



citizens. There is a direct link between digital and socioeconomic inequalities. Prior challenges arise when not everyone has access to digital technologies, including the internet.

As highlighted in the Report of the Secretary-General related to the progress towards the SDGs, persistent digital divides among and within countries are a main challenge for the achievement of the SDGs. Leveraging the potential of technologies and ensuring connectivity for all requires investing in inclusive and accessible digital infrastructure.

Digital inclusion also requires addressing the gender digital divide to reach - in access to and use of technologies and connectivity. It is also closely related to the opportunities enabled for all women and girls to access digital skills in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

Digital infrastructure

The internet is about data but is also about infrastructure. Therefore, we suggest enhancing investment in digital infrastructure. This encompasses a dual approach from elements related to access to devices, like a computer or other relevant devices, and as infrastructure we refer to a reliable and secure internet environment.

As we stated before, for digital inclusion to become a reality there must be a combination of factors working together to ensure not only affordable, high quality and stable connectivity but the basic tools (physical and social) to navigate in a highly connected environment.

Digital literacy and training skills

Digital skills training and digital literacy at all levels, and to all people throughout their life cycle. The goal should be for everyone to have access to the internet, but also to have the appropriate digital skills, relevant to their individual needs, so that they are able to utilize the media environments that provide the benefits they are looking for.

For people already immersed in ICT environments, more educational resources are needed in STEM, cybersecurity, quantum computing, artificial intelligence, and new and emerging technologies.

It is through the development of digital capacities at all levels, we will be able to improve social and economic disparities and improve connectivity.

Technology transfer and capacity building

Taking advantage of the positive contribution to tackle current challenges will require the adequate financial resources from all sources, including through capacity building and technology transfer to developing countries in order to reduce existing gaps and promote equal access in regard to connectivity. The establishment of more efficient and effective mechanisms for this purpose should be promoted and by strengthening and innovating existing initiatives to benefit in particular developing countries.

Internet governance

Multi-stakeholder and collaborative approach to Internet Governance



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The understanding of the Internet as a decentralized platform is key. We refer specifically to the fact



Principles for interoperability of data

We highlight for data interoperability the following principles: openness for data that isn't under protection and open source software, technology neutrality to avoid dependency and adapt needs to a rapidly changing technological environment, data portability for reuse of data, transparency regarding processes and accessibility in order for all people, regardless of their specific needs, to have similar access to and use of ICT products.

Digital trust and security

Protection of digital critical infrastructures and digital information infrastructures

In order for societies to function as they should, digital critical infrastructure, such as access to food, water, energy, and transportation, as well as social services, should be protected and respected at all times. Critical health and education infrastructure should be respected in all circumstances. However, there is a need for Member States to discuss what embodies digital trust and security in order to shape a common understanding of what these terms encompass.

Digital trust in their connection to data protection

Digital trust is intrinsically connected with data protection, privacy and the empowerment and determination of individuals to make conscious decisions about the recollection, storage, use and elimination of private information. Transparency in the collection and manipulation of data is fundamental and provides the user with sufficient power to manage personal data from a human rights perspective. To advance digital trust, more multidisciplinary discussions and collaboration are needed.



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The increasing autonomy of certain AI applications is of major concern, particularly in areas of international security, weaponry development and transition to cyberspace warfare. Ethical and legal