



Regensburg Model United Nations

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Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Facilitating Knowledge Transfer for Sustainable Development

1 *The General Assembly,*

2

3 *Bearing in mind* that among the purposes of the United Nations are those of developing friendly relations
4 among Member States based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination,

5

6 *Reaffirming* the importance, for the effective guarantee of the universal realization of the right of peoples
7 to self-determination, enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*,

8

9 *Welcoming* the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples and Member States
10 threatened by foreign influence or alien occupation and their assertion of sovereign statehood and
11 independence,

12

13 *Stressing* mutual respect for every Member State's philosophy with respect to its history and cultural
14 roots,

15

16 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 44/147 underlining the principle of non-interference by the United
17 Nations of Art. 2 Paragraph 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations* as well as guaranteeing the
18 sovereignty of any Member State in regard to its political status as well as its pursuance of economic,
19 social and cultural development, also codified in Art. 2 Paragraph 4 of the Charter, and the
20 commandment of non-interference by any Member State in internal affairs as well as territorial integrity,

21

22 *Observing* that pandemics do not differ between Member States and ethnicities, and realizing the harm
23 the COVID-19-pandemic has already done,

24

25 *Emphasizing* the importance of effective transfer of knowledge to accelerate sustainable development
26 progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as phrased by the commitment
27 at the heart of the *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030
28 Agenda), which was adopted in General Assembly resolution 70/1,

29

30 *Recalling* the importance of the COVAX initiative, whilst keeping in mind its limitations through an uneven
31 distribution of effective COVID-19-vaccines, which heavily favors industrialized nations,

32

33 *Stressing* the importance of General Assembly resolution 66/288 (2012) titled "The future we want",
34 especially with clause 273 requesting the identification of options for a technology facilitating mechanism
35 (TFM) for the transfer of knowledge and environmentally friendly technology,

36

37 *Acknowledging* that information access is a critical component of knowledge sharing, capacity building
38 and technological progress,

39

40 *Drawing attention to* the strong link between technological progress and economic stability, national
41 welfare, and standard of living and its attribution to 75% of worldwide economic growth in the 20th
42 century,

43

44 *Realizing* that least developed countries require special assistance to reach their full potential as equal
45 countries contributing to the strengthening of science, technology, and innovation capacities, in particular

46 in regards of building a reliable digital infrastructure and the establishment of research centers, like the
47 International Research Center of Big Data for the SDGs,
48

49 *Underscoring* the significance of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) as defined by the
50 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee
51 (DAC) and contained in the *Monterey Consensus on Financing for Development* as well as the *Doha*
52 *Declaration*,
53

54 *Noting with commendation* the work done by the UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC),
55 particularly the establishment of Global South platforms, networks and institutions committed to the
56 transfer of knowledge and capacity building, mainly the South-South Galaxy, which has become the most
57 important tenet and the most dynamic pillar of South-South and triangular cooperation,
58

59 *Further noting with commendation* the establishment and support of financial institutions to facilitate the
60 progress, principally the Least Developed Countries Technological Bank, established through resolution
61 71/251, which in the first three years of its establishment has succeeded in aiding the 46 least developed
62 countries and promptly reacted to the COVID-19 pandemic by founding the Technology Access
63 Partnership,
64

65 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), like
66 initiating The Global South-South Development Center Project (GSSDC) together with the China Center
67 for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE),
68

69 *Re-emphasizing* the importance of the “Belt and Road Initiative” (BRI), as a transcontinental long-term
70 policy and investment program aiming at infrastructure development and acceleration of the economic
71 integration of countries along the route of the historic Silk Road,
72

73 *Supporting* the launch of an “Health Silk Road” that adapts the BRI to combat the current pandemic by
74 sharing diagnostic systems and digital health monitoring solutions,
75

76 *Noting with satisfaction* the initiative of a “Digital Silk Road” focusing on cooperation in the digital
77 economy as well as innovative-driven development under the framework of the BRI,
78

79 *Recalling* section II. 6. d) of the 2021 Report of the Secretary-General regarding progress made in
80 implementing decision 19/1 on the development, coordination and implementation of South-South
81 Cooperation of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation,
82

83 *Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goal 13 and encouraging all Member States to active commitment
84 to reach said goal,
85

86 *Recognizing* the important work of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and its commitment
87 to deepen the partnership in the areas of global development and South-South cooperation,
88

89 1. *Invites* all Member States to build a central framework under the supervision of the UNDP for the
90 gathering of information resources, data, statistics, analytical reports, publications, methodological
91 guides and production methods regarding effective COVID-19-vaccines;
92

