



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, Republic of Azerbaijan, Barbados, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Benin, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Republic of Chile, People's Republic of China, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Croatia, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Djibouti, Commonwealth of Dominica, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Estonia, Kingdom of Eswatini, Republic of France, Gabonese Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guyana, Holy See, Ireland, Republic of Italy, Republic of Kiribati, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Norway, State of Palestine, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Keeping in mind that many people (youth mainly) do not know how to safely navigate the internet,

Expressing regret that thousands of people fall for scams such as aggressive ads and fake links and affirming that corrupt hackers attack governments and companies,

Fully aware that science and technology are being used in a negative way,

Bearing in mind the need of disarmament in our world,

Acknowledging the necessary aspects of incorporating secure science and technology into society,

Fully aware of the benefits for future generations utilizing technology,

Recognizing that some countries' cybersecurity systems are inferior to more developed countries,

Alarmed by how many cyberattacks occur each year,

Technology in the context of cybersecurity and the negative outcomes of cyberattacks

- I. Recommends computer companies to install strong anti virus and anti hacking computer software before sale;

2. Encourages schools to educate about malicious websites and malware;
3. Calls upon social media users and influencers to teach viewers about cybersecurity;
4. Invites member states to create official free ad blockers;
5. Emphasizes the usage of safe and trusted anti viruses;
6. Strongly encourages people and businesses to block unsafe websites;

The use of science and technology and the disarmament of civilians

7. Urges member states to be careful of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other online threats;
8. Strongly encourages to stay away from unsafe websites;
9. Calls for companies and countries to improve anti viruses;
10. Advises countries to invest in better cyber infrastructure;
11. Calls on UN members to better educate their citizens on cyber safety;

The future benefit of using and managing technology in our world

12. Endorses the necessary components for educating youth in the importance of virtual security via social media;
13. Warns about the necessary and dangerous components of technology;
14. Invites the supervision and monitoring of insecure areas and countries to maintain security;
15. Makes note of the importance of sustaining international security;
16. Encourages youth to take action in the prevention of susceptibility to crises through technology;
17. Encourages the use of technology to assist and not harm society;

Understanding science and technology and how it could help the world

18. Recommends that countries create new cybersecurity strategies to prevent cyberattacks;
19. Requests that all member states enforce firmer laws on cybersecurity and against cyberattacks.