



**Human Rights Council Section 2**

**Topic:** Human Rights on the Internet

**Co-Sponsors:** The Kingdom of the Netherlands, The Republic of Benin, The Republic of El Salvador, The Republic of Peru, The Republic of Serbia, The Republic of

Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, The State of Israel, Libya, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, and State of Qatar.

Agreeing that a UN resolution that passed all content include that the same rights, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), that humans enjoy “offline” should be enjoyed “online”, including the “promotion, protection and enjoyment of human right,

Recognizing issues that human rights on the Internet are extremely nebulous given the size, scope, and borderless nature of the Internet world, which has no pre-set guardians, laws, or norms – a virtual no man’s land,

Alarmed by the idea that conflict over Internet freedom could grow into a full-blown crisis between people and state,

Realizing that the internet is as much a tool for development as it can be a dangerous instrument in cyber-attacks, organizing revolts, and espionage,

1. Encourages international groups to provide legal advice concerning human rights on the internet;

## **Resolution HRC/Section 2/1.1**

2. Calls for foreign exchange programs to be created so that people from under-developed countries can get computer education in developed countries;
3. Requests developed countries to provide small countries with internet resources and micro loans;
4. Urges all countries to help create a healthy environment for the internet, which could include campaigns for anti-cyber-bullying, anti-child pornography, anti-illicit drug selling, anti terror awareness, and teaching people proper internet etiquette, as well.
5. Recommends the provision of internet users with the tools to easily report suspicious or illegal activity on the internet allowing citizens to help police themselves;