

FORUM: General Assembly 2

QUESTION OF: Designing a Universal Code of Ethics for Tourism

SUBMITTED BY: Vanuatu

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Affirming that accessible tourism is a human right,

Approving the UN's decision to declare 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development (UNWTO),

Acknowledging the efforts of the UNWTO and related bodies and delegates, who have worked to make ethical tourism a more prevalent and popular idea,

Believing that many foreign tourists are not readily aware nor able to discern whether or not their tourism is ethical,

Realizing that there are often few or no ethical alternatives to travel in particularly underdeveloped places,

Referring to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that seeks to “devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products”,

Recognizing the UNWTO's following definition of sustainable tourism: "Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities",

Bearing in mind that tourism is identified as a key tool to “increase [by 2030] the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries,” through Sustainable Development Goals Target 14.7,

1. Endorses the concept of a UN-sponsored review system similar to “Trip Advisor” which rates tourist-related establishments based upon their ethical diligence and caliber by:
 - a. giving special promotion of locally-run and based tourism companies, followed by multi-national companies that employ locals (thus creating jobs) at all levels of management
 - b. assessing such companies through a number of UN-affiliated groups, from non governmental organizations (NGOs) to host countries of the business or interested foreign parties and states, these ratings will then be compiled and averaged, with accessible reviews when published
 - c. establishing a database of tourist establishments that is both thoroughly detailed and user-friendly

- d. allowing this database to be easily accessible through both webpage and application (IOS and/or Android app) form;
 2. Further invites the United Nations to sponsor or create a standardized ethical-tourism accreditation to better accomplish its objectives regarding sustainable and ethical tourism:
 - a. this accreditation would critique sectors of the tourism industry using criteria of transparency, environmental regulations, ethical treatment and the selection and regulation of workers (above the minimum age of 16, excluding notable exceptions), this merit should be openly broadcasted and advertised as a well-known, positive symbol for tourists universally, imitating established accreditation systems such as “Michelin” or “Trip Advisor Certificate of Excellence”
 - b. the standards should be upheld relative to the specific cultural, developmental and environmental adversity and thus differ from country to country
 - c. this merit system should be implemented through phases to ensure efficiency, based upon regional clusters (e.g., the Caribbean Islands, Oceania and Australia, East Asia)
 - d. this system for accreditation should begin in phases as soon as possible, and aim to fully implement the accreditation well before the 2030 objectives
 - e. this system for accreditation will give businesses clear objectives and goals to aspire and adhere to, while also giving tourists the ability to make informed, ethical choices about their travels;
 3. Calls upon the governments of the host-countries to place price incentives toward ethical, sustainable, and accessible tourism to further bolster efforts by:
 - a. Subsidizing tourism firms along accreditation lines which will:
 - i. produce a greater incentive to qualify under the code of ethical tourism
 - ii. allow ethical tourism to flourish and correct the current market failure, that the negative externality of ongoing environmental degradation and other abuses not accounted for in the free market system
 - b. Taxing tourism firms who defy accreditation lines in an unwieldy matter, provided they cannot prove sufficient efforts taken toward ethical tourism:
 - i. These taxes may include those based on a given firm’s ‘carbon footprint’ beyond what has been declared sustainable in the given country or a direct tax on the price of lumber, fuel and/or wildlife to raise the cost of the factors of production for these firms
 - ii. Tax collections can be redirected to fund the above subsidies
 - iii. In the event of a negative surplus (subsidy expenditure is greater than tax revenue) it is assumed that revenue generated by the tourism industry would support the subsidy program;
 4. Proposes that more economically developed countries and relevant NGOs provide aid to LEDCs either financially or by other means to support the implementation of an Universal Code of Ethics for Tourism;

5. Supports the values of ecotourism, as defined by the World Conservation Union, and encourages Member States to make an efforts to integrate:
 - a. Local participation in decision-making by creating a communication channel between the local population and the national agency for tourism to increase the benefits to the local people
 - b. Sustainable benefits to local communities by considering the impact that local attractions have on the community and attempting to allow locals to handle these tourist attractions, rather than having foreign companies in control
 - c. Support for local conservation efforts by working with the community and allowing the local population to have contact with tourists
 - d. Low-impact visitor behavior by using education of tourists to make them conscious of their effect on the local community;

6. Invites Member States to set strict quotas for the preservation of biodiversity, natural areas, and local culture on:
 - a. The amount of tourists visiting national parks, for the purpose of the preservation of natural areas
 - b. The amount of hotels and additional infrastructure built for the purpose of supporting tourism which would damage local ecosystems
 - c. The amount of investment from foreign travel companies allowed in a host country, whose revenue often does not go to the host community;

7. Calls for members to ensure the welfare and safety of tourists by implementing measures including but not limited to:
 - a. Warning visitors about pickpockets in areas where theft is commonplace through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. posters hung up
 - ii. the creation of a Facebook page containing basic information and warning about the pickpocketing
 - iii. increasing the number of police patrolling in hot pickpocket areas
 - iv. increasing the number of stationary Closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras
 - b. Discouraging tourists from visiting or closing areas of high risk, such as:
 - i. War zones
 - ii. Landmarks under major construction or renovation
 - iii. Places with high terrorist activity
 - c. Making public transportation easier to navigate to prevent disorientation
 - d. Briefing visitors on how they can contact help;

