



Resolution GA/3/2.I

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: The Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Benin, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, People's Republic of China, Republic of Estonia, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Hellenic Republic, Grenada, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, State of Israel, Republic of Mali, Mongolia, Republic of Mozambique, New Zealand, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Peru, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Suriname, United Arab Emirates, and The Republic of Yemen.

Topic: Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms - the right to privacy in the digital age

Alarmed by the lack of privacy in cyberspace,

Bearing in mind that digital privacy is a human right that shouldn't be violated,

Taking into consideration that citizens of some nations don't have full online freedom,

Bearing in mind that human rights are frequently violated on the internet,

Affirming that a large amount of citizens don't have access to safe technology,

Fully alarmed by the lack of internet connection in rural areas,

Alarmed by the inability to solve online problems,

Affirming that we must solve online problems before they spiral out of control,

Privacy in our Daily Life

- I. Acknowledges that privacy is an important human right that should not be violated and is equally as important in cyberspace;

2. Calls upon organizations to recognize privacy in our daily lives and attempt to help solve this issue;
3. Recommends to look at the severity of this issue;
4. Urges that communities educate themselves and others on the issue of online privacy;
5. Invites communities to take extra caution when using the internet;
6. Encourages countries to improve cybersecurity together;

Human Rights

7. Acknowledges that not all users of the internet have complete human rights;
8. Urges governments and large corporations to keep in mind the risks of violating human rights;
9. Appreciates those who are taking into account human rights;
10. Stresses the need for more organizations that protect human rights;
11. Urges schools to add human rights to their curriculum;
12. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations has passed multiple pieces of legislation related to human rights, but there are still multiple things to be done;
13. Trusts that ultimately human rights will be upheld on the Internet;

Access to Technology

14. Recognizes that having an electronic device doesn't mean having access to the internet when hackers get into your device they can put in a virus which means even having your electronic device does not mean you are in control of it;
15. Further invites nations to help the cause of online privacy violations;
16. Introduces the solution of implementing an online police force;
17. Encourages the world to act on data breaches;
18. Supports countries working to provide global access to the Internet;
19. Stresses the lack of security in cyberspace due to insufficient cybersecurity measures;
20. Congratulates countries and governments who ensure access to the internet;
21. Calls upon countries to create better regulations for online security;

Solving Online Problems

22. Strongly advises nations to create an online police force to make sure everyone gets the digital privacy they deserve;
23. Strongly urges countries to take better cyber security measures to increase protection;
24. Advises member states to adopt a new digital privacy resolution;
25. Trusts countries to solve these online problems;
26. Invites citizens to create safer passwords.