GECMUN XIII

BACKGROUND GUIDE

United Nations Human Rights Council

Addressing Digital Rights and Ensuring Safe and Equitable Access to Digital Technologies

SDGs: 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 10. Reduced Inequalities; 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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Committee Introduction

The United Nations Human Rights Council, also known as the UNHRC, was founded on March 15, 2006, for the purpose of replacing the previous UN Commission on Human Rights. The former UN body was often discredited for allowing countries with poor human rights records to be part of the committee.

As the newly established committee, the UNHRC was mandated to primarily strengthen and promote human rights worldwide. Additionally, it also had to recognize, address, and recommend solutions to human rights violations such as genocide, human trafficking, and sexual violence.

The UNHRC usually promotes the protection of human rights by adopting resolutions and making decisions during regular sessions. However, if there is an urgent crisis in need of recognition, special sessions are to be held in response. The Human Rights Council's responsibilities are also ensured by the unique Universal Periodic Review, which allows it to oversee all the human rights records of UN member states, regardless of whether these records sit on the Council. Furthermore, the council is also able to appoint Special Procedures, which are independent human rights experts who report on human rights and also advise countries. A complaint procedure is also available. It addresses continuous violations of human rights and freedoms, no matter the circumstance, and can be submitted by one person, a group, or a non-governmental organization. The one reporting can either be a victim or a witness to these human rights abuses.

Similar to the Security Council and General Assembly, the UNHRC also mandates investigative bodies for addressing sudden or prolonged serious human rights violations in certain countries.

Examples of solutions adopted from the UNHRC are resolutions 48/13, which recognized having a healthy environment as a human right back in October 2021, 28/14 in 2015, which established a forum for democracy and human rights by promoting communication and cooperation, and also resolution 50/10, which was adopted in 2022. This resolution asked that people of any sexual orientation and gender identity be protected against discrimination and violence, making its topics diverse.

Agenda Introduction

In an era where digital technologies have become indispensable to modern society, ensuring digital rights, or the fundamental human rights and legal freedoms in the digital environment, alongside the safe and equitable use of these technologies, is crucial. From accessing education and healthcare to participating in political discourse and the global economy, billions of people now rely on the internet and digital platforms as a tool for their daily lives. Hence, the development of digital infrastructure, technologies that power modern digital services, along equitable lines that respect the fundamental rights of all its users has become an increasingly urgent international priority.

In the last decade, the expansion of digital technologies has skyrocketed developments, creating new opportunities for communication, innovation, and development. However, these advancements have also introduced complex human rights challenges, particularly in areas where people lack reliable access to the internet and to digital infrastructure, and also in aspects such as privacy, online surveillance, algorithmic discrimination, and the misuse of personal data. Consequently, governments, international institutions, and the private sectors across the globe are currently working to reconsider how existing human rights protections should apply in digital spaces to keep this arena accessible to all.

In 2012, the United Nations Human Rights Council affirmed in its resolution that “the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online,” recognizing that digital rights are an integral part of the overall human rights framework. Rights, including the freedom of expression, access to information, privacy, education, and non-discrimination, remain applicable and relevant in the digital age. Thus, as technological innovation continues to develop, preserving the rights of all individuals alongside encouraging innovation has become one of the defining challenges of the twenty-first century.

The significance of this issue extends to all regions of the world today. According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), approximately 2.6 billion people – nearly one third of the global population – remained offline in 2024 due to factors including socio-economic disparities, geographical infrastructure barriers, high device and data costs, and a lack of digital literacy. This digital divide is evidently affecting those living in developing countries, rural communities, women and girls, and low-income populations. However, alongside this issue, billions of internet users currently face digital violence in terms of cybersecurity and restrictions on online freedoms.

Given the leverage that digital technologies have over the development of the global community, it is the responsibility of member states to ensure that such advancements are headed in the right direction, pointing towards equitable access and safety.

