



THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GA1/II/1

SUBJECT OF THE RESOLUTION: Development in the field of information and telecommunication in the context of international security

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly

The General Assembly

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001 and 57/53 of 22 November 2002,

Further reaffirming its resolution 57/239 of 31 January 2001, which so clearly defines numerous elements of resilience in face of attack or system failure,

Recalling the mission of the United Nations University “to contribute, through research and capacity building, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples, and Member States”,

Concerned that military, economic, financial and industrial infrastructure have become vulnerable to electronic sabotage and disruption,

Recalling the elements for creating a global culture of cyber-security annexed to 57/239 for transferring information technology to the developing world,

Acknowledging the potential impact of systemic attacks upon the global telecommunications infrastructure,

Concerned about the increasing use of proprietary technology and their inherent limitations in terms of the elements of awareness, response, and risk assessment,

Drawing attention to the benefits of open and standardized systems in terms of the cyber-security elements annexed to 57/239: awareness, response and risk assessment,

Recognizing that developments have been made in the field of information and telecommunications and that these developments are essential to the growth and security of many nations,

Guided by the ideas of cooperation and communication between members of the international community,

35 *Convinced* that this is an issue of utmost importance and within many nations,
36 information and telecommunications act as a backbone for government and societal function,
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38 *Fully aware* of the upcoming World Summit on Information Society in November of
39 2005;
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41 1. *Calls upon* all states to actively participate in the World Summit on Information
42 Society of 2005 and future summits and committees;
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44 2. *Recommends* that nations form a voluntary advisory counsel on technology security to
45 promote awareness and the development of systems designed to withstand serious threats,
46 including cyber-terrorism;
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48 3. *Request* that standards be proposed by such a committee to make securing a stable
49 global economy safe from cyber-terrorism a primary goal;
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51 4. *Encourages* continued and expanded support for public-private partnerships with the
52 developing world in the development of security for telecommunication and information
53 technology;
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55 5. *Notes* that this technology is ever changing and the commission would work with both
56 the public and private sectors to form securities that are continually updated with the daily
57 advancements in the rapidly growing field;
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59 6. *Recommends* that the United Nations University establish a programme dedicated to
60 the research and development of security systems for telecommunications and information
61 technology;
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63 7. *Emphasizes* the need for advancement in countries that are not as technologically
64 advanced in order to assure their national security and in turn ensure global security;
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66 8. *Requests* that greater measures be taken to ensure the incorporation of underdeveloped
67 countries into the global information system as a means to strengthen socials;
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69 9. *Calls upon* the international Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the international
70 Organization for Standardization (ISO) to reevaluate and strengthen, as necessary, the relevant
71 international standards for security in telecommunication and information technology;
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73 10. *Acknowledges* the importance of open licensing and standardization of key
74 infrastructure, which provides both transparency and viable means to solve security problems;
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76 11. *Encourages* member States to endorse and implement the open standards in
77 telecommunications systems and software.

Final Vote: 82 in favor / 3 opposed / 13 abstentions