



Resolution GA/3/I.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Co-sponsors: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Republic of Armenia, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Azerbaijan, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Barbados, Kingdom of Belgium, Federative Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Chad, People's Republic of China, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cyprus, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Republic of Ghana, Grenada, Republic of Iraq, Ireland, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Republic of Mauritius, United Mexican States, Mongolia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Serbia, Republic of South Sudan, United States of America, Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

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

Noting international communities could benefit from promoting strengthening and facilitating communications between member states,

Expressing concern that there is not enough cooperation amongst developing nations with developed nations,

Expressing concern for internet users (specifically minors) and their lack of education on safe internet usage,

Acknowledging the imperative roles of ICTs in everyday life,

International management and collaboration to place laws regarding cyber crimes and create summits and programs

1. Requests member states to cooperate and communicate among each other;
2. Calls upon countries to create programs in schools and communities for the citizens of their nation;
3. Suggests that countries place specific laws regarding cyber crimes within their nation;
4. Emphasizes the funding needed to establish laws regarding cybercrime;

Cooperation and Promotion

5. Requests that nations contrast solutions amongst each other;
6. Invites member states to hold a quarterly summit to discuss and evaluate cyber security strategies;
7. Trusts member states will take these into account;

Educating Students and Civilians about Cybercrime

8. Calls upon developed nations to donate money for UN education funds, cyber security measures, and other means to prevent cybercrime;
9. Reaffirms the need for governmental education programs (and NGOs) to safeguard internet users;
10. Encourages governments to develop groups and programs while keeping in mind the extreme damages posed by cyber-dependent offenses;

Prevention and Protection of Cybersecurity

11. Urges member states to introduce fines to companies that fail to protect the personal information of their users, and to increase punishments against cyber criminals;
12. Emphasizes the need for improved online security and proper restrictions and blocks for minors using ICTs;
13. Strongly encourages the increase of security and verification technology to protect minors using ICTs from sexual exploitation;
14. Introduces the need for increased funding to pre-existing (and future) law enforcement groups dedicated to reducing cyber-dependent offenses.