Letter from the Chairs

Head Chair, Kate Lee

Greetings Delegates! My name is Kate Lee, and I am thrilled to be serving as your head chair for GECMUN XIII! I am a current senior at Yongsan International School of Seoul and have kept a close relationship with MUN throughout high school: crafting resolutions, making convincing speeches, and forming alliances. I hope everyone in this committee will walk away feeling a sense of accomplishment from the persuasive speeches you will give, the crafty resolutions you will write, and all the new people you will meet! If you have any questions before and during the conference, please do not hesitate to reach out. See you all in the spring!

Kate Lee | Head Chair | 27.kate.lee@yisseoul.org

Deputy Chair, Layla Park

Hello Delegates! I am Layla Park, a senior/Y13 at North London Collegiate School, serving as your Deputy Chair. I've been participating in MUN both locally and internationally for three years now, with GECMUN XIII being my ninth conference. GECMUN has represented the best parts of the MUN community I've grown alongside and I hope this conference will be memorable and enlightening for you all! Research diligently, speak with confidence, and negotiate with your peers to make this conference enjoyable for all. See you all in March!

Layla Park | Deputy Chair | lhpark27@pupils.nlcsjeju.kr

Associate Chair, Meredith Chao

Greetings Delegates! My name is Meredith Chao, and I am a current sophomore at Taipei American School. I have been participating in MUN since I was a sixth grader, and GECMUN XIII marks my eighth conference, but second time chairing. This year, I will be serving as your associate chair. Whether this is your first, your last, or even another one of the many conferences you have been a part of, I sincerely hope that when you leave this conference, you will feel fulfilled and deeply proud of yourselves. My goal for GECMUN XIII is to continue your love for MUN, and create a collaborative and comfortable atmosphere where everyone will feel open to speaking up. I truly cannot wait to meet each and every one of you, and see you in March!

Meredith Chao | Associate Chair | 29meredithc@students.tas.tw

Key Terms

Affordable Connectivity
Internet services priced so that households can reasonably access them without financial hardship.

Algorithmic Bias
When algorithms produce unfair or discriminatory outcomes because of biased data, flawed design, or unequal representation.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Governance
The development of laws, ethical standards, and regulations to ensure AI systems are safe, transparent, fair, and accountable.

Broadband Infrastructure
The physical networks which provide internet access, such as fibre-optic cables, cell towers, etc.

Digital Divide
The gap in who can access, benefit, and use digital technologies. Caused by several factors such as location, economic-strain, or political suppression.

Digital Literacy
The ability to responsibly use digital technologies, find, evaluate, and responsibly use information online, and share content in a safe manner.

Data Privacy
Protection of personal information from unauthorized collection, use, or sharing by governments, companies, and individuals.

Digital Rights
Human rights that apply in digital spaces, including rights to privacy, freedom of expression, access to information, and participation online.

Disinformation
False information deliberately created and shared with the intention of misleading people or manipulating public opinion.

Last-Mile Connectivity
The final stage of providing internet access to remote and rural communities.

Misinformation
False or inaccurate information that is spread without the intent to deceive, often contributing to confusion or public harm.

Net Neutrality
The principle that Internet Service Providers (ISPs) must treat all internet communication equally, without blocking, slowing, or prioritizing certain websites or services.

Online Safety
Protecting internet users from harmful content and activities such as cyberbullying, online exploitation, scams, misinformation, and cybercrime.

Universal Internet Access
The goal of ensuring everybody has access to the internet regardless of location, income, or other barriers.

Universal Service Fund (USF)
A government fund, often financed by telecom companies, used to expand internet and telecommunications access to underserved areas.

Historical Background

Around the mid-20th century, some technological advancements began to be introduced, giving way to an era that continued to grow and develop electronic devices and tools to this day. Unfortunately, not everyone could afford the same access to technology as others, and the issue slowly developed into a clear gap between those who could access information and the Internet or communication technologies, and those who could not. This issue, known as the digital divide, continues to worsen already existing social inequalities.

