

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: France

Topic: The Regulation of Internet Piracy

*Recognizing* the findings presented in the Study on the Socioeconomic Dimension of the Unauthorized Use of Signals presented to the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights,

*Emphasizing* the impending threat of online piracy due to the increased digitization of content and widespread internet usage,

*Acknowledging* the prominent role of Peer 2 Peer software in facilitating broadcast signal piracy,

*Highlighting* the lack of attempted legislation in regards to digital piracy,

*Recognizing* the impact of unauthorized signal access on owner rights, and investments in content production and innovation,

*Acknowledging* the role of content exclusivity and barriers to access of broadcast material in promoting copyright violation,

*Recognizes* the trans-national nature of piracy violations,

1. Requests recognition of limitations and exceptions to copyright regulations including but not limited to:
  - a) Educational and Research Institutions
  - b) Persons with Disabilities
  - c) Libraries and Archives;
2. Recommends all member states to delineate a contract process between media publishers and producers with specific agreements on:
  - a) Distribution of profits in broadcasting and retail
  - b) Exceptions to copyrighted usage;
3. Urges member states to host national conventions with leading broadcasting and digital content corporations to create a strategic plan to:
  - a) Decreasing content exclusivity
  - b) Improving affordability of digital material
  - c) Standardize availability of content through multiple platforms;
4. Requests nations to consider anti-monopoly legislation in regards to exclusivity of digital content;
5. Recommends that all member nations contribute to an international database of web domains that have violated or facilitated violation of copy right legislation;
6. Further recommends that member nations dedicate a team of Information technology experts to updating this database;
7. Suggests that member nations create a WIPO sponsored website that instructs users on proper and improper data-sharing methods to prevent accidental acts of digital piracy;

8. Further Suggests that nations implement awareness campaigns and distribution initiatives to make citizens aware of their violations of digital copyright through:
  - a) Public access to list of delinquent web domains
  - b) Public service announcements on appropriate and offensive data-sharing methods through:
    1. TV advertisements
    2. Print advertisements
9. Requests that member nations be transparent in their anti-piracy efforts, ensuring citizen awareness of any possible violation of the fundamental right to privacy and
10. Recommends that nations facilitate regular screening internet screening periods with informed consent of population to ensure:
  - a) Maintenance of international database
  - b) Continued efficacy of national anti-piracy initiatives.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Ukraine

Topic: The Regulation of Internet Piracy

*Recognizing* laws on piracy should be decided by the country's view on it,

*Bear in mind* things seen as problems in some countries may not be seen as an issue in another country,

*Understanding* that Ukraine does not find piracy to be an issue that needs to be contained,

*Encouraging* other countries to offer suggestions to one another, but not to try to force its beliefs on issues onto each other,

1. Declares each country should create their own laws on how to govern the issues of internet piracy;
2. Urges nations to who accept piracy to state their position so
  - a. the citizens of countries who don't mind piracy may create a network of trade of pirated material;
  - b. the nations who are involved with piracy will not provide pirated content to nations who disapprove of piracy;
3. Encourages all countries to express their reason for their side and reason with each other to be pro or con piracy;
4. Reminds that countries should help each other with creating piracy laws so no possible conflicts may arise with those who are both for and against piracy.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Pakistan

Topic: The Regulation of Internet Piracy

*Guided by* The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and its fight against copyright and piracy around the world,

*Observing* The Digital Millennium Copyright Act in the United States,

*Fully aware* that piracy in all forms cannot be completely eradicated,

*Alarmed by* the high percentage of pirated material in Pakistan and around the world,

*Regretting* that very little if any has been done about pirated material in Pakistan To The World Intellectual Property Organization,

1. Desires the countries in the Middle East and around the world to join together and create new laws and legislation for piracy and copyrights:
  - a. Purpose:
    - i. Each member nation would cooperate to form new legislation to combat the plague of piracy in all its forms.
    - ii. To help improve the economies of developing countries who are affected by internet piracy.
    - iii. To unite the Middle Eastern countries through a common enemy and restore old bonds between enemies.
  - b. Procedure:
    - i. Each member nation will choose 5 representatives to convene at a central location for one standard month or 30 days, whichever one is longer.
    - ii. While convening resulting legislature will be enacted and enforced by every member state.
    - iii. Every piece of legislation must be passed by 2/3 vote.
2. Emphasizes the importance of universal legislation to keep all of the member nations responsible for each other's actions;
3. Discouraging citizens from member nations to pirate products and materials from neighboring member states;
3. Welcomes non Middle Eastern countries to cooperate and join the new convention;
4. Attempts to create a universal definition and adoption for "fair use" to inform.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: United Kingdom

Topic: The Regulation of Internet Piracy

*Acknowledging* the immense value of intellectual property,

*Realizing* the need to protect the rights of copyright holders without infringing upon the rights of consumers,

