

Global Digital Compact Attachments to Colombian IGF Contributions

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This attachment complements the inputs to the Global Digital Compact from the Colombian IGF - Mesa Colombiana de Gobernanza de Internet.

1-. Connect all people to the internet, including all schools

The Global Digital Compact should promote reaching the following consensus about Internet Connectivity:

Principle of Right to Universal Access to the Internet. States should promote that all persons, regardless of their personal, social, economic, or geographic location, have free access to the global Internet. Also, States may not justify, for any reason, the interruption of Internet service generally to national citizens, not even for reasons of public order or national security, with the exception of the grounds expressly established for specific individuals in international treaties.

Principle of promoting innovation in new connectivity technologies. (a) States should guarantee freedom for the development of new disruptive technologies that facilitate access to the global Internet network. (b) States should encourage and sponsor research of science that facilitates the development of new technologies that facilitate access to the infrastructure of the global Internet.

Principle of free competition in the new technologies that facilitate access to the global Internet network. (a) States should promote free economic competition among Internet Service Providers (ISPs). To this objective, States should strengthen National Competition Authorities (NCAs) to sanction illegal monopolization practices related to the provision of Internet infrastructure access services (*e.g., exclusion of potential competitors, leverage, and tied sales*). (b) National Competition Authorities (NCAs) should investigate and sanction companies that obstruct, monopolize, or otherwise slow down the use of new technologies that enable access to Internet infrastructure. (c) States should strengthen the current competition authorities (NCA) in their monetary budget, as well as in legal tools to combat illegal monopolization in the service of access to the Internet infrastructure. (d) Academics should engage in research on the need to demonstrate that technological convergence (*e.g., convergence in television, radio, mobile telephone, and Internet services*) should not be understood as an excuse for illegal monopolization. On the contrary, legal measures such as the requirement of interoperability, prohibition of leverage, and stricter control of business integrations, should seek the inclusion of new players in the provision of these services, as well as the promotion of greater innovation. And (e) Publicly funded research agencies that develop new technologies to access the Internet network must ensure that the development of new disruptive Internet access technologies and new electronic communication networks are put at the service of the welfare of mankind, and not only for exclusive commercial exploitation.

Principle of Inclusion and Digital Literacy. (a) States should ensure that the digital transformation includes and benefits all peoples and human beings, and include, in particular, people living in rural areas, people with disabilities, and vulnerable people. (b) The different actors should promote the cultural and linguistic diversity by the Internet of all peoples that make up human civilization, including indigenous communities. (c) States should encourage their citizens to have the right to quality and lifelong education to acquire basic and advanced digital skills. (d) States should ensure that all human beings participate in the Internet independently and autonomously, under the tutelage of respect for their own rights and the rights of others. (e) Academy should be involved in a commitment to achieve higher rates of digital literacy, to enable access and full enjoyment of human rights on the Internet. Digital literacy should not only be associated with the minimum skills to participate in digital environments but also with security-related skills that enable people to recognize when their rights are being violated, as well as to have the information and actions necessary to demand their protection.

Principle of promoting clean energy to guarantee electricity to rural and remote areas. (a) States must have public policies that guarantee a connection to an energy grid for the inhabitants of rural and jungle areas. (b) States should promote the development and use of clean energies that allow connectivity to an electric power grid, especially in rural and jungle areas. And (c) Social organizations should promote the development of clean, efficient, and low-cost energies that enable connectivity to an energy network in rural areas that do not have electricity networks.

Principle of fairness in the remuneration paid to connect to the Internet. (a) States and private actors should ensure fairness in the remuneration paid by the end user for the provision of the “Internet infrastructure access service”. (b) States should prohibit business models about the provision of Internet connection service based on *zero pricing* in exchange for end-user data. And (c) Governments should have advisory bodies to provide technical and legal advice to the government on proposals for zero-price Internet connectivity in exchange for unlimited access to and use of national citizens' data

