





improved digital skills training, so students and teachers can make productive use of connections for education

- x Assure clear and affordable connectivity for education . Governments should consider mandating that internet and mobile service providers offer basic and easy-to- X Q G H U V W D Q G μ F R Q Q H F W L Y L W \tslaRfied to Gs Xb5iDize L-rate. People who want a basic connectivity option to support education should be able to find it. As education becomes increasingly reliant on connectivity, it must progressively

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and enables people to enjoy and exercise them fully. It includes the full range of inter-relationships between human rights and the Internet, such as freedoms of expression and association, privacy, cultural participation, gender equality, security and rights concerned with education, employment and welfare.

*b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions*

- x Technology developers should base their approach on open standards, interoperability, and an open and distributed architecture consistent with Human Rights, and its governance should promote open standards, informed by individual and collective expertise and decisions that allow for a resilient, stable, decentralized, secure, and interconnected network that is available to all.
- x Governments should refrain from disproportionate measures, particularly prior censorship and internet shutdowns, under the guise of combatting disinformation or any other reason inconsistent with the ICCPR.
- x Judicial Systems should apply international human rights standards in their decisions regarding the internet ecosystem, avoiding a fragmented approach that can have implications to the protection of fundamental freedoms and to the architecture of internet.

### 3. Protect data

*a) Core Principles*

- x High-Level Principles for the Transparency of Internet Companies . Principles 19-26 of this UNESCO developed framework deal specifically with the question of Personal Data Gathering and Use, as well as Data Access.

*b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions*

- x In line with the Policy Area on Data Governance in the Recommendation on AI Ethics, governments should leverage the power of open government data in strengthening transparency and innovation through the development of data-driven public services.

- x Governments should set up frameworks for data interoperability and encourage the creation of data stewards and data commons, to enhance control of users over their data.
- x Due to the impact large datasets have on AI systems, companies should adhere to internationally recognized standards related to data governance and in particular training algorithms.
- x Companies V K R X O G D S S O \ 26 1 ( 0 8 2 4 ) \ Principles for transparency of internet platform companies.

#### 4. Apply human rights online

##### a) Core Principles

- x ROAM Principle of Human Rights . Internet Universality emphasizes the importance of harmony between the growth and use of the Internet and human rights. A free Internet is one that respects the human rights set out in key international agreements and enables people to enjoy and exercise them fully. It includes the full range of inter-relationships between human rights and the Internet, such as freedoms of expression and association, privacy, cultural participation, gender equality, security and rights concerned with education, employment and welfare.
- x In line with the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI , governments should ensure that emerging technologies including AI, respect the rule of law, and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms.

##### b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

- x Governments should create a positive enabling environment for freedom of expression and access to information online, in line with international guarantees of these rights, promoting universal access to the Internet, and taking measures to reinforce the safety of journalists and artists online, including with a specific focus on women journalists and artists.
- x Governments should respect the requirements of Article 19(3) of the ICCPR.
- x Digital platforms should respect human rights and adhere to international human rights standards in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, applying them consistently and fairly across all regions, languages, and technologies.
- x Digital platforms should conduct periodic risk assessments, including gender specific risk assessments, as well as Ethical Impact Assessments to identify and address any actual or potential harm or human rights impact of their operations, based on the provisions of Article 19 of the ICCPR and drawing on the principles set out in

the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.

- x Governments should be transparent and accountable about the requirements they place upon digital platforms.
- x Digital platforms should be transparent and accountable to independent regulatory systems in how they handle the rights to freedom of expression, access to information, and freedom of association and the safeguards to address and prevent online gender-based violence that are direct threats to the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls.
- x Education systems, and professional organizations should equip engineers, data scientists, and other members of the technical community, to understand human rights, ethical standards and gender equality perspectives how to apply them to the products and services they develop or maintain.
- x Lawmakers should structure processes of legal reform impacting human rights online in a multistakeholder participatory rights organizations to support reforms that specifically address gender-based violence and disinformation online
- x Digital platforms should enable inclusive access to culture and participation in cultural life and its benefits as an ethical, social and economic imperative;
- x Policymakers and digital platforms should cooperate to protect and foster the diversity of cultural contents and languages online, and reinforce intellectual property to uphold the economic and social rights of artists.

increased efforts to teach citizens critical thinking through media and information literacy.

*b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions*

- x UNESCO and partners should support uptake of guidelines on the development and implementation of independent regulatory processes that guarantee freedom of expression and access to information while dealing with content that is illegal according to international human rights law, and corresponding jurisprudence and content that risks significant harm to democracy and the enjoyment of human rights.
- x Regulatory frameworks targeting digital platforms, including self- co- and governmental regulatory frameworks, must be based on international standards of freedom of expression, access to information and gender equality.
- x Platform models , editorial policies and advertising systems, as well as human and algorithmic content moderation policies and practices, should be made transparent and eliminate gender bias.
- x All relevant stakeholders should advocate for human rights-respecting regulation on content moderation, and to hold government and digital platforms accountable.
- x Regulatory bodies should focus regulation mainly on the systems and processes used by platforms, rather than on single pieces of content. Any specific decisions about the legality of specific pieces of content should follow due process and be open to review by a judicial body.
- x Digital platforms should commit to being transparent about the systems and processes used to moderate and curate content on their platforms and how those systems and processes fulfil the goal of regulation and address the specific threats to the safety of women and girls. (see also principle 4)
- x Digital platforms should adhere to international human rights standards in the way they operate and to be able to demonstrate how they are implementing these standards and other policies contained in their terms of service, including gender disaggregation in their reporting of content moderation statistics, and the guidelines set out in the Policy Area on Communication and Information in the Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.
- x Digital platforms should have content moderation and curation policies and practices consistent with international human rights standards.
- x Digital platforms should offer Media and Information Literacy resources and training, empowering users to interact critically and safely with digital content and technologies to raise awareness of the impact of online harassment (including towards women and girls), to produce guidance

- x Digital platforms should have effective user complaints mechanism to allow users and non-users meaningful opportunities to raise their concerns, especially women and girls who are experiencing harassment and threats online, including the right to redress against decisions taken.
- x Relevant stakeholders commit to taking concrete actions for the prevention, protection and prosecution of online violence against journalists, artists, scientists, human rights and gender equality activists.

