**Question of:** Right of privacy in the digital age

**Forum:** The General Assembly

**Submitted by:** the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Co-submitters:** Canada, the Republic of Italy, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of the Philippines, Ukraine, the United States of America. South Sudan. the Federal Republic of Germany

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

*Emphasizing*  the right of privacy, that no one shall intercede any other’s privacy, family, home or correspondence, as mentioned in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights “1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”,

*Recognizing* the role that intelligence work has always had in mind protecting national and international security, ensuring our citizens are safe from crime and terrorism,

*Recalling* the General Assembly, GA, resolutions on the right of privacy in the digital age topic on December 18th, 2013,

*Taking into consideration* the technological advancement which started invading people’s privacy,

*Noting further* that the General Assembly’s 69/166 resolution clarified different principles regarding the promotion to right of privacy,

*Taking into consideration* the technological advancement which started invading people’s privacy,

*Deeply convinced* that different countries or states security has been profoundly affected by these technological advancements,

1. Authorizes the creation of an organization specialized for the right to privacy issue to
   1. Assure the beneficial use of technology
   2. Prevent any unwanted information being shared on social platforms;
2. Declares accordingly the necessity of fighting the hacking procedure of a person’s Data also
   1. Every human has the right to have a secured personal data not being portrayed in public ;
3. Calls upon all states to cooperate for the creation of this organization in order to
   1. Avoid the threat of privacy invasion caused by web globalization
   2. Assure the main security and privacy to every citizen in their country
4. Affirms that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online
   1. Applying the laws against any hackers or interveners that commits this acts which is the invasion of privacy or theft of identity
   2. Enforcing an extreme penalty to whom might get involved with one's digital privacy;
5. Requests all states to cooperate to create a treaty
6. states all different rights a civilian has to maintain to achieve a stable relationship between countries
7. Declares all consequences taken in action for those who intervene or hack other’s privacy;
8. Recommends the development of safeguard devices in order to limit privacy conflict by
   1. photo electric devices
   2. radio frequency
   3. electromechanical;

1. Urges governments to adapt a routinely surveillance system that prevents the violation of the technology;
2. The right of the people to be secure in their persons houses, papers against any ureasonable searches or seizes unless it contains a valid search warrant that;

i. Must be filled in good faith by a law enforcement officer

ii. Bared on reliable information showing probable caue to search

iii. State specifically the place to be searched and items to be seizes.

1. putting in action the security programs
2. respecting the international laws that protect the privacy of people
3. Encourages the Government's authority to limit the collecting of user’s information
   1. In order to help reducing this technological conflict;
4. Further recommends the information of unaware citizens about this situation to take further caution by
   1. Advertisements
      1. igrab different audiences attention
      2. ii. press conferences
   2. to aware political parties;
5. Further requests federal courts to get involved
   1. In order to condemn each responsible for such an act;
6. Invitesall states to add stricter security programs such as: International Security Program, ISP, in their countries under the observation of the government to
   1. Prevent any hacking act such as stealing, violating etc
   2. Avoid any spread of confidential information of the state;
7. Decides to approve the right to be forgotten in all member states by cooperating with the United Nations to assure that this is being applied, in this case referring to the right to be forgotten as including, but not restricted to
   1. links given out by the search engines
   2. databases themselves;
8. Encourages the beneficial and good use of technology to fulfill the duty every state has, to protect its citizens.