General Assembly 1st Committee Disarmament and International Security

Co-sponsors: Iraq, South Korea, South Africa, Congo, Nigeria, Egypt, Netherlands, New Zealand, Bangladesh, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, Korea, Malawi, Singapore, South Africa, Israel, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Mexican States.

Topic: Cyber-Security

Defines cyber security as the way to prevent cybercrimes globally,

Deeply regretting the deaths or any other harm such as leaking of confidential information due to cybercrimes,

Keeping in mind that for cybersecurity to be maintained freedom of right to internet should not be violated,

Viewing with appreciation the progress of policies/laws related to cyber security in various countries,

1. Requests the banning of VPN/router for everyone; only the government, with utmost supervision will be granted the use of VPN

2. Urges the formation of an agency under the UN with branches in member countries with specialize, trained employees. The countries will have a choice whether to construct branches or not. The agency would ensure the protection and privacy of information among member states. It will be supervising national organizations in countries working for cyber security;

3. Calls upon prevention barrier and an advanced tracking system. Making aware of the web browsers and programmers to use or not to use;

4. Urges the implementation of special programs/systems to make it impossible to mask someone’s identity;

5. Notes that hacking can be legalized but only for legal and security purposes authorized by the UN and appointed government offices;

2016 Rome Conference Resolution
6. Suggests to create an internet norm where password lengths and complexities are increased;
7. Encourages the initiation of information and communication technologies all over the globe so countries everywhere are able to increase technological growth to maintain cyber security;
8. Increase youth and general public’s awareness of cybercrimes and internet dangers;
9. Coordinating international cybersecurity criminal laws as well as establishing relationships between developed and developing countries in order to prevent loopholes;
10. Recommends the installation of antivirus analyzers in all public and private Wi-Fi networks;
11. Violators of these laws will be taken to task;
12. Decides to remain actively ceased on the matter.