all stakeholder groups. We call on Member States and other stakeholders, in their respective roles and responsibilities, to cooperate in order to achieve the vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society.

112. We applaud the successful development of the Internet Governance Forum, established by the Secretary-General following the World Summit on the Information Society, which provides a [unique]/global platform for multistakeholder discussion of Internet governance issues, including emerging issues, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.

113. We [welcome]/note the evolution of the Internet Governance Forum from an annual meeting into an

ecosystem that includes a wide range of intersessional and other activities. We [~~particularly welcome~~]/note the emergence of more than 170 National and Regional Internet Governance Forums, which have enhanced multistakeholder discussion of relevant issues in all continents, many sub-regions and a majority of Member States addressing the national rules and regulations, and their national IGF initiatives. We also [~~welcome~~]/note the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Forum's Leadership Panel.

114. 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, increase and broaden the participation of governments and [~~other~~]/ inclusive participation of 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 these measures to continue to improve and to deliver more actionable outcomes and secure more sustainable funding for the Forum and request the Forum to report [annually] on progress towards their implementation to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

115. We decide that the Internet Governance Forum shall be made a permanent forum of the United Nations. and provisions should be taken forward to that end. [(G77 reserve)]

116. [We call upon the Forum to report on outcomes of its annual meetings and intersessional work to relevant UN entities and processes, and call, in particular, on the UN Group on Information Society and all relevant UN agencies, Action Line Facilitators, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the WSIS Forum to duly take Internet Governance Forum outcomes into account in their work and proceedings.] (G77 reserve)

~~117.~~ We further call upon the Forum to enhance its working modalities, including by reinforcing its intersessional work and supporting national and regional initiatives, and to apply innovative, open, inclusive, transparent and agile collaboration methods. We [~~emphasize the need to broaden the~~]/call upon the forum to ensure inclusive participation of all Governments as well as and relevant stakeholders from developing countries, with particular attention to underrepresented communities as well as Governments and other stakeholders from developing countries.

118. [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.] (G77 reserve)

The development of the WSIS framework

119. We note that the arrangements established in the Tunis Agenda provide a [sound] foundation for continued implementation of the vision and principles established by the Summit. [~~However,~~]/In view of the experience during and since the Summit, together with the evolution of the Information Society, we suggest[s] the need for their further development to ensure that they continue to support the achievement of the Summit's vision and objectives and integration with the Global Digital Compact.

119. bis. We reaffirm that the Tunis Agenda made a specific call-in paragraph 69 to 71, for recognizing the need for enhanced cooperation, to enable governments on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet. We recognize that after twenty years, any progress on this specific mandate on Enhanced Cooperation has been blocked. It is imperative that this main issue of WSIS to be addressed effectively by the international community.

120. We[recognize]/note that multistakeholder participation has been [~~crucial~~]/important to the success

of the World Summit's implementation framework, drawing expertise and experience from governments, international organisations, the private sector, civil society, the technical community and academia. We ~~[reaffirm the values and principles of]~~/continue our support to multistakeholder cooperation and engagement that were established at the Summit, within their respective roles and responsibilities, reaffirmed in General Assembly resolution 70/125, and reinforced in the Global Digital Compact.

120.bis. We need to strengthen the role of the States in the global governance of the Internet and maximise participation of developing countries in policy and decision-making process relating to Internet governance, in accordance with paragraph 68 of the Tunis Agenda. (source. Tunis)

121. We reaffirm the principle of the sovereign equality of all States. We believe that the equitable participation of governments and inclusive participation of stakeholders from all countries, especially from developing countries, is crucial to achieving the goals established at the Summit and to ensuring that no country or community is left behind in the pursuit of a people-centred, inclusive and development- oriented Information Society

121. bis We reaffirm that States should also consider ways and means to hold them responsible, ensure appropriate measures with a view to making private sector with extra-territorial impacts, including platforms, accountable for their behavior in the ICT environment, and exercise due control over ICT companies and platforms under their jurisdiction, otherwise they are responsible for knowingly violating national sovereignty, security and public order of other states

122. We recognise the importance of ensuring alignment of implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Pact for the Future and the Global Digital Compact, building synergies between them to ensure their effective implementation and avoiding wasteful duplication of resources and decision-making processes. We recognise in particular the importance of enabling all countries, especially developing countries, and stakeholders to play a full part in achieving their fulfilment.

122. bis We underscore that enabling environment (Action line C.6) at the international level is another area of essential cooperation for the development of the Information Society which is not yet realized. In this regard, State which has monopoly and dominance in ICT environment, including internet, shall not use ICT advances as tools for economic, political or any other type of coercive measures, including limiting and blocking measures against target states.

