

VEDIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, Sambalpur, VISMUN 2025

BACKGROUND GUIDE

UNDP (United Nations Development Program)

Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Participants,

It is our pleasure to preside over this UNDP session to be simulated from 26-28 October, 2025 in the Vedic International School Sambalpur.

Usually, delegates ask us what the expectations of the Chairpersons for a committee are, and to that we would like to say that at the least we expect everyone to take the issues under review seriously. We expect that while you have fun during research or deliberations upon the issue, but you do not undermine their relevance, that you debate them because they affect you as a citizen as well.

This guide has been prepared with the idea that it will brief you about the issues at hand, give you a good starting point for further research. So, we request you to not see it as an end in itself in terms of preparation. Going beyond the scope of this guide during preparation is not only suggested but is a necessity if you wish to perform well.

Good Luck! Hoping to see all of you soon.

Regards

Executive Board

Points To Remember

1. Procedure:

The purpose of putting procedural rules in any committee is to ensure a more organized and efficient debate. The committee will follow the UNA USA Rules of Procedure. Although the Executive Board shall be fairly strict with the Rules of Procedure, the discussion of the agenda will be the main priority. So, delegates are advised not to restrict their statements due to hesitation regarding the procedure.

2. Foreign Policy:

Following the foreign policy of one's country is the most important aspect of a Model UN Conference. This is what essentially differentiates a Model UN from other debating formats. To violate one's foreign policy without adequate reason is one of the worst mistakes a delegate can make.

3. Role of the Executive Board:

The Executive Board is appointed to facilitate debate. The committee shall decide the direction and flow of the debate. The delegates are the ones who constitute the committee and hence must be uninhibited while presenting their opinions/stances on any issue. However, the Executive Board may put forward questions and/or ask for clarifications at all points in time to debate further and test participants.

4. Nature of Source/Evidence:

This Background Guide is meant solely for research purposes and must not be cited as evidence to substantiate statements made during the conference. Evidence or proof for substantiating statements made during the formal debate is acceptable from the following sources:

United Nations:

Documents and findings by the United Nations or any related UN body are held as credible proof to support a claim or argument. Multilateral Organizations:

Documents from international organizations like OIC, NAFTA, SAARC, BRICS, EU, ASEAN, the International Criminal Court, etc. may also be presented as credible sources of information

Government Reports:

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country.

Please Note- Reports from NGOs working with UNESCO, UNICEF, and other UN bodies will be accepted. Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia, or newspapers like the Guardian, Times of India, etc. be accepted.

Valid Evidence in the Committee:

Evidence or proof from the following sources will be accepted as credible by the UNDP:

State-operated News Agencies:

These reports can be used in support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used to support or against any country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are,

I.) RIA Novosti (Russia)

II.) IRNA (Iran)

III.) BBC & Reuters (United Kingdom)

IV.) Al Jazeera (Qatar)

V.) Xinhua News Agency (PR China)

Government Reports:

These reports can be used in a similar way as the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as credible information. Some examples are,

Government Websites like the State Department of the United States of America or the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of various nations like India or China

Permanent Representatives to the United Nations Reports

Multilateral Organizations like the NATO

United Nations Reports: All UN Reports are considered credible information or evidence for the Executive Board of the UNGA

I) UN Bodies like the UNHRC, etc.

II) UN Affiliated Bodies like UNICEF, International Committee of the Red Cross, etc.

III) Treaty Bodies like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child etc.

Please Note:

- The agenda's been kept quite simple for this committee. We would expect you to go beyond the books/internet. All the information is available to everyone in this committee on the internet, we expect you to be real and rational and use your creative mind to come up with simple yet elegant solutions OR share real challenges. That would be fairly more beneficial than reading an article from the internet.
- Information contained in this research brief does not possess any evidentiary value, nor does it qualify as proof of the occurrence/non-occurrence or existence/non-existence of any fact.

