GA6 Chair Report

ESTABLISHING NORMS AND REGULATIONS TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL CYBERSECURITY AND PERSONAL DATA PRIVACY

Chair: LUISE DRESIG
Deputy Chair: JAESANG LEE

Personal Statements

About MUNISS:
- This will be the 17th annual Model United Nations Conference held by the International School of Stuttgart.
- The Conference will take place between the 18th and 21st of April.
- Each year, a specific theme is chosen for the Conference and this year it is: "Adapting to the modern era: Ensuring global progress and equity".

About GA6/Tips for the Conference:
- The United Nations General Assembly 6th Committee is dedicated to addressing international legal questions. All UN member nations and observer states are part of GA6 and all have an equal vote.
- This year, we will be debating the following three topics in GA6:
    o Topic 1: Establishing Norms and Regulations to Strengthen International Cybersecurity and Personal Data Privacy.
    o Topic 2: Developing an International Legal Framework to Regulate Sex Work.
    o Topic 3: The Role and Effectiveness of International Law in Settling Territorial Disputes.

However, this Research Report will only be focusing on Topic 1.

- In MUNISS, GA6 is a beginner committee, meaning that it is mostly made up of less experienced MUN delegates. We recognize that for many of you, this might be the first time you are participating in an MUN Conference. Therefore, we would like to give you some tips for you to make the best out of this experience:
    o Prepare in advance: Preparation in MUN is the key to success. The reason for this is that we will be debating complex issues and they will require a deep understanding for you to be able to come up with possible solutions in your clauses/resolutions. Therefore, you should do the following before the Conference:
        ▪ Read the Research Reports thoroughly, to make sure you have a good understanding of the topic.
        ▪ Carry out extensive research on your country and find out your countries' stance on the issue, what relation your country has in regards to the issue (direct involvement, or indirect involvement), and attempts/achievements of your country in combatting the issue.
        ▪ Using the knowledge you have acquired in the first two steps, you should brainstorm solutions that will be effective in combating the issues, keeping in mind that you are the representative of a country and therefore also have to act the way your country would. Finally, you can propose these solutions in the format of clauses, that you will be able to debate during the Conference.
    o Try participating: We know that it can be quite intimidating speaking in front of a large group of people you don't know, especially if it's your

first Conference. However, know that everybody who does MUN started the same way and has felt the same way! Therefore, try to push yourself, even if you are scared or unsure. You can only get more comfortable through practice!

- o Have fun and learn at the same time: Keep in mind that MUN is a great opportunity for you to not only learn more about global issues, but also come up with realistic solutions on how to combat them! This will help you do the following:
  - Build empathy, as you must often argue for something that you do not personally agree with, but that your country sees this way.
  - Enhance your negotiation skills, as you will have to collaborate with countries that have different point of view to find a solution that is acceptable for everybody.
  - Improve your public speaking skills, as you will be holding speeches and POIs.

Chair – LUISE DRESIG

My name is Luise and I am currently 16 years old/in 10th Grade. I will be your Head Chair for GA6 during MUNISS XVII. I live in Germany and go to Frankfurt International School. My first MUN experience was in 4th and 5th Grade, when I participated in the Junior MUN conference hosted by my school. Following that, I stopped doing MUN for a while, but started again in 8th Grade. Since then, I have participated in three conferences as a delegate, including FISMUN, THIMUN, and MUNISS last year (where I was in the Security Council). This will be my second time chairing, as I have previously only chaired HRC2 at FISMUN. I am excited to meet all of you and hope for a successful conference!

Deputy Chair – JAESANG LEE

Hi :) My name is Jaesang Lee, and it is an honor to be your Deputy chair for General Assembly 6. I am 15 years old, and I am currently 9th grade student in international school of Stuttgart. Next to the normal school days, I have a few hobbies as well. I like playing football and basketball. I support premier league team called Tottenham Hotspur (Best club in the world). My MUN experience is quite short to be honest, but I have attended conferences as delegate, so I am familiar with MUN. We will make sure that you will be as comfortable as can be during debate, and we will guide you through the conference as best as we can.

Introduction

There has been a constant development of new technologies, especially in the last 30 years. Although the digital storage of information and access to various technological features are very positive aspects of this evolvement, a series of negative impacts has been created alongside of this. For instance, personal data privacy and international cybersecurity have become at risk.

