

PROMOTION OF CYBERSECURITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract: Young people are the driving force behind the development of network technologies around the world: in 2022, 75 percent of adolescents aged 15 to 24 will use the Internet, which is 65 percent of the world's population. Kids are also spending more time online than ever before. And they come to this ranch. In half a second, a child in the world goes online for the first time! It has provided unprecedented opportunities for children and young people to communicate, learn, communicate and play, connecting them with new ideas and various sources of information. But there are also serious risks associated with these opportunities. Cyberbullying and other forms of peer violence can affect young people every time they log on to social media or instant messaging platforms. More than a third of young people in 30 countries report cyberbullying, and one in five dropped out of school because of it.

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While working on the Internet, children and teenagers may encounter hatred and violence, including messages calling for self-harm and even suicide. Young Internet users also tend to be hired by extremist and terrorist groups.

Digital platforms are also used to spread misinformation and conspiracy theories that adversely affect children and adolescents.

Threats of sexual exploitation and violence on the Internet are of the greatest concern. It has never been so easy for sexually active children to contact their potential victims, share photos and encourage others to commit a crime. About 80 percent of children in 25 countries report feeling threatened by sexual abuse or exploitation online.

Children may also be at risk when technology companies violate their privacy to collect information for marketing purposes. Marketing aimed at children, through apps and excessive screen time, can jeopardize a child's healthy development.

The limitless nature of the Internet means that ensuring the safety of young people on the Internet is a global challenge. The UN is actively working to protect children and youth on the Internet through various programs and initiatives.

The Internet Child Protection Initiative is a multi-stakeholder network created by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to raise awareness about the safety of children on the Internet and develop practical tools to help governments, industries and teachers. The ITU Child Protection Online Guide is a comprehensive set of recommendations for all stakeholders on how to contribute to creating a safe and empowering online environment for children and young people.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is collaborating with social media platforms to answer some of the most common questions about cyber attacks and give advice on how to deal with them. This UNICEF initiative is aimed at stopping cyber attacks.

Every first Thursday in November, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) celebrates the International Day against Violence and Bullying at School, including Cyberbullying, and recognizes that violence at school in any form is a violation of the rights of children and adolescents to education, health and well-being. This day gives stakeholders around the world the opportunity to step up efforts to ensure the safety of students at school and in the online space.

UNICEF prevents and responds to the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet at the national and global levels. It supports coordinated national measures to combat child sexual exploitation on the Internet in more than 20 countries using the WePROTECT global Alliance model and strengthens the capacity of local experts to assist victims.

The World Health Organization (WHO), in its report on the prevention of child abuse on the Internet for 2022, pays special attention to sexual violence against children, including the care and abuse of children for sexual exploitation, cyber aggression and harassment. The report emphasizes the importance of implementing educational programs aimed at children and parents.

Human trafficking is a crime that makes people the object of trafficking and exploitation for its own benefit. Traffickers have begun to skillfully use Internet platforms to attract victims and attract customers. Children and teenagers face tricks in search of recognition, attention or friendship and often "wander" on social networks. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNN) supports Member States in preventing and combating human trafficking, including through Internet safety awareness-raising activities aimed at children and adolescents.

UNESCO is leading global efforts to develop regulatory solutions to improve the reliability of data on digital platforms in the face of growing disinformation. In February 2023, the UN agency held a conference "The Internet as a reliable source of information", which discussed a number of global guidelines aimed at creating a safe and reliable Internet environment to protect freedom of speech and access to information for users. The guide calls on digital platforms to recognize their special

responsibility to children. Because in childhood there is a formation of personality. At the same time, the possibilities of children's influence on the adoption of policy measures are very limited.

UNESCO is also the leading UN agency for the promotion of media and information literacy, which allows people to critically understand information and use digital tools. UNESCO aims to equip young people with mass media and information literacy so that they can actively participate in the process of creating and disseminating knowledge and information about MiG resources. Since 2016, UNESCO has been holding a youth agenda forum to help young people learn about the latest achievements in the field of MiG. This is part of the annual Global Media and Information Literacy Week — an important opportunity for stakeholders to analyze and celebrate the progress made towards media and information literacy for all.

Conclusion: The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, which monitors compliance with the Convention, has determined how to treat young people and children and protect their rights in the digital world.

The Committee consulted with Governments, civil society and more than 700 children and adolescents in 27 countries to ask them how digital technologies affect their rights and what measures they want to take to protect them. The results are described in the "general explanation". The Committee recommended that States take strict measures, including legislation, to protect children from harmful and distracting content. Children must also be protected from all forms of violence occurring in the digital environment, including child trafficking, gender-based violence, cyberattacks, cyberattacks and information warfare.

When developing policies regulating the use of digital technologies by young people, as well as when developing technologies themselves, it is necessary to take into account the views and experiences of children. UNICEF supports the Global Kids Online and Disrupting harm projects aimed at collecting information about digital rights, opportunities and risks for children in order to better understand how the use of digital technologies contributes to their development and increases the risk of harm to them.

UN institutions and partners, including innovators from the private sector, are working to improve online security, especially for children and young people. With the support of ITU, UNICEF and UNODC, Safe Internet Day is celebrated every February. Safe Internet Day is designed to raise awareness of new issues and challenges in the digital sphere.

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