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Globalization and interdependence: science, technology and innovation for sustainable development

Iraq:* draft resolution

Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Welcoming the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Sevilla, Spain, and reaffirming its outcome document, the Sevilla Commitment, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 79/323 of 25 August 2025, which sets forth a renewed global framework for financing for development, building on the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to close with urgency the estimated annual USD 4 trillion financing gap, catalyse sustainable investments at scale in developing countries and reform the international financial architecture through continued and strong commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation, and global solidarity,

* On behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024.

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement[1] and its early entry into force, encouraging all its Parties to fully implement the Agreement, and Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[2] that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling its resolution 78/160 of 19 December 2023 on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development and its previous resolutions on the issue,[3]

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2025/19 of 29 July 2025 on science, technology and innovation for development and previous Council resolutions on the issue,[4] taking note also of Council resolution 2021/30 of 22 July 2021 on open-source technologies for sustainable development, and taking note further of its resolution 79/325 of 26 August 2025, in which it established the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance,

Recalling with appreciation its resolution 79/334 of 5 September 2025 the impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recalling the World Summit on the Information Society and its outcomes,[5] as well as other relevant intergovernmentally agreed outcomes,

Taking note of the reports of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fourteenth to twenty-eighth sessions,[6]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,[7]

Welcoming the convening of the Summit of the Future on 22 and 23 September 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, at which resolution 79/1 entitled “The Pact for the Future” and its annexes were adopted, which include a dedicated section on science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation and an annexed Global Digital Compact,[8]

Recalling the ongoing efforts to implement the commitments of the Global Digital Compact, within countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national policies and priorities and applicable legal frameworks,

Welcoming the establishment by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development of a dedicated working group to engage in a comprehensive and

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[1] Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[3] Resolutions 58/200, 59/220, 60/205, 61/207, 62/201, 64/212, 66/211, 68/220, 70/213, 72/228, 74/229 and 76/213.

[4] Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/46, 2009/8, 2010/3, 2011/17, 2012/6, 2013/10, 2014/28, 2015/27, 2016/23, 2017/22, 2018/29, 2019/25, 2020/13, 2021/29 and 2022/16.

[5] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2011, Supplement No. 11* (E/2011/31); ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 11* and corrigendum (E/2012/31 and E/2012/31/Corr.1); ibid., *2013, Supplement No. 11* and corrigendum (E/2013/31 and E/2013/31/Corr.1); ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 11* (E/2014/31); ibid., *2015, Supplement No. 11* (E/2015/31); ibid., *2016, Supplement No. 11* (E/2016/31); ibid., *2017, Supplement No. 11* (E/2017/31); ibid., *2018, Supplement No. 11* (E/2018/31); ibid., *2019, Supplement No. 11* (E/2019/31); ibid., *2020, Supplement No. 11* (E/2020/31); ibid., *2021, Supplement No. 11* (E/2021/31); ibid., *2022, Supplement No. 11* (E/2022/31); ibid., *2023, Supplement No. 11* (E/2023/31); ibid., *2024, Supplement No. 11* (E/2024/31); and ibid., *2025, Supplement No. 11* (E/2025/31).

[7] A/80/221.

[8] Resolution 79/1, annex I.

inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue on data governance at all levels as relevant for development, within stakeholders' respective roles and responsibilities, respecting national laws and circumstances,

Recalling its resolution 77/326 of 25 August 2023 proclaiming the period 2024–2034 the International Decade on Sciences for Sustainable Development, which highlighted the critical role that sciences play in the pursuit of sustainable development in its three dimensions as one of the key means of implementation,

Recalling also its resolution 78/259 of 9 January 2024, in which it proclaimed 16 September as the International Day of Science, Technology and Innovation for the South, as proposed in the Havana Declaration on Current Development Challenges: the Role of Science, Technology and Innovation, adopted at the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Group of 77 and China held in Havana on 15 and 16 September 2023,[9]

Taking note of the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the impact of new and emerging technologies and on promoting innovation to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that science, technology and innovation, including environmentally sound technologies and information and communications technologies, are critical in the pursuit of sustainable development, and reiterating the need to accelerate their transfer to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms,

Noting that the *2023 Global Sustainable Development Report* identifies science, technology and innovation as one of the levers for transformation to accelerate progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and that its strategic deployment has the potential to resolve and minimize trade-offs among the Goals and targets, recognizes that technology transfer to developing countries on mutually agreed terms will be critical to scale up and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and advocates for science that is multidisciplinary, equitably and inclusively produced, openly shared, trusted and relevant to society,

