

**Committee:** DESA

**Agenda Item:** The implementation of sustainable economic development by promoting tourism in LEDCs

**Chair:** Melissa Akmansoy

**Co-chairs:** Cemre Yüksel, Çisem Özyer

### **WELCOMING LETTER OF THE BOARD**

Established in 1997, DESA stands for the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It is one of the main departments of the United Nations Secretariat and plays a crucial role in advancing the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. It stands at the forefront of the United Nations, serving as a vital platform for fostering international cooperation and coordination in the realms of economic and social development. With a mandate encompassing a wide array of issues, ranging from poverty eradication to sustainable development, DESA plays a pivotal role in advancing the UN's goals of promoting prosperity, social equity, and environmental sustainability for all. DESA serves as a focal point within the UN system for monitoring and analyzing global economic trends and policies, promoting international cooperation for development, and providing technical assistance to member states in various areas such as poverty eradication, gender equality, population, statistics, public administration, and sustainable development goals (SDGs) implementation.

#### **1. Diplomacy:**

Each delegate must act according to diplomatic norms, including the duty to:

- respect the decisions of the Chair at all times;
- obtain the floor before speaking;
- stand when speaking;
- yield the floor when required to do so by the Chair;
- be courteous at all times;
- avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.

#### **2. \*Opening Speech:**

An opening speech is given by a delegate at the start of an official session. This speech allows the delegate to announce their country's stance on the discussed agenda item. Even though opening speeches are crucial, its initial purpose is to let other delegates know who they can work with according to their own policies. It is important to make the speech important and powerful. Here are some of the rules delegates should follow whilst writing or delivering an opening speech:

- Talk about your country's policy on the certain issue
- Keep it concise, preferably within a 1-minute time limit
- Address the house in the beginning of your speech: "Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and most esteemed guests" are possible great examples.

## Sample opening speech:

*Distinguished Chair, Honourable delegates,*

*South Korea is grateful for the opportunity to be here to address some common issues of the world. Today, our main topic is "international security." Our world faces various challenges such as global warming, resource scarcity, environmental issues, etc. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence offer hope for humanity in solving these issues.*

*In our world, technologies in education, science, health, and many more areas hold the key to addressing global challenges. This technology helps us envision a comfortable and bright future.*

*In the next minute, let's explore ways to harness innovation as a tool for finding new solutions. Understanding the incremental progress in this regard can lead to significant changes. Each delegate's contribution, no matter how big or small, is a step towards a more peaceful and united global community.*

*Thank you. We yield the floor back to the chair.*

### **\*Lobbying:**

Lobbying is the time where delegates will get the opportunity to form an alliance with other delegates. The amount of time spent in a lobbying session will be set by the chair but is adjustable upon request. Delegates should start writing their resolutions in the alliance they formed. (Delegates should keep in mind that they need to have the majority of the votes in the house in order to pass their resolution.) Lobbying is inside the official session which means the delegates should communicate in English at all times. If not, they will receive a warning.

### **\*Resolution:**

We suggest fellow delegates to write a draft resolution on their own before the conference. Thus, the lobbying time that will be offered to them will be more productive. While writing a resolution for ITKMARMUN, delegates are to follow the [THIMUN guidelines](#), and the appropriate language to be used in the United Nations. Detailed documents are sent.

## Resolution Phrases

### Useful Preambulatory Clause Openings

Affirming	Disturbed	Having considered further	Reaffirming
Alarmed by	Desiring	Having devoted attention	Realizing
Approving	Emphasizing	Having examined	Recalling
Aware of	Expecting	Having heard	Recognizing
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Having received	Referring
Believing	Expressing its satisfaction	Having studied	Regretting
Confident	Fulfilling	Keeping in mind	Seeking
Contemplating	Fully Alarmed	Noting with regret	Taking into account
Concerned	Fully Aware	Noting with deep concern	Taking into consideration
Conscious	Fully Believing	Noting with satisfaction	Taking note
Convinced	Guided by	Noting further	Viewing with appreciation
Declaring	Having adopted	Noting with approval	Welcoming
Deploring	Having considered	Observing	

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding "Further" or "Deeply". For instance, "Noting" could be reused as "Further Noting" and "Concerned" could be reused as "Deeply Concerned".