8. Further requests forms of government intervention, such as legislation and regulation against deeply unethical forms of tourism such as:
 - a. Penalties against criminality that may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Substantial fines whose revenue can be redirected to the above subsidy system
 - ii. Incarceration within the host country and extradition where appropriate

- iii. Travel bans, which would not merely be limited to the country where the offence has taken place, but by any and all participating countries, would extend beyond jail time, possibly permanently or with heavy restrictions
 - iv. A registry or observation added to the offender's passport, which marks him/her as a previous travel-violator
 - b. Unethical forms of tourism include but are not limited to
 - i. The participation in child sex tourism or non-consensual/non-regulated sex tourism
 - ii. The buying and selling of contraband, such as illicit drugs, ivory, poached game products or unethically-collected jewelry
 - iii. The disrespect and disregard of the host country's environment in disobedience of the host country's laws and customs, in forms such as:
 - 1. Illegal deforestation, pollution, littering or corruption of the natural environment
 - 2. Obtrusive treatment of the local country's holy sites, a disregard for the country's customs in dress, behaviour or other widely-observed customs;
9. Encourages that countries use tourism to pursue the alleviation of poverty through:
- a. Including poverty alleviation as a key aim of tourism in their national code for tourism
 - b. Providing training and/or opportunities as well as better wages for the impoverished to work as:
 - i. Tour guides
 - ii. Bus drivers
 - iii. Baggage porters
 - iv. Other occupations concerning tourism in order for those in poor economic standings to earn more money and have a chance to alleviate their situation
 - c. Using local goods and resources in the tourism industry to support the regional economy
 - d. Ensuring the sufficiency of the water supply and quality both for tourists and locals in an area to prevent the inequity of water distribution by:
 - i. Improving water infrastructure
 - ii. Planning land use based on an assessment of available water resources, taking into account factors such as the water consumption of all tourism services, population growth, and discrepancies between high and low-end establishments
 - iii. Not privileging allocation of water to the tourism sector over local communities
 - e. Employing the tourism industry and distributing national budget to further develop other enterprises in order to create a more balanced and stable economy that does not rely solely on tourism;
10. Suggests that members limit the creation of harmful pollutants or wastes formed by production and consumption in the tourism industry by:

- a. Fining companies that produce substantial amounts of carcinogens, toxins, greenhouse gases with a high Global Warming Potential (GWP) and other harmful chemicals
- b. Promoting tour businesses using cleaner energy sources for power
- c. Developing an effective waste disposal system to lessen the pollution caused through methods such as:
 - i. The creation or betterment of a recycling program
 - ii. Encouraging hotels and restaurants to compost food scraps
 - iii. Promoting the regular collection of batteries for disposal at hotels or airports to prevent an excess of batteries from leaking in landfills
 - iv. The distribution of different trash bins (i.e., one for recyclables, one for compost, and one for regular trash) within tourist areas to streamline the process for sorting waste.

FORUM: The General Assembly Committee 2

QUESTION OF: The question of the use of unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

MAIN SUBMITTER: African Union

CO-SUBMITTER: Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ghana, The Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Suriname,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Alarmed that Unilateral Economic Measures against Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDC) affect low and middle income people more than it affects the leaders of these countries, which exacerbates the problems of poverty and therefore prevents the world from achieving their Sustainable Development Goals,

Acknowledging that Unilateral Economic Measures can violate human rights and may overstep international laws,

Believing that Unilateral Economic Measures violate several treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women as they are the two groups most affected by poverty,

Convinced of the potential of Unilateral Economic Measures to encourage political and economic coercion serving as a way of a single powerful country exerting its authority on a sovereign state which undermines the fundamental idea of a United Nations,

Bearing in mind that Unilateral Economic Measures can be seen as economic warfare which goes against the Declaration of Laws of Naval War (1909),

Reminding all members that the United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD) is completely opposed to any forms of Unilateral Economic Measures,

Emphasizing that trade blockades qualify as an act of genocide by virtue of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948,

Reminding the international community of the significance of balancing between the sovereign rights of a member state and the interest of the global community in ensuring peace and stability;

1. Encourages the negotiation of freer, ethical and fair trade relations and diplomatic policies in lieu of unilateral economic measures where LEDCs have been negatively affected in terms of economic growth or development;

2. Invites Sender Countries to use different forms of Economic Measures taken against a Target Country such as but not limited to:
 - a) using arbitration as a means of resolving diplomatic disputes between United Nations Member States as well as negotiations between the nations whom are in a dispute
 - b) rising quotas and tariffs on targeted countries' exports
 - c) direct measures against individuals in the form of "target sanctions" in a way that does not violate their human rights;

3. Calls upon the creation of an encrypted United Nation database which can be accessed by any governments or NGOs recognized by the UN and functions as a simple and intergovernmental network containing information such as but not limited to:
 - a) MEDC's historical economic ties with the LEDCs
 - b) MEDC's current unilateral economic measures against LEDCs
 - c) records and analysis of damage of humanitarian, socio-economic and political development in the LEDC, created as a result of the implementation of unilateral economic measures, in order for the task force of the United Nations Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD), to repair damage
 - d) the current economic development of the targeted country;

