Code: ECOSOC/1/1
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: The Role of Science, Technology, and Innovation, on Social Development and the Wellbeing of All

The Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the cruciality surrounding equitable and just distribution of healthcare, education, and the Internet,

Acknowledging the importance of Internet and digital technology in the modern economy of each Member State, and that there is a continual need to improve this technology through the cooperation with the United Nations Sciences and Technology Organization (UNSTO),

Deeply disturbed that 3.6 billion individuals across the globe lack any form of digital technology, 1.7 billion do not have access to banks, and ⅓ of all school children do not have access to resources like computers, Wi-Fi/Internet, and other technologies,

Observing that the lack of technology and Internet access further marginalizes groups, in addition to contributing to poor representation and digital discrimination, and that 706 million people do not have Internet at home according to the United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Guided by the need for centralized access to the materials necessary to establish simplified means of social development and wellbeing for all,

Expressing with unease that as of February 2020, just over 30% of the world population had access to 5G broadband connectivity,

Cognizant that in least-developed countries (LDCs), continuous cycles of investment are necessary in order to attract foreign investors in order to fund the creation of digital infrastructure,

Underlining with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) report of *The State of Broadband 2019: Broadband as Foundation for Sustainable Development* that the global growth for households connected to the Internet has slowed exponentially from 53.1% in 2018 to 54.8%, marking an increase of 1.7%,

Appreciating General Assembly resolution 72/242 (2017) and General Assembly resolution 73/17 (2018) that describe how digital accessibility and technological advancement remain critical to the development of humankind to address the rapid development of technology and with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 70/213 (2015) that highlights the relevance of science, technology and innovation (STI) in global development and wellbeing of all,

Accepting that every person has the right to be a member of the global economy,

Reiterating the principles outlined in Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) that everyone has the right to education,

Reaffirming the importance of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, especially SDG 4, on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education that promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Recognizing the growing digital divide that exists between the developed and developing world is essential to ensuring that the overall economic gap between developed and developing Member States is bridged,

Considering ECOSOC's responsibility to define the principles, eligibility requirement, rules, procedures, obligations, and responsibilities and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations (UN) in establishing the consultative relationship per ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 (1996),

Conceding that LDCs may seek aid in efforts to participate in the digital economy,

Respecting the individual autonomy of NGOs and sovereignty of Member States as they choose to partner with ECOSOC, encouraging a consultative relationship with NGOs per ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 (1996),

Taking into account the disparity in access to resources, materials, funding, and professional support in professional medical and healthcare education between post-industrial Member States,

Noting how access to cutting-edge medical research technology, research, and materials is inequitably distributed between Member States of different financial capacities, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Highlighting the important role technology and innovation can play in providing effective, affordable, patient-focused healthcare,

Taking into account the lack of healthcare access globally, and recognizing the need for partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), and Global Digital Health Partnership to provide equality among healthcare recipients and consider the unique needs of and risks posed to children during the COVID-19 pandemic,

Recalling the commitments made in General Assembly resolution 74/2 (2019) to ensure healthcare is accessible to all, including the goal to extend healthcare access, including fundamental health services, safe and affordable medications, vaccines through programs such as COVAX, diagnostics, and health technologies to an additional one billion individuals by 2030,

Conscious of the immense potential of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) to encourage and distribute medical innovation across the globe,

Encouraged by the potential demonstrated by remote healthcare technologies that have emerged as vital components of treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as international remote programs implemented by the University of Virginia and the International Society for Telemedicine and eHealth, among others, in various African and Latin American Member States,

Taking into consideration the need for measures to detect, treat, and prevent emergent diseases with the potential to cause future epidemics, and the success of programs such as COVID-19 Digital Health Center of Excellence (DICE),

Noting with concern the great risk of compromising medical privacy as health systems engage in digitization,

1. *Encourages* the use of Internet Database for Education, Access, and Health (IDEAH) and its international benefits, based on the inclusive benefits for LDCs, including but not limited to:

    a. Technology and finance centered training to elaborate upon the access that advanced technology and Internet access provides;

    b. Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education for youth and adolescents with extensive and defined means of post-education training to encourage diversity in the job sector and socioeconomic field for incoming generations;

    c. Access to dependable, equitable, and varied means of healthcare provided by ethical professionals;

2. *Invites* Member States to participate in an annual Internet and Technology Access Accord, coordinated alongside the UNDP which promotes:

    a. Total global Internet access by funding the development of low-lying satellite Internet technology alongside private partners, which stands to further SDG 9, funded and developed by:

        i. The United Kingdom's Digital Access Programme;
        ii. Bulgaria's Access to Information Program;
        iii. Chinese National Space Administration;
        iv. Russia's Roscosmos State Corporation for Space Activities;
        v. United Nations Sciences and Technology Organization (UNSTO);

    b. Development of an internationally accepted definition of privacy and broadband access;

    c. Regulation for microfinance that protects marginalized groups and the financially illiterate, particularly in regards to Member States where debt is criminalized;

    d. Measures that make the business sector more interconnective, thus fighting disenfranchisement;

    e. Creation of inclusive programs to increase Internet access to marginalized groups as well as provide broadband for marginalized communities in both urban and rural areas;

