

Committee: Global Economy 2A

Country: Greece

Topic: Tech Monopolies

Sponsors: Israel, Russia, DPRK, The Arab Republic Of Egypt, The Kingdom of Denmark, France, United Kingdom, Japan, Spain, The Republic of Peru

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Acknowledging that monopolization in any sector causes a decrease in competition which yields inferior products and services which is bad for consumers,

Condemning monopolistic behaviors in the tech sector in member states,

Concerned about the dangers of multinational technology firms outcompeting smaller firms in a global marketplace,

Encouraging member nations to pursue policies to decrease corporate consolidation in the tech industry,

Aware that many tech corporations employ a business model that offers users a free product and makes a profit by selling user data to third-party vendors,

Noting that the UN and its various bodies are able to provide legitimacy and aid to governments needing assistance ensuring that their markets remain competitive,

1. Urges larger, developed countries with significant tech industries to put in place regulations that make it more difficult for their large firms to squash competition by:
 - a. Stipulating that these firms have to sell shares in overseas operations to smaller businesses with tax liability in the countries those firms expand into;
 - b. Blocking mergers between tech firms with large market shares to prevent further consolidation;
 - i. The definition of “Large market share” is at the discretion of agencies entrusted with blocking mergers in individual member states;
 - c. Creates a mandate for the formation and enforcement of more aggressive anti-trust laws;
 - d. Pursuing action against software firms with large market shares to demonopolize those industries;
 - i. If performed on a regular basis ensures heightened competition in market economies which yields more innovation and improved products/services;
 - e. Encourages heavy excise/income/property taxes on multinational tech corporations in member state markets to fund new start ups, subsidize local industries and give advantages to national companies;
 - f. Encourages tech companies to adopt transparent and inclusive decision-making processes that involve diverse stakeholders, including users, consumers, civil

- society organizations, and representatives from developing countries, to ensure that the benefits of technology are shared widely and ethically;
2. Stipulates the addition of carbon emission taxes on multinational tech corporations in member state markets to fund government-run carbon offset projects in order to encourage efficiency;
 - a. These government-run carbon offset programs will be monitored by the UN to ensure proper fulfillment of UN sustainable development goals;
 - i. These efforts will be detailed in the annual SDG report and monitored as part of the broader SDG30 monitoring effort;
 3. Strongly urges member states to adopt stronger user privacy guidelines similar to those in the European Union;
 - a. Adopting guidelines outlined by the Digital Markets Act and the Digital Services Act
 - b. Ensure that corporations' use of data will be fully transparent, anonymized, and regulated by third-party arbiters (excluding member state national governments from being said arbiters),
 - i. Requesting governments to provide transparency to citizens about third-party buyer interference in the technologies they use;
 - c. Investigate companies' storage, usage, and selling of users' personal data;
 - d. Adopting "opt-out" programs that allow people to either profit from or opt out from the sale of their data to third-party vendors;
 4. Encourages developing nations aiming to bolster domestic tech industry to implement measures to protect against predatory multinational tech corporations by:
 - a. Implementing non-compete agreements for large multinational tech corporations wishing to enter those markets;
 - b. Forcing sales of the component of large multinational tech firms that operates within those borders to domestic partners (in market economies) or those governments (in non-market and semi-market economies);
 - c. Subsidize burgeoning start-ups, particularly in the software industry as it has a lower barrier for entry;
 - i. This could be funded by additional excise/income/property taxes of multinational tech corporations in these markets.
 5. Promotes digital education and literacy efforts, specifically in underserved communities, to empower individuals with the skills and knowledge to participate in the digital economy, engage in responsible technology use, and foster innovation.