Promotion of the digital transformation of rural, remote, and jungle areas. (a) States should encourage innovative public, private, and mixed financing models in remote geographic areas where private companies do not have a commercial incentive to offer Internet access services. (b) Governments should design and implement public policies that include connectivity to Internet infrastructure in remote rural areas as an objective. (c) Governments should recognize and support the community network model to provide connectivity to unconnected populations in areas where there is no interest from commercial providers. (d) Governments should ensure that unconnected communities have access to their fundamental rights and create public policies that encourage community connectivity. (e) Governments should encourage the granting of community use licenses for telecommunications and broadcasting services. (f) Governments should allocate spectrum for community use and not only for commercial purposes. (g) The private sector should recognize and value the role of community networks as an innovative and sustainable model for providing connectivity in rural and remote areas. They should support and collaborate with local community operators and encourage the use of appropriate and affordable technologies for communities. (h) Civil society should support and promote the development

of community networks and raise awareness of their importance and value in connecting unconnected populations in rural and remote areas. They should support and collaborate with local community operators, and encourage the active participation and training of communities in the management and maintenance of community networks. (i) Academia should support and promote research and development of appropriate and affordable technologies for community networks. They should collaborate with local community operators and communities to provide technical training and support in network management and maintenance. They should also raise awareness and promote the value of community networks in connecting unconnected populations and their impact on the economic and social dynamization of the territories.

International regulation of satellite internet technology. (a) International and regional organizations should agree on an international treaty for "Satellite Internet Technology" providing for a fair remuneration for the use of each nation-state's electromagnetic space. Especially, developing countries should demand fair remuneration for the use of national sovereign electromagnetic space.

2. Avoid internet fragmentation

Core Principles.

In order to avoid Internet fragmentation, the global digital compact of 2024 must recognize the current complexity regarding the '**harmonization**' of the principle of preventing Internet fragmentation and national digital sovereignty, as well as recognize the risks inherent in authorizing the censorship of digital content by governments or private actors. Another relevant point is the recognition of the complexity of the novel digital economy that imposes shifts of several paradigms of the XX century at the beginning of the XXI century.

In this sense, one of the paradigms which need to be changed is about "Internet as not man's land" without seeking to centralize the governance of the Internet, nor to sponsor censorship of the freedoms of Internet users. Therefore, the Global Digital Compact should promote reaching the following consensus between humans who develop, design, finance, and implement new technologies, as well as national and international regulators, aboriginal communities, digital Ecosystem orchestration firms, academics, end users of the Internet and novel technologies, and state governments:

1. **Maximum principle of Protection of World Peace: To Preserve** peaceful coexistence among the nations that make up human civilization. As well as to maintain the existence of the human race in the new digital age.
2. **Principle of Continuity of the Global Internet Network:** To use all the necessary mechanisms to guarantee the existence and continuity of the global Internet Network.

3. **Principle of decentralization of Internet Governance:** Reaffirm the principle of decentralization of the governance of the global Internet Network, and reaffirm the principle of avoiding centralization of Internet governance.
4. **Principle of recognition of the complexity of the new economy, and paradigm shifts of the XX century:** To recognize the need to change Internet regulation due to vicissitudes introduced in the economy, society, governments, and in global chain productions due to moving from a pre-digital age to the new digital. As well as to recognize the challenges faced by the Internet network due to the development of novel and disruptive technologies, and new business models in the last thirty years. Finally, to realize the need to change paradigms of the past XX century about society, economy, and the human mind.
5. **Categorization of the various forms of fragmentation of the Internet:** The initial point is to define what is meant by Internet fragmentation, and “categorize” the different classes of fragmentation of the global Internet network, according to the different layers: (1) Physical Infrastructure. (2) Logical Layer; and (3) Content Layer. As a consequence, the design of principles should distinguish three kinds of Internet fragmentation: (I) Technical Fragmentation (*or fragmentation of the logical layer*). (II) Fragmentation of Internet Governance and (III) Commercial Fragmentation. The three kinds of fragmentation should be treated in different ways by regulations and proposals.
6. **Technical Fragmentation:** To reaffirm the fundamental principle of the Internet as a global network, open, public, unified, interconnected, interoperable, scalable, accessible, stable, and secure, based on a series of unique identifiers, which allows the flow of packets of data/information to circulate freely between end devices. As well as to reaffirm the autonomy and impartiality of international organizations with technical functions that create international technical standards (*e.g., ICANN*). And finally, to foster greater democratic participation of all Nations within technical bodies of Internet governance.
7. **Governance Fragmentation.** Regarding the prevention of Internet governance fragmentation, the global digital compact should try to find agreement on the following minimal fundamental points: **(i) Prohibition of general disconnection to citizens.** States must sign international treaties in which they agree not to cut or block general access of their citizens to the physical infrastructure or logical system of the Internet. **(ii) Exceptional blocking measures for cybercrimes.** States must commit to signing international treaties, and issue democratic national regulations based on those treaties, that establish the requirements to authorize the blocking of