3. *Recommends* investment in regional Internet infrastructure companies within LDCs to create a sustainable framework by:

    a. Collaborating between the private sector and public sector for the most effective information-sharing on least developed infrastructure by:

        i. Recommending investment from multinational companies in LDCs to reaffirm the possible economic opportunities in these markets;

      ii.   Encouraging Information sharing between Member States on infrastructure development research;

      iii.   Calling for financing from regional and global organizations such as The African Development Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa;

  b. Promoting funding programs and a more unified network that allows donors to connect with and share ideas on how the funding can be used in the efforts regarding a global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;

  c. Hosting a series of intermittent regional conferences, in addition to international conferences, to collaborate on specific ideas on implementation as well as including local diversity and opinions into the solutions of connectivity within regional-specific issues;

4. *Draws attention to* Internet development efforts to target businesses to stimulate economic growth and business participation by:

  a. Creating a working group with the UN Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology to promote digital inclusivity and cooperation with a focus on the envoys' UN Roadmap for Digital Cooperation;

  b. Providing active use of Internet and logistics channels in LDCs to stimulate the economy and increase the number of job opportunities overall by:

      i.   Analyzing strategies from multinational corporations with extensive experience in coordinating and running effective channels such as Amazon with its experience in the region of North America;

      ii.   Improving informational and database sharing techniques by gathering experience and advanced strategies from the post-industrial Member States;

5. *Advises* that fellow Member States work with the Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI) Foundation, in hopes of achieving their goal to reduce the cost of 5G broadband connectivity worldwide to 2% or less of individuals' monthly income by 2026 by:

  a. Implementing A4AI's "Journey from 1 to 5" action plan, which details the necessary steps to achieve three checkpoints for Member States: 1 GB of broadband connectivity for 2% or less of individuals' monthly income, 2 GB for the same cost, and then 5 GB for the same price;

  b. Having post-industrial Member States should become official members of A4AI to assist in their mission to assist Member States across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and the Caribbean;

  c. Coordinate efforts with the World Wide Web Foundation to further assist Member States to be able to utilize the Internet as an empowering tool to improve their lives and achieve digital equality;

6. *Further invites* Member States to follow the four steps recommended at the 2017 World Economic Forum (WEF) as part of the Sustainable Development Impact Summit in order to:

a. Promote a sustainable commercial environment within which the private sector can flourish through the use of public-private partnerships (PPPs), such as the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDGF), in order to involve businesses in individual programs from their establishment;

b. Ensure stability and predictability of the policy environment because sudden shifts in policy can undermine competition in their Member State, therefore harming investor sentiment;

c. Acknowledge that regulatory best practice is vital, and encourage governments to adopt it whenever possible in order to prevent the delaying of network rollout and companies' ability to deliver digital services to businesses and consumers;

d. Seek to stimulate demand for digital solutions through their support of local digital applications, by developing content services, and through the promotion of digital skills across the population as a whole;

7. *Motivating* Member States to pursue an initiative to increase connectivity and research of Technology for global use and expansion, which would be led by the UNSTO to:

a. Establish sponsored regional post-secondary research facilities and networking sharing centers to promote the regional expansion of Internet access by:

   i. Utilizing funding and collaboration from the Technology Bank for the LDCs;
   ii. Focusing efforts on Member States in the bottom 25% of the digital skills component of the WEF Global Competitiveness Index;

b. Endorse the establishment of technology centers that would look to improve on and create new and evolving technology that would assist with quality of life improvements for all people by:

   i. Providing a focus on key technology, such as medical, industrial, agricultural, logistical, and transportive that would increase Member State infrastructure efficiency;
   ii. Increasing research efforts and funding to provide necessary improvements to existing technology within Member States;

c. Encourage Member States to conduct multilateral evaluations of their populations in their home countries in order to identify struggling target groups, therefore allowing them to provide additional assistance to these populations;

8. *Further emphasizes* the need for the allocation of resources to emerging market economies to provide equal banking opportunities for all;

9. *Requests* that Member States eliminate barriers to digital finance by:

a. Limiting minimum deposit banking policies;

b. Reducing overdraft fees;

c. Teaching financial literacy starting at the elementary level;

11. *Proposes* that NGOs with consultative status set the example for other businesses and corporations around the world by paying their employees through direct deposit or another form of digital banking by November 2022, which ensures that by paying their employees through direct deposit, all employees will be guaranteed to have a bank account;

