



WSIS+20

What does the Outcome Document
mean for security, stability and
resilience issues of Internet
Governance?

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Why do we care?

This presentation will outline the main points from the Outcome Document that show:

- What the document suggests about the trajectory of Internet Governance in regards to security, stability and resiliency issues.
- Which elements appear stabilizing, and which remain ambiguous.
- Where future pressure points may emerge for the DNS and the global Internet.



What is WSIS?

- The latest WSIS+20 Review Outcome Document reaffirms the original WSIS principles.
- Updates for AI, data governance and fragmentation risks.
- Signals where future political pressure may emerge.



What WSIS+20 Stabilised



91. We recognize that Internet governance must continue to be global and multi-stakeholder in nature, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, technical and academic communities and all other relevant stakeholders in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities. We reaffirm that Internet governance should continue to follow the provisions set forth in the outcomes of the summits held in Geneva and Tunis, including in relation to enhanced cooperation.

99. We decide that the Internet Governance Forum shall be made a permanent forum of the United Nations, with a continued secretariat hosted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, on a stable and sustainable basis with appropriate staffing and resources, in accordance with United Nations budgetary procedures.

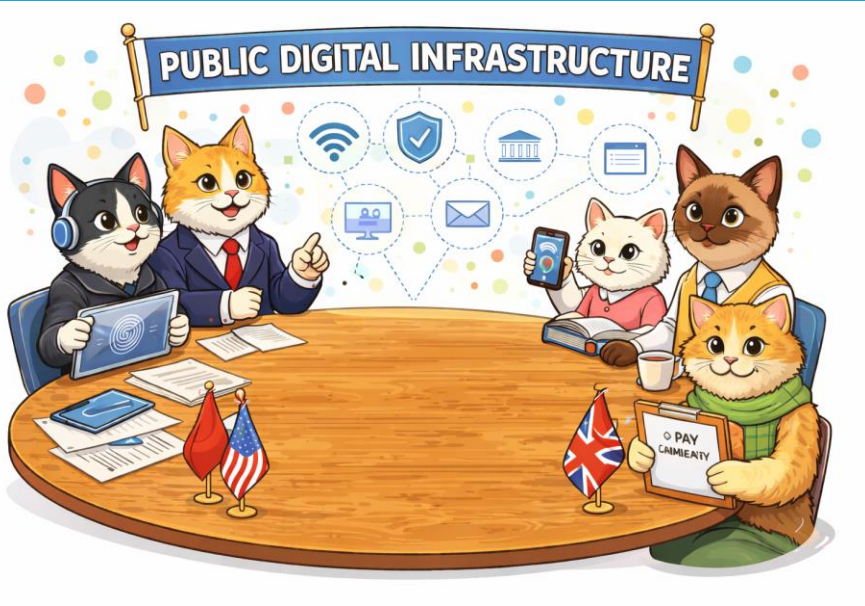
The Permanence Paradox and “Enhanced cooperation”



- IGF permanence may also alter urgency for reform or evolution of the IGF
- Government-to-Government dialogue
- Continued use of “enhanced cooperation” language

101. We call upon the Forum to enhance its working modalities and to broaden the participation of Governments and other stakeholders from developing countries and underrepresented communities, by working on establishing and facilitating a dialogue among Governments with the participation of all stakeholders.

Digital Public Infrastructure



17. We acknowledge that developing digital public goods and digital public infrastructure are critical drivers of inclusive digital transformation and innovation and recognize the need to increase investment in their successful development with the participation of all stakeholders. Digital public goods include open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable international laws, standards and best practices. We recognize that there are multiple models and definitions of digital public infrastructure, and we recognize that each society will develop and use shared digital systems according to its particular priorities and needs. We recognize that appropriate governance frameworks are essential to enhance trust in technology and data use while ensuring inclusion, fairness and human rights.

Fragmentation



- Recognises the importance of open, interoperable Internet – yet doesn't explicitly name safeguards against fragmentation.

90. We recognize that the Internet is a critical global facility for inclusive and equitable digital transformation. The open, interoperable nature of the Internet has underpinned the development of an extraordinary range of services and applications, reaching across the range of human society, including governance, economy, development and human rights. To fully benefit all, it must be open, global, interoperable, stable and secure. We reaffirm the need to promote international cooperation among all stakeholders to prevent, identify and address risks of fragmentation of the Internet.

Internet Shutdowns



76. We stress the importance for all Member States and stakeholders, to promote universal, free, open, interoperable, safe, reliable and secure use of and access to the Internet by respecting and protecting human rights and by refraining from Internet shutdowns and measures that target Internet access. We also call upon all business enterprises, including surveillance technology companies and companies responsible for social media platforms, to respect human rights in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Capacity



- Recognises the gaps and inequalities that persist between those who remain unconnected or do not have adequate access to the Internet. P16, P21, P27.

Finance

Finance gaps remain to be a concern



Confidence in Security and Protection



- P54-58 recognises efforts to protect infrastructure and services from malicious activity and physical risks (Security and Malicious Activity)

58. We recognize the challenges that States, in particular developing countries, face in building confidence and security in information and communications technologies and their use. We reiterate the call made by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/125](#) for renewed focus on capacity-building, education, knowledge-sharing and regulatory practice, as well as promoting multi-stakeholder cooperation at all levels and raising awareness among users of information and communications technologies, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable.

Data Governance, AI and emerging DNS-adjacent risks



Data governance

81. We recognize that responsible and interoperable data governance is essential to advance development objectives, protect human rights, foster innovation and promote economic growth.

82. We note the approaches to data governance that were adopted by the General Assembly in the Global Digital Compact.

83. We note the establishment of a working group of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to engage in a comprehensive and inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue on data governance at all levels as relevant for development, including on follow-up recommendations towards equitable and interoperable data governance arrangements.

Artificial intelligence

84. We note the approaches to international governance of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity that were adopted by the General Assembly in the Global Digital Compact.

UN Coordination: resilience or centralisation?



121. We call for the continuation and strengthening of the work of the United Nations Group on the Information Society, with a Chair rotating on an annual basis and a secretariat provided by the International Telecommunication Union, as the United Nations system inter-agency mechanism for advancing policy coherence and programme coordination on digital matters. We invite the Group to enhance its agility, efficiency and effectiveness and expand its membership to further United Nations entities, with a view to fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue, partnership-building and a review of progress on digital cooperation.

Key Takeaways for Security, Stability & Resilience

