

# Global Digital Compact Input

## Overview

- In this submission, we will present a viewpoint from the younger generation regarding the potential impact of the issues covered by the following areas. Additionally, we will propose the essential components that should form the foundation of our shared principles.
  - Connect all people to the internet, including all schools
  - Protect data
  - Apply human rights online
  - Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content
  - Promote regulation of artificial intelligence
  - Digital commons as a global public good

## Description of entity/organization

NetMission.Asia is a network of passionate young people in Asia Pacific dedicated to engage and empower youth on Internet governance discourse with the aim to create impact in Asia Pacific. Supported by DotAsia Organisation, NetMission.Asia has been actively participating in various Internet conferences both regionally and globally, including ICANN meetings, IGF, APriGF, Asia Pacific Internet Governance Academy (APIGA). NetMission.Asia has also been organizing the annual Youth Internet Governance Forum (yIGF) around Asia Pacific since 2010 to support and encourage youth participation on Internet governance.

## Process followed to collect

- Call for a focused working group within the alumni network of NetMission.Asia
- Working group worked on initial submission draft for community review
- Circulate shared document for input until March 19, 2023 through newsletter, internal instant messaging group chats, and official social media accounts, including Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn.
- Review of community input and editing by working group
- Submission of final output

## Connect all people to the internet, including all schools

### Internet access and work

- Access to the internet is not just a privilege but a fundamental human right that must be fiercely protected. Our lives are inextricably intertwined with technology, and the internet has become an indispensable part of our daily existence. The digital economy that drives global commerce is built on the foundation of the internet, and fragmentation of internet infrastructure can put those without access at a severe disadvantage and deprive them of a level playing field. We must take an unwavering stance in our demand for universal internet access, and governments must be held accountable for fulfilling their obligation to ensure that the market establishes the necessary infrastructure to meet the demand for universal internet access.
- Core principle
  1. Government:
    - Make sure that everyone can get access to the internet
    - Keep the entire internet accessible at all times
    - Respect and protect people's privacy rights
  2. People
    - Create strong communities that value dialogue and human decency
    - Be actively discerning citizens of the Web
- Key Commitment/Pledges/Actions
  1. Government:
    - To accomplish such objectives, solid policy frameworks and open enforcement structures must be designed through dig-once rules, non-discriminatory and effective management of radio airwaves, passive infrastructure sharing (towers, ducts on highways, rails, and power lines), and the sharing of spectrum for broadband connectivity
    - Develop the ability to secure that demands to eliminate illegal content are fulfilled in a manner compliant with human rights law
  2. People
    - Implement civic dialogue online best practices and educating the next generation on these issues
    - Choose products and services carefully and communicating their privacy preferences in a way that protects their privacy, security, and those of others
    - Spread knowledge about Internet risks among peers

## Protect data

- **Core Principal**

1. Creating clear data protection policies and procedures, including protocols for data storage, access and use.[Government]
2. Ensure that individuals are fully informed about how their data will be collected, stored and used and that their consent is obtained where necessary [Government, Business]
3. Collaboration with regulators and other stakeholders to promote best data protection and privacy practices.[Government]
4. Data Literacy should be enhanced by in-school curriculum, workplace training and community education [Academia, Business, Civil Society]

- **Action**

1. Implementing appropriate technical and organizational measures, such as encryption and access controls, to ensure data security.[Government]
2. Reviewing and updating data protection policies and procedures on a regular basis to ensure that they remain effective and up to date. [Government]
3. Resources(Funding) on Data Literacy Programs should be called and allocated to implement and reach to all stakeholders' group [Government, Academia]

## Apply human rights online

- **Core Principles:**

1. Upholding human rights online: All stakeholders should respect and protect human rights online, including the rights to privacy, freedom of expression, and access to information.
2. Ensuring accountability: All stakeholders should be accountable for any human rights abuses that occur online, and should work to remedy any harms caused.
3. Promoting digital inclusion: All stakeholders should work to promote digital inclusion and ensure that everyone has equal access to the internet and digital technologies.

- **Actions:**

1. Promote and respect online freedom of expression, assembly, and association, including through measures such as safeguarding online anonymity and protecting against online censorship and surveillance.
2. Protect individuals' online privacy rights, including by implementing strong data protection regulations and ensuring transparency in data collection and use.
3. Address and remedy human rights abuses that occur online, including by establishing effective complaint mechanisms and providing access to effective

remedies for victims.

