

**Forum:** The Economic and Social Council

**Question of:** Advancing worldwide Internet Access and Infrastructure

**Submitted by:** The Republic of Moldova



**Co-submitted by:** Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Columbia, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Pakistan, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Uganda, Zimbabwe

1 The Economic and Social Council,

2 *Emphasizing* that the internet could provide a significant amount of opportunities and could offer a  
3 considerable advantage in achieving a better economy as well as tying the society together,

4 *Recalling* the United Nations Human Rights Council's non-binding resolution passed on July 1, 2016,  
5 which declares the right to have internet access as a human right,

6 *Convinced* that the goal to create a global communication and strengthen the international economy  
7 can only be reached if all member states work closely together,

8 **1. Proclaims** the foundation of the United Nations Internet Infrastructure Fund (UNIIF), to support  
9 and let contributors invest into the worldwide expansion of internet and telecommunications by  
10 taking actions such as, but not limited to:

- 11 a. Restricting the Funds budget to be spent only on reaching the ITU's goals,
- 12 b. Implementing checks and balances to prevent the misuse of the budget,
- 13 c. Suggesting countries to pay into the fund according to their GDP, while countries  
14 will receive funding according to their Telecommunications level and infrastructure,
- 15 d. Cooperating with the ITU on advising countries how to spend their part of the fund  
16 they are entitled to,
- 17 e. Cutting funding if the money is spent on non –ICT related products and services;

18

19 **2. Asks** all countries to help and support the worldwide expansion of internet access and  
20 telecommunications by, but not limited to:

- 21 a. Raising awareness about the growing Internet / Telecommunications Market  
22 and its importance in the future to potentially increase the amount of investments  
23 and purchases of ICT,
- 24 b. Implementing ICT workshops and information courses especially in developing  
25 countries,
- 26 c. Starting a sustainable capacity in the education system to decrease ICT illiteracy  
27 i. Endowing computers and free WIFI in schools etc. to make  
28 telecommunications more common in daily life,  
29 ii. Include regular IT lessons into the curriculum,

- 30 d. Include ICT spending into governmental planning to  
31 i. Build and invest into ICT infrastructure such as servers, cable networks,  
32 computers and antennas to create free Internet access at public and central  
33 facilities,  
34 ii. Innovate and research into more effective and efficient ICT technologies  
35 such as WIMAX, a better version of WIFI;  
36

- 37 3. **Reminds** every country that they should keep their sovereignty concerning law making, control  
38 and lawful surveillance above any international organization to:  
39 a. Include digital supervision to decrease the spread of cyber-crime,  
40 b. Censor digital material that stimulates hatred and terrorism;  
41

- 42 4. **Encourages** governments to also target undeveloped areas in their development by, but not  
43 limited to:  
44 a. Create a local and international level of cooperation and start a mutually beneficial  
45 exchange of information,  
46 b. Keep on funding and upholding ITU development programs aiming at expanding  
47 Internet and Telecommunications access such as the Broadband Wireless Network  
48 Project in Burkina Faso;  
49

- 50 5. **Suggests** all governments the creation of an ICT standard inside their own country and the  
51 subsidization of vital and basic ICT products for the population, which will be funded by the  
52 government with the amount they wish to allocate, (and the subsidization of citizen who are  
53 planning to buy ICT products who are under the poverty line) by, but not limited to:  
54 a. Ask governmental organizations to decrease tariffs on internet connection and on  
55 ICT equipment for citizens, thus making it affordable for nearly everyone,  
56 b. making authorities pay close attention to this development by fining companies that  
57 produced the infrastructure, if this development does not comply with the plans  
58 and if they have received financial aid;  
59

- 60 6. **Urges** every member state to implement this resolution to reach these goals in a long-term  
61 timespan to:  
62 a. improve the infrastructure to ensure that the internet can be accessed easily,  
63 b. ensure internet access for every citizen and thereby access to the global economy,  
64 c. provide a simple internet and telecommunications access to the infrastructure;  
65

- 66 7. **Decides** to remain actively seized on the matter.