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| **Question of:** | The Modernisation and Development of Emerging Countries Through Scientific & Technological Innovations |
| **Forum:** | ECOSOC, Science and technology |
| **Submitted by:** | The People’s republic of China |
| **Co-submitters:** | USA, BRAZIL, EGYPT , INDIA , UK , SOUTH AFRICA , ZIMBABWE, GERMANY ,RUSSIAN FEDERATION , MOROCCO , PRTUGUESE REPUBIC |

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which emphasizes the role of science and technology, in order to harness new agricultural technologies to increase agricultural productivity through science and technology development,

*Taking note,* the presence of science and technological innovation and sustainable development is a way to get solutions for the SDG,

*Declaring* the importance of the usage of scientific and technological innovation to develop the needs of infrastructure,

*Deeply* *concerned* about the needs of emerging countries such as a stable economic status,

*Noting with deep concern* the natural disasters that took place in emerging countries such as the Nepal earthquake, that took place in April 2015, killed nearly 9,000 people with a 10 billion USD total damage cost,

*Taking into consideration* that according to the U.S Department of Commerce, STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) occupations are growing at 17%, while other in emerging countries are growing at 9.8%. Health care workers with associate degrees to doctors of medicine will average 20% more in life time earnings than peers with similar degrees in non-health care,

*Fully alarmed* that malaria kills over 1.2 million people annually, mostly African children under the age of five because of poorly designed irrigation and water system, inadequate housing, poor waste disposal and water storage,

*Noting* the need for new developments of technology and science to help the components of national development plans

*Recognizing* that technology foresight could help the development of further implementation,

*Recommends* the following as suggestions for the development for science, technology innovation in emerging countries.

1. Encourages national governments in emerging countries and non-emerging to take into consideration the following:
2. Strengthen science and math education in secondary and primary schools
3. Popularize scientific and mathematical education and expand more opportunities for scientific and technological education
4. Provide suitable work space for scientific and technological researches;
5. Calling upon more developed countries for scientific and economical help for emerging countries, in order to bring more advanced economic and social status;
6. Encourages students currently in education systems to understand and embrace the technology that affects them every day of their lives;
7. Recommends cell phones technologies that provides a solution to address poor tracking of healthcare supplies, reducing deaths from curable disease such as malaria;
8. Recommends the uses of existing technology infrastructure that would be useful in any part of the world where health care resources are scarce
9. Uses technologies to deliver care remotely for patients who require ongoing treatment for diabetes, asthma, or other chronic diseases
10. Uses SMS (short message service) technology to make diagnoses of malnutrition more accurate and reduce childhood mortality
11. Hire health workers in the field send all necessary information concerning the patient’s age, height and weight by SMS to a central server, which determines whether the child is at risk and sends a message back to the health worker;
12. Requests the availability of motion detection technology in emerging countries with the help of the United States and the People’s Republic of China with the cost of 2 billion dollars with will help the detection of incoming natural disasters in hopes of reducing the total damage cost and save as many lives as possible;
13. Recommends to link science and technology to the implementation
14. Encourage the usage of technology to reduce time, money and effort to accelerate the development needed
15. to introduce the engineering knowledge to be able to build any kind of buildings that resist dangers such as earthquakes, tsunami and others
16. To introduce policies that encourages the development of digital ecosystem;
17. Emphasizes on “transforming all lives and protecting planet and ending poverty “by making many actions that will help with most of people needs
18. To supply water and energy in needed areas
19. By encouraging people to introduce projects that will be able to maximize the productivity and its development;
20. Encourage the use of science, technology innovation to accelerate the global economy
21. Sending internships;
22. Asks the IMF and the world bank to support the emerging countries to introduce projects that helps developing the infrastructure and technological supplies that will help resisting natural disaster.