

Commission: United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime
Session: 23rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors: United States Of America, Bolivia (Plurinational State Of),
Mauritius, Nigeria, Italy, Philippines, Nepal, Venezuela
(Bolivarian Republic Of), Iraq, South Africa

Question Of: **COMBATTING CYBER-RELATED CRIMES THROUGH
CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

The General Assembly,

Noting with regret that the lack of legislation involving cyberbullying, cyber-stalking and cyber harassment leads to an instability in the socio-economic position of a country,

Conscious of the challenges faced by member states in combating cybercrimes such as ransomware and the readiness of organizations to follow the demand of the latter,

Deeply concerned that there is an increase of 24% in cybercrimes such as hacking or phishing, carried out by specialized groups or non-professional,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that victims of identity theft may find themselves submerged in a phase of long lasting and devastating effects in terms of financial toll, emotional toll, physical toll and social toll,

Fully aware of the increased activity of sexual exploitation, human trafficking and drug trafficking, causing damage to sustainable development and safety of vulnerable communities,

Fully alarmed that new criminality platforms and a booming cybercrime economy have resulted in \$1.5 trillion profits being acquired, laundered, spent and reinvested by cybercriminals.

1. Reiterates on the importance of strengthening public-private partnerships in preventing and countering cybercrime through joint and coordinated actions.

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2. Appeals to activists and the media to organize sensitization campaigns in aim to create and spread awareness on the struggles every individual have to face and reduce the risks of cybercrimes;

3. Further appeals to the implementation of additional special educative chapters in a educational curriculums that teaches youngsters ethical values of using electronic devices and the web;

4. Requests to strengthen international cooperation and dialogue between governments, the united nations, other regional and international organization, INTERPOL and the CIA with a stake in stopping cybercrimes;

5. Appeals to the UNODC, with the collaboration of other member states, international and regional organizations to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of the use of information technologies for criminal purposes;

6. Urges member states to establish legal frameworks which include heavy fines and penalties, to criminalize and punish cybercrime;

7. Requests the training of educators in schools, on how to recognize and deal with different forms of digital violence amongst children;

8. Further invites the collaboration of the white hats hackers, including professional system testers who can break into frameworks with permission to provide better understanding and ethnically disclose vulnerabilities of the latter;

9. Approves the establishment of a single national body responsible for cyber security and strengthen member states law enforcement capacities to combat criminal cyberactivity.

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10. Calls upon the improvement of space cyber-security and leverage the security benefits of cloud services to have better control and overview to have a better count attack;

11. Supports the creation of cyber emergency response teams with 24/7 capabilities to respond to significant threats and provide technical assistance.