



Committee: Security Council

Topic A: Protecting the internet and its infrastructure from organized attacks.

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Introduction

The United Nations security council is one of the most important committees of the previously mentioned organization, mainly because it is supposed to maintain international peace amongst the countries that belong to it. There are 15 members of this council, five which have had permanent residence since it began; those countries are the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of France, the Russian Federation and the People's republic of china, This council is the one that authorizes, denies and punishes actions taken by other countries in order to maintain peace in the world. As the world changes, so have to change the security approaches that come with; and one of the best examples of this situation is the internet. The internet is defined as "a globally connected network system that uses TCP/IP to transmit data via various types of media. The internet is a network of global exchanges – including private, public, business, academic and government networks – connected by guided, wireless and fiber-optic technologies"; the internet is interconnected, it can be accessed from almost anywhere, and the way it connects all around the world is through its infrastructure; and while there are many services that protect home-bound connections, how is the infrastructure of the internet protected?

Body

In order to help understand the situation, first, the definition of internet infrastructure must be established. According to the Internet Infrastructure Coalition, the internet infrastructure is "the physical hardware, transmission media, and software used to interconnect computers and users on the Internet. [it] is responsible for hosting, storing, processing, and serving the information that makes up websites, applications, and content."; as previously mentioned, both a physical and a virtual network are involved with a bigger series of networks that interconnect the world. All the information and data people access is known as content, and protecting that content and where it comes from is very important. Most of the internet content is stored in big buildings with

computers that store and provide data through search engines; some of this data is publically available for everyone in the world to access, but some is privately owned and gaining access to it from an unauthorized source could generate greater consequences such as warfare and organized attacks against most nations of the world. So, how is it being protected? Some countries have acquired a system called an Industrial Control System, which has been the main source of attacks in the past few years; to IT members those approaches are inconvenient and present many risks if they are not performed correctly or if they are attacked; and while it is not a proper approach to keeping this information safe, it is a start.

Cyber-attacks have become more and more common in the last few years because of the availability of the internet and; because it is a relatively new technology with incredible advances in the last 30 years, it is easier to target. One of the most recent cyberattacks is known as the “Collection #1 data breach”, which happened in early January and is one of the biggest cases of information breach that have happened in history; millions of personal usernames and passwords were released into the internet for everyone to use and access to; however it is hard to access because the information piece is heavy enough to be able to access; and experts warn that it is not the only instance of this happening; according to a cybersecurity journalist Brian Krebs, he talked to a person selling the collection and the official report says that “it is just one part of a numbered series that taken together dwarfs the initial data breach that has been posted publicly” and that “the same seller seems to have seven collections one of which is more than 500GB even by itself.” (Griffin, 2019)

Conclusion

After all, ingenious methods for information saving and keeping it highly safe is the highlight of this debate, as some information needs to be kept cautiously and diligently. Though we know how hard it is to achieve and develop new methods outside of the box, delegates are encouraged to creatively find new ways of safeguarding such high importance information.

All nations and representants participating in this debate have a critical role for the protection of potentially dangerous is spread information, therefore, it cannot be stressed enough the importance of cooperation and creativity needed in this debate in order to resolute a high impact and effective solution.

Aside from this, it needs to be emphasized that the debate should go according to the topic and follow a good pace, and delegates should avoid the mentioning of the following solutions, as

they are not viable: no solution involving 'firewalls', as they are easily corrupted or manipulated, even by single individuals and not organized crimes. VPNs should not be a solution as well since companies saving information are also the ones providing these (VPNs).

Viable Solutions

As for viable solutions concern, delegates can take a look at previous situations and proposed solutions in order to provide a true and modern solution in order to keep the information that concerns nations the most perfectly stored and safe from stealing. Encryption is a solution that is already used by modern VPN providers, and while it was previously mentioned that VPNs are not to be the focus of the topic, the act of encryption is not exclusive of VPN providers and could be considered as a part of the overall solution to the problem of organized cyberattacks and information trafficking

Also, in order to provide maximum security, the development of a system similar to how the nowadays widely used, but premium VPN services work, which encrypts information with military accuracy and constantly changes the location and apparent overlook of the information would mark a difference in the safekeeping of the information, allowing it to be dismissed as other simple and plain information, making it difficult for organized attackers to detect.

The location and access of the information also play a major role, as delegates should closely look into details that can change the way these organized criminals find the information in the first place.

Helpful sites to search

https://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/documents/GCIG%20Volume%20%235WEB_0.pdf#page=101

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/222e/f30a24da0218ef128840a1da6befdba91d97.pdf>

<http://goodtimesweb.org/overseas-war/2015/R43955.pdf>

<https://www.pearsonhighered.com/assets/preface/0/1/3/4/0134846516.pdf>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/238077713_Terror_on_the_Internet_The_New_Arena_The_New_Challenges

<http://faculty.cbpp.uaa.alaska.edu/afgjp/PADM610/Networks%20and%20Netwar.pdf>

http://amattos.eng.br/Leituras/Networks_Netwars/MR1382.ch8.pdf

<http://listcrimes.com/AttributingCyberAttacks.pdf>

<http://faculty.cbpp.uaa.alaska.edu/afgjp/PADM610/Networks%20and%20Netwar.pdf>

<https://journals.sas.ac.uk/amicus/article/download/4945/4885>
<https://www.hSDL.org/?view&did=731040>
https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-319-10620-5_2
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