*Reminding* all other nations to consider the potential future implications of any sort of radical legislation against internet piracy,

*Considering* the scope of copyright protection, iterated in Article 2 of the WIPO Treaty, limiting copyright protection to expressions only,

*Determined* to reach a widespread agreement to minimize internet piracy as much as possible,

1. Strongly urges all UN member nations currently without anti-piracy legislation to pass such legislation domestically;
2. Calls upon the developed countries of the world to set a precedent for acceptable and appropriate legislation regarding internet piracy;
3. Asks that the future implications of any legislation regarding internet piracy be taken into consideration;
4. Suggests that all UN member nations pass domestic legislation mandating either:
  - a. An educational program for people found pirating intellectual property including at least one of the following:
    - i. Educational pamphlet sent to violator on the harmful effects of intellectual property piracy,
    - ii. Program of classes educating violators on intellectual property theft
  - b. A three strike program, in which violators receive
    - i. A friendly warning reminding them of the harms of intellectual property piracy
    - ii. A stern warning stating that one more offense will result in prosecution
    - iii. Arrest or hefty fines
5. Calls for the United Nations to hold off on any further legislation regarding intellectual property theft and piracy for the time being and allow the issue to be handled domestically on a nation-by-nation basis.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Mexico

Topic: The Regulation of Internet Piracy

*Defining* Internet piracy, as defined in the Federal Criminal Code of Mexico, as “the unauthorized downloading of software, the publication and/or distribution of illegal software by any means, or the use of the Internet to transmit codes or other technologies designed to circumvent security measures contained in software products;”

*Recognizing* Mexico’s participation in various treaty agreements, including TRIPS (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), and ACTA (Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement),

*Aware of* the social, political, and economic cultures of Mexico that make the regulation of Internet piracy very difficult and fairly unpopular, and the lack of harmonization that has occurred with related treaties that Mexico has signed because of these cultures,

*Alarmed by* the complexity of Internet piracy in Mexico, including its elaborate organization techniques, the lack of legal authority that most companies have over their members, and its widespread usage by both small and large businesses,

*Guided by* the many pressing requests of the United States towards the counteraction of Internet piracy, and working towards fulfilling those requests through various methods,

1. Urges UN action to assist in the creation of an efficient system to control the production and sale of counterfeited goods without causing social unrest;
2. Trusts that all countries not currently implementing laws against Internet piracy will recognize the issue as significant nonetheless and will consider assisting countries that are in need of further aid;
3. Emphasizes the need for an effective legislature to combat Internet piracy in order to preserve the economy;
4. Conveys its desire to create an organized and favorable system that will promote a flourishing economy and a secure populace.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: United Kingdom

Topic: The Legality of Government Surveillance

*Recognizing* the potential impact that government surveillance laws could have on human rights,

*Acknowledging* the importance of a free and unmoderated internet,

*Realizing* the need to protect the citizens of the world from crime and terroristic threats,

*Acknowledging* that modern surveillance technology has the capacity to prevent many crimes and terroristic acts,

*Condemning* the use of surveillance to spy on or monitor innocent civilians,

*Endorsing* the use of surveillance to monitor threats to national security,

1. Calls upon all UN member nations to join in the fight against radical terrorist groups across the globe;
2. Reminds all nations of the dangerous implications of monitoring innocent citizens as a means of preventing crimes;
3. Maintains that it is necessary to use surveillance as a means of national protection against terroristic threats;
4. Calls for a law to be put in place limiting the use of surveillance across national borders to matters of national security;
5. Additionally calls for a law to be put in place requiring all countries to receive expressed written permission from any country in which it wishes to use surveillance technology;
6. Wishes to protect the right to sovereignty for all nations and regulate the use of surveillance between nations;
7. Further requests that all nations be mindful to ensure that any domestic legislation passed regarding surveillance does not violate its citizens' right to privacy;
8. Reaffirms the right of the Security Council to place sanctions on nations found using surveillance technology on other nations without consent.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Cuba

Topic: The Legality of Government Surveillance

*Recognizing* man's rights of Freedom, Press, Assembly, and Conscience,

*Observing* government control over internet and telecommunications,

*Seeking* to create a safe environment for Cuban citizens,

*Declares* accordingly that government must protect citizens from unwanted data by all means,

*Expecting* the Cuban government to safeguard citizens from harmful information,

*Confident* that government efforts keep Cuba safe from hackers, viruses, etc:

1. Approves of government surveillance in mind of supporting the country;
2. Endorses surveillance efforts in the best interest of Cuba;
3. Desires that surveillance is used within a country's rights of man;
4. Recommends that governments not only monitor internet and telecommunications, but additionally monitor the actions of those present within the borders of member nations;
5. Designates governments to intake, intercept, send, and receive harmful data;
6. Trusts that governments will identify threats to the public;
7. Supports the persecution of threats to the government;
8. Notes that threats will be determined by the government;
9. Authorizes Citizen efforts to stop unwanted data/information from entering the public.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Luxembourg

Topic: The Legality of Government Surveillance

*Recognizing* the inalienable right to privacy,  
*Realizing* that surveillance should not cross international boundaries,  
*Desiring that* countries help protect the rights of their citizens,  
*Further expressing* its hope that countries respect the rights of the citizens of other countries,

1. Asks for the creation of a summit sponsored by WIPO that;
  - a. Seeks the voluntary membership of countries who are concerned about protecting their right to privacy;
  - b. Requests that member nations do not monitor their citizens or the citizens of other member nations;
  - c. Asks that non-member nations respect the right to privacy of the citizens of member nations;
  - d. Strongly condemns nations that violate sub-clause b and c;
2. Calls upon member nations, the WIPO 2016-2017 budget, the World Trade Organization, and donations from individuals to fund any expenses affiliated with this summit;
3. Promises to remain actively seized in the situation.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Greece

Topic: The Legality of Government Surveillance

*Expressing its appreciation* towards Edward Snowden for imploring upon the potential abuses of the NSA,

*Having examined* its own surveillance system for corruption and authoritative manners,

*Confident* the UN nations will not use their Surveillance abilities in an unethical way,

*Fully aware* governments have their own reason and motives for surveillance,

1. Accepts and is open to the prospect of some governments keeping their current surveillance method;
2. Designates each individual government to thoroughly check its surveillance system for corruption;
3. Draws the attention to the NSA to examine many flaws that the UN as a collective unit should try to avoid;
4. Expresses its hope full cooperation will be conducted in these government checks;
5. Congratulates those who have a seamless, efficient, safe, and clean surveillance system and expects it to be used as a model;
6. Calls upon those who find corruption to immediately take action.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: France

Topic: The Legality of Government Surveillance

*Condemns* the violation of personal privacy through surveillance mechanisms,

*Recognizes* the duty of member nations to ensure the security of their people,

*Emphasizes* the potential economic threats that could transpire without government protections,

*Recognizes* the efforts of public agencies dedicated to the protection of individual privacy,

1. Recognizes the necessity of limited surveillance to maintain citizens' rights in the realms of intellectual property and consumer identity;
2. Recommends that all member nations create a national body or agency whose objectives are including but not limited to:
  - a) Establishing a national definition of privacy
  - b) Determining circumstances in which breaches of privacy are permissible
  - c) Advising the legislative body on instituting protections for privacy and personal data in the code of law
3. Further recommends that nations encourage their judicial authority to develop a method of punishing, if so favored, privacy violations;
4. Suggests that member nations determine the position of their constituency on issues by:
  - a) facilitating district meetings
  - b) creating a national survey
5. Further suggests that this survey be reviewed by a joint convention consisting of the governmental agency on privacy protection, representatives of the judicial system, and representatives of the nations department of defense;
6. Requests that the aforementioned committee publish a report on the findings and develop a subsequent action plan to reconcile issues of privacy and surveillance and address citizen concerns and
7. Encourages nation states who affirm the necessity of certain surveillance mechanisms to facilitate dialogue with their citizens through regional governmental representatives.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Mexico

Topic: Cyberterrorism and Cybersecurity

*Defining* cyberterrorism as the usage of computer network tools to damage or destroy critical government systems,

*Further defining* cybersecurity as the protection of information as it may be distributed or damaged through the utilization of technology,

*Distinguishing* the difference between cyberterrorism and cyberattacks, and separating the two on the grounds that cyberattacks do not involve terrorists, nor do they seek to inflict extreme damage,

*Acknowledging* the attraction that cyberterrorism has on modern terrorists as a powerful instrument of destruction that simultaneously provides anonymity, remote access, and affordability,

*Recognizing* the world's increasing dependence on technology and its relation to a government's susceptibility to cyberterrorism,

*Concerned* with the growing rate of cyber crime in Mexico, and the economic disadvantages that it causes,

1. Emphasizes the need for new laws specific to cybercrime, rather than the usage of laws preexisting in legislature, which may regulate, including but not limited to,
  - a. The duration of imprisonment,
  - b. The terms under which the arrest may occur,
  - c. The methods necessary to find and arrest the guilty party, with respect to legality;
2. Supports UN action towards the creation of such laws, widespread or designated, and their enforcement;
3. Requests further action to raise awareness for the topic, so that it may be taken more seriously as a major threat whose effects could be more devastating than those of an attack through the use of manufactured weaponry;
4. Appeals for the installation of more secure software in governmental facilities, as well as the employment of professional individuals to prevent such attacks and maintain absolute security within the systems;
5. Advocates for the issuing of economic aid to countries who are unable to either implement such laws or install such software;
6. Promotes the rigid enforcement of anti-cybercrime laws in order to guarantee consequences for the guilty party and thus diminish the appeal that cybercrime may present;
7. Expresses its hope for the exercise of these measures in order to protect the denizen of the world and ensure future security and prosperity for all.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Russia

