



MUIMUN

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# UNSC

## Study Guide

Topic A:

Civil War in South Sudan: International Solutions

Topic B:

Cyberterrorism and Cyberattacks in conflicted countries

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## Word of Welcome from the Chairs

Hello delegates!

My name is Nicole Esposito, and Andrei and I will host the Security Council as chairs in MUIMUN 2020. I'm 20 years old, Brazilian, but I'm living in Portugal for almost 3 years studying law at the University of Lisbon, and that happened because of my MUN experience.



My first MUN experience was in 2015. At that time, I was very confused about what I want to do concerning my future profession, and my first simulation helped me a lot. At the end of my first MUN I decided what I wanted to do for sure. Since then, I didn't stop and I have participated in MUNs several times.

Regarding my MUN experiences, I have done as delegate: Security Council (two times), CTC and United Nations of Human Rights here in Lisbon as my first international experience, after that I have participated in ROME MUN 2019 in DISEC as coach and delegate as well, and our delegation brought to our university 5 awards. Have said that, I'm so honored to chair one of the committees from MUIMUN, which is a huge conference, but also I feel very confident that I will give to you my 100%. As a Chair I have done: European Council, NATO ,Counter Terrorism Committee and Security Council (3 times). I have

organized a MUN in Brazil as one of the members of the Secretariat, and I'm current Head of Chairs of LISBOMUN International Conference of 2020. I could say that I loved all my experiences and wish you the best of luck, but most importantly: have fun and meet new people! MUN debates also come with good friends and incredible moments...

Dear delegates of the United Nations Security Council,

My name is Andrei Pankratov, and it is my greatest pleasure to welcome you to this Council! The Security Council is one of the most widely publicized bodies of the United Nations, along with the General Assembly. This makes sense, since the Security Council is the body that effectively shapes global security policy and deals with the most difficult crises. You will get to be a part of this task, which is by no means an easy one. However, we will do everything in our capacity to help you accomplish your goals and make the most out of your experience. The Security Council can be one of the most fun MUN committees,



where delegates have the opportunity to both simulate real-life action and wreak havoc in a rather orderly, procedurally regulated fashion. Having myself done numerous Security Councils both as a delegate and a chair, I've come to notice that every individual Security Council is special in some way. I hope that you enjoy your experience and find a unique way to make your Security Council special!

Good luck!

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## Committee Overview

### Mandate

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was established by Chapter III of the United Nations Charter. Article 24<sup>1</sup> determined the UNSC's main goal to be the maintenance of international security and peace. Under the Charter<sup>2</sup>, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- to take military action against an aggressor;
- to recommend the admission of new Members;
- to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";
- to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice.

### Member States

This Committee is organized with 5 permanent countries, also known as the P5 (China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America), and 10 rotating members holding a 2-year mandate that are elected by the United Nations General Assembly. The particularity of the Security Council lies in the fact that the P5s hold veto power, as defined by chapter V article 27<sup>3</sup>, meaning that unanimity amongst the P5 is compulsory in order to pass a resolution. In the event the P5 do not reach unanimity, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately and issue any necessary recommendations to restore international peace and security.

Furthermore, the unanimity among the P5 means that the committee must reach the consensus, otherwise, if one member of the P5 uses the veto power, the resolution shall not pass. It is important notice that it is not

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Charter, Chapter V, Article 24. Available at: <http://legal.un.org/repertory/art24.shtml>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Security Council. Functions and Powers. Available at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/functions-and-powers>

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Charter, Chapter V, Article 27 [<http://legal.un.org/repertory/art27.shtml>]

mandatory for the committee to reach consensus to pass a resolution, but if one member of the P5 does not agree with the document and decide to veto it, the resolution fails. The veto should be wisely used.<sup>4</sup>

The countries that will be holding this session of the United Nations Security Council are:

**P5:**

- French Republic
- People's Republic of China
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

**Rotative:**

- Belgium
- Dominican Republic
- Estonia
- Germany
- Indonesia
- Niger
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- South Africa
- Tunisia
- Viet Nam

**Observer member:** Article 31 of the UN-Charter establishes that “Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.”

**Sudan** will be invited to the Security Council according to Article 31 of the UN-Charter which means that the committee will have 16 members. We would like to highlight that the observer members have the same rights in the procedural votes, but regarding substantive matters, the observer member does not have a right

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<sup>4</sup> UN Security Council Working Methods, “The Veto”, link: <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-security-council-working-methods/the-veto.php>

to vote according to Article 31 of the UN-Charter. More information about this will be provided during committee session.

### Veto power

The **United Nations Security Council "veto power"**<sup>5</sup> refers to the power of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to veto any resolution. However, a permanent member's abstention or absence does not prevent a draft resolution from being adopted, for example China used it plenty of times. This veto power does not apply to "procedural" votes, as determined by the permanent members themselves.