Threats to personal data privacy originate from the disclosure of personal information, which may or may not be mandatory to access websites, applications, social media platforms etc. Unfortunately, this information may be stored, shared, or used in unauthorized ways, that the user had not originally agreed to. Therefore, many individuals feel like they have a lack of control in regards to their personal data. In fact, 44% of U.S. internet users are concerned about this.[1] Personal data privacy thus mostly concerns individuals and companies providing the services. However, 75% of adults think that tech companies have too much control over their data.[2]In order to prevent the misuse of personal data, there are a variety of precautions individuals can take. 85% of adults want to do more in order to protect their online privacy and 71% of global adults have already taken steps to improve their online privacy.[3] This shows that individual commitment is required in order to protect personal data privacy.

Cyberattacks are also increasing globally, since technological advancements provide more opportunities for cybercriminals to launch attacks. The countries most attacked (since 2004) include the USA, Russia, China, and France respectively.[4] Currently, there are approximately 2,200 cyberattacks a day, which means that on average, there is one cyberattack every 39 seconds.[5] Most attacks on ITOs target websites (26%), mobile devices (22%), the cloud (17%), API (15%), and other (20%).[6] The predicted financial costs due to cyberattacks is estimated to reach 9.5 trillion USD for 2024.[7] Threats to cybersecurity do not only concern individuals, but larger

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[1] Howarth, Josh. "23+ Alarming Data Privacy Statistics For 2024." *Exploding Topics*, 19 Feb. 2024, explodingtopics.com/blog/data-privacy-stats. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[2] Howarth, Josh. "23+ Alarming Data Privacy Statistics For 2024." *Exploding Topics*, 19 Feb. 2024, explodingtopics.com/blog/data-privacy-stats. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[3] Howarth, Josh. "23+ Alarming Data Privacy Statistics For 2024." *Exploding Topics*, 19 Feb. 2024, explodingtopics.com/blog/data-privacy-stats. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[4] Jain, Sanskriti. "160 Cybersecurity Statistics 2024 [Updated]." *Astra*, 8 Feb. 2024, www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/cyber-security-statistics/#:~:text=At%20the%20time%20of%20writing,lack%20of%20confidence%20among%20organizations. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[5] Jain, Sanskriti. "160 Cybersecurity Statistics 2024 [Updated]." *Astra*, 8 Feb. 2024, www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/cyber-security-statistics/#:~:text=At%20the%20time%20of%20writing,lack%20of%20confidence%20among%20organizations. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[6] Jain, Sanskriti. "160 Cybersecurity Statistics 2024 [Updated]." *Astra*, 8 Feb. 2024, www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/cyber-security-statistics/#:~:text=At%20the%20time%20of%20writing,lack%20of%20confidence%20among%20organizations. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[7] Jain, Sanskriti. "160 Cybersecurity Statistics 2024 [Updated]." *Astra*, 8 Feb. 2024, www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/cyber-security-statistics/#:~:text=At%20the%20time%20of%20writing,lack%20of%20confidence%20among%20organizations. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

organizations as well. The most targeted industries by cyberattacks are manufacturing (25%), finance and insurance (18%), consumer businesses (14%), education (8%), and healthcare (4%).[8] Although there are multiple layers of protection that can be installed, most organizations adopt a rather reactive, instead of proactive approach. However, in order to prevent cyberattacks from happening in the future, a proactive approach is need, and will be more effective.[9]

[8] Jain, Sanskriti. "160 Cybersecurity Statistics 2024 [Updated]." *Astra*, 8 Feb. 2024, www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/cyber-security-statistics/#:~:text=At%20the%20time%20of%20writing,lack%20of%20confidence%20among%20organizations. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[9] Jain, Sanskriti. "160 Cybersecurity Statistics 2024 [Updated]." *Astra*, 8 Feb. 2024, www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/cyber-security-statistics/#:~:text=At%20the%20time%20of%20writing,lack%20of%20confidence%20among%20organizations. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

Glossary

Personal Data Privacy: A set of regulations implemented in order to ensure the responsible handling, protection, and control of individuals' personal information to prevent unauthorized access or usage.[10] Thereby, the individual is able to decide how, when, and to what extent their personal data is accessed, used, or shared.[11][12]

