

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Industrial  
Development Organization



Conference A

# United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Omar Torres-Vasquez
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<b>Chair</b>	Joschua Vogt
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Jason Waye

## Agenda

- I. The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development
- II. Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production
- III. Empowering Women through Entrepreneurship

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
UNIDO/1/1	The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development	37 votes in favour, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions
UNIDO/1/2	The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development	Passed by without a vote
UNIDO/1/3	The Role of Information and Communications Technology Industrial Development	31 votes in favour, 3 votes against, 5 abstentions
UNIDO/1/4	The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development	31 votes in favour, 2 votes against, 6 abstentions

## Summary Report

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development
- II. Promoting Sustainable Production and Consumption
- III. Empowering Women Through Entrepreneurship

The session was attended by representatives of 39 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee began discussions on the three topics presented before them and promptly adopted the agenda order of I, II, III, beginning with the first topic of “The Role of Information Communications Technology in Industrial Development.”

During Monday’s session, the committee engaged in speeches and dialogue as the body actively formed their working groups to create viable solutions on the topic at hand. By Tuesday morning, the Dais had received a total of seven working papers that focused on proposals such as, capacity-building, education, e-waste management, information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure, and the expansion of technologies for development in rural areas. With immense collaboration from the committee, the number of working papers present on the floor was brought to four by the end of the evening session.

On Wednesday, the committee had four draft resolutions accepted by the Dais. The delegates enthusiastically supported the importance of the role of communication technologies in social and economic development. The committee adopted four resolutions, including one adopted by acclamation. The body was highly engaged throughout the week while enthusiastically collaborating with each other through negotiations, dialogue, and alignment of the spirit of the UN and the work of UNIDO.



**Code:** UNIDO/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** The Role of Information and Communication Technology in Industrial Development

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*  
2  
3 *Observing* the fast-growing importance of the use of information and communications technology (ICT) in  
4 the conduct of business affairs,  
5  
6 *Examining* the lack of exposure to external market and few domestic forums which reduces the visibility  
7 into new technology and scale of business to developing Member States,  
8  
9 *Considering* the access of Internet to be a human right as revised in Article 19 of the *Universal*  
10 *Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948),  
11  
12 *Acknowledging* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly Goal 9.5 to enhance  
13 scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries  
14 particularly developing countries,  
15  
16 *Having considered* internet subscriptions increased from 6% in 2000 to 43% of the world population in  
17 2017 according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU),  
18  
19 *Calling for action* to promote development-oriented ICT applications for all, in particular the use of ICT by  
20 Small- and Medium Enterprises (SME) to foster innovation, realize gains in productivity, reduce  
21 transaction costs and combat poverty which discussed policies to promote e-business and international  
22 trade in developing countries,  
23  
24 *Highlighting* the need to push for further adoption of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, by the  
25 incorporation of Citizen Design Science in ICT development and urban integration,  
26  
27 *Guided by* the past treaties and conventions concerning the environment and sustainable development  
28 with the *Lima Declaration* (1975),  
29  
30 *Recognizing* the lack of access to modern education on business development and the use of ICTs for  
31 the driving of business and self-employment,  
32  
33 *Acknowledging* the example of the Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme (ECP) and the need to  
34 improve the performance of businesses in entrepreneurial actions,  
35  
36 *Fully aware* of the need for international communities' efforts to mitigate the risks to privacy and the safe  
37 infrastructures of networks,  
38  
39 *Further Recognizing* that female participation in economic life holds an immense economic potential for  
40 economic growth in order to combat poverty in the long term and that through the expansion of ICT  
41 technologies, especially in banking and finance, women can be empowered to participate, e.g. in the form  
42 of micro-credits,  
43  
44 *Reaffirming* the principles of the Guidelines for the Regulations of Computerized Personal Data Files  
45 adopted by the General Assembly through resolution 45/95 in 1990,  
46  
47 *Recalling* concrete action proposed by the United Nations ICT Task Force and the United Nations  
48 Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as they have built expertise on specific e-commerce  
49 and e-business issues, the impact on SME competitiveness, or free and open source software,

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*Paying gratitude* to the UNGA 66/288 resolution adopted in 2012 called “The Future We Want” which is focused on the promotion of cooperation between Member States and the effective usage of modern technologies,

