General Assembly

A) Creating a convention to prohibit interstate cyber interference, attack, hack, spying, or other form of uninvited cyber incursion

Background

In a development context, technology is a fundamental tool. Hand in hand with the growth of connectivity and volume of information available on the Internet, situations arise that give rise to novel legal relationships that must be addressed by law. There are also new ways of committing illicit acts that impact gradually in different areas, causing damages that must be prevented, attended and repressed. The benefits brought by technological advances have their counterweight in that, having deposited in communication networks the most precious assets of citizens, whether individual or collective, a space has been created that may be the object of impairments.

The illegal market that arises from the use and abuse of computer tools, causes, among other things, large economic losses, as well as effects on people´s privacy. Within this context, it is essential to know the criminal legal framework for the pursuit of the problems related to these phenomena, as well as the genesis and evolution of the circumstances that could provoke the arrival of this new type of crime. In a changing and constantly evolving environment such as cyberspace, with a multiplicity of actors with different objectives, it is imperative to know the existing legislation on cybercrime, the possible legal loopholes and comparative legislation. Without a doubt, it will also be necessary, for those who wish not only to understand that vast complexity, but also to legislate and administer justice, to know the International Conventions that govern the subject of computer crime.

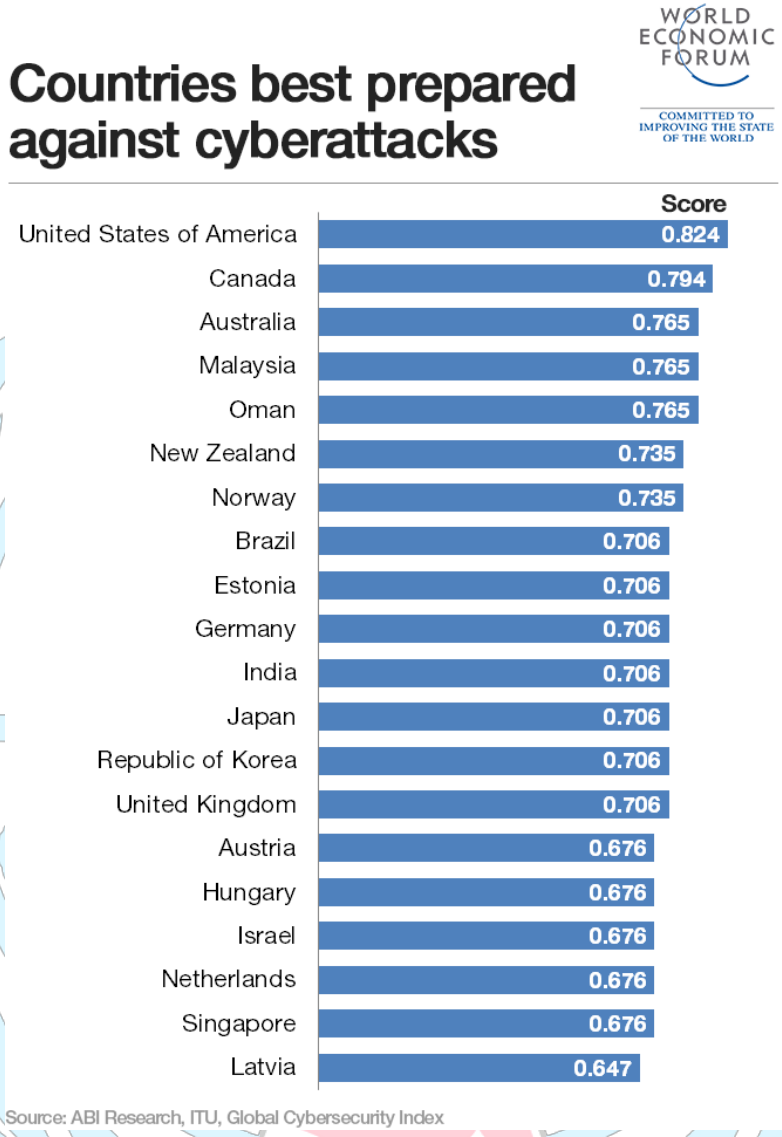
According to the Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence (CCDCEOE) (2013) Espionage between nation-states is hardly a new phenomenon, but in the last few decades the world had moved into a whole new realm of spying: cyber espionage. This new form of espionage is affecting the economic and political relationships between nation-states as well as changing the shape of modern warfare. “Therefore, despite of the advantages brought about by modern technology, there is a whole new set of problems as well.

