

**Delegate:**Nilsu Elemen

**School:**FMV Erenköy Işık Okulları

**Country:**Australia

**Committee:**Legal

**Agenda Item:**International Regulations on Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence

Australia is a country located between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans and its an island.Its neighbours are Papua New Guinea(to the north) and New Zealand(to the east).Australia's capital city is Canberra.Over 25 million people live in Australia.One-third of its area is occupied by desert.Over 90% of the population lives on the coasts.English is their official language.Nearly 100% of the population uses the internet. It has a highly developed economy.It ranks high for quality of life, health, education, economic freedom, civil liberties and political rights.Australia uses Australian dollar.The current prime minister is Anthony Albanese. Australia became independent in 1901.

Over the past years as a temporary member on the UN Security Council, Australia met its commitment to serve with distinction. In 2013-2014 Australia established a strong reputation as an active, and outcomes- focused member of the council. The Australian Government recently published a National Artificial Intelligence plan, signalling its long term vision for Artificial Intelligence deployment in the country.At the same time, the government wants to encourage Artificial Intelligence innovation, and investment growth of data centres workforce upskilling and public sector use of Artificial Intelligence.

We think the UN can establish much stricter laws, create cybersecurity teams for more investments to scan the internet for potential threats. These teams will scan the internet efficiently and punish users if necessary. By operating these teams, we can help drop the rates of privacy invasion. The plan is to grow the Artificial Intelligence industry in Australia. The Australian government continues to support regulators and law enforcement countering Artificial Intelligence enabled crimes.

Countries can work with The UN to raise awareness.They can help member states add digital safety modules to schools, provide free online courses for children and adults. Encourage states to exchange information on threats. Lastly, collaborate with UN agencies like UNESCO to create campaigns explaining safe internet use, how to avoid scams and the importance of data protection.

References:

[dfat.gov.au](http://dfat.gov.au)

[industry.gov.au](http://industry.gov.au)

[wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org)

