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Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly*

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National Model United Nations • Germany

General Assembly (GA)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development
2. Implementation of the Convention against Corruption

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA/1/1	Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development	66 in favor, 13 against, 7 abstentions
GA/1/2	Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development	67 in favor, 12 against, 7 abstentions
GA/1/3	Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development	64 in favor, 10 against, 12 abstentions
GA/1/4	Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development	71 in favor, 11 against, 4 abstentions
GA/1/5	Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development	70 in favor, 8 against, 8 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Implementation of the Convention against Corruption
2. Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

The session was attended by representatives of 86 Member States.

On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2,1, beginning discussion on the topic of "Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development".

By Thursday, the dais had accepted nine working papers discussing the topic. The body actively worked to merge and discuss their ideas throughout the day.

On Friday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including how to achieve gender equality in STEM, the expansion of existing programs, and improvement in the situation of LDCs and SIDS in the areas of internet, cutting-edge technology and funding.



Code: GA/1/1

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Plenary,

Reiterating the significance of the UN Inter-Agency Task Team's Guidebook for the Preparation of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) for SDGs Roadmaps and the valuable experience of countries that have participated in the Global Pilot Programme,

Recognizing the importance of collaborative discussion on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that is made possible by the Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (STI Forum),

Aware of the necessity to implement STI to improve the success of the SDGs,

Mindful of the need to address global problems on a regional level and create a new framework for the implementation of STI on a more country-specific basis,

Having examined that it would be beneficial to all Member States to create a new framework that will focus on spreading education, technology, and promoting science business,

Acknowledging the precedence of UN-recognized regional groups including but not limited to the African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States, Latin American and Caribbean States, and Western European States, which form the backbone of implementing a diversity of policy practice outcomes in order to evaluate and strengthen SDG indicators,

Noting the importance of the 2023 *Political Declaration* adopted at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) which calls for finding new ways of working together to ensure that multilateral institutions keep pace with the rapid changes taking place and Member States that have regional societal and economic needs to unify and capabilities,

Fully affirming the desire that Member States will be brought one step closer to establishing a sustainable, equitable world, addressing the urgent global needs of today while ensuring a thriving future for future generations,

Acknowledging that private and public sector connection is crucial for driving innovation and technology,

Emphasizing the need for deeper engagement of regional committees in the implementation process of STI for SDGs,

Affirming the need for expansion of systems for dispatching and receiving personnel with specialist knowledge in science and technology,

Acknowledging the need to establish funding for ICT infrastructure for the Least Developing Countries (LDCs),

Recognizing the need to solve the digital divide through financial support, which keeps a balance between LDCs and other countries,

Highlighting the importance of aligning with the mandate of the General Assembly to foster dialogue, deliberation, and actionable recommendations of key pillars of global peace and security, namely development, disarmament, human rights, international law, peaceful conflict resolutions, and national sovereignty,

Remarking on the importance of addressing STIs on a regional basis in order to achieve SDG 9 to increase access to information and communications technology,

Reminding Member States of the significance of collaborative technological expertise in stepping closer to establishing a sustainable and equitable world such as the Tech Access Partnership (TAP) established by the joint efforts of The United Nations Technology Bank, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the World Health Organization (WHO),

Acknowledging the 2023 *SDG Digital Acceleration Agenda* developed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the UNDP that showcases 34 global digital solutions that bring progress to the SDGs, particularly solution 17 highlighting the importance of the involvement of the private sector in the innovation process,

Reminding Member States that many Artificial Intelligence (AI) models are flawed systems that often internalize biases of their creators and the data that it is trained on,

Fully conscious of the fact that Member States work closer together in order to establish a sustainable and equitable world to address the urgent global needs of today while ensuring a thriving future for future generations,

Calling attention to Member States the scarcity of civilian medical resources during the armed conflict because of the lack of obtained information and reaction time from international medical organizations when the conflict happened which increases the need to further use STIs for sustainable development,

Recognizing the importance of the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* in establishing efforts to facilitate technological innovation the UN Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) which supports the implementation of STI in SDGs,

Calling the attention of Member States to the importance of actively integrating policies on STI into national development strategies and strengthening local innovation under social, economic, and environmental multiple considerations,

Taking note of the need for structural policy that creates an active and sustainable working environment to further improve STIs,

Acknowledging Partnership in Action on Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development Goals (PiA on STI for SDGs) Roadmaps, a current coalition working towards private sector collaboration,

Emphasizing the urgent need to address the digital literacy gap among youth, particularly girls, living in LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and recognizing the importance of providing access to new technology to empower and uplift this marginalized group of people,

Bearing in mind that there is a critical need to achieve SDG 4 (Quality Education) which enhances the capability of teachers and recognizes the importance of integrating technology in educational mediums and teaching practices,

Affirming the critical importance of higher education institutions in advancing SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), specifically by elevating the standard and impact of scholarly research,

Expressing appreciation for the TFM, which supports the PiA on STI for SDGs by promoting international communication of information groups such as Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities, and other stakeholders,

Emphasizing the urgent need to address the digital literacy gap among youth, particularly girls, living in LDCs and SIDS and recognizing the importance of providing access to new technology to empower and uplift this marginalized group of people,

Viewing with appreciation the work of the international community in collaboration with the private sector that has achieved feats such as the COVID-19 vaccine and innovation in renewable energy,

Having devoted attention to the fact that those least developed countries face the largest challenges in being competitive in the global digital space due to economic barriers, as referenced in the 2023 *G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration*,

Noting with regret that 3.6 billion people globally, as reported in the United Nations Secretary-General's Roadmap For Digital Cooperation, still lack access to the Internet, isolating them from educational and economic opportunities accessibility,

Noting with satisfaction that international relations have supported multilateral collaboration with programs such as the 2023 U.S.-India Strategic Clean Energy Partnership: Renewable Energy Pillars, which has been an example of the value of furthering sustainable infrastructure in middle and low-income countries with assistance, and the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*, which recognizes the use of STI for sustainable development as an indispensable tool,

Recognizing that there is no universal solution that addresses the specific needs of every Member State, especially least developed states, and acknowledging the need for tailored measures,

1. *Recommends* the UN Inter-Agency Task Team expand the Guidebook for the Preparation of STI for SDGs to be region-specific in an effort to create more efficient and tailored guidelines for Member States in similar regions, and:
 - a. Reorganize the existing Global Pilot Programme around the new regions outlined in the Guidebook to have the Progress Report of the Global Pilot Programme on STI for SDGs Roadmaps reflect region-specific topics of importance;
 - b. Inclusively discuss the potential of regions that can be grouped together in the Guidebook at the 2024 STI Forum;
2. *Urges* Member States to organize through regional bodies in order to design and implement region-specific goals for sustainable development by:
 - a. Recommending regional committees to perform extensive research within the regions in order to provide suitable STI guidelines;
 - b. Requesting regional committees to offer policy-making support in regard to the Member States' science-business links;
3. *Calls for* the improvement of region-specific data collection and analysis practices on STIs for Sustainable Development by requesting that Member States with strong data on public sustainability revise and update UN guidelines based on current best practices in the field of data science;
4. *Recommends* building upon existing regional frameworks such as the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by:

- a. Utilizing UN technological expertise such as TAP in an effort to bolster technological access and innovation in LDCs in the regions;
 - b. Increasing financial support of regional innovation efforts to encourage collaboration of public and private sectors in LDCs consistent with SDG 17;
 - c. Performing extensive research and giving guidance to Member States on science-business links in order to promote collaboration with the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and technology companies to develop and implement successful renewable energies;
 - d. Collaborating with UN agencies such as the UN Office for Global Artificial Intelligence (UNOGAI) to ensure that biases in data do not strongly influence AI models;
5. *Recommends* expanding the reach and promoting the existence of international medical help programs to countries with a lack of information access for STIs developments and collaborating with other international medical organizations to increase their manpower further to help those in need;
6. *Suggests* the expansion of the ITU to promote education and connect the facilitators of Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI) by:
 - a. Connecting individuals, societal leaders, and the private sector for the purposes of cooperation on SDI initiatives;
 - b. Expand its open-access online database with educational resources to allow the furtherance of SDI at the individual level;
7. *Urges* collaboration with UNDP and Member States to establish mechanisms to ensure data transparency and accessibility of information to all stakeholders, including but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing peer review mechanisms conducted by the UNDP modeling off of the success of the African Peer Review Mechanism;
 - b. Utilizing UNDP's online portal, open.undp.org, which allows comprehensive public access to data on more than 10,000 UNDP projects to enhance future UNDP actions;
8. *Appeals* to platforms like Open Science MOOC, UNESCO's searchable open database, and African Virtual University to provide fuller information on the manner in which personal data are collected and the destination of private data when using the Open Educational Resources Platform, in order to foster public trust in STI going forward;
9. *Encourages* the use of an official guide via TFM for the application of STI in sustainable development in order to target SDG 9;
10. *Recommends* Member States to further deepen connections with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to foster a greater relationship between private and public sectors by:
 - a. Collaborating between the private sector and Member States to develop and implement successful renewable energy systems;
 - b. Stressing the importance of cross-sector collaboration in creating sustainable and accessible transportation solutions;
11. *Stresses* Member States to take advantage of the TFM in order to increase international linkages between partnerships of NGOs and Member States by:

- a. Emphasizing the importance of unilateral cooperation to ensure best practices and shared information between the public and private sectors;
 - b. Encouraging the international community to work with NGOs to enhance the cooperation between them, and national, and regional governments to ensure the effectiveness of on-the-ground operations;
12. *Recommends* the compilation and analysis of a variety of Key Performance Indicators to track the progress and needs of Member States to establish pipelines for multilateral collaborations and partnerships by:
 - a. Utilizing existing frameworks and databases to develop a program similar to the Hand-in-Hand initiative of the FAO in an attempt to create a Member State matchmaking system to address their pressing needs;
 - b. Suggesting Member States take an evidence-based approach founded in GIS technology to better map out critical infrastructure points;
 - c. Encouraging a consultancy-based model for UN subsidiaries and agencies to target LDCs and tailor to their specific needs;
13. *Recommends* the implementation of fundamental policies that promote and advance STIs for sustainable development similar to the Program of Research & Development Governance Policy and the UN STI Policy, which:
 - a. Created and developed STIs on a local level to generate more knowledge-based economies;
 - b. Established clear steps to foster and further build sustainable development;
 - c. Increased STI research to refine implementation methods and ensure continued improvement of policies;
14. *Invites* Member States for training and professional development of teachers to integrate technology into education and to increase the capability of educators, including initiatives such as the UNICEF Teacher Professional Development Courses, which can lead to cooperation to provide funding for higher education institutions such as universities to increase the quality of research done by scholars worldwide;
15. *Suggests* the creation of a new mentorship program for youth, especially girls, living in LDCs and SIDS with the aim to get them access to new technology to foster digital literacy of this marginalized group of people by utilizing the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFEd) to finance and support this mentorship program while utilizing UNICEF Youth Advocates as a resource for finding suitable mentors;
16. *Establishes* the voluntary Global Innovation Fund (GIF), which would take funding from applicable Member States and invest in private start-up companies focused on technology and innovation and NGOs on the cutting edge of sustainable development and will be set up as follows:

