

FORUM: Cybersecurity Committee

QUESTION OF: Harnessing big data to make it accessible and safer

SPONSORS: France

SIGNATORIES: Jamaica, Mexico, South Korea, Norway, Somalia, Indonesia, Equatorial Guinea, People's Republic of China, Republic of Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Recalling* previous United Nations resolutions 55/63 of January 2001 and 56/121 of January 2002 on combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, resolutions 57/239 of January 2003 on creation of a global culture of cybersecurity, resolution 58/199 of January 2004 on creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures, and resolution 64/211 of March 2010 on creation of global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures,

*Recognizing* the need for collecting big data through an overarching official for the regulation and protection of the information,

*Aware of* the economic disadvantage third-world countries are facing and inability to partake in collection of data within those nations,

*Alarmed by* the increase of malware usage, where hackers can access confidential information with viruses, often through online databases where big data may be stored,

*Taking note* the estimate that 90% of data in the world has been created in the last two years, with an increase of 40% annually,

1. *Authorizes* the assessment of existing information and security practices in countries and how it affects the economy, national security, internal infrastructures, and society;
2. *Endorses* the creation of an official Data Protection Organization under the United Nations who:
  - a. Assists countries in the collection of big data through:
    - i. Funding,
    - ii. Facilities, and the development of adequate infrastructures,
    - iii. Education on efficient data collection,
  - b. Aids countries in the protection of big data through:
    - i. Firewalls,
    - ii. Security breaches;

Commented [1]: creates a basis for the organization, has countries analyze their current data protection and accessibility to ensure the organization will benefit from it

3. *Invites* Member States of the United Nations to cooperate in:
  - a. the creation of the organization,
  - b. at least 40% of members implementing this organization by 2020;
4. *Encourages*, but is not required, sharing of efficient methods of safe collection and dispense of existing data between countries and organizations within those countries:
  - a. It is optional to share data, but all information shared must be processed through the council to ensure accuracy;
5. *Further encourages* the use of quantum cryptography which uses light rays that are transmitted between photon receptors from different directions and each angle correlates to a specific letter or number in a passcode that could only be coded by the intended recipient's device to protect data through:
  - a. The use of blockchain which is encrypted data that can hold and store important data through cryptography,
  - b. Use of algorithms and patterns to combat cyber attacks that would be disturbed,
  - c. Use of preventive measures for cyber attacks such as:
    - i. Not using weak proxy systems
    - ii. Utilizing barriers and compartmentalizations.