



Resolution GA/3/2.I

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Republic of Armenia, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Azerbaijan, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Barbados, Kingdom of Belgium, Federative Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Chad, People's Republic of China, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cyprus, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Republic of Ghana, Grenada, Republic of Iraq, Ireland, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Republic of Mauritius, United Mexican States, Mongolia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Serbia, Republic of South Sudan, United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

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

Recognizing that AI can be used for both harmful and helpful purposes,
Expressing concern for the lack of strong security and the disregard of privacy online,
Acknowledging the risks of privacy violations of human rights in the digital age,
Keeping in mind that youth are more likely to have their data infiltrated and processed due to lack of digital literacy,
Deeply concerned about the lack of awareness citizens hold about cybersecurity and the dangers of the digital world,
Alarmed by the large amount of privacy violations online,

Study of Use and Misuse of AI

1. Encourages educators and guardians to stay wary of students' possible irresponsible use of AI and suggests they educate students on the proper usage of AI;
2. Invites member-states, especially those with large internet populations, to create a treaty outlining safe internet usage and practices, and to create a committee focused on the above and the progress of AI, which would meet semi-annually;

3. Strongly suggests increasing prosecution of human rights violations and those who use AI for socially negative and/or criminal purposes;
4. Advises governments to inform internet users about the benefits and disadvantages of AI;
5. Urges governments to monitor the progression of AI;

Security, Privacy, and Safety Online

6. Encourages the use of privacy-protecting security measures such as VPN;
7. Introduces the idea of increasing the protection on the data storage of personal information;
8. Calls for strengthened international efforts to create a safer online space;
9. Directs member states to perform credit checks on internet companies to reduce the probability of personal information leakage;
10. Recommends member states and surveillance operations infringing on human rights;

Mitigating and Understanding the Risks of Privacy Violations on Human Rights in the Digital Age

11. Condemns cybercrimes by implementing greater punishments for crimes that violate digital privacy;
12. Suggest that countries work together to share solutions regarding the right to privacy in the digital age;

Education, raising awareness, and the promotion of digital rights and privacy

13. Welcomes the UN and other member states to spread awareness and communicate further through annual summits and designated meetings;
14. Requests that both digital and physical media platforms use their influence to educate;
15. Calls on more technologically developed countries to dispatch designated personnel to educate people in developing countries;
16. Encourages member states to design advertisements catered towards the most frequently targeted demographics, both physically and digitally;
17. Trusts member states to take these ideas into account for the future.