12. *Expresses hope* for the subsidization and funding of medical, nursing, and healthcare-related professional education in Member States with less financial capacity;

13. *Hopes* to develop partnerships with UN agencies including the Global Digital Health Partnership and UNICEF to use software, such as RapidPro with patients, especially children and women, in Member States with less financial capacity, digitally and re-enforcing access to healthcare, including, but not limited to sexual education, by creating easy access to volunteer medical personnel online, such as Doctors Without Borders;

14. *Further guides* that Member States join national and multinational online health information systems for their citizens to be able to access their medical records digitally, attend virtual doctor visits and obtain e-prescriptions through one streamlined platform, especially in Member States with less financial capacity;

15. *Supports* the efforts made by the WHO and UNICEF to create equitable and fair access to vaccinations, and encourages Member States to support the role of technology in vaccine development and distribution by joining the COVAX initiative;

16. *Utilize* the international healthcare response framework established by the UN Comprehensive Response to COVID-19 to expand general, non-pandemic healthcare coverage;

17. *Further praises* that the TFM emphasize development and distribution of medical knowledge to Member States by:

    a. Prioritizing medical research in all the coordination efforts of the UN interagency task team (IATT) on STI for the SDGs;

    b. Encouraging the 10-Member Group to support the TFM to:

        i. Prioritize research and development as a centerpiece of the annual STI Forum;
        ii. Reaffirm the coordination of information communication among Member States, especially relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, through the 2030 Connect online platform;

    c. Providing essential medical information and research to LDCs by working with the regional branches of the WHO to provide periodic briefings on pertinent medical research and how they can be effectively applied in local public health programs;

18. *Advocating* for Member States to enhance and expand remote healthcare programs to increase access to a full range of quality medical care, including:

    a. Expansion of the availability of public and private programs for remote treatment by providing community-based internet access points, such as free Wi-Fi facilities to ensure access to telehealth appointments;

b. Funding additional data centers for facilitating ease of information transfer between health organizations, including following directives from the WHO and transmitting information clearly between public and private health organizations within Member States;

c. Coordinating public health efforts with private healthcare providers to create availability for a full range of necessary health services to be provided digitally;

19. *Urges* Member States to invest funding in public health in collaboration with the WHO for early detection, treatment, and prevention of potential epidemic diseases by expanding upon the framework established by DICE to facilitate and implement scalable COVID-19 response through:

a. Coordinated technical solutions;

b. The distribution of treatments and vaccines;

20. *Suggests* that all Member States implement sufficient safeguards in their respective digital healthcare systems to protect and preserve privacy when sharing medical research, transmitting patient information, and providing remote care;

21. *Further recommends* that Member States join national and multinational online health information systems that would be accessible through the IDEAH database for their citizens to be able to access their medical records digitally, attend virtual doctor visits and obtain e-prescriptions all through one platform, seeing as this provides unchallenging access for LDCs obtain healthcare;

22. *Further supports* the efforts made by the WHO and UNICEF to create equitable and fair access to vaccinations, and encourages Member States to support the role of technology in vaccine development and distribution by joining the COVAX initiative;

23. *Mentioning* the wide usage of general medical standards worldwide, under the framework established by the *UN Comprehensive Response to COVID-19*;

24. *Further expresses hope* for the subsidization and funding of medical, nursing, and healthcare-related professional education in Member States with less financial capacity;

25. *Endorses* the expansion of existing Open Educational Resources (OER) databases to include materials relevant to medical education, working within UNESCO's existing OER program;

26. *Hoping* that Member States create virtual learning apps and programs like Norway's "EduAPP4Syria," which gives Syrian refugee children the opportunity to be educated through digital learning games, established to:

a. Develop a digital learning app, which includes a common set of international education standards to be created and applied for the learning games and app programs, so all children who utilize the app are supplied with the same basic foundational education;

b. Include settings to switch between languages that are currently in use, so that it is universally inclusive for all children and youth;

    c.   Promote science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) courses, which would be available through these digital learning apps to boost youth access to STI occupations and jobs moving forward and aid in facilitating sustainable infrastructure for science and technology to grow and also promote socio-economic growth;

    d.   Acknowledges the Member States of The United Kingdom and Norway in their commitments to donate toward the creation of this app through the United Kingdom's Digital Access Program and Norway's Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD);

27. *Further requests* Member States to endorse an Education for the Future Fund, which will focus on increasing resources for secondary and primary school across the world by:

    a.   Formulating solutions at the yearly UNESCO Global Education Meeting;

    b.   Building partnerships with educational software providers for private and public schools;

    c.   Expanding on prior infrastructure by:

        i.   Investing in additional computers, televisions, laptops, or tablets within existing facilities to aid in the expansion of access to educational services and the Internet;
        ii.   Providing Internet to schools to further educational capabilities, which will ensure that teachers will be able to access all necessary educational tools;

    d.   Recommending funding from UNICEF, the ITU, or UNESCO, which lays out steps that governments, NGOs, and companies can take to establish digital entry points in impoverished areas;

