



Resolution GA/3/I.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: The Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Benin, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, People's Republic of China, Republic of Estonia, Islamic Republic of the Gambia, Hellenic Republic, Grenada, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, State of Israel, Republic of Mali, Mongolia, Republic of Mozambique, New Zealand, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Peru, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Suriname, United Arab Emirates, and The Republic of Yemen.

Topic: Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes

Recognizing that educating people will help future generations to fight cybercrime and other problems around the world,

Seeking education for the citizens and taking action immediately and understand the severity of global problems,

Taking into consideration that most people don't have adequate access to protection from cyber attacks,

Having denoted attention on the lack of cyber security,

Fully aware of internet crime such as hacking,

Deeply concerned about online privacy and being violated,

Affirming the fact that cybercrime is a major problem and causes much harm,

Recognizing the different forms of cybercrime such as phishing, hacking, financial crimes, trafficking, and ransomware,

Education For The People

1. Encourages schools to add cybercrime education to their classes;
2. Urges people to create programs to educate the citizens about cybersecurity;
3. Acknowledges that to educate the world about the threat of cybercrime, member states must fundraise enough money to create world programs and more education in schools;
4. Requests that all countries reach an open definition of cybercrime;

Enhancing Protection

5. Strongly encourages working together to increase cyber security;
6. Emphasizes that the world protects its citizens from cybercrime;
7. Further requests that governments and businesses help improve antivirus technology;
8. Acknowledges that to educate the world on cybercrime, member states should fundraise to broaden the knowledge of cybercrime;
9. Calls for more education about cybercrime issues;
10. Advises large corporations to take into account the issue of cybercrime;
11. Reaffirms that cybercrime is a global issue that must be acknowledged;
12. Calls for more protection on passwords and personal information;

Internet Usage

13. Encourages nations to educate their citizens about cybercrime;
14. Requests concentration on eliminating cybercrime threats and attacks;
15. Further requests nations to recognize the problem of cyber crimes;
16. Further invites nations to go deeper into cybercrime prevention and focus more to prevent it;
17. Approves of countries that work together to create safe cyberspace;

The Effects Of Cyber Crime

18. Strongly encourages countries to build stronger firewalls;
19. Calls upon countries to support cybercrime victims;
20. Demands higher punishments for cyber criminals;
21. Further recommends countries to monitor cyberattacks;
22. Invites wealthier countries to share resources with developing countries as they develop their cyber security programs;
23. Advises member states to adopt a cybercrime resolution;
24. Strongly recommends the creation of an organization to infiltrate hackers with malicious intentions.