123. We welcome the efforts of United Nations entities and World Summit Action Line facilitators to support the implementation of WSIS outcomes over the past two decades within their mandates and areas of responsibility.

124. We recognise the important role that has been played by United Nations Regional Commissions in developing regional action plans and coordinating work to implement the Summit's outcomes. We reaffirm the mandates of the Regional Commissions to serve as regional mechanisms for implementation and follow-up of World Summit outcomes and support the operationalisation of the Global Digital Compact, encourage them to continue their work to implement and review implementation of these outcomes in their regions, and call for adequate resources to enable them to scale up technical assistance, capacity building and partnerships.

124. bis. We reaffirm that Unilateral Coercive Measures including the economic sanctions, as an unwarranted and unlawful measures, and a threat to our solidarity, multilateralism and cooperation in meeting our challenges including digital divide and combating pandemics undermine the national capacities, including the national health systems, regional and international cooperation as well as the endeavors to promote ICTs to the benefit of all people.

125. We welcome the establishment by the [UNGA/](#) [Secretary-General] of the Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies, [aimed at](#) strengthening United Nations system-wide coordination on digital cooperation and supporting the follow-up and implementation of the Global Digital Compact. ([UNGA resolution 79/258](#))
126. We applaud the work undertaken by the International Telecommunication Union in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme to establish the annual World Summit on the Information Society Forum, which has become a central platform for multistakeholder dialogue and collaboration in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes, the development of networks and coordination of initiatives on digital development, as well as the annual review of the Summit's Action Lines. ~~[We call for the Forum to be continued annually.]~~
127. We recall that the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society established a framework of eleven Action Lines, together with eight subsidiary Action Lines, concerned with different aspects of digital development. We recognise the value that many governments, have attributed to these Action Lines in supporting the formulation of national strategies and approaches to digital development.
128. We call on Action Line facilitators to ensure close alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development when considering new work to implement the outcomes of the World Summit, according to their existing mandates and resources.
129. We further request Action Line facilitators to develop implementation roadmaps for their Action Lines, including potential targets, indicators and metrics to facilitate Monitoring, [regular review](#) and measurement, and to report on the outcomes of this review to the 30th session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in 2027.
130. ~~[We recognise the importance of human rights to the implementation of all Action Lines and call on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to play a part in the facilitation and assessment of all Action Lines.]~~ [\(moved to human rights section\)](#)
131. We call on all Action Lines and Action Line facilitators to address gender equality and empowerment of women as a core theme within their work to implement the outcomes of the Summit, with the full involvement of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and other stakeholders.

Monitoring and measurement

132. We acknowledge the importance of data and statistics to support information and communications technology for development and call for further quantitative data to support evidence-based decision-making, as well as the inclusion of ICT data in national strategies for the development of statistics and regional statistical work programmes.
133. We commit to strengthen international cooperation to close the current serious gaps on data for development and to increase its public availability. We will ~~[champion]~~ [/promote](#) the responsible use and sharing of data [through safe and secure protocols and standards](#) within and between countries to advance progress across the Sustainable Development Goals.
134. We note with appreciation the work of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, which was established at the time of the World Summit and has made a valuable contribution to the development of indicators, [safe and secure](#) data gathering and dissemination of data on the Information Society. We

acknowledge the work of United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to develop targets, indicators and metrics for various dimensions of the Information Society.

135. We are committed to the further development and strengthening of internationally agreed targets, indicators and metrics for universal meaningful and affordable connectivity, including gender-disaggregated targets, indicators and metrics, building on work undertaken by the International Telecommunication Union, the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, other United Nations entities, **relevant** international organisations and ~~[other]~~ stakeholders. We underline the importance of ensuring that such targets and metrics are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and that they are integrated into international, regional and national development strategies.

136. To this end, we request the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, in cooperation with the Action Line facilitators, to undertake a systematic review of existing indicators and methodologies, and to report its findings to the 29th session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in 2026, with a further consolidated progress report to the 30th session of the Commission in 2027, in order to inform the future development of monitoring and measurement of the Information Society.

137. We also call upon United Nations and other relevant organisations and forums to periodically review the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, put in place data infrastructure at the national level on information and communications technologies, and share information about country case studies.

138. We recognise the need for further funding and capacity-building of national statistical systems to enable all countries to meet the demand for improved data and statistics, and call on development partners to provide additional resources, share best practices, and support capacity development, particularly in developing countries. We also urge the private sector to contribute by making appropriate data available to support the gathering and analysis of statistical evidence on the development of the Information Society, thereby strengthening research, policy development, and the work of governments, civil society, academia and other stakeholders.

