Informal Multistakeholder Sounding Board (IMSB) Reflections on the WSIS+20 Zero Draft

2 October 2025

The IMSB appreciates the Zero Draft's incorporation of inputs from the global consultative process and the open and regular engagement of the Co-Facilitators in global stakeholder dialogues since the start of their appointments. As negotiations approach, we recommend that the process and Co-Facilitators continue this effort of transparency and engagement and allow non-governmental stakeholders to observe all preparatory meetings, publish transcripts after each session, and limit closed-door discussions as necessary. These steps are vital to building on the commendable efforts to date and maintaining the process's openness, inclusiveness, and transparency.

While providing some suggestions to specific paragraphs below, the IMSB comments focus on several key themes reflected in the Zero Draft.

Overall:

The IMSB welcomes the approach to digital cooperation expressed in the reaffirmation and close alignment between the World Summit review process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Paragraph 8), the reaffirmation of the Pact for the Future, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024 (Paragraph C), and the further development of the WSIS framework to continue to support achievement of the Summit's vision and objectives and integration with the Global Digital Compact (Paragraph119).

The IMSB welcomes the reaffirmation of the Geneva Declaration of Principles, the Geneva Plan of Action, the Tunis Commitment, and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (Paragraph 2). Recognizing the grounding of the World Summit's implementation framework in values and principles of multistakeholder cooperation and engagement (Paragraph 120) provides a solid basis to strengthen language around multistakeholder collaboration throughout all WSIS outcome implementation plans.

Important themes throughout the Zero Draft:

The IMSB welcomes the Zero Draft's acknowledgement of the full range of stakeholder communities - governments, private sector, civil society, the technical, and academic communities - and its respect for the distinct roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder group, while stressing the importance of continued cooperation and coordination in dialogues.

We also note the effort to recognize the emerging challenge of technologies such as AI, and the need for the WSIS action lines to remain technologically neutral to enable emerging technologies to be factored in. Additionally, as noted in the Zero Draft, and highlighted by many stakeholder groups, the draft has reiterated the importance of utilizing existing institutions and the avoidance of duplication, while strengthening efficiencies and cooperation.

The IMSB supports the Zero Draft's grounding of the WSIS in human rights law, emphasizing the importance of a rights-based approach to the development and governance of digital technologies and reaffirming the multistakeholder principles of meaningful cooperation and engagement. The IMSB is also pleased to see a recognition of the mandate of the OHCHR and its crucial role to mainstream human rights in relation to digital technologies across the WSIS architecture and the work of the UN system.

The IMSB welcomes the Zero Draft highlighting gender divides, rural-urban disparities, and accessibility issues for persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and marginalised communities. The emphasis on affordability, local content in multiple languages, and digital literacy is crucial. These elements go beyond mere access and address meaningful use, which has long been a missing piece in connectivity discussions.

The recognition of digital public goods such as open-source software, open data, and open AI models, alongside digital public infrastructure, as foundations of equitable digital transformation, demonstrates forward-looking thinking, maximizing the potential for innovation, investment, and societal impact, particularly for developing economies.

The acknowledgement of both the positive and negative environmental impacts of digital technologies along with their role in climate resilience and smart systems, while pointing to energy use, e-waste, and unsustainable resource extraction as urgent concerns is welcomed. Calls for standards on sustainable design, reuse, recycling and reporting reflect a welcome shift towards a circular economy approach, striking a balance between innovation and responsibility.

We support the call for an enabling environment that supports innovation, protects human and consumer rights, nurtures digital talent and skills, promotes fair competition and entrepreneurship, and builds trust in the digital economy.

In our view, the identification of financial needs and gaps, exploration of viable mechanisms and securing the necessary sustainable financial commitments from various stakeholders for the implementation of the WSIS goals and vision is paramount. In the matrix below, we make a concrete suggestion in that regard.

