



Resolution submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany

Concerning the utilisation of internet access to global service providers as a tool for extremist propaganda

The General Assembly,

Taking into account that the internet provides a means of disseminating radical ideas and garnering support or sympathy for extremist groups that encourage violence, intimidation and intolerance to realize extreme political or social aims;

Concerned that users of the internet are exposed to a wide variety of ideas and can be manipulated or influenced by extreme beliefs or misinformation. Recognising the escalating threat posed by wi-fi enabled devices locked into vulnerable cloud-based internet providers;

Citing as an example the exponential increase in number of active terrorist-related websites over the last decade from less than 100 (2000) to more than 6,940 (2009). Google removed 14 million extremist videos from YouTube in 2014;

Emphasizing that propaganda glorifying an extremist organization is a tool for recruitment and significantly increases the number of active members as well as sympathizers Acknowledging the use of surveillance programmes for the purposes of defence and protection only if a threat is posed to the sovereignty of the state, not to infringe on the privacy of citizens, freedom of speech or expression as qualified in Article 12 of the *United Declaration of Human Rights*, that **all** citizens have the right and privilege to their own privacy and that any subjected arbitrary interference is a crime of misconduct;

Appreciating previous attempts made by the Security Council and some governments to decrease the number of sites and social media platforms used by terrorist groups for propaganda

Recognizing that while the long-term solution to keep websites alive in order to monitor progress and track locations is more useful than immediate eradication, it poses as a threat as information is still accessible

Decides:

1. That should a website or social media account be affiliated with a specific extremist group upon investigation, it cannot be protected under freedom of speech or expression and must be removed;
2. To allow for the monitoring of sites (propaganda or recruitment) created directly by a member of an extremist group to remain live for 2 months after discovery, so that the government of the country has the opportunity to mine live intelligence before the site is removed.
3. On the creation of an *Intelligence Monitoring Committee* (IMC) created with the sole purpose of keeping track of countries with extremist organisations or individuals that infringe the rights of others; this committee would be led by a rotating group of member states, including two representatives from each continent, and report to the General Assembly.
4. That the IMC be funded by all member states in an agreed proportion to gross GDP as calculated by the IMF.
5. Any member state involved with the illegal gathering and storing of cybernetic information should be held accountable for malpractice and any diplomatic misconduct by the IMC.
6. All internet service providers, social media companies and website hosting companies enter into formal, binding agreements with the IMC to immediately remove websites or accounts that show support or sympathy towards extremist groups or individuals, subject to sanctions approved by the General Assembly.

(The English text is binding)