

# 2023-2024 第十届广东省中学生模拟联合国大会

The 10 th Guangdong High School Students

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英文（初中）A01 委员会背景文件

English Group A01(Junior High School)

## Background Guide

广东省中学生模拟联合国大会组委会

# 第十届广东省中学生模拟联合国大会 决赛议题



## TOPIC

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Low-Altitude Economy: The  
Promotion and Governance  
of Drone Applications

# ECOSOC

# Topic:Low-Altitude Economy: The Promotion and Governance of Drone Applications

Committee:ECOSOC

Language: English

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## **1.Introduction**

The low-altitude economy is a new type of economic activity that takes place in the airspace close to the ground, usually up to 1000 meters high. This includes various uses of manned and unmanned aerial vehicles (like drones) for different purposes, such as transporting people and goods or performing other tasks. These activities drive commercial services and public services, playing an important role in promoting economic growth, enhancing social security, and supporting national defense.

The low-altitude economy is driven by technological innovation, especially in areas like navigation, control, sensing, and obstacle avoidance. These technologies help create new industries, business models, and economic opportunities. As the global economy grows and the general aviation industry expands, the low-altitude economy is becoming a new growth area. After initial exploration and standardized development, the low-altitude economy is now entering a stage where its applications are becoming widespread.



In the United States, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has set up an urban air traffic management system that focuses on market participation with overall supervision by the aviation authority. In Europe, systems are in place for airport operations, air traffic services, air traffic management, and aviation infrastructure. Germany and the United Kingdom are leading in drone technology research and industrial applications.

According to the "2024 China Low-Altitude Economy Report," global investment in drones reached \$4.806 billion in 2022, with 2,818 general aircraft delivered and sales amounting to \$22.9 billion. In China, the low-altitude economy market was valued at 2.5 trillion yuan in 2022, with total revenue of 41.835 billion yuan. More than 8,000 companies are involved in this sector, including 38 listed companies. The general aviation market is growing, with 3,177 general aviation aircraft in operation, totaling 1.219 million flight hours. The number of registered civil drones reached 958,000, increasing by 15.14% from the previous year, with a total flight time of 20.67 million hours, making it the largest industry in the world. Police aviation is also developing rapidly, with over 100 police helicopters and more than 10,000 police drones in use nationwide.

With ongoing airspace management reforms, technological advancements, improved infrastructure, and supportive policies, the low-altitude economy is taking shape. It shows strong potential for high-quality development in various areas, such as logistics, tourism, agriculture, urban management, and environmental monitoring.

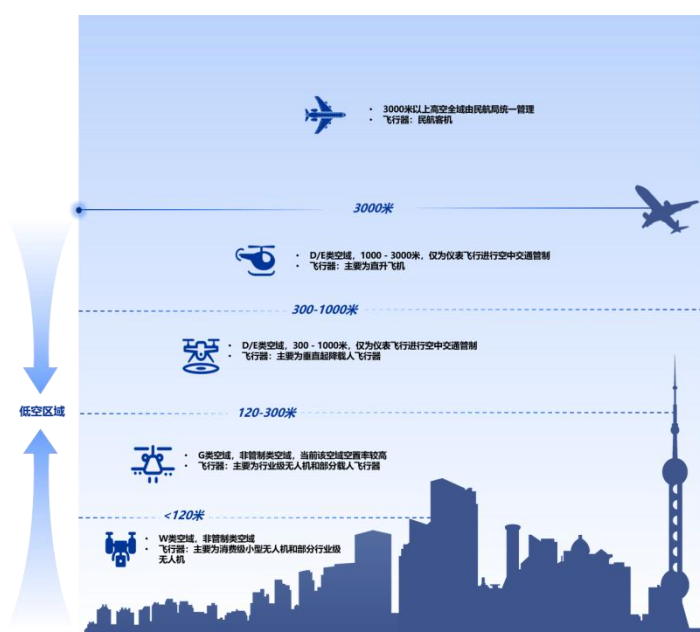
As this sector continues to grow, effective laws and regulations are needed to ensure safety and order, promoting sustainable development.

