



Draft Resolution GA/I/I.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Botswana, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Finland, Gabonese Republic, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ghana, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Libya, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Republic of Togo, United Arab Emirates

Topic: Cybersecurity

Alarmed by the fact that cyber security is necessary to prevent cyber crime from running rampant throughout all nations while taking into account the risks of cyber attacks,

Keeping in mind the Budapest convention as a force to eliminate cybercrime,

Deeply concerned by the number of hackers that exist on a global scale,

Having considered all these issues cyber crime is still a large problem in the world,

Aware of the number of people who do not know about cybercrimes but confident that the education of citizens in cybersecurity will lower the risk of cyber attacks,

Welcoming all countries to have agencies to help in cyber securities while bearing in mind that cyber security is a newly developing topic in some countries,

1. Encourages countries to implace guidelines for cybersecurity in all nations;
2. Requests the upgrading of technology and the creation of strategies and cyberspace and further invites countries to take their own precautions to prevent cybercrime;

3. Reminds countries that cybersecurity is a pressing matter and must be dealt with for the safety of citizens (and governments);
4. Further reminds that NGOs can be used to help nations with their cyber security;
5. Supports the teaching of cybersecurity by calling upon schools, instructors, and other educational organizations and people to teach the negative effects of cyberattacks;
6. Encourages countries to make courses to help citizens in hacking prevention and slow hacking interference on a global scale as hackers can prevent the progress of Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9 and 16;
7. Further requests the creation of a global (worldwide) organization that educates citizens on cybercrime;
8. Requests the formation of additional organizations if necessary to educate their residents on cybercrime;
9. Trusts countries will implement the education of cybersecurity into their society;
10. Calls upon countries to support each other by providing resources (funding and assisting in the development of software that is more affordable);
 - a. Requests funding for cyber Security providers to move to more countries and cybersecurity systems to find the source of a cyber attack and encourages the United Nations to partner with Virtual Private Network (VPN) software companies and malware detection software creation companies;
11. Recommends the productions of more cybersecurity systems and supports more agencies to protect cybersecurity in case there is a cyberattack;
12. Approves bigger and more efficient firewalls and the improvement of existing firewalls while encouraging the creation of adaptive computer programs that will detect when someone is using technology to hack and);

13. Strongly condemns countries continuing spy efforts and disapproves the use of cybercrime and ask that countries enforce penalties for hacking including a large sum of money as a fine, longer time in jail and a ban from technology use and confirms while cybercrime is an easy way to make money it often affects citizens wellbeing;
14. Recommends the use of an array of fixed satellites to detect and remotely disable (disruptive Bur)drones and to affirm flight authorization via diplomatic channels;
15. Strongly encourages countries' governments and citizens to support this cybersecurity campaign.