**Committee: ISG MUN Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)**

**Agenda: Ethics of Surveillance Technology**

*Aware* of the considerable and multifaceted risks that unethical surveillance technology can present to individuals, communities and societies at large,

*Deeply concerned* about the detrimental effects that surveillance and/or communication interception, including extraterritorial surveillance and the acquisition of personal data, especially when performed on a mass scale, may have on the exercise of human rights,

*Noting* that while protecting and obtaining certain sensitive information may be justified by concerns about public safety, states still need to ensure that they fully abide by their responsibilities under international human rights law,

*Reaffirming* the UN Charter's principles, which include upholding fundamental freedoms and respect for human rights,

*Recognizing* the significance of striking a balance between the protection of human rights and the necessity for surveillance technology to address dangers like terrorism and cybercrime,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 68/167 of 18 December 2013, 69/166 of 18 December 2014 and 71/199 of 19 December 2016 on the right to privacy in the digital age, and 45/95 of 14 December 1990, on guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files, Human Rights Council decision 25/117 of 27 March 2014 and Council resolution 28/16 of 26 March 2015 on the right to privacy in the digital age, and all other relevant resolutions of the Council, in particular, resolutions 33/2 of 29 September 2016 on the safety of journalists, resolution 12/16 of 2 October 2009 and all other resolutions on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and resolutions 20/8 of 5 July 2012, 26/13 of 26 June 2014 and 32/13 of 1 July 2016, on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet,

1. *Calls upon* member states to develop and implement national legislation and regulations that promote the ethical use of surveillance technology, thus ensuring transparency and accountability;
2. *Recommends* that awareness campaigns be established and promoted in order to inform individuals about their rights and the ethical consequences of surveillance;
3. *Further recommends* the creation of an exhaustive and ethical framework for the development, deployment, and use of surveillance technology in order to guarantee its responsible and legitimate application;
4. *Requests* all member states to enhance transparency and accountability in their surveillance activities by regularly disclosing relevant information, mechanisms, and safeguards to the public and international oversight bodies in order to promote responsible and ethical surveillance practices while upholding individual privacy and human rights;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for member states to engage in responsible surveillance practices that do not pose a threat to the sovereignty or territorial integrity of other nations, thereby promoting international stability and cooperation while respecting the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states;
6. *Calls upon* member states to enact and enforce legislation that restricts private enterprises from extracting sensitive information about individuals without their informed consent, and to establish regulatory mechanisms to safeguard personal privacy and data protection, while ensuring that private entities:
7. Obtain clear and informed permissions from individuals before collecting sensitive information,
8. Maintain transparency regarding their data collection practices,
9. Disclose the purposes for which data is collected and processed,
10. Abide by international standards and best practices for the responsible handling of personal data, ensuring the protection of individual rights and maintaining the confidentiality of personal information;
11. *Encourages* businesses to seek technical solutions, such as data encryption and confidentiality measures, to safeguard and protect the confidentiality of digital communications:
12. Requests that governments refrain from obstructing the use of these solutions, with any limitations in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;
13. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the matter;