Taking note of the establishment of the Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on innovative voluntary financing options for artificial intelligence capacity-building,[10] and recognizing it as an important step towards establishing a global fund on artificial intelligence to scale up artificial intelligence capacity-building for sustainable development,

Emphasizing that science, technology and innovation play a key role in accelerating the pace of economic diversification and transformation, improving productivity and competitiveness, as well as enabling the full participation of developing countries in the global economy,

Acknowledging the contribution of science, technology and innovation to accelerate sustainable and inclusive development and the transition to resilient, knowledge-based societies and economies, including in low- and middle-income countries, and, in that context, acknowledging the importance of the provision of the necessary means of implementation to developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities, including in the field of higher education, research and innovation,

[9] A/78/393, annex.
[10] A/79/966.

Reaffirming that the creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies and associated know-how, including the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, are powerful drivers of economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing that the digital economy is the fastest-growing sector of the global economy, yet investment remains highly concentrated, with multinational enterprises being the main international investors, but South-South investment is growing and data centres and financial technology have become major areas of focus for investment, although flows remain uneven across regions and sectors, further emphasizing that foreign direct investment can contribute to reducing digital divides while acknowledging that there are risks, and encouraging the strengthening of data governance, intellectual property and competition frameworks, as well as international agreements that play an instrumental role in facilitating, promoting, liberalizing and regulating investment in the digital economy and foster an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory digital environment for all that enables micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to access and compete in the digital economy,

Underscoring that rapid technological change brings enormous opportunities to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, while it also poses new challenges, including perpetuating divides within and between countries,

Emphasizing the importance of science, technology and innovation, international scientific and medical cooperation, the need to strengthen global solidarity and the provision of the required means of implementation for developing countries to prevent, prepare and respond to future pandemics and other health emergencies,

Reaffirming that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, and emphasizing that adaptation to rapid technological change should be considered not only as a function of sustainable development and the spreading of information and communications technologies, but also with respect to the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Noting the multilateral and regional initiatives aimed at promoting social prosperity through inclusive participation and growth across the digital economy, including, inter alia, the establishment of the Digital Cooperation Organization in 2020,

Recognizing that new technologies increase the demand for digital skills and competencies and that, at the same time, developing countries are experiencing higher numbers of young people entering the labour market and a widening gap between their knowledge, skills and abilities and those sought by employers, and expressing concern that the share of women in specialist information and communications technology occupations remains low, especially in developing countries,

Recognizing also that education, training and capacity-building in science, technology and innovation can provide new skills and so widen employment opportunities, while addressing market needs,

Calling upon the international community and all stakeholders to support efforts by developing countries to provide opportunities for science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and research for all, including youth and women, and particularly in the emerging technologies, and to provide suitable working conditions and opportunities in order to prevent brain drain and ensure human resources adaptation to technological change, including through upskilling and reskilling programmes for the workforce,

Recognizing that innovation, such as pro-poor, inclusive, grass-roots and social innovation that seeks to solve problems, is not always addressed by markets,

Recognizing also the importance of utilizing science, technology and innovation in a manner relevant to specific national and local situations and needs,

Recognizing further the need for innovative approaches that respond to the needs of those in vulnerable situations in developing and developed countries, while protecting personal data from misuse and respecting the ownership of personal data, that involve them in innovation processes and that embed capacity-building in the areas of science, technology and innovation as a crucial component of national development plans, inter alia, through collaboration between the relevant ministries and regulatory bodies,

Recognizing the importance of data protection and privacy, in particular for developing countries in the context of science and technology for development, especially regarding the adoption of new technologies,

Reaffirming that technology foresight and assessment exercises could help policymakers and stakeholders in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through the identification of challenges and opportunities that can be addressed strategically, and that technology trends should be analysed, keeping in view the wider socioeconomic context,

Taking note of the *Technology and Innovation Report 2025: Inclusive Artificial Intelligence for Development* of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which examines the socioeconomic impacts of artificial intelligence, analyses policies to support its adoption, adaptation and development in developing countries and to explore ways to strengthen international cooperation, and recalling the *Digital Economy Report 2024: Shaping an Environmentally Sustainable and Inclusive Digital Future* of the Conference, which examines the environmental footprint of digitalization,

