

The General Assembly

Draft Resolution 1 on the Topic of Facial Recognition Technology

Sponsors: Pakistan, Russian Federation, Venezuela

Signatories: Brazil, People's Republic of China, Czech Republic, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, Monaco, Poland, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates

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,

Acknowledging each countries legal superiority on the matter,

Promoting the continuing research in this field,

Emphasising awareness towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recognizing the UNSEC Res 2396(2017), especially Op Clause 15 on combating terrorism

Convinced by the positive effect of the use of facial recognition technology for women's rights and safety,

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 a new independent international crime 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
 - a. freely trade with facial recognition technology,
 - b. give financial and technological support for states with only limited resources to develop such technology themselves,
 - c. freely trade with private companies and other private entities developing such 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 data, may it be by intention or not,
 - e. Put legal restrictions to the storage and need of data;
6. Invites countries to consider replacing ID cards by facial recognition because of the following advantages:
 - a. in case of an accident, have access on information in short time,
 - b. increase efficiency of administrative processes;
7. Encourages the creation of a fund with the preliminary purpose of financing facial recognition software for countries with limited technological and financial resources. Funds will be distributed by the following measures:
 - a. according to the GDP per capita of the receiving country,
 - b. the country adheres to humanitarian and international law,
 - c. the countries' crime rate.