Topic: Cyberterrorism and Cybersecurity

*Noting with deep concern* that cyberterrorism has arisen as a threatening form of terrorism with few resources designated to combat and prevent it,

*Desiring* to prevent cyberterrorism in all its form, as it is just as damaging as shrapnel, gasoline, or lead,

*Having examined* the avenues of communication used by cyberterrorists on the internet, heavy internet surveillance is the best way to detect and prevent cyberterrorism,

*Emphasizing* the ease and efficacy with which modern programs can peruse through multitudes of information for miniscule, crucial facts that help prevent attacks,

*Realizing* that the internet is too large a database to monitor at all times,

1. Pushes for the United Nations allow for the creation of an intranet that is country specific and accessible only by the country's citizens and its affiliates;
2. Affirms that the use of internet surveillance greatly assists in the war against terrorism in all forms, but specifically against cyberterrorism;
3. Further invites the United Nations to adopt the use of intranet surveillance for the bolstering of cybersecurity on a widespread scale;
4. Endorses individual efforts to stop cyberterrorism by controlling and monitoring separate intranets, which are more manageable and efficacious than a world-wide internet.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Luxembourg

Topic: Cyberterrorism and Cybersecurity

*Supporting* the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy,

*Fully aware* of the threat cyber terrorism and cyber attacks pose on civilians,

*Seeking* a multilateral initiative to stop, prevent, and counter-attack cyber terrorist plots,

*Believing* that the multilateral front against cyber attacks will prevent nations from cyber attacking each other,

*Emphasizing* the need to protect economical, electrical, and food and water cyber infrastructure,

1. Urges the creation of an international task force to combat cyber attacks by terrorist organizations;
2. Calls upon the task force to be guided and subordinate to the “Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force”, which is a task force that is endorsed by the General Assembly 2006 “UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy” that works to synchronize the global counter terrorism effort with the aforementioned General Assembly resolution;
3. Encourages member nations voluntary fund this effort;
4. Requests the task force to release bi-monthly statistics on the number of cyber attacks detected, and the number of cyber attacks stopped and prevented;
5. Promises to remain actively seized in the situation.

Committee: WIPO

Sponsor: Lithuania

Topic: Cyberterrorism and Cybersecurity

*Recognizing* that, though we have been largely immune to both physical and cyber terrorism, we see cyberspace and all the public assets such as banking, national security, healthcare, etc. that are maintained there, as directly needing strong security mechanisms--especially following the 2007 cyber-attacks on nearby Estonia that brought numerous social mechanisms to a halt,

*Noting* that after this event, Lithuanian parliamentary leaders started seriously considering these concerns and earmarking funds for the Lithuanian national Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-LT) to provide 24 hour cyber security,

*Noting* further that part of these policy changes involved the “Republic of Lithuania approving the National Strategy on State Institutions Information Systems Electronic Information Security until 2008. One of its goals was to establish an effective system for combating criminal acts in cyberspace. In addition, the Government approved the National Programme against Terrorism for the period 2008-2016. The aforesaid inter-institutional programme focuses on the prevention of and protection against terrorism. One of the Programme’s objectives is to enhance the fight against the use of the Internet and cyberspace to commit acts of a terrorist nature.”,

*Reaffirming* that although Lithuania has not suffered any major cyberterrorist attacks thus far, we are actively engaged in protecting our technological infrastructure and thus ensuring the overall security of our people,

1. Notes that because cyberterrorism is such a significant societal threat with potential catastrophic consequences, Lithuania has been very proactive, and would like to see other countries reacting similarly, and possible global legislation enacted to combat cyber-crimes;
2. Reminds that Lithuania regards cyber terrorism as threatening, if not more so, than terrorism of a physical nature, thus, we deem the misuse of cyberspace for terrorist acts as gravely criminal and punishable by law;
3. Encourages countries to be in complete cooperation with the rest of the EU in these regards and have agreements with the European Police Bureau (Europol), the EU institution for judicial co-operation (Eurojust), the European Judicial Network, and Interpol for the purposes of international co-operation in combatting cybercrime;
4. Endorses countries to put programs in place that would do more to combine the public and private sectors in programming that deters cyber terrorism and guards against such attacks;
5. Emphasizes that by involving public sector IT analysts and increasing cooperative efforts, we would provide incentives for those helping to enhance internet security and greatly increase cyber security.