

Resolution: 1/2

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

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

1 *The General Assembly,*

2 *Bearing in mind* that cyberspace is an environment that is frequented by organized crime and terror,

3 *Taking into account* the importance of engaged cooperation by all parties for a successful
4 implementation and a safe cyberspace,

5 *Recognizing* that the highest level of cybersecurity expertise lies with private enterprises, while also
6 acknowledging that in order to establish equal cooperation regulations are necessary,

7 *Applauding* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the work already put in
8 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the effort of the International
9 Telecommunication Union (ITU) and its leading role in information exchange by the World
10 Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum, as well as the strong expansion of Information and
11 Communication Technology in the world, especially within developing and least developed countries
12 (LDC) and the efforts of the Group of 77 Workshop on Preventing and Combating Cybercrime and the
13 Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS),

14 *Basing itself* on the Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17, adopted by General Assembly (GA)
15 resolution 70/1 (2015), stressing the importance of peace and security and public-private partnerships,
16 involving all stakeholders, in achieving sustainable development through emerging technologies,

17 *Referring to* the Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) “*Threats to International Peace and Security*
18 *caused by terrorist acts – foreign terrorist fighters*”,

19 *Emphasizing* the importance of GA resolution 64/211 (2010), which stressed the need for protection of
20 critical information infrastructures by facilitating the transfer of information technology and capacity
21 building to LDC,

22 *Acknowledging* Secretary-General report 45/568 (1990) “*Scientific and Technological Development*
23 *and their Impact on International Security*” and Secretary-General report 70/174 (2015) “*Report of*
24 *the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the field of Information and*
25 *Telecommunication in the Context of International Security*”,

26

27 ***The United Nations General Assembly,***

28 1. *Recommends* as a successive conference “Place for Good Practices” (PGP) to follow the good
29 work of the Group of 77 Workshop on Preventing and Combating Cybercrime:

30 a. which shall consist of Private Internet Companies and Providers, Cyber Security
31 Specialists and State Actors of all Member States, especially developing countries and
32 LDC;

33 b. to exchange practices and measures to prevent terrorist groups and criminal
34 organizations from using the Internet for illegal purposes;

35 c. which shall establish a Memorandum on “Measures for a Safe Cyberspace” which
36 includes specific recommendations on legal norms and guidelines;

37 d. to be financially supported by the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund;

38 e. to take place in Addis Abbeba, Ehtiopia;

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- 40 2. *Recommends* the UNODC to establish a Cyber Crime Prevention Unit (CCPU) operating
41 under UNODC's mandate, featuring two sub-departments:
- 42 a. of which one, namely the Authority Coordination Department (ACD), shall be
43 concerned with assisting developing countries and LDC in draft policies and the
44 creation of administrative institutions and authorities, shall involve 30 international
45 experts on policy-making, as well as representatives from the Human Resources
46 Management Department of the ITU, which shall be chosen by UNODC, and further
47 cooperate with the Coordination Group on Action on Cybersecurity/Cybercrime
48 (CGACC) to:
- 49 i. assist developing and LDC in the creation of facilities for cyber security and
50 data protection authorities together with experts and the Human Resources
51 Management Department of the ITU chosen by UNODC;
- 52 ii. receive a report by the requesting country on its needs and after assessment
53 develop a strategy based on communication of both parties to create suitable
54 policies and institutions;
- 55 iii. intensify the work of the CGACC on policy-making through cooperation;
- 56 iv. provide developing states with individually designed professional training for
57 legal, administrative and political staff;
- 58 v. give recommendations on the coordination of authorities and institutions
59 concerned with ITC and cybersecurity;
- 60 b. of which the other one, namely the Cyber Defense Assistance Bureau (CDAB), shall
61 deal with helping Member States to defend themselves during and after a cyber-attack
62 and shall consist of 40 international IT cyber security experts that shall be chosen by
63 UNODC representing each UN Regional Group to:
- 64 i. assist UN Member States in urgent situations of cyber-attacks by helping to
65 curtail the cyber-attack, to limit damage and to track the offender after they
66 send a request;
- 67 ii. give advice and also provide training programs for national cyber security
68 specialists, specifically tailored to the needs of the approaching country;
- 69 iii. have a bureau located in Vienna because of the close cooperation between the
70 yet to be established CCPU and UNODC;
- 71 c. which, in respect of every UN Member States' sovereignty, shall only assist in
72 domestic affairs upon request;
- 73 d. which will be under the supervision of the OIOS;
- 74 e. which shall be funded by the UNODC General Purpose Fund and by voluntary
75 contributions of UN Member States;
- 76
- 77 3. *Emphasizes* to pay special tribute to protect Member States and the population from any
78 danger arising from new cyber technology.