## Useful Operative Clause Openings

Accepts	Confirms	Endorses	Requests
Affirms	Congratulates	Expresses its Appreciation	Resolves
Approves	Considers	Expresses its Hope	Sanctions
Asks		Hopes	Solemnly Affirms
Asks for	Declares	Invites	Supports
Asks that		Notes	Suggests
Authorizes	Deplores		Takes Note of
Calls	Designates	Reaffirms	Transmits
Calls for	Draws the Attention	Recommends	Trusts
Calls upon	Emphasizes	Regrets	Urges
	Encourages	Reminds	Wishes

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “further” or “strongly”. For instance: “Requests” could be reused as “Further requests” and “Asks” could be reused as “Strongly asks”.

## Sample Resolution

### (The Heading)

FORUM: GENERAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTION OF: Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

SUBMITTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

*The General Assembly,*

### (Pre-ambulatory Clauses)

*Recalling* its resolution 55/11 of 31 October 2000, in which it welcomed and supported the inter-Korean summit and the joint declaration adopted on 15 June 2000 by the two leaders of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea,

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Convinced* that inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation are essential for consolidating peace and security on the Korean peninsula and also contribute to peace and stability in the region and beyond, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

*Recognizing* that the summit held in Pyongyang from 2 to 4 October 2007 between the two leaders and their Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity represent a major milestone in improving inter-Korean relations,

*Recalling* the statements welcoming the inter-Korean summit made on 1 October 2007 by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, and recalling also the statement welcoming the adoption of the Declaration made on 4 October 2007 by the Secretary-General,

## (Operative Clauses)

1. Welcomes and supports the inter-Korean summit held from 2 to 4 October 2007 and the Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity adopted on 4 October 2007 by the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea;
2. Encourages the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to implement the Declaration fully and in good faith, thereby consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and laying a solid foundation for peaceful reunification;
3. Invites Member States to continue to support and assist, as appropriate, the process of inter-Korean dialogue, reconciliation and reunification so that it may contribute to peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in north-east Asia and the world as a whole.

Source: THIMUN Foundation, Basic Guidelines for New Delegates

## Debate Flow

Chair takes roll call.

Chair announces the resolution to be debated.

Chair calls the main submitter to the floor to read out the operative clauses.

Main submitter makes a speech on the resolution for a maximum of 4 minutes.

Main submitter either answers the points of information and yields the floor to the chair; either yields the floor to another delegate and the other delegate yields the floor to the chair.

Chair calls upon any delegate wishing to speak.

If an amendment is made, chair sets the close debate time and the debate time for the amendment starts. It is voted. If it passes, necessary changes will be made in the resolutions.

Delegate speaks on the resolution and answers points if he or she wants to.

Delegate yields the floor to the chair or to another delegate.

Previous steps are repeated until the debate time elapses.

Chair calls for voting procedures.

## POINTS

### Point of Information

Points of information are actually questions. You can direct a point of information to the chair or to the speaker. A point of information directed to the speaker could be asked if only the speaker opens himself/herself to points. This point must be in a question format. If it isn't in a question format, it will not be entertained. While asking your point of information, please remain standing and while asking or answering. Direct contact between delegates will not be allowed.

**Example:** "Could the honorable delegate please explain how they're planning to raise awareness on the issue in the rural areas?"

A point of information directed to the chair can be anything about the conference. You can ask a question concerning the procedures, the schedule etc. Remember that this point cannot interrupt the speaker

**Example:** "Point of information directed to the chair! Could the chair please tell the house when we will be dismissed for lunch?"

### Point of Order

Point of order is called when the chair makes a mistake regarding the procedure. In this case, delegates are encouraged to make a point of order and correct the debate. If right, the chair will stand corrected.

**Example:** "Point of order! Is it in order for the delegate to have direct dialogue with the speaker?"

### Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

This point should not be confused with a point of order. Point of parliamentary inquiry is called when a delegate has a question regarding the rules of procedure. Its aim is to clarify a rule.

**Example:** "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry! Can the chair please explain what a policy statement is?"

### Point of Personal Privilege

Point of personal privilege is a point concerning the comfort of a delegate. It can be due to heat, sitting conditions, etc. It can only interrupt a speaker if the point is due to audibility.

**Example:** "Point of personal privilege due to audibility! Could the speaker please speak louder?"

## MOTIONS

### Motion to Move the Previous Question

When this motion is called in an open debate, it means that the house will be moving to the voting procedures. When it is called in a closed debate there are two situations: if it is in the time in favor, the motion calls for moving to the time against; if it is in the time against, the motion calls for moving to the voting procedure. This motion is also known as "Motion to Move to Voting Procedure". Remember that it requires a second and if there are objections from the house, the final decision is up to the chairs.