- ***Suggested Pattern for Researching***

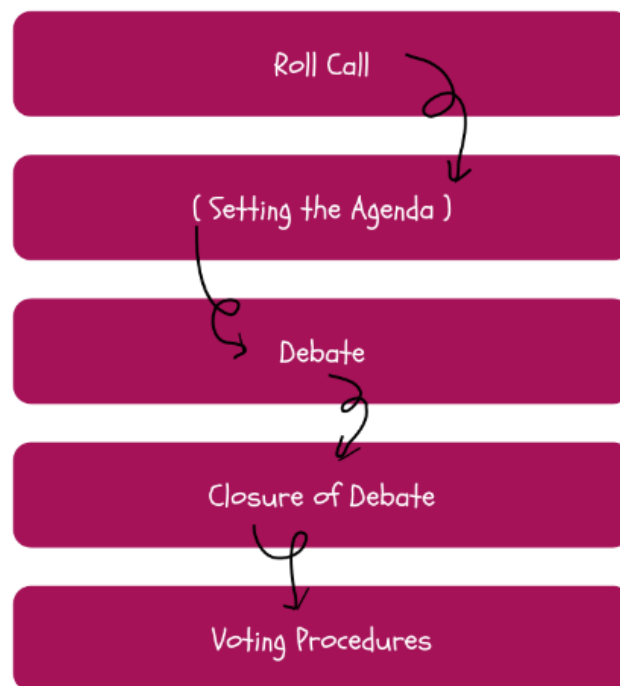
To start researching on the agenda of the committee, participating members should do the following:

1. Start researching your respective portfolio and his/her political affiliations. As no definite document may be found which contains the stand of a party or an individual on a specific agenda, the delegates must do the tedious yet rewarding work of going through past news clippings/ magazine articles/party website/individual's website/social media handles/ YouTube videos to find statements on the said agenda.
2. After gaining knowledge about the portfolio, the delegates must start their research on the agenda at hand. This must be done by researching further upon the agenda using the footnotes and links given in the guide and from other sources such as academic papers, institutional or governmental reports, national reports, news articles, blogs etc.
3. Characterize the agenda into sub-topics and prepare speeches and statements on them. The delegates should also prepare a list of possible solutions and actions the UNODC can suggest/adopt on the issue.
4. Assemble proof/evidence for any important piece of information/ allegation you are going to use in committee and keep your research updated using various news sources, specifically government studies or data released by the same.

5. To have an edge in the committee in terms of debate, delegates must also research about the other portfolios and try to find their contradictory statements or controversial stands on various issues to raise allegations/ substantial questions in the committee.

Rules of Procedure

UNA-USA is a style of MUN that focuses on the competition between different blocs and individuals. It features a general speaker's list and an agenda that is often, and should be, interrupted by different motions raised by the delegates.



This is a flowchart indicating the flow of debate. We are putting it here so you get a grasp of the order in which what happens in the conference room:

(*Note that if there is only one topic for each committee, the setting of the agenda will be dismissed)

(**The debate session is composed of the general speakers' list and numerous motions)

ROLL CALL

Every committee session begins with Roll Call. When your delegation's name is called upon, raise your placard high and say "present" or "present and voting."

GENERAL SPEAKERS' LIST

The speaking time for the General Speakers' List is automatically set at one minute for each delegate. If delegates wish to be added to the General Speakers' List, they should simply raise their placards when the Chair says "Delegates who wish to be added to the General Speakers' List, please raise your placard." They can also add themselves to the List by passing a note to the Dais team that says something like this: "The delegate of X would like to be added to the General Speakers' List." After giving a speech, delegates should yield their remaining time.

YIELDING

After a delegate finishes his/her speech, the Chair will ask: "Delegate, how would you like to use your remaining time?" Delegates are allowed to:

1. Yield time back to the chair: This is the standard reply if delegates do not wish to do anything with their remaining time.
2. Yield time to another delegate: If the delegate yields his/her time to another delegate, that delegate *must* use the remaining time to make his/her remarks.
3. Yield time to questions: If the delegate yields his/her time to questions, other delegates in the committee room are allowed to ask him/her questions.

