



## Global Digital Compact Contribution

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### DISCLAIMER

Our claims mention specific stakeholder groups whom we consider bearing the main responsibility for the respective claims. However, we perceive Internet governance as a multi-stakeholder process that affects all stakeholder groups equally. Accordingly, the implementation of the Global Digital Compact will require the joint engagement of all stakeholder groups in the process.

### *Connecting all people to the internet*

#### GENERAL IDEOLOGIES

1. Internet shutdowns must be condemned in the strongest possible terms no matter the time or place; retrograde steps in connectivity that harm digital participation are unacceptable. [GOVERNMENTS]
2. A greater diversity of languages should be available on global platforms; indigenous and minority languages in particular are structurally neglected. [ECONOMY, TECHNICAL COMMUNITY]

#### CLAIMS

3. Everyone has the right to fast, affordable, reliable and stable internet access. This applies in particular for mobile broadband networks. [GOVERNMENTS]
4. Equitable Internet access must be achieved through affordable services and devices. [BUSINESS, GOVERNMENTS]
5. Internet access via mobile data must be affordable so that prices only account for a reasonable proportion of the monthly income. [BUSINESS, GOVERNMENTS]
6. The international community must advocate for a global minimum internet speed standard. Specifically, we demand at least 16 Mbps to enable working and learning online. [GOVERNMENTS]
7. Connectivity infrastructure must be available to each member of society without discrimination, this must be reflected in policies at all levels of government. [GOVERNMENTS]
8. We call for the allocation of financial and human resources to support and develop new connectivity capabilities. [GOVERNMENTS AND TECHNICAL COMMUNITY]
9. Digital education, for example at work, should be increased, including the provision of appropriate digital skills training. [BUSINESS, GOVERNMENTS]
10. Children and young people must learn how to use the Internet safely at school. This includes the protection of their own data, the balanced consideration of diverse information sources, and IT security. [GOVERNMENTS]



## *Promote Regulation of Artificial Intelligence*

### GENERAL IDEOLOGIES

1. The potential of AI must be harnessed for the benefit of humanity and developed within the framework of human rights. [ALL STAKEHOLDERS]
2. We must accept that data is not always collected neutrally, therefore AI in productive use be based on datasets that do not use discriminatory, sexist and racist data. Such data must be rigorously flagged and removed from the training datasets. Gender sensitivity as well as an intersectional approach is important. [ALL STAKEHOLDERS]

### CLAIMS

3. Regulation of AI must comprehensively protect humankind from potential negative effects of its use without outlawing its capabilities. [GOVERNMENTSS]
4. AI must be regulated to ensure comprehensibility and fairness. In particular, decisions based on it must be labelled accordingly and be comprehensible. [BUSINESS, GOVERNMENTSS]
5. Ownership and copyrights of AI and of AI-generated outputs need to be clarified. [BUSINESS, GOVERNMENTSS]
6. Use of AI in autonomous weapons systems must be banned. [GOVERNMENTSS]
7. There is a need for ethical and anti-discriminatory training in professions where AI is developed and used. [GOVERNMENTSS, BUSINESS, CIVIL SOCIETY]

### *Protect data*

1. Personal data, especially the most sensitive, must be well protected, for example through "privacy by design solutions" for software and hardware. [BUSINESS and TECHNICAL COMMUNITY]
2. Data protection must not be used as a political tool to inhibit civil society engagement in particular. [GOVERNMENTS, CIVIL SOCIETY]
3. The use of privacy-friendly cookies must be made a mandatory default setting for websites. ("Dark Patterns") [GOVERNMENTS]
4. When it comes to data protection, European norms should not be assumed as "superior" or "gold standard", but other cultural norms and approaches should also be considered (e.g. indigenous data management: CARE Principles). [GOVERNMENTS and BUSINESS]
5. Children and young people should be allowed to have a say in what happens to their data from a certain age (not just their guardians). [GOVERNMENTS]