Recognizing that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and recognizing also that there is a need to ensure full and equal access to and participation in science, technology and innovation for women of all ages, as well as to target science, technology and innovation strategies to address women's empowerment and inequalities, including the gender digital divide,

Recalling the political declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, adopted at the sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women,[11] which, inter alia, highlighted the need to manage technological and digital change for women's economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen the capacities of developing countries, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in the changing world of work and to support women's access, throughout their life cycle, to skills development and decent work in new and emerging fields by expanding the scope of education and training opportunities in, inter alia, science, technology, engineering and mathematics, information and communications technology and digital fluency, and to enhance women's and, as appropriate, girls' participation as users, content creators, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders,

[11] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2025, Supplement No. 7* (E/2025/27), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 69/1, annex.

Expressing concern that, while well-developed innovation and digital ecosystems play a fundamental role in the effective digital development and facilitation of science, technology and innovation, many developing countries still face serious challenges in building or improving their national science, technology and innovation base and ecosystems, and a lack of digital skills and affordable and equitable access to information and communications technologies, and that, for the poor, the promise of science, technology and innovation remains unfulfilled, and that more efforts have to be deployed to increase the benefits of science, technology and innovation for all,

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Technology Innovation Labs, in their efforts to facilitate and stimulate innovation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing that science, technology and innovation cooperation and collaboration with, as well as foreign direct investment in and trade with and among, developing countries, as well as international support, are fundamental to enhancing developing countries' ability to benefit from technological advances and to produce, nurture, access, comprehend, select, adapt and use science, technology and innovation knowledge,

Recognizing also the importance of supporting national strategies, policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science, technology and innovation through international cooperation for development, including multilateral, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, while recalling that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, in the areas of financial and technical assistance, capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms,

Reaffirming its resolution 73/291 of 15 April 2019, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,[12] and renewing the call for its implementation,

Recognizing the need to mobilize and scale up the means of implementation, including financing, for science, technology and innovation, especially in developing countries, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Welcoming the increase in official development assistance targeting the development of science, technology and innovation capacities in developing countries in the past two decades, however, remaining concerned that official development assistance for science, technology and innovation capacities directed to the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries has remained at about the same levels for the past decade,

Noting that the success of using technology and innovation policies at the national level is facilitated by, among other things, creating policy environments that enable education and research institutions, businesses and industry to innovate, invest in and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth, incorporating all interrelated elements, including knowledge transfer and financial and technical assistance support,

Recognizing the central role that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development plays, as the United Nations focal point for science, technology and innovation for sustainable development, in analysing how science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies, serve as enablers of the 2030 Agenda by acting as a forum for strategic planning, sharing

[12] Resolution 73/291, annex.

lessons learned and best practices, providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy, the environment and society, and drawing attention to emerging and disruptive technologies,

Expressing appreciation for the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and its efforts to support the Commission's Multi-stakeholder Working Group on Data Governance at All Levels, as Relevant for Development,

Reaffirming the need to enhance the science, technology and innovation programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system, and in this regard recalling the mandate of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism on science, technology and innovation for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals to promote coordination, coherence and cooperation within the United Nations system,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the collaboration and exchange between policymakers and scientific and technological communities,

Welcoming the convening of the first to tenth annual multi-stakeholder forums on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, noting with appreciation the ongoing work of the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Global Pilot Programme on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals Road Maps (STI for SDGs road maps), and noting the expanded operationalization of the 2030 Connect online platform, as the three components of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, that can help to advance the 2030 Agenda,

Noting the ongoing efforts of the World Intellectual Property Organization to assist Member States in establishing intellectual property strategies and national ecosystems that promote innovation and creativity and support the flow of knowledge and technical expertise, and welcoming the adoption on 24 May 2024 of the Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge,

Noting also the existing efforts and contributions of the regional commissions on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development,

Recalling the importance of supporting the African Union's Agenda 2063, as well as its 10-year plan of action, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and regional initiatives, and in this context noting the Declaration of Sharm el-Sheikh, adopted by the African Union in October 2019, which commits to work towards an integrated and inclusive Digital Society and Economy in Africa that improves the quality of life of Africa's citizens, as well as the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024 of the African Union,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, the Sevilla Commitment,[13] and calls for its timely and

[13] Resolution 79/323, annex.

effective implementation with regard to, inter alia, science, technology and innovation, as an important action area for sustainable development;