One of the most difficult problems regarding cyber warfare is defining cyber espionage. Many nations and international bodies have created their own definitions but it has been difficult to narrow it down to a single consensus. Factors like the extent and nature of the damage caused by the attack, the identity of the attacks, and how the stolen information is used all influence how cyber espionage is perceived. One set of guidelines for nation-state cyber warfare, the Tallinn Manual, attempts to provide

definitions, procedures, and rules governing international cyber operations. This manual, published in 2013 because of a conference hosted by the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defense Center of Excellence in Tallinn, Estonia, defines cyber espionage as an act undertaken clandestinely or under false pretenses that uses cyber capabilities to gather (or attempt to gather) information with the intention of communicating it to the opposing party.

According to Forbes, a global media company, focusing on business, investing, technology, entrepreneurship, leadership, and lifestyle. (2013). “The use of the internet is seen mainly in first world countries, where more than half of its population consumes it as "China (389 million users), the United States (245 million users), Brazil (75 million 982 users), United Kingdom (63 million 395,574) and South Korea (39.4 million)" But having an excessive use of this tool, allows cyber incursions to be common as in the USA, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Brazil, Australia and Russia. Although many countries all over the world are committing cyber espionage, according to register of the UN Security Council United States, Russia, and China are considered the most advanced and most prolific cyber spies.

This problem has been treated and prevented annually to reduce the impact and the consequences that these can bring. To solve this problem as countries we need a cooperation and an agreement that prohibits inappropriate use and reduces the possibilities of a cyber incursion.



Guide Questions

1. What is the frequency of cyber-attacks such as interference, attack, hack, spying other form of uninvited cyber incursion in you the country that you represent?
2. How is the country that you represent involved in cyberattacks and what is it doing fight cyber-crimes?
3. Which was the participation of the country that you represent in other resolutions where an uninvited cyber incursion was involved?

4. How could proposals in your nation help to prevent this problem?
5. What are the most important matters of cyber-incursion to resolve in the country that you represent?
6. How is a convention made and what can your country contribute to one?

Resolutions

Since 1998, the Russian government has annually introduced a draft resolution in the First Committee on 'Developments in the field of information and telecommunication in the context of security'. With gradual changes, the non-binding resolution has been adopted by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) each year. In the resolution of 2001, Russia requested the establishment of a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE), consisting of experts from 15 states, chosen on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, for a study to consider existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperation measures to address them. The first GGE, convened in 2004, failed to adopt a consensus report due to significant differences on key aspects of international information security. Nevertheless, a formation of a second GGE to be assembled in 2009 was proposed. The second GGE could produce a consensus report which mainly highlighted the need to continue discussing further norms to address existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security.

UN (2001) *Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security* retrieved from https://ccdcoe.org/sites/default/files/documents/UN-011129-ITIS.pdf

Definitions

- **Cyber-attacks**: According to ONU (2018) "A cyberattack is deliberate exploitation of computer systems, technology-dependent enterprises and networks. Cyberattacks use malicious code to alter computer code, logic or data, resulting in disruptive consequences that can compromise data and lead to cybercrimes, such as information and identity theft."
- **Incursion**: According to UNSC (2018) "an invasion or attack, especially a sudden or brief one."
- **Cyber-Crime**: According to UNSC (2017) "A Cyber-crime is a criminal activity carried out by means of computers or the Internet."
- **Convention**: According to the UN (2018) "A convention is an agreement between countries covering particular matters, especially one less formal than a treaty."

