

2021 MUNA Resolution #1

Advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace for international security

The General Assembly

Noting that considerable progress has been achieved in developing and applying the latest information technologies and means of telecommunication,

Recalling its resolutions 71/28 of 5 December 2016 and 73/266 of 22 December 2018, as well as its decision 72/512 of 4 December 2017,

Affirming that it sees in this progress the broadest positive opportunities for the further development of civilization,

Confirming that information and communications technologies are dual-use technologies and can be used for both legitimate and malicious purposes,

Expressing concern that these technologies and means can potentially be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of States, to the detriment of their security in both civil and military fields,

Underscoring the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among States in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies,

Confirming the conclusions of the Group of Governmental Experts, in its 2013 and 2015 reports, that international law, and in particular the Charter of the United Nations, is applicable and essential to maintaining peace and stability and that voluntary and non-binding norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour of States in the use of information and communications technologies can reduce risks to international peace, security and stability,

Operative Section Outline

During informal consultations, sub-groups will draft and present up to two operative statements for their respective sub-topic as outlined below, followed by discussion of the full operational section. Groups may also revise the preambular section above.

• **Action Statements related to urgency and existing and future treaties/resolutions: Group A** [G77 plus China] including China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Syrian Arab Republic

Facilitator is India.

• **Action Statements related to preserving and protecting government systems and infrastructure: Group B** [JUSCANZ, EU, and the Republic of Korea] including Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Spain, United Kingdom, and United States. **Facilitator is Republic of Korea.**

• **Action Statements related to international cooperation: Group C** [Least Developed Countries, ASEAN plus Israel and Ukraine] including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Israel, Lesotho, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Uganda, Ukraine, and Yemen. **Facilitator is Philippines.**

• **Action Statements related to creating resilient technological and cybersecurity systems: Group D** [Non-Aligned Movement, CELAC, Collective Security Treaty Organization and Democratic People's Republic of Korea] including Belize, Brazil, Chile, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Serbia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe. **Facilitator is United Republic of Tanzania.**

Bureau members of the First Committee: Chair of the initial and final formal committee meeting (Singapore), Vice Chair and Informal Consultations Facilitator (United States of America), Secretary (Brazil), Rapporteur (Kuwait), Sponsor (Australia).

The preamble for this resolution is based on the United Nations [A/Res/74/28](#), and [A/74/L.92](#) which have been edited and revised to promote discussion and learning at the 2021 Winnipeg Rotary Model United Nations Assembly.