1. *Urges* the importance of leadership through a combination of domestic, regional, and national cooperation, with the example of the ICT Competitiveness in Africa, including exposure to a two-way street with experts provided by local universities and academics, into country forums, designed to respect each Member States’ freedom to implement discussions as seen fit;
2. *Encourages* examples of partnerships such as those employed by Microsoft and the Leaders Forum Africa of 2006, with the work of supporting SMEs for the ability to foster greater innovation and competitiveness with the use of ICTs and promoting sustainable industrialization;
3. *Recommends* that Citizen Design Science, created to be a collective and participatory approach to engage and include citizens through integrative online design tools in the planning process along with e-participation, be utilized at all stages of urban and industrial development by:
  - a. Ensuring that a combination of human observation and experiences are incorporated into a framework to improve the development, design, and management of cities, ICTs, and industry;
  - b. Integrating citizen-driven flows of data and information in the hope to better improve the functioning and planning of cities and transport systems by:
    - i. Installing intelligent systems to collect data for forecasts, in the course of optimizing urban development;
    - ii. Utilization of data for efficient traffic control and improved mobility;
    - iii. Implementing intelligent systems for energy generation, supply, and storage;
    - iv. Implementing resource-efficient systems to supply potable water supply and sustainable use as guided by SDG 6;
    - v. Using and storing solar energy for efficient energy supply;
    - vi. Installation of urban forestation;
    - vii. Using intelligent systems for maintenance purposes;
    - viii. Introducing efficient demand-oriented lighting of cities in order to save energy and reduce light pollution;
  - c. Approaching the development of ICT with citizens at its center and prioritizing areas of change particularly in the development of urbanizing regions in middle-income and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by:
    - i. Geospatial tracking;
    - ii. Urban sensors usage;
    - iii. Citizen self-reporting experiences;
    - iv. Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into city planning;
4. *Supports* the acceleration of infrastructure construction in the domestic mobile and network fields by:
  - a. Encouraging an integrated strategy between the private sector and public sector in order to transform technical work to policy making and building upon the UNIDO-Ericsson “Industry at the Edge” cooperation of 2000 to help rural areas enter the worldwide digital marketplace;
  - b. Developing innovative applications like the UNIDO PHAROS Software Suite 2016 for the now widespread mobile phone platforms;
5. *Incentivizes* best practice sharing and technological transfers to ensure LDCs by:

- 106 a. Reaffirming the importance to enable SMEs to access to sensory technology, which is an  
107 efficient way of collecting and redistributing data;  
108
- 109 b. Emphasizing strongly implementation of global data exchange platform between developing  
110 countries and developed countries;  
111
- 112 c. Utilizing the Technology Facilitation Mechanism as outlined in the *Addis Ababa Action*  
113 *Agenda* (2015) to help foster ICT growth;  
114
- 115 d. Designing the use of AI machines to learn the algorithms for in-depth data analysis;  
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- 117 e. Reminding more developed countries to foster the growth and innovation of developing SMEs  
118 within existing resources;  
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- 120 6. *Suggests* that SMEs introduce outsourcing businesses in accordance with the General Assembly  
121 61/254 report, considering benefits of outsourcing business, reduce the indirect costs and improving  
122 SME evolution in quality and efficiency by:  
123
- 124 a. Encouraging countries to lower the prices of ICT companies' licenses in order to help their  
125 growth;  
126
- 127 b. Affirms the need for helping the development of specialized industries in order to create jobs;  
128
- 129 7. *Implores* governments to focus resources on the development of SMEs in:  
130
- 131 a. Reminding more developed countries to foster the growth and innovation of developing SMEs  
132 within existing resources;  
133
- 134 b. Recognizing the importance of giving the proper resources in ICT's matters in order for SMEs  
135 to develop and enter the global market;  
136
- 137 c. Further inviting banks and institutions to form projects to collaborate with SMEs to assist with  
138 financial related issues;  
139
- 140 8. *Confirms* that Member States should use domestic resources combined with Official Development  
141 Assistance (ODA) to strengthen ICTs and enhance global growth;  
142
- 143 9. *Affirms* the collaboration between UNIDO and Member States to create and develop a local software  
144 industry by:  
145
- 146 a. Establishing a transportation network for the delivery of software products;  
147
- 148 b. Promoting large enterprises to operate facilities in rural areas;  
149
- 150 10. *Endorses* the implementation of smart common transportation developed in many countries by:  
151
- 152 a. Ensuring there is an existing industrial chair on smart urban networks in as many Member  
153 State's universities;  
154
- 155 b. Developing digital sensor technology in urban and suburban parking and transferring data for  
156 local transportation in order to increase efficiency in residential and supply chain mobility by:  
157
- 158 i. Allowing local authorities to assess common transportation needs;  
159 ii. Triggering increased access to public transportation and the reduction of commuting  
160 traffic;  
161

- 162 c. Disseminating soft transportation in developing urban areas such as cable transports,  
163 exemplified in Medellin and Rio de Janeiro;  
164
- 165 11. *Popularizes* a new concept of a high-tech park to all the nations with a special tax and legal regime,  
166 which will contribute to the favorable development of ICTs business with the goal of:  
167
- 168 a. Stimulating the ICT development in the economy and increasing the competitiveness of  
169 national technological market;  
170
- 171 b. ICT development based on modern scientific and technological achievements;  
172
- 173 c. Creating modern infrastructure for further pursuit of research and development and  
174 implementation of new technologies in the country;  
175
- 176 12. *Noting* the work of developers of vertical forests, which are high-rise residential and commercial  
177 buildings and other skyscrapers that integrate plants and greenery that help cities improve their air  
178 quality, as well as encouraging the entrepreneurship of sustainable and innovative development for  
179 urban areas, with the eventual use of ICTs and artificial intelligence to maximize efficiency and  
180 sustainability through:  
181
- 182 a. Expanding the established agribusiness and value chain development projects supported by  
183 UNIDO to also implement urban and suburban agriculture development;  
184
- 185 b. Including partnership with industry with the purpose of creating sustainable employment in  
186 underdeveloped urban and suburban areas;  
187
- 188 c. Encouraging the qualified horticulture specialists that are able to be employed;  
189
- 190 13. *Recognizing* the need to harness and enhance the use of off-the-grid renewable energy technologies  
191 to produce power for use in domestic lighting and productive income generating applications in rural  
192 areas by:  
193
- 194 a. Popularizing innovative technologies such as renewable energy business information  
195 centers;  
196
- 197 b. Implementing Community Power Centers (CPCs) or "Energy Kiosk" which is a community  
198 managed, decentralized electrical energy service center powered by renewable energy  
199 technologies;  
200
- 201 14. *Emphasizing* the need to refine ICT supply chain in order to strengthen the development of SMEs that  
202 stream suppliers adopt the use of informative technology, the downstream retailers can have better  
203 control over the inventory flow;  
204
- 205 15. *Encourages* developing Member States to adopt new technologies in civil organizations such as  
206 education, health care, criminal justice by:  
207
- 208 a. Taking advantage of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) to reinforce identification of  
209 contractual parties with immutable digital signatures;  
210
- 211 b. Securing health care databases and distribution systems with the blockchain platform to  
212 specifically view medical history and transactions in accordance with Article 22 of the  
213 *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (2006);  
214
- 215 c. Preserving and protecting personal data and signatures using DLTs;  
216