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B) Promote new technologies already approved from countries globally to fight malnutrition in East and Southeast Asia.

Background

The Asia-Pacific region has the world's highest rate of urbanization, while also being home to more than half the world's 821 million undernourished people, four UN agencies said in a report released in Bangkok.

"Progress in reducing undernourishment has slowed tremendously," said the regional heads of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO). "As migration from rural to urban areas continues apace, particularly involving poorer families, urban malnutrition is a challenge facing many countries." World hunger rose in 2017 for a third consecutive year due to conflict and climate change, jeopardizing a global goal to end the scourge by 2030, the United Nations said in an earlier report.

The past two decades have seen Member States of the WHO South-East Asia Region make impressive gains in public health. Maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates in the Region have shown remarkable improvement. Hunger and food insecurity have declined, and most countries are averaging high economic growth rates. However, malnutrition continues to persist across countries. Undernutrition rates have been slow to reduce while overweight and obesity rates continue to rise rapidly, increasing the burden of no communicable diseases and preventing people from reaching their full potential.

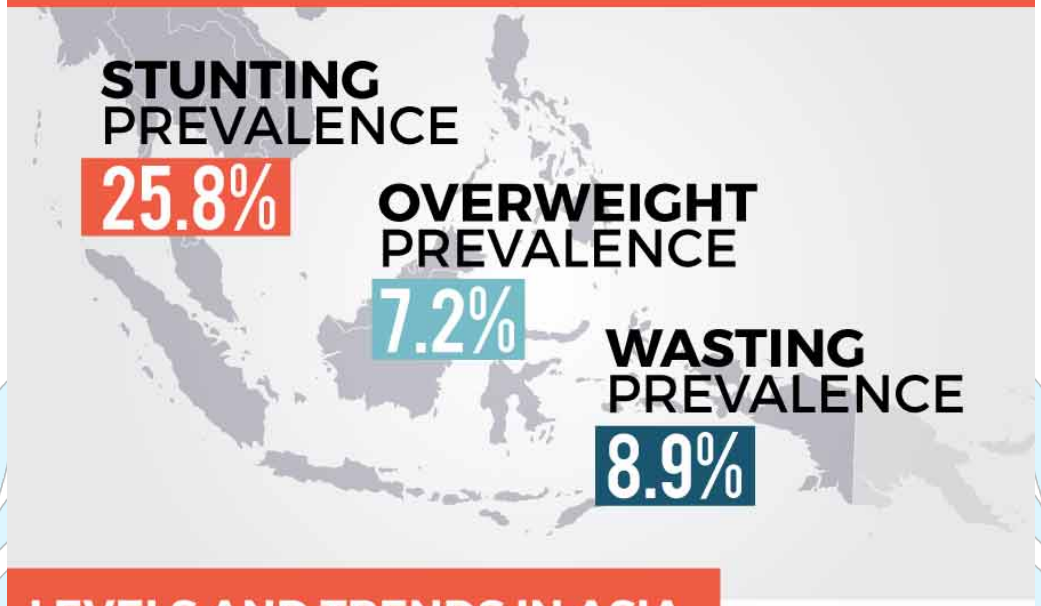
The WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia, at its Sixty–ninth Session in Colombo in September 2016, endorsed and adopted Resolution SEA/RC69/R5 on the Strategic Action Plan to reduce the double burden of malnutrition in the South-East Asia Region 2016–2025. General Assembly Urges Member States to use this action plan to formulate/revise their policies and plans in order to implement evidence-based interventions to tackle both undernutrition and the rising burden of obesity. The complexity of the problem is challenging, but early, sustained and focused investments in nutrition will yield positive results.

