Main Submitter: Turkey
Co-submitters: Cameroon, Czech Republic, Sudan, Syria
Signatories: Afghanistan, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Myanmar, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, US, Venezuela, Vietnam
Topic: Examining the use of internet shutdowns as tools of political repression in authoritarian regimes.

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Rejects the label of 'authoritarian' for countries who utilize the right to regulate internal issues for the sake of peace and common wellbeing,

Promotes taking measures in order secure the government's image in the eyes of the public, and for all countries to recognize the benefits of doing so,

Condemns governments who hide behind a facade of maintaining human rights, but constantly put their citizens in danger by allowing the spread of misinformation and propaganda from foreign powers or terrorist movements,

Prioritizes the right for each nation to determine the best course of action, rather than having a foreign power interfere in internal matters,

1. *Recognizes* the right of each nation to monitor to its internal threats at its own discretion, and to determine the severity of these threats and respond to them by whatever measures it deems necessary, such as internet shutdowns, in the case of the following emergency

situations:

a. terrorist attacks,
b. violent riots,

c. movements led or supported by foreign powers operating within a nation not their own;

2. *Acknowledges* the importance of free speech and online communication as a tool for activism and its presence in maintaining human rights, except in cases where it directly opposes the upkeep of peace such as:

a. posts or communications that promote violence,

b. false or misleading information, particularly that which concerns the government of a nation during elections,

c. non-government sanctioned information about important political figures, in particular when it might lead to,

i. mistrust in the government,

ii. unnecessary public outcry and upheaval,

iii. criticism or the involvement of foreign nations;

3. Encourages the implementation of secure, government-run online monitoring systems that would be able to track across all websites or online platforms used within the country which base off innovative telecommunication and cyber security programmes, in order to:

a. better monitor the formation of violent protests,

b. identify individuals who might be spreading misinformation or harmful content,

c. be able to accurately stop the spread of other misinformation that could be

harmful that is unrelated to any of the matters stated above by implementing internet shutdowns when most efficient;

4. *Urges* the creation of secure, confidential alliances between private social media companies and federal governments that:

a. grant private social media companies the right to use any algorithm technologies that they wish as long as these algorithms do not perpetuate:

i. violent or hateful speech,

ii. insurgent undertones,

iii. political extremism,

iv. critical attitudes towards the nation's current or recent government, b. grant government officials the right to filter and monitor social media posts that perpetuate any of the behavior listed under subclause a, and permit these officials to:

i. investigate the accounts of any individuals deemed threatening towards the nation's online safety,

ii. take down or permanently ban posts or accounts that actively spread misinformation about the government or other relevant public figures, iii. create false accounts as a form of espionage to infiltrate online insurgent or terrorist spaces, learn of their plans ahead of time, and thereby ensure the nation's physical safety from these threats,

iv. temporarily restrict specific social media platforms within a national scale at the government's immediate discretion without a legal requirement to specify its reasons, seeing as social media platforms are a primary weapon for underground

insurgent groups, and they could strike at any moment;

5. *Emphasises* the truth that, ultimately, each country is liable for and can only monitor the affairs within their own nation, and disapproves of cases where foreign powers have attempted to interfere with government-led internet shutdowns, such as but not limited to:

a. non-government sanctioned internet shutdowns led by rebels in Sudan, b. the interference of foreign powers under the pretense of upholding human rights that act in a way that undermines the sovereignty of the nation.