COMMITTEE:Cybersecurity Committee

TOPIC: The use of facial recognition as a weapon

SUBMITTER: South Korea

CO-SUBMITTERS: Italy, Peru, Turkey, Israel, Germany, Dominican Republic, USA, Cote d'Ivoire, United Kingdom, Canada

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply convinced that the usage of facial recognition is highly efficient for the work of the government in terms of law enforcement,

Affirming that countries are beginning to utilize facial recognition technologies as a weapon and means to target citizens,

Taking note that some Member States have privacy laws that may be breached by the usage of facial recognition technologies to a large extent,

Seeking a balance between allowing facial recognition for law enforcement issues, but ensuring that citizens' rights are not taken from them,

Having considered the benefits of facial recognition in many countries which utilize it as a form of security in important areas,

Desiring the input of citizens from each Member State to discern opinions regarding facial recognition technologies and their usage,

1. <u>Insists</u> on full transparency about how facial data (or any other personal data) is handled by the government or companies and that the usage of any facial recognition by companies or businesses must be monitored by the government to ensure the upholding of the citizens' safety and privacy:
    a. For companies: a full understanding of how the data is collected, who is given access to the data, the purpose of the collection, how the data is utilized and processed, and the actual use by the consumer:
        i. The consumer has to agree to these terms with the consumer having a full understanding of what they are agreeing to (if they don't agree, the company isn't authorized to use their data),
        ii. The consumer has the right to request the deletion of their facial data from any companies database with the company being required to delete the aforementioned data.
        iii. Companies will not have direct use of the databases collected by governments,

        iv.   The company is responsible for the security of the data; the company must take measures to ensure it, such as installment of firewalls and antiviruses

    b.   Governments use these databases purely for security purposes and only at specific locations,

    c.   Ensure that use is not corrupt and does not infringe on private spaces,

    d.   Suggests the creation of a united committee and monitor the types of uses to try and stop infringement on people's rights:

        i.   Be set rules on how to classify when facial recognition has gone too far and needs to be reined in by the international community ;

2. <u>Endorses</u> proper usage of facial recognition by each Member State to catch wanted criminals or protect their citizens from any other outside forces that may prove dangerous:

    a.   Protection of information is required to continue to make sure this information doesn't fall into criminal hands,

    b.   For this use there is the creation of an international database of terrorists and wanted felons, people who pose a danger to the international community;

3. <u>Urges</u> Member States to ensure that facial recognition technologies are never used against the interests or rights of the citizens first and foremost, as detailed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):

    a.   If the facial recognition technologies in a country are used in a way that harms its citizens, sanctions shall be placed against said country,

    b.   Facial recognition technologies may not be used to a degree that they interfere with the UDHR, and primarily warrants careful addressing of Articles 12, 28, and 30 within the Declaration,

    c.   Products which utilize facial recognition technologies must make their usage of the technology clear to consumers to preserve their basic human rights and privacy;

4. <u>Proposes</u> a global partnership for scientists to share facial recognition technologies that are helpful for law enforcement:

    a.   Scientists who work within this partnership or donate information to it does not need to be a participant through a Member State, and may take part as an individual scientist,

    b.   NEC is a scientific organization which has developed technologies to recognize a person more easily and is partnered with the law enforcement of Cote d'Ivoire:

        i.   "Person Re-Identification Technology" (biometricupdate.com),

        ii.   A person may be identified even if their figure is partially obscure, such as from the back or side;

5. <u>Recommends</u> the development of punishments for Member States that utilize facial recognition technology as a weapon outside of law enforcement and in any other unjust way:

a. Any usage of facial recognition technologies against another member state during a time of peace shall be faced with harsh punishment from other numbers states such as immense sanctions,

b. The usage of facial recognition technology in any way that refuses a person any of their rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall also call for harsh punishment,

c. Facial recognition technology should be allowed to be used for law enforcement purposes and in ways that protect a Member State's citizens,

d. There shall be no direct facial recognition surveillance and facial recognition shall only be used on footage if a crime took place;

6. <u>Requests</u> that Member States ensure that their citizens are informed about the facial recognition technologies within their Member State through means that will educate both the more economically developed and less economically developed areas:

a. More economically developed areas will be reached through technological means such as social media, online advertisement, as well as advertisements on social media websites and applications as well,

b. Less economically developed areas shall be informed and educated about the issue through fewer electronic means, instead focusing on advertisement means such as pamphlets, newspapers, posters, and billboards, which are all accessible for anybody,

c. The physical advertisements should also be displayed in schools and workplaces in order to inform a broader audience,

d. Both electronic as well as physical means of advertisement must be used in each country, to reach as many people as possible;

7. <u>Authorizes</u> the application of surveys of citizens with each Member State about their opinion of facial recognition systems in order to develop a database for the Member State to determine the best course of action with regards to the technology and if it is being used in a violent manner according to the citizens:

a. As facial recognition technologies are developed more quickly, the Member State must increase the number of surveys that they take on their citizens in order to ensure that the citizens are content with the facial recognition technologies being used upon them,

b. It is advised that Member States address issues of the citizens when they arise and to alter the usage of facial recognition technologies if ever there is an issue or citizens find it harmful or inhibiting to their daily lives.