The most important issue in the debate is for the rotative countries to ensure that their ideas are taken into consideration and stimulate the P5 not to use their veto power to control the debate.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Provisional Rules of Procedure (S/96/Rev.7). Available at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/procedures-and-working-methods>

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Security Council. Voting Procedure. available at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/voting-system>

## Topic A: Civil War in South Sudan: International Solutions

### INTRODUCTION

The African continent in general has a huge issue to solve since the independence of their countries. A lot of ethnic and religious wars came into force after the recognition of the independence in many countries, and South Sudan was not an exception. During the war against British colonies, north and south Sudanese parts joined forces to fight for their territory. After independence from Britain on January 1, 1956<sup>7</sup>, the southern Sudan region, remained united with the North of Sudan which is Arab and Muslim. Therefore, the religious presence was mixed with two large majorities: animists, Christians, and a minority of 7 to 8% of Muslims, which resulted in the gradual imposition of the Sharia law by the North, causing years of war<sup>8</sup> that ended with a peace agreement signed in Nairobi on 10th of January of 2005.<sup>9</sup>

The resulting embryonic process of democratization peaked six years later in 2011. The both parts of the Sudan that have joined forces to fight against Britain started to discuss about the southern independence. In that year, there was in January, nine to fifteen plebiscite referendums in favor of the separation, and 98.83 % of the citizens voted for independence. South Sudan reached their independence on 9th of July of 2011 and became the 54th country in Africa and 193rd in the world to achieve it.<sup>10</sup>

In a way to show how the new country was united, the government of South Sudan was composed by the President Salva Kiir who is a Dinka and his Vice President at the time, Riek Machar who is a Nuer. However, these crucial events, aiming to unite the people, have been completely undermined by the 2013 outbreak of a bloody inter-ethnic war, because President Kiir dismissed his entire cabinet on July of 2013<sup>11</sup>, fearing that his Vice-President would try to overcome his position. Since this day, the war in South Sudan is still ongoing in the country.<sup>12</sup>

The two major protagonists are the largest ethnic communities: the Dinka, the largest in numbers, and the Nuer. The political struggle for power between President Salva Kiir (Dinka) and the former vice President Riek Machar (Nuer), is at the root of the civil conflict that began in 2013. During 2014 and 2015 many deals and peace agreements were signed by both parties, but they were broken several times. The last deal

<sup>7</sup> "Sudan", Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., January 29, 2020, Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Sudan>

<sup>8</sup> Emmanuel Nyabera, "Sudanese refugees welcome peace agreement with song and dance", The UN Refugee Agency, 10/01/2005. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2005/1/41e2b36a4/sudanese-refugees-welcome-peace-agreement-song-dance.html>

<sup>9</sup> "South Sudan, rebels reach ceasefire after weeks of fighting". CNN. 24 January 2014. Retrieved 24 January 2014.

<sup>10</sup> "As South Sudan's independence nears, UN gets ready for next phase of its role", UN News, 05/07/2011. Available at: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2011/07/380662>

<sup>11</sup> BBC News, "South Sudan profile - Timeline", 06/08/2018. Available at: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14019202>

<sup>12</sup> Council on Foreign Relations. "Civil War in South Sudan". Global Conflict Tracker. Available at: <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/civil-war-south-sudan>

(Ethiopia's Agreement)<sup>13</sup> was broken in July 2016 after five days of fierce combat between the two military factions in the capital Juba. Opposition troops by Riek Machar were defeated due to imbalance of forces and weapons in the field. However, there have been huge losses of soldiers on both sides (more than 1000, although the official figure reported by the Government is 300 dead<sup>14</sup>). At the end of September 2016, Machar urged all South Sudanese citizens to arm themselves to fight the Government of President Salva Kiir. The veteran dissident politician Lam Akol started a new rebel group called the National Democratic Movement in opposition to the current Government, and not necessarily in support of Riek Machar.

Although, the conflict had many interventions, none of them resulted in a practical change for the citizens that live in South Sudan. In this session of the Security Council, you'll be discussing humanitarian and military issues caused by the Sudanese war, the effects of civil war on civilians, trade and effects of weapons, external financing of these weapons, the consequences that it all has on the refugee crisis, and military interventions (taking into account the scope of Security Council). Establishing what can be done to tackle international solutions and what short and long term solutions can be set to avoid further actions leading to cause the same result, will be the common goal of the committee.

The floor will soon be open for points or motions!

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND<sup>15</sup>

- **1956** - Sudan's Independence.
- **1972** - Government concedes a measure of autonomy for southern Sudan in a peace agreement signed in Addis Ababa.
- **1978** - Oil discovered in Unity State in southern Sudan.
- **1983** - Fighting breaks out again between north and south Sudan, under leadership of John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), after Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri abolishes South Sudan's autonomy.
- **1988** - Democratic Unionist Party - part of Sudan's ruling coalition government - drafts cease-fire agreement with the SPLM, but it is not implemented.
- **1989** - Military seizes power in Sudan.

<sup>13</sup> European Parliament. "Peace agreement in South Sudan Ambitious but hard to deliver". February 2016. Available at: [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2016/573965/EPRS\\_BRI\(2016\)573965\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2016/573965/EPRS_BRI(2016)573965_EN.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> "South Sudan: At least 500 killed in fighting". Ethio media. 18 December 2013. Retrieved 24 December 2013.

