Committee: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Country: People's Republic of China (PRC)
Topic: Cyber Organized Crime
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Cybercrime has become a major problem, both at the national and international level, including attacks on countries like Estonia and Ireland, bringing them to their knees. Local organizations have weak security, vulnerable for hackers. Global e shared, as there is no universal treaty, and countries don't cooperate. Lastly, cryptocurrency makes it easy for hackers to be paid without being tracked. Many countries have been faced with attacks, disrupting their stability, shown on Ireland's Health Service Executive, an attack that halted hospitals in Ireland for an entire week. (2021)[1]. China wants a global treaty on Cybercrime, by a global organization, for all countries, a new, universal treaty for all countries equally. China does not want a Western dominated treaty like the Budapest Convention. We would like tighter laws on Cryptocurrency and its use in Hacking, which makes Cybercrimes easier to police. We want a world-wide crackdown on Cybercrime and Malware.

China has sponsored and supported many resolutions on Cybercrime. In 2019, along with Russia and other countries, China supported Russia in a UN General Assembly resuolution 74/247[1]. China also supported the United Nations Conventoin against Cybercrime in 2024/2025. China has overwhelmingly gone in favor or tighter laws on Cybercrime. In September 2021, China banned all form of Cryptocurrency, including trading and mining[2]. In 2022, China signed an Anti-fraud law. It showed that in 2021, the police solved 441,000 online fraud cases and arrested 690,000 people[3].

Some possible solutions would be the tightening of restrictions on cryptocurrency, or at least the option for governments to see transactions. This would be through connecting the wallet account numbers to real people's verified account information. This can be protected through a system so that regular users cannot see each others account details, while governments can through backdoors. This allows for police forces to more easily track down payments by hackers. Another solution is a truly global talk on cybersecurity. This would be between both the east and west, unlike the Budapest conventions, where mostly countries aligned with the US and NATO were included. Lastly, through UN funds, governments in 3rd-world countries could get the aid they need to secure their networks, and prevent any nation-wide attacks.

1. Gullo, Karen and Rodriguez, Katitza. “UN Cybercrime Treaty Timeline.” *Electronic Frontier Foundation*, https://www.eff.org/pages/un-cybercrime-treaty-timeline. Accessed 13 October 2026

2. “China Bans All Cryptocurrency Transactions: What Impact Will This Have on the SEC’s Regulation of Cryptocurrency in the United States?” *North Carolina Journal of Law & Technology*, https://journals.law.unc.edu/ncjolt/blogs/china-bans-all-cryptocurrency-transactions-what-impact-will-this-have-on-the-secs-regulation-of-cryptocurrency-in-the-united-states/. Accessed 13 October 2026

3. Zekun, Yang. “Chinese authorities declare war on cybercriminals.” *Asia News Network*, China Daily, https://asianews.network/chinese-authorities-declare-war-on-cybercriminals/. Accessed 13 October 2026