



Resolution Economic and Social Council/I.I

Economic and Social Council

Co-sponsors: Republic of Botswana, Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Ecuador, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of Kenya, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Sweden, Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Topic: Increasing Access to Information

Recognizes the goal of past Resolution 2005/52 to “Strengthen science and technology educational systems including through strong gender policies ensuring equal access to technological and scientific studies,”

Reaffirms the goals of General Assembly Resolution 72/228 “Recognizing the importance of technology as one of the key means of implementation in the pursuit of sustainable development, along with finance, capacity-building, and institutional framework and trade,”

Welcoming new projects, such as the Bermuda Project and the One Laptop Per Child Initiative,
Alarmed by the lack of accessibility to the internet worldwide and requesting help from all Member States,

Deeply concerned by the fact that some governments have information they feel the need to censor,

Recognizing that nations fail to educate their citizens on the impact that technology has in underserved areas,

Fully aware that third-world countries may not have internet access,

1. Recommends that the UN should suggest guidelines that governments should follow so that they do not censor information and the issue of censorship incorporated into school curriculums;
2. Requests that governments should be held accountable for incomplete information;
3. Encourages the teaching of how to use and build devices in schools;
4. Authorizes the use of workshops to educate people about technology with a startup system;
5. Accepts that funding may be needed for some schools to be able to educate students about technology;
6. Endorses the idea that people need to be technologically sufficient;
7. Emphasizes the cooperation of member nations to combat the digital divide;
8. Strongly suggests prioritizing access to technology for schools and jobs;
9. Calls upon the governments of member nations to provide funding for mobile phones and cell towers for all citizens;
10. Recommends involving private investors to increase production and distribution of technology;

11. Encourages member nations with fiber optic wiring systems to increase access to the internet by providing developing nations or other member states with copper wiring systems;
12. Welcoming donations of money and other resources to UN bodies that will help provide internet access to developing or struggling regions;
13. Strongly suggests that the United Nations create a fundraiser to distribute technological resources to developing member states;
14. Encourages the creation of free optional computer classes to learn more about technology and how it is made;
15. Emphasizes efforts to provide both devices and access to the internet by building more cell towers and satellites;
16. Calls upon companies to expand projects like the Angola Project, prioritizing education;
17. Further endorses the donation of used computers;
18. Further recommends expanding aid to developing countries;
19. Encourages the start of a global fund to create and distribute technology.