<sup>15</sup> BBC News. "South Sudan profile - Timeline". 06/08/2018. Available at: <https://onedrive.live.com/?authkey=%21AlQUyv3D1eDxnHk&id=1B5EC176781CA3EA%2147140&cid=1B5EC176781CA3EA>

- **2001** - Sudanese Islamist leader Hassan Al-Turabi's party, the Popular National Congress, signs memorandum of understanding with the southern rebel SPLM's armed wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).
- **2002** - Talks in Kenya lead to a breakthrough agreement between southern rebels and Sudanese government on ending the civil war. The Machakos Protocol provides for the south to seek self-determination after six years.
- **2006** November - Hundreds die in fighting centred on the southern town of Malakal - the heaviest between northern Sudanese forces and former rebels since the 2005 peace deal.
- **2008** March - Tensions rise over clashes between an Arab militia and SPLM in the disputed oil-rich Abyei area on the north-south divide - a key sticking point in the 2005 peace accord.
- **2009** December - Leaders of North and South reach deal on terms of referendum on independence due in South by 2011.
- **2011** January - The people of South Sudan vote in favour of full independence from Sudan.
- **2011** February - Clashes between the security forces and rebels in southern Sudan's Jonglei state leave more than 100 dead.
- **2011** May - North occupies disputed border region of Abyei.
- **2011** June - Governments of north and south sign accord to demilitarize the disputed Abyei region and let in an Ethiopian peacekeeping force.
- **2011** (9 July) - Independence day.
- **2011** August - UN says at least 600 people are killed in ethnic clashes in Jonglei state.
- **2012** January - South Sudan declares a disaster in Jonglei State after some 100,000 flee clashes between rival ethnic groups.
- **2012** April - After weeks of border fighting, South Sudan troops temporarily occupy the oil field and border town of Heglig before being repulsed. Sudanese warplanes raid the Bentiu area in South Sudan.
- **2012** August - Some 200,000 refugees flee into South Sudan to escape fighting between Sudanese army and rebels in Sudan's southern border states.
- **2012** September - The presidents of Sudan and South Sudan agree trade, oil and security deals after days of talks in Ethiopia.
- **2013** March - Sudan and South Sudan agree to resume pumping oil after a bitter dispute over fees that saw production shut down more than a year earlier. They also agreed to withdraw troops from their border area to create a demilitarised zone.
- **2013** June - President Kiir dismisses Finance Minister Kosti Manibe and Cabinet Affairs Minister Deng Alor over a multi-million dollar financial scandal, and lifts their immunity from prosecution.

- **2013** July - President Kiir dismisses the entire cabinet and Vice-President Riek Machar in a power struggle within the governing Sudan People's Liberation Movement.
- **2013** December - Civil war erupts as President Salva Kiir accuses his former vice-president, Riek Machar, of plotting to overthrow him.

## COMPLEXITY OF THE SITUATION

### Ethnic tension

Since the independence of Sudan (when the north and south parts did not exist), the country always had the religious component splitting the state: the north region was predominantly Muslim, while the south region has many Christians and followers of other traditional religions. However, this division became violent in the 1950's, shortly after Sudan gained independence from British and Egyptian rule. The tension goes deeper than just a political fight,, because originally the political government power always was conceded to northerners. The southerners started to join themselves into small groups of elites and the conflict with the north part starts to appear.<sup>16</sup>

After the Peace Agreement, the referendum concerning South Sudan independence, and the positive result of it, supported by the United Nations, United States of America, and the international community, everything fell apart. South Sudan contains more than 60 ethnic groups, that put aside their differences during the independence war to achieve the common goal of reaching independence from England. The two largest groups are the Nuer and the Dinkas, and although they fought together in the war, after the goal was achieved, old tensions and retaliations emerged, transforming the country into a battlefield, fueled by hate speech, military intervention, fierce competition over resources, and the heavy flow of weapons into the region.

### Humanitarian issues<sup>17</sup>

According to Human Rights Watch Report on South Sudan, all parties to the conflict committed serious abuses, including indiscriminate attacks against civilians including aid workers, unlawful killings, beatings, arbitrary detentions, torture, sexual violence, recruitment and use of child soldiers, looting and destruction of civilian property. Some of the abuses constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity. Also, all parties to

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16 Riek Macha. "South Sudan: A History of Political Domination - A Case of Self-Determination" UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - AFRICAN STUDIES CENTER. Available at: [http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Hornet/sd\\_machar.html](http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Hornet/sd_machar.html)  
17 "The State of Human Rights in the Protracted Conflict in South Sudan". United Nations Human Rights Council. 04/12/2015. Available at: [https://unmiss.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/human\\_rights\\_update\\_report\\_of\\_4\\_december\\_2015\\_final.pdf](https://unmiss.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/human_rights_update_report_of_4_december_2015_final.pdf)

the conflict restricted access for the United Nations (UN) mission, those providing humanitarian assistance, and ceasefire monitors.<sup>18</sup>

Also according to Human Rights Watch, “in the Greater Equatoria region clashes between government and rebel forces and criminality along the main roads continued throughout the year, killing civilians and forcing people to flee to refugee settlements in Uganda or the bush. An October UN report documented the abduction of 900 civilians and other abuses by rebel and government forces in Western Equatoria between April and August. Members of all parties committed acts of sexual violence against women and girls during armed attacks on their homes, while they were fleeing attacks or when they went to buy or search for basic necessities such as food and firewood around UN sites. Perpetrators of sexual violence crimes were rarely held accountable.

