Annexure: Resolutions Tabled at ZABMUN 2014

Draft Resolution of the Disarmament & International Security (DISEC):

DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.2

Signatories: Austria, Hong Kong, China, Iran, Zambia, Afghanistan, Djibouti, Grenada, Malawi, Palau, Kenya, Jordan, Serbia, Argentina, North Korea, France, Armenia, Albania, United States of America, Qatar, Burundi, India, Somalia, Indonesia, United Kingdom, Guatemala, Lebanon, Vietnam, Malaysia, Guatemala, Germany, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Brazil, Russian Federation

Acknowledging the necessity of preventing possible uses of information and communication technology for purposes not compatible with ensuring international stability and security, and capable of having a negative effect on the integrity of governmental infrastructures,

Stressing the importance of a secure, uninterrupted, and stable functioning of the internet and the necessity of protecting the internet and other information and communication networks from possible harmful threats,

Acknowledging that trust and security when using information and communication technologies is a fundamental basis of the information society, and that it is necessary to stimulate, form, develop, and actively integrate a stable global culture of cyber security, as is noted in the 21st December 2009 resolution A/RES/64/211 of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Noting the necessity of activating efforts to overcome the “digital divide” by increasing the ease of supply of information and communication technology to developing countries, and increasing their potential in relation to cutting-edge practices and professional training in the sphere of cyber security, as is noted in the 21 December 2009 resolution A/RES/64/211 of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Welcoming recent events enabling the further growth of international understanding and collaboration in the struggle against illegal activity in the information space, including measures undertaken by the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the European Union, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation organization, the Organization of American States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Group of Eight (G8), and other international organizations and forums,

The Disarmament and International Security Committee,
1) **Adopts** the following definitions of the mentioned terms given:

a. Information security is a state in which personal interests, society, and the government are protected against the threat of destructive actions and other negative actions in the cyber space,

b. Cyber security is a state of international relations that excludes the possibility of breaks in global stability or the creation of threats to the security of governments and the global community in the cyber space,

c. Cyber space is the sphere of activity connected with the formation, creation, conversion, transfer, use, and storage of information and which has an effect on individual and social consciousness,

d. Cyber Terrorism is the illegal and misuse of information resources and/or activity affecting them in the cyber space for the purposes of terrorism,

e. Cyber Warfare is conflict between two or more States in the cyber space with the goal of inflicting damage to information systems; carrying out mass psychological campaigns against the population of a State in order to destabilize society and the government; as well as forcing a State to make decisions in the interests of their opponents;

2) **Considers** all Member States in the cyber space to have the right to internet sovereignty, have equal rights, equal obligations and possess equal rights as stakeholders in the cyber space irrespective of their economic, social, political and other differences;

3) **Declares** that aggressive cyber warfare is a crime against international peace and security and the cyber space of Member States should not be the object of acquisition for other States as a result of threats of force or the use of force;
4) **Reiterates** that each Member State has the inalienable right to self-defense against aggressive actions against it in cyber space, if the source of aggression can be reliably located and the retaliatory measures are appropriate;

5) **Affirms** each Member State has the right to make sovereign norms and govern its cyber space according to its national laws;

6) ** Approves ** the creation of an ad-hoc committee which will act under the United Nations General Assembly which will monitor consensual surveillance from developed countries on developing countries victims of terrorism and its subdivision to include a cyber security office:
   a. Protect classified and national data from foreign probing and attacks
   b. Domestic cyber development program
   c. Gathering intelligence on the perpetual dynamics of cyberspace and updating automated data processing systems to keep them from newly developing threats
   d. Managing the cyber interests of that individual national
   e. Reporting all incidents to the created ad-hoc committee for cyber surveillance;

7) **Calls upon** Member States to refrain from using ICT:
   a. to interfere with the internal affairs of another State through global surveillance without the permission of the UN GA ad-hoc committee,
   b. to refrain from any actions aimed at a complete or partial breach of the integrity of the cyber space of another State’;

8) **Reiterates** that any sort of violation of the aforementioned clause shall then be regarded as a breach of the other states sovereignty and will be dealt with accordingly except for when the state specifically asks to be subject to surveillance from another state i.e. consensual surveillance;

9) **Further Emphasizes** that Member States shall resolve conflicts between States in the cyber space primarily by means of negotiation, investigation, mediation, reconciliation, arbitration, court trial, appeal to regional bodies or agreements, or by other peaceful means of their choice so as not to endanger world peace and security;
10) **Reaffirms** that the punishment of cyber terrorists will be carried out under the jurisdiction of local courts, i.e. the courts of the host country where the cyber terrorist was captured, they will predominantly apply and verdicts will be asked from them, however if their repute is challengeable, it may be deferred to an international court for a legitimate decision such as the International Criminal Tribunal for cyber crimes (ICTC).

