

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Balance between rights to work and the development of technology

Sponsors: United States, Germany, Singapore, India, Spain

Signatories: Saudi Arabia, Japan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, South Korea

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the global challenges faced by both developed and developing countries, namely the need to combat both digital illiteracy and the lack of fundamental infrastructure, Bangladesh

Acknowledging that the global establishment of internet connectivity is equally as vital as improving digital literacy,

Welcoming initiatives such as SpaceX's Starlink project to expand internet access to underserved regions,

Encouraging the creation of NGOs dedicated to the exchange of expertise and experiences, to foster an AI-ready and digitally equitable society by 2035,

Recognizing also the vital role of NGOs and civil society organizations in bridging digital divides, supporting digital literacy campaigns, and providing technical expertise across borders,

Concerning the citizens' rights of access to the internet to maintain the basic standard of living in developing countries,

Acknowledging the fundamental right to work as stated in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Expressing concerns about the challenges posed by artificial intelligence and automation, particularly in low and middle-income countries,

1. Supports the establishment of a Digital Transition Support Fund (DTSF) and its regulatory agency coordinated by UNDP, UNESCO, and ITU, tasked with assisting low-income countries in building internet infrastructure and purchasing necessary equipment;
2. Calls upon developed countries of Member States to create a national platform that tech laborers from all over the world, including ways to access social protection, experiences, and knowledge (No limit in AI expertise) shared by experts as well as researchers in their field;
3. Stresses the good use of the fund for the education of the new generations and upskilling of the unemployed. Aiding new generations of students with funds for education that help them adapt to drastically changing job demand in technological sectors;
4. Supports education for reskilling and/or upskilling for the unemployed;

5. Encourages exchange of expertise in sectors of development of internet infrastructure and technological education, as well as utilizing a working format of job improvement and skill development programs for LDCs to share and cooperate;
6. Encourages governments to enforce laws for companies to contribute 1% of yearly revenue to the UN to help bring a stable fund for supporting this project, which not only incentivizes corporations to improve and gain global recognition and credit, but also allows sustainability;
7. Invites highly developed countries in technology sectors to exchange expertise's knowledge, and training to support the education and technology development in other countries;
8. Calls for the establishment of funds for the development of internet infrastructure, education for reskilling and adaptation to new demanding occupations, and temporary aid for over 15% job loss in the nations:
 - a. Encourage the big companies to fund the NGOs for reaching the SDGs 1, 4, 8, 9, and 10,
 - b. Urge the governments enacting the policies to allocate some of their budget to the funds to the development of basic infrastructure in the developing countries;
9. Encourages governments to foster education for digital literacy by expanding programs nationwide;
10. Encourages Member States to commit to the "Global Internet 2035" goal of achieving 100% internet accessibility worldwide by:
 - a. Partnering with private sector companies (such as SpaceX's Starlink, OneWeb, Amazon Kuiper) to deploy satellite internet solutions in remote locations;
 - b. Supporting local initiatives to build terrestrial internet networks where feasible;
 - c. Reporting annual progress through the Digital Transition Support Fund agency for transparency and coordination.