access to the Internet due to eliminating cybercrimes. **(iii) Protection of Intellectual Property.** To recognize the need for national regulations that tend to prevent the use of the global Internet network by end users to create, distribute or access illegal content that constitutes a violation of intellectual property rights. And especially to protect copyright in digital environments. **(iv) Autonomy to establish a national digital security policy.** Nations must have a national security policy for the physical infrastructure and logical systems that allow the Internet to function within their territories. **(v) Removal of manifestly illegal and harmful content.** The global digital compact must recognize the need for regulations that tend to prevent certain uses of the global Internet network to create, distribute or access certain illegal, harmful, discriminatory, and false content when it is manifestly illegal and harmful. However, the regulations and technical mechanisms established to curate content manifestly harmful and illegal must follow strict requirements: (a) a general obligation of monitoring should be prohibited. (b) the grounds for removing content must be expressly authorized in regulations issued by democratic bodies, in accordance with international soft guidelines. (c) the definition of content manifestly harmful and illegal must be defined. (d) the removal must be carried out by an impartial body previously defined in the regulations. (e) the body that performs the curation of content must follow pre-established public, transparent, and equal procedures. (f) the mechanisms of curation must be agile and efficient and, should encourage novel technologies (e.g., *automatic detection algorithms*). (g) procedures must respect the human rights of the final users of the Internet. (h) Citizens must have the possibility of going before national specialized courts in case of disagreement, and (i) Finally, the curation of harmful and illegal content cannot constitute the weakening of national democratic systems or encourage authoritarian governments. **(vi) Curation of harmful gray area content.** The global digital compact must recognize the difficulty of assigning the role of moderation filter of gray areas content to a private company, or to a national government (e.g., *incitement to terrorism*). **(vii) Data Protectionism.** Each nation must have a permanent and specific dialogue body of experts whose objective is to formulate proposals to the national government on specific categories of data that requires special protection. *Anyway, Nations must guarantee equality in requirements for data processing by national and foreign companies, regardless of the geographical location of the company.*

- 8. Commercial Fragmentation.** Commercial fragmentation -as well *refers to the layer of content and applications-*, is defined as commercial practices performed by private companies that restrict or prevent certain uses of the Internet to create, distribute, or access information related to commercial transactions, such as (1) the creation of private technical standards that prevent IoT interoperability. (2) The creation of Wallen Gardens. (3)

geo-localization and geo-blocking business practices, and (4) changes to the network infrastructure for the protection of Intellectual Property (PI). The global digital compact must try to reach a consensus on the following fundamental points: Guarantee the right of all Nations to achieve economic and technological development. (i) *Competition fair Level Playing Field*: To guarantee equal conditions in economic competition between companies in digital environments. (ii) *Neutrality of the platform operator firm*: To guarantee equal conditions in the economic competition of the companies that participate *within* Wallen Gardens (iii) *MAGFA regulation*: To promote the regulation of large digital platforms to avoid the practice of illegal digital monopolization. (iv) *Geo-localization*: To promote national regulation about *geo-localization* and *geo-blocking* commercial practices. (v) *The modernization of the International tax system applied to foreign private companies, regardless of the geographical location.*

9. Ratify the principle of Net Neutrality. To reaffirm the principle that information/data circulating on the Internet is free from any interference from any party, and should circulate without any discrimination based on the type of user, content, application, or end device used. To categorize the principle of net neutrality in different levels: (I) ***Obligation of net Neutrality by 'Internet network access providers (ISPs)'***: to not interfere with the information traffic that circulates through the infrastructure managed by these firms. (II) ***The obligation of Neutrality by the 'Firm that provides the service of data storage (hosting) or temporary storage (caching)'***: to not interfere with the information traffic that is hosted within infrastructure managed by these firms. And (III) ***Obligation of Neutrality by the 'Firm operator of digital platforms'***: To not interfere directly – *or opaquely*- over the information traffic which is self-generated by end-users. And especially do not interfere with using the coding of IA algorithms about rankings, preference, or order in which content is exhibited to final users with the aim to promote its own products and services (*self-preferencing*). This needs to be in harmony with other principles and agreements such as the ones related to Curation of harmful gray area content and Intellectual Property protection.