4. Recommends the UNCTAD combat any cases of any unilateral economic measures through means and including such as but not limited to:
 - a) bringing justice to cases of unilateral economic measures against developing countries in the past who will be penalized through implementing fines
 - b) a task to report any current cases of unilateral economic measures through the use of the database mentioned in clause 3
 - c) bringing offenders to the UN sub body in cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) in order to be resolved through financial reparations;

5. Requests all member states (excluding sender countries) to help states impacted by these measures by becoming the source of alternative markets for sanctioned goods and services in order for these unilateral measures to be ineffective;

6. Strongly encourages further unilateral assistance from international institutions such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and relevant UN bodies such as UNDP for countries who were previously targets of economic sanctions in post-sanction economy recovery, including but not limited to:
 - a) international co-operative projects in various social and economic sectors, such as tourism and infrastructure
 - b) foreign investment in existing industry or public projects in the target country
 - c) negotiating new or renewing existing free trade agreements;

7. Further Requests the establishment of a biannual international conference, in order to focus on addressing issues regarding economic coercion and to reduce the implementation of such measures with the long-term goal of completely eliminating it, to be overseen and mediated by the UNCTAD.

FORUM: 2nd Commission of the General Assembly

ISSUE: The question of the use of unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

SUBMITTED BY: Nigeria

CO-SUBMITTERS: Argentina, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Germany, Haiti, Human Rights Watch, IMF, Italy, Jamaica, Libya, Netherlands, Oman, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, UNICEF, USA, Uzbekistan,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Defining unilateral economic measures as tools of foreign policy that a state decides to use on its own to bring a nation in agreement with certain principles,

Alarmed by the wide use of unilateral economic measures, with over 17 nations subjected to unilateral economic measures since 2010,

Realizing that nations often utilize unilateral economic measures as a cost-effective and relatively peaceful alternative to getting a particular act done without any military action,

Concerned that the use of unilateral coercive measures affect the economics and the growth of developing countries in particular, along with the general negative impact on the economy internationally and the cooperation between nations,

Emphasizing that effective unilateral economic measures, in the sense of coercing a change in a nation it is targeted on, are seldom achieved,

Defining a sender nation as a nation which implements a sanction or another form of unilateral economic measure onto a target nation,

Further defining a target nation as a nation that is being affected by a sanction or another form of unilateral economic measures,

Noting that the use of such measures harms the civilian population of the target nation a great deal more than the government of the nation they are intended for, thereby resulting in further damage compared to the little effect achieved,

Further noting that the negative effect on the civilian population caused by many unilateral economic measures go against the Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and many unilateral economic measures have been deemed to go against the United Nations Charter (UN Charter),

Recognizing that nations using unilateral economic measures usually have multiple goals and targets in mind, therefore simple solutions in form of punishments will rarely be sufficient,

1. Calls upon the Secretariat-General to revisit and analyze the remaining existing unilateral economic measures, and to suggest improvements in the cases where the measures are:
 - a) negatively affecting the health care of the nation and its civilians, such as, but not limited to, infringing the right to life, the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, housing and medical care, the

right to freedom from hunger and the right to health, by:

- i. stopping or hindering the deliveries of medicine and raw materials for pharmaceuticals and medical equipment for hospitals
- ii. making them resort to importing the essential equipment from less accessible sources and nations, increasing costs and time
- iii. making food prices increase greatly by stopping or hindering trade and imports

b) negatively affecting the development of the nation and its civilians, by, but not limited to, creating economic instability, preventing growth in infrastructure, reducing income from taxes, freezing bank accounts, increasing cost of high-quality products or, alternatively, only having low-quality products available, increasing unemployment and increasing poverty, due to, but not limited to:

- i. blocking favorable loans, including loans from international bodies such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund
- ii. preventing the purchase of modern technology
- iii. hampering foreign investment in various sectors of the economy
- iv. blocking trade, reducing income from goods and services
- v. freezing assets;

2. Encourages all more economically developed countries (MEDCs) to refrain from unnecessary exertion of their economic power through a unilateral economic measure to influence such aspects of foreign governmental structures, pursuing political and/or economic goals in order to:

- a) instigate political instability in Member States of rival ideologies or state systems in pursuance of establishing a friendly government, and further pursuing the implementation of its desired commercial and social changes
- b) influence and undermine, directly or indirectly, the sovereignty of the decisions of targeted states;

3. Asks all sender nations to analyze and evaluate target nations, in order to create and consider specific alternatives to unilateral economic measures, which are less harmful to both countries, can still complete their intended task and abide with the Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter, before relying on measures such as, but not limited to:

- a) creating an alliance with the target nation, with all nations involved making agreements with each other, thus not requiring the need for unilateral economic measures to force the nation into compliance
- b) exchanging agreements, benefits or goods for the compliance of target nation, leading to a beneficial situation for both the sender nation and the target nation;
- c) using target unilateral economic measures that exclusively target government leadership to achieve greater effectiveness compared to

using unilateral economic measures on the whole nations, by:

- i. freezing assets of the targeted individuals
- ii. confiscating the property of the targeted individuals
- iii. temporarily freezing any existing business assets of the targeted individuals;

4. Urges nations that insist on implementing unilateral economic measures to only implement ones that:
 - a) bring about reform, in cases where the target nation is:
 - i. going against the Declaration of Human Rights, where civilians are suffering due to, but not limited to, false or impractical policies and inhumane actions
 - ii. threatening another nation through militaristic actions
 - b) have none or very minimal, incidental adverse effects in the target nation and its civilian population
 - c) have no or minimal negative economic or political effects for the target nation
 - d) follow all the principles and regulations set by the UN Charter;
5. Suggests nations that have subjected other nations with unilateral economic measures to re-establish trade agreements and relations with them, therefore allowing nations that have a severely destabilized and weakened economy as a byproduct of the unilateral economic measures to integrate and re-instate themselves back into the world economy;
6. Invites nations suffering from the negative after-effects as a result of unilateral economic measures to request funds from intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, if needed, in order to allow the nation to quickly return to their natural development;
7. Requests the Secretariat-General to continue monitoring and alert the Member States in the case where unilateral economic measures inflict significant damage which could result in:
 - a) the population of a given state falling below the UN accepted poverty line (5.04 dollars per day, which is considered to be a minimum necessary for sufficient nutrition)
 - b) the unemployment rates in a country exceeding 9.5 percent (average for LEDCs)
 - c) a Member State's position in the World Health Organization Ranking falling below 150;
8. Further requests for the creation of the Supreme Council for International Trade Disputes (SCITD), acting under the International Court of Justice (ICJ), with the

support of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), consisting of nine judges and a team of researchers selected by these judges, that determine whether each discussed unilateral economic measure should be discontinued, modified, or allowed, by:

- a) reviewing the extent to which such unilateral economic measure threatens the target nation's economic growth, human rights, and vulnerable classes of the population with the help of their researchers that may consist of:
 - i. economic studies/predictions regarding the effects of the specific sanction, tariff, or other unilateral economic measure on the target nations
 - ii. analyses of the effects of similar past unilateral economic measures
 - iii. considering the political tensions that could arise from the unilateral economic measure that may lead to other issues posing a threat to either nation's people
 - b) eventually deeming the discussed unilateral economic measure to either be in, or not in, accordance with International Law
 - c) communicating with the sender nation of such unilateral economic measures, along with the targeted nation, if such measures should be modified, and attempt to arrive at a compromise;
9. Calls for the SCITD to continue to monitor the imposition of such measures and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including effects on trade and development, according to clauses 2, 3 and 4 allowing the knowledge to assist specific nations more effectively from the side-effects of unilateral economic measures in the future.

FORUM: General Assembly Second Committee

QUESTION OF: Culture as a tool to achieve Sustainable Development

MAIN SUBMITTER: Oman

CO-SUBMITTERS: Armenia, Chad, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Georgia, Guinea, Guyana, IMF, Jamaica, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Micronesia, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Perù, Uganda, UNDEF, UN Women, Uruguay,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling the definition of Sustainable Development from the United Nations (UN) as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,

Reminding that culture is defined as the "set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual, and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs" by UNESCO,

Concerned by the ways in which modern globalization and industrialization have undermined the importance of culture for social and national identity as well as economy,

Further recognizing both UNESCO's Sustainable Development Goals and UNDEF projects (community activism, human rights, education, women's empowerment, youth engagement, freedom of speech, better relations between society and the government, and strengthening democratic governance around the world) are connected to culture and sustainable development,

Noting that cultural and creative industries are currently one of the most rapidly expanding sectors in the global economy with growth rates of over 4% in all regions globally,

Further considering that green employment is defined as jobs that contribute to preserve or restore the environment, be they in traditional sectors such as manufacturing and construction, or in new, emerging green sectors such as renewable energy and energy efficiency,

Recognizing that United Nations Millennium Declaration (UNMD) stresses the observance of international human rights law and international humanitarian law under the principles of The United Nations Charter as well as the treaties on sustainable development,

Underlining that culture-led development also includes a range of non-monetized benefits such as quality education, green environment, sustainable consumption and production patterns, peaceful and inclusive societies, gender equality and food security, cultural diversity and mutual understanding,

1. Encourages relevant UN organizations and Intergovernmental Organizations to capitalize on the cultural sector's contribution to growth and sustainable development in nations, as well as to collaborate with governments and departments of tourism in their respective member states to provide methods such as but not limited to:
 - a) introducing the possibility of cultural and heritage tourism and encouraging departments of tourism to advertise and promote travel to experience cultural, historic, and natural resources
 - b) encouraging governments to promote ethical consumerism among citizens and tourists for the preservation of culture
 - c) encouraging the development of local businesses that promote cultural identity
 - d) encouraging the use of planners in preventing environmental degradation in the urban area;