- a. Forming a nine-member board of directors who will be tasked with oversight of this fund and the distribution of grant money and will be made up of six representatives from the countries who make the largest monetary contributions to the fund year over year, to be evaluated every two years, and three representatives with at least one representative from Africa, one representative from Asia, and one representative from South America;
 - b. Instituting an application process for private startup companies and NGOs wishing to apply for GIF grants by:
 - i. Instituting an application process outlining why the applicable party would benefit from the funding and how the funds would contribute to science, technology, and innovation, providing a detailed plan including Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and providing the board quarterly updates on how funds are being utilized;
 - ii. Dividing GIF grants with at least 40 percent distributed to private startup companies, 20 percent distributed to NGOs, and 20 percent distributed specifically to private companies and/or NGOs in LDCs;
17. *Strengthen* the Technology Bank through the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development to combat poverty through SDG 2 and increase economic resilience through SDG 3 by:
 - a. Utilizing lower stipulation qualifications for LDCs to have increased access to the Technology Bank for LDCs;
 - b. *Increasing* offered services and programs to provide holistic restructuring and implementation of older donated technological equipment;
18. *Encourages* the expansion of optic fiber infrastructure in rural areas of LDCs similar to programs such as India's 2011 *Bharatnet Project* which brought optical fiber to India's most rural areas in an effort to:
 - a. Improve digital access and bridge digital division;
 - b. Establish widespread digital literacy;
 - c. Invest in expanding the digital ecosystem, especially in Member States that lack digital access;
19. *Recommends* collaboration with the UNDP and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to discuss and improve critical infrastructure to have better connectivity between the citizens of Member States to improve overall quality of life through the:
 - a. Promotion of the development of broadband infrastructure and satellite internet between Member States;
 - b. Hiring of experts to assess the current state of critical infrastructure in each Member State to check if it is efficiently maintained;
 - c. Setting of standards regarding the safety of each critical infrastructure adopted by each Member State;
 - d. Support of the UNDP, UNOPS, and other Member States to fund this project;

20. *Further recommends* the adoption of renewable energy sources, such as solar, water, and wind power, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable environments, which targets SDG 7.2 (increase the share of renewable energy);
21. *Supports* building upon existing and rising regional committees and institutions that facilitate RET development, similar to the Renewable Energy Committee of Asia and the Pacific (RECAP), by collaborating with UN committees such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) will have the platforms to expand regional infrastructural barriers of development;
22. *Recommends* the extension of the STI Multi-Stakeholder Forum of the ECOSOC to 7 days to further discuss and tailor the measures previously agreed upon, by:
 - a. Creating regional workshops with a 2-day duration, as a collaboration between ECOSOC, UNESCO, the Scientific Advisory Board, UN Women, developing Member States, and regional academic experts to adapt the measures to the regional needs and policies;
 - b. Establishing consultancy sessions for each Member State to seek guidance from the entities participating in the STI conference and aforementioned workshops, aiming to tailor regional measures to the domestic needs of each Member State;
 - c. Focusing on least-developed states for the first five years, with the timeframe to be extended as necessary.



Code: GA/1/2

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Plenary,

Noting with approval initiatives such as Connecting for Inclusion: BroadBand for All, conducted by the World Bank, which has allocated \$1.2 billion USD to increase access to the internet for developing countries since 2007,

Recognizing the importance of the affordability target set by the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development to keep cost of internet access under 2% of the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2004), which encourages women's participation and input in the political sphere of Member States through the implementation of National Action Plans which outline the 4 pillars of Participation, Protection, Prevention, and Relief and Recovery,

Deeply concerned about in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2022, only 44% of people in rural areas had access to the internet as of International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

Taking note of the importance of data collection of aggregated data which are key to measuring Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators as tools of observing the progress of Member States in achieving the goals discussed in General Assembly resolution 70/1, containing the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Urging Member States to recognize the impact that climate change has on less developed Member States, especially when less developed Member States contribute less to overall climate change, taking into account the Least Developed Countries Report 2022,

Recalling the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics, which cites a positive correlation between Member State research and development expenditures and accelerated scientific and technological advancements,

Bearing in mind the work of interstate coalitions, such as the Science and Technology for Economic Development (STED) program, between developing and technologically advanced Member States, in supporting collaborative research projects between scientists and institutions in various fields that contribute to human and economic development in developing Member States,

Recalling the correlation between digital literacy and digital inclusion where people are able to use and access information and communication technologies, which makes it necessary for every Member States to accept digital literacy in order to adapt in this digital world, according to the Digital Observer 4 Africa platform,

Fully acknowledging the specialized expertise of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as International Rescue Committee and Techfugees and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in utilizing technology to address the challenges faced by displaced communities, including those arising from post-conflict situations,

Acknowledging the impact of colonization on formerly colonized countries on the process of reaching the status as a developed country,

Further recognizing the discussion efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the ITU in discussing measures to integrate Artificial Intelligence (AI) particularly in health, diagnosis, and treatment through forming a Focus Group on Artificial Intelligence (FG-AI4H) which is currently ongoing,

Concerned about how the lack of properly developed AI systems within LDCs and SIDS will further the infrastructural equity gap between them and More Developed Countries,

Recognizing Member States in their successful implementation of investment climate investment mechanisms such as green bonds and how much it has funded climate change mitigation initiatives,

Acknowledging the General Assembly resolution 69/313, which establishes 100 policy actions to implement STI initiatives for sustainable development,

Acknowledging the importance of information and technological dissemination for the sustained development of the economies of LDCs,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Technology Transfer Programme,

Recognizing the continuing deterioration of global climatic conditions throughout Member States, especially in LDCs,

Recognizing the “No One Left Behind” action plan created by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group that focuses on eradicating poverty in all its forms, ending discrimination and exclusion, and reducing the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and humanity as a whole,

1. *Recommends* Member States review national policies and initiatives in its alignment to the current STI roadmaps by:
 - a. Suggesting Member States employ a multi-sectoral approach in designing national strategies;
 - b. Collating reports of successful national innovation strategies and recommendations in how to mechanize such strategy;
 - c. Publishing a progress report on existing ITU national reports in terms of the technological supports for LDCs;
 - d. Publishing a strategy report that aims for the cost of internet access to be under 2% of GNI per capita monthly;
2. *Further recommends* increasing funding through green bonds to further research in attaining information on SDG indicators among Member States in order to specialize and individualize the particular needs of developing Member States in the interest of optimizing responses towards SDGs in a more precise manner to fit the context of each Member State;

3. *Encourages* enhanced participation in the UNDP Technology Transfer Programme to assist Emerging Economies in achieving the *2030 Agenda* and the establishment of an awareness campaign dedicated to engaging with stakeholders, such as private and government entities offered through the UNDP Technology Transfer Programme;
4. *Further recommends* the investment of regional and global green energy initiatives, such as green taxonomy and the Clean Energy Economy Action Plan, to encourage the use and development of renewable energy, such as solar power, hydropower, and biomass by:
 - a. Utilizing the Green Climate Fund under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* to invest in the research and development of renewable-energy capacity building;
 - b. Encouraging investors to make informed sustainable development decisions as to prevent greenwashing;
5. *Further calls for* allocating additional resources and funding to support capacity-building initiatives that facilitate the active involvement of developing countries in the Technology Transfer Programme, with a particular focus on building local expertise in technology adoption, adaptation, and innovation;
6. *Recommends* establishing regional coordination mechanisms to facilitate seamless collaboration among neighboring countries, promoting synergies in technology transfer efforts and maximizing the impact of the Technology Transfer Programme at the regional level;
7. *Encourages* the increased participation of Member States in STI monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the effectiveness and impact of the Technology Transfer Programme, with a commitment to transparency and accountability in reporting progress and outcomes;
8. *Urges* collaboration between Member States and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to evaluate the environmental implications of transferred technologies through increased discourse and participation in currently existing forums, such as Global Forum on Technology under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
9. *Calls for* the International Labour Organization to create a global report every five years in achieving equal digital literacy in line with SDG 10, focusing on:
 - a. International improvements of technical and vocational education and training in LDCs;
 - b. Evaluation in partnership with UNDP accelerator labs and recommendations on how to develop such collaborations;
 - c. Evaluation in partnerships between digital companies and local educational institutions encouraging digital literacy in youth;
10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the World Intellectual Property Organization to create multilateral knowledge exchange platforms to secure efficient and sustainable technology research and development by:
 - a. Introducing smart social contracts;

- b. Involving different stakeholders such as national governments, research platforms and universities, and research companies implementing new methods;
- 11. *Emphasizes* the use of renewable energy sources, energy-efficient solutions, and green transportation systems in accordance with SDG 9 in order to further aid development in less developed Member States by collaborating with the World Bank in creating a policy recommendation framework to develop national green bonds for Member States;
- 12. *Encourages* the establishment of international platforms between developing and technologically advanced Member States akin to the STED by:
 - a. Sharing of knowledge, scientific insights, best practices, and technological expertise;
 - b. Emphasizing bridging the global technology gap;
 - c. Ensuring technological innovations are both accessible and affordable, particularly in vital sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, and energy;
- 13. *Calls upon* Member States to help the fortification of data collection and the effective use of data by applying current advancements in technology and scientific innovations to aid the efforts of NGOs such as Techfugees and the International Rescue Committee and IOM with the humanitarian displacement crisis by sharing existing collected data with neighboring Member States to help identify and reconnect potentially separated communities;
- 14. *Recommends* the WHO expand the WHO-ITU Focus Group for AI to collaborate with the United Nations Institution for Training and Research to expand their research base to emphasize the following aspects such as machine learning in telemedical and remote services, computer vision for the vision impaired, object detection models to easily detect discrepancies and symptoms in disease, and monitoring vulnerable populations through behavioral patterns that is identifiable by convolutional neural network models through behavioral clusters;
- 15. *Further recommends* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to collaborate with the ITU into researching digital transition to improve the current existing initiatives to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS such as:
 - a. Digitizing data in chosen HIV hotspot areas also with the use of machine and deep learning technologies to easily detect symptoms and discrepancies in medication (such as PreP);
 - b. Improving statistical tools to the existing Global AIDS Monitoring mechanism through creation of recommendatory frameworks in the inclusion of various AI tools for data gathering;
- 16. *Calls for* Member States to actively integrate policies on STI into national development strategies and to strengthen local innovation under social, economic and environmental considerations;

17. *Recommends* the creation of a non-profit trust to distribute aid and technical assistance to global rewilding research projects under the 30x30 developmental goals by:
 - a. Requesting that funding for the previously mentioned trust be partially provided by the World Bank and UNEP;
 - b. Requesting voluntary donations from Member States;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to create special environmental protection zones in areas being rewilded;
 - d. Requesting Member States expand pre-existing environmental protection zones to create contiguous habitats for keystone and endangered species;
 - e. Ensuring that any necessary habit loss in future development is counteracted by new sustainable developments and climate restorations;
18. *Encourages* Member States to accelerate the rate of green infrastructure growth by:
 - a. Reemphasizing the significance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development towards the green transition and green infrastructure growth;
 - b. Eliminating tariffs and export restrictions for international markets;
 - c. Providing tax credits for private individuals or organizations that implement or install renewable or low-carbon sources of energy, as well as for critical industries in the green transition;
19. *Recommends* updates to the ITU telecommunication standards in line with SDG 9, including:
 - a. Better coordination between ITU and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers on telecommunication standards;
 - b. Increased semi-technical language for telecommunication standards;
20. *Calls* on the ITU to make a report recommending more data centers in European countries in line with SDG 10 to:
 - a. Reduce latency on Asian and European servers;
 - b. Centralize the location of data used by AI and emerging technologies;
 - c. Improve internet load capacity for telecommunication load balancing;
21. *Emphasizes* Member States' support for the existing "leaving no one behind" action plan set by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and reaffirms its commitment to support urban development in developing Member States through the assisting of funding capabilities;
22. *Recommends* that the United Nations Economic and Social Council give a report on how AI systems can be equitably implemented within LDCs and the funding that may be needed to create those programs.