All sides recruited and used children despite repeated promises to stop. In January, the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM) released a report indicating that “the recruitment and employment of child soldiers goes on throughout the country.” The UN reported that 6500 children were recruited and used as fighters by armed groups between October 2014 and June 2018, and were victims of other abuses such as abductions, killing, maiming and sexual abuse.”<sup>19</sup>

## INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTIONS

### United Nations Involvement

#### (1) United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

UNMISS is the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, which main purpose is to “consolidate peace and security, and help establish conditions for development in the Republic of South Sudan, with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Government of South Sudan to govern effectively and democratically and establish good relations with its neighbours.”<sup>20</sup>

Shortly after the violence broke out, the relationship between the Sudanese Government and UNMISS started to become tense, since there were allegations that the UNMISS was being partial by aiding anti-government forces. After some hostile public comments were made, the action of the UNMISS was constrained. In addition, there were several demonstrations against the United Nations, through several state capitals.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> “Rise in children forced to join militias raises fresh fears over South Sudan”. The Guardian. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/sep/18/rise-in-recruitment-of-child-soldiers-raises-fresh-fears-over-south-sudan>

<sup>19</sup> Human Rights Watch. “South Sudan. Events of 2018”. available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/south-sudan>

<sup>20</sup> United Nations Mission in South Sudan. Available at: <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/background>

<sup>21</sup> United Nations Mission in South Sudan. Available at: <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/background>

In 2013, through the resolution 2132, the Secretary Council approved the Secretary-General's recommendation to increase the troops of the Mission, adding about 6,000 security forces to the 7,600 peacekeepers already in the country. Although this measure was temporary, later on, in 2014, the Secretary-General recommended that it was of major importance to keep this capacity for at least a year, and so the Security Council voted and, by prioritizing civilian protection, it authorized UN troops to use force.<sup>22</sup>

The Secretary-General believed that, due to recent events, the UNMISS should prioritize the protection of civilians, human rights' assurance and creation of a safe environment in order to deliver humanitarian assistance to the most affected areas focusing primarily and mostly on state-building and peacebuilding.

## (2) Ceasefire agreements

In January 2014 the first ceasefire agreement was reached. Nevertheless, conflicts kept going, and other ceasefire agreements followed. The negotiations were mediated by "IGAD +" (which involves the eight nations that compose the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, as well as the African Union, the UN, China, the EU, the USA, the UK and Norway).

A peace agreement known as the "**Compromise Peace Agreement**" was signed between Kiir and Machar, in August 2015, and it established the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC), that was responsible for monitoring and overseeing implementation of this same agreement. Following this peace agreement, on the 20<sup>th</sup> of October of 2014, Uganda announced that it would withdraw its own soldiers from South Sudan.

After this assignment, there was a violence break out between the government and opposition forces.

Later on, President Salva Kiir and first Vice-President Riek Machar ordered a ceasefire after days of intense violence. Due to these events, Machar left Juba. As Kiir gave an ultimatum to Machar in order for him to return, the SPLA-IO in Juba appointed Taban Deng Gai to replace Machar and the government confirmed him as acting vice-president. Machar claimed those negotiations would not be legal, since Taban Deng Gai had been fired. Following this, the UN assisted Machar in going to exile, firstly to Kinshasa, then to Sudan and after to South Africa.

In 2016, the UN authorized the deployment of four thousand more peacekeepers as part of a regional protection force. Although there were peace agreements previously signed in 2016, several cease-fires were negotiated and then violated.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> World Report 2019. Human Rights Watch. "South Sudan: Events of 2018". Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/south-sudan>

<sup>23</sup> Security Council 7754th Meeting (PM). "Adopting Resolution 2304 (2016), Security Council Extends Mission in South Sudan, Authorizes Expanded Peacekeeping Force to Bolster Civilian Protection Efforts". 12/08/2016. Available at: <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12475.doc.htm>

In June 2018, Salva Kiir and Riek Machar signed the Khartoum Declaration of Agreement<sup>24</sup>, which included a cease-fire and a pledge to negotiate a power-sharing agreement to end the war, although some violations to the agreement followed.

In August 2018, Salva Kiir and Riek Machar signed another cease-fire and power-sharing agreement. Following this agreement, there was another one signed - **Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan**<sup>25</sup>, which pretended to end the civil war, and was signed not only by the government forces and Machar’s party, but also by other rebel forces. This agreement was followed by a peace agreement to end the civil war signed by the government and Machar’s opposition party, along with several other rebel factions.

### Military Embargo

Following the unlawful killings and torture, in July 2018, the United States passed an arms embargo on South Sudan through UN Security Council. The arms embargo forbids the “supply, sale or transfer of arms and related material, and withholds training, technical, and financial assistance related to military activities or materials, bar a few clear exceptions.”<sup>26</sup> This was a very important step towards the protection of the civilians. However, it needs to be effectively implemented - also by the neighboring states (take for an example Uganda, that previously purchased weapons from various countries and then sent them to South Sudan's military and allies in Sudan, violating an European Union arms embargo in place since 2011.

Nevertheless, due to constant attacks, reports express their concerns that peace may not stand. And despite a peace deal signed in 2018, conflict has continued. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of armed attacks.

Violence has had repercussions on farmers’ planting, resulting in food shortages nationwide. It reached the most critical point, when in July 2014 the UN Security Council declared South Sudan’s food crisis the “worst in the world.”<sup>27</sup> Famine was declared in South Sudan during the first few months of 2017, with nearly five million people at risk from food insecurity.