2. Emphasizes the need for governments of member states to ensure that the preservation of indigenous communities and culture is maintained, by preserving and monitoring sacred indigenous sites through ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) raising awareness on the importance of cultural sites and their significance to cultural heritage by sending official representatives from UN organizations
 - b) reinforcing and drafting laws to prevent and forbid the destruction and disturbance of cultural heritage sites through methods such as fines, determined suitable by the governments of respective member states
 - c) respecting the indigenous peoples' right to the land they inhabit and that their wishes for their own cultural practices be respected;

3. Calls upon all nations to promote their creative cultural industries, promoting their country's culture while also providing more jobs through cultural employment (excluding any and all political advertisements or statements), including but not limited to:
 - a) the television, music and film industries, encouraging the production of material that reflects a country's culture and can easily reach across the globe
 - b) local businesses such as restaurants (local cuisine), fashion boutiques, handicraft stores, bookstores and toy stores, which can offer tourists a glimpse into the cultural identity of a town or city
 - c) architecture, which can prevent the degradation of a city's infrastructure by retaining culture in the designs they create;

4. Encourages the systematic integration of aspects of culture, into the development of rural infrastructure, through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) employing methods of construction that are more aligned with cultural customs in the nation, such as using materials that are abundant and desired throughout the nation

- b) interpreting cultural links and customs as culture-specific architecture, which would encourage the local population to be more involved;
5. Calls upon member nations to establish policies to promote sustainable tourism, in order to create more green employment and to promote local culture and products, such as, but not limited to:
- a) setting higher goals for capital investment going towards the tourism sector
 - b) expanding the coverage of United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) to provide advisors and investment with the intention of boosting the tourism service sector employment rates and providing more opportunities for the tourism sector to develop, such as filing annual statistical reports regarding the amount of people working in the cultural sector in a particular nation
 - c) encouraging organisations such as the World Bank to provide more loans to developing countries with the intention of developing their tourism sector;
6. Requests all member nations, especially MEDCs and Newly-Industrialized Countries (NICs) where this is more feasible, to ensure that quality education that promotes culture is provided to citizens to encourage the development of creativity and local entrepreneurship related to culture through ways such as but not limited to:
- a) establishing an improved system of learning the official languages of the nation, by means such as such as but not limited to:
 - i. encouraging the publication of literature in the aforementioned official languages alongside international literature
 - ii. endorsing the building and establishment of educational centres that provide extracurricular lessons on the official language or languages
 - b) substantially expanding the provision of educational scholarships to students from developing countries, for enrolment in higher education, in courses such as Business, Art, and STEM-related courses
 - c) inviting partnerships between different sectors to increase access to culture through measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. initiating partnerships between primary, middle and high schools and small local museums, which would permit school children to regularly visit museums
 - ii. further initiating partnerships between universities and national museums, which would benefit from the students' feedback;
7. Asks for the creation of the International Cooperation of Equality (ICE), which would encourage countries to work with UNESCO, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), UNDP, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank to expand human rights and give voice to civil society by:
- a) obtaining standard funds annually from all contributors,

- b) gathering resources and recruiting social workers to inform and enact policy;
8. Promotes a fair education system as one of the actions to be carried out by the proposed International Cooperation of Equality (ICE), which would encourage nations to work with relevant organizations to expand human rights and give a voice to civil society, to ensure cultural understanding and humanitarian ideology by:
- a) funding schools in less-developed countries, while recognizing that improved knowledge systems provide valuable insight and tools for green environment and mutual understanding through means such as:
 - i. making investigations to ensure that the fund can be distributed rationally
 - ii. ensuring the education system maintains education on equal rights and culture inclusiveness
 - b) investigating through surveys on current education conditions to decide how much funding should be raised in order to provide access to education for children who cannot go to school because of poverty
 - c) understanding that appropriate education kick-starts sustainable use of resources and as a result long term economic growth and development;
9. Proposes to promote and to save the cultural legacy of each state by:
- a) encouraging the foundation, if non-existent, of organizations affiliated to the minister in charge of cultural questions and/or tourism whose goal would be to make the citizens truly appreciate the country's traditions and to protect these lasts
 - b) encouraging volunteering in the associations that share the goals of the organizations mentioned above
 - c) exhorting such organizations to emphasize the beauty and the worth of the national cultural legacy on the international stage through renovation works and advertisement, such as:
 - i. setting up schools or cultural camps in regions of the country to educate and promote diversity
 - ii. establishing a committee consisting of both locals and professionals for evaluation purposes;
10. Encourages actions that will further protect cultural practice from erosion, increasing protective measures for many countries, regardless of their stage of development, which could include:
- a) physical protection in the form of fencing and barriers to assets
 - b) undertaking dynamic risk-based assessments that would ensure an effective use of resources
 - c) stakeholders forming watchdog panels to prevent further erosion of nontangible assets.