93 2. *Encourages* all Member States to advance the response to the COVID-19-pandemic through the
94 sharing of best practices, especially by:
95

96 a. Signing patent waivers;

97 b. Sharing knowledge in pandemic prevention and control;

98 c. Committing to facilitate an equal distribution of effective COVID-19-vaccines;
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100
101

- 102 d. Establishing the South-South cooperation on advanced technologies, such as
103 nanotechnology, to combat the COVID-19-pandemic;
104
- 105 3. *Endorses* the call to continuously and collectively advance effective COVID-19-vaccines in order to
106 improve the resilience of populations against new virus variants;
107
- 108 4. *Appeals* to all Member States to support the construction of vaccine production facilities in less
109 developed Member States;
110
- 111 5. *Promotes* closing the growing supply gap by equipping developing Member States with the
112 knowledge to produce their own supply of COVID-19-vaccines;
113
- 114 6. *Expresses* its support for South-South Cooperation targeted at reducing the impact of the COVID-19-
115 pandemic in developing Member States;
116
- 117 7. *Directs attention towards* the training of healthcare professionals, in order to:
118
- 119 a. Implement proper testing methods;
120
- 121 b. Ensure secure handling of individuals infected with COVID-19;
122
- 123 c. Enable medically correct vaccination procedures;
124
- 125 d. Provide a sufficient amount of intensive care beds;
126
- 127 8. *Calls upon* all Member States to foster knowledge transfer, technology sharing as well as people-to-
128 people exchange in order to build information societies, narrow the digital divide and pave the way
129 towards achieving the SDGs under the framework of the BRI, which:
130
- 131 a. Promotes facilitating the “Silk Road of Health”, which was launched as an initiative to
132 effectively combat COVID-19 in a common effort;
133
- 134 b. Supports the initiative of a “Digital Silk Road” in order to promote knowledge-transfer;
135
- 136 c. Notes the necessity to combat threats against humanity to secure global peace and security;
137
- 138 d. Calls for close cooperation and investment in transportation, energy, industry and economic
139 related fields;
140
- 141 e. Urges all Member States to acknowledge the importance of the BRI as it evolved from a
142 trade-cooperation to a new platform for better global governance;
143
- 144 9. *Suggests* the expansion of the South-South Galaxy platform and its functions to ensure free and
145 equal access to information for all Member States, with the goal of establishing centers of excellence
146 and knowledge creation in the Global South;
147
- 148 10. *Requests* from the UNOSSC, the implementation of a knowledge hub capable of supporting the
149 capacity development efforts of developing states as part of the South-South Galaxy;
150
- 151 11. *Invites* all Member States, particularly the Global South, to contribute information, research, best
152 practice solutions and technologies to the above mentioned South-South Galaxy knowledge hub;
153
- 154 12. *Recommends* the organization of the South-South Galaxy with established Think Tanks and
155 Academia to avoid duplication and overlapping of areas of expertise;
156

- 157 13. *Requests* free access for all Member States to the South-South Galaxy and other ICT related
158 products;
159
- 160 14. *Suggests* the promotion and improvement of ICT innovation capacity, through lifting restrictions and
161 prohibitions against UN Member States;
162
- 163 15. *Encourages* Member States to reconsider the impact of resolutions by the United Nations Security
164 Council on effective knowledge transfer and thus, on efforts towards sustainable development;
165
- 166 16. *Commends* in particular the promotion of environmentally sound technologies at affordable, cost-
167 efficient terms for least developed Member States, seeing that these countries often lack the
168 necessary funds to introduce conventional environmentally friendly energy sources;
169
- 170 17. *Acknowledges* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications
171 technology has been built in many areas, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the
172 current challenges, especially for developing Member States and the least developed Member States;
173
- 174 18. *Emphasizes* the positive impact of broadened capacity development, which involves organizations,
175 institutions and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and internet
176 governance issues;
177
- 178 19. *Considers* that international cooperation in the field of knowledge transfer should make an effective
179 and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing disadvantages for developing and the least
180 developed Member States, and to the strengthening of international peace and security;
181
- 182 20. *Confirms* that measures mentioned above will be implemented with respect to the enshrined
183 principles of state-sovereignty and non-interference;
184
- 185 21. *Invites* all Member States to contribute financially to the creation of a worldwide technological
186 progress by making contributions to the least developed countries technology bank in forms of
187 partnerships, research, positions or donations;
188
- 189 22. *Recognizes* the importance of ODA in supporting developing Member States in achieving economic
190 development and welfare.