

## Resolution

**Forum:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Addressing the systemic risks and inequities in the path towards

**Digitalization Sponsors:** Costa Rica, USA and Ecuador

**Signatories:** Belgium, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Cameroon, Turkey, Algeria, Kenya, Luxembourg, Poland, Colombia, Japan, Chad, India, Myanmar, Iceland, Russia, China

United Nations Development Programme

- 1) *Contemplating* that EPTA had made up for contributing special fund in 1949 to help in the fields of the economic and political perspectives of the underdeveloped nations. Discussing the disputes of the countries addressing the UNDP, the delegates could transparently understand the prime issue, “Lack of Resources”,
- 2) *Guided* by the “Human Development Reports” developed by the UNDP has been tracking a good record of pressurizing the fight against poverty to a primary place but still poverty reduction needs to be implemented efficiently. There isn’t a stable action in this area in every situation,
- 3) *Further* recalling the digital literacy that has been preventing numerous sections of the elder ones and residents staying with disabilities, this must be erected as the inequality in the consumption or usage of technology would make the nation to preventing to attain digitalization,
- 4) *Reminding* that in economic growth, poverty reduction, human security and all other fields related to this would play a critical role by the infrastructure growth, overall the nations it holds as a problem as a prime one,
- 5) *Encouraged* various forms of digitalization introduced by all governments and applications of technology to purposely improve the delivery of basic public services but governments aren’t commencing with it at regular intervals,
- 6) *Noting* that in the resolution 2341(2017), the member states were called upon Security Council “to strengthen the whole nation’s partnership, to share information or news and experience in the way to prevent it to respond and recover from damage from terrorist attacks on important infrastructure facilities”. To eradicate the cyber-attacks issue at present on the hand, there should be appropriate solutions overviewed for it,
- 7) *Firmly* convinced to the point that trust also gives the hope to act and “Success in achieving each of the SDG’s will depend on the businesses and the citizens which bonds a trust in public institutions on each other. Trust has lost its control as in the evolving globe, nothing is permanent like this. This can cause several boundaries to stop the nation’s moving in the right path,
- 8) *Reiterating* the UNDP Strategy for the management of human resources has been vast through a process of data analysis, surveys etc. which are important in the case of having innovative filled minds to inaugurate an advanced society in terms of digitalization,
- 9) *Realizing* GDP growth has a great impression on the path towards digitalization. It had been reduced in some nations since the output isn’t expected as much as they give an output. The growth of the nation would symbolise its GDP growth rate too,

- 1) Acknowledges lack of resources could be natural and man-done work too. However, it was, and now the UNDP wants to resolve it in better ways.
  1. Countries can make alternate priorities with the help of schemes to discover the resources.
  2. If the country, has a very good foreign ally with other nations they can make this by asking for help from others with the expected returns if any are expected.
  3. In today's range, countries are in the digitalizing world so there are more open minds for improving resources with other resources which are interconnected to it. This would make it to have a co-related resource which can ensure its stability for a prolonged time.
- 2) Considers poverty reduction can be done only if there is equality in society. The world is sure on this that this won't happen but there are some other ways such as
  1. Enforcing a programme to fulfil the necessities of the people affected by poverty and make them stay in the government maintaining buildings which had been closed for a long time.
  2. Citizens who had been impacted by this issue can be given monthly money as a fund to eradicate poverty.
- 3) Inequality remains undisturbed when there are no steps taken, thus
  1. Privilege of internet users only for a particular community must be stopped. For this, the government of the nation can get help from the cyber team and gadgets can be given to those who don't have them, they can be given used gadgets such as old laptops, tabs etc.
  2. The internet delivery speed may also interrupt the society to access it
    - 1 To solve this, the government can make sure which type of internet has been used, if it's not efficient they can adapt to it.
    - 2 Some nations would be underdeveloped so for money funds, they can get it from UNDP or the ally countries.
- 4) Emphasizes poor infrastructure can be dealt with by addressing the government as a whole nation. For this, they can develop the appropriate infrastructure, by stepping to the appropriate fields of that particular field.
  1. For example, the road must be needed to be developed, they can hold them to the road and safety omission of that nation by using the form letters or in any other ways.
  2. Infrastructure can be developed by raising requests to the "Commission of Observation, Infrastructure and information systems.
- 5) Recalls if the government of any nation doesn't take any efficient action on this field, then
  1. Citizens can claim their rights towards their environment and can form an association to work on the issues.
  2. When the government is ready but when they have less money, then it comes to the hand of the common people,

they can take the initiative to fund their nation considering the development of digitalization.

- 6) Strongly advise that cyber-attacks can damage developed nations into developing or underdeveloped nations so
  1. Government must appoint a cyber security team by adding their names to the global registration for cyber security.
  2. Cyber-attacks can be dealt with by informing the global and questioning the attacked nation with the help of the global. So, the global level cyber security team would make strategies to develop the protection of the information that had kept collected in the nation safe.
- 7) Considers “Governments have been holding on to public trust to address effectively in every stage on working in the pandemic period.” Right in the digitalizing world, trust must be ensured to activate numerous strategies for that,
  1. The relationship between two citizens, between a citizen and a nation, and between two nations must be in a proper way. If this remains stable, then there won't be any disputes in the trust.
  2. Policies must be concerned when an issue has risen, if not voices should be risen and they can petty for a complaint.
- 8) Stress that human resources are the nation's pride. If it lags then,
  1. The problem will be in the education system or the government.
  2. If it is in the education system, then a conference can be held with the official with the concern of the citizens managing to handle the barrier. Education schemes can be created to sustain the poor ones to get introduced to the education system.
  3. Poor ones can also study in government-aided schools and colleges to move in the path of digitalization.