Data storage: Storing information for future use. This is helpful since it is a backup in case the data has to be recovered at a later point.[13]

Data collection: When companies or businesses gather the data of users.[14]

Data breach: "This is a security violation which occurs when personal information stored in a database is accessed, stolen, or used in an unauthorized manner", not complying with the condition the company/business had originally set for the usage of data. Data breaches can be caused by cybersecurity threats. [15]

Cybersecurity: Protecting systems, networks and programs from digital attacks.[16]

Firewalls: "Set of rules" that monitors and filters incoming and outgoing network traffic.[17]

Cybercrimes: Single actors or groups targeting systems for financial gain or disruption.[18]

Cyberattack: Undermining electronic systems, mostly to cause fear.[19]

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[10] "What is Data Privacy? Importance, Examples and Difference!" *atlan*, 12 Dec. 2023, atlan.com/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

[11] "What is data privacy?" *cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2024.

[12] Brad. "What is data privacy and why is it important?" *ExpressVPN*, 11 July 2022, www.expressvpn.com/blog/why-you-should-care-about-privacy/. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

Last updated: 06.03.2023

[13] Brad. "What is data privacy and why is it important?" *ExpressVPN*, 11 July 2022, www.expressvpn.com/blog/why-you-should-care-about-privacy/. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

Last updated: 06.03.2023

[14] Brad. "What is data privacy and why is it important?" *ExpressVPN*, 11 July 2022, www.expressvpn.com/blog/why-you-should-care-about-privacy/. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

Last updated: 06.03.2023

[15] Brad. "What is data privacy and why is it important?" *ExpressVPN*, 11 July 2022, www.expressvpn.com/blog/why-you-should-care-about-privacy/. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

Last updated: 06.03.2023

[16] "What Is Cybersecurity?" *cisco*, www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/security/what-is-cybersecurity.html. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[17] "What is a Firewall?" *Check Point*, www.checkpoint.com/cyber-hub/network-security/what-is-firewall/#:~:text=A%20Firewall%20is%20a%20network,network%20and%20the%20public%20Internet. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[18] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[19] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

Cyberterrorism: Politically motivated cyber-attacks.[20]

Issue Explanation

Personal Data Privacy

Nowadays, most people around the world use technology on a daily basis. This may include accessing the internet, websites, using applications, and social media platforms, among many other features. Many of these either request, require, or automatically access personal information or data. However, this is a huge issue since the data is often used for unauthorized purposes or further shared, without the knowledge or consent of users.

Examples of challenges that individuals may face include the following:[21]

- Online tracking: Activities of users are frequently tracked online. Cookies are often requested by websites, however, sometimes users are not fully aware of what they are agreeing to when accepting this.
- Losing control of data: Users may not be aware of what is being done with their data, how their data is being shared.
- Lack of transparency: Privacy policies are often complex to understand, when users provide personal information.
- Social media: It is easy to find users on social media based on just little personal information they may have revealed. In addition, social media platforms often collect more information than individuals were aware of.
- Cyber crime: Hackers may try to steal data in order to commit fraud, damage secure systems, sell it, etc.

Therefore, a lot of personal information (which could include name, address, age, location, contact information, or even more sensitive content may) be misused in the following ways:[22]

- Criminals could use the personal data they have obtained to defraud, pressure, harass, etc. individuals.
- Personal data may be sold to entities, marketing firms, etc. A potential impact of this may include that users receive undesired advertisements.
- Individuals may be at risk of cybersecurity threats.[23]

These are serious problems that are difficult to handle and worth avoiding.

However, lack of personal data privacy is not only an issue for user but can also negatively impact businesses/companies. For instance, they may request personal

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[20] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[21] "What is data privacy?" *cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2024.

[22] "What is data privacy?" *cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2024.

[23] Brad. "What is data privacy and why is it important?" *ExpressVPN*, 11 July 2022, www.expressvpn.com/blog/why-you-should-care-about-privacy/.

Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

data is for the improvement of their services or to create personalized experiences, which is in the best interest of users.[24] Additionally, businesses/companies might want to ensure personal data privacy at every price, since it establishes a trustful and reliable relationship with users.[25]

Challenges businesses may be confronted with in terms of personal data privacy include the following:[26]

- Communication: They might face challenges communicating what personal data they are collecting, and what purpose this will be serving, in a clear manner.
- Cyber crime: Attackers often target organizations or businesses that are already in possession of personal data.
- Data breaches: Personal data of users may be leaked or stolen.
- Insider threats: Employees may unrightfully access data that was insufficiently protected.