### Motion to Extend Debate Time

Delegates use this motion to extend the time for the debate. It is not a debatable motion. The decision is up to the chairs.

### Motion to Divide the House

This motion is used when the votes are very close. This motion calls the chair to do a vote by roll-call.

Delegates are individually asked whether they are in favor, against or abstaining. This is not a debatable motion. The chairs will decide

### 3. GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT AGREEMENT

The following list outlines the *ITKMAR Junior Model United Nations (MJUN) Code of conduct* policy agreement that must be adhered to by all delegates.

#### Language rules:

- English is the official and working language of all MJUN committees, debates and documentation. All MJUN communications and written work of participants should be observed in English.
- No expletives are to be used at any events.

#### Dress code:

- Delegates are expected to wear formal clothes when participating in formal events.
  - Boys should wear a formal suit of dark colour, a shirt and a tie; or similar alternative, i.e. blazer or jacket with formal trousers. Formal dress is not required for the social events.
  - Girls should wear a formal suit, smart separates (trousers or average-length skirts) or dresses. Formal dress is not required for the social events.

#### Code of conduct:

- Positive professional behaviour is a key expectation for all delegates participating in MJUN conferences. Positive professional behaviour reflects trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and good citizenship.
  - Participants are expected to fully participate in events, follow *all* program guidelines and behave appropriately to ensure a high-quality valid learning experience.
  - You may be dismissed by ITKMAR MJUN, banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action may be taken against you for-
    - inappropriate behaviour and conduct that violates the rights of others, particularly when the conduct is disrespectful as regards a person's gender, age, religion, race, ethnic/national origin, disability or appearance.
    - You may not tease, hurt or bully anyone, or use language, gestures or actions that will offend others. Disciplinary action will vary based on the degree of the offence and will be determined by the advisor in charge.
  - Participants must behave at all times with a view to ensuring the safety of others.
  - Theft, vandalism, the use of harmful substances, leaving the program premises or boundaries (except for outside events arranged as part of the program) and other such offences are strictly prohibited. Anyone involved in these offences will immediately be banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action will be taken. Those engaged in illegal activities will be reported to the appropriate authorities.
  - Repair costs for any damages incurred to property will be billed to those responsible.
  - Delegates are expected to refrain from inappropriate behavior such as bullying delegates, undermining a culture, country, ethnicity, and shall refrain from engaging in physical violence during the conference. All participants are expected to behave in a kind, dignified, respectful and diplomatic way at all times.
- #### Event participation:
- Delegates are expected to attend committee sessions unless there is an emergency situation or a health problem that prevents them attending.

•While the conference is in progress, delegates must remain in the designated areas. For the social events, participants are not allowed to leave the designated areas.

**Committee papers:**

•Delegates are expected to take great care of their identity badges and placards. If they do not have it, they will not be allowed into meetings.

•Delegates are permitted to use laptops during caucuses, strictly for the purpose of drafting working papers, draft resolutions and other documentation pertaining to JMUN.

We kindly suggest delegates to do their own research to not be overwhelmed during the conference.

**4. Definition of key words**

**1. Sustainable Economic Development:**

Sustainable economic development refers to the pursuit of economic growth and prosperity in a manner that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves promoting inclusive and equitable economic growth, fostering social inclusion, and ensuring environmental sustainability. Sustainable economic development aims to balance economic progress with social development and environmental protection, thereby addressing the interconnected challenges of poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation.

**2. Tourism:**

Tourism encompasses the activities of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes. It includes a wide range of activities such as accommodation, transportation, entertainment, and cultural experiences. Tourism can have significant economic, social, and environmental impacts on destination areas, influencing factors such as employment, infrastructure development, cultural preservation, and natural resource management.

**3. LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries):**

LEDCs, also known as developing countries or low-income countries, are nations characterized by relatively low levels of economic development, industrialization, and income per capita compared to more advanced economies. LEDCs often face challenges such as poverty, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to healthcare and education, and environmental degradation. Promoting sustainable economic development in LEDCs is crucial for reducing poverty, improving living standards, and achieving long-term prosperity.

**4. Implementation:**

Implementation refers to the process of putting plans, policies, or strategies into action to achieve specific goals or objectives. In the context of sustainable economic development and tourism promotion in LEDCs, implementation involves translating ideas and initiatives into practical measures and activities that contribute to sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and inclusive development. Effective implementation requires coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, civil society organizations, and local communities.

