Question of: The right to privacy in the digital age

Forum: General Assembly

Submitted by: The Russian Federation

Co-submitters: Albanian Republic, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Federative Republic of Brazil, People’s Republic of China, French Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Iraq, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Japan, Republic of the Philippines, Federal Republic of Somalia, Arab Republic of Egypt, syria,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

 *Approving* the draft resolution presented by the federal republic of Germany and Brazil in 2013, given the title “the right to privacy in the digital age” to assure the legal ground for privacy protection considering the many acts of surveillance and interference in the government systems,

*Noting with appreciation* the struggles of all members of the European Data Protection Regulation who are currently fighting for their purpose of maintaining privacy and data protection, net neutrality and copyright,

*Emphasizing* on the many attempts of hacking and/or cracking nation’s security systems that can result to the capability of withholding hidden confidential data that a nation may be possessing, by governments, organizations or terrorist groups who could benefit from it,

*Concerned* by Google claims to have received over 12 million requests to remove 61,205,605 links,

*Alarmed* by the extent to which technology and digital privacy is interfering with nations’ political relations as well as the amount of lack of safety present in digital programs of some governments,

*Acknowledging* primarily the international or domestic surveillance of many governments, as well as the numerous accusations to countries known as potential rivals regarding the theft of national data,

Alarmed by the surveillance cameras being used for purposes that are not considered justifiable such as:

 a. Pursuing economic interests
 b. Gaining trade advantages

*Bearing in mind* the evolution of European data protection laws since the second half of the twentieth century, Argentina and the European Commission (EC) created the “right to be forgotten only permitted in the European Union and the Argentine Republic to conduct the digital rights of every individual,

Recognizing that the evolution of technology and social media has let to developing high hacking skills that in consequence,

1. Using other hacking techniques and tools so it would look like another hacker’s work\
2. Invading an individual’s and/or a nation’s security program
3. Reaffirms the importance of conducting the use of consumer data since it could possibly lead to the violation of the right to privacy and in which establishes some techniques for the access of individual’s personal data that may guide to unfair operations by ;
	1. Having all companies and organizations monitored to guarantee the reduced management of consumer data using
	2. Placement of surveillance cameras and watchdogs as well as the visit of UN supervisors every month
	3. Having detailed the method of usage of consumer data so it can be coherent to all
		1. If used, gets secured with advanced security systems so that it does not get out of the workplace
4. Endorses the increase of monitors among nations;
	1. which in consequence will promote and protect the right to privacy of individuals and furthermore report any sort of violations which will assist in effective tracking of illegal actions arising in the digital age;
5. Recognizesthe effect of UN special rapporteurs on specific mandates and try to cooperate with them by providing them with information requested such as
	1. examining,
	2. monitoring,
	3. advising
	4. publicly report;
6. Emphasizeson the lack of development revolving nations’ security programs in which demanding to secure by many attempts to invade an individual’s or a nation’s valuable digital by enforcing severe sanctions such as;
	1. Expulsion of all culpable individuals or head of organizations/terrorist groups
	2. Imprisonment of the culprit in a besieged singular space where it is strictly forbidden to have any contact with the outside world as well as technological devices
7. Recommendsthe establishments of campaigns where citizens can be able to contact Members of the European Parliament in which their country is represented in order to ask them to defend their fundamental human rights to privacy and data protection;
8. Draws attention that individuals need to be aware that they have been the subject of surveillance before they can access oversight mechanisms and/or a remedy;
9. Declaresthe need of installation of severe security programs in all nations especially in ones who have remained victims of cyber issues as well as focusing on the suspects of such acts;
10. Affirmsthat an individual might hack a nation’s security data and would blame it on other countries to jeopardize and/or take them down which will lead to global conflicts;
11. Urges the enhancement of security on ATM machines and banks’ sites by changing the passwords monthly
12. invites all members states to provide chips to credit card that cannot be encrypted or hacked by anyone as many countries have, such as United Kingdom and the Netherlands this is in order to;
13. maintain the level of private security of credit cards
14. avoid the accounts’ hack
15. in case of a state’s disabilities, this action will be supported financially by the United Nations
16. Requires to secure all private data centers by the United Nation’s forces as this will stop the prosecution of the other countries
	1. Creating a United Nations secret intelligence
		1. Regroups a representative of each of the 193 the United Nations members
	2. Installing secret data base encryptions that will be only maintained by the United Nations secret intelligence.
17. Calls uponany telecommunication and digital communication companies to sign a contract that states any data deals between companies and governments will severe consequences
	1. This company or government will be sentenced in the ICJ
	2. The contract will be written by the UN intelligence
18. Recommends solving this issue by anonymity and pseudonymity;
	1. To not share your initials globally to others on communications websites instead using your first name and perhaps adding a specific number;
	2. To allow viewing your personal account to only people you know;
19. Calls upon all States
	1. To respect and protect the right to privacy, including in the context of digital communication
	2. To take actions to put an end to violations of those tights and to create the conditions to prevent such actions

15. Invites all states to adopt the state of Japan’s Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Act number 57 of 2003) (APPI) in order to help ensure global digital security and authorizes all states to change and modify the documents as they see fit so that it may have a proper effect on their country.