## 2.The role of ECOSOC

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six main parts of the United Nations, established in 1945. It is the main platform for discussing international economic, social, cultural, educational, and health policies and making recommendations. ECOSOC coordinates the work of its subsidiary bodies and UN specialized agencies to promote sustainable development and ensure that international development goals, like the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are met.

ECOSOC's main job is to oversee and coordinate the activities of its many subsidiary bodies and other UN agencies. According to the UN Charter, ECOSOC can conduct studies and create reports on various international issues and present its findings to the General Assembly and specialized agencies. It can also organize international conferences and hold special meetings to address global development emergencies and humanitarian crises.

The low-altitude economy is a new sector that uses the airspace close to the ground, usually up to 1000 meters high, for various economic activities. This includes using manned and unmanned aerial vehicles (like drones) for transporting goods and people, agricultural work, and public safety operations. The development of this



economy brings both opportunities and challenges that ECOSOC can help address.

ECOSOC can lead the development of international guidelines and standards for the low-altitude economy. This includes setting safety rules for drones and other aerial vehicles, promoting sustainable practices, and ensuring that new technologies are environmentally friendly. Moreover, ECOSOC can help member states build their technical and regulatory abilities to manage the low-altitude economy. This includes providing training programs for officials, technical assistance, and sharing best practices in airspace management and drone technology.

Also, ECOSOC can sponsor and support research projects to better understand the economic, social, and environmental impacts of the low-altitude economy. Collecting and analyzing data is important for making informed policy decisions and encouraging responsible innovation. What's more important, ECOSOC can encourage cooperation among member states, industries, and organizations to share knowledge, technologies, and resources. This collaboration is essential to ensure that the benefits of the low-altitude economy are widely shared and its challenges are addressed together.

By taking these actions, ECOSOC can help maximize the benefits of the low-altitude economy while addressing its challenges. This will ensure that the growth of this sector contributes positively to global development, safety, and sustainability.

### **3.Low attitude economy and SDGs**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals created by the United Nations to make the world a better place by 2030. These goals include ending poverty, ensuring good health, providing quality education, and protecting the environment. The low-altitude economy, which involves using drones and other flying vehicles close to the ground, can help achieve these goals in several ways.



First, the low-altitude economy creates new jobs and business opportunities, helping to reduce poverty (SDG 1). For example, people can work as drone operators or in companies that make drones, improving their quality of life. In agriculture, drones help farmers monitor crops and spray pesticides, leading to better farming practices and higher crop yields, thus supporting the goal of zero hunger (SDG 2).

Drones can also deliver medical supplies quickly to remote areas, ensuring everyone has access to healthcare, which promotes good health and well-being (SDG 3). For quality education (SDG 4), drones can deliver educational materials to students in hard-to-reach places, ensuring that children in remote areas receive the education they need.

Moreover, the low-altitude economy encourages technological innovation and infrastructure development, supporting industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9). New drone technologies and the creation of infrastructure like drone ports contribute to economic growth and modernize industries. Drones also play a role in climate action (SDG 13) by monitoring environmental changes such as deforestation and wildlife tracking, providing crucial information for protecting the environment and fighting climate change.

Finally, the success of the low-altitude economy relies on partnerships for the goals (SDG 17), where countries work together to share knowledge, technology, and resources. This collaboration ensures that the benefits of drones are widely shared, helping to build a better and more sustainable world. In conclusion, the low-altitude economy can significantly contribute to achieving the SDGs by creating jobs, improving food production, delivering healthcare and education, promoting innovation, and protecting the environment.

