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| <b>SOCIAL &amp; CULTURAL – PRAMUN XVIII</b> |
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**COMMITTEE:** Social & Cultural

**QUESTION OF:** Combating online radicalisation

**SUBMITTED BY:** State of Israel

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Kingdom of Denmark, People's Republic of Bangladesh

**SIGNATORIES:** Republic of Colombia, United States of America, Hellenic Republic (Greece), Republic of Finland, Ukraine, Republic of Estonia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Italian Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Disturbed* by the rising level of extremism online, such as antisemitism, xenophobia, political extremism, religious extremism and terrorist propaganda,

*Emphasising* that the consequences of extremism are experienced in all member nations, regardless of ideology,

*Recalling* its previous resolution 60/288, adopted in 2006, which addressed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

*Deeply concerned* by the lack of moderation and action taken by Social Media companies against online extremism, enabling the rise of online radicalisation,

*Recognising* the importance of international cooperation in the digital age, due to the decentralised nature of the internet,

*Taking into account* the freedom of expression and anonymity the internet brings,

1. Calls for member nations to set the minimum legal age for social media to 16 years of age and enforce this through age verification;
2. Calls upon all social media companies and digital platforms to strengthen and consistently enforce community guidelines against extremist content. This includes, but is not limited to:
  - a) Incitement to violence,
  - b) Terrorist propaganda,
  - c) Recruitment material;

3. Urges member nations to take proportionate measures against non-complying social media and digital platforms which enable online radicalisation. These measures could include:
  - a) Partially or fully restricting access to the non-compliant platform,
  - b) Financial sanctions or fines,
  - c) Criminal investigations into platform executives;
4. Supports the use of targeted, artificial intelligence powered digital monitoring tools and algorithms to identify and detect early indicators of online radicalisation, allowing for prevention of extremism, terrorist propaganda, etc, while still ensuring data protection and civil liberties:
  - a) The new AI algorithm is not controlled fully or even partially by Israel, but rather a United Nation-based international committee, The Online Counter Extremist Agency, or OCEA;
5. Suggests all member nations incorporate lasting programmes into public education to educate their citizens about media literacy to prevent online radicalisation and decrease the effectivity of propaganda;
6. Recommends the development of early-warning systems and community-based reporting mechanisms to identify online radicalisation trends before they escalate into violence;
7. Trusts that freedom of expression will not be used and exploited as a reason to justify incitement, glorification of terrorism or terrorist organisations, or violence against civilians.