

**Committee:** Cyber Security

**Topic:** Measures to ensure consumer data privacy

**Sponsor:** Algeria

**Co-Sponsor:** Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

**Signatories:** China, Bangladesh, Ukraine, South Korea, Panama, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, France, Canada, Finland, Estonia, Israel

The General Assembly,

*Deeply concerned* that innocent civilians' private data and information are being leaked without any repercussions;

*Contemplating* whether or not people should post their personal information at the thought of losing it all;

*Realizing* that company handlers can misuse personal information and use it for bad intentions

*Having considered* that people can blackmail each other if they acquire personal information;

*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recognising* that the right to privacy extends to the digital environment and that consumer data protection is essential for trust in the global digital economy,

*Deeply concerned* about the increasing collection, misuse, and unauthorized sharing of consumer data by corporations, as well as the rising number of data breaches and cyber incidents affecting individuals,

*Acknowledging* that personal data includes financial information, health records, location data, and online activity, which require special protection,

*Affirming* that states have the sovereign right to regulate data protection within their national jurisdictions while respecting international cooperation,

*Recognising* the differing national approaches to data privacy regulation and the challenges posed by cross-border data flows,

*Emphasising* the need for capacity-building and technical assistance for developing states to strengthen data protection frameworks,

- 1) Considers making laws like the Data Protection Bill, which would make clear rules and boundaries on taking people's private information;
- 2) Notes that people should not trust online strangers and give out personal information about themselves;
- 3) Authorizes companies to send their data to the head of state, so people's data is not being used for the wrong purpose;
- 4) Supports voluntary international cooperation to address cross-border data protection challenges, including information-sharing and best-practice exchanges under UN frameworks;
- 5) Requests relevant UN bodies, including the ITU and UNCTAD, to assist Member States in developing technical standards and policy guidance for consumer data protection;
- 6) Calls for capacity-building initiatives, including training, technical assistance, and knowledge transfer, to support developing countries in implementing effective data privacy regulations;
- 7) Requests the Secretary-General to report periodically on global trends, challenges, and progress related to consumer data privacy;
- 8) Encourages Member States to develop or strengthen national legal frameworks governing the collection, storage, processing, and sharing of consumer data, in accordance with domestic laws and international human rights principles while still respecting national sovereignty;
- 9) Calls upon states to promote transparency and informed consent in data collection practices, ensuring that consumers are aware of how their personal data is used and shared;
- 10) Encourages corporations and digital service providers to adopt
  - A. Responsible data practices
  - B. Data minimisation
  - C. Secure storage
  - D. Notification of data breaches;
- 11) Requests that companies have full transparency and will use the data in a non-harmful way
  - A. Companies will only use the information with citizens' consent
  - B. Once a consumer withdraws from the organization, all information and data stored will be deleted;
- 12) Considers that citizens can take further steps to verify information
  - A. Citizens will go through a process that includes data verification, so they know what they are uploading
  - B. Citizens can withdraw from an organization if they feel their rights are being violated
  - C. Citizens have the right to go and sue organizations or groups that stole their personal information;
- 13) Further requests
  - a. Public awareness
  - b. Digital literacy programs to make sure citizens and students are aware
  - c. How to manage personal data safely and understand risks