## CURRENT CHALLENGES AND CONCLUSION

In 2018, when South Sudanese conflict was in its fifth year of conflict, this discussion tackle the issue to not only examine the status of the civil war that had engulfed the youngest nation on earth, but to also discuss the evolving narratives of its causes<sup>28</sup>. South Sudan faces continuously failing peace treaties, and a conflict

<sup>24</sup> Available at: <https://igad.int/attachments/article/1874/Khartoum%20Declaration.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> Peace Agreements Database. Available at:

[https://www.peaceagreements.org/wview/2112/Revitalised%20Agreement%20on%20the%20Resolution%20of%20the%20Co](https://www.peaceagreements.org/wview/2112/Revitalised%20Agreement%20on%20the%20Resolution%20of%20the%20Conflict%20in%20the%20Republic%20of%20South%20Sudan%20(R-ARCSS))

<sup>26</sup> In <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/08/south-sudans-arms-embargo-flouted>

<sup>27</sup> Security Council 8115th Meeting (AM). 28/11/2017. Available at: <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc13096.doc.htm>

<sup>28</sup> Israel Nyaburi Nyadera. “South Sudan conflict from 2013 to 2018, rethinking the causes, situation and solutions”. ACCORD. 19/11/2018. Available at: <https://www.accord.org.za/ajcr-issues/south-sudan-conflict-from-2013-to-2018/>

that has become a war between two people and two ethnic groups rather than an independence movement. Women and children are facing a brutal life, which motivate countries to gain forces and stimulate them to provide solutions to the crisis. Therefore, is necessary to exam the causes and solutions to the problem focusing in the importance of the discussion<sup>29</sup>.

Besides ethnic animosities and rivalry that are a key underlying cause that has transformed political rivalry into a deadly ethnic dispute through vicious mobilisation and rhetoric, the international community are still complacent with the conflict, almost encouraging this religious fight, providing weapons<sup>30</sup> and external financing<sup>31</sup>. Therefore, it recommends a comprehensive peace approach that will address the political aspects of the conflict and propose restructuring South Sudan's administrative, economic and social spheres in order to curb further manipulation of the ethnic differences.

Furthermore, administrative, economic and social aspects of the South Sudan need to be restructured in order to reestablish peace and stability for the innocents and civilians. The states need to understand the necessity of the extraction of the civilians, the main victims of the country. However, to make it possible, the Security Council has to reach an agreement on how and in what terms this intervention will be done.<sup>32</sup>

## RESOLUTIONS AND DEBATE EXPECTATIONS

### What are the main points to address?

So, delegates, now you have all the information you need to start a good search into your country's history and external politics, but we also want to make important remarks regarding our expectations about the resolution and the debate.

A resolution is all the committee's work and effort compiled into an official document, as it includes all the points that you will have been discussing during three days, bringing solutions about subtopics included in the main topic. Furthermore, to facilitate your work, we encourage you to prepare an agenda<sup>33</sup>, including subtopics that you consider relevant to the debate - to be presented to the committee in the first session. It

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<sup>29</sup> "South Sudan's New War: Abuses by Government and Opposition Forces". Human Rights Watch. 07/08/2014. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2014/08/07/south-sudans-new-war/abuses-government-and-opposition-forces>

<sup>30</sup> Samuel Ramani. "As the Sudanese government and the opposition have reached an agreement on a political transition, Moscow focuses on preserving its political and economic influence in Sudan". Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. July 11 of 2019. Available at: <https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/79488>

<sup>31</sup> International Monetary Fund. IMF Executive Board Concludes Article IV Consultation with the Republic of South Sudan". Press Release No. 19/197. June, 4 of 2019. Available at: [file:///C:/Users/convi/AppData/Local/Packages/Microsoft.MicrosofEdge\\_8wekyb3d8bbwe/TempState/Downloads/1SSDEA2019001%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/convi/AppData/Local/Packages/Microsoft.MicrosofEdge_8wekyb3d8bbwe/TempState/Downloads/1SSDEA2019001%20(1).pdf)

<sup>32</sup> World Bank Report. "The World Bank In South Sudan". Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview>

<sup>33</sup> Agenda is a non-official document, it is just a mechanism to help you organize your committee and later speeches.

will make the debate more dynamic and organized, because you will establish goals to follow, and of course, you will set a challenge: work as a group! However, before you write a draft resolution, you have to write working papers. They are indispensable for a good resolution.

Being more specific, we expect you discuss about the military and social aspects of a military intervention on the South Sudanese conflict regarding the use of weapons and childrens as soldiers. Focus your research on the origin of the problem and the political aspect, what is your country's role and what have been their actions regarding the military and ethnic conflict, if your country has stated an opinion, etc. . . It's important to see if you have diplomatic relations with other countries, how you are related to Sudan, how you contribute to the conflict (positive or negative), and how you can contribute to bring international solutions and how it impacts other issues (like refugees). But most importantly: search really deep about your country (history, economic, political and social aspects), because it's very important to follow your policies.

Regarding the debate, we expect from you formality and respect. These two aspects are indispensable to a good debate and discussion. You have to maintain the formality, context, description, and strictly follow rules of procedure. Make yourself comfortable to ask any question during the debate, we are completely open to answer (sending notes to the chair). On this way, if we commit some mistakes about the rules of procedure, let us know at the same time, please!

As chairs, we have to remind you our duties to make sure your MUN experience will be the greatest ever: in some cases we have to be tough with the delegates and, sometimes, deny motions, call your attention to the discussion and for discipline, vocabulary, etc. . . But this is our duty. So, if we have to do this, we will not hesitate. But we also know that chairs - sometimes - are rude. Therefore, if you feel uncomfortable, come and talk to us! Don't be shy! Because we commit mistakes too, and we will enrich the debate if you come and talk to us.

