

Five-Point Plan for an Inclusive WSIS+20 Review

As engaged stakeholders in the WSIS+20 Review process, we, the undersigned, submit the following recommendations¹ to help operationalise the WSIS+20 review modalities to ensure transparency, inclusivity, and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

1. Publish a Clear and Inclusive Timeline:

- a. Within 7 days of appointing the co-facilitators, publish and maintain a comprehensive timeline outlining key milestones, including consultations and government-only negotiations, with adequate notice of any changes.
- b. Provide stakeholders with at least 7 days to submit written input.

2. Ensure Transparency and Accountability:

- a. Maintain an online platform² centralizing all input and draft documents, their status, and stakeholders consulted.
- b. Publish substantive records of all consultations, including summary reports of main points and how these have been addressed, to enhance explainability.
- c. Live-stream government-only negotiations³ and provide post-session transcripts.

3. Facilitate Inclusive and Meaningful Stakeholder Consultations:

- a. Actively seek stakeholder input at every stage (elements paper, zero / first / final drafts) through written submissions and official virtual/in-person consultations, applying equal participation rules for governments and other stakeholders.
- b. Hold official stakeholder consultations at existing forums, including global and regional IGF initiatives and the WSIS High-Level Event, while also inviting Member States to conduct national consultations.
- c. Implement a multistakeholder speaking order during consultations by alternating speaking slots among governments and other stakeholder groups, with reasonable time allocation for interventions.

4. Broaden and Diversify Participation:

- a. Build on the WSIS+10 accreditation process, including by broadening the group of eligible stakeholders to participants of national, regional, and global IGFs.
- b. Promote diverse participation by offering financial and logistical support for underrepresented communities, particularly from the Global Majority.
- c. Ensure accessibility globally by implementing measures such as accommodating different time zones and working days, publishing key documents in official UN languages, and providing low-bandwidth participation options.

5. Maximise Inclusive Participation in Final Negotiations:

- a. Limit any necessary closed-door intergovernmental negotiations to the final stage of the WSIS+20 process.
- b. Ensure meaningful and inclusive multistakeholder participation at the High-Level Meeting.

¹ These draw on existing guidance on multistakeholderism, e.g. [São Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines](#).

² For example, see this [OHCHR platform](#).

³ For example, see recent negotiations on the [UN Convention on Cybercrime](#).

List of endorsing organisations:

1. .au Domain Administration Limited (auDA), technical community, Australia
2. .Daily Nawa-I-Ahmedpur Sharqia, Pakistan
3. .hn - Red de Desarrollo Sostenible Honduras (NIC.HN) - ccTLD HN
4. Access Now
5. ACLIS, Burundi and Rwanda
6. Africa Gen AI Lab
7. Africa ICT Alliance (AfICTA)
8. Alfa-Redi
9. ARTICLE 19
10. Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)
11. Asian Social Science Research Institute (Asri), Republic of Korea
12. Asociación SVNet (SV Top Level Domain)
13. Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
14. Association of Freelance Journalists
15. Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC)
16. Bolo Bhi (Pakistan)
17. Center for Democracy & Technology
18. Center for Studies of Freedom of Expression (CELE)
19. Collaboration on International ICT Policy for East and Southern Africa (CIPESA)
20. Colnodo
21. Computer & Communications Industry Association
22. Comunitatea Internet Association, Moldova
23. Council of European National Top-Level Domain Registries (CENTR)
24. COYEDI, Burundi
25. CyberPeace Institute
26. Data Privacy Brasil
27. DENIC eG, Technical Community, Germany
28. Derechos Digitales
29. Digital Action
30. Digital Empowerment Foundation
31. Digital Rights Foundation
32. Digital Rights Nepal
33. DigitalSENSE Africa
34. DNS Africa Media and Communications
35. DotAsia Organisation, Technical Community, APAC
36. eco – Association of the Internet Industry
37. EngageMedia Collective
38. European Center for Not-For-Profit Law Stichting (ECNL)
39. Feminist AI Research Network
40. Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD)
41. Global Network Initiative (GNI)
42. Global Partners Digital (GPD)
43. Hashtag Generation
44. House of Africa, Chad
45. Huaira Foundation Ecuador
46. ICC BASIS
47. Identity Digital
48. Institute for Policy and Legislative Research (IPLR), Republic of Korea
49. Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, Universidad de Chile
50. Instituto para la Sociedad de la Información y Cuarta Revolución Industrial (Universidad La Salle, Perú)
51. International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)
52. Internet Australia