11) **Encourages** the exchange of experience and best practices between Member States on:

   a)  monitoring Internet resources,

   b)  finding and monitoring the content of websites of a terrorist nature,

   c)  carrying out criminal investigations by computer experts and intelligence agencies in this sphere, including but not limited to:

       i)  The European Cybercrime Centre (EC3),

       ii) The International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT),

       iii) The International Telecommunications Union (ITU),

   d)  and legal regulation and the organization of activities for preventing the use of the information space for terrorist purposes;

12) **Calls upon** Member States to enhance and create National level 24 x 7 mechanisms for obtaining strategic information regarding threats to ICT infrastructure, creating scenarios for response, resolution and crisis management through effective predictive, preventive, protective, and recovery actions;

13) **Approves** the creation of a workforce of IT professionals skilled in cyber security in the next 5 years through capacity building, skill development and training for the sole purposes of cyber defense (that involves fending off cyber-attacks and tracing the origins of the attack);

14) **Encourages** Strategies to create a secure cyber ecosystem:

   a.  To encourage all organizations, private and public to designate a member of senior management, as Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), responsible for cyber security efforts and initiatives,

   b.  To ensure that all organizations earmark a specific budget for implementing cyber security initiatives and for meeting emergency response arising out of cyber incidents,
c. To encourage entities to adopt guidelines for procurement of trustworthy ICT products and provide for procurement of indigenously manufactured ICT products that have security implications,

d. Active targeting of the proceeds of cybercrime in collaboration with the financial sector;

15) **Approves** a 24x7 National Level Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) to function as a Nodal Agency for coordination of all efforts for cyber security emergency response and crisis management and its mandate will include:

a. To play an advisory role in mitigating large-scale cyber incidents by the use of:
   i. capacity building measures,
   ii. quality and sustainability of information and reaction,
   iii. common terminology and schemes,

b. To manage 24x7 CERTs for all coordination and communication actions within the respective sectors for effective incidence response & resolution and cyber crisis management;

16) **Calls upon** Member States to counteract illegal activity in cyber space by:

a) striving to criminalize the use of information resources and/or the manipulation of them in the information space for unlawful purposes, which include the unauthorized dissemination of information, breaches of confidentiality, and damaging the integrity or accessibility of information through methods, including but not limited to:
   i) Asset freezing,
   ii) Legislatively outlawing,
   iii) Travel bans;

17) **Urges** countries should work according to the Framework “T.R.A.C.E” (Train, React, Confiscate, Evaluate) under which the States will:

a. Train “IT professionals” to track groups who commit acts of cyber-crime and breach intellectual property,

b. React with appropriate measures, penalties, fines and charges on these cyber-criminals in order to publicize the consequences of illegal cyber activity,

c. Confiscate means of information connections (possible licenses etc) in order to prevent any such events from happening in future,
d. Evaluate and maintain a database of the most common occurrences and the causes behind those;

18) **Encourages** the setting up of national cybercrime units (N.C.C.U) domestically and that developed countries help developing countries in establishing these organizations within themselves as well;

19) **Encourages** working with the companies that own and manage the Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) to ensure key data and systems to continue to be safe and resilient;

20) **Encourages** the three tier PTI approach to be adopted which encompasses:
   a. Prevention and detection through the strengthening of Interdepartmental Agencies which will operate under the authority of the States to:
      i. Detect and react to cyber-attacks,
      ii. Prevent threats,
      iii. Advising public institutions and other essential entities,
      iv. Keeping the public well informed about threats,
   b. Transnational cooperation through confidence building measures mentioned in Clause ‘20’,
   c. Implementation through an adequate Framework covering:
      i. Detection and response,
      ii. Mitigation and recovery:
         a. National contingency and planning exercises,
         b. International exercises on a large scale network and may also constitute the operational platform for national participation in international network security incidents;

21) **Recommends** the “CYBER-DOME” (intranet) model which stands for Cyber Defense Operating Measures which implements a national cyber security system but all linked to the IA (Impact Alliance) for minimizing national and international threats;

22) **Encourages** Member States to strive to promote confidence-building measures in the sphere of the military use of cyber space, which include:
a. the exchange of national security concepts in the information space,

b. timely exchange of information on crises and threats in the information space and on the steps taken to deal with them,

c. consultations on activities in the information space which may raise concerns of Member States and cooperation on resolving conflicts of military nature;

23) **Encourages** Member States to, on the basis of voluntariness, to provide cyber expertise unconditionally to develop cyber defense of countries who cannot do so themselves i.e. developing Member States;

24) **Requests** the Secretary General of the UN, to establish a 4th Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and their mandate shall include:

a) continuing to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security,

b) coming up with possible cooperative measures to address these threats, including norms, rules or principles of responsible behavior of States,

c) creating and enforcing confidence-building measures with regard to information space, as well as policies at the national level to strengthen information security and promote international cooperation in this field and to submit to the General Assembly at its 70th session a report on the results of this study;

25) **Designates** measures of information security revolve around the following:

a) at the national level governments should lead all stakeholders, including private sectors, in addressing the security challenges and strengthening the legislation and institutional capacity building and,

b) At the international level, States should carry out effective cooperation in preventing and combating cyber crimes and cyber terrorism, protection of critical information infrastructure, as well as the maintenance of stable and secure functioning of information and communication systems,

c) Promotion of Research & Development in cyber security;