#### **4.Benefits and Obstacles of Promoting the Low-Altitude Economy**

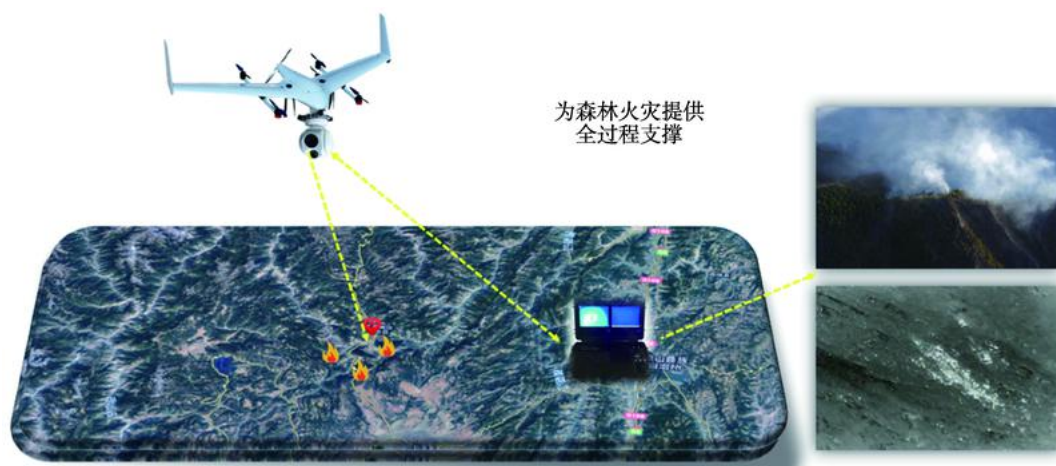
The low-altitude economy brings many benefits that can greatly impact different areas. One of the main advantages is economic growth. This new industry creates

jobs and new businesses. Drones and other flying vehicles are used in logistics, agriculture, and public safety, which creates opportunities and increases productivity. For example, drones can deliver goods quickly and efficiently, even in remote places, which saves time and money. In farming, drones can monitor crops, spray pesticides, and check soil health. This helps farmers grow more food efficiently and protect the environment.

Agriculture is vital in many developing countries, and drones can improve farming by monitoring crops, managing water, and applying pesticides. Drones give farmers precise data about soil and crops, so they can make better decisions and grow more food.



Drones also help with public safety and emergencies. They can find people in emergencies, monitor natural disasters, and give real-time information to emergency services. This helps save lives by making emergency responses faster and more effective. Drones are also used to watch the environment, like tracking animals and watching deforestation. This helps manage nature better and save animals.





Moreover, drones can improve education and health in developing countries. In places where schools and hospitals are hard to reach, drones can bring school supplies and medicine. They also help with telemedicine, so doctors can help patients in far-away places.

Even with these benefits, there are some challenges to using drones. One big challenge is that different countries have different rules about using drones, which makes things confusing. Making rules that everyone follows is important for helping this industry grow. Safety is also a worry, because drones can have accidents or be used for bad things. Making sure drones are safe and used the right way is important for everyone to trust them. Technology can also be a problem, like how long drones can fly and how they handle bad weather. People also worry about privacy and how much drones watch them. Making rules that everyone knows about and understands is important for people to feel okay with drones. Lastly, it takes a lot of money to build places for drones to take off and land, make systems for them to fly, and research and make better drones.

In many developing countries, it's hard to get things to people because the roads and other ways are not good enough. Drones can help fix this by being a faster and cheaper way to get things to people, especially in hard-to-reach places. This is very good for giving medicine, food, and other important things to people who live far away.

## **5.Conclusion**

The low-altitude economy, which includes using drones and other flying vehicles, offers many exciting opportunities. These technologies can create new jobs, help farmers grow more food, improve public safety, and support education and healthcare, especially in developing countries. Drones can help achieve important global goals, like reducing poverty, ensuring good health, providing quality education, fostering innovation, and protecting the environment.

However, to fully benefit from the low-altitude economy, we need to overcome some challenges. Different countries need to agree on clear rules for using drones safely and securely. We also need to improve drone technology, make people feel comfortable with drones around, and invest in the necessary infrastructure.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) can help by promoting cooperation between countries, setting guidelines and standards, supporting research, and helping countries build their technical and regulatory skills. By working together to solve these challenges, we can ensure that the low-altitude economy grows in a way that benefits everyone and helps build a better, more sustainable world.

### **Question to consider**

- ① What is the low-altitude economy?
- ② How can drones be used in agriculture?
- ③ What are some benefits of the low-altitude economy for developing countries?
- ④ How can public concerns about privacy and safety be addressed when using drones?
- ⑤ What infrastructure is needed to support the growth of the low-altitude economy?

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