Finally, for continued implementation of the WSIS action lines we note the importance of adequate, sustainable, and predictable funding to achieve the WSIS goals and ensure an inclusive, people-centred Information Society. Additionally it is also important to continue to identify ways to strengthen the WSIS framework. Strengthening the WSIS framework impacts all areas of work, and can include for example, as noted by others, such areas as enhanced CSTD and IGF roles, more focused WSIS Forum, building on existing resources a WSIS Helpdesk, integrating GDC implementation via the roadmap to avoid duplication and foster collaboration.

Key specific topics to be retained in future drafts:

In the various community and multistakeholder-led consultations, events and engagements before and after the publication of the Zero Draft [see Annex A] the IMSB has heard diverse discussions on a wide range of topics. There have been several consistent topics arising out of these discussions that have been reflected in the Zero Draft and that **should be retained in future drafts**. In the view of the IMSB, these are:

- Alignment between WSIS and other UN processes: Paragraphs 8, 19, 119, 122, 124, 135, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, and 148, which ensure alignment between the WSIS, the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Global Digital Compact, including practical moves to integrate GDC commitments into the WSIS architecture.
- Multistakeholder cooperation and engagement: Paragraphs 3 and 120 which reaffirm multistakeholder cooperation and engagement as the guiding principles and foundational values of the WSIS.
- Human Rights and Ethical Dimensions of the Information Society: The entirety of the human rights and ethical dimensions of the Information Society section, paragraphs 77 to 93, which is founded on existing references within the UN system to states' existing international human rights law obligations.
- International Law: Paragraphs 1, 9 and 10 of the Introduction which anchor the WSIS in international law, including international human rights law.
- The Internet Governance Forum: Paragraph 115 which decides the permanence of the IGF.
- Multilingualism of the Internet, local content: Paragraph 30 - only with ensuring the linguistic, cultural and historical diversity of all nations including Indigenous Peoples and speakers of minority languages can a continued inclusive Internet evolve to serve all and enable full digital participation, including delivery on the WSIS action lines.
- The digital economy: Paragraphs 36 to 39 which highlight the role of supportive policy, regulatory frameworks, and appropriate funding support in fostering inclusive economic growth and digital entrepreneurship and beneficial impact of digital technologies across all economic sectors.
- The enabling environment for digital development: Paragraphs 55 to 61 which recognizes the critical role that a positive enabling environment (implementing best and emerging practices as well as transparent policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks) plays in fostering investment, innovation, technological development, and the bridging of digital divides.

The IMSB welcomes the decision reflected in the Zero Draft that the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) be made a permanent forum of the United Nations. The IMSB wishes to highlight the importance of clear criteria and assumptions in establishing a permanent IGF and the need to recognise its evolution into a forum that deals with the broad spectrum of digital governance issues. These criteria and assumptions should include:

- Stability and diversity in funding;
- Recognition of the National, Regional, Sub-regional, and Youth IGF Initiatives (NRIs) as a key component and input to the annual IGF;
- Ongoing development and enhancement of working modalities, particularly with regard to IGF intersessional work efforts;
- Stability and predictability of IGF annual meetings;
- Adaptability to engage new and emerging issues relevant to all stakeholders.

In addition to the above comments relevant to the Zero Draft and future iterations, the IMSB also offers the following specific text proposals for consideration. The new proposed language is in red.

