
and organisations based at the [UN Internet Governance Forum \(IGF\)](#) working to uphold human rights on the internet and to embed human rights in the decision-making processes at the

United Nations. It connects existing human rights law and norms with rights-based aspirations for the online environment. The goal of the IRPC Charter is to provide a recognisable and authoritative support the Global Digital Compact by reaching out to the wider

community.

Dynamic Coalitions provide a space for multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration and as bottom-up networks they are in a privileged position to facilitate discussions among different stakeholder groups that come together due to their interest in a specific area or issue of Internet Governance. These coalitions can also reach out more easily to individuals, groups and organisations that would be otherwise disengaged from Internet governance processes. Dynamic coalitions' representatives can bring expertise, lead discussions on the GDC thematic areas and contribute actively on the dissemination and wider implementation of the Global Digital Compact.

1. Individual

2. Entity/Organization

1. Global

a) Core principles that all governments, companies, civil society organisations and other stakeholders should adhere to

b) Key commitments, pledges, or actions that in your view should be taken by different stakeholders – governments, private sector, civil society, etc. - in order to realize the above-mentioned principles (please be as specific and action-oriented as possible.)

While submissions in this form are limited to 2500 characters per text box, you may also submit any additional inputs or elaboration (submission to be made in PDF format) via email to digitalcompact@un.org. Please note, however, that while your submission will be made available online subsequently, it will not be part of automated data visualization results which is based on this form.

1. 1. Connect all people to the internet, including all schools
2. 2. Avoid internet fragmentation
3. 3. Protect data
4. 4. [REDACTED]
5. 5. Accountability for discrimination and misleading content
6. 6. [REDACTED]
7. 7. Digital commons as a global public good
8. 8. [REDACTED]

For each area that you selected previously, we ask that you submit your views and inputs, organized along the following two aspects:

i) Core principles that all governments, companies, civil society organisations and other stakeholders should adhere to; and

ii) Key commitments, pledges, or actions that in your view should be taken by different stakeholders – governments, private sector, civil society, etc.

The collection, use, disclosure and retention of personal data must all meet transparent privacy-protecting standards. Everyone has the right to exercise control over the personal data collected about them and its usage.

Whoever requires personal data from persons, shall request the individual's informed consent regarding the content, purposes, storage location, duration and mechanisms for access, retrieval and correction of their personal data. Everyone has a right to access, retrieve and delete the personal data collected about them.

When personal information is required, only the minimum data necessary must be collected and for the minimum period of time for which this is required. Data must be deleted when it is no longer necessary for the purposes for which it was collected

Data collectors have an obligation to seek active consent and to notify people when their information has been forwarded to third parties, abused, lost, or stolen. Appropriate security measures shall be taken for the protection of personal data stored in automated data files against accidental or unauthorised destruction or accidental loss as well as against unauthorised access, alteration or dissemination.

Data protection should be monitored by independent data protection authorities, which work transparently and without commercial advantage or political influence.”

Moreover, it is crucial that education and information on data protection is provided to designers and developers of new tools that aim at the collection, management to ensure that emerginehit

4. Apply human rights online

a) Core Principles

The IRPC Charter identifies 10 Internet policy principles to help realise the vision of a rights-based Internet environment that stakeholders should adhere to:

All humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights, which must be respected, protected and fulfilled in the online environment.

The Internet is a space for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights and the advancement of social justice. Everyone has the duty to respect the human rights of others in the online environment.

Everyone has an equal right to access and use a secure and open Internet.

Everyone has the right to seek, receive, and impart information freely on the Internet without censorship or other interference. Everyone also has the right to associate freely through and on the Internet for social, political, cultural or other purposes.

multilateral manner, based on principles of openness, inclusive participation and accountability.

b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

The 10 core principles identified above encapsulate the vision of a rights-based Internet environment put forward by the [Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet](#)]

6. Regulation of artificial intelligence

a) *Core Principles*



4. Political, gender, and racial bias in data need to be firmly addressed and standards need to be set on the outputs. These need to be discussed publicly to ensure that discriminatory frameworks are not perpetuated and to shape the future of AI.

8. Other areas (please specify): Ensure an environmentally sustainable digital transformation

Specify

Education is an essential tool for promoting sustainability and informed choices. Digital sustainability education needs to be widespread across all sectors of society to help empower younger generations and to