Worldwide, more than one third of child deaths and a fifth of the total disease burden are attributed to maternal and child undernutrition. Some of the key risk factors contributing to disease burden (measured in DALYs) in the South-East Asia Region are underweight (7.8%), iron deficiency (1.0%), unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (4.6%), high blood pressure (3.0%), overweight and obesity (2.3%), low fruit and vegetable intake (1.0%) and suboptimal breastfeeding (2.9%). Stunting during the prenatal period and infancy impairs cognitive development, resulting in reduced school performance. Adult work performance and earning capacity is reduced, along with the increased risk of no communicable diseases. Loss of attainment of height causes an annual loss of two to three per cent of GDP, undermining efforts to eradicate poverty. Micronutrient deficiencies add to the social and economic burden, compromising immunity, diminishing cognitive functions and intellect, causing anemia and other illnesses.

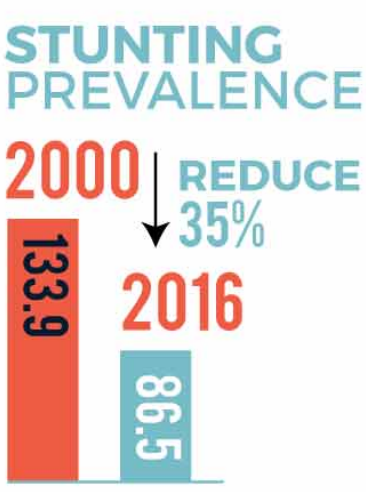
One of a total 13.7 million deaths in SEA Region countries during 2012, 6.8 million were due to NCDs, with many being premature deaths. Together, both undernutrition and NCDs represent a significant economic and social cost to countries.

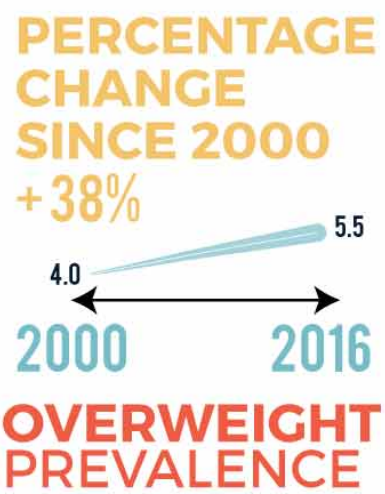
MALNUTRITION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA 2017

(PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE)

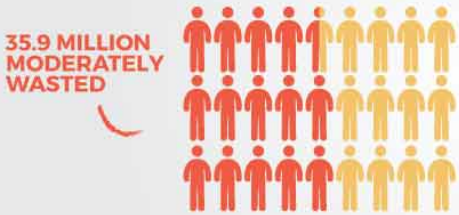


LEVELS AND TRENDS IN ASIA





WASTING PREVALENCE



35.9 MILLION CHILDREN UNDER 5 IN ASIA ARE WASTED, OF WHICH 12.6 MILLION ARE SEVERELY WASTED

THE ASEAN POST

Guide Questions

1. What is the impact of the changing global food system, global dietary patterns, and potential policy solutions in East and Southeast Asia?
2. What elements should be taken into consideration in order to determine whether the health effects studies of foods, macronutrients and dietary patterns could be adapted to each country's varied age, race, ethnicity and socioeconomic groups?
3. What factors do you consider might put people's lifestyles at risk in these regions once these new technologies are provided?
4. How are the environmental and climate issues going to be addressed as implications of the modern food system?
5. How will each government determine whether these new diets based on new technologies are sufficient for current and growing population needs and each country's individual possibilities?

Resolutions

The Strategic Action Plan to reduce the double burden of malnutrition in the South-East Asia Region 2016–2025 was developed through an extensive consultative process and builds on the efforts of the previous regional strategy.

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Definitions

Information and communication technologies for development (ICT4D) refers to the application of information and communication technologies (ICT) toward social, economic, and political development, with a emphasis on helping poor and marginalized people and communities.

It aims to help in international development by bridging the digital divide and providing equitable access to technologies.

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition covers 2 broad groups of conditions. One is 'undernutrition'—which includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age) and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals). The other is overweight, obesity and diet-related no communicable diseases (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer.

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