Original Text	Proposed text changes	Rationale
Introduction		
12. We are concerned that there remain critical digital divides between and within countries in access to and use of digital technologies. These constrain the achievement of WSIS goals, restrict the achievement of economic and social development, threaten to increase social and economic inequalities and may be exacerbated by new technological developments. Bridging them requires measures concerned not just with connectivity but with the affordability of networks and devices, the availability of relevant content and services in local languages, and the development of digital skills, literacy and capabilities.	12. We are concerned that there remain critical digital divides between and within countries in access to and use of digital technologies. These constrain the achievement of WSIS goals, restrict the achievement of economic and social development, threaten to increase social and economic inequalities and may be exacerbated by new technological developments. While Bbridging them requires measures to extend coverage, it must also address barriers to usage such as, concerned not just with connectivity but with the affordability of networks and devices, the availability of relevant content and services in local languages, and the development of digital skills, literacy and capabilities.	Clarification added to emphasize there are more gaps than just infrastructure and extending coverage alone is not sufficient to close digital divides.
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 digital talent and skills, promote fair competition and digital entrepreneurship, and enhance consumer confidence and trust in the digital economy.	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, consumer rights and intellectual property, protect human rights, consider environmental impacts, protect consumer rights, nurture digital talent and skills, promote fair competition and digital	This suggestion should be read in tandem and leans on the phrasing from Paragraph 58 of Zero Draft.

	entrepreneurship, and enhance consumer confidence and trust in the digital economy.	
Bridging digital divides		
30. 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.	30. 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. This is essential for the continued evolution of the Information Society for all. 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.	Local content and languages enable all to engage in the Information Society, a fundamental aspect in addition to access and other elements.
Capacity Development		
66. We note that lack of capacity is a major barrier to closing digital divides, and recommend 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.	66. We note the lack of capacity is a major barrier to closing digital divides, and recommend 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. This leverage requires cooperation of all stakeholders, clear acknowledgement of the financial resources needed and commitments to finance such activities.	It is commendable that in addition to the separate section devoted to capacity development, there are links to it throughout the document. We suggest to keep the use of the term *capacity development* as it is rather than *capacity building*. *Building* implies it is done from scratch and passively. *Development* reflects the already solid basis and fine tuning.

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, services and 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.	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 level aimed at providing advice, services and 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. We encourage clear commitments to provide needed resources for capacity development.	This suggestion includes a language for further actionable and finance-oriented guidance for the future.
70. We recognise 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. The role of Regional Commissions and other regional bodies will be particularly important in this context.	70. We recognise 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. The role of Regional Commissions and other regional bodies will be particularly important in this context. We suggest requesting annual or multi-year pledges with clear commitments from stakeholders.	This suggestion includes a language for further actionable and finance-oriented guidance for the future. The idea of a helpdesk has been raised by the UN High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation and could be revitalised here. The Helpdesk would assist actors to navigate, understand, and engage with digital policy issues.
Financial mechanisms		
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.	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. We commit to establishing a dedicated, inclusive taskforce anchored in the WSIS architecture to	This suggestion draws on recommendations in the Outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development.

	explore and propose financing mechanisms, building on the approach recommended in the outcomes of the UN's 2025 Financing for Development Conference.	
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. Innovative mechanisms, including universal access funds and community networks, have contributed to extending connectivity in remote areas **.**	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. Innovative mechanisms, including universal access funds and community networks, have contributed to extending connectivity in remote areas and we commit to create an enabling environment for their financing.	This suggestion is based on text from the Global Digital Compact OP11(b).
Data governance		
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.	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 follow-up recommendations towards equitable and interoperable data governance arrangements, which may include fundamental principles of data governance ~~arrangements~~ at all levels as relevant for development; proposals to support interoperability between national, regional and international data systems;	This suggestion retains the same formulation as expressed in paragraph 48 of the Global Digital Compact in order to avoid any confusion and ensure consistency, clarity, and full alignment between the WSIS and GDC frameworks.

	considerations of sharing the benefits of data; and options to facilitate safe, secure and trusted data flows, including cross-border data flows as relevant for development (all SDGs).	
Artificial Intelligence		
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.	We request the Secretary General to establish an AI Research programme, enhancing the work of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI, 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.	Recalling the focus on coordination across UN digital cooperation activities and avoidance of duplication of effort, it would be important to consider the linkage between these efforts and the recently approved initiatives. A research programme could feed into the work of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI.
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.	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, including representation in the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and Global Dialogue on AI Governance, in particular for developing countries.	Recalling the focus on coordination across UN digital cooperation activities and avoidance of duplication of effort, it would be important to consider the linkage between these efforts and the recently approved initiatives. An AI policy fellowship could help to ensure the participation of Global South experts on that Scientific Panel, as well as the meaningful participation of Global South representatives in the Global Dialogues on AI Governance.
Internet governance		
109. We recall the work of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, established by the Chair		The IMSB supports the language on enhanced cooperation in the Zero Draft,