FORUM: Second General Assembly Economic and Financial
QUESTION OF: Designing a Universal Code of Ethics for Tourism
SUBMITTED BY: The Dominican Republic

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recalling the principles of the UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, adopted in 1999 by the UNWTO General Assembly and its members, and noting its voluntary mechanisms overseen by the World Committee on Tourism Ethics, as well as UN General Assembly Resolution 65/148 Global Code of Ethics for Tourism which emphasizes these principles,

Reminding all delegates that tourism is defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) as a subset of the broader term travel which refers to travelers visiting a place outside of their usual environment for less than a year with any main purpose other than seeking employment,

Bearing in mind that in 2014, the tourism industry generated 7.6 trillion USD and provided 284 million jobs globally, which accounted for 10% of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 1 in every 11 jobs,

Noting that commodification refers to the reduction and sanitization of cultural practices and objects to conform with tourist expectations, thus resulting in “reconstructed ethnicity”, which has the result of detrimentally changing basic cultural values,

Guided by the work of the UNWTO as an international authority on the sustainable development of the tourism industry, and its mission to promote tourism as a “driver of economic growth, inclusive development, and environmental sustainability”,

Noting that ecotourism is a growing industry that provides solutions for the reconciliation of environmental and economic needs, and is defined as tourism that protects the natural environment, benefits local populations and incorporates some level of education, and UN General Assembly Resolution 65/173 Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection,

Welcoming the work of governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), individuals and the UN and its affiliated groups, including the Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism, and the International Labour Organization (ILO),

Noting with concern that tourism can have negative impacts upon host nations including commodification of local traditions and lifestyles, economic inequality and conflict resulting from a lack of benefit distribution from the industry to local populations, and conflicts and scarcity of natural resources such as water,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting cultural awareness and sensitivity amongst tourists and the potential of tourism to be a positive force of peace and understanding in the world,

1. Calls upon all member states to combat commodification in order to maintain cultural identity of the host nation and its peoples, by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) running informational campaigns directed at tourists to educate them about the history and culture of the host nation to foster a sense of appreciation and respect
 - b) updating domestic educational curriculums to include lessons on history, culture and the environment with an emphasis upon the importance of preservation
 - c) encouraging the creation of forums for dialogue between government agencies, employers in the tourism sector and employees of the sector to streamline communication and to locate potential areas for development
 - d) reinforcing security measures in areas of great cultural significance;
2. Encourages the concerned countries to hold official meeting to discuss the development and preservation of lands and tourist sites, which would involve the leaders of native communities and members of the government, especially those from the tourism sector;
3. Strongly encourages all member states to actively address the environmental risks posed by tourism through: the creation and maintenance of legally protected natural areas of great cultural significance, where construction should be prohibited so that the natural environment is unobstructed:
 - a) a promotion of ecotourism in countries with suitable natural environments for such activities, by investing in ecotourism destinations:
 - ii. providing government support and microloans for small groups or local peoples wishing to start small-scale ecotourism destinations
 - iii. creating or updating regulations and requirements for the creation and maintenance of such destinations, promoting benefits for local economies and for the sustainable and equitable development of tourism;
4. Suggests the creation of an online database under the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and managed by the World Council on the Ethics of Technology (WCET) in collaboration with travel websites to monitor online tourism services including bookings in order to minimise underhand transactions, malpractices or unethical practices take place, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) ensuring that the booking agencies or websites are providing all relevant information
 - b) helping streamline the process and help people with sensory defects to avail of a larger number of facilities with regards to online bookings and information
 - c) preventing false reviews and ratings from dominating the website to make sure that tourists receive accurate information
 - d) having the Network Investigative Technique (NIT) investigate malpractices that occur through the Dark Web
 - e) ensuring that online information is up to date and updated regularly;
5. Invites all key players in the tourism industry to work towards universal accessibility by:
 - a) conveying accurate and relevant information about facilities, emergency services, and communicating with tourists throughout all stages of their experience/journey through both physical and online sources

- b) designing facilities based on the '7 principles of universal design' to maximize ease of use for all;

6. Strongly urges the use of latest technology and innovative ideas to allow people with disabilities to make use of the travel industry equally through measures including but not limited to:

- a) the use of an 'Access Card' which can be registered as one belonging to a disabled person with appropriate signs and symbols representing the disability, and any special care required so that:
 - i. the use of this card at kiosks, tourist destinations, and agencies can indicate the kind of care required, specific needs, and reason to potentially avail of discounts
 - ii. special registration number of each card can be used for online bookings to help find hotels, restaurants and other facilities best suited for the owner and make journeys more comfortable
- b) voiceovers can be used to provide instructions at automated teller machines (ATM) and online booking agencies, as well as the addition of Braille keypads alongside regular QWERTY ones;

7. Proclaims multilateral cooperation amongst various governments and private sector firms in the tourism industry in order to maximize the impact of educational campaigns directed at both local communities and tourists and to facilitate the implementation and creation of regulations, particularly with regards to allocation of resources, as well as to provide updated statistics;

8. Requests that the measures outlined in this resolution are used in order to revise and ameliorate the existing UNWTO Universal Code of Ethics for Tourism.

