

The General Assembly

Working Paper 1 on the Topic of Facial Recognition Technology

@everyone: Feel free to jot down anything that comes to your mind

Sponsors: Pakistan, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Ecuador,

Signatories: India, Mexico, Pakistan, Uganda, Monaco, Czech Republic, Poland, Israel, Qatar, Fiji, United Arab Emirates

Preambulatory Clauses:

Recognizing the sovereignty of every state concerning the use of facial recognition technology,

Noting the importance of technology for security issues,

Stressing the importance of facial recognition technology for combating crime on national, as well as on international level,

Encouraging each country to decide upon their own legal frameworks,

Acknowledging each countries legal superiority on the matter,

Promote the continuing research in this field,

Reminding the general assembly of the UNSC Res 2396(2017) Op Clause 15 on combating terrorism: Decides that Member States shall develop and implement systems to collect biometric data independent of a person's racial background, which could include fingerprints, photographs, facial recognition, and other relevant identifying biometric data, in order to responsibly and properly identify terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, in compliance with domestic law and international human rights law, calls upon other Member States, international, regional, and subregional entities to provide technical assistance, resources,

and capacity building to Member States in order to implement such systems and encourages Member States to share this data responsibly among relevant Member States, as appropriate,

Operative Clauses:

1. Supports that every country can decide in its own territory what kind of surveillance system, where and how many should be used to guarantee the sovereignty of every state;
2. Invites the members of the general assembly to invest in research about technologies in the biometric sector to:
 - a. Track illegal trade,
 - b. Make facial recognition technology affordable and available to every state,
 - c. Further improve accuracy of the facial recognition technologies;
3. Suggests that the Security Council creates a body to oversee further developments in facial recognition technology and to take action, such as:
 - a. the creation of an international criminal database,
 - b. setting standards for facial recognition technology,
 - c. create a code of favoured practices concerning the use of recognition technology,
 - d. promoting limited transparency, providing this does not pose a security threat, regarding the data usage;
4. Recognizes the right of states to freely trade with facial recognition technology;
5. Draws the attention that governments of every country is invited to create legal standards for private companies to protect the people in the country including privacy standards such as but not limited to:
 - a. Data storage platform
 - b. Time of storage of the data,
 - c. Security of the database,
 - d. The use of the data, commercially and to prohibit a political use of datas, may it be by intention or not.
 - e. Put legal restrictions to the storage and need of datas;
6. Noting further the benefits of facial recognition replacing ID cards to:
 - a. in case of an accident, have access on body information of the person in danger,
 - b. increase administrative processes,