53. Internet New Zealand Incorporated (InternetNZ), technical community, New Zealand
54. Internet Society
55. Internet Society Argentina Chapter
56. Internet Society Belgrade, Serbia Chapter
57. Internet Society Brazil Chapter
58. Internet Society Comoros Chapter
59. Internet Society Dominican Republic Chapter (isoc-do)
60. Internet Society Ecuador Chapter
61. Internet Society El Salvador Chapter
62. Internet Society Ethiopia Chapter
63. Internet Society Gender Standing Group
64. Internet Society German Chapter (ISOC.DE e.V.)
65. Internet Society Malawi Chapter
66. Internet Society Nepal Chapter
67. Internet Society Philippines Chapter
68. Internet Society Puerto Rico Chapter
69. Internet Society Singapore Chapter
70. Internet Society UK England Chapter
71. Interozoes - Coletivo Brasil de Comunicao Social
72. Japan Registry Services Co., Ltd. (JPRS)
73. KICTANet
74. Media Matters for Democracy, Pakistan
75. Media Monitoring Africa
76. NetMission.Asia
77. Paradigm Initiative (PIN)
78. Pastoralist Girls Foundation
79. Public Interest Registry (PIR)
80. Puerto Rico Top Level Domain (NIC.pr)
81. Research ICT Africa
82. RNW Media
83. Rudi International
84. Rural Media Network Pakistan
85. Software Freedom Law Center India (SFLC.IN)
86. SMEX
87. Taiwan Network Information Center (TWNIC)
88. Tech for Good Asia
89. Tech Global Institute
90. Tech4Peace
91. TEDIC Paraguay
92. Telecommunities Canada (tc.ca)
93. The Korea Game Users Association, Republic of Korea
94. Tierra Comn Network
95. Transformative Legal Policy Research Center [TLPR], Republic of Korea
96. Usuarios Digitales Ecuador
97. Virtual School on Internet Governance (VSIG)
98. Wikimedia Foundation
99. Wikimedia Germany
100. Women of Uganda Network (WOUGNET)
101. World Association for Christian Communication (WACC)

List of endorsing individuals:

1. Alexei Marciuc, MIGF
2. Alvin B. Marcelo, UP Manila Standards and Interoperability Lab
3. Ashirwad Tripathy, Educating Nepal
4. Asrat Mulatu (Ph.D), Addis Ababa Science and Technology University
5. Avri Doria, Technicalities
6. Basele Stephen Galgesa, ISOC Kenya Trustee
7. Bilal Mahmood Sulehri, Acumen Financials/ ISOC Pakistan, Pakistan
8. Bokyung Kim, CEO, Impactus Inc. Republic of Korea
9. Carlos Vera Quintana
10. Carlos Vera Sánchez
11. Chaewon Song, Korea Employment Agency for Persons with Disabilities (KEAD) Workplace Disability Awareness Instructor, Republic of Korea
12. Charles Mok, Stanford University
13. Cheolwoo Lee, Representative lawyer of Munhwa Lawoffice, Republic of Korea
14. Cheryl Langdon-Orr
15. Concettina Cassa, IGF MAG member
16. Dhruv Dhody, Internet Architecture Board
17. Dr. Adebunmi Adeola Akinbo, President, DNS World.
18. Dr. Florian Martin-Bariteau, Associate Professor of Law and University Research Chair in Technology and Society, University of Ottawa
19. Dr. Konstantinos Komaitis, Resident Senior Fellow, Democracy and Technology Initiative, Atlantic Council
20. Dr. Pari Esfandiari, Global TechnoPOLitics Forum
21. Dr. William J. Drake, Columbia Institute for Tele-Information, Columbia University, USA
22. Eduardo Díaz, Puerto Rico
23. Emmanuel Mfitumukiza, ISOC Rwanda
24. Fiona M. Alexander, Internet Governance Lab, American University
25. IN PYO YEO, CEO, METAFLAG Inc.
26. Iria Puyosa, PhD. Senior Research Fellow, Democracy + Technology Initiative, Atlantic Council
27. Jang-Hie Lee, President, Asian Social Science Research Institute (Asri), Republic of Korea
28. Joung IL JIN, 17jungle Studio, Director, Republic of Korea
29. Karim ATTOUMANI MOHAMED, ISOC Comoros
30. Lito Ibarra . El Salvador
31. Mark Nottingham, Internet Architecture Board
32. Mary Uduma, Chairperson, NKF
33. Minhae Park, The Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence (PNAI) member, Republic of Korea
34. Miraj Chowdhury, Digitally Right, Bangladesh
35. Nicolas Fiumarelli
36. Remmy Nweke, Group Executive Editor, ITREALMS Media group
37. Stephen Dakyi, DABY Foundation
38. Suyoung Lee, chairman, Institute for Policy and Legislative Research (IPLR), Republic of Korea
39. Tommy Pauly, Chair of the Internet Architecture Board
40. Umut Pajaro Velasquez
41. Winthrop Yu - Philippines
42. Wolfgang Kleinwaechter, Professor Emeritus, University of Aarhus
43. Yongho Cho, Transformative Legal Policy Research Center [TLPR], Republic of Korea
44. Mahishaa Balraj, Attorney-at-Law, Director / Co-Founder, Hashtag Generation
45. Nighat Dad, Executive Director DRF, former member of UNSG AI HLAB
46. Santosh Sigdel, Executive Director, Digital Rights Nepal