## 5. Introduction to the Topic

In recent decades, tourism has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth and development worldwide. However, the traditional model of tourism development often prioritizes short-term gains over long-term sustainability, leading to environmental degradation, cultural erosion, and social inequalities. Against this backdrop, the imperative of promoting sustainable economic development through tourism, particularly in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs), has become increasingly pressing.

Sustainable development, as defined by the United Nations, seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the context of tourism, this entails fostering economic prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental conservation in a balanced and equitable manner. Sustainable tourism development aims to maximize the positive impacts of tourism while minimizing its negative consequences, thus ensuring the well-being of host communities, preserving cultural heritage, and safeguarding natural resources for future generations.

LEDCs, with their rich cultural heritage, diverse natural landscapes, and untapped potential, stand to benefit significantly from sustainable tourism development. By harnessing the power of tourism as a catalyst for economic growth, LEDCs can create employment opportunities, generate foreign exchange earnings, and stimulate infrastructure development. However, achieving sustainable tourism development in LEDCs requires a comprehensive and integrated approach that addresses the complex interplay of economic, social, cultural, and environmental factors.

## 6. History of the Topic

Here are some key milestones:

### 1. Establishment of DESA (1997):

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) was established in 1997, consolidating two existing UN entities with a mandate to promote sustainable economic and social development globally. Since its inception, DESA has been at the forefront of shaping policies and initiatives aimed at advancing sustainable development goals, including those related to tourism.

### 2. Contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) 2002:

DESA played a significant role in the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002. The summit provided a platform for discussing and advancing the global sustainable development agenda, including the role of tourism in promoting economic growth, poverty reduction, and environmental conservation.

### 3. Integration of Sustainable Tourism in DESA's Work:

DESA has consistently advocated for the integration of sustainable tourism development into national and international development strategies. Through its Division for Sustainable Development (DSD), DESA has conducted research, provided policy guidance, and facilitated capacity-building initiatives to promote sustainable tourism practices in LEDCs and other regions.

### 4. Adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015):

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, include Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), which are particularly relevant to sustainable tourism development. The SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, job creation, and responsible consumption and production practices in the tourism sector.

### 5. Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Tourism (2020):

The COVID-19 pandemic, which emerged in 2020, had a profound impact on the tourism industry, particularly in LEDCs. Travel restrictions, lockdowns, and border closures led to a sharp decline in tourist arrivals, resulting in severe economic losses for tourism-dependent economies. The pandemic highlighted the vulnerabilities of the tourism sector and underscored the importance of building resilience and promoting sustainable tourism practices to mitigate future risks.

## **7. Questions to be Addressed**

1. What are the key opportunities and challenges associated with promoting tourism as a means of sustainable economic development in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs)?
2. How can LEDCs address issues of seasonality, over-tourism, and dependency on volatile tourism markets to build resilience and ensure long-term sustainability of their tourism sectors?
3. What partnerships and collaborations can LEDCs engage in to access financing, technology transfer, capacity-building support, and knowledge-sharing opportunities for sustainable tourism development?

## **8. Conclusion**

In conclusion, the implementation of sustainable economic development by promoting tourism in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) presents both challenges and opportunities. While tourism has the potential to drive economic growth, alleviate poverty, and foster cultural exchange, it also poses risks such as environmental degradation and social inequalities. Addressing these challenges and maximizing the benefits of tourism requires a holistic and collaborative approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental considerations. Here are some possible solutions:

- **Community-Based Tourism Initiatives:** Emphasize the development of community-based tourism initiatives that empower local communities to actively participate in and benefit from tourism activities. This approach involves engaging communities in decision-making processes, promoting cultural authenticity, and ensuring equitable distribution of tourism benefits. By empowering local stakeholders, community-based tourism initiatives can contribute to poverty reduction, social cohesion, and sustainable development.
- **Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Practices:** Promote the adoption of ecotourism and sustainable tourism practices that minimize environmental impact, conserve natural resources, and support local livelihoods. Encouraging tourism operators and businesses to implement sustainable practices, such as waste reduction, energy efficiency, and wildlife conservation, can help mitigate negative environmental and social impacts. Additionally, promoting responsible tourist behavior, such as respecting local customs and ecosystems, can foster a culture of sustainability among travelers.

These solution ideas represent just a starting point for addressing the complex challenges of promoting sustainable economic development through tourism in LEDCs. Ultimately, achieving sustainable tourism development requires a concerted effort from governments, civil society, the private sector, and local communities to prioritize long-term sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience in tourism planning and management.