MOTIONS

A motion is a formal proposal raised by a delegate. In the UNA-USA procedure, there are different types of motions that serve different purposes. If you are not familiar with them, they can seem intimidating. And that's exactly why we're here to help! We'll be introducing some of the most commonly used motions in a conference below:

MODERATED CAUCUS

The Secondary Speakers' List is in order when a motion for a "Moderated Caucus" passes. During a moderated caucus, a topic is chosen, and all speeches made should comply with that specific topic. The speaking time set for each speaker and the "topic" of the moderated caucus is set by the delegate who raised the motion. It is also very important to keep in mind

that there is no time-yielding for the Secondary Speakers' List.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

During an unmoderated caucus, delegates are encouraged to walk around in the conference room to share their thoughts and opinions with other delegates. The time set for a moderated caucus is set by the delegate who raised the motion.

INTRODUCING A DRAFT RESOLUTION TO THE COMMITTEE

This motion is raised after delegates have received their copies of “potential draft resolutions.” To introduce a “potential draft resolution” to the committee, sponsors of the document must first approach the podium and read out all of the operative clauses. Then, the entire committee will have a vote on this motion. If it passes, the document will be referred to as a “draft resolution.”

CLOSURE OF DEBATE

By raising this motion, delegates are informing the Chair that the debate has come to an end and that they are ready to vote on the draft resolutions. Thus, most chairs forbid delegates to raise this motion until the very last session. If this motion passes, the committee will automatically move into voting procedures.

SUSPENSION OF THE MEETING

To “suspend” is to “temporarily prevent from continuing or being in force or effect.” Thus, a suspension of the meeting would mean to temporarily end the meeting. Delegates are expected to raise this motion at the end of each and every (except the last) session for a lunch break or maybe a doughnut break (you wish).

POINTS

From asking for permission to go to the restroom to asking a question about the rules of procedure, there are numerous situations in which a delegate would raise a “point.” There are three types of points in general: point of personal privilege, point of order, and point of parliamentary inquiry.

Point of Personal Privilege

Normally, this point is used to ensure that a delegate's personal rights are being taken into account. The following are several more common situations in which a delegate would raise a point of personal privilege:

1. asking the Chair whether you may use the restroom
2. asking the delegate that is currently speaking to speak up
3. asking to turn up/down the air conditioning

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

If a delegate is not sure about a certain procedure, he/she may raise this point and ask the Chair about it. Here's an example: "Point of parliamentary inquiry: What are some ways a delegate may yield his/her remaining time?"

Point of Order

This point is used to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. Now, unless you're a veteran of Model UN and know all of the ROPs by heart, we wouldn't suggest you to raise this because it may seem offensive to your Dais team (you don't want that!). But anyhow, we're still going to demonstrate how this point is used: "Point of order. The delegate believes that the Chair should not ask delegates how they would like to yield their time during a moderated caucus."

VOTING PROCEDURES

Delegates are allowed to raise motions "for a roll call vote" or "to vote by acclamation." If neither of these motions are raised, the committee will vote with regular voting procedures.

Roll call vote

A "roll call vote" simply means to vote by roll call. Delegates are allowed to vote "yes," "no," "pass," or "abstain." If a delegate votes "pass," he/she may only vote "yes"/"no" upon the second round.

****hint:***

If a delegate had said “present” during roll call of the last session: allowed to vote “yes,” “no,” or “abstain” on documents.

If a delegate had said “present and voting” during roll call of the last session: allowed to only vote “yes” or “no” on documents.

Vote by Acclamation

Voting by acclamation simply means “to vote by clapping.” This motion is normally raised when there is only one dominant bloc in the committee room and that bloc is sure that no one will oppose its draft resolution. Thus if no one objects this motion and everyone claps when voting, the draft resolution passes.

Standard Voting

Procedures To vote by show of hands.

AMENDMENTS

People make mistakes, and that is okay, as long as you remember to correct them. An amendment makes changes to the flaws of a draft resolution. There are three types of amendments: non-substantial amendments, friendly amendments, and unfriendly amendments. A delegate can submit them directly by sending them to the Chair. Keep in mind that amendments can only be made to draft resolutions (ones that have already been introduced to the floor)!

Non-substantial Amendments:

A non-substantial amendment is used to amend mistakes regarding grammar and spelling, and can be applied to both preambulatory and operative clauses

Friendly Amendments

A friendly amendment can be submitted by any delegate in the committee room to amend operative clauses. (premise: all sponsors of the DR must show their approval in order for the amendment to be friendly; if not all sponsors agree with it, it automatically becomes an unfriendly amendment). It will be announced by the Chair after he/she approves it.