10. Principle of greater Democracy in Internet Governance models, and development of Collective Intelligence (CI) for complex decision-making. (a) Reaffirm the principle of avoiding centralization of Internet governance. (b) Encourage the equal participation of all States in the bodies involved in Internet governance. (c) Call for the participation of as many people as possible to create temporary and permanent roundtables for the creation of transparent, public, equitable, and egalitarian rules applicable to organizations in digital environments. (d) Develop new models of multi-stakeholder Internet governance, and strengthen existing ones, based on the development of

Collective Intelligence (CI). (e) Strengthen national democratic systems of the 21st century with the development and implementation of Collective Intelligence mechanisms for consensus building on key issues and complex decision-making on the challenges of the early 21st century. (f) Recognize that effective solutions to the challenges facing the Internet organization can be achieved through inclusive dialogue and a common understanding of the challenges. (g) Promote cooperation among different actors in society to create modern Internet governance models that ensure that multiple stakeholders can contribute to providing a democratic institutional framework for the newly emerging digital environments. (h) Ensuring stakeholder participation should not only imply the possibility to consult stakeholders on specific issues but also allow stakeholders to stay informed and have access to spaces for dialogue based on public information available on a single global digital platform or repository on Internet governance issues. (i) Recognize the shortcomings of the current multi-party model. (j) Employ regulatory mechanisms to avoid opaque forms of governance in digital environments, especially about digital platforms.

3. Apply human rights online

Today there are a large number of technological trends that are projected as major transformers of society, the economy and even the lives of the planet's population, which demands that States prevent and eliminate racial discrimination in the design and use of these technologies, prevent the development of technologies designed to harm society, close the technological gap in access to information and services essential for human survival, and protect their citizens from the dehumanization of themselves and the humanization of technological artifacts designed for this or other purposes.

Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, there was a change in the daily landscape of societies, which had to migrate their activity to digital environments, broadening the perception of the importance of human rights in digital environments. It is necessary to adapt institutional frameworks in such a way that they are respectful and promote human rights from their design, as well as in each of the phases of construction and use of digital environments.

A. Core Principles

The Global Digital Pact of 2024 should ratify respect for the first, second, and third-generation human rights recognized in international treaties and national laws during the 20th century. In addition, it should propose the creation of a new generation of maximum principles relating to the protection of humanity, and

delimit the exercise of the individual rights of users of technologies in digital environments, as follows:

- I. Maximum principles about the protection of humanity in the digital era.
- II. Delimitation of individual freedoms of end users of new technologies in digital environments.

Therefore, the Global Digital Pact of the year 2024 should promote reaching the following consensuses:

- I. **Maximum principles for the protection of Mankind**

Human beings who develop, design, and implement new technologies, as well as national and international regulators, state governments, digital firms, judges, academics, and end users of the Internet and new technologies, must commit to:

1. **The highest principle of preserving world peace:** To preserve peaceful coexistence among the nations and peoples that make up human civilization. As well as to maintain the existence of the human race.
2. **Principle of the welfare of human civilization:** To use science, technology, data, and innovation to guarantee the physical and mental well-being, dignity, freedom, and equality of human beings. Likewise, to use them to achieve a harmonious, equitable, and supportive economic development of all nations that make up human civilization.
3. **Principle of Conservation of human, plant, and animal life:** To guarantee the conservation, protection, and continuity of human, plant, and animal life. And to eliminate those technologies that represent a threat to what is currently understood as human beings.
4. **Principle of Human Dignity:** To ensure that the development of new technologies does not lead to the degradation of the human race or any human being. The right to prevent the development and use of new technologies that go against human integrity and society, and that may represent a threat to health, privacy, freedom and the fundamental rights of individuals.
5. **Principle of Solidarity and Fraternity among human beings:** To use new technologies to unite human beings and peoples that make up human civilization, not to divide them or pit them against each other.
6. **Principle of mutual trust between Nations:** To foster confidence among citizens, among the different States, and among citizens in the capacity of human civilization to achieve harmonious social, economic, technological, and human progress in the XXI century.