This are our final considerations, we know you will do an excellent job! Any doubts, you can contact us via the following official e-mail: [unsc.muimun@gmail.com](mailto:unsc.muimun@gmail.com)

## QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ANSWER

- How do nations contribute to the conflict?
- What are the possible international solutions to an ethnic and political issue?
- How does this conflict impact other countries? How may the UN help them?
- What are the main military sources of South Sudan ?
- What are the main political issues in the conflict ?
- What are possible short term solutions to help the civilians? And a long term solution?

- How can the UN come up with concrete solutions?
- The civil war impacts other international issues, such as the refugee crisis, how can those issues be already addressed in a resolution?

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## Topic B: Cyberterrorism and Cyberattacks in conflicted countries

### INTRODUCTION

Cybercrime is one of the most recent challenges in global security. Since the creation of digital media and the Internet, cybercrime remains a fairly broad topic to tackle and define. With polarized worldwide media and the peak of the global connectivity, cybercrime has come to encompass many concepts and include many forms of illegal digital interference<sup>34</sup>. Observing how wars are no longer fought on the frontlines due to the spread of the concept of hybrid warfare, tackling cybercrime has become a major obstacle to achieving international understanding in the scope of security and maintaining cooperation between the main players in this field<sup>35</sup>. In the light of election interference allegations, widespread anonymization and the rise of digital governance, it may well be the time to address the issue on the level of the Security Council.

While it is important to keep track of the whole issue, it is also important to distinguish between various forms of cybercrime and make distinctions between them. In this guide we will focus on the most convenient approach to international cybercrime, which distinguishes between cybercrime perpetrated by state actors and by individual parties that are also involved in the discourse of securitization, such as terrorist groups.

On a regional level, the rise of cybercrime has paradoxically become a threat to both states and individual citizens' privacy. While engaging in active surveillance and digital tapping, governments struggle to balance between the citizens' right to digital privacy and maintaining national security. This pattern creates a loop, where the act of securitization, under normal circumstances boosting the people's attitude toward the national security policy, becomes a risk to maintaining internal order and leads to digital insurgency<sup>36</sup>.

When taken to a global level, the issue becomes even more complex. Having to deal with states that are all on a different level of development of digital governance, it becomes extremely hard to develop a framework that will cater to the needs of all Member States and ensure sustainable solutions in the field. However, as the single most powerful body of the UN, the Security Council potentially has both the resources and the mandate to adopt and maintain such a framework. However, to even begin with that, we have to know where to start.

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<sup>34</sup> Anderson, R. and others. (2012), pp. 11-12

<sup>35</sup> Hoffman, F. (2009), pp. 1-4

<sup>36</sup> Lyon, D. (2003), pp. 145-147

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: DEFINING AND UNDERSTANDING CYBERCRIME

As mentioned before, to properly understand the true scope and extent of cybercrime on a global scale, we have to pay close attention to definitions and classifications in regard to this issue. The work of the Council dealing with this problem will largely depend on how we define and understand it.

First of all, let us try and define the concept of cybercrime in a broader, general sense. Cybercrime can be defined as crime that involves and takes place in the digital realm. This includes, but is not limited to identity theft, usage of trojans, spyware, malware, cyberattacks (such as Distributed Denial of Service attacks), illegally obtaining and using information, gaining access to classified or otherwise protected information, carding, modifying existing information with malicious intent, spread of illegal information using digital means and more<sup>37</sup>. However, to classify different types of cybercrime that the Council will be dealing with, let us pay attention to the actors, the criminals themselves.

In the scope of this guide, we will refer to cyberwarfare as cybercrime directly perpetrated, authorized, coordinated or otherwise supported by a state party in order to promote their interests, obtain and/or modify crucial information, interfere with a party that the perpetrator state perceives to be a threat or an enemy and obstruct the actions of the said party<sup>38</sup>. It is important to note that often the actions of state parties are either concealed or delegated to a separate entity to limit the probability of being incriminated. This makes accusing a state party of being involved in cyber warfare a nearly impossible task.

Next, we will pay attention to the concept of cyberterrorism. Cyberterrorism generally follows the definition of cyberwarfare, only that instead of a state party we have an individual entity, such as a terrorist group, a group of like-minded hackers, a lone wolf, or anyone who doesn't fall under the definition of a state party acting as the perpetrator. The motives are different as well – being a variation of terrorism, cyberterrorism serves to incite fear and cause as much damage as possible, often while promoting the cause of the perpetrator<sup>39</sup>. This is important, as the definition of cyberterrorism evolved with the spawn of numerous precedents connected to this kind of activity.

Bearing those definitions in mind, we can closely examine the history of cybercrime and how it became a major issue. Cybercrime has existed since the creation of modern computer technologies and the internet, particularly developing in the 1990s<sup>40</sup>. However, both experts and the public became aware of the problem even before the advent of the Internet.

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<sup>37</sup> Gordon, S. and Ford, R. (2006), p. 15

<sup>38</sup> Parks, R. and Duggan, D. (2011), pp. 30-31

<sup>39</sup> Gordon, S. and Ford, R. (2002), pp. 640-641

<sup>40</sup> de Leeuw, K. and Bergstra, J. (2007), p. 595

First instances of cybercrime took place in the early 1970s. The first cyberattacks were rather high-profile, targeted at banks, telecommunications companies and educational institutions in the United States<sup>41</sup>. Awareness of possible cyberattacks was rather low, and the networking capabilities did not yet prompt the creation of protective software. This resulted in millions of US dollars of damage over the course of a little more than a decade, which signalled a demand for oversight and development of protective measures.