Unfriendly Amendments

An unfriendly amendment can be submitted by any delegate in the committee room to amend operative clauses and must acquire support from at least $\frac{1}{8}$ of all delegates in order to be valid for submission

It will be introduced to the floor if they meet the above criteria, then will be debated and voted on by the committee*. If it passes, the amendment will be incorporated into the draft resolution that is being amended

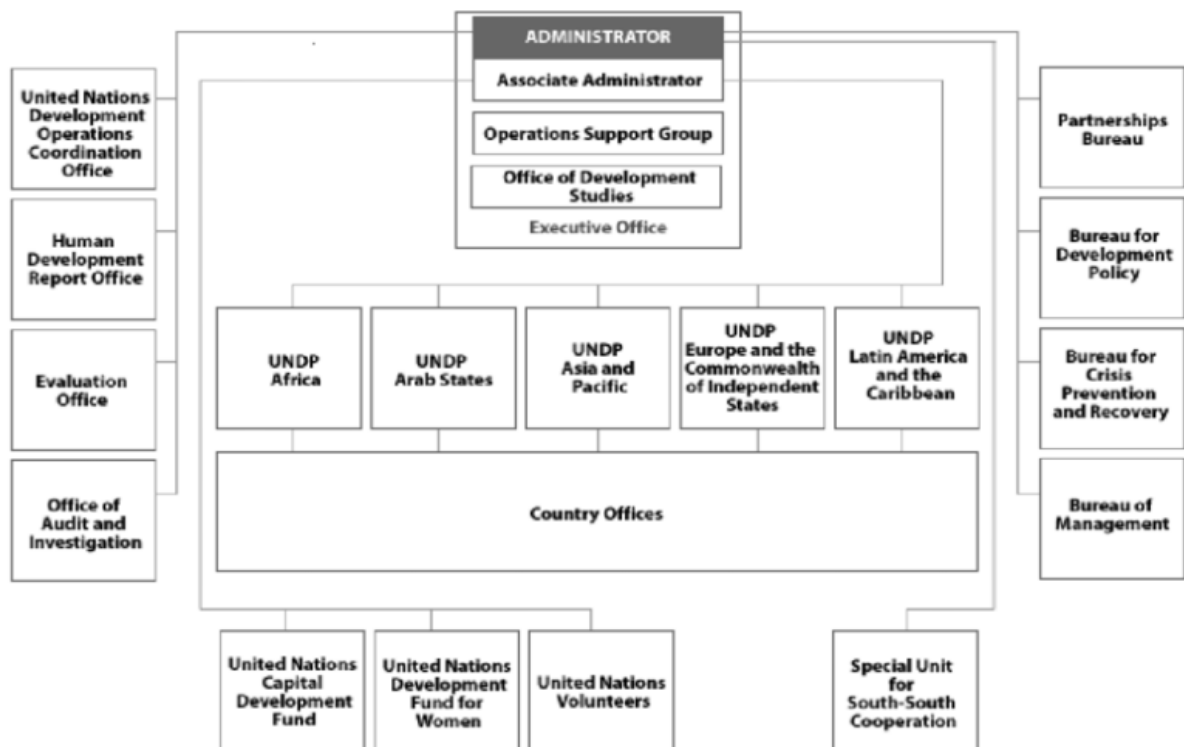
(*** Delegates must raise a motion to “introduce unfriendly amendments.” If the motion passes, a secondary speakers’ list will automatically be established. When delegates are ready to vote on the amendment, they must motion for a “closure of the debate.” This will directly lead to voting procedures for this amendment.)

ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

As the lead United Nations agency on international development, UNDP works in 170 countries and territories to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality. We help countries develop policies, leadership skills, partnerships and institutional capabilities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP's work is centered around six core development areas, known as our signature solutions: poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy and gender equality.

UNDP's mandate is to end poverty, build democratic governance, rule of law, and inclusive institutions. We advocate for change, and connect countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.

UNDP is based on the merging of the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, created in 1949, and the United Nations Special Fund, established in 1958. UNDP, as we know it now, was established in 1965 by the General Assembly of the United Nations.