The digital divide is primarily caused by social and economic disparities within a country, blocking people from taking advantage of the benefits of the internet or devices, and also by an ever-increasing dependence on technology today. It is important for the youth and elderly above 65 years old to be exposed to technology in order to share the same benefits of internet access or technology in a more digitally-reliant world today. Where people live is also a factor in their internet access, as more rural areas tend to not offer as many digital services as cities or suburban areas. Finally, the internet is not fully accessible to all because of language barriers, especially families who do not have English as their first language. Often, they have difficulty understanding the sources they must access.

More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has only highlighted these disparities even more. As many schools had begun to go into online learning, it was evident that students without good internet access were unable to connect to the learning platforms, leading to some students finding it hard to be a part of the new learning community. Not only that, but people during that time who did not have adequate access to the internet suffered from social isolation and lacked access to essential health information. With the growing presence of AI and the way it is shaping all of our lives in the workplace and classroom, the digital divide reflects on people's interactions with AI as well. Those who had regular access to the internet tended to view the technology in a more positive light. As less effort is made to invest in broadband technologies in rural areas, students also lack adequate access.

The United Nations and many other organizations have recognized the issue of the digital divide and made attempts to address the issue:

1. UN Habitat's Report, *Addressing the Digital Divide*

A sequel to *Assessing the Digital Divide*, published in 2021. It involved UN-Habitat, which is a program mandated by the General Assembly with the goal of promoting socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities. This report includes a digital inclusion plan that is evidence-based and community-driven. It has multiple models for taking action, such as private partnerships or government-operated networks, and finance strategies to help achieve the goals of the community. As it accommodates many types of authorities or organizations, governments or larger organizations can utilize the information provided to help their community. *Addressing the Digital Divide* is helpful for countries to reference, as the information offered is much more focusing on a smaller region and holds people accountable to help their communities.

2. Resolution 20/8

This action is a resolution adopted in 2012 by the UNHRC with the goal of promoting, protecting, and enjoying human rights on the internet, stating that the same rights that people have offline must be protected online. Furthermore, they also called for all member states in the Council to promote and

facilitate access to the internet, requesting each country to contribute to the development of online information and communication in all countries.

3. Stanford Center on Longevity and Design Asking Students to Help People After Pandemic

This challenge, set in 2021, had students all over the world recognizing digital inclusion problems and wanting to solve them. Examples of some of the actions done included two students creating a virtual lab program for students in high school that could be used offline, or another student who allowed a laptop to be run off of a cell phone that most people own.

4. Digital Inclusion Action Plan by the United Kingdom's Government

In February 2025, the Secretary of State for the Department of Science, Innovation, and Technology in the UK decided to address digital exclusion by creating a plan that would partner with the Digital Poverty Alliance to provide repurposed laptops to those who need them, create a Digital Inclusion Innovation Fund that helps support local community initiatives to get people online, and create a Digital Inclusion Action Committee that is made up of experts from local charities, authorities, and academics, among others.

5. UN General Assembly Resolution 80/215

On December 18, 2025, the UNGA approved resolution 80/215 for the purpose of reaffirming human rights that should be protected both online and offline. States were encouraged to promote a safe and open technological environment that followed international law. This includes maintaining or implementing legislation for enterprises and organizations to protect individuals from violations of human rights digitally, or making sure that victims who have been abused have a remedy and that threats will be investigated.

Current State of Affairs

Digital technologies have become fundamental to the realization of many human rights like the right to education, healthcare, freedom of expression, political participation, employment, and access to information. Nevertheless, according to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, access to these benefits remain highly unequal with approximately one-third of the world's population remaining offline – low-income countries, rural communities, women and girls, persons with disabilities, refugees, and other marginalized groups. In recent years, the focus of digital rights discussions has expanded beyond internet connectivity. Governments have grown increasingly

concerned about matters including data privacy, online surveillance, cybersecurity, and the development of artificial intelligence.

One of the most significant recent developments is the adoption of the Global Digital Compact as a part of the Pact for the Future by the UN General Assembly in 2024. The Global Digital Compact represents the first comprehensive global framework for international digital cooperation. Specifically, this pact has committed member states to reducing digital divides by promoting digital literacy and ensuring that artificial intelligence usage respects international human rights law. However, while this compact establishes important regulations for member states, it fails to bring effective outcomes as it remains non-binding, leaving implementation largely dependent on national governments and regional organizations.