The pioneering solutions for combating cybercrime came from the private sector. McAfee Associates became one of the first companies to provide solutions and software that would limit or negate the local impact and possibilities of cybercrime, effectively shaping what we now know as antivirus software<sup>42</sup>. However, this did not stop cybercriminals, who continued to pursue their goals and focus on developing new ways to exploit their targets.

As the use of the Internet became widespread in the 1990s, cybercriminals took advantage of new social possibilities that came with it, as well as users' lack of experience and preparedness. During that period, the word «computer virus» entered the dictionary<sup>43</sup>. Particularly vulnerable were those, who had to use e-mail to communicate at work. Cybercriminals developed viruses that used pre-composed e-mail messages as a primary form of transmission, which resulted in several computer virus epidemics over the course of the decade. Some of those viruses are still out in the digital wild, preying on victims who have little knowledge of computer security.

In the new millennium cybercrime entered an entirely new dimension. With internet available to nearly anyone, criminals began using the World Wide Web to - among others - establish drug trafficking networks and child pornography sharing platforms<sup>44</sup>. Along with the development of anonymizing technologies, many street crime activities moved to the Internet, forming what is now known as the Dark Web. Gradually the Internet became the place of birth for various political movements, connected to both the Arab Spring, the Occupy Movement and the rise of right-wing populism, many using the web to coordinate real-life actions.

Criminals continue to innovate, with ransomware and blockchain technologies being the latest trends in the field<sup>45</sup>. Bearing this whole context in mind, we finally arrive at the present day.

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<sup>41</sup> Weitzer, R. (2003), p. 150

<sup>42</sup> Sukwong, O. and others. (2011)

<sup>43</sup> Spafford, E. (1990), pp. 2-4

<sup>44</sup> Gehl, R. (2016), pp. 1226-1228

<sup>45</sup> O'Gorman, G. and McDonald, G. (2012), pp. 7-9

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS: INTERNATIONAL INVOLVEMENT IN CYBERCRIME

### Cyberwarfare as a Part of Global Hybrid Warfare

In order to set the agenda for dealing with cyberwarfare, we have to examine it through the scope of a broader concept – hybrid warfare. Hybrid warfare is a concept in political strategy which blends conventional methods of warfare with other tactics, such as media interference and propaganda (fake news), political warfare and cyberwarfare<sup>46</sup>. We will address the cyberwarfare component of this concept as its integral part, tackling which is crucial to prevent the usage of hybrid warfare methods in general.

Cyberwarfare can often act as a supplement to conventional military tactics. A cyberattack may have the necessary capability to disrupt an energy network or any infrastructure that is vital to the other party. Therefore, the parallel use of cyberwarfare by an aggressor may ease the passage of troops and vehicles, as well as weaken the defensive capability of the enemy. Methods of cyberwarfare may also be used when conventional methods are unfeasible or unavailable<sup>47</sup>.

Currently, the most active use of cyberwarfare by state parties is disguised as cyberterrorism by independent parties, unaffiliated sympathizers and lone wolves. Such is the case with election interference, targeted spread of viruses, malware and ransomware, leaking of confidential data and digital infiltration. The latter can also be classified as a form of intelligence gathering, which (in case of clear evidence of state party involvement) is a clear breach of international law and may provoke a direct confrontation<sup>48</sup>. However, due to the somewhat cleaner nature of this type of espionage, it is extremely difficult to trace its source, which also explains why hacking is slowly making older, more traditional forms of espionage obsolete.

### Cyberterrorism: Cases and Precedents

In order to better understand the technicalities and actors in case of cyberterrorism, let us take a look at some of the related cases and analyse them.

One of the first examples of international cyberterrorism occurred in the Estonian digital space in 2007. Following a series of protests against the removal of a Soviet era monument dedicated to Soviet troops that took part in World War II, several major Estonian websites, including banks, government agencies, political parties and newspapers were subject to cyberattacks that blocked access to said websites<sup>49</sup>. Some hackers managed to gain access to the websites' servers themselves, defacing frontpages with pro-Russian statements and imagery. So far only one Estonian national had been convicted in connection to the cyberattacks. However, the scale of the incident pointed at the fact that more than one individual was responsible for

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<sup>46</sup> McCulloh, T. and Johnson, R. (2013), pp. 7-8

<sup>47</sup> Dipert, R. (2010), pp. 389-390

<sup>48</sup> Weissbrodt, D. (2013), p. 356

<sup>49</sup> Weissbrodt, D. (2013), p. 350

coordinating and carrying out the attack, and that perhaps a state party was involved<sup>50</sup>. Various high-ranking Russian political figures claimed responsibility for the attack and/or hinted at its source. Despite that, the information was hard to prove and the true source of the attack remains undetermined. The international community responded to the attacks by stressing the increasing importance of cybersecurity as an integral part of any modern military doctrine. Since August 2008 the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence operates out of Tallinn, Estonia<sup>51</sup>.

