



Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, Barbados, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Benin, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China, Republic of Costa Rica, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Djibouti, Commonwealth of Dominica, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Estonia, Republic of France, Gabonese Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guyana, Holy See, Ireland, Republic of Italy, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topic: Role of Science and Technology in the Context of International Security

Alarmed at how many countries are in fear of cyber attacks within their own country and by neighboring countries,

Recognizing how many underdeveloped countries are in need of aid for cybersecurity,

Aware of the numerous amount of people who lose money and data from cyber attacks,

Taking into account the tragic effects that cyber attacks have on civilians,

Fully aware that countries with insecure internet are being hacked by other countries for their benefit,

Alarmed by the amount of hacking other countries are doing,

Deeply concerned that technology is advancing rapidly but is being used in the wrong ways,

Keeping in mind all countries need different technologies,

Country Collaboration

1. Advises developed countries and wealthy organizations to support undeveloped countries so that they can collaborate and gain more access to new advancements in science and technology;
2. Encourages countries to create secure platforms where they can communicate and discuss their problems and solutions openly;

3. Requests experts to go to underdeveloped countries to help set up security systems to make the country more secure;
4. Stresses the fact that each country is needed to collaborate, advance technology and achieve world peace;
5. Also urges countries to collaborate and eliminate hackers;

Cyber Security and How Cyber Attacks Affect People

6. Calls for more possible funds to be put aside for cyber security;
7. Suggests making more severe punishments for hackers;
8. Strongly advises for citizens to be more careful with their data and passwords;
9. Recommends creating a subcommittee in the United Nations dedicated for cyber security and the prevention of cyber attacks;
10. Trusts that other governments won't take advantage of underdeveloped countries cyber security;
11. Encourages developed countries to give resources and help to underdeveloped countries to strengthen cyber security;
12. Considers creating more advanced ways to detect and locate cyber attackers;

Countries Hacking Other Countries

13. Encourages countries to be able to have tech security for themselves without conflict;
14. Acknowledges that everyone is affected and not just the government;
15. Further request that countries stop hacking each other and have constant discussions regarding cyber protection;
16. Emphasizes the need for more investments in cybersecurity measures;
17. Strongly requests countries to take cyber security more seriously;
18. Expresses its hope that country's technology security stops these attacks before it's too late;
19. Stresses that the countries need to educate their citizens regarding the topic of cyber crime;

Tech Security and Advancement

20. Affirms that some types of technology are being used wisely;
21. Calls upon countries to dedicate time and resources to artificial intelligence (AI) technology;

22. Encourages stronger softwares and cyber protection;
23. Further recommends monitoring the growth and spread of technology;
24. Encourages websites to get rid of cookies;
25. Recommends to provide anti-viruses to prevent the corrupting of cyber networks.