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.		particularly the acknowledgement of the work done in the CSTD Working Group and the importance of coordination across international, intergovernmental, and multistakeholder groups (para. 110). We acknowledge that some Member States may advocate for additional commitments in relation to enhanced cooperation and propose alternative text; as the IMSB, we stand ready to work with the Co-Facilitators to integrate such proposals and arrive at acceptable, forward-looking language.
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 platform for multistakeholder discussion of Internet governance issues, including emerging issues, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the 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, and recognised in the Global Digital Compact as the primary multi-stakeholder platform for discussion of Internet governance issues, which provides a unique platform for multistakeholder discussion of Internet governance issues, including emerging issues, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.	The IMSB believes that the significance of the IGF was well captured in the language of the Global Digital Compact, and we suggest reiterating this description in this paragraph.
115. We decide that the Internet Governance Forum shall be made a permanent forum of the United Nations.	115. We decide that the Internet Governance Forum shall be made a permanent forum of the United Nations for open and inclusive multistakeholder discussion of Internet and digital governance-related public policy issues.	This language would make more explicit the full scope and remit of the newly-permanent forum.
117. We further call upon the Forum to enhance its working modalities, including by reinforcing its intersessional work and supporting national and	117. We further call upon the Forum to develop and enhance its working modalities, including by reinforcing its intersessional work and supporting	The IMSB believes that a permanent mandate for the IGF should also integrate the possibility of development of the Forum

regional initiatives, and to apply innovative, open, inclusive, transparent and agile collaboration methods. We emphasize the need to broaden the participation of all relevant stakeholders, with particular attention to underrepresented communities as well as Governments and other stakeholders from developing countries.	national ~~and regional~~, sub-regional, regional and youth IGF initiatives, ~~and to~~ applying innovative, open, inclusive, transparent and agile collaboration methods. We emphasize the need to broaden the participation of all relevant stakeholders, with particular attention to underrepresented communities as well as Governments and other stakeholders from developing countries.	over time to accommodate change in the space.
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.	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~~ national, sub-regional, regional and youth IGF initiatives and intersessional activities, and invite the Secretary-General to make proposals concerning future funding for the Forum. We call upon all stakeholders involved in Internet governance to consider committing to fund the IGF secretariat so that they provide the stability the secretariat needs in order to support the permanent IGF and prepare the annual IGF including intersessional work.	The IGF Secretariat is crucial to the operational capability of the IGF. It could be important to recognize that funding for a permanent secretariat to be able to draw on UN, private sector and philanthropic resources to carry out its work supporting Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), national, regional, rub-regional and youth IGF initiatives (NRIs), IGF and concrete actions leading to improvements of the Internet Ecosystem.
Monitoring and measurement		
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	138. We recognise the need for regular monitoring and measurement of progress at the global, regional and national levels on the implementation of the WSIS outcomes. As such, we urge funding to enhance annual analysis and reporting on existing WSIS Action lines and targets. Furthermore, we recognise the need for	Consultations with stakeholders surfaced concerns that there is not sufficient sub-regional, national and local annual review of the WSIS action lines. This suggestion includes a more specified expectation of an annual review that will inform process tracking.

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.	additional funding and capacity-development 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		
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, and that regular review of progress of the full set of Summit action lines will be essential to achieving the vision of the Summit	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, and that ~~regular~~ annual review of progress of the full set of Summit action lines will be essential to achieving the vision of the Summit.	Consultations with stakeholders surfaced concerns that there is not sufficient sub-regional, national and local annual review of the WSIS action lines. This suggestion includes a more specified expectation of an annual review that will inform process tracking.
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 of UNGIS as the	141. We call for ~~continuation~~ enhancement 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	United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) serves as a UN inter-agency mechanism to coordinate substantive policy issues on the implementation of WSIS outcomes; the expanded role to serve as a platform for multistakeholder dialogue should be

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.	effectiveness 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.	clearer in the text.

