



# United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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## Resolution 02 (2005)

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 11<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 11 August 2005

*The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,*

*Committing* to the full implementation of the rights to education proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

*Affirming* the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO,

*Noting* with concern that not all adults have achieved compulsory primary education,

*Recognizing* that education is continually evolving and in the present age is unconditionally connected with the use of ICTs,

*Regretting* the unequal distribution of Information and Communication Technologies as well as access to information and knowledge - generally referred to as the digital gap,

*Contemplating* the great percentage of freedom for speech in the Internet,

*Stressing* that the prime responsibility and duty to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms lies with the State,

1. *Considers* it necessary to re-define compulsory primary education as encompassing the following subjects: local and foreign language skills, mathematics, sciences, life skills (including, but not limited to sexual education, ethics and cultural values), ICT skills and the opportunity to pursue country specific skills;

2. *Strongly recommends* member states agree to compulsory primary education consisting of a minimum of 8 years;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity to include illiterate adults in the compulsory primary education program;

4. *Expresses* its conviction that member states ought to adopt special learning programs for persons with exceptional educational needs;

5. *Recommends* member states are flexible when creating education timetables, so as to include any person who has the right to education;

6. *Proposes* the creation of UNESCO approved national standards for compulsory primary education in which the respective national authorities evaluate their situation biannually and submit reports to the UNESCO;
7. *Encourages* the creation of an education fund in which developed countries donate support for the purpose of building appropriate educational infrastructure in developing countries, with UNESCO assuming responsibility for its administration and distribution;
8. *Calls upon* Education International to evaluate the qualifications of the teachers that will be responsible for the education and provide training lessons if further knowledge is deemed necessary;
9. *Encourages* the education of skilled professionals to introduce ICTs and to empower users to work with them with knowledge and efficiency;
10. *Strongly suggests* the wide and thorough distribution of technological means to grant as many people as possible, especially in developing countries and remote areas, access to information and knowledge, to commence bridging the digital gap;
11. *Calls upon* at least concessionary, if not free, internet service providers (ISPs) by national states, as well as by the UN, through satellite access and other means in order to grant access to information;
12. *Advocates* and supports the creation and maintenance of multilingual learning and study portals, as well as digital libraries and archives, for free use of all peoples;
13. *Encourages* the limitation of the duration of intellectual property rights allowing for accessibility to global knowledge, open scientific discourse and progress;
14. *Strongly recommends* the usage of accessible and non-proprietary means of technology, such as open source software and wireless communication (WLAN and WIMAX), that are unlikely to be monopolized by industry gatekeepers and allow for local ownership, empowerment as well as license free software development;
15. *Encourages* member states and international organizations to take measures to establish the distribution of affordable as well as second hand ICT devices, such as computers, radios, radio transmitters and televisions, in low-income countries;
16. *Desires* that UNESCO in cooperation with other international organizations should establish a collaborative online observatory to protect human rights in cyberspace;
17. *Believes* computers in community centres with free internet access must have a complete ban on access to sites which encourage the violation of human rights;
18. *Suggests* the presentation of awards to recognize and support the efforts of countries committed to achieving the standards stated above;
19. *Urges* the international community to cooperate with UNESCO and continue supporting countries in need to implement all the above;
20. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.