7. **Principle of humanization in technological development:** To avoid the dehumanization of humanity, and to avoid at all costs all unnecessary human suffering. (b) To ensure that new technologies are used for the welfare of humankind and not to its detriment. (c) To guarantee the prevention of the development and use of new technologies that go against human integrity and human civilization, and that may represent a threat to the health, privacy, freedom, and fundamental rights of people. And (d) To ensure that the use of new technologies does not reinforce, amplify or replicate discriminatory prejudices based on race, gender, or religion, or amplify systems of economic inequality.
8. **Principle of not opacity about the development of new technologies:** The development, use, and implementation of novel technologies should be carried out in a transparent manner. Especially those technologies that involve the manipulation of the human, animal, and plant genetic code, and the use of artificial intelligence.
9. **Principle of Ecological sustainability:** Digital products and services should be designed, produced, used, repaired, recycled, and disposed of in ways that mitigate their negative effects on the environment and help overcome the climate crisis.
10. **Principle of access universality refers to the access of all people to technologies essential for the survival of society:** This means that all people, regardless of their origin, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, must have access to technologies as well as guaranteed quality access to clean water, electricity, internet connectivity and medical care. It is important that these fundamental rights are guaranteed so that all people can have equal opportunities and live with dignity.
11. **Principle of Protection refers to confronting those technologies that represent a threat to what is currently understood as human beings.** This implies establishing limits and regulations on the use of technology, especially in those cases in which it may represent a danger to health or privacy.
12. **Principle of Projection:** Refers to the ability to visualize the possible change that will occur in the 4.0 society of the near future, and the need to develop global capabilities for legislation that will enable us to face the challenges that will arise in this new scenario. This implies being prepared for the changes and challenges that society 4.0 will bring, such as job automation, cybersecurity and online privacy, and developing the necessary policies and laws to address these challenges.
13. **Principle of net neutrality:** A critical point in the institutional framework is that of net neutrality. As mentioned in the Joint Declaration on Freedom of

Expression and the Internet, Internet traffic must be free, i.e., it must not be subject to practices that moderate the flow of information in a discriminatory manner. Likewise, initiatives such as the Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet promote the protection of the Internet architecture in the search for a free and equitable exchange of information, avoiding privileged actors that increase inequality in the digital environment.

14. Principle of Cooperation: Another key aspect in the preservation of a free and open Internet is its governance, which implies cooperation between the different actors in society. We are talking about a model that allows horizontal interactions, that leaves hierarchies aside, that maintains governance by ensuring that multiple stakeholders, civil society, the private sector, and government agencies can concur to provide a democratic institutional framework for the Internet. Ensuring participation not only implies the possibility of consulting stakeholders in relation to specific issues, but also processes that comply with sufficient transparency and accountability that allow stakeholders to be kept informed and with access to spaces for informed dialogue in relation to the information available.

15. Principle of equality: a cross-cutting principle that must be present in all aspects of society, equality, understood in its various expressions such as equality of access, gender, opportunities and neutrality. It is necessary to ensure that all people can participate on the Internet independently and autonomously, under the protection of respect for their rights.

It is essential that the actors concerned commit themselves to respect and protect these rights, which will defend humanity as a value and whose main function will be to ensure that technological development does not surpass in importance the values of freedom, equality and solidarity protected by the first generations of human rights and that they also protect the value of humanity. Only in this way will we be able to ensure that technology is used for the welfare of humanity and not to its detriment.

II. Individual user Rights in Digital environments

In the second place, regarding the guarantee and delimitation of individual freedoms in digital environments, the Global Digital Pact of 2024 should promote reaching the following consensuses:

Human beings who develop, design, and implement new technologies, as well as national and international regulators, state governments, digital firms, judges, academics, and end users of the Internet and new technologies, must commit to:

1. **Right to the mental health of children and adolescents:** (a) To employ technical and regulatory mechanisms to monitor and control the display of illegal, harmful, misinformation and discriminatory content on the interface of devices used by children and adolescents. (b) Employ regulatory and technical mechanisms to prohibit or block the development of artificial intelligence algorithms that have the capacity to manipulate the way children and adolescents think or make decisions.
2. **Right to access a plurality of contents:** To ensure access to diverse content on the Internet, which contributes to pluralistic public debate and effective and active participation in democratic systems.
3. **Right to freedom of expression in digital environments:** (a) To ratify the principle of freedom of expression in digital environments. (b) To guarantee that no technology can be used or developed to manipulate or influence directly, tacitly - or in an opaque manner - the freedom of expression of human beings in digital environments. (c) To Guarantee the elimination in an impartial manner of illegal, harmful, misinformation, and false information circulating on the Internet that has the capacity to vitiate the ends of freedom of expression in digital environments. (d) The academy should promote research on limits to the freedom of expression of end users in digital environments when they transgress other fundamental rights. These limitations should be proportional, transparent, and egalitarian for the different actors, and not lead to the weakening of democratic systems.
4. **The right to freedom of thought and choice and prohibition of manipulation of human consciousness:** This is the most novel principle of the new digital era. Previously, technologies had not had the capacity to know, analyze, access, and interact. Day by day new technologies are present in human life. Therefore, the commitments must be: (a) To foster the design, implementation and use of technology in accordance with human rights and for the benefit of people. (b) Prohibit the malicious manipulation of human consciousness and intelligence through technological devices in order to make the autonomy and self-determination of individuals in decision-making. (c) Developments of this principle would include, among others: the obligation of transparency when interacting with an artificial intelligence (AI) system.
6. **Right of Freedom of Determination in the use of new technologies:** To guarantee the self-determination of human beings regarding the use of technology in their own body and mind, without coercion, pressure, or imposition, and with full respect for human dignity and the fundamental rights of human beings.