- 217 16. *Confirms* the need for multi-stakeholder investment programs supporting physical and technological  
218 urban infrastructure and the role of UNIDO for oversight as well as, technical and economic capacity  
219 building by:  
220
- 221 a. Establishing a working group to focus on urban and suburban transportation and industrial  
222 development partnerships using innovative technology targeting middle-income and LDCs  
223 which would:  
224
  - 225 i. Develop data processing and analysis techniques which leverage established UNIDO  
226 information databases and share derived best practices with urban development  
227 stakeholders;
  - 228 ii. Create partnerships for infrastructure and ICT development and manage stakeholder  
229 commitment and dialogue for context-driven urban development;  
230
- 231 17. *Focuses* on a multi-scalar cooperation that includes the private sector, including passed agreements  
232 with Ericsson, HP, Microsoft, government initiatives and multilateral UN institutional tools, such as  
233 Investment fund and South-South cooperation, in order to work on different scales of policy making  
234 through:  
235
- 236 a. Establishing institutions that provide safe loans for SMEs to ensure they have the capital to  
237 compete with established enterprises, similar to the Polish Agency for Enterprise  
238 Development, which provides safe loans to make SMEs more competitive;  
239
  - 240 b. Encouraging every nation should own more than two mobile operators to incentivize  
241 competition to avoid monopoly of ICTs;  
242
- 243 18. *Encourages* Member States to develop, strengthen, and enhance the competitiveness of the ICT  
244 sector by:  
245
- 246 a. Noting the e-ASEAN framework objectives which seeks to develop, strengthen, and enhance  
247 the competitiveness of the ICT sector;
  - 248
  - 249 b. Defining clear, specific and measurable goals to better assess the level of achievement of  
250 these implementation activities;  
251
  - 252 c. Improving the resources planning in order to allocate appropriate resources to each of the  
253 initiatives;  
254
- 255 19. *Intends* to support the creation and growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises in urban and  
256 suburban areas through:  
257
- 258 a. Creating an investment model through established working groups which will include  
259 previously developed expertise in:  
260
  - 261 i. Business models based on successful circular economies;
  - 262 ii. Oversight of investment mechanisms and equitable business partnerships;
  - 263 iii. Partnerships between national, international and private organizations;  
264
  - 265 b. Providing technical support to public and private sector partners to create integrated urban  
266 industries and infrastructures which center on sharing information and technology for mutual  
267 supported growth, and the establishment of networked databases and communication  
268 platforms that promote citizen well-being, increased efficiency, and inclusive and sustainable  
269 industrial development;  
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- 271 20. *Further recommends* each Member State to assist schools and education facilities to refine ICT  
272 knowledge for rural areas by:



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- a. Promoting computer science as the conduit for industrial development in ICTs;
  - b. Approving the facilitation of the development of specific professional roles in ICTs;
21. *Draws attention* to the integration of the Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Strategy 2016-2019 (GC.16/8) reporting and evaluation protocol into the partnerships facilitated to develop urban ICT sectors and infrastructure by empowering women in the expansion of ICT technologies, especially in banking and finance and the facilitation of micro-credits;
22. *Calls for* policymaking to bridge the digital divide between urban and rural areas, especially in developing Member States, where the divide is the most important by:
- a. Providing help to local public authorities through technical assistance in order to set reachable goals and targets updated on 3 years basis regarding electrification and internet access;
  - b. Implementing regulatory framework to mandate telecommunication and information technology companies to change their lines for wired internet connections every 10 years to keep up with changing technology;
  - c. Appealing to nations to enhance the construction of hardware facility and communication lines in rural areas and places with relatively low population density.



