

**Committee: Human Rights 3C**

**Subject: On the Surveillance of People Post-Pandemic**

**Resolution Proposed By:** Ukraine, Russian Federation, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China, Belarus, Israel

**Resolution Endorsed By:** Venezuela, South Africa, Iran, Colombia, Philippines, Iraq, Turkey, Kenya

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Alarmed* that the threat of terrorism runs rampant and unabated in many countries worldwide, developed and undeveloped, democratic or not, and festers within communities without the necessary surveillance measures in place,

*Disturbed* that a lack of such surveillance has led to the tragic, and avoidable, deaths of millions that would certainly have been prevented had there been surveillance measures in place,

*Recognizing* that surveillance was used all throughout the COVID-19 pandemic to prevent the spread of the virus through mechanisms such as contact tracing apps, hidden cameras and audio devices, location trackers, etc. and that these measures drastically reduced the spread of the disease, thereby saving lives,

*Staunchly maintaining* that surveillance has many beneficial purposes for usage aside from decreasing the likelihood of the spread of illness, including tracking the illegal drug trade, preventing the spread of misinformation, and continuing the peace and safety of worldwide communities by reducing crime and eliminating it at the source,

*Vehemently denying* the alleged misfortunes that surveillance has supposedly caused, and instead affirming the miracles that it has performed and the lives that it has saved as a result of the community safety that it enforces,

*Entirely convinced* that surveillance does not pose any threat to citizen privacy in any form, and that it is necessary in all contexts,

1. DEMANDS that all bans on government surveillance be reconsidered immediately, for the concerning limit that they place upon the ability of international governments to regulate the safety of their people;
2. RESERVES the right to self determine how governments' people should be viewed in the public eye and enforce any rules as such using surveillance technology to aid in the effort;
3. REQUIRES that the governments of all nations be allowed to convene with corporations that provide surveillance funding or technology in order to achieve the benefits that surveillance provides;
4. ALLOWS access to all cameras, microphones, search histories, and other digital information collected by surveillance measures instituted in the past, present, and future;
5. ESTABLISHES that governments not be limited by the moratorium on spyware and surveillance technology previously set by the United Nations in 2021;
6. GUIDED BY the policies enforced by other nations' governments and international organizations, including, but not limited to:
  - a. the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) policies regarding surveillance, which according to their mission statement are "essential to identifying risks that may require remedial policy adjustments",
  - b. Russia and China's private sector technological contributions to Venezuela's efforts in exercising control over its civilians which have been extremely effective in the Maduro administration's efforts,
  - c. The policies of China as passed in June of 2020 to surveil the people of Hong Kong to squander any political subversion or unrest, thus this action helps save lives by stopping a revolution before it begins,
  - d. Colombia's oldest surveillance system is known as the "Esperanza" which was developed in 1990 to help combat drug trafficking,

- e. The Israeli government, in response to COVID-19, has granted the internal security agency to collect and monitor cell phone location data;
- 7. URGES that governments of nations gather only information that is deemed essential to the well-being and safety of its citizens and those of other nations, with the condition that each government may determine what defines and constitutes safety and thus will determine which information may be necessary to obtain under these conditions;
- 8. RECOGNIZING the autonomy of governments to determine their own laws on surveillance, those limits which shall be determined not to go beyond the boundaries established by a future doctrine regarding privacy which shall be issued by the International Court of Justice.