Several broader global developments have also contributed to addressing digital rights and equitable access. Geopolitical tensions and armed conflicts have increasingly involved cyber operations, digital surveillance, and online disinformation campaigns, hindering the protection of human rights in these digital spaces. At the same time, the rapid commercialization of generative AI has intensified competition between technology companies and countries, inevitably generating disparities in digital development. Consequently, many developing countries risk becoming consumers of digital technologies, failing to lead as active participants in their development and governance.

Despite growing international attention, the current status of addressing digital rights and freedoms remains insufficient in several aspects. First, international frameworks for digital governance remain largely fragmented, enabling countries to grow accountable to different standards for internet regulation. Such inconsistency therefore complicates international cooperation, allowing human rights protections to vary significantly across countries – placing a gridlock on the statuses of developing countries who fail to meet higher standards. Furthermore, many developing states lack the financial resources and digital infrastructure necessary to implement comprehensive digital rights protections. Accordingly, private companies have gone to exercise substantial influence over online platforms and personal data, disturbing holistic regulation.

Ultimately, while internet connectivity continues to expand globally and cooperation on digital governance has strengthened, technological innovation in certain sectors has advanced more rapidly than many regulatory governance mechanisms, widening inequalities in digital access. Consequently, as digital technologies continue to evolve, implementing effective solutions to bridge the gap between innovation and human rights protections remains one of the most pressing priorities for the international community.

Stances of Parties

United States
The United States strongly supports an open, secure, and accessible internet with an emphasis on cybersecurity, foreign interference, and data privacy. In recent years, however, communities have questioned whether continued government surveillance and national security programs respect such freedoms. Furthermore, to uphold values of digital equity, the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) program aims to expand broadband to underserved and rural communities. Moreover, given that the United States is a leading player in the technology sector, the country has avoided regulations that excessively restrict innovation and AI development.

China
China has maintained a strong stance on maintaining cyber sovereignty – the idea that states should regulate their own internet. While China has implemented cybersecurity, data security, and personal information protection laws, the government has continued to emphasize its right to control digital activities through censorship, surveillance, and restrictions on political speech. Moreover, China is a major player in investment in digital infrastructure, including AI systems, 5G, and further technology development. Such achievements have positioned China as a leader in digital infrastructure.

Russia
Russia has approached cyberspace primarily through national security and state sovereignty. Specifically, the Russian government has consistently emphasized the importance of state control over digital infrastructure and online platforms, promoting a sovereign internet capable of operating independently from foreign infrastructure. Russia sees digital technology as crucial for economic development and sustaining national security. As such, the nation has supported expanding digital infrastructure and technological capabilities, especially in developing countries that depend heavily on Western institutions.

United Kingdom
The United Kingdom sees equitable digital access as necessary for education, employment, healthcare, and participation in society. Its Digital Inclusion Action Plan in 2025 targets digital poverty through refurbished devices, community programs, and funding. Through these programs, the UK has consistently emphasized online safety and platform accountability to protect the privacy and freedom of users. The UK is also an active member in supporting international cooperation to help developing countries gain access to broadband, digital skills, and technology.

France
France considers internet access to be a fundamental part of human rights and equal participation in society. Hence, France supports reducing the digital divide within Europe and internationally through infrastructure and digital-literacy programs. Rather than promoting dependency on foreign companies, France supports helping developing countries build independent technological capacities. Furthermore, the nation has supported stronger regulation of technology companies and AI to uphold human rights values and data protection.

Singapore
Singapore views digital connectivity as essential to economic competitiveness and social development. The country's Smart Nation strategy focuses on making digital services broadly

accessible to its citizens. Furthermore, Singapore is an active supporter of capacity-building measures for developing countries that seek infrastructure and literacy skills. Additionally, Singapore is a firm believer that governments should have significant authority to address misinformation and regulate all harmful online content. These measures raise urgent questions about the state's commitment to free speech.

