

Human Rights Council Section 2

Topic: Human Rights on the Internet

Co-sponsors: UAE, Swiss Confederation, Azerbaijan, Georgia, South Sudan, Vietnam, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Ghana, Jordan, Syria, Nigeria,

Botswana, Poland, Ethiopia, Greece, Zimbabwe, Cambodia, Norway, Ukraine, Cuba, Singapore

Bearing in mind that countries need internet access in order to easily communicate,

Noting with deep concern that lacking a way to filter the internet causes problems such as child pornography, drug trafficking, cyber-bullying, identity theft, and terrorist propaganda,

Deeply concerned access is not readily available to all membership countries,

<u>Proposing</u> that small internet providers form partnerships and go world-wide to support internet access for all developing and developed membership countries,

<u>Realizing that</u> willing internet providers would need to receive necessary grants in order to complete this process,

<u>Suggesting</u> that 'internet peacekeepers' be incorporated into the infrastructure of the internet to monitor and prevent potentially dangerous activities,

Expresses its hope that countries will benefit from this,

Believing that this resolution will help provide safe and secure internet access to many countries around the world,

- Urges the UN to establish a branch of these so called 'internet Peace-keepers' and deploy them to countries that face potentially dangerous activity created by internet communication;
- 2. Authorizes countries to use 'internet peacekeepers' to filter internet;
- 3. Further reminds countries that 'internet peacekeepers' would not neutralize extremists, just expose the threats, leaving the apprehension to the country; and
- 4. Encourages the UN to recommend consequences for extremists, having them adhere to the current declaration of human rights.