2. *Reaffirms its commitment* to continue promoting the use of science, technology and innovation, including through evidence-based policymaking, in facilitating efforts to address global challenges, and to accelerate progress on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, such as efforts to eradicate poverty, including extreme poverty; achieve food security and nutrition; increase agricultural productivity; enhance access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; fight diseases; improve education; protect the environment and address climate change; and foster disaster preparedness and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster resilience-building;

3. *Emphasizes* that applying science to solve complex global challenges calls for cross- and trans-disciplinary collaboration and a strong science-policy-society interface in order to build trust in science and evidence;

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the actions agreed upon by the least developed countries and development partners on science, technology and innovation, as outlined in the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,[14] and takes note of the Doha Political Declaration, adopted during the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Doha from 5 to 9 March 2023,[15] as well as the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity[16] and the Awaza Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034;[17]

5. *Notes* the central role of Governments, with active contribution from stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, academia and research institutions, appropriate United Nations entities and relevant international entities and forums, in creating and supporting an enabling environment at all levels, including enabling regulatory and governance frameworks, in accordance with national priorities, to nurture science, innovation, entrepreneurship and the dissemination of knowledge and technologies that is on mutually agreed terms, particularly to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as industrial diversification and value added to commodities;

6. *Underscores* the need to recognize science, technology and innovation strategies as a main driver of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[18] and its Sustainable Development Goals and of national sustainable development plans and strategies, and encourages clear, specific and measurable goals, based on an assessment of national priorities and the international science, technology and innovation agenda, that help to strengthen knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms and collaboration and scale up investment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, and enhance technical, vocational and tertiary education and training;

7. *Acknowledges* the contribution of science, technology and innovation to industrial development in developing countries and as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition, and therefore calls for policy and institutional frameworks that foster collaboration and integration between research and academic institutes and industrial sectors;

[14] Resolution 76/258, annex.

[15] *Report of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, New York, 17 March 2022, and Doha, 5–9 March 2023* (A/CONF.219/2023/3), chap. I, resolution 2.

[16] Resolution 78/317, annex.

[17] Resolution 79/233, annex; see also resolution 79/279.

[18] Resolution 70/1.

8. *Recognizes* the importance of addressing the gap in capabilities across and between countries, sectors and segments of society so that all parts of society, especially people in vulnerable situations and the poor, can adapt and benefit from technological changes;

9. *Calls for* enhanced partnerships to ensure the provision of means of implementation to developing countries, including through facilitating access to science, technology and innovation funds, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing, ensuring that resources are directed to countries and regions with high needs and impacts;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of the creation of a conducive environment that attracts and supports private investment, entrepreneurship and corporate social responsibility, including an efficient, adequate, balanced and effective intellectual property framework, while encouraging access to science, technology and innovation by developing countries;

11. *Also recognizes* that coordinated national and international efforts are needed to leverage scientific and technological advances for sustainable development, close digital divides and realize the full potential of digital technology and the use of data in achieving financial inclusion and financial health;

12. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen and foster investment in research and development for environmentally sound technologies and to promote the involvement of the business and financial sectors in the development of those technologies, and invites the international community to support those efforts;

13. *Encourages* all stakeholders, in an effort to prepare for existing and future opportunities and challenges presented by technological change, including the fourth industrial revolution, among others, to explore ways and means of conducting inclusive national, regional and international technology assessment and foresight exercises on existing, new and emerging technologies as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders to help to evaluate their development potential and mitigate possible negative effects and risks;

14. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen science, technology and innovation for public health, including by promoting diversified, sustainable, strengthened local and regional innovation and production capacities of vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other health products for greater sustainability of supply chains, equitable and timely access to and distribution of health technologies and medical cooperation to support developing countries in building expertise in developing local, national and regional research, innovation, manufacturing, production and regulatory capacities, while further enabling the increased use of data and health technologies to digitally transform health systems;

15. *Welcomes* the establishment, within the United Nations, of the multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence with balanced geographic representation to promote scientific understanding through evidence-based impact, risk and opportunity assessments, drawing on existing national, regional and international initiatives and research networks, and of the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance, involving Governments and all relevant stakeholders, which will take place on the margins of existing relevant United Nations conferences and meetings, as a platform to discuss international cooperation, to share best practices and lessons learned and to facilitate open, transparent and inclusive discussions on artificial intelligence governance with a view to enabling artificial intelligence to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and to closing the digital divides between and within countries;