**Code:** UNIDO/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development

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- 1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015), especially Sustainable  
4 Development Goals (SDGs) 8, 11, 12, which call for a holistic approach to economic, social and  
5 technological progress and reiterates the United Nations commitment to achieving integration of  
6 information and communications Technology (ICT) in industrial development,  
7  
8 *Emphasizing* the possibilities of using ICTs for reducing environmental impacts of industries by better  
9 resource management and the importance of ICTs training to assist in spreading awareness on issues  
10 relating to e-cycling and for the youth to developed their entrepreneurship regarding ICT, inspired by the  
11 work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) regarding entrepreneurship  
12 development,  
13  
14 *Understanding* the definition of e-waste as pertaining to: temperature exchange equipment, screens,  
15 lamps, large equipment, small equipment, small information technology and telecommunications  
16 equipment,  
17  
18 *Acknowledging* the already existing initiatives taken by the UNIDO relating to e-waste management by  
19 collaborating with National Cleaner Production Centre,  
20  
21 *Stressing* that environmental protection is one of the three pillars of sustainable development, that only  
22 20% of electronic devices are being recycled, and that e-waste management is an urgent issue in today's  
23 digitally-dependent world,  
24  
25 *Considering* the fact that Canadian researchers from the Enactus group based in the University of  
26 Sherbrooke found a way to reuse old electronic devices to create software in an inexpensive way,  
27  
28 *Deeply regretting* the inefficiency of current global partnerships between developing and developed  
29 countries about e-waste, and the unequal capacities to compete with each other,  
30  
31 *Keeping in mind* that the private sector, with companies such as Apple and Microsoft, have developed  
32 ways to E-cycle by recycling more than reusing e-waste,  
33  
34 *Recognizing* the importance of ICTs for Small- and Medium- Enterprises (SME), especially in Least  
35 Developing Countries (LDCs) countries, such as the UNIDO-Microsoft Partnership of the Microsoft  
36 Government Leaders Forum Africa,  
37  
38 *Recalling* concerns laid out in the *Global E-Waste Monitor 2017* Report, concerning ICT uptake and  
39 shorter replacement contributing to E-waste growth,  
40  
41 *Being concerned* by the fact that developing nations lacking ICT hardware, produce significant quantities  
42 of e-waste as a result of being heavily dependent on imports,  
43  
44 1. *Invites* developed Member States to send their old electronic devices collected throughout the Waste  
45 Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) forum, governmental initiatives and actions from private  
46 companies such as Goodwill recycling program with Microsoft and Dell to developing Member States  
47 in order to reuse them which will in turn help create software in communities that needs it by:  
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- 49 a. Encouraging the creation of national legislations to regulate the participation of the private  
50 and public sectors;  
51
- 52 b. Building infrastructures in strategic areas such as collect bins in work places and using  
53 already existing infrastructures such as bins on university campuses and in electronic collect  
54 facilities to be able to collect and send those devices to territories in need;  
55
- 56 c. Finding different ways of funding within the United Nations programs, but also with the private  
57 sector and the International Monetary Fund (IMF);  
58
- 59 d. Monitoring by the framework the Industrial Policy for Prosperity;  
60
- 61 e. Putting in place efficient collecting system as suggested below;  
62
- 63 2. *Recommends* Member States to consider putting in place efficient legislation using circular economy  
64 mechanisms and Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in order to collect old  
65 devices such as, but not limited to phones and computers by:  
66
- 67 a. Encouraging the private sector to implement the recycling and reusing mechanisms inspired  
68 by other initiatives such as the Trade in Apple Giveback;  
69
- 70 b. Setting up bins for the promotion of electronic recycling within cities as many Member States  
71 have already established bins;  
72
- 73 c. Financial rebates for industries who have adopted measures to recycle electric products;  
74
- 75 d. Invites Member States to use accountability and monitoring mechanisms within the Internal  
76 Oversight Division (IOD) which hold private corporations accountable for failing to take  
77 reasonable measures to sustain ICTs according to the Extended Producer Responsibility  
78 (EPR) principle; use monitoring systems for better natural resources management, e.g. better  
79 water management systems;  
80
- 81 e. Recommends to Member States to set regional minimum standards for all Member States as  
82 to the number of electric products that should be recycled annually;  
83
- 84 | 3. *Invites* Member States to put forward educational programs, similar to UNIDO's Capacity  
85 Development Programmes, which entail:  
86
- 87 a. The broadening of the United Nations Environment Assembly's (UNEA) e-waste strategy to  
88 reach more LDCs, such as through the promotion of UNEA's Massive On-line Open Course  
89 (MOOC) on e-waste with the encouraged assistance of multi-national partnerships, like that  
90 of UNIDO-Japan with the initiative, Partnering for Africa's Future;  
91
- 92 b. Raising awareness through governmental campaigning;  
93
- 94 c. Educating youth on sustainability and ICTs modelling the UNIDO-Samsung Partnership  
95 which seeks to improve skills of youth in handling electronic products and upgrading their  
96 repair services in e-waste management, as well as the UNIDO-Hewlett-Packard (HP) Global  
97 Partnership Programme which promotes entrepreneurship and ICT Training for youth;  
98
- 99 d. The adoption of collective agreements by corporations with an incentive for them to educate  
100 their employees on e-waste;  
101
- 102 e. Establishing e-waste management workshops at the campuses of national universities and  
103 on the basis of the governmental organizations in order to raise awareness on how e-waste  
104 effects environment;