Therefore, weak privacy policies can lead to a wide range of risks for businesses, including loss of reputation, loss of trust, and legal consequences.[27]

Cybersecurity

With constant technological advancements, and therefore also the evolvement of cyber threats, cybersecurity is highly at risk. Usually, cyberattacks are aimed at assessing, changing, or destroying sensitive information.

Below is a list of the most common threats to cybersecurity:

- Malware: This is a software code or computer program designed to harm a computer system of the user.[28] Cybercriminals create and use malware in order to gain unauthorized access to computer systems and sensitive data, "hijack", or take complete control over computer systems, disrupt/damage computer systems, and demand payment from victims.[29]
  - o Virus: Self-replicating program, which attaches itself to clean files and thereby spreads throughout the entire computer system.[30]

[24] Brad. "What is data privacy and why is it important?" *ExpressVPN*, 11 July 2022, www.expressvpn.com/blog/why-you-should-care-about-privacy/.

Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

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[25] Tobin, Donal. "What is Data Privacy-and Why Is It Important?" *Integrate.io*, 22 Feb. 2024, www.integrate.io/blog/what-is-data-privacy-why-is-it-

important/#:~:text=Preserving%20Individual%20Autonomy%3A%20Data%20privacy,exploited%20or%20misused%20without%20consent.

Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

[26] "What is data privacy?" *cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2024.

[27] Brad. "What is data privacy and why is it important?" *ExpressVPN*, 11 July 2022, www.expressvpn.com/blog/why-you-should-care-about-privacy/.

Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

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[28] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[29] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[30] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

- o Trojans: Disguised as legitimate software and capable of harming the computer system in a variety of ways.[31]
- o Ransomware: Type of malware that steals money by blocking access to files or the computer system until a payment is made.[32] This made up 17% of all cyberattacks in 2022.[33]
- o Spyware: Program that secretly records user activity.[34]
- o Adware: Advertising software that can spread malware.[35]
- o Botnets: Used to perform tasks without the user's permission, thereby taking control of the computer.[36]
- Phishing: Includes messages misleading users into downloading malware, sharing sensitive information, or sending sums of money to the wrong people.[37]
- Social engineering: Psychological manipulation to trick people into doing specific things in the interest of cybercriminals.[38]
- Insider threats: Threats that originate within the pool of authorized users.[39]
- Denial of service attacks: Attempts aimed at crashing servers, website, and networks, by overloading them with traffic.[40]
- SQL injection: Able to take control of and steal data from a database.[41]
- Man-in-the-middle attack: Interception of communication between individuals in order to steal data.[42]

However, in order to prevent cyberattacks from happening there are a number of security domains that can be implemented, which include the following:[43]
- "Critical infrastructure security: Protects computer systems, applications, networks, data, digital assets that society depends on for national security, economic health, public safety, etc.
- Network security: Prevents unauthorized access to network resources, detects and stops cyberattacks and network security breaches in process. Provides secure access.

[31] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[32] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[33] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[34] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[35] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[36] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[37] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[38] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[39] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[40] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[41] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[42] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

[43] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

- Endpoint security: Servers, desktops, laptops, mobile devices cosidered as entry points for cyberattacks. Protects these devices and users against attacks and protects network.
- Application security: Protects applications running on-premises and in cloud, preventing unauthorized access to and use of application and related data. Also prevents them from accessing through loopholes in the application.
- Cloud security: Secures cloud-based services and assets, including application, data, storage, development tools, virtual servers, cloud infrastructure.
- Information security: Protection of all the important information of an organization including digital files, data, paper documents, physical media, human speech.
- Mobile security: Includes a variety of technologies specific to smartphones and mobile devices, indluing mobile application mangamenta, enterprise mobility management, unified endpoint management."[44]

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[44] "What is cybersecurity?" *IBM*, www.ibm.com/topics/cybersecurity. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

History of the Topic

Personal Data Privacy

Throughout the 21st century the use of technology in everyday life has become more frequent for people around the world.[45] With this, the meaning and usage of personal data privacy has equally evolved. While personal data privacy was barely a concern in the earliest stages of the internet, technological advancements have unfortunately contributed to a greater threat over time. In the beginning, there were less opportunities provided by technology, and individuals mostly had the option of choosing to share information that they wanted to share with whom they wanted to share it.[46] Therefore, users had more control over their personal information and data. In addition, the number of users worldwide was still small in comparison to today, meaning that personal information was not that valuable to tech companies, companies/businesses, or other organizations.[47] However, with the evolvement and increased use of websites, applications, social media platforms, and more, came the increased collection and storage of personal information.[48] In fact, this has often even become a requirement in order to access such services.

