ENSURING THE PRIVACY RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS REGARDING THE COLLECTING AND PROCESSING OF ONLINE CONSUMER DATA BY CORPORATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2

Issue Description

Companies collect large amounts of consumer data through social media, shopping, apps, and digital services. While this helps personalize services and ads, it also creates privacy risks, including data breaches, unauthorized sharing, and unclear use of personal information.

Why Has It Not Been Resolved?

The issue remains difficult because countries have privacy laws while corporations operate across borders. Consumers also often agree to privacy policies without fully understanding how their data will be collected or used. Companies say that collecting data helps improve services, personalize content and prevent fraud. privacy advocates say that consumers should have control over their personal information and greater transparency, about how companies use it.

Important Stances

1. Western countries have been introducing lawsthat require companies to give people better control over their personal data. The European Union for instance has put in place privacy rules. These rules ask organizations to follow ideas like being transparent, collecting only the data that is needed and making sure all data processing is legal.

2. In the United States there isn't one federal law that covers privacy. Instead the country uses a mix of state laws. Some states have created their privacy laws, which means consumers in different places get different levels of protection.

3. Developingcountriesaredealingwithdifficulties.Theyoftendon’thave money or staff to enforce privacy rules. This makes it hard to monitor businesses that break data protection laws. At the time these countries are seeing fast growth in internet use and digital services.

Organizations and Actions

1. United Nations — Promotes privacy as a human right
2. OECD — Creates rules and suggestions that help protect privacy and keep
3. data safe across nations.
4. European Union — Makes sure the General Data Protection Regulation is followed
5. National data-protection authorities — Look into breaches ,give advice and enforce privacy laws in their areas
6. Corporations — Write privacy rules, set up security steps, ask for permission and build data-management systems to keep customer information safe.

Questions for Delegates

● How do governments keep people's information safe without stopping new technology from happening?

● What kinds of rights should people have when companies gather information about them?

● How can governments make sure that privacy rules are easy for regular people to understand and help them?

● What should companies do if they lose customer data or use it in a way that people didn't agree to?

● How can poorer countries make sure people's data is protected while still letting more people use services?

Sources

The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age

https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1640588/usage?ln=en&utm_=&v=pdf

European Commission

https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection_en?utm

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/

OECD — Privacy Guidelines

https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-guidelines-on-the-protection-of-privacy-and-transborder-flows-of-personal-data_9789264196391-en.html?utm

Consumer data rights

https://www.onetrust.com/glossary/customer-data-rights/