Global Partners Digital, Access Now, European Center for & ()(1)-

The Pact should reaffirm the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and other relevant human rights instruments. It should recognise that the effective implementation of the international human rights and humanitarian law and the re-

companies under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). This includes the responsibility to foster respect for human rights online and offline in the context of new and emerging digital technologies and human rights due diligence processes.

The Pact should recognise the existing structural asymmetries and inequalities that underlie the global digital economy, and ensure that measures aim to cj YfWta Y'YI]gh]b['Bcfh\ Gci h\'X]gdUf]h]Yg']b'h\Y'YI d`c]hUh]cb'UbX'h\Y'VYbYZ]hg' cZ'h\Uh'YWtbca m'

The Pact should encompass an intersectional gender perspective that recognizes and takes into consideration the different impact that digital technologies have on women, girls and people of diverse genders and sexualities.

Chapter II. International peace and security

The Pact should reiterate that international law, including the UN Charter, international humanitarian law and the international human rights law apply to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Pact should reaffirm adherence to the universally agreed upon framework of responsible state behavior in cyberspace and its possible future elaboration, where appropriate. To guarantee the effective implementation of the framework in a human-

international human rights framework and should not undermine or seek to replace existing protections. They should also be underpinned by robust transparency and accountability mechanisms throughout the AI life cycle, such as through human rights impact assessments, stakeholder engagement, algorithmic transparency, auditability and explainability, appropriate oversight procedures, and redress mechanisms (individual and collective) and enforcement powers for regulators. States should promote an open and secure Internet in relevant multilateral and