Below is a timeline of how personal data privacy has changed as a result of technological developments:[49]

- 2000-2004: These were the earliest stages of the internet. Personal data privacy was secure because activities were limited. In addition, the number of users was still small in comparison to today. Focus on information storage and transfer. Google only processes data collectively and not individually.
- 2005-2011: With the creation of facebook, individuals worldwide decided to expose their personal information to a platform that allowed them to connect with others around the world. Increased usage meant that more data was available for tech companies. Google as a result started personal advertising

[45] "What is data privacy?" *cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2024.

[46] Wassan, Sarang. "How technology has changed privacy over the years." *TMCNET FEATURE*, 14 Jan. 2021. *TMCnet.com*,

www.tmcnet.com/topics/articles/2021/01/14/447683-how-technology-has-changed-privacy-over-

years.htm#:~:text=As%20the%20internet%20gradually%20evolved,than%20we%20want%20to%20share. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

[47] "What is data privacy?" *cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2024.

[48] Wassan, Sarang. "How technology has changed privacy over the years." *TMCNET FEATURE*, 14 Jan. 2021. *TMCnet.com*,

www.tmcnet.com/topics/articles/2021/01/14/447683-how-technology-has-changed-privacy-over-

years.htm#:~:text=As%20the%20internet%20gradually%20evolved,than%20we%20want%20to%20share. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

[49] Wassan, Sarang. "How technology has changed privacy over the years." *TMCNET FEATURE*, 14 Jan. 2021. *TMCnet.com*,

www.tmcnet.com/topics/articles/2021/01/14/447683-how-technology-has-changed-privacy-over-

years.htm#:~:text=As%20the%20internet%20gradually%20evolved,than%20we%20want%20to%20share. Accessed 9 Mar. 2024.

campaigns. Also in 2007, the first iPhone was launched, meaning that people had easier access to technical activities, which thereby increased the usage.

- 2012-2017: 130 data breaches recodrded. Concern for digital privacy increased. People became aware of the fact that tech companies and hackers were getting access to personally identifiable information. Also the knowledge spread that data could be used in a variety of ways, not only to users' advantages. Many started to use data privacy tools to protect themselves.
- 2018-2020: Realization that tech companies could use users' data without consent. The GDPR law of the European Union was passed. A lot of other laws were passed around the world in order to protect individuals. Unfortunately, they proved to not be sufficient enough to protect users entirely.

Cybersecurity

As technology is evolving, cybersecurity threats and protection are simultaneously developing as well. The reason for this is that new technological developments open up new opportunities for cyberattackers to damage or destroy these systems, equally meaning that measures have to be taken to prevent this from happening.

Below is a timeline of the development of cybersecurity:[50]

- 1970s: The first computer virus was created, which could move across and between computers leaving messages. In response, the first anti-virus program was created. Therefore, this was the first time cybersecurity became relevant.
- 1980s: The first real malware emerged and commercial antivirus programs developed.
- 1990s: Viruses were created which were capable of infecting computers, overloading email servers, disrupting email acccounts, and slowing internet traffic to reach certain locations. This had financial consequences for those targeted. As a result, firewalls became stronger.
- 2000s: A massive amount of data was digitalized, creating more opportunities for cybercriminals. More sophisticated hacks that targeted government entities and well-known businesses were established. This became a major concern.
- 2010s: The scale of cyberattacks increased. Ransomware and data breaches were popular for making money. Attacks lead to business disruption, loss of customer loyalty, lawsuits and regulatory fines, and installation of cybersecurity systems for businesses.
- 2020 to present: Due to the Covid Pandemic, many people worked from home. There was a large increase in the use of ransomware, malware, and phishing.