Code: GA/1/3

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Plenary,

Appreciative of General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which formally articulated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Member States,

Stressing risk factors such as lack of funding, resources, and attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as discussed in the 5th United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries,

Noting with deep concern that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), the human mortality rates increasing by a factor of 15% in between the years 2010 and 2020, resulting in ruined infrastructure, homes and resources in insubstantial communities that are vulnerable to natural disasters, mostly within LDCs and SIDS,

Reiterating that Member States under extraterritorial sanctions need and desire access to information that is crucial for its technological, medical, development and improvement and foster conversation through the World Trade Organization (WTO) to address these needs,

Cognizant of the lack of programs to fund women’s education and their progression and contribution to Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI),

Reiterating SDG9.C that aims to significantly increase access to information and communication technologies that strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in all LDCs by 2020, with three in ten people within LDCs having reliable internet access,

Validating the role of the internet and forms of global communication that present the opportunity to bridge global connections, address transnational issues, and promote the achievement of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Taking note of Human Rights Council resolution 32/12 which expresses that the internet and other forms of communication must serve as an extension of the protection, promotion, and enjoyment of human rights,

Recalling the annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology, and Innovation for the SDGs, highlighting the partnerships established between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academics and Member States,

Mindful of the effect that domestic policies on Reasonable and Non-Discriminatory (RAND) patents have had to facilitate the transfer of technologies,

Further acknowledges the WTOs TRIPS Decision (2022), which suspended certain intellectual property rights for the purpose of COVID-19 vaccine production and distribution,

Recognizing the findings of a study conducted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development which suggests that the use of patents negatively affect the growth of innovation in technological and medical research,

Alarmed by the findings of the *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Technology and Innovation Report 2021*, which found that very few Member States are currently capable of developing and utilizing advanced technologies,

Deeply concerned by the issue of the educational disparities that nations face at the forefront of global practices,

Drawing attention to the difference in educational needs of different regions with different economic capabilities,

Believing that closing the existing gaps in communication between the facilitators of STI is essential to the achievement of the SDGs,

Highlighting the importance of closing the gender gap in STI fields through gender-inclusive policies in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) education,

Acknowledges NGOs that work in LDCs to sponsor scholarships for women as education is the best tool in closing social gender gaps,

Further aware of the fact that antiquated farming practices reduce competitiveness and quality of life in developing countries,

Acknowledging the support of least developing countries with the "Frontier Tech Leaders" Programme,

Concerned that according to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), LDCs account for 72% of the population without access to the Internet in 2022,

Considering the disparity in access to the internet and the allocation of STI between developed Member States and developing Member States while recalling General Assembly resolution 77/320 (2023) and the urgent requirement of financial initiative for developing countries,

Recognizing the misallocation of financial resources by major international development bank and urgency to reform the governance system as called for by General Assembly resolution 63/303 (2009),

Fully aware that the agricultural sector employed 866 million individuals in 2021 according to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO),

Further acknowledging the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Panel on the Future of Work and the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), and Member States' roles on analyzing the impact of frontier technology on automation and job displacement,

Affirming that according to FAO, crop commodity production rose to 9.5 billion tons in 2021 in addition to the impact of climate change on the agricultural sector,

1. *Calls for* the expansion of the SDG Index that ranks Member States on their progression and fulfillment of SDGs, as well as an evaluation that will categorize them by:

- a. Collecting existing statistics such as Gross National Income, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and Human Development Index in order to emphasize allocation towards Member States found to recommend allocation towards Member States found to be lacking in resources;
 - b. Requests higher developed countries with the assets to contribute to LDC and SIDS to participate in the assistance of other countries through funding from the United Nations that will also be allocated to struggling countries;
2. *Advises* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to coordinate funding programs with the World Bank to apply technological, medical, and educational funds by:
 - a. Preparing yearly reports that showcase the improvement of financial status in developing countries;
 - b. Considering the reports at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) of the *2030 Agenda*;
3. *Calls upon* all Member States to formulate transparent and inclusive processes with all stakeholders to adopt national internet-related public policies with the objective of universal access and insertion of human rights by:
 - a. Encouraging the inclusion of persons with disabilities;
 - b. Developing and distributing internet and communication technologies and systems, including assistive and adaptive technologies, that are accessible to persons with disabilities;
4. *Endorses* Member States to participate in the World Innovation Forum for Internet, a conference addressing internet access in rural and impoverished areas to promote sustainable development by establishing annual workshops and forums based on relevant topics of development, including agricultural technology development, artificial intelligence, and cyber security by operating a 5-year cycle, including ensuring that the first two years will be utilized to identify three regional partners of each continent, completed through planning grants where the subsequent years will focus on these partners working to increase digital accessibility and aiming for the objective of a 10% increase over the current rates;
5. *Suggests* existing legal framework such as the United Nations-Interagency Task Team on STI for the SDGs guidebook be revised by Member States with a focus on the protection of intellectual property in hopes to spark innovation that will aid sustainable development by:
 - a. Utilizing the Intellectual Property Benchbook Series as the benchmark of revision;
 - b. Creating an inclusive environment for innovation and creativity in stakeholder discussions;
6. *Recommends* that the WTO facilitate access of information and technological development in countries with existing extraterritorial sanctions by:
 - a. Serving as a moderator between the sanctioned and the sanctioner to approve information deemed to be appropriate for sustainable, medical, and peaceful technological development; or deny access to the requested information without lifting the established sanctions;
 - b. Granting access to the sanctioned country if the information is granted through the tribunal to conduct routine checks annually to ensure that the information is being used appropriately;

7. *Calls upon* ECOSOC to collaborate with the WTO to conduct a review of the global intellectual property and patenting system's effect on STI development and:
 - a. Suggests that this report be sent to the HLPF for consideration in the discussions surrounding the *2030 Agenda*;
 - b. Asks that this report be sent to the STI Forum to allow for greater information to be considered in their discussion of the SDGs;
8. *Requests* that the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO) identify technologies which are necessary for the implementation of fundamental technologies used across many industries or which are necessary for the implementation of widely used technical standards;
9. *Invites* the WIPO to develop a treaty amongst Member States that outlines guidelines to ensure that royalty payments and licensing are reasonable and non-discriminatory for the development of technologies that the WIPO has identified as fundamental, including:
 - a. Advising that the WIPO use this new treaty as an opportunity to expand upon the widely accepted *Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property* (1883);
 - b. Creating a definition for RAND licensing that ensures affordable royalty payments and the accessible use of patents for all who wish to use patents that meet the RAND criteria;
 - c. Promoting the sharing of knowledge on technologies which contribute to the development of the sustainable development goals;
10. *Advocates* that the WIPO ensure the patents used across many industries are necessary for the achievement of the SDGs by:
 - a. Identifying technologies that are necessary for common use across many industries;
 - b. Creating ethical technical standards for the use of technology;
11. *Welcomes* the United Nations General Assembly High-level Panel on the Future of Work, the ILO, and UNDESA to focus on researching and analyzing the impact of frontier technology, specifically on automation and job displacement in line with sustainable development through ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Suggesting further research on the impact of automation and job displacement areas by:
 - i. Examining the impact on different groups of workers, specifically on women, blue-collar workers, and persons with disabilities;
 - ii. Analyzing the labor market through addressing challenges and opportunities, approach to modern technologies into automation, and more;
 - iii. Emphasizing identifying the ethical implications of developing and deploying new technologies;
 - iv. Researching the positive and negative impact of automation in relation to sustainable development specifically on the environment;
 - b. Collaborating with the UNGA High-level Panel on the Future of Work, ILO, and UNDESA by focusing on challenges, opportunities, and sustainable practices through ways such as but not limited to:

- i. Integrating upskilling and reskilling programs that can address different skills needed to succeed in the automated industry;
 - ii. Emphasizing providing a supported employment program on automation that can provide job training;
 - iii. Highlighting programs on green automation that provide workers with the knowledge they need to work with automation technologies through sustainable practices;
 - c. *Further invites* Member States to move towards an innovative and sustainable nation while providing opportunities to workers by developing policies through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Developing environmental regulations on how to reduce the impact of the environmental impact of automation if relevant;
 - ii. Developing policies on the use of energy-efficient automation systems if applicable;
12. *Further recommends* the use of technological advancements in the agricultural sector with an emphasis on vulnerable communities to maximize crop yield and minimize environmental impact through frontier technologies as identified already by the UNDESA by:
- a. Leveraging smart, digital, and precision technologies to collect data on soil and crop growth to equip communities in need, such as rural areas and small-scale farms, with the tools they need to maximize the use of resources while reducing waste;
 - b. Identifying the most vulnerable communities through work with the Agrifood Economics Organization of the FAO, which provides evidence-based research to support the transition to more sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, and a better environment, environment;
13. *Suggests* utilizing frontier technologies such as climate-sensitive seed-selection using Geographic Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI) models to assess climate-change related predictions to pinpoint causes of environmental degradation in the agricultural sector to better mitigate the effects of climate change on farming communities;
14. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the lasting positive effects of the implementation of technological advancement by accompanying farmers in this rapid process of change through offering support to agriculturally active communities in Member State with, but not limited to:
- a. Creating training programmes for aforementioned agricultural technologies such as soil analysis with AI and climate risk identification mechanisms in collaboration with the FAO;
 - b. Implementing recommendation guides for the reduction of chemical-based pesticides through the use of frontier technologies by:
 - i. Highlighting the importance of limiting pesticide use near local streams and water supply systems that may be at an increased risk of contamination and suggesting alternatives such as biofertilizers;
 - ii. Promoting the use of natural pesticide in combination with data monitoring from crop yields and health to optimize productivity which will promote crop growth while limiting the adverse effects of pesticide use;

- c. Emphasizing digital literacy workshops to teach the mediums used in agricultural work;
 - d. Suggesting the exploration of forestry species through cutting-edge technology to document crop numbers and types;
 - e. Providing increased funding to local farmers to implement environmentally friendly agricultural practices;
15. *Recommends* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) create universal basic design standards on frontier technologies to ensure compatibility of frontier technologies in the agricultural sector by:
- a. Requesting to convene a working group of experts from Member States, academia, industry, and civil society to develop universal basic design standards;
 - b. Developing the standards in a consultative and inclusive manner, with input from all stakeholders;
 - c. Endorsing that the standards should be based on the principles of affordability, accessibility, and interoperability;
 - d. Providing technical and financial assistance to Member States to help integrate and implement the universal basic design standards;
16. *Requests* that ECOSOC work in collaboration with the HLPF, ITU, and Member State-level infrastructure development organizations to create a regionally specific technical guide for the sustainable implementation of infrastructure in the fields of digital and environmental technologies;
17. *Suggests* that Member States work to coordinate efforts to increase technical capacity by building forums where members of government and civil society organizations can utilize the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to further coordinate policies and facilitate technology transfers in collaboration with the Civil Society Unit under the United Nations Department of Global Communications;
18. *Promotes* the development and integration of learning paths such as part-time schooling, adult education, and trade schools to develop technical skills relevant to pursuing sustainable development and implementing STI through the following but not limited to:
- a. Improving STEM-related educational courses regarding alternative education paths in schools in cooperation with the private sector, implemented in the following ways but not limited to:
 - i. Strategizing course development based on the Member State's national strategy and current labor market demands;
 - ii. Investing in prior training programs for educators who will partake in alternative education paths;
 - iii. Revitalizing equipment, facilities, and institutional management regarding vocational training programs to improve training quality;
 - b. Providing opportunities to nontraditional students, such as partnerships between traditional institutions and vocational schools and international governmental organization partnerships to engage in collaboration on STI and sustainable

development projects;

