Resolution: 1/3

Committee: United Nations General Assembly

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

The General Assembly,

1 *Recalling* Article 1.1 of the UN Charter asking all Member States to maintain international peace and
2 security, whilst emphasizing Article 2.1 of the UN Charter stating that the UN is based on the
3 sovereign equality of all its Members,

4 *Alarmed by* the increase in humanitarian and natural disasters and catastrophes,

5 *Reaffirming* the commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, *especially* the
6 significance of the Sustainable Development Goal 13 on Climate Action and appreciating the efforts
7 made towards reforestation through emerging technologies,

8 *Bearing in mind* the report of the Secretary General 45/568 (1990) on Scientific and Technological
9 Developments and their impact on international security that all technologies are connected to
10 information technology,

11 *Reaffirming* General Assembly Report 47/174 (2015) recognizing Information and Communication
12 Technology (ICT) security disparities between Member States and the possible threats evoking from
13 this, further giving initial recommendation on how to minders these disparities,

14 *Considering* the effects of environmental changes and humanitarian disasters as fundamental threats to
15 international security and therefore *highlighting* the potential of Emerging Technologies (ETs) in
16 Humanitarian Aid for crisis management and emergency response purposes,

17 *Welcoming* Resolution 73/23 (2018) elaborating on a basic codex of behavior of Member States in the
18 Information Space as made necessary by an increasing insecurity in the sphere of information
19 technologies and the rising number of cyber-attacks against Member States in recent years,

20 *Emphasizing* the need to include all Member States equally into the dialogue and knowledge-sharing
21 process concerning information technology to achieve lasting solutions regarding International
22 Security and condemns any attempt that aims at excluding or hindering Member States from
23 participating in the process of research and development of emerging technologies,

24 *Recognizing* the upcoming possibilities and chances of emerging technologies in combatting terrorism
25 by terrorist groups and so-called rebels and organised crime threatening human lives and the national
26 sovereignty of Member States, thus disregarding Human Rights as outlined in the Declaration of
27 Human Rights,

28 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Digital Blue
29 Helmets (DBH), United Nations Action on Cybersecurity/Cybercrime (ACC), United Nations
30 Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) and Interpol's I-24/7 database
31 in using cyber technology to identify Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) and combat terrorism and
32 organised crime,

33 *Acknowledging* the efforts initiated by the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Food and
34 Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex) to develop
35 standards, guidelines and recommendations regarding genetically modified food and bearing in mind
36 that the development of technologies for genetic modification is often discussed in a very controversial
37 way needing further international attention,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 63/217 (2009) on Natural Disaster and vulnerabilities, UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2008/36 (2008) on Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,

Emphasizing the importance of using emerging technologies, especially Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), to address global environmental issues and the resulting humanitarian crisis and,

Recognizing the lack of a legal framework for the uses of emerging technologies especially ICT and UAV as well as the missing definition of humanitarian use of emerging technologies,

Appreciating the efforts and achievements made by the UN Office of Disarmed Affairs (UNODA), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

Acknowledging the great work of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the efforts of the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), especially the United Nations Space based Information for disaster management and emergency response knowledge portal (UN–SPIDER), *underlining* the importance of the coordinating work of the Emergency Operations Centres (EOC) around the world,

Recognizing the upcoming possibilities and chances of emerging technologies in combatting terrorism and organised crime which are disregarding Human Rights as outlined in the Declaration of Human Rights,

The United Nations General Assembly,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to engage in an institutional platform named "Counter-terrorism cyber forum" (CTCF) to share technical prowess, instruments, know-how and experiences in the use of cyber technology in combatting terrorism and organised crime to ensure nations can react adequately to the growing threat of global instability:
   a. Which shall invite experts of UN bodies including the UNODC, DBH, ACC and INTERPOL to provide assistance and expertise in the conferences;
   b. In order to discuss issues surrounding the use of online surveillance, the use of emerging technologies such as UAVs and potential possibilities opened by future progress in nanotechnology;
   c. To discuss how to bridge the gap in the development of the use of modern technology in combatting terrorism and organised crime between states
   d. ensure all states can enjoy adequate protection through the sharing of data-based knowledge and assist developing countries in capacity-building in the area of cyber-security;
   e. To provide training assistance to states in the use of Interpol's I-24/7 database utilised to identify FTFs, and to border agents in using emerging technology in identifying human, weapon and drug trafficking;
   f. Which could be funded through the UNODC, ACC and the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination budgets;
   g. Which shall be held once a year at changing venues with the first conference held at the United Nations Office at Bangkok, Thailand, in 2020;