16. *Requests* the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, through the Economic and Social Council, to continue to consider, in a coordinated manner within their respective mandates and existing resources, the impact of rapid technological changes and frontier technologies on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and to align this endeavour with the follow-up cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in order to support the efforts of all countries towards the attainment of the Goals, including through forging partnerships with other relevant stakeholders, organizations, initiatives and forums, such as the Partnership in Action on STI for SDGs Road Maps, initiated by the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, and the dissemination of advances and best practices to facilitate cooperation towards this end;

17. *Welcomes* the support by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the Economic Commission for Africa for the establishment of the Coalition on Science, Technology and Innovation for Africa's Development during the eighth multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals to create pathways for African countries to develop, deploy and expand their use of science, technology and innovation in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals;

18. *Encourages* Member States, individually and collectively, to support policies that increase financial inclusion, including through promoting access to affordable and inclusive digital financial services, initiatives and technology, to reduce inequalities for people and businesses, especially micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in urban and especially in rural areas, by building digital trust, expanding access to finance and trade opportunities and enhancing training through the use of innovative tools, including mobile banking, payment platforms and digitalized payments;

19. *Also encourages* Member States to promote local innovation capabilities for inclusive and sustainable economic development by bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, mobilizing resources from multiple channels, improving information and communications technology, supporting infrastructure development and incentivizing technology and knowledge transfer among universities, research institutes and the private and public sectors to strengthen the innovation ecosystem and support the transition from basic to applied research;

20. *Further encourages* Member States to promote digital inclusion and literacy and to consider incorporating digital competencies into the education system, with a special focus on encouraging girls and enhancing digital skills and competences development, including through investment in digital qualification, specialization in digital technologies, digital infrastructure, public policies and institutional development and multi-stakeholder and international collaboration;

21. *Underlines* that addressing persistent barriers to equal access for women and girls to science, technology and innovation, and their meaningful participation in learning, as well as workforce opportunities for women, requires a systematic, comprehensive, integrated, sustainable, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach, in this regard urges Member States to mainstream a gender perspective in legislation, policies and programmes, encourages decision makers to create supportive workplace and educational settings, and also encourages efforts to promote, mentor, attract and retain women and girls in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and research and to support women in leveraging science and technology for entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in the changing world of work;

22. *Emphasizes* the importance of the participation of women and girls in science, technology and innovation, and further encourages the United Nations development system to support efforts to reduce gender disparity in these areas, with the cooperation of Member States and international collaborative research organizations;

23. *Also emphasizes* that efforts to close all digital divides and ensure that no one is left behind in the digital transformation and digital economy should be expanded and grounded in digital inclusion, and encourages all relevant stakeholders to promote equal, equitable and affordable access to digital skills and online services, including through digital public goods and digital government;

24. *Notes* the importance of facilitating access to and sharing accessible and assistive technologies, through the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and other actions, to advance disability-inclusive development, ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities and promote their empowerment;

25. *Also notes* the critical role of science, technology and innovation in accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and recognizes the important role of intellectual property regimes, such as the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), and the importance of intellectual property rights, in contributing to progress on science, technology and innovation and the achievement of sustainable development, and also recognizes the need to protect and enforce intellectual property rights in a way that contributes to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations, and will support least developed countries and developing countries in using technologies, including through, inter alia, licensing, capacity-building, relationship facilitation, incentives or conditions linked to research and development, procurement or other funding and regulatory policy measures, including for public health emergencies and disaster relief;

26. *Encourages* efforts to increase the availability of data to support the measurement of national innovation systems (such as the existing Global Innovation Index and the frontier technology readiness index of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) and empirical research on innovation and development to assist policymakers in designing and implementing innovation strategies in order to measure the impact of digital technologies for sustainable development;

27. *Emphasizes* the need to effectively harness technology to bridge the digital divides within countries and between developed and developing countries;

28. *Calls for* action to be taken to enhance the ability of developing countries to benefit from science, technology and innovation and address the major structural impediments to accessing new and emerging technologies, including through scaling up the use of open science, affordable and open-source technology, research and development, including through strengthened partnerships, strengthening their productive capacities and aiming to increase funding for Sustainable Development Goal-related research and innovation and build capacity in all regions to contribute to and benefit from this research;

29. *Encourages* enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries in order to generate the use of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data, and also encourages international cooperation, including through technical and financial support, to strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems;

