**FORUM:** General Assembly 4

**QUESTION OF:** Addressing the Issue of Global Data Corruption

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Philippines

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Mali, Venezuela, Mexico, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Russian Federation,  
 Chad, Libya, Congo Kinshasa, Laos PDR, Niger

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 4,

*Acknowledging* that a myriad of private organizations have been found responsible for breaches of privacy,

*Aware* of the fact that many nations do not have legislations regulating this overarching issue,

*Emphasizing* the important role governmental bodies play in addressing the exploitation of data collected online,

*Noting* that the world as a whole is increasingly globalizing, the issue of data corruption is becoming both a more relevant and prevalent issue,

*Further noting* that international organizations such as the EU and ASEAN have taken initiatives towards solving this problem,

*Welcoming* singing nations’ civilians trust their governments to regulate against the exploitation of their data,

1. Proposeslegislation, amendments or modifications to signing countries’ laws on privacy or data protection;
2. Calls for the participation of all nations in international and regional initiatives for data privacy protection, such as, but not limited to:
3. The Data Protection Act of 2018,
4. ASEAN framework for data protection of 2016,
5. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR);
6. Encourages proper and effective coordination with data privacy regulators in other countries and private accountability agents and therefore acknowledges the possible necessity of collaboration between authorities;
7. Stresses transparency regarding the treatment of their data between organizations aiming at data collection and targeted users by:
   1. endorsing punishments against unlawful collection of data from private organizations,
   2. unannounced check ups on different sites that require personal data by either the national government or professionals hired by the United Nations;
8. Recommends that users are able to decide on the information given to data collectors, like in the form of cookies or through required terms and services on every website;
9. Authorizes the government to track users’ data to ensure that there are no breaches in privacy:
   1. invites authorities to intervene in cases of deviations from the law,
   2. condemns legally private entities who transgress established terms through means of limiting their platforms;
10. Urges governments to background check private organizations before allowing civilians access to their platforms to certify their congruence to the law, including but not limited to:
    1. selling of data to third parties,
    2. exploiting data beyond what users consent to;
11. Reminds that potentially polarizing figures and entities on any scale can be edited to prevent harmful courses of action against users.