(UNDP, 2012c)

INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA:

Accelerating Digital Inclusion to Bridge the Development Gap in Least Developed Countries LDCs

1. Introduction

Welcome delegates to this crucial simulation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as we address one of the most pressing challenges of our time: *accelerating digital inclusion to bridge the development gap in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*. In an increasingly interconnected world, digital technologies have become fundamental drivers of economic growth, social development, and human progress. However, a stark digital divide persists, with LDCs being disproportionately left behind in the digital revolution.

Key Statistics at a Glance:

- Only **36%** of the population in LDCs uses the Internet, compared to the global average of 66%
- **44 countries** are currently classified as LDCs, home to approximately 880 million people
- More than **one in six people in LDCs** live in areas without mobile broadband coverage
- Only **28% of rural populations** in LDCs use the internet
- The digital gender gap in LDCs stands at **13% with no signs of**

This simulation challenges delegates to work collaboratively to develop comprehensive, actionable solutions that can meaningfully accelerate digital inclusion in LDCs. You will represent various stakeholders including member states, international organizations, civil society, private sector entities, and technical agencies, each bringing unique perspectives and capabilities to address this multifaceted challenge.

The urgency of this agenda cannot be overstated. As the world races toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, digital technologies serve as critical accelerators for progress across all 17 goals. However, without deliberate and sustained

efforts to bridge the digital divide, LDCs risk falling further behind, perpetuating cycles of poverty, inequality, and marginalization.

2. Key Terms and Definitions

To ensure productive deliberations, delegates must be familiar with the following essential terminology:

2.1 Core Concepts

Digital Inclusion: The ability of individuals and communities to access, afford, use, and benefit from digital technologies and services. It encompasses not just connectivity, but also digital literacy, relevant content, and supportive ecosystems that enable meaningful participation in the digital economy and society.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs): A category of countries defined by the United Nations based on three criteria: per capita income (GNI per capita of \$1,088 or less), human assets index (measuring health, education, and literacy), and economic and environmental vulnerability index. Currently, 44 countries hold this designation.

Digital Divide: The gap between those who have access to modern information and communications technology and those who do not. This divide manifests across multiple dimensions including geographic (urban vs. rural), socioeconomic, gender, age, and disability status.

Digital Transformation: The integration of digital technology into all areas of society, fundamentally changing how governments, businesses, and communities operate and deliver value. In the development context, it refers to leveraging digital technologies to accelerate progress toward sustainable development.

2.2 Technical Infrastructure Terms

Broadband Connectivity: High-speed internet access that enables advanced digital services. The Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development defines affordable broadband as costing no more than 2% of monthly gross national income per capita.

Mobile Money: Financial services provided through mobile devices, particularly important in LDCs where traditional banking infrastructure is limited. Currently, 1.6 billion people globally have registered mobile money accounts.

Internet Penetration Rate: The percentage of a population that uses the internet. This metric varies dramatically among LDCs, from as low as 6% in Burundi to 81% in Tuvalu.

2.3 Development Framework Terms

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The United Nations' 17 global goals adopted in

2015 to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. Digital inclusion is recognized as both a standalone goal and a cross-cutting enabler for achieving all SDGs.

Digital by Design: UNDP's approach that ensures digital considerations are integrated from the beginning of program design rather than added as an afterthought, promoting intentionally inclusive digital development.

Multidimensional Poverty: A measure of poverty that goes beyond income to include access to health, education, and living standards. Digital exclusion increasingly contributes to and compounds multidimensional poverty in LDCs.

3. Explanation of the Agenda

3.1 The Development Challenge

The agenda "Accelerating Digital Inclusion to Bridge the Development Gap in Least Developed Countries" addresses a fundamental paradox of our time: while digital technologies offer unprecedented opportunities for leapfrogging development challenges, the countries that could benefit most from these technologies are precisely those with the least access to them.

The Compounding Nature of Digital Exclusion

Digital exclusion in LDCs is not merely about lacking internet access. It represents a complex web of interconnected barriers that reinforce existing inequalities and create new forms of marginalization. When populations cannot access digital services, they are excluded from increasingly digitized economies, governance systems, educational opportunities, and social networks.

