

- UNWTO STUDY GUIDE -



The Effects of Current Problems on Tourism

LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL,

I feel more than honored to be welcoming you to first annual session of Rahmi Kula Anatolian High School Model United Nations . Organized under the framework of Model United Nations it is eager to reach a wide range of attendants from high schools which are deeply interested in diplomacy, international relations, politics, tourism, economy and the United Nations itself while constituting a unique experience of debating and socializing at the same time.

MUN sessions, which were held online with the pandemic, continue their adventure with the effect of the new normal moreover after a long time I share the excitement of the delegates with you.

During the three days of RKALMUN you will simulate all kinds of global issues, I am assured that the participants will observe fruitful debates, participate in reflective activities, and collaborate on marvellous resolutions. With its two General Assembly Committees and five further committees; Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Security Council (SC) and World Tourism Organization a UN Specialized Agency (UNWTO).

In the light of these aims, I would like to thank my dear deputies, Mr. Ada Surat and Mrs. İlayda Başaran. We worked hard with the organization team in order to make you #FeelTheMoment.

On behalf of our strong and hardworking Secretariat and Executive Team, I welcome all of you to RKALMUN Conference.

Heartily,

Secretary- General

Dilara ÇETİN

LETTER FROM COMMITTEE DIRECTORS,

Dear delegates;

Our names are Eren Tekin and Elif Almiş. We will be serving as your committee directors on this committee. We prepared a lot for this committee, especially for you the delegates of UNWTO. We will try to serve you the best during the conference. We hope you will find this study guide enough and useful but you should do more research. We are so excited to see you at first annual session of RKALMUN.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact with us via erentekinmun@gmail.com
elifalmis@hotmail.com

We wish you fruitfull debates and have fun.

Eren TEKİN

Elif ALMIŞ

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INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE: UNITED NATIONS WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the UNITED NATIONS World Tourism agency responsible for promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It is the leading international organization in the field of tourism, which promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism knowledge. It encourages the implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism to maximize the contribution of tourism to socio-economic development, while minimizing its possible negative impacts, and is committed to promoting tourism as an instrument in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), geared towards eliminating poverty and fostering sustainable development and peace worldwide.