26) **Encourages** research & development programs for addressing all aspects of development aimed at short term, medium term and long term goals and they shall address all aspects including development of trustworthy systems, their testing, deployment and maintenance throughout the life cycle and include R&D on cutting edge security technologies;
27) **Suggests** funding for developing nations to develop minimum capabilities can be channeled through:
   i. The ICSPA (The International Cyber Security Protection Alliance) which is a global not for profit organization that provides funding, expertise and assistance to States for improving cyber-security,
   ii. The Tunis Agreement Agenda which encourages developed nations to help developing nations in aiding them;

28) **Decides** to review the Budapest Convention on Cyber Crime;

29) **Emphasizes** on synergy among state government and private corporations in regards to further advancement in developing security measures;

30) **Draws the attention** of all Member States to the “International Code of Conduct” presented by Russia, China, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and urges all states to ratify the document to increase mutual trust and predictability, the Code of Conduct calls all Member States to pledge:
   a) Not to use information and communications technologies, including networks, to carry out hostile activities or acts of aggression, pose threats to international peace and security or proliferate information weapons or related technologies,
   b) To reaffirm all the rights and responsibilities of States to protect, in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, their information space and critical information infrastructure from threats, disturbance, attack and sabotage,
   c) To promote the establishment of a multilateral, transparent and democratic international Internet management system to ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet,
   d) To assist developing countries in their efforts to enhance capacity building on information security and to close the digital divide,
   e) To settle any dispute resulting from the application of the code through peaceful means and to refrain from the threat or use of forc

31) **Proposes** the ABC solution, this consists of:
   - Awakening of the young generation and their parents of the cyber crime,
     a. By holding seminars in school, colleges and community centres,
     b. By the use of the media, social, print and otherwise,
c. By the use of public service messages,
   · Building awareness amongst:
     a. Financial institutions,
     b. Professionals,
     c. Law enforcement agencies,
   · Creating Cyber Victim Support Centres (CVSS)
     a. The creation of a 24/7 hotline for the efficient reporting of cyber crime;

31) **Suggests** combining a group of the most qualified consultants to educate and capacitate lesser developed nations’ governments with emerging IT networks, and creating better security measures that will:
   a. Sufficiently mould their educational programs to meet the needs and address issues faced by specific regions to maximise benefits,
   b. Create educational programs which have a particular focus on methods of cyber security and education programs for government employees dealing with information technology,
   c. Increase states’ ability to prevent attacks from other states and non-state actors and make tracking their sources easier,
   d. These IT specialists will work on the offensive to track down any suspicious IP addresses;

32) **Decides** to remain actively seized in the matter.

**Draft Resolution of the United Nations Human Rights Council: (UNHRC)**

Author: Delegate of Benin
Co-sponsors: Iraq, Syria, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, China (BOSS), South Africa, Lebanon, Bangladesh, , Serbia, Iceland, Angola, Guyana, Uzbekistan Algeria, Botswana, North Sudan, Burundi, Bahrain, Fiji, Benin, Iceland, Namibia, Columbia, Vietnam, American Samoa, Sweden, Italy, Montenegro, Bolivia, Mayan Mar, Hong Kong, Greece, Germany, Afghanistan, Haiti, Barbados, South Sudan, Bolivia, Poland, Turkmenistan, Albania, East Timor, Oman, Kenya, Philippines, UAE, Zimbabwe, Mauritanias, Swaziland, Jamaica, American Samoa, Lithuania, Kosovo, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Ukraine, Saudi Arabia, Nargono, Bakers Island, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, Venezuela, Mozambique, Curacao, Grenada, Ethiopia, Guadalupe, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Russia, India, Guadalupe, South Africa, Qatar, Kuwait, Armenia, Comoros,

**Emphasizing** the need for all member states to ensure that the physical integrity of women in their nations remains intact,

**Recalling** the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating that ‘everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth or other status’,

**Recalling** the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, stating that ‘violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm, or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life’,

**Agreeing** with the definitions of:

1. Physical integrity described as ‘the sacredness of the human body and the right to make decisions regarding one’s own body, coercion or violence’,

2. Forced marriage described as ‘marriage in which one or both parties are married against his/her will’,

3. Female Genital Mutilation/Circumcision described as ‘the removal/alteration of part or entire female genitalia’,

**Reaffirming** the important role of women in the preclusion and resolution of conflicts and in peace building, while further stressing the importance of giving women the respect they deserve,
Bearing in mind the men and women, both have the right of equality in the society,

Recognizes it is harder for women to be active in their communities and to take control of their economic destiny when they are not in control of their own reproductive health;

1. Calls upon all United Nation member states to adjust current legislations to assure that they include firm laws that abide by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 16 on marriage, which includes:
   a. Men and women of appropriate age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family, they are entitled to equal rights to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution,
   b. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses,
   c. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State;

2. Suggest that the violation of this Universal Human right, represented by the laws in member states, must be made punishable in ways such as, but not limited to,
   a. Fine on the violating party, and if fine cannot be met then the subject will be obliged to cover payment through ways, such as but not limited to,
      i. Community service,
      ii. Social work,
      iii. Government labor work,
   b. Imprisonment, in cases of extreme offences, such as,
      i. Bride kidnappings,
      ii. Marital rape,
   c. Nations that lack in effective judiciary or law enforcement can apply for training courses led and funded, in collaboration with the nation, by the United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP) with cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and if judged necessary would go through a 90-day course to assure this law is in full action,

i. For time efficiency, the trials would consist of a select few court officials and law enforcers from around the country, for them to share the teachings with their regional departments;