- c. Specializing the curriculum and functions of vocational and trade school education to contribute to the respective regions of Member States;
19. *Further promotes* STEM education within Member States through collaborating with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), local government units, regional organizations, and other relevant funds and agencies through the following:
 - a. Cooperating with various research institutions in drafting new incentives in emerging STI fields which can complement current existing programs of Member States, regional organizations, and the United Nations;
 - b. Supporting and expanding current international incentives regarding research and development in STEM, including but not limited to awards, grants, and competitions such as the UNESCO-AI Fozan International Prize;
20. *Ensures* equal opportunity programs, access to education, STEM courses, preventing early departure among youths, and promoting higher retention and graduation rates at all levels through collaborating with ECOSOC, Member States, organizations, and other relevant entities in the following but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing criteria such as education spending compared to GDP, educational attainment levels, dropout and completion rates, gender parity, and literacy rates to which the Member States will be assessed to determine which state receives priority for assistance;
 - b. Supporting Member States with low attainment and literacy rates by directing technical and financial support for capacity building for STEM through the following but not limited to:
 - i. Improving teacher quality through teacher training and development by providing mentorships, training programs, and other learning opportunities with assistance from national governments, Member States, and organizations like the United Nations Children's Fund in addition to UNESCO;
 - ii. Expanding primary education through the construction of schools or revitalizing equipment in target LDCs, especially in rural areas, through cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts between governments and agencies such as the World Bank and UNDP, overseen by their respective regional United Nations Economic Commissions;
22. *Encourages* Member States to promote the participation of women in STI fields to tackle gender disparities for sustainable development in ways such as but limited to:
 - a. Providing initiatives in relation to STI fields and STEM educational programs;
 - b. Welcoming programs for women in relation to tackling gender disparities for sustainable development in collaboration with local NGOs, UN Women, and the ITU;
23. *Embraces* transparency regarding financial aid distributed to the Member States for expansion of technologies and innovation by focusing on oversight from organizations such as the World Bank and UNDP for financial projects through:
 - a. Implementing clear procedures on the handling of funds, mainly on how funds are

reported and documented;

- b. Ensuring transparency in allocating funds to the public, requesting organizations, or entities;
24. *Proposes* support for rural farming communities within developing countries through NGO-led farming education initiatives with the objective of teaching modern farming practices with STI in mind by creating an initiative to build rural trade schools in developing countries including a curriculum with practices such as crop rotation, prevention of erosion, efficient irrigation systems and extreme weather resilience with the use of frontier technologies;
25. *Further encourages* Member States to strengthen public-private sector partnership with the help of United Nations Office for Partnerships to launch the “Frontier Tech Leaders” programme to provide scholarships for students from LDCs to have opportunity for capacity building of frontier technologies with the aim of expanding the “Frontier Tech Leaders” program;
26. *Requests* the World Bank and International Monetary Fund reform its allocation system by opening a High-level Thematic Debate on Investment for STI, further inviting developing Member States to enhance the effectiveness of STI investment for developing and least developed Member States;
27. *Recommends* existing national and regional development banks, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, to promote a bottom-up investment initiative for STI and allocate financial resources that are in urgent need for STI;
28. *Proposes* the creation of the “STI-Spark Initiative” which combines Member States, the public and private sectors, UN philanthropic foundations (e.g., United Nations Global Fund, United Nations Development Fund), and others to voluntarily donate to the Global Initiative Fund by:
 - a. Establishing a Board of Directors composed of developed countries and LDCs, as well as academic professionals;
 - b. Creating a monetary fund that will be distributed on an equitable basis;
 - c. Requiring that an annual follow-up will be done to ensure proper use of funding;
29. *Considers* the development of treaties aimed at reducing financial, educational, technical, and legal obstacles to collaboration among Member States and regional organizations;
30. *Recommends* Member States advocate the creation, development, production, and distribution of internet and communications technologies and systems, including assistive and adaptive technologies that are accessible to persons with disabilities.



Code: GA/1/4

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Plenary,

Remembering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which provide a fundamental framework for all Member States,

Commemorating the goals of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) to provide multilateral financing solutions to complete SDGs by 2030,

Sharing concern that 2.9 billion people do not have access to the internet according to the International Telecommunication Union, with few locations providing public access to information and communication technologies to individuals without access to internet services,

Recognizing the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the implementation of resources information centers which specialize in providing public access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) to individuals without access to internet access or in emergency areas,

Acknowledging the development of Infocentros locations that provides public access to information and communication technologies to individuals without access to internet services,

Affirming agriculture's vital role for developing countries and recognizing the need to eliminate protectionism, while acknowledging the importance of promoting sustainable farming for resilient food systems, biodiversity, and ecosystems ensuring food security and combating the effects of climate change,

Alarmed and concerned about how the lack of properly developed Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems within Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) will further the infrastructural equity gap between them and more developed countries,

Taking into account the implementation of the African Union's 2063 Agenda "The Africa we want", focusing on inclusive growth and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the principles of multilateralism and ethical AI use, that has been laid out by the United Nations Secretary-General Advisory Board to Support AI,

Calling attention to the importance of internet accessibility as a means of creating equitable jobs, education, and opportunities for people within LDCs and SIDS,

Recognizing the Ericsson Response and Telecom San Frontières and its leading role in the United Nations Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, which work together in providing shared communications services in humanitarian services, telecom skills, and technology,

Realizing that COVID-19 has further exacerbated the disparities between science, technology, and innovation (STI) advancement and sustainable development considering disruptions have been reported in over 90% of countries surveyed in the third round of the World Health Organization's (WHO) global pulse survey,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 74/229 (2019) which, “underscores the need to adopt science, technology and innovation strategies as integral elements of national sustainable development plans...”,

Further acknowledging General Assembly resolution 69/313 (2015), which affirms the commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reemphasizing SDG 9, to “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation” and its connection to the expansion of internet access specifically across the globe and especially to LDCs and SIDS,

Further affirming Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2021/29 “Science, technology and innovation for development”, to ensure sustainable financial resources and investments in LDCs and SIDS, to address these challenges effectively in collaboration with the international community,

Noting with approval the implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative in 2022 by the Secretary-General, which decreases the number of deaths, loss, and damages as a result of hazardous weather due to increasing early warning systems globally,

Regarding the need to make machine translation accessible in all languages to ensure media literacy,

Continuously advocating for the access to education in all sectors and regions to show the importance of knowledge within STI and of climate change,

Referencing the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) report on circular economy, which is “essential to delivering on every multilateral agreement, from the Sustainable Development Goals to the Paris Agreement” and the fulfillment of sustainable development,

Appreciating the Technology Facilitation Mechanism’s Interagency Task Team on STI for the SDGs in its work to coordinate efforts in multiple fields for the fulfillment of the SDGs,

Further recognizing it is necessary to educate the next generation on sustainable development goals and practices due to the fundamental links between education programs now and policy plans of the future,

Remembering the publication “Our Common Future” by the Brundtland Commission headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland, which first defined the term “sustainable development” as “...the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,”

Taking note of the work of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) and their specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),

Recalling the goal of meaningful connectivity which calls for users to have a safe, satisfying, enriching and productive online experience at an affordable cost set out in the United Nations Educational, Science, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development,

Further reaffirming Operational Note for implementing STI for SDG Roadmaps to consider the impact of key rapid technological changes on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Referring to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics' definition of digital skills as "a range of abilities to use digital devices, communication applications, and networks to access and manage information,"

Aware of the 2016 UN study titled "Public-Private Partnerships and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Fit for a Purpose" which states that both public and private sectors have shared responsibilities in forwarding and redirecting the focus of science, technology, and innovation towards sustainable development,

Reaffirming the need for long-term sustainable alternative energy sources in line with SDG 7,

Remembering that mutual understanding and continuous dialogue is the cornerstone to the successful implementation of the SDGs, specifically Goal 6 (Clean Water), Goal 2 (End World Hunger), and Goal 13 (Climate Action),

Recognizing the desperate need for building resilient water supplies to ensure LDCs and SIDS have access to sustainable water and sanitation services,

Alarmed by a recent study called "Changing Directions: Steering science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals" published in 2022 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that most science, technology, and innovation research is not directed to sustainable development,

Referencing the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) which “facilitates multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships through the sharing of information, experiences, best practices and policy advice among Member States, civil society, the private sector, the scientific community, United Nations entities and other stakeholders,”

Acknowledging the importance of data privacy as a matter of national security and the diversity of data regulation legislature in each Member State,

1. *Calls for* the prioritized discussion and implementation of strategies within the framework of STI to improve global literacy rates, emphasizing the utilization of machine translation technology to make information accessible in all languages;
2. *Encourages* Member States to increase broadband services in rural and displaced areas, and developing Member States as defined by the United Nations by:
 - a. Increasing electrical access through green technologies such as solar panels by providing professional staff and vocational careers for locals in Member States to ensure the upkeep and understanding of green technologies;
 - b. Providing renewable energy consumption devices to Member States;
 - c. Incentivizing Telecoms San Frontieres to set up satellite communication and emergency connectivity within Member States affected by natural disasters, humanitarian crises, and conflicts;
 - d. Implementing Infocentros within developing communities affected by the lack of internet access by providing hotspots and internet access to affected areas;
 - e. Enabling temporary voice and data connectivity to coordinate displaced areas;
 - f. Using AI to determine placement of resource information centers in places where they will serve a greater population through analyzing a map of internet accessibility crossed with population;
 - g. Providing hotspots and internet access to affected areas;
 - h. Enabling temporary voice and data connectivity to coordinate displaced areas;
 - i. Working closely with Ericsson Response to install and maintain temporary internet;
 - j. Increasing Connectivity in areas lacking resources and telecom infrastructure;
 - k. Requesting private investment funding from the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group to implement the programs and projects outlined above;
 - l. Recommending that the ECOSOC implement the programs and projects outlined above;
3. *Further invites* Member States in collaboration with the ECOSOC to create a common set of guidelines, to be submitted by January 1st, 2026, which will respect the sovereignty of each Member State for AI and cover topics such as but not limited to:
 - a. How AI can be used for the benefit of Science, Technology, and Innovation;

- b. Safeguarding protections for users of AI so that it is not used for malicious intent;
 - c. Ensuring the ethical uses of AI for all people with respect to the United Nations Charter;
 - d. Ensuring developing countries have equitable opportunities and resources to increase the use of AI;
4. *Promotes* the use of AI to promote sustainable development, especially in developing countries, practices in the area of the environment with the discretion of sovereign Member States, including but not limited to:
- a. Recommending ECOSOC and the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) work to preserve natural resources and the reduction of Member States' carbon footprint through AI by:
 - i. Implementing a Recurrent Neural Network energy management system that optimizes energy consumption in public buildings through the use of data analytics to monitor energy usage and the Identification of areas where energy can be saved;
 - ii. Generating effective waste management systems that address significant amounts of waste by creating a Computer Vision Model to implement a waste management system that monitors waste levels in public bins and uses data analytics to optimize waste collection routes, reducing the number of collection trips required;
 - iii. Installing a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) air and water quality monitoring system that uses sensors to monitor air and water quality in real-time and provides data that can be used to identify pollution sources and take corrective action;
 - iv. Developing and implementing a CNN model in agricultural farming to create sustainability by increasing the efficiency of processes, such as but not limited to the analysis of the humidity of the soil, including automated irrigation systems, the water supply in regions of water scarcity and the harvest of crops;
 - b. Promoting and recognizing AI as a tool for mitigating climate crisis through reducing the existing greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere by utilizing:
 - i. Renewable energy sources including power plants, solar energy, wind energy, and hydro energy;
 - ii. Renewable energy to produce climate-friendly fuels, such as, but not limited to, e-fuels and hydrogen;
 - iii. Frontier technologies to increase the efficiency of processes, including, but not limited to machines, enable to cover bigger land areas, for example, in agricultural use or projects of reforestation, creating and improving the infrastructure of climate-friendly transportation, especially focusing on public transport, railways, as well as climate-friendly aviation and shipping;
5. *Recommends* the High-Level Advisory Body, in collaboration with UNEA, to consider incorporating and further researching Climate Change AI, particularly in developing countries, its scope, focusing on technologies that promote climate action through:

- a. Exploring AI as a tool for exploring for mitigating the climate crisis through reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the atmosphere, including but not limited to renewable energy AI, energy efficiency AI and carbon capture and store AI;
 - b. Encouraging the utilization of AI in monitoring and predicting climate change, including but not limited to climate model AI and extreme weather forecasting;
6. *Emphasizes* the need of all Member States to take on the principles of the UNESCO International Forum on AI that considers the importance of AI in education and governance by:
 - a. Using AI to promote educational opportunities for Member States through the use of internships and scholarships, using AI to educate workers at higher education institutions about the advancements in AI and informing educators and students about the risks and benefits of AI;
 - b. Encouraging local governments to use AI to better serve their citizens by creating chat boxes on government websites and exploring the new uses of AI to streamline government practices through writing letters, speeches, social media posts, and compensation for personnel shortages;
7. *Suggests* analyzing the importance of maintaining all Member States' cybersecurity while operating AI programs on government websites in order to:
 - a. Protect individual user data stored in the respective Member States;
 - b. Protect encrypted government data stored in the respective Member States;
 - c. Protect individual AI systems from being tampered with remotely by malevolent non-state actors or individuals, competing companies, and other Member States;
8. *Reaffirms* the need for all Member States to dictate which aspects of their data is accessible in the interest of sharing sustainable methods for a myriad of issues including agriculture and AI, to the UN Scientific Advisory Board for Independent Advice on Breakthroughs in Science and Technology Secretary-General Advisory Board in the implementation of AI programs;
9. *Considers* the development of digital transformation in LDCs to help ensure an equitable, environmentally sustainable, healthy society in all Member States and the addressing of the digital divide by:
 - a. Fostering LDCs' national digital ecosystems by developed countries and NGOs helping set national agendas and priorities for digitization;
 - b. Developing robust digital strategies, governance frameworks, and regulations;
 - c. Conducting Digital Readiness Assessments in LDCs that focus on identifying the goals needed for reliable connectivity and secure digital identity;
 - d. Implementing safe digital public infrastructure such as digital IDs and trusted payment structures;
 - e. Bolstering digital literacy in collaboration with Member States' governments and NGOs through increasing usage of the internet among excluded groups, organizing digital skills workshops empowering rural citizens to learn new technologies;

- f. Endorsing projects, such as the Internet of Things for Development and other initiatives that connect the implementation of frontier technologies in order to accelerate the development process of LDCs and SIDS;
10. *Advocates* for the strengthening of the Early Warnings for All initiative launched in 2022 working on increasing the access to warning systems for everyone to better prepare for natural disasters by:
 - a. Increasing the fund asked for by the initiative from 50 cents per person to 75 cents per person annually used to scale up disaster risk knowledge and management as well as observation and forecasting of hazardous weather;
 - b. Sharing information on effective technologies used for warning systems in the annual meeting and report;
 - c. Exchanging key technologies through a bi-annual meeting of interested member states to ensure LDCs and SIDS have the necessary technology to warn their population in advance;
 - d. Informing the population of LDCs and SIDS about the initiative through education workshops conducted by the respective member states and possible partner member states;
11. *Requests* the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in collaboration with developing Member States, to prioritize funding towards expanding sustainable agricultural practices and technology such as:
 - a. Efficient irrigation practices including drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation that would allow for the decrease of water waste and to reuse treated wastewater;
 - b. The concept of Permaculture Keyline Design within irrigation practices to improve the way rainwater is spread and sinks to prevent runoff, improve soil fertility, and allow for better tolerance to drought conditions;
 - c. Smart Agriculture initiatives that leverage cutting-edge technologies, with a specific focus on integrating advanced weather forecasting systems to provide timely and precise information to farmers;
 - d. Biotechnology practices and scientific techniques such as genetic engineering, molecular biology, and the micropropagation of plants, animals, and microorganisms which would help combat the growing demand for food and the scarcity of resources;
 - e. Climate change resistant agriculture, especially drought and flood resistant agriculture in order to address SDG 2;
12. *Suggests* engagement in the sustainable development of aforementioned innovative food technologies to help Member States develop strategies for sustainable food management and accessibility by:
 - a. Emphasizing collaboration with United Nations agencies through:
 - i. The FAO as well as the World Food Programme to develop innovative food technology networks;

- ii. Proposing for assistance in implementing foreign investments in sustainable food for developing member states and crisis-ridden Member States;
 - b. Exploring additional foreign aid options through international frameworks for sustainability in food and crop security by:
 - i. Emphasizing cooperation with the Global Strategic Networks for Food Security and Nutrition which allows member states to request aid and expand policies for long-term food security formally;
 - ii. Reaffirming the development of new and innovative technologies and research on crop sustainability;
- 13. *Endorses* the promotion of implementing water technology practices to harvest and recycle rainwater and flooding to ensure improved access to clean water by:
 - a. Strongly emphasizing collaboration within developing Member States and the UNDP to establish workshops for Member States and scientists in order to find solutions to achieving clean water and inform the communities;
 - b. Building water pumps and water harvesting technology such as rooftop rainwater harvesting in areas with the least access to clean water, achieved by collaborating with United Nations Water as well as regional NGOs and charities such as the water project;
 - c. Requesting willing and able Member States to increase funding for United Nations Children's Fund projects such as the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene program as well as new water source creation projects;
- 14. *Recommends* working with global organizations, such as the WHO and the World Health Programme (WHP) and regionally specific private businesses and institutions to fund the goals of mobilizing food, water, and essential resources by:
 - a. Calling upon the WHO to recommend logistic strategies and coordinate funding efforts to mobilize food and water (SDG 2 and SDG 6) to developing Member States;
 - b. Further recommending that the WHP advance towards SDG 2 (no hunger) and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) by creating a distribution network to assist in the mobilization of resources;
 - c. Requesting that private businesses participate in funding projects to both produce and export food and water to the WHO and developing Member States;
- 15. *Highlights* the relevance of providing broadband access to LDCs and SIDS and to the most disadvantaged communities, completely cut off from modern digital technology or internet access by recommending economically, scientifically, and technologically developed member states to:
 - a. Provide the technology for the accessing of the Internet;
 - b. Help with the construction of cell towers;
 - c. Offer specific education courses, to promote the usage of the Internet;
- 16. *Promotes* the cooperation of Member States to strengthen regional and international

cooperation and to share expert-knowledge and to continue to provide LDCs with STI road maps on how to succeed with the promotion of STIs through building upon established roadmap initiatives;

17. *Considers* the execution of studies such as “*Atal Bhujal Yohana*” aiming to support rural and urban areas to increase access to sustainable clean water for everyone and everywhere;
18. *Endorses* collaboration between public and private entities to further fund research and development to ensure that SCI research is redirected towards sustainable development by:
 - a. Recommending the development of incentive structures to promote proactive participation from public and private sectors in achieving progress to reach sustainable development;
 - b. Further recommending the exploration of joint research and development in both the public and private sectors towards sustainable development to foster shared responsibility by:
 - i. Considering that the information to be shared is only relevant to ensuring the advancement of sustainable development meaning information that shall be shared has a directed focus on science, technology, and innovation;
 - ii. Further inviting academia, experts, and educational institutions to collaborate to ensure information is reliable and credible;
19. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with LDCs in assessing the feasibility of technology for sustainable development in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. The utilization of the TFM to:
 - i. Create the mechanism that aligns international policies on obtaining up-to-date voluntary data on the current state of technologies in the LDCs;
 - ii. Promote knowledge-sharing initiatives at collaborative platforms and cooperating with such organizations as UNCTAD and Financing for Sustainable Development Office;
 - iii. Allocate more funds with a specific focus on research and development in LDCs and support capacity -building initiatives aimed at strengthening the performance of central and local governmental institutions, crisis response mechanisms and entities working in sustainable development;
 - iv. Work with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to explore incentives such as funding mechanisms, recognition, or awards for collaborative projects that contribute to the achievement of `sustainable development goals in developing countries and LDCs;
 - v. Utilize the United Nations Interagency Task Team on STI for the SDGs to coordinate, initiate, and direct regional STI research commissions involving multidisciplinary bodies such as regulatory bodies, research institutes, and private corporations;
 - b. Further supporting activities of the STI Forum which would include representatives of the European Union and African Union to evaluate fragile state’s needs and preferences;

20. *Requests* Member States work closer with the UNSDG and their specialized sub-agencies to improve progress on the STI and sustainable development through processes such as:
 - a. Working with WIPO to facilitate more inclusive research sharing practices as well as helping to possibly facilitate future international research endeavors;
 - b. Crafting a national, annual report on Member States progress related to sustainable development to submit to the UNSDG for review with feedback;
 - c. Collaborating with UNIDO to garner funds necessary for completing new research studies and other funding necessary to construct the proper facilities, labs, and related equipment to best achieve sustainable development;
21. *Asks* UNIDO to assist developing and least developed Member States with rare earth minerals and metals deposits to expand mining operations to increase the supply of these materials necessary for green energy to facilitate a quicker global transition for green energy through:
 - a. Establishing funds specifically for developing and least developed Member States that hold promising rare earth minerals and metals deposits that are underutilized;
 - b. Providing technical and educational programs to establish and enhance the capacity of the mining operations of Member State;
 - c. Sending subject matter experts to Member States to identify infrastructure required for establishing and expanding mining operations;
22. *Proposes* stakeholder consultation as an approach to financing STI initiatives for SDG completion through:
 - a. *Encouraging* buy-in for key stakeholders to ensure the financial support of STI for SDG goals;
 - b. *Focusing* on the Leave No One Behind principle established by the UNSDG to financially support minority groups such as the poor, indigenous, and disabled;
23. *Encourages* the creation of an educational program for the general public on STIs to ensure accountability and continued development in the respective Member States, particularly through the use of official government websites and individualized marketing campaigns;
24. *Supports* increased education efforts around the globe on the capabilities and possibilities that science, technology, and innovation offer with the creation of the UNext Innovation STI conference that:
 - a. Has varying Member States who are willing to volunteer to host and fund each year;
 - b. Allows youth, the leaders of tomorrow's innovation, to witness and learn about things that are possible within their own borders;
 - c. Equips the next generation with the necessary knowledge to advance science, technology, and innovation well into the future;
25. *Requests* Member States to bolster education efforts within their respective science education curricula by collaborating with other member states to reach a consensus on curriculum needs based on geographical or socioeconomic similarities through:

- a. Working to meet the bold goals set forth in SDGs 4 and 17;
 - b. Emphasizing innovation in curriculum from early on in development;
 - c. Offering tactile learning possibilities to students throughout their respective borders;
 - d. Providing opportunities for students to learn how to develop science, technology, and innovation within their own nations;
26. *Recommends* creating or joining existing frameworks that facilitate multilaterally collaborative development and utilization of STI through the United Nations Office for Project Services with the aim of:
- a. Helping establish research institutions and other relevant groups and organizations recognized by the United Nations to ensure that all communities to acknowledge all the impacts of climate change;
 - b. Furthering the development of alternative solutions to issues concerning agriculture and climate change among Member States, governments, businesses, higher education and research institutions, and other relevant groups and organizations recognized by the United Nations;
27. *Encourages* the creation of a Perspective Change Program that focuses on education, knowledge-sharing, and awareness-raising in order to strengthen the capacity of local communities in sustainable adaptation efforts, considering the long and short-term impacts to a safe and sustainable future through:
- a. Accelerating awareness regarding environmental and climate change education by equipping vulnerable groups with the knowledge and skills required to protect themselves and contribute to a safe and sustainable future;
 - b. Providing member states with the resources and platforms to facilitate education programs in schools and on a local level;
28. *Promotes* high-quality education, especially through promoting STEM-subjects and digital skills to prepare for the upcoming issues in technology, while also promoting scientific progress by:
- a. Expanding the UN Scholarships programs, especially, but not limited to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change scholarship program, the World Academy of Sciences Research Professors Programme, and the International Design Education (IDE) Program;
 - b. Recommending to expand public-private collaborations, such as the United Nations-co-funded Design-Thinking in STEM project offered by the Siemens Foundation;
29. *Welcomes* providing resources to educate public officials and private organizations on the development of circular economy (CE), a system in which the majority of waste products are reused and reintegrated into the supply chain, and ensuring the use of these educational resources by:
- a. Allowing equal access to educational and implementation resources on CE by all member states and private entities by distributing these resources via the TFM;
 - b. Developing greater cooperation between governments and private corporations on

the implementation of sustainable practices into national economies;

- c. Encouraging member states to commit 0.3% of national GDP to CE technology research and development;
- d. Suggesting member states provide financial incentives to private entities to engage with CE efforts;
- e. Strongly suggesting additional research into the usage, implementation, and viability of CE within Member States and such measures as:
 - i. Developing research by government entities, corporate entities, and NGOs;
 - ii. Creating research groups consisting of private and public entities;

30. *Supports* the development of sustainable tourism practices to aid in monitoring and managing eco-friendly tourism activities, efficiency, and care of resources and fragile ecosystems through the use of GIS for Member States to achieve long-term goals for sustainable development goals by:

- a. Developing Member States' infrastructure by providing quicker connections and direct routes for passengers traveling from large cities to promote efficient travel;
- b. Committing to the conservation of natural resources by:
 - i. Further implementing the preexisting European Tourism Indicator System in the Member States, which creates a system of indicators designed to encourage tourist destinations to adopt a more intelligent, sustainable approach to tourism planning;
 - ii. Forging joint efforts by public and private stakeholders to integrate environmental concerns into all development plans;
- c. Emphasizing the importance of bio portal systems in Member States that provide a publicly available online platform where users can discover protected areas, access statistics, and download current data relating to area and national categories and zoning on a geographical map;

31. *Promotes* further development and research by the UNDP and by recommending member states to incentivize the engagement of private companies in renewable energies by:

- a. Incentivizing the efficient implementation of smart grids, to connect various sources of renewable energy production by:
 - i. Utilizing second hand solar power sources within the rural landscape in order to provide cheaper green energy alternatives;
 - ii. Establishing hydroelectric power generated through run-on-the river systems and storage operations within locales of high aquatic turbulence;
 - iii. Integrating and developing wind turbines into local grids and the use of onshore and offshore wind resources where available;
- b. Subsidizing the development and mass production of new efficient energy-storing technologies;

32. *Invites* Member States to provide more funding to the UNEA in order to effectively monitor the climate and UNEP to further protect the environment and its species;
33. *Reaffirms* its commitment to advancing the use of STI in furthering sustainable development.



Code: GA/1/5

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly Plenary,

Reaffirming that the least developed countries (LDCs), as the most vulnerable group of countries, need increasing global support to overcome the structural challenges that they face in implementing the *2030 Agenda*,

Emphasizing the importance of the African Union's *Agenda 2063* which plans to transform Africa into a global powerhouse for future innovation on the continent by constructing, renovating, and maintaining educational infrastructure and creating regulations,

Bearing in mind the need for regional collaboration in creating opportunities for professional development within LDCs to build stronger economies and more resilient societies, making nations more attractive for skilled professionals,

Reaffirming that there is no unique solution to address the needs of every single Member State, and *reiterating* the need for measures tailored to their respective domestic situation,

Recognizing the need for deeper engagement of regional committees in the implantation process of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Acknowledging the *World Development Report 2022: Finance for an Equitable Recovery (2022)*, which describes the urgency to dismantle financial barriers obstructing the infrastructure development of underdeveloped countries, since 30% of global projects face funding challenges,

Aware that access to fast, transparent, and low-cost payments is vital for receiving foreign aid,

Recognizing the need to fully utilize the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in order to eliminate barriers to funding and bolster the infrastructure surrounding scientific and technological sectors,

Acknowledging that private and public sector connection is crucial for driving innovation and technology,

Endorsing the importance of providing clean and renewable energy across all Member States,

Reiterating the Brundtland Commission's Report *Our Common Future* (1987) defining sustainable development as the assurance of long-term economic and environmental scrutiny without compromising the opportunities of future generations through the Integration and recognition of social, environmental, and economic concerns in decision-making processes,

Recalling the outlined principles of *The Future We Want*, published by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, that defined sustainable tourism practices,

Remembering General Assembly resolution 71/233 (2016) about ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,

Noting that the *Technology and Innovation Report 2021* acknowledges recent advancements in technology, including the fields of renewable energy and artificial intelligence (AI),

Recognizing the potential risk of Artificial Intelligence as problematized in Security Council resolution 2021/621,

Appreciating Human Rights Council resolution 48/4 (2021) about the right to privacy in the digital age,

Recalling the *Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth* adopted at the 23rd Ordinary Session of the African Union assembly,

Perceiving the critical role of agriculture in achieving sustainable development, poverty eradication, food security, and the attainment of the SDGs,

Recognizing the existence of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) as bodies of the United Nations *Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) used in advancing developing nations,

Noting the Technology Mechanism that utilizes the TEC and CTCN to facilitate enhanced action on technology development, transfer, and technical assistance,

Recalling the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNDP, and the United Nations Environment Program's report on *A Multi-Billion-Dollar Opportunity: Repurposing agricultural support to transform food systems*, which shows the importance of education's role in effectively implementing sustainable agricultural practices on a local level,

Acknowledging that in a world where every innovation in renewable energy is not confined within borders but shared openly among nations,

Referencing General Assembly resolution 69/313 (2015), stressing the need for international cooperation, the role that developed countries should have when teaching developing countries, and the need for inclusivity within societies,

Recognizing the work done so far by the Commission on Science, Technology, and Development (CSTD) since 2006,

Stressing the importance of the *Economic Forum Report: Unlocking Technology for the Global Goals* (2020) to enhance opportunities for education, job openings, and food security,

Recognizing the paramount significance of fostering international collaboration in advancing technology, where —according to the *UNDP Report on Technology Collaboration* (2023) — recent data reveals a 25% increase in successful technology transfer programs contributing to global innovation,

Reiterating the *Guidebook by the Subgroup on STI Roadmaps* from the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Team on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs (IATT), named "Guidebook for the preparation of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for STI Roadmaps",

Recalling that Member States recognize the benefits that STIs can bring to the global economy through STISA,

Recalling the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) *Dakar Framework for Action: Education for All* (2000),

Recognizing the UNDP Technology Transfer Programme, standing as a pivotal initiative aimed at fostering global development, by facilitating the exchange of technological advancements among nations,

Acknowledging the key role that cutting-edge technologies play in attaining genuine sustainable development,

Reiterating the importance of the engagement and participation of all Member States in the STI Forums,

Stressing the importance of General Assembly resolution 76/213, "Science, technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development" in helping develop and achieve the SDGs by 2030,

Acknowledges SDG 4 to support educational resources to help developing countries,

Cognizant of SDGs 9, 10, 17 and the significance of technical assistance in helping developing Member States in achieving them, and recognizing the fact that less than 50% of the private sector offers specialist training,

Affirming the absence of a universally applicable solution to accommodate the diverse needs of each Member State, and reiterating the imperative for implementing measures customized to their unique domestic contexts,

Recalling Article 17 of the *African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights* (1986), listing education as a human right,

Deeply concerned about the teacher shortage highlighted in the UNESCO report "Global Report on Teachers: Addressing the Teacher's Shortage" and recognizing the need for 44 million teachers, especially women in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics (STEM) fields to achieve the goal of providing primary education to all by 2030,

Recognizing the importance of bridging the knowledge gap and empowering our youth with the skills necessary for technological advancement,

Recognizing the Transforming Education Summit's 6 Calls to Action launched by the United Nations Secretary-General, mobilizing equipped leaders who are committed to expanding the quality and accessibility of education,

Understanding the importance of building and strengthening the trust that the general public holds in technology and innovation, and the ability of education initiatives to accomplish this,

Welcoming work with other organizations that focus on the improvement and expansion of education, like the Global Partnership of Education, which works to not only improve education but widen access to it within LDCs and attack the STI goals towards education to improve the gap between 5-13 all receiving education,

Taking into account the importance of STEM education and fostering creativity and divergent thinking alongside fundamental disciplines inspiring young people to generate new technologies and ideas,

Reaffirming support of the UNESCO *Dakar Framework for Action: Education for All* (EFA) 2000,

Emphasizing the importance of education in the development of effective and sustainable STI development,

Taking note of the “Flipping the Science Model: A Roadmap to Science Missions for Sustainability” report by the International Science Council which outlines socially driven scientific research, or “mission-led science” as a method of combating global sustainability challenges,

Acknowledging the lack of STEM initiatives in developing countries,

Observing the potential for knowledge sharing and inclusion of all countries in the effective use of STIs,

Reiterating the importance of using STIs for economic growth and stability, particularly in developing states, as well as the necessity of education and training on the use of STIs for economic development,

*Inspired by the work of organizations and partnerships devoted to increasing education on STIs, such as the *Pulse Lab Project*, through the dissemination of information on STI development directly to the public,*

*Acknowledging the *Digital Education Strategy and Implementation Plan within the Continental Education Strategy for all Member States* published by the African Union,*

Reaffirming the sentiments of UNESCO’s unwavering commitment to narrowing gender and class disparities, while pledging to allocate substantial funding to ensure universal access to quality primary and secondary education,

Invites Member States to sponsor programs that promote education on STIs for economic development,

Noting with concern that according to the World Bank, 25% of girls in developing countries fail to complete primary education, underlining the urgency of increased financial support for educational programs,

*Emphasizing the measures outlined in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda 2015*, which represents a foundation to support the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,*

Cognizant of United Nations Women and the progressive work they have accomplished in regard to developing programs to get more girls and women involved in STEM, as well as in the development of rural technologies in order to advocate for inclusivity,

Reaffirming that achieving gender equality recognizes the full realization of women and girls’ potential in STI fields,

Acknowledging that the World Bank indicates that when girls have access to education, they are more likely to become leaders in their communities, start their own businesses, and make informed decisions about their health and well-being,

Welcoming other Member States to come together to be able to inform other Member States on how they have been able to advance gender equality within STIs,

Acknowledging SDG4, where both girls and boys receive the same educational opportunities,

Recalling the FAO-IAFN Women’s Accelerator Mentorship Programme for Women-led Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in Africa and the Thanda Agriculture Training and Mentorship Programme in South Africa,