3.2 Multiple Barriers to Digital Inclusion

Infrastructure and Connectivity Barriers

- Limited mobile broadband coverage, particularly in rural areas where 15% of LDC rural populations have no mobile coverage
- High costs of building and deploying telecommunications infrastructure
- Inadequate electricity infrastructure to power digital devices and networks
- Lack of sufficient investment incentives for service providers in low-density areas

Affordability and Economic Barriers

- Internet costs that exceed the 2% of monthly income affordability threshold in many

LDCs

- High device costs relative to average incomes
- Limited availability of affordable, appropriate technology solutions
- Lack of local currency payment options for digital services

Digital Literacy and Skills Barriers

- Low levels of basic literacy that compound digital literacy challenges
- Insufficient educational systems integration of digital skills
- Limited availability of digital skills training in local languages
- Gender disparities in access to digital education and training

Content and Relevance Barriers

- Lack of locally relevant digital content and applications
- Limited availability of content in local languages
- Insufficient digital services addressing local needs and contexts
- Poor user experience design for low-literacy populations

3.3 The Role of UNDP

As the UN's lead development agency, UNDP plays a crucial role in supporting countries to build inclusive, ethical, and sustainable digital societies. The organization's Digital Strategy 2022-2025 emphasizes three key objectives:

1. **Using digital to amplify programming work:** Integrating digital solutions across all UNDP programming areas to enhance effectiveness and reach
2. **Strengthening inclusive digital ecosystems:** Supporting countries in developing comprehensive digital governance frameworks, infrastructure, and skills
3. **Becoming a digitally native organization:** Transforming UNDP's own operations to better serve partners in an increasingly digital world

4. Overview of the Current Situation

4.1 Global Digital Divide Landscape

The global digital landscape presents a story of both remarkable progress and persistent inequality. While internet penetration has grown dramatically worldwide, reaching 66% globally, this growth has been highly uneven. LDCs, representing the world's most vulnerable populations, continue to lag significantly behind developed countries where internet penetration reaches 93%.

Regional Distribution of LDCs:

- **Africa:** 28 LDCs (including Angola, Chad, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Uganda)
- **Asia and Pacific:** 10 LDCs (including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal)
- **Arab States:** 6 LDCs (including Somalia, Sudan, Yemen)
- **Americas:** 1 LDC (Haiti)

4.2 Impact of COVID-19 on Digital Divides

The COVID-19 pandemic served as a stark reminder of the critical importance of digital inclusion. As governments worldwide implemented lockdown measures and shifted services online, those without digital access were disproportionately affected. In LDCs, this digital divide translated into:

- Limited access to remote education, exacerbating learning losses
- Reduced access to healthcare information and telemedicine services
- Exclusion from digital financial services and e-commerce opportunities
- Limited access to government services increasingly delivered through digital channels
- Reduced opportunities for remote work and digital entrepreneurship

4.3 Current Digital Inclusion Initiatives

International Framework Initiatives

Several major international initiatives are currently working to address digital inclusion in LDCs:

- **The Global Digital Compact:** A UN framework for digital cooperation aimed at creating an inclusive, open, and sustainable digital future
- **Partner2Connect Digital Coalition:** ITU's global initiative to foster meaningful connectivity and digital transformation in LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS
- **SDG Digital:** Joint ITU-UNDP initiative leveraging digital innovation to accelerate SDG achievement
- **Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development:** Setting targets for affordable, universal broadband access

Regional Initiatives

- **Digital for Sustainable Development (D4SD) Arab States:** UNDP initiative addressing digital divides in the Arab region

- **African Union Digital Transformation Strategy:** Continental framework for digital inclusion and transformation
- **Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway:** Regional connectivity initiative promoting inclusive ICT development

4.4 Private Sector Engagement

Private sector engagement has become increasingly crucial for scaling digital inclusion efforts. Key approaches include:

- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Collaborative models for infrastructure development and service delivery
- **Innovative Financing Mechanisms:** Blended finance approaches combining public and private resources
- **Technology Innovation:** Development of appropriate, affordable technology solutions for LDC contexts
- **Corporate Social Responsibility:** Private sector commitments to digital inclusion and sustainable development