3. *Invites* all states to work with, and set up a representative body of, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (SRVAW), established in 1994, which analyzes and reports gender based violence and recommends ways to curb those issues,

   a. Countries that have high rates of gender-based violence will have a SRVAW headquarter in capital city, to ensure frequent dialogue between this body and the government; headquarters will be withdrawn once state is deemed fit to protect gender based human rights,

   i. Regional offices will be set up in areas where gender based violence is frequent, with the duty of,

   a. Providing reports on conditions of women in area, at six month intervals,

   b. Acting as a safe heaven for oppressed women to share information and request help,

   c. Overlooking that the regional laws on protection of women are being respected, in accordance and collaboration with the regional judiciary,

   d. Acting as a watchdog on the law enforcement and judiciary in the regional area with regards to discrimination against women,

   b. SRVAW will have a sub body working particularly on Marriage rights; this sub body will also overlook the maintenance of marriage laws,

   i. Headquarters will assure national laws on rights concerning marriage are being practiced,

   ii. Regional offices will assure the laws are being respected in rural areas,

c. SRVAW will work in collaboration with the government, and governments must permit,

   i. Access to national data concerning women

   ii. Court VIP access to ambassadors of SRVAW to allow them to sit in any court hearing for unscheduled monitoring sessions;
4. *Emphasizes* the fact that many women in forced marriages have no jobs and so, are deprived of the option to divorce their husbands because they are monetarily dependent on them, a charity United Nations Fund for Women in Enforced Marriages (FWEM) will be set up, monitored by and is a sub body of the United Nations Women, with funding from member states, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), World Health Organization (WHO), and other such social development based non-profit organizations, and, and will exist to:

   a. Be a Non profit organization

   b. Will finance and overlook divorce proceedings, a process, which in developing countries should be made fair to women if operative clause 1 is executed,

      i. Will work in accordance with local law firms to,

         a. Provide standby lawyers in cases of divorce court trials and rights over custody of children,

         b. Influence local and national laws to assure women’s rights is protected,

   c. Utilize media to increase awareness of this organization, through means, which will reach concerned rural areas, such as but not limited to,

      i. Newspaper adverts

      ii. Billboards

      iii. Brochure

      iv. Pamphlets

      v. Radio campaigns

      vi. Cooperating with local goods which women come across (e.g. grocery goods)

   d. Set up stalls in rural areas to act as a source of information for women who are oppressed, stalls will,

      i. Handout leaflets containing basic information of women’s rights, marriage laws, and what FWEM can do

      ii. Interact with local crowd, have dialogue with passing women to instigate discussions on the situation of women rights in that area

   e. Requests to be specifically, but not entirely, funded by G-7 countries, based on ratio of their women population to the total population of women in the world,
1. Promoting measures to eliminate gender discrimination, by funding:
   i. Mini loan schemes with less mark up that may enable women to initiate their business at home and make them economical dependent,
   ii. Skill based trainings programs must be introduced so women can learn to read, write, cook, sew, gardening, arts and nursing, etc,
   iii. Educated women, with college degrees, within the country, can volunteer to provide education to the oppressed women of that state,
   iv. States must build shelter houses with good facilities to accommodate victims of forced marriages, child marriages, and bride kidnappings;

5. **Realizing** that at age 7 the morals of a child are set, therefore the primary education curricula in nations where gender based discrimination is common, need to be reformed to include,
   a. Classes incorporating the righteous ideals of ‘love’, ‘marriage’, and ‘equality’, in ways such as,
      i. Introducing love poems in English or language classes
      ii. Clarifying the equality of men and women in Religious Education
   b. Eliminating segregation in primary schools to promote equality, in ways such as but not limited to,
      i. Mixed gender sports games
      ii. Mixed gender groups in class;

6. **Emphasizes** upon the fact that all women, despite religion or social status, should be given the choice to access a contraceptive provider and purchase contraception, including emergency contraception, following the 3A’s,
   a. Acceptability,
      i. Reinforce that all monotheistic religions, Islam, Christianity, Judaism, alike, share mutual teachings of the right to ‘free will’, henceforth promoting that contraceptives to be accepted as a choice for citizens of these religious states to purchase if chosen to,
      ii. Further reinforce the common religious teaching, ‘thou shall not kill’, considering the use of contraceptives can prevent AID/HIV contractions and other diseases alike,
iii. Campaigns in affected areas to advertise the complete list of advantages of using contraceptives,

iv. Setting up seminars in affected areas that teach how to use contraceptives,

v. Funds to be taken from the governments Health Ministry Funds

b. Availability,

   i. Contraceptives to be made available, in sufficient and continuous supply, in all local convenient stores by 2016, in nations where,

      a. Increasing human population is an issue,

      b. HIV/AIDS or other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) is present,

      c. Abortion rates are high,

   ii. Governments will be responsible for the purchase of contraception, these contraceptives will be subsides by the government to make affordable to those living in rural areas, failure to do so, governments are implying,