- 7. Privacy rights in digital environments:** To ensure that the use of digital devices, as well as access to online products, services, or platforms should be designed to be secure and protect the privacy of users, in particular, to ensure high levels of confidentiality of personal data. Secondly, States should ensure a voluntary, secure, and trusted digital identity that provides Internet users with access to a wide range of online services.
- 8. Right to freedom of enterprise and innovation about digital environments:** (a) To guarantee that any person has the right to create new services, products, platforms, applications, content, and artistic creations, and make them available to the rest of the Internet, without requiring special permission. (b) States, civil organizations, and academia should seek to establish technical and regulatory mechanisms that discourage the creation of technologies whose sole purpose is to cause harm to human dignity (c) Academia should promote research on limits to the freedom of innovation in the development of disruptive technologies that have the capacity to denigrate the dignity of the human race of future generations. Limits that in any case should be proportional, transparent, and egalitarian for the different actors, and not lead to the weakening of democratic systems.
- 9. Guarantee of transparency of new technologies:** To ensure that novel technologies allow in an understandable and easily explainable manner human supervision of their development and implementation, especially when their use affects the safety and fundamental rights of human beings.
- 10. Guarantee of confidence in the use of digital environments for the users:** (a) To ensure that end users enjoy a reliable and secure digital environment. And (b) To employ technical and legal mechanisms to protect end-users from the risks created by cybercrime, especially with regard to the security of personal data.

B. Actions

In line with the principles mentioned in the previous point, it is important to call for a commitment on the part of governments and the private sector to promote participation scenarios with civil society and academia in the construction of a regulatory framework that respects human rights.

One challenge, enabling other rights, is to take measures for the development of infrastructures that guarantee Internet access in the most remote areas with connectivity problems. In addition, civil society organizations should be involved in a commitment to achieve higher rates of digital literacy, to enable access and full enjoyment of human rights on the Internet. Digital literacy should not only be

associated with the minimum skills to participate in digital environments, but also with security-related skills that allow people to recognize when their rights are being violated, as well as to have the necessary information and actions to demand their protection.

It is also necessary to guarantee the diversity implied by equality. It is not enough for people living in and around large cities to benefit. Indigenous, Raizal and Afro-American communities must find their representation and participation within the Internet and its governance for the full exercise of their rights. This implies promoting the development of digital skills that are adapted to their cultural context and that allow them to maintain their traditions.

The private sector must commit to guaranteeing the right to privacy in the workplace with respect to the digital era (use of mobile devices and geolocation), as well as guaranteeing the right to digital disconnection, taking into account some of the exceptions established by law, which will require the creation of protocols and monitoring to ensure these measures. In addition to guaranteeing digital wellbeing spaces for the worker, understood as the balance between daily life and technology.

Enact for the protection of Intellectual Property in the creation and use of information, ensuring copyright, industrial property and its derivations focused on the digital era through training.

Special protection for children and teenagers. Special attention should be paid to the right of children and adolescents to be protected from all types of crime committed or facilitated through digital technologies. To this end, it should at a minimum:

A) Provide opportunities for all children to acquire the necessary skills and capacities, including media literacy and critical thinking, so that they navigate and participate in the digital environment in an active and safe manner and make informed decisions.

B) Promote positive experiences for children and adolescents in a safe and age-appropriate digital environment.

C) Protect all children and all young children and youth from harmful and illegal content, exploitation, manipulation, and abuse online, and prevent the digital space from being used to commit or facilitate crimes.

D) Include children and youth in the development of digital policies that affect them.

4. Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content

Core Principles

The Global Digital Pact of 2024 should ratify the application in digital environments of the first, second, and third-generation human rights recognized in international treaties and national laws during the 20th century, seek to protect personal data and privacy in digital environments, as well as promote accountability for discrimination and harmful, illegal and misleading content in digital environments. Too, the global pact should recognize that digital social networks are an important source of information in the 21st century, especially for young people, as well as the influence they exert in the process of opinion formation in citizens. On this issue, the 2024 Global Digital Pact should promote reaching the following consensuses:

Individual rights of users in digital environments. To guarantee the respect of fundamental rights in digital environments: (a) Right to the mental health of children and adolescents. (b) Right, to access a plurality of content. (c) Right to freedom of expression in digital environments. (d) Right to freedom of thought and choice of the human being. (e) Right to freedom of determination in the use of new technologies. (f) Right to privacy in digital environments. (g) Guarantee of auditability and explanation of new technologies and (i) Guarantee of user confidence in the use of digital environments.

Harmonization of rights. To harmonize the fundamental rights of end users of digital platforms with actions to limit the dissemination of misleading, harmful, illegal, and discriminatory content on the global Internet.

Special protection for girls and women from *cyberbullying*. Girls and women have been especially susceptible to discrimination, as they are the special target of harassment in digital social networks. Therefore, the global pact must guarantee reinforced protection to prevent harassment on social networks for girls and women.

Categorization of the different types of harmful content on the Internet. (a) To categorize and define in simple language the different contents that constitute disinformation and discrimination. (b) Recognize that the different categories do not share the same level of risk of causing the same harm, and different mechanisms are needed to avoid them. And (c) To define what content does not constitute disinformation (e.g., *parody*).

Prohibition of the obligation of general monitoring of harmful content. (a) To adopt the principle of prohibition of General Monitoring by the operator of the digital platform of user-generated content (*e.g., digital platforms of sharing of images, social networks, videos, music, and podcasts*) and Internet search engines.

Prohibition of centralization of Internet governance. To ratify the principle of avoiding the centralization of Internet content governance. And to avoid the establishment of global public or private bodies or entities whose function is to filter and moderate content circulating on the Internet.

Digital Literacy. Digital literacy in schools and universities should contain ethics classes for Internet users on the risks caused by the misuse of fake news, deep fakes, defamatory content, and cyberbullying. Secondly, it is necessary the creation of educational manuals on the risks of spreading fake news, deep-fakes, defamatory content, and cyber-bullying.

Implementation of soft-law instruments. (a) Governments should issue guidelines to different stakeholders, based on multi-stakeholder dialogues, on mechanisms to avoid the risks generated by propagating fake news, deep-fakes, defamatory content, and cyber-bullying. (b) Private companies should encourage the public adoption of self-regulatory and ethical codes in their industry based on multi-stakeholder dialogues, aimed at avoiding the risks generated by propagating fake news, deep-fakes, defamatory content, and cyber-bullying. (c) Universities should promote academic research from a multidisciplinary point of view in which they seek to analyze the causes, risks, and mechanisms to prevent the spread of fake news, deep-fakes, defamatory content, and cyberbullying. And (d) The creation of matrices and indices to measure the effectiveness of regulatory measures to prevent the spread of disinformation.

Commitment to cure harmful and illegal content that circulates by the global network Internet. The global digital compact must recognize the need for regulations that tend to prevent certain uses of the global Internet network to create, distribute or access certain illegal, harmful, discriminatory, and false content when it is manifestly illegal and harmful. However, the regulations and technical mechanisms established to curate content manifestly harmful and illegal must follow strict requirements: (a) a general obligation of monitoring should be prohibited. (b) the grounds for removing content must be expressly authorized in regulations issued by democratic bodies, in accordance with international soft guidelines. (c) the definition of content manifestly harmful and illegal must be defined. (d) the removal must be carried out by an impartial body previously defined in the regulations. (e) the body that performs the curation of content must follow pre-established public, transparent, and equal procedures. (f) the mechanisms of curation must be agile and efficient and, should encourage novel technologies (*e.g., automatic detection algorithms*). (g) procedures must respect the human rights of the final users of the Internet. (h)

Citizens must have the possibility of going before national specialized courts in case of disagreement, and (i) Finally, the curation of harmful and illegal content cannot constitute the weakening of national democratic systems or encourage authoritarian governments. Finally, the global digital compact must recognize the difficulty of assigning the role of moderation filter of gray areas content to a private company, or to a national government (*e.g., incitement to terrorism*).