South Korea
South Korea considers universal digital connectivity crucial because of the country's heavy reliance on technology, education, and digital services. Hence, South Korea has supported expanding access to advanced technology, including 5G and AI, while maintaining affordability and connectivity. Furthermore, by launching the National Cyber Security Strategy, a joint defense system with the United States and Japan, Korea has expanded public-private intelligence-sharing networks to counter continuous state-sponsored attacks from North Korea. Ultimately, as a major technology center, South Korea has supported developing countries through technology partnerships, investment, and digital capacity-building.

Japan
Japan sees digital technology as a tool for economic development, education, healthcare, and improving the quality of life. This is reflected in its Society 5.0 strategy, which promotes technology-driven social development. Furthermore, Japan strongly emphasizes reducing digital inequality affecting rural populations, elderly people, and other vulnerable groups. Alongside these measures, Japan continues to maintain its presence in technological development through supporting human-centered AI, privacy, cybersecurity, and trustworthy technology.

India
India views digitalization as a major tool for poverty reduction, education, financial inclusion, and economic development. As such, India has heavily supported closing the digital divide in developing countries through affordable infrastructure, technology transfer, and digital skills. Furthermore, India has recently advocated for equal access to digital technology and technology governance in developing countries.

Canada
Canada approaches affordable internet access as increasingly necessary for equal economic and educational opportunity. To that end, the nation has invested in broadband expansion for rural, remote, and indigenous communities. Canada strongly supports international efforts to expand connectivity and digital literacy in developing countries. Furthermore, Canada has emphasized the importance of privacy, freedom of expression, and human-rights protections in the digital arena.

Germany
Germany views equitable digital access as necessary to economic participation and social equality. Therefore, the nation has aimed to promote high-speed internet in rural and underserved communities alongside international development programs that help developing countries build digital infrastructure and technical expertise. Germany places exceptional importance on privacy and data protection alongside AI regulation and accountability, influenced by historical experiences with surveillance.

Sweden
Sweden strongly views digital connectivity as an issue of social equality and inclusion. Hence, the nation supports ensuring marginalized, rural, elderly, and low-income populations have equitable access to digital services. Furthermore, Sweden is a strong advocate for freedom of expression, privacy, and human-rights protections online. As such, they have worked with international organizations to help developing countries obtain infrastructure and digital skills necessary to promote healthy digital development.

Saudi Arabia
Saudi Arabia has invested heavily in AI, telecommunications, smart cities, and digital government. In its Vision 2020, digitalization has been emphasized as a central aspect of overall success and economic growth. Furthermore, the nation places importance on cybersecurity, online safety, and government regulation of digital spaces.

Vietnam
Vietnam views digitalization as important for economic modernization and national development. To that end, the nation has supported expanding connectivity and digital services to rural and underserved populations. In expanding digital services, Vietnam has also emphasized cybersecurity and government authority over online programs, as in its 2018 Cybersecurity Law. Additionally, Vietnam is a strong supporter of international technology cooperation and investment to help developing countries expand their digital capacity.

Nigeria
Nigeria views equitable internet access as particularly important for economic development, education, entrepreneurship, and employment. Within the nation, however, major urban-rural and socioeconomic disparities in internet access remain. As such, the country supports international funding and partnerships to expand broadband infrastructure and digital literacy nationwide. Granted, the Nigerian government has also imposed restrictions on online platforms, raising questions about the nation's ability to protect digital rights.

Pakistan
Pakistan views digital connectivity as important for economic development, education, and youth empowerment. As the country experiences significant digital divides between urban and rural communities, the nation has aimed to lessen such divisions through international assistance for broadband infrastructure, affordable devices, and digital literacy.

Ethiopia
Ethiopia views equitable internet access as an important component of economic development, education, and modernization. Within the nation, however, limited infrastructure, affordability, and geographic barriers continue to create significant disparities in connectivity. As such, the country supports international funding, technology transfer, and partnerships to expand telecommunications infrastructure and digital literacy. Granted, the Ethiopian government has also imposed internet shutdowns during periods of political unrest and conflict, raising concerns about freedom of expression. Ethiopia therefore faces the challenge of expanding digital access while balancing national security concerns with the protection of digital rights.