28. *Further suggests* that Member States abide by the measures recommended in the UNESCO-Pearson Initiative for Literacy, which lays out steps that governments, NGOs, and companies can take to establish digital entry points in impoverished areas by:

    a.   Following the steps laid out in the UNESCO Guidelines for Digital Inclusion;

    b.   Encouraging Member States to partner with Pearson and other literacy organizations, in order to implement digital literacy programs both in K-12 schools and in higher education institutions in order to provide citizens' with practical skills, job opportunities, and economic growth;

    c.   Ensuring that women and girls are receiving the same technology education as their male counterparts by utilizing a joint initiative launched by UN Women and Mozilla, which supports 20 digital literacy clubs for women and girls in Kenya and South Africa, in alignment with the goals of UNESCO;

29. *Appeals to* Member States with less financial capacity to establish and link institutions of subsidized polytechnical education to train expertise in STEM fields, such as, but not limited to information systems, healthcare technology, and energy technology, with guidelines including:

a. Institutional collaboration for expertise, educational materials, and certification requirements, whether these are 2 or 4 year certifications;

b. The implementation of residency requirements, employment agreements, and similar means to retain these trained experts;

c. Designation of the humanitarian funds of the Member States of Argentina, Canada, The Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, The United Kingdom, and The United States as appropriate sources of initial funding;

d. Proposing the creation of a UN committee to oversee cooperation and growth between these polytechnical institutes chaired by five annually rotating Member States, four of which will be hosts of these polytechnical institutes while the fifth position will be held by a post-industrial Member State committing funding to the program, by:

    i. Trusting the fifth position with veto power to ensure appropriate use of funding;
    ii. Taking note of the initial composition of this committee as the Member States of Bulgaria, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, and Canada;
    iii. Taking further note of Argentina, France, The United Kingdom, and The United States offering technical expertise in the form of educational material and skilled educators;

31. *Further suggests* the creation of a universally accessible curriculum, embedded within the educational section of the IDEAH designed to teach citizens, especially youth, how to safely access the Internet, and what advantages the Internet can provide, in terms of entrepreneurial endeavors, such as e-commerce, online business, and marketing; Access to global literature and pertinent national safety information;

32. *Further invites* Member States to consider the impact of established local partnerships with businesses in promoting internship programs with explicit access to online digital literacy initiatives:

a. Encourages the amelioration of on-the-job training opportunities and the promotion of similar prior existing programs being implemented in Member States such as Youth Building the Future;

b. Promotes the inclusivity and productivity of the youth, anticipating contributions from the private sector regarding social responsibility activities and reducing unemployment.

Code: ECOSOC/1/2
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: The Role of Science, Technology, and Innovation, on Social Development and the Wellbeing of All

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The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging the global need to exchange technologies to promote sustainable development and the well-being of all,

Bearing in mind the emphasis placed by the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda* on the wellbeing of all, and the role of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in carrying out that broad intention,

Emphasizing that the lack of technological and scientific innovative resources in developing Member States might prevent STI from achieving their full potential by 2030, even though Member States possess the means to contribute to the accomplishment of such,

Noting with deep concern that the lack of healthcare within Member States with emerging economies, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2021 Statistics report, impedes the longevity and productivity of societal development,

Recognizing current negative environmental impacts, such as the over-reliance of non-renewable energy sources, on the development of STI, which hinders Member States' with emerging economies from ensuring the safety and public welfare of its citizens, and from progressing toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Noting contributions of organizations such as the World Bank to STI, such as Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, which have had developments that led Bangladesh to be rated 116th in the Global Innovation Index, in 2019 and 2020,

Deeply conscious of the pivotal role that STI plays in research, development, and scientific expertise in dealing with public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic,

Noting further that the lack of robust funding and resources undermines the potential for opportunities that benefit global development in science and technology,

Keeping in mind the importance of inclusivity in education, highlighting gender equality and equal opportunity for women and girls to participate in higher education programs such as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM),

Deeply concerned by the potential threatening impacts that STI have on earth, such as new forms of attacks that Member States are now susceptible to, as a result of increasing global application of the Internet in government and infrastructure settings,

Noting the rapid technological development and the necessity for addressing effective cybersecurity strategies by considering the impact of technology on the economic, political, and social factors of Member States,

Acknowledging that Internet access has grown globally by 65% since 1994, and many Member States who possess the resources to further the development of education, infrastructure, and food security lack access to required information, in order to replicate successful mechanisms to mitigate the aforementioned sectors of social development,

1. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide guidance on comprehensive health policies, programs, and priorities with educational opportunities that harness communication technologies through social media platforms for networking and knowledge-building practices in STI and public health awareness by:

    a. Supporting best practices of good conduct that advocate and work towards empowering disenfranchised communities to ensure that basic resources and conditions necessary for the promotion of positive health and wellbeing are accessible to all;

    b. Further recommending advanced dialogue within the scientific community to address public health concerns surrounding historic ethical health issues of patient rights, accessibility, unsafe medical practices, discrimination and stigmatization of social or physical needs, limitations, and/or vulnerabilities;

    c. Drawing attention to conflicts in regard to the COVID-19 crisis, preventing and improving population health, and respecting individual rights and liberties;

    d. Advising the development of programs and policies that focus on social determinants of health which:

        i. Include a variety of policies that anticipate and respect diverse values, beliefs, and cultures in the community;
        ii. Emphasize the need for programs that work specifically to integrate technology and software into healthcare on a global scale;

2. *Recommends* that Member States possessing the capabilities to combat potential cyber threats share technologies to aid in the implementation of an appropriate cybersecurity framework to ensure the safekeeping of information databases by:

    a. Acknowledging that the improper use of this information could pose as a serious threat, if used by organizations with motives that are not in the spirit of the United Nations as defined by their mandate;

    b. Emphasizing the need to collaborate with other United Nations (UN) committees, such as the General Assembly First Committee, and the UN Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), to develop the necessary preventative measures and emphasize the security of newly developed technology;

    c. Supporting the accommodation of Member States that have access to technology and resources to utilize them in such a way that proactively stabilizes society in the areas of environmental consciousness and cyber security;

    d. Recommending that such enforcement draws upon existing infrastructure in larger Member States;
    e. Necessitating a collaboration among all Member States to direct financing in such a way that promotes global security and extinguishes any threats to it;

3. *Stresses* the importance of maintaining and improving best medical practices amongst Member States by:

a. Encouraging the utilization of pre-existing institutions such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and intergovernmental agencies seeking to improve the quality of healthcare and medical development;

b. Specifically recommending that Member States share medical research and techniques that prioritize uniformity in medical advancements;

c. Further inviting Member States to protect medical and scientific research records, particularly electronic records, against cyber-attacks, by using preventive countermeasures and prioritize national, and international security;

4. *Promotes* data-sharing and networking systems that will allow researchers, educational institutions, and businesses to formulate partnerships between private entities and non-governmental actors in order to cultivate research and development at the international level by:

a. Encouraging the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to act as an intermediary between partnership groups to effectively establish sustainable development at a national and/or local level;

b. Seeking to expand the reach of existing academic networking services, such as ResearchGate, which promotes collaboration in academic spaces, to the private sector;

c. Recommending the facilitation of data exchange among Member States, with respect for individual sovereignty, in relation to the advancement of sustainable technologies and practices in engineering, medicine, farming, and other related fields and/or industries;

5. *Encourages* Member States to focus their efforts in providing affordable quality education that will allow populations to contribute to STIs in regard to social development by:

a. Recommending Member States implement the infrastructure needed to mobilize, allocate, and manage the financial and human resources necessary to promote higher education by:

   i. Suggesting the expansion of infrastructure that emphasizes the inclusion of women, and other underrepresented minority groups in higher education;
   ii. Advocating for the development and strengthening of current internship and apprenticeship programs to encourage the development of professional skills and abilities;

b. Suggesting that Member States invest in the creation of online higher education programs to promote effective communication between urban and rural areas, in the effort of bridging the digital divide and creating more opportunities for students;

c. Noting that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has developed The Higher Education Resources Project, whose purpose is to assist policy makers in resolving the challenges associated with investing in this infrastructure;

6. *Highlights* the actions of the World Bank, which has historically invested in social development, with the intentions of supporting STIs by:

a. Noting that the World Bank provided Bangladesh with $300M through the Technical and Madrasah Education Division of Ministry of Education to fund the Accelerating and Strengthening Skills for Economic Transformation (ASSET) Project, which will equip more than one million youth and workers with skills needed for the jobs of the future;

b. Further recommending the collaboration of Member States to make such funds available to their regional universities;

