Resolution GA/3/2.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Colombia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of France, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Italy, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Lithuania, Malaysia, Principality of Monaco, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Republic of the Sudan, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Republic of Zambia.

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

Deeply conscious of the fact that people negating human rights and privacy are a problem,

Believing that governments could collaborate to make cybersecurity systems stronger,

Fully aware people do not have equal rights to education on cyber security,

Affirming that proper education is necessary for cybersecurity,

Noting with approval that organizations are trying to aid cybersecurity while also trying to eliminate cybercrime,

Emphasizing the topic of human rights,

Keeping in mind that human rights aren't protected, it could lead to human danger,

Taking into consideration that inequality, age, and gender on the internet could lead to violation of human rights,

Rights and Law Enforcement

1. Recommends creating a cyberspace privacy declaration;
2. Advises designing a government AI that can enforce human rights and privacy;

Security and Protection of Human Rights

3. Welcomes the idea of organizations collaborating with websites to ensure customers' privacy;

Education and Equal Rights

4. Recommends creating an organization to find and enforce the law upon people who commit identity theft, and put them in jail;
5. Seeking to have enhanced security on all devices;
6. Encourages people to secure their software, and not allow other people to see their locations and personal information;
7. Calls upon better education about equal human rights for everyone;
8. Recommends creating an organization about cybercrime and how to avoid it;
9. Encourages education around human rights;

Equality of Human Rights

10. Recommends laws to protect people of all ages from cybercrime;
11. Urges all member states to add security software on all devices for inequalities over age and gender;
12. Also urges no unsecured data transfers to all devices;
13. Encourages people to be better aware of the dangers of social media;
14. Further requests for bullying control in schools and on the internet.