FORUM: 2nd Commission of the General Assembly

QUESTION OF: The Use of Unilateral Economic Measures as a Means of Political and Economic Coercion Against Developing Countries

SUBMITTED BY: Liberia

CO-SUBMITTERS: China, ECLAC, ESA, European Union, Jordan, Latvia, Norway, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, UNIDO, USA,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Referring to fundamental principles including the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 24/14 of 27 September 2013 and General Assembly resolution 68/162 of 18 December 2013, GA Resolution 2625 and numerous other resolutions,

Deploing the fact that unilateral economic measures are imposed by some member states without the resolution of the Security Council,

Stressing that unilateral coercive measures contradict the principles governing peaceful relations between member states,

Calling to mind the increase of poverty as a result of economic measures imposed on such as but not limited to Vietnam, Uganda and Zimbabwe,

Reminding member states that certain economic measures disproportionately affect people of lower socioeconomic class, and seldom bring about a change in public policy,

Noting with regret that countries that are under the stress of unilateral economic measures see their poverty gap increase steeply,

Further Reminding of article 1, paragraph 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which affirms the fundamental right of all to the means of subsistence,

Highlighting the importance of the United Nations as a platform that ensures the peaceful settlement of any disputes that arise between member states,

1. Encourages all states to be diplomatic by using dialogue and other peaceful means of communication before employing any economic measures, with the goal of:

- a. preventing war
 - b. preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
 - c. upholding democracy and the rule of law
 - d. ensuring international peace;
2. Affirms that unilateral economic sanctions carried out in conjunction with UN law are a positive alternative to war and other military solutions of conflicts;
3. Supports the use of multilateral economic measures within the UN over unilateral economic measures outside of the UN as a means of ensuring peace and stability;
4. Requests the Office of Development and International Economic Co-operation (OECD), to gather data on economic measures taken by parties as a means of coercion against developing countries with aims of:
 - a. assessing the relevancy and reliability of the information provided as justification for economic measures, such as:
 - i. conducting research and studies on the subject
 - ii. verifying accountability of the provided information
 - b. producing semi-annual reports on such economic measures addressing various criteria such as:
 - i. evidencing the claim with reliable, independent research
 - ii. clarifying the purpose of the unilateral economic measure
 - iii. proposing the revisions of certain sanctions to sender countries, if necessary
 - c. offering predictions of the future effects such economic measures would have on LEDC or developing countries, especially focusing on:
 - i. unemployment rates
 - ii. poverty rates
 - iii. their Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
5. Strongly encourages transparency on the implementation and impacts of economic measures, by:
 - a. launching a UN-sponsored media campaign for the education of citizens, especially in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) on dangers of unilateral economic measures, with additional emphasis on the increasing poverty gap in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)
 - b. creating a database on current and past imposed sanctions, including sender and target countries, available to the public, published and managed by the OECD;
6. Suggests decreasing the impact of economic and political measures on the uninvolved citizens, by:

- a. allowing non-governmental organizations (NGO) access to the country to:
 - i. ensure the citizens will have access medical care and other basic human needs
 - ii. help to mitigate the effects of unemployment
 - b. prioritize the use of smart targeted economic measures, such as:
 - i. arms embargoes
 - ii. business restrictions;
7. Seeks to resolve tensions between the countries caused by sanctions and other unilateral economic measures including walls, high tariffs and discriminatory special economic zones by working with bodies such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and by:
- a. appointing a special envoy for talks between aforementioned countries
 - b. creating a panel with delegates from those countries, to discuss possible solutions, with particular emphasis on unemployment and the poverty gap;
8. Invites the cooperation amongst all members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), in order to facilitate the creation of economic treaties which have aims of:
- a. offering a legal and constructive bond between countries
 - b. presenting both parties with the opportunity of creating mutually beneficial treaties
 - c. discouraging and disabling the use of ineffective and negative economic measures;
9. Encourages unilateral assistance from international institutions such as the WTO, and individual member states for countries who were previously targets of economics sanctions in post-sanction economy recovery, including but not limited to:
- a. international cooperative projects to various social and economic sectors such as tourism and infrastructure
 - b. foreign investment in existing industry or public projects in the target economy
 - c. negotiating new or renewing free trade agreements.

_FORUM: Second General Assembly Economic and Financial
QUESTION OF: Designing a Universal Code of Ethics for Tourism
SUBMITTED BY: Japan

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Guided by the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, 21 December 2001 (A/RES/637(XX)),

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Japanese Government to adhere to ethical tourism guidelines by promoting the yearly JATA Tourism Expo in Tokyo, which was rated highly by the UNWTO Secretary General Taleb Rifai, as well as its encouragement of sustainable tourism towards the private sector through The Japan Tourism Award for Responsible Tourism in collaboration with the UNWTO,

Recognizing the economic importance of tourism to several member states and the considerable dependence on it by some developing countries as determined by the United Nations,

Noting with deep concern the International Labor organizations' (ILO) estimate of 10 million children working in the tourism industry,

Further noting the negative impacts of tourism in developing countries, especially the vulnerable groups of society that are most susceptible to harm,

Emphasizing the importance of adherence with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in order to establish and maintain a code of laws that emphasize the protection of individuals pertaining to vulnerable groups,