7. *Advocates* for the centralization of research data surrounding medicine, agriculture, education, and technology into a communal database in which all Member States have access to information relevant to their individual needs by:

   a. Noting that participation is encouraged and voluntary for all Member States;

   b. Requesting that Member States appeal to their educational institutions to contribute to the database;

   c. Encouraging Member States to translate their research into one of the official languages of the UN with the intention of making this information accessible to all people;

   d. Recommending collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to create an annual summit to discuss data analysis and evaluate newly developed infrastructure;

   e. Acknowledging the importance of intellectual property while simultaneously making strides in the area of data sharing in instances where it will benefit the development and stability for the beneficiary Member States by:

      i. Strongly recommending researchers and engineers to provide access to protected intellectual property, due to greater licensing opportunity;
      ii. Developing strict policy around the permitted updating or alteration of data;

   f. Endorsing cooperation with UN committees, such as General Assembly First Committee, tasked with addressing matters regarding cybersecurity threats, to reevaluate current UN cybersecurity protocols including but not limited to reliable firewall development, intrusion detection systems, and data loss prevention;

8. *Recognizes* the feasibility and global value of programs such as the Botswana Innovation Fund, which increases and addresses education and technological resource access for women and children's career planning and long-term economic opportunity;

9. *Calls upon* the international community to further develop infrastructure related to STI and their impact on social development, in order to provide an improved and consistent quality of life to effectively realize SDGs 3,7,8,9, and 15.

Code: ECOSOC/1/3
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: The Role of Science, Technology, and Innovation on Social Development in the Wellbeing of All

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The Economic and Social Council,

Alarmed by the 1.2 degrees Celsius increase above the pre-industrial average temperature in 2020, and understanding the role of technology in staying below the 1.5-degree Celsius increase as described in the Paris Agreement,

Recognizing the necessity of social development in emerging economies through avenues of infrastructure and technological accessibility,

Reaffirming the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the role that science, technology, and innovation (STI) play in that broad intention,

Emphasizing the importance for accessibility and financial development as delineated in prior agreements such as the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) in relation to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, Affordable and Clean Energy, and SDG 9, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,

Bearing in mind that it is necessary for each Member State to maintain national sovereignty, which should not be infringed upon by international actors,

Viewing with appreciation the Global Observatory of Science, Technology, and Innovations Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN) and United Nation Statistics Division (UNSD) that function as online, public databases STI policies dealing with geospatial information, population society reports, and environmental statistics,

Further noting the exponential rise and growth of the human population and the demand of eco-friendly, sustainable, agricultural systems,

Recognizing the importance of the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) in order to promote discussion, cooperation, and international development,

Deploring that 13% of the world lacks access to electricity and 2.6 billion people lack eco-friendly energy, *Concerned* about the contribution of greenhouse gasses (GHG) to climate change, as well as the increase in heat due to transportation and electricity,

1. *Fosters* cooperative agreements between emerging economies for the exchange of innovative infrastructural methods by:

    a. Taking into account previous recipients and previous lenders of assistance programs and reassessing the efficiency of these exchanges in order to pair the most amenable partnerships between Member States;

    b. Encouraging the promotion of fair inclusivity, equity, and justice in social forums to the best of ECOSOC's abilities in prevention of conflict of international interests;

    c. Suggesting Member States work in tandem with non-local state actors and non-government organizations (NGOs) in ensuring focused infrastructure spending to achieve the 2030 UN SDGs such as the Global Infrastructure Hub, the World Bank Group's Global Infrastructure Facility, the Africa50 Infrastructure Fund, the Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility, and InterAmerican Investment Corporation;

2. *Emphasizes* the demand for innovative transportation systems, ports, and agricultural system to meet the demands of unprecedented population growth by:

    a. Calling for the recognition of different infrastructural challenges various Member States when creating solutions that address the unique distinction of these problems;

    b. Supporting the need for maintenance and enhancement projects of population-dense freeways, seaports, and trade ports;

    c. Addressing concerns of certain industries such as agriculture by facilitating infrastructural cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) indicating that:

        i. ECOSOC may meet with the FAO, IFAD and other related UN subsidiaries to produce micro financing recommendations for agricultural beneficiaries and that;
        ii. will include comprehensive plans that support transportation of food systems, agriculture land reclamation, initiative to bolster sustainable, and modern irrigation, supporting earth-water reservoirs;

    d. Accessing free checking accounts subsidized by the World Bank Group and delivered through private partners for individuals beneath the poverty line in their respective Member States;

    e. Developing independent access to fields vital to infrastructure such as but not limited to agricultural technology and civil engineering for citizens of Member States in conjunction with Internet Database for Education, Access, and Health (IDEAH) clause 30;

3. *Supports* SDGs, 7 and 13 in particular, as a framework to achieve financial development and sustainable development by:

    a. Bolstering economic growth by improving and ensuring access to equitable, sustainable and reliable clean, and modern energy for all;

    b. Enhancing the resilience in essential infrastructure to combat climate change and the significant as well as the detrimental effects it carries;

4. *Draws attention to* economic disparities by recommending the organization of multilateral funding programs for qualifying Member States that are facing severe economic impact of extenuating circumstances, as reported in voluntary report forms (VRFs) within the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), and without strong financial accreditation in order to sufficiently build-up debt;