- 105  
106 f. Looking to the UNIDO Capacity Development Programme for guidance;  
107  
108 4. *Invites* Member States to follow the initiatives already taken by Sweden within the Regulation on  
109 Producer Responsibility for Electrical and Electronic Equipment being considered of every Member  
110 States conjunctures;  
111  
112 5. *Advocates* for cooperation between Member States regarding ICTs and e-waste technologies  
113 expertise sharing in order to help developing countries by:  
114  
115 a. Encouraging information technology companies to be part of the effort for a better e-waste  
116 management by holding conferences and forums such as the E-SCRAP Conference in order  
117 to exchange best practices;  
118  
119 b. Inviting the private sector to create their own e-recycling initiatives such as the Dell 2020  
120 legacy of good plan;  
121  
122 6. *Encourages* the collaboration of enterprises and groups within universities such as Enactus in a intent  
123 to research new strategies in which ICTs training can broaden cooperation by teaching individuals  
124 about creation of new software with e-waste coming similar to Australia's University of South Wales  
125 Centre for Sustainable Materials Research and Technology cycling system monitored by the IOD  
126  
127 7. *Endorses* the importance of funding these e-waste initiatives in collaboration with the IMF and the  
128 private sector by:  
129  
130 a. Encouraging Member States to adopt legislation which facilitates foreign investment;  
131  
132 b. Reaching different UN development programs such as the Programme for Partnership (PCP)  
133 funds, which focuses on facilitating inclusive and sustainable industrial development within  
134 member states;  
135  
136 c. Using funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).



**Code:** UNIDO/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* Article I of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) which fosters the spirit of international  
4 cooperation in solving international issues of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character,  
5  
6 *Recognizing* the importance of upholding SDG 17 by promoting international trade to help developing  
7 countries increase their exports as partnerships directly contribute to the achievement of a universal  
8 rules-based and equitable trading system that is open, fair, and benefits all,  
9  
10 *Guided* by the UNIDO mandate to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial  
11 development in Member States as stated in the *Lima Declaration: Toward inclusive and sustainable*  
12 *industrial development* (2013),  
13  
14 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 70/1 that emphasizes in the importance of industrial  
15 development calling upon stakeholders to build and promote resilient infrastructure as well as inclusive  
16 and sustainable industrialization,  
17  
18 *Aware* of the impact of SMEs on building more resilient and diversified economies as well as their  
19 potential in creating innovative and sustainable consumption and production models and build capacity  
20 for foreign SMEs,  
21  
22 *Highlighting* target 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more specifically section 9.c, to  
23 foster industrial development through a strong implementation and use of information and  
24 communications technology (ICT), with the purpose to build a resilient infrastructure and to promote  
25 inclusive and sustainable industrialization,  
26  
27 *Emphasizing* target 10 of the SDGs to guide processes aiming to address disparities between and within  
28 countries,  
29  
30 *Taking note* of the *UNIDO Building E-Competence Report 2008* and the *Measuring the Information*  
31 *Society Report Volume 1 2018* to further understand where Member States can improve,  
32  
33 *Recalling* the human right on internet access as adopted by the Human Rights Council (HRC) in 2016, as  
34 well as on development adopted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human  
35 Rights (OHCHR) in 1986,  
36  
37 *Recognizing* that all Member States have acknowledged the importance of ICT as a decisive necessity for  
38 future development thus bear the potential to empower the people of a country and boost economic  
39 growth,  
40  
41 *Highlighting* the role of ICTs in supporting diversity and cultural expression on the World Summit on the  
42 Information Society (WSIS),  
43  
44 *Emphasizing* the need to ensure all women and girls are empowered by the International  
45 Telecommunication Union's (ITU's) role in ICTs as referred to in ITU's Resolution 1327,  
46  
47 *Recognizing* the importance of the recent paper drafted by the United Nations Industrial Development  
48 Organization (UNIDO) on ICTs in 2018, to engage Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) as well

49 as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to facilitated industrial development,  
50  
51 *Acknowledging* the disparity in regional development, primarily the disparity in infrastructure between  
52 urban and rural areas and the need for affordable ICT-hardware-based worldwide,  
53  
54 *Keeping in mind* that although the percent of the world's population living in urban areas increased by 5%,  
55 65% of the world's population is still predicted to live rurally in 2020,  
56  
57 *Observing* of the need to build stronger economic foundations and improve productive capacities  
58 especially in least developed countries and rural areas,  
59  
60 *Being alarmed* that according to the ITU nowadays still 48.8% of the world population are lacking a fast  
61 broadband internet connection which is crucial for effective access to participate in worldwide market- and  
62 political discussion,  
63  
64 *Inviting* the International community to participate in collaborative conversations between both Least  
65 Developed Countries (LDCs) and developed nations on spreading advancements in ICTs specifically  
66 hosted by LDCs to ensure their inclusion,  
67  
68 1. *Advocates* Member States and regional bodies to work collaboratively to determine areas in which  
69 broadband access and infrastructure are inadequate by further promoting mapping initiatives through  
70 the establishment of regional digital single markets as well as working with domestic  
71 telecommunications networks to find exact areas where broadband is still deficient by using satellites  
72 and geospatial analysis of infrastructure by mirroring the EU's Mapping of Broadband and  
73 Infrastructure Study to provide more information on:  
74  
75 a. Unaffordable access to proper infrastructure that inhibiting local populations from accessing  
76 the internet;  
77  
78 b. The capacity for the area to use existing broadband services, as well as areas needing more  
79 infrastructure because developing states, tend to not have affordable broadband connections;  
80  
81 c. Current investments and funding for broadband infrastructure that can contribute to projects  
82 building more infrastructure;  
83  
84 2. *Stresses* the importance of using Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, and Global  
85 Positioning Systems (GPS), in analyzing areas when planning for development and encourages  
86 Member States to:  
87  
88 a. Use GIS, remote sensing, and GPS systems at the local, regional and national levels;  
89  
90 b. Foster awareness of these technologies via public post-secondary institutions;  
91  
92 c. Reach out to private developers of these technologies in forming partnerships to achieve  
93 these goals;  
94  
95 3. *Advocates* for Member States to collaborate more with the International Development Research  
96 Centre by implementing initiatives similar to the Africa Digital Policy Project to expand internet  
97 access, through improved developments, in developing Member States to foster investments in new  
98 telecommunication technologies through research in the ICT sector and policy development to  
99 establish digital policy frameworks with evidence-based policy making;  
100  
101 4. *Acknowledges* that different geographic and social conditions require different technological solutions  
102 to provide ICT connections and reduce inequality within and between member states, while  
103 developed urban regions may be equipped with fiberglass connections and cellular networks, less-