      I. They’re not concerned with citizens health,

      a. They’re not advocates of freedom of choice, nor basic religious rights, such as ‘free will’,

      b. Weak cooperation with the international communities triumph to achieve millennium goal of increasing the third millennium goal,

   c. Accessibility,

      i. Health ministries of member states are responsible for permitting safe and easy access to purchasing contraceptives in local shops, and other facilities such as healthcare centers and free clinics, and if complications arise the ministry can ask for the help of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and World Health Organization (WHO), in ways such as providing,

         a. Funds to aid access

         b. Personnel to organize access to make it a safe and easy purchase

         c. Assure no judgment on the buyer is done, through was such as but not limited to,
a. Placing banners reminding people of their right to free will, creating a no judgment atmosphere in stores

7. **Reaffirming** article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which does not prevent individuals from being exposed to torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading practices and acts. Thus female genital mutilation is considered a violent act against women and it should be banned by implementing solutions, such as but not limited to,

a. Introducing international awareness campaign titled as ‘My Body. My Rule.’ involving university students living in urban cities, who will become the change agents,

i. Volunteerism and community service projects will be given to the students, so they can begin a chain of each one teach one,

ii. Funds will be generated by fund raisers that not only raise funds but also awareness, such as but not limited to,

a. Theatre projects developed by students that address the issue of FGM,

b. Musical concerts, with songs relating to women rights and artists each emphasizing the importance of funding to this campaign,

b. Urging state members, who ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (2008), to implement,

i. Removal of the license of the medical officials who practice female circumcisions,

ii. Set up punishments to those practitioners,

a. First time offence would be a monetary fund,

b. Second time offence would be imprisonment,

iii. The legislations should be formed and discussed by the involvement of:

a. Religious leaders,

b. Civil Society,

c. Women organizations,

d. Ministry of Health,

e. Social workers,
iv. When the legislations are formed by the parliament of state, implementations must be ensured by:

a. Providing trainings to the leading officials who are selected by the government to look after the administration with the help of United Nation Development Fund. In this way, administration will provide framework to deal with the issues of Female Genital Mutilation,

   a. The trainings will deal with the behavioral attitudes of the inquisitors, police and medical officers so the women do not feel ashamed of being victimized,

   b. The shadow journalists will be trained to work underground in areas where FGM is practiced in large number, where they can detect victims and inform government agencies to imprison the violator,

   c. Highlighting the importance of awareness of FGM, through the use of relatable and influential religious or tribal leaders, who will be contacted by the UN Women’s representative in each nation concerned with FGM, with the mission to,

      a. Publicly endorse a campaign against the practice of FGM,

      b. Publicly speak up for woman equality, especially regarding control over their physical body,

      c. Hold religious or tribal seminars in their towns, or towns alike, to promote these teachings,

      d. Incentive for these leaders to endorse this project would be that they would become official UN ambassadors for protecting women’s rights;

8. Condemning China’s One Child Policy, and categorizing it as a Human Rights Violation, strongly suggesting China to implement alternative methods of population methods that respected the Human Rights, such as but not limited too,

   a. Increasing both campaigning and supply of contraceptives

   b. Promoting, through school councilors, methods of natural contraceptives, such as,

      i. The rhythm method,

      ii. The pull out method,

   c. Creation of old peoples homes in non-urban cities,
d. Urbanizing more cities in China to disperse the concentrated population in urbanized cities,

e. Abolishment of all forms of forced abortions,

9. The committee will be working for a time period of ten years, and it will work under banner of UN Women organization, it will collaborate with other UN organizations, such as WHO, World Bank, ADB, UNDP, to preserve women’s bodily integrity, the committee will be monitoring following:

1. The Ad-hoc committee on the Administration of Justice at the United Nations, which was established by GA decision 62/519, will function to provide facilitations to recommend the formation of laws and legislations so the states where no laws are made to preserve women’s physical integrity,

2. World Health Organization will be dealing to provide health facilities like:

   i. Contraceptives to prevent abortions in third world and developing countries,

   ii. Psychologist counseling to the victims of child marriage, prostitution, female genital mutilation, bride kidnappings and etc.

   iii. Funding campaigns on family planning, selecting UN volunteers from rural and urban areas,

   iv. The chain of counseling centers will be established in local areas to provide counseling to avoid abortions, the counselors will be:

      a. Community Health Workers,

      b. Medical Students as volunteers,

      c. Psychiatrists,

   v. Providing trainings to health ministry officials, so they may know proceedings of diverse cases of bodily violations of women which deals with:

      a. Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STDs),

      b. Side effects of Abortions,

      c. Complications of fertility in FGM cases,

      d. Side effects of contraceptive pills,

1. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) will be working with corporate sectors, non-profit organizations, local community centers and state to take initiatives like:
i. To provide advice, advocacy, reference, and temporary safe shelters for women who seek legal protection due to:

a. Threats of honor killings,
b. Abandoned victims of bride kidnappings,
c. Victimization by cutting female genitals,

