United Nations General Assembly 1st Committee

Co-sponsors:

Austria, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Chad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of South Sudan, Russian Federation, Libya, United States of America, Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Netherlands, Algeria, Tunisia, State of Qatar, Iraq, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Benin, Singapore, Belgium, Republic of Bulgaria, Japan, Kingdom of Morocco, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Norway, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, State of Israel, Republic of Chad, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Iran, Republic of Indonesia, New Zealand, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Somalia, Kazakhstan South Africa, Swiss Confederation, Japan, Albania, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Argentina.

Topic: Cyber Security

The General Assembly, recognizing that cyber security is a necessity to use technology safely, Bearing in mind that most of the general public is not aware of cyber safety and security,

Deeply disturbed that cyber-space is vulnerable to many threats and usually lacks sufficient security, taking into account the fact that LEDCs (Lesser Economically Developed Countries) are more at risk with underdeveloped technological security and infrastructure,

Noticing that this is a problem at an international level that concerns all nations the United Nations DISEC subcommittee on Cyber Security,

 Looks to,

1. Encourage international cooperation and diplomacy between countries;

2. Encourages countries to donate to a global fund dedicated to personal and national cyber security. The donating range <u>recommended</u> would be .1 to 1% of their GDP;

3. Calls upon countries to help LEDCs with developing technology and security through NGOs and private partnerships;

4. Asks that NGOs be created to help raise public awareness about cyber safety through advertising, avocation and schooling;

5. Urges that all companies working online hire cyber experts capable of continuously upgrading website security;

6. Recommends that cyber security infrastructure be tested to reveal possible weaknesses before implementation;

7. Calls for the development of a new UN committee focused of Cyber space and security;

As a result, the following countries aim to reduce cybercrime, raise public awareness and promote all of the aforementioned provisions and establish a new council of the UN referred to as the UNACC [United Nations Anti-cyber Crime Council].