- 104 developed rural areas could be covered by satellite- or fiberglass UAV-based internet-accesses;  
105
- 106 5. *Requests* the Member States to empower cooperation between the national and international air- and  
107 space agencies like National Air- and Space-Agency (NASA), European Space Agency (ESA),  
108 Russian Space Agency (Roscosmos) or Austrian Space Agency (ASA) to promote and regulate the  
109 peaceful use of outer space for satellite applications;  
110
- 111 6. *Invites* Member States to invest in innovative companies that focus on using solutions that are based  
112 in the sky and in space to increase information, technology, and WiFi through affordable means:  
113
- 114 a. Developing fleets of new generation microsatellites (CubeSats) to provide wireless internet  
115 connections, in cooperation with large technology companies like Alphabet or SpaceX,  
116 already investing in research and development of such systems:  
117
- 118 i. Launching those satellites with re-usable vehicles to lower the costs on the one hand  
119 and increase the sustainability of the procedure on the other hand in Low- and  
120 Medium-Earth-Orbits;  
121
- 122 ii. Using space-control-systems to burn up the satellites in the outer atmosphere at the  
123 end of their technical lifetime and avoiding the potential of dangerous space debris;  
124
- 125 iii. Using consumer-electronics with proven space-capability as a technological basis to  
126 decrease the costs of production as well as the barriers for companies to get into the  
127 development and production of such small-scale-spacecrafts;  
128
- 129 iv. Suggesting to the Member States to organize launch, maintenance, and financing of  
130 those spacecrafts following the examples of already existing satellite fleets like the  
131 American GPS network or the European GALILEO system;  
132
- 133 v. Organizing the space control in close cooperation with national and international  
134 space agencies like NASA, ESA, ASA, or Roscosmos to ensure security, efficiency,  
135 and sustainability;  
136
- 137 b. Encouraging Member States to collaborate and consider investing in aerial technological  
138 devices that major technology organizations and investors, such as Alphabet, Mitsubishi,  
139 Suhail Bahwan Group, RUAG Space and Facebook, are experimenting with to increase  
140 access to ICT through affordable means:  
141
- 142 i. Launching unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), such as blimps or drones, while tethered  
143 to a platform in order to survive through harsh weather conditions to help provide  
144 fixed wireless access, environmental monitoring and agribusiness assistance,  
145 disaster recovery and public safety;  
146
- 147 ii. Using helium-filled blimps, recognizing that helium is an easily accessible resource  
148 and one of the most abundant elements in the universe, or drones with a large  
149 wingspan and solar-powered electrical drives as emission-free flying antennas;  
150
- 151 iii. Suspending the UAVs on GPS-tracked routes over the regions to be covered with  
152 broadband, high-speed-internet-accesses in heights between a few hundred and  
153 thousand meters, controlled by self-rotating earthborn stations via wireless  
154 communication;  
155
- 156 iv. Using consumer electronics as the main source of technology to make the  
157 development affordable and accessible;  
158
- 159 v. Using the latest standards of wireless communication because it will achieve the  
160 highest possible bandwidth and speed of communication in order to guarantee a  
161 relatively long technical lifespan for the vehicles and reduce the ecological burden of  
162 too quick replacement as new applications in the future will need better connections;  
163
- 164 vi. Applying modifications and upgrades through maintenance on the ground station;  
165
- 166 vii. Encouraging local and national cell service and internet providers to incorporate this  
167 technology in their businesses;  
168