1. The Girl Child program by UN Women, which works to empower women by making her economically dependent, can provide:

i. Small grants for awareness seminars and workshops,
   a. Seminars will be conducted by the people selected by the project head from different communities as change agents,

ii. Vocational trainings for entrepreneurship, which may include:
   a. Arts and Crafts,
   b. Cattle rearing,
   c. Agriculture;

1. The committee will set up an administrative department, which will call annual meetings, those meetings will discuss:
   1. Strategies to curb issues like honor killings, prostitutions and one child policy,
   1. Statistical Gender profiles of countries where rate of violations are high.
   2. Suggestions to bring changes in the structure of committee, so it can fulfill all goals,
   3. Researches and surveys must be discussed to know that what measures should be adopted to work effectively, specially while dealing with religious and tribal leaders or understanding demographical situations of state;

11. Recommends providing psychological support to women who have been a victim of sexual assault and have to terminate their pregnancy;
   a. In the aftermath of rape, no survivor should feel unsupported or unable to disclose assault, therefore, rehabilitation centers/support groups need to be set up by the government in all cities, which would ensure the anonymity of the rape and abuse victims and deal with them with empathy and compassion;
   b. Qualified psychologists, guidance counselors and students of psychology must be encouraged to volunteer or do internships in these centers,
   c. Funds can be collected by regular charity drives in community centers, schools and colleges. This would also help in ending the stigmatization of rape survivors;
12. Expresses its intention to include provisions on the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in conflict and post-conflict situations by:

   a. Appointing women advisers in refugee camps to provide psychological support to the victims of sexual assault and trauma;
   
   b. Participation of women leaders in the peace building process and conflict resolution;
   
   c. Encouraging deployment of women military troops and police force in conflict zones;
   
   d. Guaranteeing security and anonymity to the women registering complaints of abuse and violence

13. Expresses concern on the tremendous gap in resources continues to exist and that the shortfall in funding has severely limited the scope and pace of programmes and activities for the elimination of female genital mutilations,

14. Stresses on the adoption of the “Legislation, Agents of change and Enforcement” (LAE) model under which;

   a. Legislation will be of two kinds;
      
      i. International Legislation, which includes treaties and conventions which all countries should be encouraged to ratify,
      
      ii. National Legislation, which comprises of the constitution of the host nation which should criminalize all acts that undermine the physical Integrity of women,

   b. Agents of Change, these include;
      
      i. Tribal and religious leaders which will be called in for face to face talks under the UNPFII (United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues),
      
      ii. NGOs such as the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and GlobalGivin should be monitored and provided support to by the UNICEF,

   c. Enforcement of Law, which includes a bi-annual report to be provided by host nations to outline the successes and failures of the policies within the country, and this report will be presented to the UNWOMEN for further advice,

15. Also stresses on the implementation of the “Women’s Empowerment through Educational Development” (WEED) through the following measures;

   a. Educational Reforms in order to propagate the human rights ideals into future generations, which includes;
      
      i. The Introduction of Women’s rights into school curriculums,
      
      ii. The setting up of Women’s rights specific programs to train teachers,

   b. Providing support in the form of financial aid and technical expertise to Non-Governmental agencies that are currently working for awareness programs in order
to demote culturally, socially and religiously backed women’s rights violations by the BRICS alliance, European Union and the international community in general,

c. Encouraging the providing of economic investments from the developed, international community, to countries that are attempting to take action to promote Women’s rights awareness in order to incentivize those countries and to make it easier for them to keep taking action.

d. The usage of social mobilization and local advocacy techniques in order to launch co-ordinated campaigns through members of institutions, religious groups and other community networks to achieve awareness amongst the populous of their misconceptions and wrong cultural traditions regarding women’s rights.

16. Acknowledges following as the solutions for FGM (Female Genital Mutilation)

a. Working to eliminate FGM on global and national level in the following ways;
   i. The provision of health care services within specialized foster homes which provide;
      a. FGM repair services such as that provided by GlobalGiving,
      b. Psychological therapies provided by psychological specialists,
      c. Security from all kind of threats and dangers;
      d. Financial assistance until the victim is able to support herself,
      e. Provide skill based training,
      f. Funding to be provided via the above mentioned economic framework,

b. Witness protection programs including but not being limited to;
   i. Complete anonymity of the victim;
   ii. Security from all kinds of threats,

c. Spreading awareness regarding FGM’s in the following way;
   i. Start media campaigns on print, digital and social media including public messages;
   ii. Bring forward victims who have already gone through the issue;
   iii. Talk to the local, religious and cultural leaders and promote talks,
      a. Incentives in the form of monetary or tax relaxation or subsidizing fee of their children;
      b. Providing them with religious proof that no religion scribes FGM;
c. Add topics stories regarding women rights and the violations done against them at a primary level in education;
d. Introduce dramas, plays by NGO’s to highlight the problems faced by women who go through such acts

iv. Have an effective way of reporting of such crimes by women
a. Creation of hotlines;
   a. These hotlines need to be managed by the local police along with volunteers from NGO’s;
   b. Allow reporting via written letters to local authorities and concerned NGO bodies;

17. **Affirms** that the One Child Policy is not indefinite and will be abolished and replaced by alternative measures as soon as the overpopulation problem is brought under control,
   a. China conducts population count surveys annually, and submits the report to the UN Women overseeing body on population control
   b. During the time frame that China has requested, which will be decided on the results of this population survey, before the one child policy has lifted, the UNHRC and UN Women in collaboration will send teams to monitor and conduct checks on the state of women and to regulate and report on any transgressions on the preservation and protection of women’s bodily rights in accordance with the Chinese government.

