



Human Rights Council Section 1

Topic: “Human Rights on the Internet”

Co-Sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, The Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, Republic of

Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Grand Duchy Luxembourg, United Mexican States, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Spain, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Togo, Republic of Turkey, United States of America

The General Assembly, recalling Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states, “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this includes the freedom to hold opinion without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers,”

Keeping in mind the Charter of the Internet Rights and Principles Coalition, which states, “Everyone has the right to access, and make use of, the Internet,”

Keeping in mind the importance of balance between lenience and extreme censorship,

Fully alarmed that children are being exposed to pornography as well as being featured in it as well,

Resolution HRC Section1/2.1

1. Encourages the development of funds from International Monetary Fund to nations that need the funding required for Internet access;
2. Considers UN summit meetings where nations could discuss the limits, freedoms, and developing rules for the use of the Internet;
3. Calls upon each nation's government to censor content that threatens the national security of the designated nations;
4. Requests that a universal set of rules be put in place, as well as a form of Internet Security, to regulate the websites able to be accessed;
5. Encourages the creation of a committee of the United Nations to approve what is being censored;
6. Calls upon all the states regard the human rights on the Internet as a basic human right, and legalize the expression and the freedom on the Internet;
7. Affirms the significance of reducing the excessive or unnecessary restrictions on the Internet, for it will be conducive to the promotion of sovereignty;
8. Emphasizes that no matter the technological advancements, the level of security shall not change;
9. Further requests that an optional class be created to teach about the benefits and dangers of the Internet;
10. Further recommends that people have freedom of expression on the Internet to a certain extent; and
11. Approves the creation of an NGO possibly known as *World E- Therapy* for therapy of those who have been harmed by Internet rights violations.