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Country: Germany

Committee: LEGAL

Agenda Item: International Regulations on Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence

Germany is the seventh-largest country in Europe. It shares borders with nine nations, and has coastlines along the North and Baltic Seas. In 2024, roughly 45% of the population were Christians. The country has a temperate climate, with cool winters and hot or rainy summers.

Germany is famous for its technological advancements and inventors. Ranging from the printing press and Gutenberg to Karl Benz and the invention of the gasoline powered vehicle, German inventors have changed the world. However, then came the digital age. Business efficiency improved, but data security was threatened. In the early 2000s, more and more people gained access to the internet, with over a billion people online by 2005. At that time, basic cybersecurity measures included simple passwords, firewalls, and antivirus software. Luckily, hackers were more focused on experimentation and reputation than causing harm or extorting money, spreading malware like the ILOVEYOU and Code Red viruses.

During this time, digital accounting was slow to be adopted, with most companies preferring to store financial data in physical files, making them less vulnerable to digital threats but also open to physical breaches. Regulatory oversight was minimal through the Data Protection Act of 1998. Germany's data protection was governed by the strict EU-GDPR. Germany's IT Security Act 2.0 improved IT system security and unified cybersecurity laws to address rising digital threats and ransomware attacks.

The UN can further reinforce these cybersecurity laws by working together with countries like China, Russia and the UK. Germany recommends strong international cooperation to fight cyber threats, and supports the creation of common cybersecurity rules and ethical guidelines for artificial intelligence to protect personal data. Also, we encourage educational programs to raise global awareness about digital safety. The UN programs can be funded through voluntary contributions by other members from the UN, with additional support from international organisations.

References:

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