Brazil

Brazil views equitable internet access as essential for education, employment, economic development, and political participation. Furthermore, Brazil supports investment in broadband infrastructure, digital literacy, and international cooperation to ensure that developing communities can participate more fully in the digital economy. The country has also established the Marco Civil da Internet, which protects principles including privacy, freedom of expression, and net neutrality. Granted, the spread of misinformation and harmful online content has created controversy over how strongly governments should regulate digital platforms without restricting legitimate freedom of expression.

Iran
Iran views digital technology as important for economic development, technological independence, and national security. While the country has sought to expand its domestic digital infrastructure, restrictions on international platforms and limited access to certain online services can prevent citizens from fully benefiting from global digital resources. As such, Iran supports technological development and cooperation with other countries, particularly when it strengthens the digital capabilities of developing states without creating dependence on foreign powers.

Turkey
Turkey views equitable access to digital technologies as increasingly important for economic development, education, employment, and participation in modern society. Within the nation, however, disparities in digital access and literacy continue to affect certain rural and disadvantaged communities. As such, Turkey supports investment in digital infrastructure, technological development, and international partnerships that can help expand access and digital capacity.

UAE
The United Arab Emirates views digital access as important to economic development but prioritises cybersecurity and the prevention of harmful online content over complete free access. State regulation is common, and laws such as the Personal Data Protection Law showcase this priority of social safety. The UAE would likely support legislation that increases international cooperation on cybersecurity and digital literacy while allowing states to retain the right to moderate online spaces for national security.

Philippines
The Philippines sees digital technologies as vital for economic growth and believes in safe, accessible internet, as shown in policies such as the Konektadong Pinoy Act. This delegation would advocate for policies prioritising universal access, infrastructural development, and data privacy. At the same time, the priority for economic development would incentivise economic competition between internet providers.

Estonia
Estonia supports digital access as a human right, in regards to universal access, freedom of expression. Estonia has one of the world's freest online environments, with much of its government and society built around the internet. Estonia would prioritise universal access, as little government censorship as possible, and promote digital literacy.

Rwanda
Rwanda supports increased digitalisation while also prioritising national stability through cybersecurity and prevention of extremism. Digital infrastructure is vital for Rwanda's continual development, however the country maintains significant restrictions on online spaces by government

restriction to regulate harmful content. As such, Rwanda would prioritise increased digital infrastructure for poorer nations while supporting governmental rights to online censorship.

Myanmar
Myanmar, under its current military regime, prioritises state security and online restriction to maintain political stability. Digital platforms are seen as platforms for opposition, and thus, are heavily restricted through laws such as the 2025 Cybersecurity Law. Myanmar would advocate for state sovereignty over digital access, strong cybersecurity, and international cooperation against disinformation.

Norway
The Norwegian government has made it clear that privacy is a human right, and has been protected under the Constitution of Norway as well as the European Convention on Human Rights. However, it recognizes that when digitalization occurs, privacy is usually sacrificed in its place. Therefore, it is firm in its belief that privacy protection should be prioritized in order for successful digitalization. The government also wants to improve data centers as well as mobile and broadband networks. As better technology such as 5G mobile technology spreads to more populated areas, the government recognizes that less populated areas need this benefit as well.

Cuba
In Cuba, they have highly restricted digital freedom. No online dissent is allowed and there is much censorship by authorities. Cuba has poor internet connectivity, with the only available network being Telecommunications Company of Cuba SA despite affordability issues. Ruled as a one-party communist state, no independent media or journalism is allowed, and even basic civil liberties are restricted. In March 2024, after protests at the Santiago de Cuba, there was said to have been an internet disruption, and independent journalists and activists have been targeted in the forms of restricting internet connectivity during the coverage period.

Mexico
In Mexico, there are 34.2 million people who lack access to the internet, particularly in rural and indigenous communities. For women in particular, they have economic constraints, a lack of digital literacy, and sociocultural norms that prevent them from engaging with technology. In the past, while governments have tried to bridge the digital divide through methods such as Mexico Connectado, the specific needs of women and marginalized communities have not been met.