30. *Also encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of international, regional, subregional and interregional joint multi-stakeholder research and development projects, as well as training programmes and university-to-university collaborations where feasible, by mobilizing scientific and research development resources, facilities and equipment;

31. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations development system, and encourages other stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue to initiate, implement and support measures to improve the level of participation of scientists and engineers from developing countries in international collaborative research, science, technology and innovation projects;

32. *Also calls upon* Member States and the United Nations development system, and encourages other stakeholders, as appropriate, to continue to strengthen their support for the different science, technology and innovation partnerships with developing countries in primary, secondary and higher education, vocational education and continuing education; business opportunities for the private sector; science, technology and innovation infrastructure; and science, technology and innovation advice for developing countries;

33. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and to continue its science, technology and innovation activities;

34. *Encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to discuss and explore innovative financing models, such as impact investment, as a means of attracting new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate;

35. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations University, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries, upon request, in identifying the measures needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies and ensuring that they are supportive of national development agendas, as appropriate, and in this regard takes note of the new science, technology and innovation policy review framework developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

36. *Calls for* voluntary contributions to support the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its technical cooperation work in support of national innovation systems in developing countries;

37. *Emphasizes* the importance of better coordination and coherence among existing mechanisms, including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism, United Nations agencies and international organizations in providing support to Member States in the field of science, technology and innovation directed towards development priorities and needs;

38. *Invites* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to strengthen synergies and mutually reinforce their work on science, technology and innovation, and invites the Secretariat to coordinate the dates of their meetings in order to avoid overlap and to ensure coherence and coordination between both entities;

39. *Continues to encourage* the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals to further refine and update its mapping of science, technology and innovation activities in the United Nations system with a view to guiding further efforts at collaboration and capacity-building and formulating coherent advice for Member States advancing national science, technology and innovation frameworks within the 2030 Agenda, including through scaling up the Global Pilot Programme on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals Road Maps;

40. *Reiterates its call* to fully operationalize and enhance the capacity of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism with adequate resources so that it can effectively fulfil its mandate, and invites Member States, as well as international organizations, foundations and the private sector, to provide increased voluntary financial contributions and technical assistance;

41. *Encourages* the World Intellectual Property Organization to continue to undertake technical support activities, including helping countries to design, develop and implement national intellectual property and innovation strategies aligned with their development strategies;

42. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries, and calls upon Member States and other stakeholders to provide voluntary funding to the trust fund of the Technology Bank so that it can pursue its objectives in the area of science, technology and innovation for the least developed countries;

43. *Reaffirms* support for the Innovation and Technology Mechanism of the Small Island Developing States Centre of Excellence to provide capacity-building and learning opportunities, exchange experiences and support innovation in small island developing States;

44. *Notes with deep concern* the existing disparities between developed and developing countries in terms of conditions, possibilities and capacities to produce new scientific and technological knowledge, and in this regard urges developed countries to urgently mobilize means of implementation such as technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, technical assistance, capacity-building and financing through new, additional and predictable resources in relation to the needs of developing countries, as appropriate, for the production of new scientific and technological knowledge, in accordance with developing countries' national needs, policies and priorities;

45. *Notes with concern* that unfair practices could hinder technological development and innovation worldwide, in particular in developing countries, and calls upon the international community to foster an open, fair and inclusive environment for scientific and technological development;

46. *Continues to encourage* the United Nations system to take an active role in forging a closer link with national and multilateral science advisory bodies to optimally leverage science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, and looks forward to receiving updates and outcomes of the actions through the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

47. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, the international community and international institutions, at the request of Member States, to support the efforts of the countries of the South to develop and strengthen their national science, technology and innovation systems through North-South, regional and international cooperation, including South-South and triangular

cooperation, as well as leverage regional and subregional initiatives as a catalyst to scale access to science, technology, innovation and knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms;

48. *Recognizes* the importance of creating synergies, developing expertise and boosting resources in various regions and institutions, and in this regard takes note of the Summit on Science, Technology and Innovation of the Group of 77, held in Havana in September 2023, as an effort to boost cooperation in this field;

49. *Reiterates its call for* continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

50. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

51. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to convene, during the eightieth session of the Assembly, a meeting on science, technology and innovation for development with a special focus on actions to address the needs of developing countries in those fields, and requests the Secretary-General to consider these discussions in the drafting of his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies into national development strategies, as well as concrete recommendations in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-second session, under the item entitled “Globalization and interdependence”, the sub-item entitled “Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development”.