## 6. Regulation of artificial intelligence

### *a) Core Principles*

- x The Ethics of AI principles encompassed in the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, the first global standard-setting instrument that was adopted in November 2021, by the 193 Member States, namely Proportionality and Do No Harm, Safety and security, Fairness and non-discrimination, Sustainability, Right to Privacy and Data Protection, Human oversight and determination, Transparency and explainability, Responsibility and accountability, Awareness and literacy, Multi-stakeholder and adaptive governance and collaboration.

### *b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions*

- x Governments should



- x Regulatory processes should be led through an open, transparent, multistakeholder, and evidence-based manner, including the collection of gender disaggregated statistics.
- x Regulatory systems must have sufficient and independent funding to carry out their responsibilities effectively including dedicated funds from their public budgets to finance gender-responsive schemes and ensure that national digital policies include a gender action plan.
- x Regulatory systems should include monitoring mechanisms such as Ethical Impact Assessment and Readiness Assessment.
- x Regulations dealing with informational issues with respect to AI and the use of algorithms and automated mechanisms for content moderation and curation should adopt a multistakeholder approach to safeguarding freedom of expression and access to information, especially as it concerns measures to eliminate gendered disinformation and online gender based violence. (These guidelines are currently under development and due to be published later in 2023)
- x Governments and relevant stakeholders should take accountability to develop value orientation, understanding, and skills needed for ethical use of AI for all citizens based on AI and Education: Guidance for Policy-makers, published by UNESCO in 2021.

## 7. Digital commons as a global public good

### a) Core Principles

- x Our actions should be guided by commitments to human rights, inclusion, equity, environmental sustainability, and social justice
- x Education should remain a human right and public good in digital as well as in physical spaces, as explained in Reimagining Our Futures Together: A New Social Contract for Education, published by UNESCO in 2019.
- x The Windhoek +30 Declaration, adopted at the 2021 World Press Freedom Conference in Namibia and subsequently endorsed by UNESCO Member States at the 42<sup>nd</sup> session of its General Conference, outlines principles to ensure information as a common good in the digital age. It particularly calls for greater transparency of Internet companies, support for the economic viability of independent journalism, and increased efforts to teach citizens critical thinking through media and information literacy.
- x ROAM Principle of Multistakeholder Participation. Multistakeholder participation in the development and governance of the Internet has drawn together governments, intergovernmental and international

the Internet technical and professional community and academia. The goal of multistakeholder participation is to improve the inclusiveness and quality of decision-making by including all those who have an interest in the Internet and its impact on wider social, economic and cultural development in open and transparent decision-making processes.

*b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions*

- x The scientific community should make multilingual scientific knowledge openly available, accessible and reusable for everyone; increase scientific collaborations; and sharing of information and knowledge for the benefits of science and society.
- x Promote and engage in international and multi-stakeholder cooperation in the context of open science and access for information to all, with a view to reducing digital, technological knowledge gaps  
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Recommendation on Open Science
- x Establish and iteratively improve public digital learning platforms with high quality, curriculum-aligned education resources, ensuring they are free, open and accessible for all, in the framework of the initiative of Gateway to Public Digital Learning launched at the Transforming Education Summit and in I L Q H Z L W K 8 1 ( 6 & 2 ¶ V  
Recommendation on Open Educational Resources, while also protecting the privacy, safety and data security of users.
- x Aim for achieving universal digital literacy for education being mindful of the systemic and long-term transformation of the labour market due to digitalization. Take a system-wide approach to integrate values, knowledge, understanding, and skills on digital technologies into the school curricula, qualifications of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and higher education, taking into consideration the ethical aspects and interrelated humanistic disciplines. Be cognizant of the emergence of a set of AI literacy skills required for effective human-machine collaboration. Take institutional actions to enhance digital literacy across all layers of society. Give a special focus on women and girls, cultural and linguistic minority groups, and older people.
- x Governments and the cultural community should implement the principles of the MONDIACULT 2022 Declaration on culture as a global public good, with a view to harness and contribute to the design

## 8. Other areas : Build capacities for fair and equitable participation in digital transformation

### a) Core Principles

- x Inclusive, equitable and quality education and lifelong learning for all : Steer human-centred digital learning to advance our national and international aspirations for education and lifelong learning.
- x . The principle of Accessibility to All has technical, economic and social aspects. It reaches far beyond mere connectivity, for example, to include issues of affordability, content and capability. It is closely related within societies to the distribution of income and resources between women and men, poor and rich, rural and urban communities, language groups and ethnic minorities, and those affected by disability or marginalisation.

### b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

- x Use three keys to unlock the power of digital teaching and learning , making it more universally accessible and a more reliable pillar of holistic educational experiences:
- x Content . High quality, curriculum-relevant digital teaching and learning content must be made available to all students learners, teachers and caregivers through digital learning platforms
- x Capacity . Capacity to use digital technology to improve learning must be strengthened to ensure teachers, learners and other education stakeholders have the skills and knowledge needed to leverage digital tools for lea