Actions

A. Illegal content

Illegal content on user-generated content digital platforms: (a) To create agile mechanisms for curing illegal content *within* the digital platform implemented by the platform operator. (b) The mechanisms for curing illegal content *within* the digital platform must be managed by a body independent of the digital platform operator. And (c) Self-regulatory codes.

Illegal content for infringing IP on digital platforms: (a) Legal regulation for the protection of copyrights in digital environments.

Illegal content for affecting a person's honor on user generated content digital platforms: Digital Platforms must act diligently removing defamation content once it has been notified that the content has been declared illegal by a judge.

Illegal content of extreme violence: (a) When it is notified that the content is of extreme violence by a user. (b) to create agile mechanisms for curing illegal content within the digital platform implemented by the platform operator. (c) The novel mechanisms for curing illegal content within the digital platform are managed by a body independent of the digital platform operator. And (d) Self-regulatory codes.

B. Misleading Advertising

Misleading advertising on digital platforms displayed by end users: (a) Obligation of transparency to influencers when they are promoting a product (influencers regulation). (b) Self-regulatory codes for Internet advertising. (c) Soft Law Guidelines on ethical advertising guidelines for user-generated content on digital platforms. (d) To remove, block, or restrict advertising on web pages, individual user accounts, and/or domains that disseminate disinformation.

Misleading advertising paid to the platform operating company: (a) The Firm operating the digital platform must adopt codes of ethics regarding paid digital advertising by companies when the platform's financing model is paid personalized

digital advertising. (b) Responsibility of advertisers for advertising on digital platforms.

Political Advertising: Issue regulations on transparency of paid political advertising displayed on digital platforms (social networks, user-generated content platforms, Internet search engines).

C. Cyberbullying

Actions to prevent cyberbullying: (a) To design of programs in schools to prevent cyberbullying. 2. (b) Direct consultation with school students on the causes and solutions to cyberbullying. (c) The platform operator Must act diligently removing the bullying content once the removal request has been made. (c) Penalty of account cancellation in cases in which content is removed for harassment in digital environments. (d) Promotion of ethics classes in schools and universities in the use of new technologies. And (e) To design public policies by governments to prevent bullying in social networks.

D. Deep-Fakes

Deep-Fakes for Parody: (a) Self-regulatory and ethical codes for the use of deep-fakes for parody and humor (memes). And (b) Right to parody.

Deep-Fakes in the film industry: Film industry self-regulatory codes on the use of deep-fakes in audiovisual productions.

Denigrating deep fakes: (a) The digital platform must act diligently to remove when notified of the use of denigrating deep fakes. (b) Legal liability for developers of denigrating deep-fake applications. (c) Encourage the development of techniques for the identification of audio and audio-visual deep-fakes with the use of metadata. (d) Self-regulation and adoption of ethical codes of traditional media, and new alternative media, to avoid news based on deep-fakes. (e) Introduction of new criminal offenses of voice cloning with artificial intelligence means in order to commit crimes and simulation of erotic videos with deep-fakes.

E. Fake News

Fake news on end-user self-generated digital content platforms: (a) To eliminate the creation of fake user accounts on digital platforms. (b) 'Digital Platforms' must act in an opportune and diligent way to guarantee the removal of content that constitutes fake news that may cause harm to health or the environment. (c) The penalty of cancellation of accounts used exclusively to disseminate false news. (c)

Promotion of ethics classes in schools and universities in the use of new technologies.

Fake news on traditional media websites with editorial responsibility: (a) Code of self-regulation and ethics to reinforce readers' trust in the news displayed by traditional media in digital formats. (b) Regulation of “news aggregators”.

Fake News to influence the political vote: (a) Raising awareness that Fake news that has the impact of influencing democratic processes needs strict regulation. (c) Transparency and honesty are expected from Digital Platforms in all electoral matters, including information and advertising.

G. Discriminatory algorithms

Demand from Digital platforms the necessary actions to carry out the required measures in order to avoid outcomes that reinforce discrimination based on gender or race (e.g. algorithms to access a bank loan).

H. Harmful Content:

Harmful content displayed to children and adolescents that has the capacity to affect their mental health, generate self-harm, and/or incite suicide: (a) To create agile mechanisms for curing illegal content within the digital platform implemented by the platform operator. (b) To create agile mechanisms for curing illegal content within the digital platform administered by a body independent from the digital platform operator. (c) Self-regulatory codes.