**FORUM**: Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF**: Reducing Corruption and Inequality in the Distribution of New Technologies in LEDCs

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: The Republic of Sudan

**CO SUBMITTERS**: Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Korea, The Islamic Republic of Iran, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of Bangladesh

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* that corruption costs the global economy approximately $3.6 trillion annually, as estimated by the World Economic Forum, and is a major barrier to sustainable development in LEDCs,

*Noting with concern* the distinct lack of certain new technologies, especially in LEDCs, including technology used for educational, healthcare, infrastructure, and communication purposes and others to improve the welfare and economic opportunities of citizens,

*Emphasizing* the need for transparency and potential collaborative international efforts with established organizations such as the World Bank and the International Court of Justice to ensure that technological advancements benefit all segments of society,

*Acknowledging* the challenges posed by corruption in the equitable distribution and access to new technologies,

*Recalling* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the commitment to enhance access to information and communications technology (ICT) as a fundamental aspect of development,

1. EncouragesLEDCs to integrate blockchain technology into government transactions entailing the use of external funds to promote transparency through the following measures but not limited to:
	1. establishing a UN-monitored global database that is publicly accessible to oversee the distribution of new technologies and financial aid by:
		1. creating a quarterly report that reports the financial transactions through the data collected by the blockchain technology of the usage of external funds from final aid or grants by LEDCs
		2. limiting the tampering or information and alteration of transactional data by having separate quarterly reports
	2. collaborating with the World Bank in order to analysis the effectiveness of the reported expenditure who would:
		1. analyse the current need for humanitarian aid in the LEDCs
		2. reporting any attempted tampering or deletion of transactional data as signs of corruption;
2. Suggeststhe engagement with regional communities to create a system of framework for local technological usage of more effective checks and balances utilising public scrutiny in ways but that limited to:
	1. involving local leaders, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations and other important influential communities in the planning and implementation of distribution of new technologies with focus on making sure that opinions and suggestions from minor communities in non-urban areas are to be equally valued to prevent unfair treatment and fund allocations to a third-party group
	2. suggesting that key public facilities, such as hospitals and schools, to be equipped with appropriate new technologies to enhance their operational efficiency
	3. identifying specific technologies to be provided will be determined by the United Nations (UN) - so that the distribution of new technologies remains unbiased based on the assessed needs of each facility and location - who will deploy specialists to temporarily operate the provided technologies in the designated locations:
		1. synchronized programs that are focused on training local personnel in utilising the provided technologies
		2. UN representatives will oversee the ethical and equitable utilization of these provided technologies, submitting annual reports to verify that the technologies meet the facilities' needs and address any additional requirements
	4. establishing systems to elect representatives that are responsible for gathering concerns of people living in certain regions and reporting this feedback to the local governments while utilizing local media and influential local figures in keeping citizens updated on the stand of current affairs and trends
	5. encourages states to further develop or create whistle-blower laws protecting those who expose or point out corruption to encourage more individuals to come forward;
3. Promotescollaboration with nations, private companies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to expand network coverage in population centres within LEDCs so citizens can access online sources by:
	1. establishing public facilities in densely populated areas that offer access to computers and internet service:
		1. maintaining these facilities as low cost for users while implementing time limits per individual to ensure fair access
		2. distributing such facilities evenly in both urban and rural areas to ensure easy accessibility for all communities
	2. utilizing mobile apps and/or mobile platforms ensuring equitable access and transparency;
4. *Advises* local governments to utilize local news media and social media platforms to serve means such as but not limited to:
	1. educating citizens about the importance and the significance of implementing advanced technologies on a local scale and the correct usage of civil-use technologies to:
		1. ensure that local citizens will effectively utilize the given technologies after implementation
		2. prevent groups and communities that possess extreme conventional beliefs in rejecting or obstructing the implementation and usage of the advanced technologies
	2. updating the technologies constantly which will be implemented and/or on-going negotiations so citizens are constantly aware and updated on current situations;
5. Calls forthe establishment of the Global Economic Monitoring Organization (GEMO) in partnership The Conference of the State Parties (CoSP), which would act as a legally binding pact between LEDCs, MEDCs and the UN, its functions would include the following but not limited to:
	1. overseeing the transfer and usage of financial aid for signs of corruption and misuse of such funds, defining the misuse of funds as the use of funds for purposes outside of the following but not limited to:
		1. social welfare developing education
		2. healthcare development
		3. the development of technological infrastructure
	2. urging and supporting member states to create regional anti-corruption taskforces in collaboration with local NGOs as a separate entity from government institutions, under the supervision of ECOSOC for the purpose of but not limited to:
		1. conducting audits on technology distribution projects to ensure transparency in procurement, inventory management, and resource allocation
		2. leveraging blockchain technology to monitor government contracts, reduce fraud, and ensure accountability in public and private sectors
		3. enforcing adequate punishments by collaborating with national judicial systems and ACTO to ensure corrupt actors are prosecuted under domestic or international law
	3. enforcing adequate punishments for corruption or misuse of funds by collaborating with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by the following measures but not limited to:
		1. weighing the severity of the offence to determine the significance of the corruption
		2. suspending all financial aid immediately for a period of 2 years if the corruption satisfies the stipulations
	4. gaining insight into recurring and commonly reported issues to then further investigating and potentially bring up in legal processes by collaborating with NGOs looking into the topics;
6. Advocating for the use of these advanced technologies to provide aid within conflicting zones through means such as but not limited to:
	1. suggesting the use of advanced medical technologies by humanitarian NGOs in collaboration with internationally recognized organizations such as the UN Red Cross or international rescue committee who will take actions including but not limited to:
		1. monitoring all technologies that enter conflicting zones and ensure that they are purely used for life-saving purposes
		2. responding to data collected from the conflict zones and relevant reports to make sure immediate needs are met
	2. utilizing technologies to establish means of communication throughout conflict zones that will:
		1. facilitate the reunion of the people that are impacted by the conflict
		2. Humanitarian and peacekeeping activities that require cross-regional contacts.