Therefore, a clear trend of a constant increase of cybersecurity threats is notable. Some examples of the newest threats include the dridex malware (capable of

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[50] Lal, Anurag. "The Evolution Of Cybersecurity And How Businesses Can Prepare For The Future." Edited by Forbes Business Council. *Forbes*, 14 Aug. 2023, www.forbes.com/sites/forbesbusinesscouncil/2023/08/14/the-evolution-of-cybersecurity-and-how-businesses-can-prepare-for-the-future/.

damaging critical infrastructure, governments, and global businesses), romance scams (usage of dating apps to trick users into revealing personal information about themselves), and emotet malware (harmful trojan that can steal data and load other malware).[51] This is likely to continue in the future, especially considering the newest technological developments of artificial intelligence.

[51] "What is Cyber Security?" *kaspersky*, www.kaspersky.com/resource-center/definitions/what-is-cyber-security. Accessed 10 Mar. 2024.

Any Previous Attempts

Personal Data Privacy

Due to the threat of infringement of personal data privacy, many laws and guidelines have been established to protect anyone at risk. Some examples include the following:

- Many laws and regulations are based on the "Fair Information Practices", which is a set of principles initially created by the U.S. government. The key points include the following:
    - "Collection limitation: There should be limis to the amount of personal data that can be collected.
    - Data quality: Collected personal data should be accurate and related to the purpose it is being used for.
    - Purpose specification: The use for personal data should be specified.
    - Use limitation: Data should not be used for purposes other than what was specified.
    - Security safeguards: Data should be kept secure.
    - Openness: Personal data collection and usage should not be kept secret from individuals.
    - Individual participation: Individuals have a number of rights, including the right to know who has their personal data, to have their data communicated to them, to know why a request for their data is denied, and to have their personal data corrected or erased.
    - Accountability: Anyone who collects data should be held accountable for implementing these principles."[52]
- The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) was passed by the EU. It applicable to all businesses or organizations that process data of EU citizens, regardless whether or not the actual business/organization is located in the EU.[53] The law provides a detailed framework for the collection, processing, storage and transfer of personal data.[54] It also requires that all personal data be processed securely.[55] If businesses do not comply with these guidelines, consequences can include fines and penalties.[56]

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[52] "What is data privacy?" *cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-data-privacy/. Accessed 8 Mar. 2024.

[53] "What is the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?" *Cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-the-gdpr/. Accessed 7 Mar. 2024.

[54] "What is the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?" *Cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-the-gdpr/. Accessed 7 Mar. 2024.

[55] "What is the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?" *Cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-the-gdpr/. Accessed 7 Mar. 2024.

[56] "What is the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)?" *Cloudflare*, www.cloudflare.com/en-gb/learning/privacy/what-is-the-gdpr/. Accessed 7 Mar. 2024.

- In addition, many national data protection laws have been created in individual countries.[57] Here are some general facts about how many countries have personal data protection laws:[58]
    - 137 out of 194 UN member states have legislations in place to protect personal data privacy.
    - Worldwide, 71% of all countries have legislation in place to protect personal data privacy.
    - 9% of all countries worldwide are in the process of drafting legislation to protect personal data privacy (most notably in parts of Asia and Africa).

Cybersecurity

Due to the large threat on cybersecurity, there are many laws, norms, and regulations that have been passed, either by the international community or by individual countries.

For instance, the United Nations has passed a series of resolutions, aimed at decreasing the threats to cybersecurity:[59]

- Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies (2001)
- Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies (2002)
- Greation of a global culture of cybersecurity (2003)
- Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures (2004)
- Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastrcutures (2010)

In order to help organizations improve their cybersecurity, there are many sets of guidelines/best practicies to help with this. These include guidance on:[60]
- How to identify cyberthreats and imlplement measures to protect systems against them.
- How to respond and recover from cybersecurity incidents.

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Media Contribution

Media contribution on personal data privacy and cybersecurity mainly addresses the following:

- What types of threats there are to personal data privacy and cybersecurity, including an estimation of how dangerous they are and information on the harm they can produce.
- How to combat threats to personal data privacy and cybersecurity. This includes best practices/how to ensure that devices are safe, how to react when a device or system is under attack, and how to recover after a cyberattack.
- The newest updates on developments in terms of personal data privacy and cybersecurity, specifically focusing on new threats, new prevention technologies, and new regulations/laws passed.

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