South Africa
South Africa is known to be one of the most advanced of Africa’s digital economy, having advanced digital infrastructure, a startup ecosystem, and a proactive government. Its Department of Communications and Digital Technologies drafted a Digital Economy Master Plan in 2020, which planned on improving digital infrastructure, creating digital skills, encouraging digital cooperation, increasing cybersecurity and more. They would do this through increasing broadband access, investing in data centers, addressing the digital skills gap through education and training programs, and more. The Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies also mentioned that digital transformation drives modern economies, fostering innovation and promoting inclusivity across all of society.

Democratic Republic of Congo

The Democratic Republic of Congo currently faces severe problems with digital rights violations, with no law dealing with cybersecurity or cybercrime issues. The government has been noted to have given criminal charges of defamation, dissemination of false information, and publication of rumors to journalists and individuals who have criticized government actions, leading to public alarm. Currently, there is no system holding violators of cybersecurity accountable.

Possible Solutions

Solution #1:
As there are currently households that have no access to computers or the Internet, it is important that students can still learn despite not having these benefits. Establishing offline resources such as common questions or practice problems that students may not all be able to access. This may require teachers to look over past students' work and take note of trends in which previous students did not understand, and also keep an eye out for students who are struggling. This can be talking to them in detail about the concepts that they have a hard time figuring out, or asking them for critiques on the teacher's teaching. Resources can include textbooks, online PDFs, and even work packets that are printed out so that students can still learn despite not having WiFi, and answer their questions without waiting until the day of the test or the next day when homework is due for a response.

Solution #2:
Currently, the elderly are not as well-established in getting to know digital devices as children and young adults are in this era. Therefore, creating activities or programs that meet up bi-weekly (or more frequently/less frequently) to help elderly adults who do not have as much exposure to the Internet can help them to identify whether they are being correctly informed, or even get to know the devices they are working with to stay in contact with family and address their own personal needs, such as a doctor's appointment or submitting taxes. Furthermore, there has been an increase in scams and phishing, so getting them to recognize these dangers will also help them to stay safe online and protect their personal information from getting stolen.

Solution #3:
Getting funding for improving older infrastructure such as telephone lines (which are infrequently used) and even building cell towers for better connection in more underdeveloped regions can help residents who do not have enough access to the internet or online resources like the rest of the world (banking, learning/searching online for resources and answers, healthcare) catch up more through more updated information and getting more of a social life since most communication occurs online nowadays. Funding can also go along with free resources provided, such as a school laptop that can go on loan or even begin renting devices so that the entire family can all practice with digital tools.

Questions to Consider

1. What effect does your delegation's *current level of digital development* have on its attitude regarding digital rights and equitable access?
    - Which demographics encounter the greatest barriers to digital access in your country, and why?
    - What steps has your country already taken to address these inequalities?
    - What influence does your country's economic interests, technological capabilities, or existing laws have on the solutions it is prepared to support?

2. What should the international community do to address the *global inequalities* in access to digital technologies while taking into account the different situations and levels of capacity among individual states?
    - Should technologically advanced countries have a greater duty in providing funding, infrastructure, or technology to countries that are still developing?
    - How can international assistance avoid causing technological dependence?
    - To what extent should international standards for digital rights apply equally to all countries?

3. What can the *international community* do to promote technological innovation and ensure widespread digital access while protecting individuals from emerging digital threats?
    - How should governments balance cybersecurity and public safety with privacy and freedom of expression?
    - What level of responsibility should technology companies assume for making sure that their products are safe and accessible?
    - Should international regulation be applied to potentially harmful technologies such as artificial intelligence or mass digital surveillance, and if so, what should that regulation consist of?

4. What *rights and responsibilities* should individuals, governments, and corporations have in an increasingly digital society?
    - Should access to the internet and digital technologies be regarded as a basic human right?
    - At what point should the international community set the boundary between safeguarding people from online harms and restricting freedom of expression?
    - Who should be held responsible when digital technologies cause harm, particularly when responsibility is shared between developers, companies, governments, and users?

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