Question of: The right to privacy in the digital age

The Human Right's Committee,

Fully alarmed by the increasing normality and frequency of breaches against the right to privacy due to the exponential growth of technology,

Reminding all nations that Privacy is a fundamental human right recognized by the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which was proclaimed in Paris on the 10th of December 1948 in article 12: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks",

Emphasizing the general definition that privacy rights are a way of drawing a boundary at how far society can intrude into a person's affairs,

Bearing in mind that privacy rights include many forms of protection from arbitrary interference including: information privacy, bodily privacy, privacy of communications, and territorial privacy,

Recognizing that many forms of modern communication, such as digital e-mail and social media, telephone conversations, video recordings from security cameras, various devices in workplaces, home and mobile devices, and arbitrary government surveillance of communications, are readily accessible to governments and corporations,

Noting with deep concern the lack and disregard of both international and national legislation concerning the right to privacy. As well as the lack of enforcement of measures taken to protect the right to privacy such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Taking into consideration that nearly every nation in the world recognizes a right of privacy explicitly in their Constitution; at minimum, these provisions include rights of inviolability of the home and secrecy of communications,

1. Calls for the creation of the United Nations Digital Surveillance Organization (UNDSO) working in accordance with the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) and government agencies with the hope of intercepting digital terrorist communications while guaranteeing the unbreachable privacy of each civilian by:
    a. Declaring the public sharing of confidential information, a breach of privacy
    b. Requesting Human Rights bodies to grant the government moderate access to all digital devices for surveillance,

c. Demanding all cases to be presented before the local justice organisations;

2. Suggests that the interception of communications, collection, analysis, and use of data over the internet by law enforcement and government intelligence agencies should only be for purposes that are openly specified in advance, authorized by law, and consistent with the principles of necessity and proportionality such as but not limited to:
    a. Combating terrorist groups,
    b. Eliminating the chances of threats that violate national and international safety and security,
    c. Tracking and monitoring suspected terrorists for a period of six months which can be extended if more suspicious activity is discovered;

3. Encourages the member states to emulate the German Bundesdatenschutzgesetz (BDSG), or the Federal Data Protection Act, that currently protects the data of German citizens, and enforces the protection of individuals' data such as, but not limited to:
    a. information concerning an individual's personal identity including, but not limited to their:
        i. Name, email, telephone number, and other contact information,
        ii. Address, IP address and geolocation,
    b. Social aspects of citizens lives such as their:
        i. Income, taxes and debt,
        ii. Property ownership,
        iii. Criminal records,
        iv. Family members, also falling under the data protection act,
    c. Other aspects of personal data and identification, chosen to be kept unrevealed by citizens, including, but not limited to:
        i. Political and social ideologies/beliefs,
        ii. Religion and association with any parties or sects,
        iii. Racial and ethnic background;

4. Calls upon the establishment of an international governmental organisations named "Privacy Internationally" and urges the government to collaborate and take a role in this organisation which is intended to promote privacy in the digital age for people worldwide by:
    a. Executing inspections over the main authorities that can access personal data including:
        i. Governments,
        ii. Internet providers,
        iii. Website owners,
    b. Conducting training sessions, workshops and profiteering from advertisements and TV shows in order to educate people about:
        i. Appropriate measures that could be taken into consideration in order to ensure a more secure system,

ii. Giving brief explanations about how internet works so that they can have a better knowledge about the risks they might be putting themselves into by sharing information over the internet,

c. Ensuring that all laws and legislations developed by each country provide the right of privacy for its citizens with respect for the 13 principles
d. Recruiting an ICT expert group to:
    i. Create a professional notifying security system which every person could install to notify the user when criminalization issues occur,
    ii. Create a professional program which can prosecute the criminals whenever penetration occurs,
    iii. Create a professional system which can be installed by governments to detect any words or suspicious codes that could be evidence to terrorist threats in order for the governments to conduct investigations with full consideration to human rights and undertake the least amount of infringement upon these rights
e. Training coding experts so as to be qualified enough to enter the coding sub-committee that works on dismantling terrorist codes;

5. Recommends all member states to collaborate with Transparency International to ensure all member states follow a set criteria decided by a collaboration of relevant NGOs and member states at an annual conference to ensure the rights of all citizens are protected by means such as, but not limited to:
    a. Hold conferences that will take place at the UN headquarters in New York,
    b. Follow a criteria including regulations on digital communication methods,
    c. Economic and moral incentives to be decided by the Transparency International, would be given to member states and agencies that comply with these regulations.