Annex A:

As part of the IMSB's role to contribute to a transparent, inclusive, and responsive WSIS+20 review process and to gather consolidated feedback from civil society, technical communities, academia, the private sector, youth, and other relevant non-governmental actors, this is an on-going list of various community and multistakeholder-led consultations, events and engagements IMSB members (individually, in various groups, and collectively) have attended/are expected to attend July - December 2025.

Date	Event	Link/location
29 July	Follow-up WSIS+20 Informal Stakeholder Consultation Session 10:00 AM – 1:00 PM; 1:30 PM - 3:30 PM (EST) https://publicadministration.desa.un.org/wsis20/wsisinformalsession 4 August: IMSB reflections on the consultations	Virtual
7 August	IGF WG strategy webinar on white/non papers and responses to the "Elements Paper" - general focus is on proposals for IGF strengthening - agenda	Virtual
13 August	IGF WG strategy webinar	Virtual
18 August	IMSB Review (Tricky Issues)	Virtual
20-21 August	Asia Pacific Internet Governance Academy (APIGA) APIGA Youth Statement: WSIS+20	Busan, Republic of Korea
21 August	IGF WG strategy webinar	Virtual
22 August	IMSB review/edit "Tricky Issues" doc	Virtual
25-27 August	LP/IMSB meeting in NYC at UN	New York, UNHQ, and virtual
26 August	The Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) webinar on WSIS+20 10:00am (Bangkok time, GMT+7)	Virtual
26-29 August	Various informal engagement, capacity building and information sessions on WSIS+20 with the Chinese stakeholder community	Hong Kong S.A.R, Shenzhen, Beijing, China
27 August	Australian stakeholder community meeting	Virtual
28 August	IGF WG strategy webinar	Virtual
29 August	Zero Draft published	-

3-4 September	ICANN hosted webinar on WSIS+20 (Co-Facilitators in attendance)	Virtual
8 September	APstar meeting - agenda	Danang, Vietnam and virtual
9 September	APNIC - Bridging the Gap: Technical Voices in Global Internet Policy - Cooperation SIG: 14:30 to 16:00 (UTC +07:00)	Danang, Vietnam and virtual
17 September	Asia Pacific regional IGF (APrIGF): WSIS+20 WG Webinar 2 - Reflection on Zero Draft https://ap.rigf.asia/aprigf-wsis20-working-group/	Virtual
19 September	inSIG2025- WSIS+20 Review and Future Governance (16:15 -17:15 IST)	BITS Pilani Goa, India In person
24 September	ICANN Europe-focused webinar on WSIS+20	Virtual
25 September	African Stakeholders' Consultation on WSIS+20 Review (Zero draft): 14:00 - 15:30 UTC - registration	Virtual
10-11 October	SEEDIG 10 (South Eastern European Dialogue on Internet Governance)	Athens, Greece, and virtual
13-14 October	Informal Interactive WSIS stakeholder consultations on the Zero Draft https://publicadministration.desa.un.org/wsis20/octconsultations	Virtual
11-14 October	Asia Pacific regional IGF (APrIGF) - https://ap.rigf.asia/ - registration * WSIS+20 specific sessions will include townhall sessions, plenaries, details forthcoming	Virtual
25-30 October	ICANN Dublin - schedule - registration 27-28 October Consultations with Stakeholders and Member States	Dublin, Ireland and virtual
5-6 November	The Latin American and Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (LACIGF) - https://lacigf.org/ - registration	Córdoba, Argentina and virtual
16-17 December	High-level meeting of the General Assembly	New York, UNHQ