



UNESCO General Conference

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Resolution 1 (2014)

Adopted by UNESCO at its 1st meeting, on 13 November 2014

The General Conference,

Taking into account the essential role of UNESCO's mandate in the area of the ethical dimensions of the information society and the several events, studies, publications, reports and other activities related to the subject advanced by the Organization since 1995,

Committed to the full implementation in cyberspace of the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming the rights contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right to freedom of expression and the right not to be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to enjoy protection of the law against such interference or attacks, in accordance with article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 17 and 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling the Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/20/8, "The Promotion, Protection and Enjoyment of Human Rights on the Internet", affirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online,

Noting that, due to the transboundary nature of dataflow, challenges regarding cyberspace are to be addressed at national, regional and global level through an inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue,

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Stressing UNESCO's role in the international multi-stakeholder debate concerning Internet-related issues, including access to information and knowledge, freedom of expression, privacy, and ethical dimensions of the information society,

Urges to provide rational limitation on freedom of expression

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Further urges the states to eliminate situations of imposing technical measures or tax on internet by the states which are limiting freedom of expression,

Requests holding social advertising program about the freedom of expression on the Internet,

Recognizes the need to specify the meaning of the term hate speech and define in a clear way,

Urges the Governments to solve the problem of hate speech not by limiting freedom of expression, but by eradicating hatred existing in society through promoting more speech,

Recommends preventing all countries from prohibiting of usage of cryptography and anonymisation tools by their citizens on the internet access to government,

Calls on development of special filters that would prevent harmful materials from penetration into general access,

Further recommends organizing a special controlling system which could prevent from the demonstration of the racial discrimination anti-Semitic and xenophobic propaganda, and which is provided only by means of wide cooperation between States, field experts and citizens,

Proposes to ensure that all judges and law enforcement officials are provided with high-quality human rights education,

Claims to limit speculation of mass-media on the consciousness of people while refraining from the violation of the very nature of press freedom,

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Encourages states to use freedom of expression on the internet as a way to create stable society and system of good governance,

Suggests introducing and enforcing legal provisions outlawing internet piracy completely,

Further suggests improvi
and ensuring

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Encourages all the member-states to consider getting the membership in Free Online Coalition,

Further invites greater protection for journalists on the Internet and the need to combat impunity and the use of criminal legislation to restrict media freedom.