5. *Encourages* the promotion of emerging economies or vulnerable communities by utilizing pre-existing financial institutions and programs in order to supplement the financial costs associated with sustainable development goals by:

   a. Employing the UN Global Micro Lending Initiative in order to profile and create a priority list of acceptable candidates and fostering further comprehension by using regional assessment teams to verify the results of candidates after micro financing;

   b. Categorizing micro loan applicants' ventures based on various industries as in relation to the SDGs 7 and 13 to highlight businesses and proposals that reflect clean energy and climate action and supplement the high up-front capital of sustainable energy:

      i. To centralize sustainable energy development, three financing methods will be proposed by ECOSOC outlined by the UN Capital Development Fund's (UNCDP) *CleanStart* approach;
      ii. The first of these financing methods will be "allocating lines of credit via Micro Financing Institutions" (MFIs);
      iii. The second of these financing methods will be "dealer cash sales" where the technology suppliers (the applicants) will be able to sell directly to consumers for cash as multilateral organizations such as the World Bank open credit to consumers for this specific purpose;
      iv. The third of these financing methods can opt to use "service fees" as a charge which results in lower costs for the consumers (often those in emerging economies);

   c. Providing specialized assistance in the form of microfinance, with respect to IDEAH clause 2, subclause c;

   d. Aligning financial philanthropy with the SDGs by providing microloans to individuals in Member States characterized by the aforementioned traits;

   e. Organizing voluntary reports from participants and program supervisors on the subject of their financial success for the purpose of present said reports to multilateral funding organizations such as the Office for Development Assistance (ODA) and non-UN related entities such as Grameen Bank, Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Association for Social Advancement (ASA) and so forth;

6. *Emphasizes* the usage of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* standards in order to promote research and information consolidation in order to create accurate portraits of Member States' economies and the complementary set of skills and knowledge necessary for citizens to achieve high quality of life by:

   a. Conducting Intensive research by bodies such as United Nations Conference of Trade and Agriculture (UNCTAD) and public entities of fiscal data collection such as GO-SPIN, the Financial Tracking Service (run by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Statistics Division, and in collaboration of annual financing updates as assembled by the DCF;
   b. Organizing research to showcase a comprehensive list of the most vulnerable Member States based on a combination of financial standing, economic diversity and overall

stability of the economic climate, and any outstanding or extenuating circumstances that may hinder the development of such Member States;

7. *Suggests* a two-pronged approach to address proactive solutions on the subject of supporting growing economies and:

    a. Understanding the severe acceleration of unemployment and debt globally due to extenuating circumstances that may affect Member States inequitably;

    b. Creating relationships with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development in order to review the effect of their financial stimulus initiatives have on emerging economies and employ the provided information to adjust ECOSOC's scope of focus on SDGs;

    c. Facilitating the established flow of funding to evolving economics to supplicate for any sustainable development proposals and programs suggested in this paper by:

        i. Differentiating the programs that are not sustained by microfinancing and require larger amounts of resources from funding institutions;
        ii. Promoting ECOSOC to form strong partnerships with NGOs and global or regional financing institutions in the private sector to form more pathways for international funding sources such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development as well as any others detailed in research done by the Unlocking Public and Private Finance for the Poor (UNCDF);

8. *Advises* the use of smart energy such as solar, and other renewable resources that creates a cleaner environment and reduces toxic gases by:

    a. Emphasizing that renewable energy emits zero greenhouse gas and air pollution, and has numerous health benefits, a small amount of reliance on foreign energy sources, and will not depreciate;

    b. Using hydropower that uses water to create electricity and produces an average of 0.85 cents per kilo-watt-hour, about 40% of the cost of fossil fuels, 50% of nuclear gases, and 25% of the cost of harmful natural gas;

    c. Encouraging the promotion of devices that will raise the volume for effective climate-change-related planning and care in emerging economies, islands, and states, especially women, youth, and elderly;

9. *Strengthening* the research and development of disaster preparedness technology through working in tandem with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) through actions such as;

    a. Fortifying the science and innovation of the research in predicting natural disasters prior to its occurrence through the use of predictive technology which takes into account the severity of disasters when Member States engage in infrastructure projects, thus enhancing sustainability and resilience and;

b. Recommending the development of flood control technology to protect local agriculture of Member States that are often impacted by flooding, and also sustainably source water.

