Committee name: General Assembly.

Sponsors: Finland, South Korea, Republic of South Africa.

Signatories: Canada, China, Czech Republic, Japan, Singapore.

Topic: *Addressing the Impact of Rapid Technological Change on the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets.*

Resolution Statement: The ethical and responsible utilization and regulation of technology for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The General Assembly

Guided by the fact that technology has become more ingrained into the daily lives of the global population, and

Fully aware of the versatility and potential uses of frontier and modern technologies in regard to the SDG goals and the benefits they may have, and

Concerned about the setbacks the rapid development of these technologies may bring in public and private sectors, and

Keeping in mind that if technology is to be a force for SDG achievement it shall be implemented evenly at a global level, and

Taking into consideration the inequalities that delegations may face regarding access to technology, and

<u>Deeply conscious</u> of the major ethical, moral, and further concerns with frontier technology implementation, and

<u>Welcoming</u> with open arms the current technological surge,

1) Urges all member states of the General Assembly to adopt the following recommendations;

2) Approves the use of Artificial Intelligence in various fields;

a) The use of expert systems in the medicinal field as of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

i. Medical expert systems are artificial intelligence computer programs capable of giving diagnostic information, suggesting treatment or prognosis, and laboratory analysis.

b) Utilization of machine learning and neural networks with the finality of studying algorithms more deeply to determine suspicious activity and decreasing the frequency of cyber-attacks as of SDG 16(Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) by increasing those algorithms.

c) Utilization of machine learning as of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), with the definition.

d) Implementation of adaptive learning in delegations with the resources to do so as of SDG 4 (Quality Education).

i. Adaptive learning is a method of education that utilizes artificial intelligence in order to cater a specialized education to students that is molded to their needs and level.

3) Further recommends the utilization of robotics;

   a) The introduction of sea bins; robotic rubbish skimmers, as of SDG 14 (Life Below Water).

   b) The adoption of drip irrigation systems in delegations and private sectors with the ability to do so as of SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), and 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

4) Calls upon member states to cooperatively implement radar technology as a means to;

   a) Decrease overfishing rates on international waters as of SDG 14 (Life Below Water).

   b) Increase security, law enforcement, and safety measures on the world's oceans as of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

5) Supports the development of Biotechnology for the completion of SDG 3 in the forms of;

a) GMOs and GEOs (Genetically Modified/Engineered Organisms).

i. As means to increase global agricultural output, resilience, and food

security in regard to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

ii. As a way to allow farmers on both small and large scales to provide produce
locally and through exportation in regard to SDG 1 (No Poverty).

b) Genetic research and ethical testing in the applications of:

  i. Secondary prevention of diseases.

  ii. Human somatic and germ line cell editing for therapeutic purposes,
      which shall:

1. Promote the adoption of new technologies, considering SDG 3

(Good Health and Well-Being), such as CRISPR Cas9, 3D

printing, Da Vinci Surgery system, Telemedicine, among others.

iii. Follow the four principles of bioethics to regulate the actions taken in the

biomedical/biotechnological sector:

  1. Principle 1: Autonomy.
  2. Principle 2: Beneficence.
  3. Principle 3: Nonmaleficence.
  4. Principle 4: Justice.

6) Considers the use of modern satellite internet to;

    a) Provide consistent internet connection to underprivileged communities due to its
        wide radius of operations that will:

      i. Increase technological accessibility through minimal local infrastructure.

      ii. Enable virtual education among all levels and ages (beyond k-12) as an
          optional service, in search of fulfilling SDG 4 (Quality Education).

b) As means to achieve global access, establish an IGO that will;

i. Receive annual funds from each member delegation that participates, and will receive a proportionally small commission from the delegation who is being provided the service.

ii. Be in charge of.

1. partnering with existing satellite internet organizations and internet NGOs, such as EnviroLink, that will provide assistance from the ground.

2. Releasing its own satellites when the target area does not have any.

iii. Be further funded by a $100 million joint investment from the BRICS Bank and the World Bank to begin operations.

c) Establish a connection between those receiving virtual education and NGOs

such as eVidyaloka Trust.

7) Encourages the application of social media to raise awareness regarding;

a) The solutions and goals of all SDGs to the population.

b) Promote respect and equality among genders in terms of SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

8) Accepts the operation of drones for peaceful purposes;

a) The surveillance of large public places in cases of suspicion as of SDG 16

(Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

i. In order to further reinforce and determine the justifiability of police and

law enforcement action.

9) Endorses the usage of prefabricated housing as a means to provide a replacement to slum settlements in regard to SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), seeing that;

    a) Manufacturing costs are very low.

    b) Transport of these homes to underprivileged countries is viable due to lower volumes in assembly method.

    c) The United States of America is willing to establish partnerships with other member states to export its technology.

    d) NGOs such as World Habitat, Construction for Change, Emergency Solution Grants and others are already operating in developing and underdeveloped nations.

10) Urges all member states to apply the renewable energy sources that are of most convenience and efficacy to them as of SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action);

a) The implementation of eolic, solar, nuclear, hydraulic, geothermal, tidal, and

other renewable energy systems.

11) Further recommends to work with NGOs currently supported by the United Nations Office for Partnerships regarding SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), such as;

    a) Swarovski Foundation.

    b) The Sustainable Fashion Collective.

    c) The Canvas.

d) Demonstration Pilot of Water- Energy- Food -Safety- Ecology -Community- Health (WEFSECH).

12) Expresses the need of monetary funds to achieve the solutions proposed by the committee;

a) Having considered the previous recommendations, the General Assembly will allot 40 million of its 2021 budget towards the completion of the SDG goals. i. The General Assembly will reconvene annually to discuss the budget allotted towards the completion of the SDG goals until the year 2030.

b) With the support of developed countries such as South Korea, China, Czech Republic, Finland, Singapore and Japan will give 5 million USD annually towards the completion of the SDGs.

c) The BRICS bank will provide 5% of its yearly available funding for the next 5 years for the establishment of these goals.

13) Proclaims the establishment of SDG 18, which will be named Responsible and Ethical use of Technology, whose targets will be:

a) 18.1 Substantially reduce e-waste by the year 2030.

b) 18.2 Eradicate genetic weapons testing and military applications.

c) 18.3 End the use of technology targeted or programmed with bias at specific gender, ethnic, socioeconomic, or racial groups with malicious intent.

d) 18.4 Ensure the protection of data from unauthorized or illicit use through transparency.

e) 18.5 Promote the ethical and legal use of cryptocurrencies through regulation.

f) 18.6 Enhance the security of items considered falling on the Internet of Things (IoT).

g) 18.7 Increase the existence of cybersecurity measures to accompany existing technologies.

h) 18.8 Decrease extreme political and social radicalization as a direct consequence of social media or other technological advancements.