4. Promote digital literacy and digital skills development to ensure that everyone can fully participate in the digital economy.
5. Work to ensure that digital technologies are developed and deployed in a way that respects human rights and promotes social and economic progress.

## Accountability for discrimination and misleading content

### 1. Core Principles

- a) Digital spaces should be inclusive and accessible to all individuals regardless of their race, gender, sexuality, religion or other personal characteristics and should protect the right to freedom of expression.
- b) Individuals and Organizations should be held answerable for any discriminatory actions or statements they make, which can involve legal actions, public backlash and other forms of consequences to ensure that such behavior is intolerable in society.
- c) There should be accountability for those also who get involved in spreading inaccurate information, through fact checking, corrections, and retractions as well as penalties such as fines or legal actions.
- d) The multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted to promote accountability for discrimination and misleading content in digital spaces because this complex issue requires the cooperation and coordination of different actors across sectors and industries to develop and implement effective solutions that foster transparency, fairness, and accuracy.

### 2. Actions

- a) Governments must implement the UN convention of ICERD more effectively by strengthening legislations and regulations that prohibit discrimination in digital spaces, and by promoting awareness and education on the harms of discrimination.
- b) Based on the international human rights standards, online platforms must create and enforce clear guidelines for what types of content are considered harmful or inappropriate.
- c) Tech companies must conduct regular audits and assessments of their content moderation policies and practices to ensure the effective removal of harmful content.
- d) Governments, civil society organizations, tech companies, and media outlets must collaborate to develop easy-to-use reporting mechanisms to help users recognize and respond to problematic content.
- e) Greater diversity and inclusivity must be integrated in digital spaces to amplify underrepresented voices and to provide support and resources to marginalized groups who have been disproportionately impacted by digital discrimination and misinformation.

- f) States must abide by the Article 20 of ICCPR to prevent hate speech and other forms of harmful content that incite discrimination or violence.
- g) Independent bodies must be created as part of the accountability mechanism to investigate and respond to instances of misleading content.
- h) Digital and media literacy must be stimulated to create a more informed and resilient online community which is better equipped to resist and counteract discrimination and misinformation.

## Regulation of artificial intelligence

- **Core Principal**
  1. All organizations and Individuals should handle Artificial Intelligence (AI) with care and be responsible of their actions
  2. The right of AI should not override human rights on labor market
  3. Ban on AI shall be necessary in circumstances of conflicting human's:
    - a. Threat to life, livelihood
- **Action**
  1. Multi-stakeholder committee (MSG) should be formed to regulate AI with the functions:
    - a. Draft code of conduct on the usage of AI
    - b. Monitor the implementation of regulations
    - c. Regularly review performance on AI usage, especially tech giants
    - d. Handle complaints regarding AI conflicts
    - e. Educate public on AI
  2. Government should assist and monitor the MSG, while regulating the impacts of AI advancement on the job market.
- As we step into 2023, the popularity and the level of sophistication of large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT testify to the rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI). However, we must not ignore the potential threat it poses to the job market. Governments must take proactive steps to develop comprehensive regulations that protect employment opportunities while allowing businesses to benefit from technological advancements.

Ethical adjustment to technology advancements is essential for businesses to thrive, and regulatory measures can help create a balance between the needs of businesses and the workforce. Let us not forget that the advancement of AI is skyrocketing, and governments must take action to ensure that technology advancements do not come at the cost of job losses.

## Digital commons as a global public good

- **Core Principal**

1. The core principle of this concept is to recognize that the digital commons - including open data, open source software, and other shared digital resources - are essential to promoting innovation, inclusive growth, and sustainable development.

- **Action**

1. Promoting open data policies and making data publicly available where possible.
2. Supporting the development of open source software and other shared digital resources, and promoting the use of open standards and interoperability.
3. Encouraging collaboration and knowledge sharing among stakeholders, including through the establishment of digital innovation hubs and other initiatives.
4. Supporting the development of digital infrastructure and expanding access to digital technologies, particularly in under-served communities.
5. Ensuring that the benefits of digital technology are shared widely and that no one is left behind, including through measures such as digital skills training and support for digital entrepreneurship.