Follow-up and review

Pre 139. We reaffirm that the follow-up and review of WSIS+20 should remain anchored in the United Nations system, be inclusive, transparent, and intergovernmental, and ensure full participation of developing countries in shaping the digital future for sustainable development.

139. We reaffirm that the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society will require the continued commitment and action of all stakeholders, including Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations and the technical and academic communities, **within their respective roles and responsibilities**, and that regular review of progress, **with forward looking** approach of the full set of Summit action lines **to take into account future innovations** will be essential to achieving the vision of the Summit.

140. We stress the need to ensure convergence between the implementation of the World Summit outcomes and the Global Digital Compact to avoid duplication and enhance synergies, efficiencies and thereby impact.

140. bis We reaffirm the centrality of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) outcomes, including the Geneva Plan of Action (2003), Tunis Agenda (2005), and subsequent WSIS Forum outcomes, as a comprehensive framework to harness ICTs for development and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda; **moved to development of wsis framework**

141. [We call for continuation of the work of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) as a platform for multistakeholder dialogue, partnership-building and review of progress on digital development. We request the UN Secretary-General to strengthen the agility, efficiency, ~~[and]~~ effectiveness and transparency of UNGIS as the United Nations system's inter-agency stewardship mechanism for advancing policy coherence and programme coordination on digital matters, including by expanding its membership with further United Nations entities with responsibilities in matters of digital cooperation, such as the Office of Digital and Emerging Technologies and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as multistakeholder advice to its work as appropriate. **seek clarification about the mandate and function)**

141 bis. We further request that the UNGIS' secretariat be made permanent at the ITU.

141 ter. We request UNGIS chair, within existing resources, to publish an annual plan of work and present a short report before the end of its tenure to ECOSOC on the activities implemented by UNGIS and its members, including lessons learned and best practices adopted.

142. [We note with appreciation the matrix prepared by the United Nations Group on the Information Society, which maps the Global Digital Compact objectives to existing World Summit structures, mechanisms and activities, offering a structured approach for effective follow-up and implementation of the Compact. We request that the United Nations Group on the Information Society develop a joint implementation road map, to be presented to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its twenty-ninth session in 2026, to integrate the Global Digital Compact as part of [commitments into] the World Summit architecture, ensuring a unified approach to digital cooperation that avoids duplication and maximizes resource efficiency.](**seek clarification about the mandate and function)** **reserve and ask for clarification**

143. We request the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, on a yearly basis, a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution and the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the Global Digital Compact.

144. We recognise the role of the Economic and Social Council's role in overseeing the system-wide follow-up of the implementation of the World Summit on Information Society outcomes and request the Council to further integrate in such oversight implementation of the Global Digital Compact.

145. We recognise the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in reviewing and assessing progress made in implementing the World Summit on Information Society outcomes, requests the Commission further to review and assess progress made in implementing the Global Digital Compact commitments, and further call upon the Commission to advise ECOSOC thereon, including through the elaboration of strategic guidance and recommendations aimed at furthering the implementation of these outcomes and commitments.

145bis. We recognise that WSIS+20 review presents a key opportunity to align the implementation of the Global Digital Compact within the WSIS framework by updating and improving existing frameworks for

international and multistakeholder cooperation, avoiding duplication and overlapping commitments among similar processes and goals

145 quarter alt. We decide to strengthen and expand the intergovernmental dialogues and take decisions on issues related to digital cooperation within existing UN entities, in particular the CSTD, including the on new possible WSIS action lines.

146. We note that the General Assembly will convene a high-level meeting to review implementation of the Global Digital Compact during its eighty-second session in 2027, based on a progress report by the Secretary-General, with the input and meaningful participation of all stakeholders including the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the Internet Governance Forum, **the ODET**, and World Summit Action Line facilitators. We call for the high-level meeting to consider among other issues, progress in alignment between World Summit outcomes and the Global Digital Compact.

147. We recall that the General Assembly determined, in its resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015, that the outcome of its twenty-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society should be an input into the review process for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We therefore resolve to submit this resolution as an input to the high-level meeting to review the 2030 Agenda, which is to be convened by the General Assembly in 2030. We call on the General Assembly to undertake a review of the outcomes of the joint implementation roadmap.

148pre. We emphasize that the overall WSIS review could be undertaken on a shorter timeline, such as a five-year cycle, rather than the current ten-year framework, to enable timely course correction and responsiveness to fast-evolving technological and developmental realities.

148. **Accordingly**, We request the General Assembly to hold a high-level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in ~~[2035]~~/2030, involving the input and **inclusive** participation of all stakeholders, **especially from developing countries**, including in the preparatory process, to take stock of progress and challenges concerning the outcomes of the World Summit and identify areas of continued focus.