- 159 7. *Draws attention to* the importance of adequate broadband and internet access in order to boost  
160 telemedicine networks, telecommunications, e-banking, and e-commerce to bridge gaps between  
161 rural and urban areas by citing Samasource, a non-profit business, that reduces global poverty by  
162 providing digital work to unemployed woman, refugees and youth in impoverished countries as well  
163 as gives them the opportunity to engage in dignified, digitally-based work by training them in basic  
164 computer skills, enabling them to do digitally based work for a company thousands miles away;  
165
- 166 8. *Encourages* Member States to include public-private partnerships in the area of ICTs based from  
167 space to promote competition on the ICT market in order to decrease ICT prices and to make them  
168 available for all and encouraging them to create programs that foster best practice sharing and  
169 cooperation among varying institutions, similar to the Polish Kampus + Initiative that creates an  
170 institution to promote collaboration between academic and private institutions:  
171
- 172 a. Along with the cooperation of private companies such as Ruag Space, Magna Aerospace,  
173 Sputnikx, and ICT Switzerland;  
174
- 175 b. Along with cooperation of public institutions, such as the European Space Agency, the ITU,  
176 the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the European Development  
177 Agency;  
178
- 179 c. Along with academic institutions, such as technical universities, across the globe;  
180
- 181 9. *Emphasizes* the importance of empowering SMEs through access to ICTs, through the  
182 implementation of governmental Venture-Capital-Funds with initiatives in conjunction with the  
183 International Trade Center modeled after the Partnership for Investment and Growth in Africa (PIGA)  
184 to encourages foreign businesses to invest in the economy and create mutually beneficial  
185 relationships between LDCs and developed countries;  
186
- 187 10. *Calls upon* regional bodies to establish annual regional conferences hosted in LDCs, similar to the  
188 2017 E-Nigeria Conference, where Private ICT companies can work with SMEs to share  
189 technological advancements while educating local community leaders on upcoming regional  
190 programs for ICT development;  
191
- 192 11. *Indorses* all Member States to consider the expert knowledge of the ITU and seek the ITU's guidance  
193 to consult and help Member States to implement ICT systems in order promote best practice sharing:  
194
- 195 a. Consisting of active representatives of the local governments in the Member States;  
196
- 197 b. Applying expertise consultation with respect to the planning, implementation, and  
198 maintenance of ICT systems;  
199
- 200 c. Encouraging partnerships and cooperation with qualified NGOs, e.g. IICD (Kenya), W.TEC  
201 (Nigeria), or Singapore Internet Research Centre (SiRC);  
202
- 203 12. *Increases access* to the local and global work market through agencies that provide a means for  
204 skilled workers to find meaningful employment that can potentially reduce the poverty gap and  
205 inequality:  
206
- 207 a. Assisting universities in introducing programs that assist students looking to enter in-demand  
208 fields within the ICT industry;  
209
- 210 b. Advancing fields in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) by  
211 encouraging and increasing research development and technology facilities;  
212
- 213 c. Also allowing skilled workers to work remotely to avoid the continuation of brain drain;  
214



- 215 d. Improving and fostering communication with universities that exist in areas with low  
216 undergraduate and graduate employment rates due to lack of job fields;  
217
- 218 e. Locating untapped potential of talent in rural and underdeveloped areas that lack  
219 infrastructure and knowledge of opportunities by connecting these areas with existing and  
220 successful technologies, as well as new innovative ideas;  
221
- 222 13. *Supports* the inclusion of ICT specific hubs within the UNIDO Program for Country Partnerships by  
223 requesting developing countries and LDCs to foster initiatives similar to the KZN Industrial Hubs  
224 Project in South Africa and Saudi Arabia as a model for implementation, through streamlined  
225 communication with the Chief Information Technology Officer, and using these hubs to:  
226
- 227 a. Extend the existing ICT specific entrepreneurial training to include programming workshops,  
228 technical engineering to establish skilled human capital and proper recycling of e-waste;  
229
- 230 b. Expand the idea of shared technological devices by using them as platforms for the  
231 organization of dynamic exchanges;  
232
- 233 c. Achieve more interconnected rural areas within 10 years, including biannual progress reports  
234 from the ITU;  
235
- 236 14. *Appeals* to developed countries to promote sustainable development by donating obsolete hardware  
237 to developing countries or regions, through NGOs similar to The Five North Project, to increase  
238 universal and affordable access to ICTs by providing training within ICT maintenance and open  
239 source software usage to facilitate a technology knowledge transfer of ICTs beginning with educators  
240 in primary and secondary institutions within Ghana in order to bridge the digital divide;  
241
- 242 15. *Invites* developing States and LDCs to utilize the Communications Coordination Committee for the  
243 United Nations Global Student Voice newsletters to facilitate the spread of Electronic and Mobile  
244 Learning, (E & M Learning) strategies in conjunction with Masr Works Youth Center which facilitates  
245 youth learning through industrialized centers for employability and training for entrepreneurs as well  
246 as providing them with electronic devices and portable technologies to empower youth through on-  
247 demand access and interactive and multi-mode knowledge for ICTs as well as Open and Distance  
248 Learning Programs that promote lifelong learning by allowing adults to work on their own time to  
249 bolster their skills in ICT usage and maintenance;  
250
- 251 16. *Encourages* Member States to model initiatives after the ICT for Women in Nubia working with the  
252 Integrated Rural Development Program to establish Tele-Clinics and future development for  
253 Telecommunication Centers in rural communities, specifically LDCs, where ICT proficient individuals  
254 will be able to train students in ICTs and entrepreneurship, through provision from ICT companies  
255 similar to Souq which provides industry access to local SMEs through trusted platforms that use  
256 integrated methods of delivery and innovative and local payment methods;  
257
- 258 17. *Requests* that UNIDO's Office of Evaluation and Internal Oversight include a specific section of  
259 Member States' ICT progress within the existing Independent Country Program Evaluations in order  
260 to highlight the importance of the sector and allow for easy access to information for stakeholders.