18. **Remain actively seize on the matter**

**Draft Resolution of the United Nations Security Council:**

United States of America

The United Nations Security Council,

*Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations*,

*Realizing that Cyber attacks are socially or politically motivated attacks carried out primarily through the internet,*

*Having examined that Cyber attacks target the general public or national corporate organizations and are carried out through the spread of malicious programs (such as viruses), unauthorized web access, fake websites, and other means of stealing personal or institutional information from target of attacks,*

*Recognizing that Cyber Espionage or Cyber Spying is the act or practice of obtaining secrets without the permission of the holder of the information (personal, sensitive, proprietary, or of classified nature), from individuals, competitors, rivals, groups and enemies for personal, economic, political or*
military advantage using methods on the Internet, network or individual computers through the use of techniques (such as Trojan horses and spyware),

Keeping in mind that Cyber Espionage or Cyber Spying may be wholly perpetrated online from computer desks of professionals on bases in far away locations and/or may involve infiltration at home by computer trained conventional spies and moles,

Alarmed that Cyber Espionage or Cyber Spying may be the criminal handiwork of amateur malicious hackers and software programmers,

Declaring that everyone who fraudulently and without color of right (a) obtains, directly or indirectly, any computer service and; (b) by means of an electro-magnetic, acoustic, mechanical or other device, intercepts or causes to be intercepted, directly and indirectly, any function of a computer system and; c) uses or causes to be used, directly or indirectly, a computer system with intent to commit an offense under (a) or (b) or an offense with relation to data or a computer system and; d) uses, possesses, traffics in or permits another person to have access to a computer password that would enable a person to commit and offense under (a), (b) and (c),

Fully aware that when working with the private sector, performance and security objectives must be defined for the next-generation infrastructure,

Taking into account the need for the establishment of performance metrics of Cyber Security as any developing and developed country’s priority,

Deeply conscious with the need of appropriate interagency mechanisms,

Convinced in sharing responsibility for Cyber Security,

Bearing in mind the need for building capacity for a Digital Nation,

Approving the creation of effective information and incident response,

Anxious with the demand by Brazil and Germany for UN Resolution on the balance of security and privacy,

(The following Framework is the binding Framework suggested by the United Nation Security Council over the Issue of Surveillance and it caters to the needs of all nations pertaining to their personal Surveillance laws, especially with precedence offered to their domestic law over the International law and refers to any particular nation that shall implement and allow this framework to be part of their constitution, as “the Nation”)

Cyber Warfare
1. **Authorizes** a Cyber Security Policy Official (CSPO) responsible for coordinating the Nation’s Cyber Security policies and activities and as such, establishes:
   
a) A strong directorate for the Nation’s Intelligence Council under the direction of the Cyber Security Policy Official dual-hatted to:
   
i. That country’s Intelligence Council;
   
ii. The UN’s Policy Advisor;
   
   b) A coordinated interagency development of cyber-security-related strategy and policy,
2. **Calls upon** for the Nation’s government to approve an updated national strategy to secure the information and communications infrastructure, the strategy including for such activities their:
   
a) Continued evaluation;
   
b) Build towards success,
3. **Designates** a privacy and civil liberties official to the Nation’s Intelligence Council Cyber Security Directorate,
4. **Considers** appropriate interagency mechanisms to conduct interagency-cleared legal analyses of prioritized cyber-security-related issues identified during the policy-development process and formulate coherent unified policy guidance that clarifies for agency authorities the cyber-security-related activities across the Federal Government of the Nation their:
   
a) Roles;
   
b) Responsibilities;
   
c) Application,
5. **Initiates** a national public awareness and education campaign to promote Cyber Security,
6. **Develops** US and UK Government Positions that address the full range of activities, policies and opportunities associated with Cyber Security for:
   
a) Building an international Cyber Security Policy Framework;
   
b) Strengthening International Partnerships to create initiatives,
7. **Welcomes** a Cyber Security Incident Plan so as to initiate a dialogue to enhance public-private partnerships to optimize their contribution and engagement with an eye toward:
   
a) Streamlining;
8. **Recommends** that in collaboration with other entities (such as EOP Entities):

   a) specific countries’ development of a framework for research and strategizing that focus on game-changing technologies that have the potential to enhance in aspects of digital infrastructure the:

      i. Security;
      ii. Reliability;
      iii. Resilience;
      iv. Trustworthiness;

   b) Provision of the research community with access to event data to:

      i. Facilitate developing tools;
      ii. Test theories;
      iii. Identify workable solutions,

