

Resolution: 1/1

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Topic: The Role of Emerging Technologies in International Security and Disarmament

1 *The General Assembly,*

2 *Gravely concerned* about the threats to international peace and security posed by emerging
3 technologies,

4 *Guided by* Article 13 1b of the Charter of the United Nations, calling for the General
5 Assembly to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purposes of promoting
6 international cooperation in the economic and educational fields,

7 *Encouraging* member states to empower developing nations to do research on and
8 subsequently develop emerging technologies, *reminding* every nation to bear in mind the
9 needs of local communities in combination with the collective responsibility in cyber security
10 due to the cross-border nature of this issue,

11 *Bearing in mind* the judicial differences on the usage of emerging technologies between
12 Member States,

13 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 58/199 (2003), which stressed the necessity to close
14 the digital divide,

15 *Noting with satisfaction* the successful work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
16 (UNODC) in the field of cybercrime,

17 *Thanking* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) for its research
18 and collection of information of the current situation in emerging technologies with regard to
19 international security and disarmament,

20 *Appreciating* the great success of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in
21 establishing regional centers of expertise on all continents, providing support to Member
22 States,

23 *Recognizing* the need of establishing a discussion forum for emerging technologies, placing
24 special emphasis on the safe handling of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS) while
25 especially regretting that common standards on moral values regarding the use of autonomous
26 weapons have not yet been set up,

27 *Expressing with satisfaction* the work done by the United Nations Institute for Training and
28 Research (UNITAR), nevertheless recognizing the need to broaden their scope on the
29 problems connected to emerging technologies,

30 *Recognizing* that all efforts by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to achieve
31 the Sustainable Development Goals will greatly benefit from the spread of the peaceful use of
32 emerging technologies, in particular Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure, promoting
33 inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation,

34 ***The United Nations General Assembly,***

35 1. *Establishes* regional branches of UNIDIR to work towards local solutions on ensuring the
36 equal spread of emerging technologies, by expanding its capabilities and mandate to increase
37 its research output and efficiently pool the research made on emerging technologies and
38 ensure the spread of information on the current level of technology;

Resolution: 1/1

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- a. with Honduras to host the South American branch in Tegucigalpa, Qatar to host the Middle Eastern branch in Doha, Ethiopia to host the African branch in Addis Ababa, the United States of America to host the North American branch in New York City, Japan to host the Far East-Asian branch in Tokyo and the Federation of Malaysia to host the South-Asian branch in Kuala Lumpur;
 - b. to guarantee close communication with regional ITU offices to synchronize educational measures including regional expertise and develop a training program for government officials to use information technology in a responsible way, in order to protect the sensitive personal data of citizens;
 - c. asks the local branches to provide reports to the General Assembly on the current state of research on emerging technologies in their respective areas of work;
 - d. to extend the focus of research by UNIDIR to include international security implications of nanotechnology;
 - e. instructs the regional UNIDIR branches to organize annual meetings, beginning in the spring of 2020, on the state of research, including experts to discuss the upcoming reports and educating governmental members on the new findings;
 - f. asks the UNIDIR branches to start their own research projects producing new policy proposals for international regulation and instruments for non-proliferation of harmful technologies;
 - g. encourages Member States to increase their voluntary contributions to UNIDIR;
2. *Advocates* the establishment of educational programs on research development and peaceful usage of emerging technologies by Member States in order to train young people by:
 - a. providing funding for local university programs;
 - b. encouraging their universities to engage in exchange programs with universities in developing nations;
3. *Proclaims* that no legal framework on emerging technologies shall hinder the access of developing nations to such technologies for non-military purposes, and therefore decides to establish the “Discussion Forum on Emerging Technologies” by setting up a three-phase-plan including an opening phase, a working group phase and a closing phase in order to draft legal guiding principles:
 - a. to request the Conference of Disarmament hosted by UNIDIR to deal with the topic of LAWS during the upcoming session as a kick-conference by inviting one military delegate per UN Member State in addition to experts on information technology from UNODA and UNIDIR and legal experts on international law in order to initiate a joint declaration on definitions of LAWS;
 - b. to instruct the conference to subsequently establish a second session consisting of the following permanent working-groups within the UNODA located at the UNODA office in Vienna with the same personnel:
 - i. Emphasizing the discussion on the issue of autonomous weapons with the ability to self-program in the first working group;
 - ii. Inviting UN Member States to exchange information on technological development of UAVs in the second working group;

Resolution: 1/1

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- 86 iii. Debating on common standards while exchanging information, experiences
87 and visions through trustworthy partnerships with organizations, especially
88 NGOs in the third working group;
- 89 c. to call upon the mentioned working groups to report their results after two years in a
90 final report session and hand it back to the General Assembly to decide upon the
91 continuation of the working groups;
- 92 d. to ask UNODA to financially support the Discussion Forum on Emerging
93 Technologies;
- 94 e. to suggest the Secretary General to be present, in order to point out the necessity of
95 the sessions;
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- 97 4. *Creates* a commission of experts in the department of UNITAR to be chosen by the General
98 Assembly in keeping with regional proportionality, to research the possible future problems
99 posed by emerging technologies, as well as those already existing in some countries, and to
100 develop concepts for solutions to those problems and provide them to the Member States,
101 UNDP, as well as the summit mentioned in 3, which is to include in its research, elaborations
102 and actions:
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- 104 a. The role of international corporations and their influences on emerging technologies
105 and their consequences to member states and citizens;
- 106 b. Developing and carrying out information campaigns on the topic of dangers of
107 emerging technologies;
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- 109 5. *Decides* to enhance educational means within the UN system encouraging the above
110 established UNIDIR regional branches while enhancing regional perspectives through the
111 following educational means:
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- 113 a. Call upon all Member States to commit to the update of the existing UNODC
114 eLearning course “Digital Forensics – Cybercrime”, to add regional perspectives to
115 existing courses, to educate law enforcement authorities about online child abuse
116 investigations, online fraud investigations and financial investigation techniques; and
117 further;
- 118 b. Recommend the establishment of a cybercrime website addressing all people which
119 shall provide fact sheets and information material with specific regards to the needs of
120 children, adolescents, parents and teachers globally to combat cybercrime;
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- 122 6. *Proposes* the creation of an annual summit on “financing the closure of the digital divide” to
123 promote civilian use and discourage offensive military use of emerging technologies, which is
124 to be organized by UNIDIR, attended by the member states, representatives of the private
125 sector, NGOs and regional organizations, which is to:
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- 127 a. exchange ideas on how to encourage private investment into emerging technologies,
128 in developing nations;
- 129 b. encourage member states to provide financial aid to those member states in need of
130 further digital infrastructure;
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- 132 7. *Asks* the UNDP to take the aspects mentioned in 2 and 3 into account when implementing
133 Sustainable Development Goal 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and encourages all
134 Member States to increase their funding of the United Nations Development Program.