Guided by the support of the UNESCO for including STEM in women’s education,

Recognizing the importance of a regional network of initiatives aimed at enhancing the ability of communities in Least Economically Developing Countries (LEDCs), which will lead to gender-equality leadership and support women in STEM careers,

Acknowledging the recommendations on digital trust as stated in Discussion Paper 1 of the United Nations Interagency Dialogue on Disinformation and Data Transparency, published in 2021,

Recognizing the critical need for a transition to a circular economy (CE) for sustainable resource management through the reuse and recycling of waste materials, acknowledging the importance of sharing knowledge and practices, and understanding the significance of workplace and public safety standards in handling waste materials,

Recalling the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2021/10, "Socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies on social development and well-being of all" that 3.7 billion people worldwide do not have access to the Internet,

Deeply disturbed by the acute mass emigration in Africa, according to a report published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and that it might be growing due to low economy and poor education opportunities,

Deeply concerned about the lack of financial resources consisting of voluntary contributions from United Nations stakeholders and the private sector to the United Nations Technology Bank (UNTB),

Understanding the UNDP assists countries with economic transition and interdependence,

Acknowledging the Sustainable Development Goals Report (2022) which emphasizes the staggering growing gap between economically developed and developing countries with manufacturing jobs declining in LCDs,

Deeply alarmed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report, "How Many Children And Young People Have Internet Access?" that 2.2 billion children do not have access to the internet at home,

Supporting the work of the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology to promote digital trust and security, specifically the Roadmap for Digital Cooperation in General Assembly report/74/821, and how it is being used to support UNICEF and the goal of school connectivity,

Considering that although the share of the population in LDCs using the internet has increased from 4% in 2011 to 36% in 2022, the gap between LDCs and other countries in the use of the internet has increased according to ITU,

Reaffirming the importance of "Technology Makers Lab", launched in 2022 which encourages a friendly learning opportunity for high-school students in LDCs,

Applauding the Technology Facilitation Mechanism's (TFM) IATT for its efforts to unify multi-actor projects for the fulfillment of the SDGs through information sharing,

Mindful of developing countries that are struggling with technological advancements,

Recalling the Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology, and Innovation for the SDGs, specifically the platform of partnerships established between United Nations agencies, Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and additional relevant parties,

Remembering the UNDP Digital Strategy which leverages the successful approach to facilitation of the exchange of knowledge, expertise, and resources among nations for accelerated global technological development and progress,

Recognizing the need for technological education, especially for the youth, as manifested in the *Youth Declaration on Transforming Education*,

Acknowledging the efforts of the UN Technology Training Portal (TTP) to offer courses for sustainable education,

Commending the work of the FAO in promoting sustainable technological advancements for the agricultural industry,

Remembering the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (1964) in its *Technology and Innovation Report 2023* mentions that the world is facing important social and economic challenges after the COVID-19 pandemic, where new technologies open opportunities for developing countries,

Acknowledging the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, created in 1949, and the United Nations Special Fund, established in 1958,

Recognizing the importance of ECOSOC's STI Forum, but realizing the 2-day timeframe for the conference may not be enough time to build solutions to fit each Member State,

Acknowledging the Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science Technology, and Innovation for the SDGs is open to all Member States and meets once a year to discuss science, technology, and innovation cooperation,

Taking into consideration the importance of ensuring that inclusivity is upheld and recognized by all Member States regarding the global nature of STI for Sustainable Development,

Recalling the success of the ECOSOC STI Forum which began meeting annually in June 2016,

Referencing to the United Nations Together Mentoring and Networking Programme,

1. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with Open Ended Working Group and UNESCO to set the appropriate standard and ethical boundaries of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that aim to:
 - a. Strengthen UNESCO's *Ethics on AI* (2021) to provide specific measures including providing concrete examples of how the ethical principles should be applied in practice;
 - b. Develop a research and development group about the potential risk of AI, including but not limited to:
 - i. Research on the potential risk of AI systems becoming complex that humans lose their ability to control them;
 - ii. Development of new methods for ensuring that AI systems are aligned with human values;
2. *Calls for* the establishment of a task force composed of all Member States, aimed at advancing sustainable agricultural development to achieve SDG 2 in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Collaborating with relevant international organizations, NGOs, research institutions, and private sector stakeholders to harness and develop existing scientific and technological innovations for the improvement of agricultural practices;

- b. Knowledge sharing and capacity building among Member States to facilitate the adoption of modern agricultural practices and techniques, emphasizing the integration of traditional and indigenous knowledge with modern innovations;
 - c. Prioritizing the development and dissemination of accessible and affordable technology solutions tailored to the diverse needs of developing nations;
3. *Recommends* the next 28th Conference of the Parties to discuss the creation of a *Climate Smart Blueprint* (CSB) that Member States can utilize in creating nation-specific roadmaps of developing and integrating renewable energy into existing industrialization plans, including:
- a. The creation of such a blueprint will involve national experts and policymakers meeting with appropriate CTCN and TEC members for the establishment of various policy and project recommendations in the form of blueprints, including the following:
 - i. A discussion of the timeline between the blueprints, projects to be undertaken, an interval for monitoring reports, and technologies that can be utilized;
 - ii. Encouraging the possible formulation of National Transition Blueprints geared towards achieving net-zero carbon emissions with respect to the national growth and industrialization plans, accounting for local contexts thoroughly;
 - iii. Including possible power purchasing agreements and foreign and domestic private investments to further utilize the private sector in the transition to renewable energy;
 - iv. Collaborating with the subsidiary body for the *Scientific and Technological Advice* (SBSTA) to provide the latest technological improvements/advancement in green generating infrastructure in developing and least developed countries;
 - b. Calling for the support of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies to assist and/or technical transfers, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Utilizes Clean Development Mechanism to supplement projects related to rural electrification projects in LEDCs;
 - ii. Requests the CTCN to provide an advisory role in executing various blueprints and projects;
 - iii. Further Requests the CTCN to provide technical assistance in the utilization of various renewable energy technologies;
 - iv. Asks the CTCN to identify various projects in need of funding from different global funds;
 - c. Calls for the support of different existing fund-related mechanisms stipulated in the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and *Kyoto Protocol* (1997), such as but not limited to:
 - i. The existing mechanism of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), calls for the continuous use of funds to support national policies that directly tackle building green energy capacity infrastructure;

- ii. The existing mechanism of the Special Climate Change fund, calls for more vigorous financial support towards initiatives already supported by GEF to fast-track and ensure the longevity of the project;
 - iii. The existing mechanism of the LEDCs Fund, calls for more support in funding the existing infrastructure in need of funding related to generating green energy located at LEDCs;
 - iv. The existing mechanism of the Adaptation Fund, calls to further finance existing programs of LEDCs that suffered detrimental damage due to torrential climate change;
 - v. Projects within the blueprint that are recommended to be funded by the GCF;
 - d. Requests various subsidiary committees involved in blueprints to monitor and report progress by:
 - i. Utilizing the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to assess the feasibility once the research conducted by SBSTA is contextualized in developing countries;
 - ii. Supporting and gaining assistance from the Compliance Committee under the *Kyoto Protocol* to assess and monitor the progress of the projects;
 - iii. Creating reports by the CTCN on an interval of at least 3-5 years on the progress of the blueprints, including any need for changes to timelines, projects, and new development;
 - iv. Using the reports to improve further efficiency of this policy;
- 4. *Recommends* to United Nations Committee for Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics to add a *Global Renewable Portal* to share knowledge on STI towards sustainable development in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Having different categories each focusing on renewable energies;
 - b. Making information equitable for all the countries involved in order to accelerate the spread of scientific knowledge for States to formulate better solutions to advance STI development;
- 5. *Suggests* UNESCO and UNICEF explore prioritizing the increase in primary school installation to further curate a highly educated population through technical assistance, continuous funding, and funding analysis that monitors policies, practices, and the private sector by promoting the extension of existing initiatives that enhance STIs to support the development of literacy;
- 6. *Emphasizes* the importance of creating programs that encourage people to work in the education sector by:
 - a. Implementing policies that attract people to the teaching profession and support teachers throughout the duration of their careers, including by:
 - i. Supporting teachers' mental health throughout their educational career by following the rights outlined in the *Convention on the Rights of People Disabilities* (2006), which specifically addresses persons with disabilities and should be expanded to incorporate those with mental illnesses;

- ii. Encouraging an increase in financial incentives for teachers to ensure resources are adequately dispersed, benefitting the overall success and prestige of the school;
 - b. Educating teachers on modern technologies to improve classroom quality;
 - c. Suggesting the implementation of regular forums to educate teachers about new classroom technology;
 - d. Recommending the creation of a funding bank from local NGOs and non-profit organizations for STEM programs starting at the primary level;
- 7. *Recommends* the usage of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene initiative to adequately and equitably sanitize by encouraging the World Health Organization to:
 - a. Encourage Member States to monitor the water quality, as 66.6% of solid waste and 70.6% of liquid waste are indiscriminately dumped into the local environment without proper disposal;
 - b. Minimize pollution and the release of hazardous chemicals;
 - c. Safeguard water-related ecosystems;
- 8. *Promotes* an inclusive approach to higher education by:
 - a. Encouraging student interaction, cooperation, and exchange programs as well as the exchange of research papers and scientific studies between academic institutions in the least developed and developed world;
 - b. Suggesting that higher education institutions provide scholarships, especially for trainees and students from the least developed countries, particularly young women, in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and medicine, aiming to leave no one behind;
 - c. Creating international professional education programs for professors to gain experience abroad while maintaining strong ties to their member-states;
- 9. *Recommends* that UNESCO conduct feasibility studies to investigate the possibility of establishing an online university or other comparable platforms to support graduate and postgraduate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education at the university level in LDCs and to sponsor universities in LDCs focusing on environmental education to promote and better educate young adults on future development;
- 10. *Advocates for* the development of incentives for skilled professionals to remain or return to their own Member States with the help of research grants and improved working conditions;
- 11. *Requests* United Nations Techno Lab to all LDCs to increase STI-related knowledge and skills such as robotics, Artificial Intelligence, and mobile application development or coding for youth by:
 - a. Requesting the United Nations Secretary-General to organize a discussion about UNTB in the UNGA Open Meetings to increase awareness;
 - b. Encouraging Member States' private sector to cooperate with UNTB financially;

12. *Advocates* for the creation of educational resources for government officials and non-government actors on the development of the CE and implementation of CE principles and ensuring their use by:
 - a. Investing additional research into the development of educational and research resources on the CE;
 - b. Requests the aiding of the CE system through the distribution of educational and informational resources on the safe handling of waste products through the TFM;
 - c. Encourages Member States to adopt legislation for the protection of workers and public health through the safe handling of waste products;
13. *Suggests* UNESCO allocate funds to expand the range of options of STEM careers available to women to promote further equitable development within the workforce for STI by establishing workshops that enable girls and women to gain knowledge and meet role models in the field of STI;
14. *Encourages* all Member States to expand upon the goals established in the *Dakar Framework for Action: Education for All by addressing advancements in Science, Technology, and Innovation* (2000), in fulfilling the following objectives:
 - a. Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children;
 - b. Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances, and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality, including by:
 - i. Extending framework to ensure that by 2030 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances, and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have increased access to the internet and education opportunities online;
 - ii. Ensuring all internet access is of good quality and accessible to all;
 - c. Ensuring that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programs;
 - d. Achieving a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults, including by:
 - i. Extending achieving a 50 percent improvement in levels of adult literacy to 2030;
 - ii. Ensuring that adults, and especially women, have equitable access to the internet and online education programs;
 - e. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2030, and achieving gender equality in education by 2030, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality, including by:
 - i. Extending the elimination of gender disparities and improving gender equality in education to 2030;