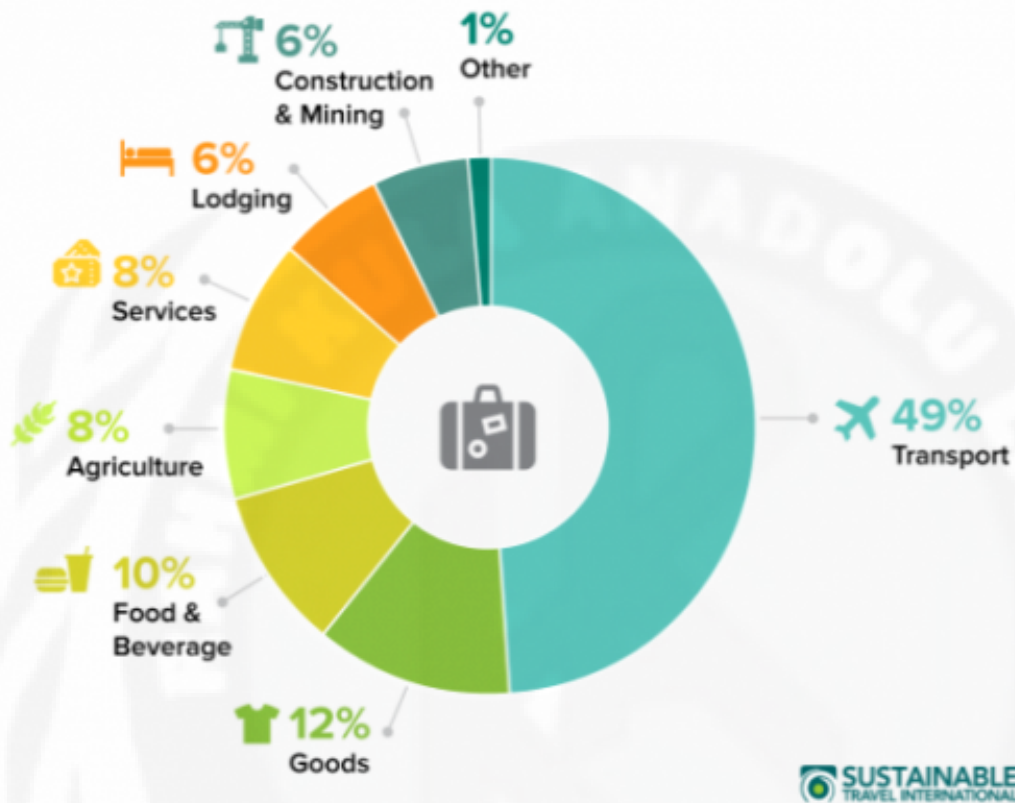
UNWTO

Effects of global warming on tourism

According to UNWTO's 'Tourism and Climate Change' report; Tourism is one of the sectors most negatively affected by climate change. It is underlined that this is an undeniable fact. According to the interaction between tourism and climate change, the most common and easily seen effects of weather phenomena caused by warming are the occurrence of disasters such as floods, storms, fires, glacial lake floods and the disappearance of beaches. In the long term, it is predicted that water consumption will increase twice as fast as the population growth. While the world population has tripled in the last hundred years, water consumption has increased 6 times. Indirect effects arising from long-term environmental changes in touristic areas, polluted waters, decreased forest areas, decreased biodiversity, melting glaciers and snow peaks are shown. Increasing temperatures in humid areas are said to cause the proliferation of insects and the spread of infectious diseases that can affect visitors. However, the tourism sector also has a share in global warming. For example; Heating and cooling systems in accommodation facilities emit high levels of carbon dioxide. Especially France, Switzerland and Austria are in danger in terms of winter tourism.

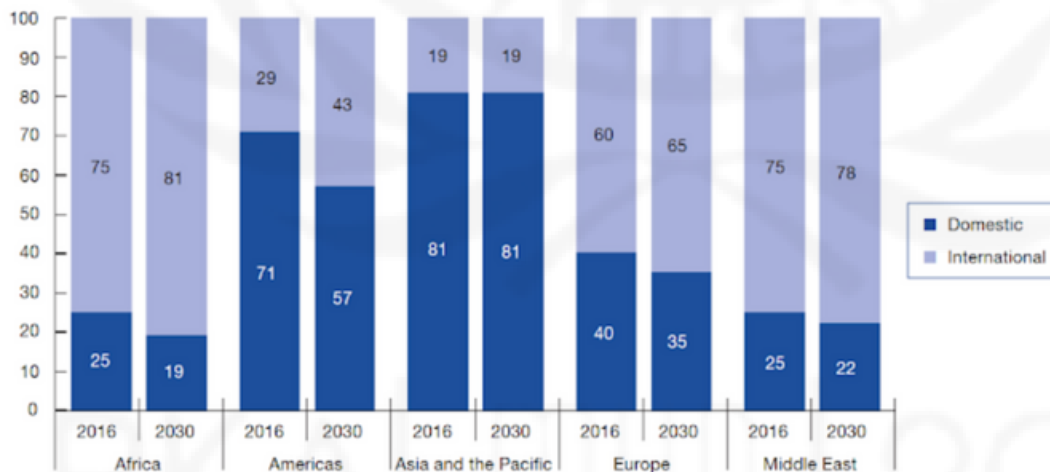
As possible solutions; UNWTO has asked each country to comply with article 17 of the Kyoto protocol. This article includes the aim of reducing toxic gas emissions in transportation to 5% levels. They have also encouraged the use of biofuels, which have the advantages of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and creating less dependence on foreign energy sources or a single energy source.

Carbon Footprint of Global Tourism



SUSTAINABLE
TRAVEL INTERNATIONAL

Figure 3.4 Domestic and international transport-related emissions from tourism, 2016 and 2030 (share, %)



Notes: New tourism-related transport demand model developed for this study.

Sources: Based on UNWTO, ITF, IEA, IATA and Amadeus data.