1. Encourages all member states to commit to providing tourism activities for all individuals, taking a special consideration towards pertaining to vulnerable groups of society, as determined by factors, such as but not limited to race, gender, sexual orientation and religion, through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) distributing travel visas without regarding any of the factors listed above
 - b) stimulating an education of tolerance within one's country to minimize the risk of hatred based crimes by:
 - i. tourists toward host communities
 - ii. host communities towards tourists
 - c) passing legislation that implements appropriate consequences, to those who encourage or partake in violent or criminal activities, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Jail time within the host country or extradition as deemed appropriate
 - ii. Substantial fines
 - iii. Travel banks as kept track through a registry or observation added to the offender's passport
 - d) educating those locally involved with the tourism industry about the issues surrounding hate crimes and the repercussions towards the perpetrators, with the hope of creating a fostering community for tourists belonging to vulnerable groups
 - e) implementing the distribution of emergency information to tourists in the case of a incident pertaining to hate crime which should include the following contact information:
 - i. local police authority
 - ii. hospital and medical care facilities
 - iii. respective embassies
 - iv. government agency overseeing tourism;

2. Recommends that nations follow the set guidelines such as but not limited to:
 - a) training of those directly and indirectly associated with the tourism industry in the care of those with disabilities, by then creating jobs and consequently stimulating the economy
 - b) immediate implementation of signs that are accessible to those with disabilities, such as but not limited to:
 - i. fire exists
 - ii. bathrooms
 - iii. tourist information
 - iv. police
 - v. emergency medical attention
 - c) the construction of infrastructure to aid in vertical movement, specifically ramps and elevators
 - d) taking a special consideration towards those that may take advantage of vulnerable groups by inflating prices to ensure that all tourism services treat those with disabilities in an equal manner;

3. Approves the investment of funds towards education of a nations cultural heritage targeted towards tourists with a special emphasis on any sensitive cultural norm that tourists should be made aware of by means such as but not limited to:
 - a) incentivizing airline companies through tax reductions to display videos and information during flights about the culture and country of destination
 - b) setting up billboards around touristic points, airports and hotel areas displaying cultural information
 - c) offering incentive to hotels to display cultural information on bulletins and training concierge staff to be able to give both general and culture-specific information on the country;
4. Calls for the creation of legislature within each sovereign state that enforces and demands an adequate level of respect and physical boundary/restriction in interacting with touristic attractions of cultural importance under the guidance of those directly linked to the cultural background of the site;
5. Draws the attention towards the exploitation of children in the tourism industry, particularly the phenomenon known as sex tourism and therefore emphasizes the urgency to strengthen police forces designated towards the goal of ending the labour exploitation of children;
6. Supports the establishment of a set of international regulations on the exploitation of children to be signed and adhered by all member states with the purpose of holding those accountable for violating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
7. Designates a special investigative team to research and maintain under vigilance all international corporations offering trips to remote locations allegedly with the purpose of offering volunteering opportunities for foreigners commonly known as voluntourists hereby defined as “unqualified volunteers seeking to offer aid in desolate and remote areas of the world”, with special regards to:
 - a) interactions with children of the native community
 - b) infringement of any laws
 - c) the extent of the commitment towards preserving cultural heritage while offering educational opportunities
 - d) financial records in order to understand exactly where the donations are being sent to
 - e) the extent to which such trips are productive towards sustainable development in the region;
8. Requests the stimulation of locally operated tourism agencies with the purpose of stimulating economies of developing countries and adhering to fair global trade thought the means of but not limited to:
 - a) offering grants to young entrepreneurs eager to create or grow their small touristic agencies
 - b) promoting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on a national and international level through the means of but not limited to:
 - i. Google analytics advertisements
 - ii. Airport billboards,

iii. Government tourism websites;

9. Further requests that nations work in cooperation with Non -Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Lumos and the Stahili Foundation to set a standard of regulations that they must adhere by and to be monitored and reported by accredited and UN recognized NGOs, by requiring volunteer organizations to:
- a) demonstrate that the majority of funds are being directed towards the group being aided rather than returning to the corporations,
 - b) provide legal documentation that proves a child's need to be held in such institution(s) of care which should be limited to the minors lack of a parent or legal guardian in accordance to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the case of an orphanage
 - c) provide documentation for all full time and part time volunteers including criminal records, degree of education, and area of study
 - d) prohibit volunteers not trained in specific activities skills or subjects to engage in such activities as they are not qualified for such roles;
10. Trusts nations to encourage volunteer trip organizations to follow the exemplary model set by the Stahili Foundation in terms of work done in Kenya to be followed in other developing countries by:
- a) hiring local people to work full time in order to establish continuity within the organization and provide employment
 - b) allowing educational organizations to promote vocational training as well as internships to empower local communities
 - c) organizing seminars in communities for environmental care
 - d) allowing foreign volunteers to run seminars on topics such as environmental care and sexual education after having received proper training certification
 - e) requiring all volunteers to
 - i. be trained and certified in first aid, particularly cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
 - ii. have undergone rigorous training and information sessions on the culture that they will be entering into contact with;
11. Further recommends the adoption of a standard set of ecological guidelines whereby industries in the tourism sector are offered tax reductions as an incentive to:
- a) reduce carbon dioxide emission particularly with reference to the transportation-based tourism sector
 - b) dispose of waste safely while considering nature
 - c) remove and allocate raw materials in a controlled and ethical manner
 - d) raise awareness of fauna and allocate resources towards the preservation of their natural habitat;
12. Further encourages all member states to adopt an Eco friendly tourism industry by taking into account its ability to stimulate the economy and generate sustainable growth by creating jobs and building infrastructure.