Code: ECOSOC/1/4
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: The Role of Science, Technology, and Innovation on Social Development and the Wellbeing of All

The Economic and Social Council,

Fully alarmed by the fact that teachers in many Member States are unable to obtain the education they need in order to improve and develop their skills and knowledge geared towards success,

Recognizing the global shortage of educators qualified and willing to teach in the classroom is largely a result of 45% of upcoming students being forced to take out students loans, on average $54,300, which was exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic,

Expresses appreciation for the success and organization of the United States' Fulbright Program and United Kingdom's Teach First programs as models for other Member States to mirror when designing similar institutions and programs,

Bearing in mind the importance of teachers on the learning and development of students and their interest and understanding of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and the direct correlation that has to the development of science, technology, and innovation (STI),

Seeking the expansion of the presence of science technology engineering and mathematics in education due to its importance in the development of Member States,

Taking into consideration the importance that new technologies increase the demand for digital skills and competencies in the workforce,

Fully aware of the goal of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education as well as creating lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Drawing attention to the potential of STEM education to transform gender norms in the education system, to improve quality learning opportunities for girls, and to highlight key actions that can accelerate girls' transition between education and technical expert jobs in STEM industries,

Noting the fact that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics has reported that the lack of access to sanitation and freshwater is one of the main reasons children, especially girls, opt out of education opportunities,

Further recognizing that about 1 in 3 primary schools in Africa do not have school sanitation and that depending on the Member States the number of separate restroom facilities ranges from 30-50%,

Noting the necessity of social development in Member States with emerging economies through avenues of education,

Taking into account the Global Observatory of Science, Technology, and Innovations Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN) that functions to resolve the lack of accurate information,

1. *Encourages* Member States increase the ease of access to education for teachers by:

a. Lowering visa and travel restrictions to allow teachers greater access to higher educational institutions and by;

b. Recognizing this will bolster the quality of education in classrooms globally;

2. *Suggests* higher education institutions work with students pursuing a teaching degree to make their education more accessible if upon the students' graduation they agree to teach STEM based classes to students in emerging Member States, consequently promoting the creation of a more conducive environment for possible teachers;

3. *Recommends* Member States recognize the beneficial attributes of programs such as the Fulbright Program, which encourages global interdependence in the educational environment, as a model for creating similar programs;

4. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will see the value of smaller class sizes and the resulting benefits that gives in greater student-teacher mentoring;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to support grants for institutions researching the development of STEM technologies by:

a. Supporting the implementation of STEM educational courses in primary and secondary classes as well as by;

b. Endorsing the furthering of specific research towards STEM selection initiatives;

6. *Draws attention* to the need for STEM focused curriculum that allows emerging Member States to gain access to technological advancements, considering that:

a. Each Member State has their own cultural and religious teachings;

b. The sovereignty of any Member State must be respected;

c. All Member States must have equal access to current technology and education;

7. *Further invites* the implementation of programs devoted to inclusivity in classrooms by:

a. Promoting marginalized groups to be given access to educational materials;

b. Supporting public hygiene initiatives to reduce the stigma associated with feminine health care;

c. Addressing groups that are being excluded by the current system such as girls and women and immigrants;

8. *Further reminds* Member States to increase national awareness of STEM including current available opportunities to increase the number of people taking advantage of the resources in play;

9. *Calls upon* ECOSOC regional committees to use the information gathered by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics to create plans to increase the number of students with access to primary education for the Member States by specifically addressing:

   a. The effects of sanitation on school attendance and the importance of creating a clean and safe learning environment;

   b. Social pressure and cultural norms as they infringe upon the rights listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

10. *Promotes* social development in Member States to enhance public educational structures by:

    a. Increasing the accessibility of quality education by assisting participating Member States in the development of a hybrid education program in partnership with subsidiary United Nations' bodies that address educational development:

       i. Encouraging Member States to partner alongside ECOSOC with non-governmental organizations, forming acting groups that support their educational methods to uphold an effective implementation of the same methods in whichever nation that desires to adopt;
       ii. Member States formulating standards of achievement, reviewed and approved by UNCTAD;
       iii. Standards of achievements serving as the basis of incentives for educational programs;

    b. Establishing an education framework, which is to be defined by UNCTAD and offered to each acting Member State;

11. *Fosters* cooperative agreements between developed and Member States with emerging economies for the exchange of innovative education methods by:

    a. Taking into account previous recipients and previous lenders of educational assistance programs and reassessing the efficiency of these exchanges in order to pair the most amenable partnerships between Member States;

    b. Partnerships profiles considering the historical and current socio political context in order to avoid international conflict:

       i. Considering internal interests and long term goals of each Member State for social development based on education and;
       ii. Encouraging the promotion of fair inclusivity, equity, and justice in social forums to the best of the committee's abilities in prevention of possible corruption;

12. *Endorses* the utilization of open access platforms for decision-makers, knowledge- brokers, specialists and general-public, with a complete set of various information on STI policies that GO-SPIN provides:

    a. Taking advantage of the adequate indicators and capacities to analyses and monitor policies and instruments is a major development challenge for countries;

b. Focusing on the use of educational-oriented STI policies to provide an initial framework for interested Member States.