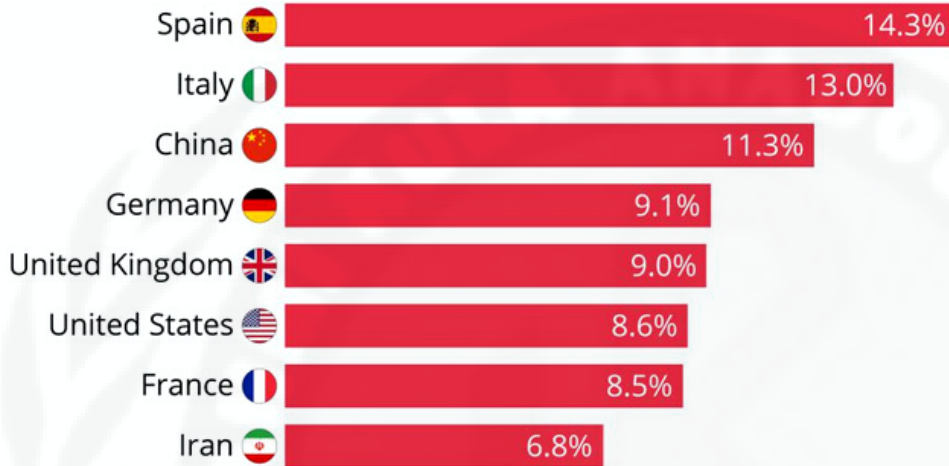
The Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic On the Tourism Industry

There is a close relationship between contagious diseases and tourism. While, tourism movements result in increased transmission of infections, the spread of the disease may adversely affect the tourism movements. The COVID-19 outbreak differs in terms of its effects and spread for the world economies that have witnessed many epidemic outbreaks before. The COVID-19 pandemic, which started in China and spread rapidly all over the world, has created economic shocks for all industries, but its impact on the tourism industry has been much severe compared to other industries. With the start of implementation national and international travel bans by countries, tourist movements ceased, and the tourism industry faced a sudden and uncertain crisis right before the tourism season. Considering all these effects, this section of the study explores the impacts, measures and forecasts of the pandemic and an evaluation was made in terms of its impacts on the tourism industry. According to unwto's report; In the tourism sector, there is a loss of 912 billion dollars and 1.2 trillion dollars in revenue. Especially countries like USA, France, Spain, The UK, Thailand and China... were more affected by this economic loss because They are among the countries that earn the most income from tourism.

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Who's Most Vulnerable to COVID-19's Impact on Tourism?

Total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP of selected countries in 2019



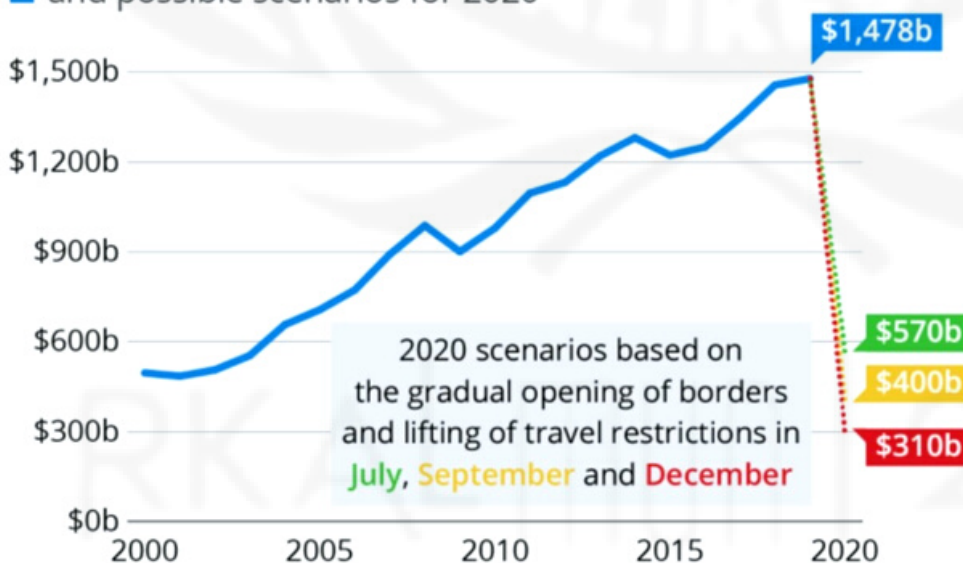
Incl. contributions from industries that deal directly with tourists (e.g. hotels, travel agents, airlines, restaurants) plus tourism's indirect and induced impact
Source: World Travel and Tourism Council