9. **Decides** building a cyber-security-based identity management vision strategy that addresses for the Nation:

   a) Privacy and civil liberties interests;

   b) Leveraging privacy-enhancing technologies,

10. **Appeals** improving the process for resolution of interagency disagreements regarding:

    a) Interpretations of law;

    b) Application of policy and authorities for Cyber Operations,

11. **Designates** the use of programs dealing with assessment framework (such as the OMB program) to ensure department and agencies use performance-based budgeting in pursuing Cyber Security goals,

12. **Calls upon** expansion of support for key education programs and research and development to ensure the Nation’s continued ability to compete in the information age economy,

13. **Encourages** the refinement of government procurement strategies and improve the market incentives for:
a) secure and resilient hardware and software products;

b) new security innovation;

c) secure managed services,

14. **Strongly suggests** a process between the government and private sector to assist in preventing, detecting, and responding to cyber incidents,

15. **Affirms** expansion of sharing of information about network incidents and vulnerabilities with key allies and seek bilateral and multilateral agreements that will improve economic and security interests while protecting civil liberties and privacy rights,

16. **Instructs**, for high-value activities (e.g. the Smart Grid), and opt-in way array of interoperable identity management systems to build trust for online transactions and to enhance privacy,

17. **Endorses** the need for a set of threat scenarios and metrics that can be used for:

   a) Risk management decisions;
   
   b) Recovery planning;
   
   c) Prioritization of R&D,

18. **Invites** the determination of the most efficient and effective mechanism to obtain:

   a) strategic warning;
   
   b) maintain situational awareness;
   
   c) inform incident capabilities,

19. **Urges** state parties to strive to criminalize the use of information technology for unlawful purposes

   a) such as

   i. unauthorized dissemination of information;

   ii. breaches of confidentiality damaging the integrity or accessibility of information;

   b) also take legislative or other steps to stipulate the responsibility hold responsible persons for perpetrating, attempting, being accomplice in or instigating criminalized and socially dangerous actions in cyberspace,

20. **Further calls upon** countries to use intelligence and information sharing to help tackle cyber attacks, which can be done by:
a. Monitoring terrorist websites and collecting electronic evidence for potential incoming cyber attacks;
b. Monitoring other nations that are thought by the Nation to be a legitimate to the Nation’s security;
c. Applying laws and security clauses in legislations of the Nation whereby they have the jurisdiction to procure surveillance over any state deemed to be a threat to the Nation’s sovereignty,

Nnn-State/Third-Party/Whistle-blower Cases

21. **Recommends** mainstream social media to adapt to a better user-integrated policy so that Third-party Actors:
   a) should be made incapable of spreading any deplorable propaganda;
   b) can be prevented from monitoring and locating potential propaganda victims,

22. **Encourages** the collection of metadata (bulk data) on deep-web websites and shutting down these websites,

23. **Suggests** capacity to be given to International Cyber Watchdogs that shall
   i. Be an authority agreed upon by the Nation
   ii. Shall be neutral as stated in 23 c)
   iii. Appointed on a biannual basis through UN-monitoring faculties

24. **Instructs** Intelligence Agencies and similar Agencies to form a regulation of:
   a) Who has access over sensitive National State Matters and Secrets;
   b) Who is part of Intelligence Council of the Nation;
   c) Which state is deemed fit for mediation over sensitive matters for example:
      i. Switzerland;
      ii. Australia;
      iii. Canada;
      iv. New Zealand;
      v. Sweden,

Trans-national Cases
25. **Invites** nation to bilaterally figure out legal, complicated convictions through:
   
a) Dialogue between the respective nations on the sovereign ground of a neutral state that has been stated in 23 c);
   
b) Treaty-signing over agreements for a set amount of time between the two respected nations,

26. **Considers** any such complexion whereby one act was committed in one nation and the criminal was a resident of another nation, they shall:
   
a) Be immediately deported back;
   
b) Convicted in their National State with consent of the other nation where the crime took place,

**Balance between Privacy and Security**

27. **Directs** talks between the allegedly surveilled nations with diplomats from USA and UK with the agenda being, but not limited to:
   
a) Alleged Cross-border surveillance;
   
b) Alleged surveillance over World Leaders;
   
c) The impact of surveillance on societies;
   
d) Apparent breach of human rights with surveillance;
   
e) Apparent lack of privacy with surveillance;
   
f) Effect of surveillance on freedom of speech and expression;
   
g) Effect personal:
   
i. Identity;
   
ii. Integrity;
   
iii. Intimacy;
   
iv. Autonomy;
   
v. Liberty;
   
vi. Dignity;
   
h) Psychological effects of surveillance on the peoples of the Nation;
i) Economical reasons behind surveillance;

j) A diplomatic consensus over surveillance as balancing act, meaning everyone has an Intelligence agency, or will in the future;

k) Political reasons behind surveillance and their effect on privacy of citizens,

28. **Reaffirms** the need for educational campaigns over:

   a) The right to privacy of ordinary citizens in this new digital age;

   b) The need for security, extending to surveillance, due to threats of:

      i. Terrorism;

      ii. Proliferation;

      iii. Cyber Attacks,

29. **Decides** to remain actively seized in this matter.