A broader, larger-scale attack took place during the Russo-Georgian war of 2008. In this case there were actors acting on both sides, since not only Georgia was targeted, but also Russia as well as Azerbaijan. The attacks generally followed the scheme of the 2007 Estonian incident, with media outlets and government websites under denial-of-service attacks or hacked and defaced with anti-Georgian imagery<sup>52</sup>. The impact of the attack was so severe that the websites of the Georgian government had to migrate to foreign servers, with the US and Estonia offering their help. The attacks once again received condemnation from the international community, but the exact source of the attack remained a mystery<sup>53</sup>. The official position of the Russian government is that the attacks were carried out by lone sympathizers, and the case should be treated under the definition of international cyberterrorism.

To this day, sporadic cyberattacks and defacements of political websites continue, with nearly any party having the potential to carry out such kinds of attacks.

## CURRENT CHALLENGES AND CONCLUSION: CYBERCRIME THROUGH THE SCOPE OF THE UNSC

With the means of carrying out cyber attacks becoming more and more available, and the upgrade of anonymization technologies, the case for fighting cybercrime on a global scale seems nearly hopeless. However, there are some measures that are already being undertaken by the international community to combat cyberwarfare and cyberterrorism.

Before rushing to establish a possible current perspective of the Security Council, let's take a look at other UN bodies that deal with the issue of cybercrime more directly. One of them is the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which has a Cybersecurity Programme. Although extremely prospective and broad, the outlook of the ITU somewhat lacks universality and enforcement possibilities. Among other aspects, the ITU deals with aiding states in developing national cybersecurity strategies, manages the Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI), provides assistance in developing related legislation, and

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<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> Hughes, R. (2009), p. 2

<sup>52</sup> Shakarian, P. (2011), p. 63

<sup>53</sup> Swanson, L. (2010), pp. 318-319

publishes insights on current cybersecurity threats<sup>54</sup>. Many of the practices currently used by the ITU may be adopted in a new framework by the Security Council. Another UN body currently dealing with cybercrime is the UNICRI Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. However, the official position of the abovementioned Centre has so far been rather general and inconclusive<sup>55</sup>.

Among many other international organizations, EUROPOL and INTERPOL have a stake in tackling the issue. The involvement of EUROPOL has been mostly practical, with financial aid being allotted to build and strengthen existing oversight systems, assist in investigations and develop national frameworks according to current laws of EUROPOL members<sup>56</sup>. INTERPOL largely shares the practices of EUROPOL, acting on a global scale and providing members with all necessary means of cooperation in the field<sup>57</sup>. Practical approaches developed by both organizations could serve as an example for possible action authorized by the Security Council.

The response of the Security Council itself on the issue has been somewhat conservative. So far, the UNSC has been taking very cautious steps towards the development of a common cybersecurity framework. The Security Council has managed to agree on equal application of international law in cyberspace, which sets the legal framework for future action<sup>58</sup>. Up until now, no resolutions concerning cyber security issues have been adopted by the UNSC. Draft resolutions on different aspects of cyber security have been forwarded to the UNGA by three of its six main committees (the Disarmament and International Security Committee; the Economic and Financial Committee; and the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee). Perhaps the most noteworthy developments have been taken place in the Disarmament and International Security Committee, which can be regarded as a unique forum for key players such as the U.S., China and Russia to discuss the ‘high end’ of information security threats. 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. However, the document remains as a non-binding proof of concept, with tensions rising among the members of the international community<sup>59</sup>.

Therefore, to establish a universal structure for dealing with cybercrime, highest authority is needed to develop, promote and enforce a framework that deals with cybercrime on a global level. The Security Council is the body that can decide on measures that all Member States would be obliged to comply with,

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<sup>54</sup> International Telecommunications Union (n.d.)

<sup>55</sup> UNICRI (n.d.)

<sup>56</sup> EUROPOL (n.d.)

<sup>57</sup> INTERPOL (n.d.)

<sup>58</sup> Volter, D. (2013)

<sup>59</sup> CCDCOE (n.d.)

and the Council Members should use their mandate to focus on cooperation, agree on common definitions and devise a universal outlook on possible future security threats in the scope of cybercrime.

Taking into account the history of cybercrime, its many forms and manifestations, as well as the development of adjacent technologies, such as artificial intelligence, the problem as a whole may pose an existential risk comparable to threats associated with weapons of mass destruction. Our best hope is the development of a unified, swift and ground-breaking resolution by the Security Council that will set the agenda for regional and national development of sustainable solutions in the field.

## QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION SHOULD ANSWER

Since the issue at hand is one of the newest problems in the realm of international security, the resolution has to be legally sound, complete and concrete. The Council will largely have to break ground and establish a framework and a mechanism to address the issue correctly and sufficiently, providing opportunities to resolve related conflicts in the future. Below are ten questions that might help in establishing a solid resolution addressing cybercrime:

- How does the Council define cybercrime?
- What are the methods of determining an international conflict which includes cyberwarfare?
- How to determine the mandate of the Council regarding aforementioned conflicts?
- If international collective action is determined to be a part of the response and warranted by the members of the Council, what will that response include?
- How will the Council address any associated incidents of cybercrime *post factum*?
- What is the severity of the issue at hand?
- How will the Council deal with complex conflicts already involving cybercrime?
- What will be the mechanism that ensures cooperation and compliance among the Members?
- Does the issue require the creation of a separate body within the UN or the Council?
- How will the issue affect other bodies of the UN and cooperation between them?

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