Forbes **statista**

Pandemic Could Set Tourism Sector Back by \$1 Trillion

Global international tourism receipts from 2000-2019 and possible scenarios for 2020



Source: UNWTO



statista

The impact of current political crises on tourism

Tourism is the most tangible form of interaction between citizens of different countries. Tourism, which is a very important tool for peoples to interact, it can take a major blow from political problems between countries. For centuries, wars and political disturbances have been taking place between different countries or regions. These events also significantly affect many sectors. Tourism, which is the sector where the interaction between people is most intense, is also one of the most affected sectors. As two or more decadent countries turn their backs on each other, tourism interactions between them are also greatly reduced. Tourism interactions between them are also greatly reduced when two or more countries that are in political negativity turn their backs on each other. If events turn into a war, then tourism to the war zone is stopped by the whole world. After the end of the war situation, it is highly likely that the region will continue to be called an unsafe region by people however, if the post-war advertising and regulations of the region are properly managed, the war-torn region may be in greater demand for tourist attractions than in its pre-war state. Consequently, we can say that the impact of wars on tourism can be positive as well as negative

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If we look at the UNWTO's reports on the recent Ukrainian-Russian events, Russia and Ukraine accounted for a combined 3% of global spending on international tourism in 2020 and a minimum of \$14bn in global tourism receipts could be lost if the conflict extends into the long-term. The UNWTO explained that the importance of both markets is significant for neighbouring countries, but also for European sun and sea destinations. It added that the Russian market also gained significant weight during the pandemic for long haul destinations such as the Maldives, Seychelles, or Sri Lanka. Hisham Al-Demery — the former chairperson of the Egyptian Tourism Promotion Board — told Daily News Egypt that during the last period, Egypt was depending on Ukrainians and Russians since they made up between 45 to 55% of tourist arrivals to the country. Ukrainian and Russian tourists mainly focus on beach tourism but Al-Zayat went on to say beach tourists that visit the Red Sea and Sinai are for sure important to the country, however, cultural tourists are more important, as they use more domestic services like local transportation, visiting museums, and buying from local bazaars, so the average expenditure of a cultural tourist is higher than that of a beach tourist.

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Tourism in Rural Areas

Rural tourism is a new type of tourism that develops depending on the tourism sector, as well as agricultural activities, especially in areas where rural life is intense and agricultural activities are intense. The concept of rural tourism develops in parallel with the changing understanding of tourism, the profile of tourists and the increase in environmental awareness. Rural tourism includes such types of tourism as highland tourism, farm tourism, bird watching, adventure tourism, cave tourism. In rural tourism, tourists get acquainted with the crafts of local people and their products, traditional cuisines, agricultural products they grow, friendly faces, natural types of accommodation typical of the region. Rural tourism should be continued within the framework of certain principles. The principles of rural tourism can be summarized under 6 main headings: development, parlay, rural economy, design, conservation and marketing.

Although the shift of tourism to rural areas is economically positive for the local population, it causes negative environmental effects. Waste production is also increasing as the region receives more tourists than usual. If it is not regulated correctly, the natural beauty of the region may begin to be destroyed along with waste pollution. Therefore, planning to protect the natural environment of tourism regions is very important.

QUESTIONS TO PONDER

- How can we repair the effects of the Covid-19 process on tourism?
- How to reduce the carbon footprint that rural areas and communities have?
- How to make the most of the potential that rural areas and communities have?
- What can be done to get rid of the effects of the conflict between countries on tourism with the least damage?

FURTHER READINGS

<http://travelweekly.co.uk/articles/375278/leading-ngos-form-future-of-tourism-coalition>

<https://www.elevatelimited.com/insights/newsletters/tourism-and-development-the-role-of-ngos-and-the-private-sector/>

<https://scholars.wlu.ca/etd/430/>

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