19. *Encourages* the expansion and creation of mentorship programs such as the *FAO-IAFN Women's Accelerator Mentorship Programme for Women-led SMEs* in Africa and the *Thanda Agriculture Training and Mentorship Programme* in South Africa to support access to technological and agricultural education for youth, especially girls, by:
 - a. Utilizing the International Finance Facility for Education and deepening the cooperation with the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* to finance the program;
 - b. Expanding the TTP by:
 - i. Offering additional courses on AI and renewable energy sources;
 - ii. Advertising the portal in rural areas and marginalized communities to reach those benefiting most from technological education and explicitly encouraging diverse groups;
 - iii. Cooperating with local schools, colleges, and universities to foster the exchange of knowledge and communication between the youth;
20. *Recommends* LEDC's support the increase of women in STEM careers through the development of programs by local communities that build gender-equal leadership by:
 - a. Setting up workshops that enable girls and women to gain knowledge about the STEM career field;
 - b. Establishing networking events that allow girls and women to meet role models in the field of STI to expand their career options in the field of STI;
 - c. Requesting funds from UNESCO to help develop the programs in order to create an environment that people can access to acquire skills in the field;
21. *Requests* the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to broaden the *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework* in order to better include frontier technologies and encourages the General Assembly to evaluate and approve the framework as soon as possible;
22. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate on the sharing of STIs with other Member States in their respective regions to assist in economic growth and infrastructure development and create further positive effects within international communities;
23. *Recommends* the development of tourism infrastructure that would provide quicker connections and direct routes for travelers, promoting the goals of sustainability, connecting large cities, and creating efficiency in travel through:
 - a. Developing a special master plan for a destination;
 - b. Transporting infrastructure planning to reduce congestion and carbon dioxide emissions;
 - c. Building relationships across tourism sites for proper cooperation in creating efficient routes for travel;
24. *Urges* for the creation of an ad hoc committee including an equal number of men and women from all Member States which researches and reports on current developments in STI;

25. *Recommends* the revitalization of the World Population Conference, under the oversight of the General Assembly First Committee, and funded by the Fords Foundation, to maintain the 2030 Agenda and disparities between Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and LDCs, by focusing on STI implementation and knowledge-sharing by all Member States;
26. *Encourages* Member States to work closely with the Bank of International Settlement on improving access to the direct payment systems between central banks, non-banks, and payment infrastructure;
27. *Recommends* the extension of the STI Conference of ECOSOC by five days, serving as a platform to tailor the measures discussed beforehand by:
 - a. Creating regional workshops with a 2-day duration, as a collaboration between ECOSOC, UNESCO, the Scientific Advisory Board, United Nations Women, NGO representatives, and regional experts to adapt the measures discussed (and agreed upon?) to the regional needs and policies;
 - b. Establishing consultancy sessions tailored for each Member State to seek guidance from the entities participating in the STI conference and pre-mentioned workshops, aiming to customize regional measures at the national level;
28. *Emphasizes* the importance of public-private partnerships through private-sector engagement by offering private financial incentives and research grants, and forming public-private partnerships to support STEM research endeavors on a domestic level;
29. *Strives* to increase employment opportunities for youth by building their capacity to identify ideas and transform them into innovations, providing them with micro-loans and marketing from international NGOs and non-profit organizations;
30. *Suggests* allocating funding for schools in rural areas, especially regarding infrastructure and resources, with current partnerships with the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) by:
 - a. Aligning with other countries in order to receive funds, especially to further the expansion of education pertaining to higher education;
 - b. Creating specific deadlines for infrastructure development with GPE;
 - c. Developing programs to increase literacy rates amongst youth ages 5-11 by collaborating with other countries with a GDP of 10 trillion dollars;
31. *Advocates* for the expansion of access to the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries to:
 - a. Include Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs);
 - b. Increase the number of years from 5 to 10 to graduate from usage by the bank;
 - c. increase the number of funding options for the bank beyond strictly voluntary contributions in order to ensure proper financial flows;
 - d. Open additional Academies of Science for all LLDCs in collaboration with the Network of Academies of Science (NASAC);
32. *Invites* the ECOSOC to extend the number of experts on the CSTD by at least 17 members and to decide and execute its further financing;

33. *Encourages* the fostering of agricultural innovation and technology in LDCs, developing countries, and SIDS to reduce poverty and guarantee food security by:
 - a. Sharing knowledge of innovative agricultural practices and technology held by developed Member States;
 - b. Further investing in the development of innovative agricultural practices;
34. *Encourages* collaboration between Member State governments, private sectors, and research institutions to facilitate transfers of technology developments, knowledge sharing, and innovation in sustainable development and STIs by:
 - a. Suggesting ECOSOC and UNESCO to organize a conference with professors or educators who are able to meet bi-yearly to discuss educational practices and sustainable issues and ideas;
 - b. Informing other Member States of how and where technology expansion has occurred within their states and giving any advice to other Member States;
35. *Suggests* collaborations with organizations such as *Empower Youth in Technology* to create a hub that nurtures innovators and entrepreneurs that support innovative startups to thrive as well as build an entrepreneurial tech community;
36. *Draws* attention to and builds upon the recommendations of discussion paper 1 of the United Nations Interagency Dialogue on Disinformation and Data Transparency 2021 by:
 - a. Suggesting that STI developers (companies and other organizations) should work closely with news organizations and journalists so as to promote reliable, up-to-date, and accessible information on STIs, therefore building trust in innovation and technology;
 - b. Creating further partnerships between STI developers and schools to ensure that the youth and their families receive fact-based education on the sustainable use and development of STIs;
37. *Encourages* the International Labor Organization to establish the “Technology Ambassador Program” to grant developing countries insights into high-end technological research programs by:
 - a. Creating the status of “Technology Ambassador” which will last for a period of 6 months and can be renewed upon request of both parties;
 - b. Facilitating immigration processes for Technology Ambassadors in regard to the amount of bureaucratic effort and inquiry response times for scholars and students currently enrolled in or working for national universities or research institutes;
 - c. Granting Technology Ambassadors first-hand access to research programs of national universities or research institutions as assistant researchers, involving them in the whole scientific process;
 - d. Supporting Technology Ambassadors with governmental assistance from the country of destination to engage research in private research institutions and private enterprises, realizing that no private institution or enterprise is forced to uphold obligation presented prior to national institutions;

- e. Recognizing that the responsibility of funding lies by the country of origin however looking favorably upon voluntary funding assistance by the country of destination;
 - f. Being conscious of guiding copyright and property laws and respecting limitations imposed by them;
 - g. Prioritizing the establishment of the “Technology Ambassador Program” in its agenda for the upcoming 112th Session in 2024;
38. *Suggests* UNESCO allocate funds to expand the range of options of STEM careers available to women to promote further equitable development within the workforce for STI by establishing workshops that enable girls and women to gain knowledge and meet role models in the field of STI;
39. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt the International Renewable Energy Agency Renewable Energy Technology Innovation Policy to advance and improve energy sustainability and climate change mitigation;
40. *Promotes* Member States that are the top leaders in technology to contribute to mobilizing the resources that their country produces to developing nations that lack the resources to develop their own;
41. *Encourages* Member States to adopt a mission-led science mindset to funding scientific innovation by:
- a. Investing in nationally-based scientific research organizations;
 - b. Focusing on solutions-focused, time-bound, substantial at scale, and ambitious in the intended impact initiatives;
 - c. Engaging with society, policy-makers, civil society, funders, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders;
 - d. Aiming for Member State governments and organizations to co-design and co-implement scientific research initiatives, leading to urgent action locally and globally;
42. *Emphasizes* the need for multinational collaboration in order to eradicate the barriers to funding for underdeveloped nations and Member States impacted by economic sanctions by:
- a. Creating a comprehensive global assistance program aimed at bolstering the development of LDCs through substantial financial aid and includes initiatives that focus on enhancing financial literacy, thereby fostering financial and economic sustainability in the beneficiary nations;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to actively participate in the UNDP Digital Strategy, focusing on its technology transfer program, by sharing technological expertise, research, and resources to ensure equitable technological progress among all nations; under the objectives outlined in SDG 17 and fostering global cooperation;
43. *Further invites* Member States to collaborate with LDCs to formulate an approach as displayed in the Global Pilot Programme on STI for SDGs Roadmaps (2019) participating phase one countries in which tailored and targeted approaches consider approaches that will more thoroughly benefit and adapt to specific countries priorities which has potential to accelerate progress rapidly;

44. *Encourages* Member States to create and join an opt-in resource technical assistance program called the “Mendeleev Initiative” funded by the opted-in Member States covering transportation, wages, and maintenance fees which aims at helping developing countries by providing specialist training to local professionals in the field of resource extraction and refinement in order to allow Member States to fully harness their resources;
45. *Advocates* for the creation of an ad hoc committee that would work to disseminate information on STI development to the general public through accessible means using accessible language, by:
 - a. Prioritizing women and minorities so as to increase diversity in the field;
 - b. Working directly with Member States and organizations to build public trust in STIs;
46. *Emphasizes* the need for the General Assembly to work with UNDP in a proactive and inclusive approach to the UNDP Technology Transfer Programme by engaging a broader spectrum of participants the program can tap into a rich reservoir of creativity and problem-solving skills, leading to more effective and sustainable technological solutions by:
 - a. Calling for establishing a dedicated outreach and awareness campaign as it is essential to inform and engage stakeholders, including government entities, private enterprises; and research institutions, by raising awareness about the benefits and opportunities offered by the UNDP Technology Transfer Programme;
 - b. Calling for allocating additional resources and funding for capacity-building initiatives are crucial as this focuses on actively involving developing countries in the program and the emphasis is on building local expertise in technology adoption, and adaptation;
 - c. Encouraging the establishment of regional coordination mechanisms as a strategic move to foster collaboration amongst neighboring countries, this approach promotes synergies in technology transfer efforts and maximizes the impact of the program at the regional level;
 - d. Encouraging the development of a robust monitoring and evaluation framework as it is critical for assessing the effectiveness and impact of the Technology Transfer Programme, and committing to transparency and accountability in reporting progress and outcomes ensures that the program remains responsive to the evolving needs of participating countries;
47. *Recommends* Member States to mention existing regional frameworks such as the Malabo Declaration which aims to “end hunger in Africa by 2025” at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference and ideas brought during the conference, focusing on:
 - a. Ensuring better training for farmers on sustainable farming techniques, through improved extension services, farmer field schools and utilization of digital technologies;
 - b. Emphasizing the need for governments to improve the capacity for enabling science to guide climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture;
 - c. Promoting climate-smart agriculture programs need to be mainstreamed into the next generation of country investment plans to ensure a stronger focus on climate change and extreme weather events;
48. *Calls upon* Member States to further inclusive discussion during STI forums and summits by:

- a. Recognizing the importance of including representation of STI start-ups and organizations in substantive fund allocation decision-making processes due to lesser financial influence;
 - b. Recommending Member States to also bring forth voices of minorities within their respective state as a part of their delegations;
49. *Encourages* all Member States to attend the STI-Forum as established in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015);
50. *Calls for* the creation of the Summit for the Exchange of Technological Advancement for the exchange of information as it relates to rapidly developing technology by:
- a. Holding a summit every five years in a different country comprised of all willing Member States;
 - b. Focusing on frontier technologies such as AI and renewable energy, including solar, geothermal, and wind power;
 - c. Paying special attention to LDCs and SIDs in relation to developing technology;
 - d. Funding from the IMF will be allocated to LDCs and SIDs in order to further develop these technologies.