4.5 Measurement and Monitoring Challenges

Effectively addressing digital inclusion requires robust measurement and monitoring systems. Current challenges include:

- Inconsistent data collection methodologies across countries
- Limited disaggregated data by gender, age, disability, and geographic location
- Focus on access metrics rather than meaningful use and impact indicators
- Insufficient real-time monitoring capabilities for rapid response to emerging needs

5. Questions to Ponder and Resolution Requirements

As delegates prepare for negotiations, consider these critical questions that any comprehensive resolution must address:

5.1 Infrastructure and Connectivity

Infrastructure Investment Questions:

- How can the international community mobilize sufficient financing for digital infrastructure development in LDCs, given the estimated multi-billion dollar investment requirements?
- What innovative financing mechanisms can attract private sector investment while

ensuring affordable access for vulnerable populations?

- How should infrastructure development be prioritized between urban and rural areas, and what role should regional connectivity play?
- What regulatory frameworks are needed to promote competition while ensuring universal service obligations?

5.2 Affordability and Access

Affordability and Economic Access Questions:

- How can digital services be made truly affordable for populations living in extreme poverty?
- What role should government subsidies play in ensuring digital access, and how can these be sustainably financed?
- How can device costs be reduced through innovative procurement, local assembly, or shared access models?
- What mechanisms can ensure that digital inclusion efforts don't inadvertently exclude the most marginalized populations?

5.3 Digital Skills and Literacy

Capacity Building and Education Questions:

- How can digital literacy programs be integrated into formal education systems that already face significant capacity constraints?
- What approaches can effectively address the digital gender gap and ensure equal participation of women and girls?
- How can digital skills training be made relevant to local economic opportunities and livelihood needs?
- What role should community-based organizations and civil society play in digital skills development?

5.4 Content and Relevance

Local Content and Language Questions:

- How can local content creation and curation be supported and incentivized?
- What policies are needed to promote digital services in local languages?
- How can traditional knowledge and cultural practices be preserved and promoted through digital platforms?
- What role should governments play in ensuring locally relevant digital services are available?

5.5 Governance and Regulation

Digital Governance Questions:

- What regulatory frameworks are needed to balance innovation promotion with consumer protection?
- How can data privacy and security be ensured while promoting digital inclusion?
- What mechanisms can ensure that artificial intelligence and emerging technologies benefit rather than further marginalize LDC populations?
- How should digital rights be protected and promoted in LDC contexts?

5.6 International Cooperation and Partnerships**Multilateral Cooperation Questions:**

- How can international cooperation on digital inclusion be better coordinated to avoid duplication and maximize impact?
- What role should technology transfer and South-South cooperation play in accelerating digital inclusion?
- How can global digital governance frameworks better reflect the needs and priorities of LDCs?
- What mechanisms can ensure that LDCs have meaningful participation in global digital standard-setting processes?

5.7 Sustainability and Innovation**Long-term Sustainability Questions:**

- How can digital inclusion initiatives be designed to be environmentally sustainable and contribute to climate goals?
- What approaches can ensure that digital solutions are culturally appropriate and socially sustainable?
- How can innovation ecosystems be fostered in LDCs to develop homegrown digital solutions?
- What role should circular economy principles play in digital inclusion strategies?

6. Conclusion

The challenge of accelerating digital inclusion in LDCs represents both an urgent moral imperative and a practical necessity for achieving global sustainable development. As delegates engage in this simulation, remember that the decisions made in this committee have real-world implications for millions of people whose lives could be transformed through meaningful digital inclusion.

The path forward requires unprecedented cooperation across sectors, innovative approaches

to financing and technology deployment, and unwavering commitment to leaving no one behind in the digital transformation. Your deliberations should be guided by evidence, informed by diverse perspectives, and grounded in the principles of human dignity, equality, and sustainable development.

The future of development in LDCs may well depend on our collective ability to bridge the digital divide. As delegates representing various stakeholders in this global challenge, you can craft solutions that could accelerate progress toward a more inclusive, equitable, and digitally empowered world.

Good luck with your preparations, and remember that the success of this simulation depends on your active engagement, thorough preparation, and commitment to collaborative problem-solving.