2. *Asks* the (UNCSTD) to monitor the technological development in ICT by:

a. Analyzing the potential of emerging technologies and gathering further information on its impacts on cyber warfare, cyber-crime and the effect of these on international security;

b. Reporting to the General Assembly annually on new developments within the field of emerging technologies;

c. Giving recommendations that shall be discussed in the GA on how to establish a framework on the role of ICT in the regulation of cyber warfare and the combat against cyber-crime starting in 2022;

d. Updating, every five years, the recommendations being made to the GA in order to ensure the continuous efficiency of the framework;

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider the recommendations made by the UNCSTD in the process of updating the framework on the role of ICT in the regulation of cyber warfare and the combat against cyber-crime;

4. *Encourages* Member States to follow basic norms in the usage of ICT such as:
    a. Refraining from using the digital sphere for non-peaceful objectives;
    b. Ensuring, to their best abilities, that within their territory information technology is not being abused by terrorist groups or other non-state actors to further endanger international security;
    c. Respecting the equal rights of all Member States within the digital sphere;

5. *Emphasize* the need to include all Member States equally into the dialogue and knowledge-sharing process concerning information technology to achieve lasting solutions regarding International Security and condemns any attempt that aims at excluding or hindering Member States from participating in the process of research and development of emerging technologies;

6. *Calls for* the establishment of a Working Group on Humanitarian Aid and Legal Framework of Emerging Technologies (WHALE) under the auspices of UNOCHA, scheduled to take up its work on June 1st 2019 with quarterly meetings, to advocate the separation of the use of emerging technologies in humanitarian aid in crises from use in military affairs;
    a. To assemble experts from the UNODA, the WFP, United Nations Environment, UNICEF and the World Health Experts with the experts of the UNOCHA;
    b. To create a legal framework within the next two years to demarcate the possible uses of emerging technologies in humanitarian or natural disasters;
    c. To advise the Security Council on considering the above-mentioned framework;
    d. And to support and advise Member States in the implementation of the above-mentioned framework in Member States and regional cooperation;

7. *Recommends* establishing a temporary Task Force on Crisis Mapping, taking up its work on May 1st, 2019, to create a UN crisis map under the lead of UNOCHA synthesizing information gathered by UN-SPIDER and other organizations in the field within one year,
    a. Which will be accessible and usable for all local EOCs from May 2020;
    b. And secures that all international and regional aid agencies are integrated in the project, connected to the EOCs and have access to the crisis map in order to improve the coordination of emergency aid in terms of speed, effectiveness, precision and overall efficiency;
    c. operating under the Member States' authority and upon their invitation;

8. *Requests* the use of ICTs as well as UAVs in emergency responses to natural and humanitarian disasters by all Member States;

9. *Encourages* Member States to continue and increase their efforts to support research on and increase the effectiveness of humanitarian abilities of UAVs and ICTs to evaluate the possibility of using emerging technologies in the supply of basic goods in crisis situations, as well as provide fellow member states situated in affected areas or affected by crises with knowledge and support concerning emerging technologies;

10. *Invites* Member States to intensify their collaboration with private actors such as but not limited to companies and academia focusing on the exchange of technologies that tackle problems of environmental changes such as but not limited to assessing the effectiveness of already implemented measures, monitoring illegal slash and burn practices in forests, as well as flood activities, and reforestation through UAVs;

11. *Requests* the WHO and the FAO to support Member States in discussing about new genetic technologies, especially Member States that lack concrete regulations;

12. *Suggests* the use and implementation of ICTs in the production of food, the provision of water and the improvement of efficiency in agricultural practice to Member States;

13. *Recommends* the Member States to recognize and discuss the opportunities and risks of genetically modified food and encourages the search for solutions on a national level;

14. *Calls upon* all Member States to focus national efforts on analyzing the growing impact of ICT's in all parts of life around the world on the relations within the international community as well as on international security;

15. *Reminds* all Member States to respect the sovereignty of other Member States in the digital sphere and refrain from any interference in the domestic affairs of these.