**Code:** UNIDO/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Topic:** The Role of Information and Communications Technology in Industrial Development

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1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*  
2  
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations* adopted in 1945, which proclaimed the  
4 establishment of the international organization, especially Articles 55 and 56 which stated the necessity to  
5 promote global cooperation in the modern society,  
6  
7 *Noting with gratitude* General Assembly resolution 70/1 titled “*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda*  
8 *for Sustainable Development*”, which introduced 17 universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)  
9 towards sustainable future for all,  
10  
11 *Highly appreciating* SDG 4 which is calling upon achievement of quality education for all, SDG 8 which is  
12 focused on sustainable economic growth for all, SDG 9 which outlined the importance of industry,  
13 innovation and infrastructure for sustainable development and SDG 17 which is calling upon promotion of  
14 global cooperation between Member States and businesses,  
15  
16 *Reiterating* its desire to see the Member States developing plans and strategies for industrialization  
17 through the *Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation* (Lima  
18 Declaration) (1975),  
19  
20 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolutions 72/200 and 73/218 which are calling to provide assistance  
21 to developing countries with the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) in  
22 everyday activities,  
23  
24 *Keeping in mind* the goals of the *World Programme of Action for Youth* (WPAY) adopted by the UN  
25 General Assembly in 1995 which included guidelines for Member States for national action and global  
26 support towards improvement of young people’s situation around the world, especially with the main  
27 focus on providing equal access of education for youth via usage of ICT,  
28  
29 *Noting* the work of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) which acts as an important actor of  
30 telecommunication in the modern society and conducts the studies towards implementation of ICT in the  
31 Member States,  
32  
33 *Paying gratitude* to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Knowledge Management  
34 Strategy Framework 2014-2017 which was aimed to build capacities and promote global knowledge-  
35 sharing among the Member States,  
36  
37 *Appreciating* the partnership between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
38 and Microsoft Company and as a result of it the establishment of Uganda Green Computer Company in  
39 2009 and on its basis of the company the creation of ICT training center,  
40  
41 *Highly welcoming* the initiative of UNIDO and HP called *HP Foundation’s Learning Initiative for*  
42 *Entrepreneurs* (HP LIFE) which is focused to promote skills among young generation on how to start and  
43 manage businesses via the usage of ICT,  
44  
45 *Inspired* by the work of the non-governmental organization (NGO) Swedish Programme for ICT in  
46 Developing Regions (SPIDER) which is aimed to improve accountability, education, and health in  
47 developing regions via the establishment of collaboration, knowledge sharing and capacity building  
48 between regions through networks globally,  
49

- 50 1. *Invites* the ITU's experts to conduct research in Member States which are using national ID-cards to  
51 explore the difficulties faced by the Member States with the integration of e-government systems  
52 around the world and assist Member States in implementing the ITU Identity Roadmap Guide:  
53
- 54 a. Following the results of the report, the necessity of the creation of an e-government training  
55 module for the Member States who wish to proceed implementation of this initiative would be  
56 discussed at the meeting of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO;  
57
  - 58 b. The module would be focused on teaching people to use e-resources of Member States in  
59 order to reduce bureaucratic administrative procedures similar to Poland's Paperless &  
60 Cashless Society Program, which works with various ministries to digitize assets;  
61
  - 62 c. Asking the ITU to offer policy suggestions for the Member States to promote digitization  
63 domestically;  
64
- 65 2. *Encourages* Member States, especially developing countries to promote skills of children in ICT  
66 sphere in primary and secondary schools to build long-term technology readiness within the best of  
67 their capacities by:  
68
- 69 a. Providing digital devices like whiteboards, interactive smart desks, and tablets for schools as  
70 well as innovative digital methods such as virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR) via  
71 cooperation with private enterprises;  
72
  - 73 b. Offering to expand the courses of HP LIFE to regular classes in order to promote  
74 competences of the young generation in the ICT sphere;  
75
  - 76 c. Teaching primary school students in media literacy to provide them with the skills to better  
77 deal with social and mass media, sensitize students for fake news, advertisement strategies  
78 and photo manipulation;  
79
- 80 3. *Recommends* to present Green Computer Company of Uganda, which focuses on the creation of ICT  
81 training centers and reusing computers, as a part of UNIDO's General Conference and discuss the  
82 possibility of meeting with other experts which would evaluate the necessity for such initiatives with  
83 the goal of ICT promotion in rural areas in the perspective to expand this program further to other  
84 regions;  
85
- 86 4. *Also recommends* the collaboration between UNIDO and the UNDP Knowledge Management  
87 Strategy Framework in order to promote further collaboration between Member States in the field of  
88 ICT knowledge-sharing with the goal to enhance the level of technical literacy among countries;  
89
- 90 5. *Encourages* Member States to provide support to NGOs which have the same framework direction as  
91 SPIDER does, and in the perspective of improving global cooperation in ICT knowledge sharing, such  
92 as:  
93
- 94 a. Provision of educational facilities for the regions with limited access to ICT facilities;  
95
  - 96 b. Transparency and accountability towards implementation of SDGs in every region;  
97
  - 98 c. ICT regulation policies and practices for greater cooperation between NGOs and  
99 governments.