

# EMUN

*10<sup>th</sup> Session*

[www.ecolemodelun.com](http://www.ecolemodelun.com)



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## A Letter From The EMUN Secretariat

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the tenth session of the École Model United Nations, which will be held from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> of December at École Mondiale World School, Mumbai.

Our conference continues the tradition of peaceful negotiation that the United Nations has stood for, ever since its conception sixty-nine years ago. Although today's global community is not reeling from the aftermath of the Second World War, we live in the midst of considerable change.

Indeed, from the rapid destabilization of Iraq to the ruthless occupation of Gaza; from the appalling crimes of the Boko Haram militants in Nigeria to the precarious economic state of nations around the world (Argentina for one), it's no wonder doomsday predictors have so much to talk about (and suggestions don't simply stop at the Cold War throwback).

The current world order has its own set of challenges, and at ÉMUN we seek to meet those challenges head-on. There is no putting it off until tomorrow - the time is now to lead, to, in true ÉMUN fashion, initiate, innovate, and inspire.

You all have the power to successfully deal with the world's problems, but by engaging in MUN you have taken on that inevitable complement of power - responsibility. It is your duty, as delegates of various nations and citizens of the world, to be part of a vanguard that is ably redefining the present.

We have faith in youth. We are truly inspired by your counterparts the world over who are using their voices to protest against injustices, to spark revolution, to claim peace and democracy as their right. In the words of Ban Ki-Moon:

*"Often, when I talk to young people, I say you are the leaders of tomorrow.' And it is true. You will become mothers and fathers, employees and employers, professors, senators, psychiatrists, businessmen, surfers. But you are already leaders. Your ideas, your actions and your decisions make a difference. More than any other generation, you have a voice."*

May your voices be the soundtrack of EMUN 2014.

Sincerely,  
The Secretariat  
Ecole Model United Nations



# General Conference Information

## **What is EMUN?**

Ecole Model United Nations Conference is a three day simulation of the United Nations for high school students hosted by École Mondiale World School in Mumbai, India. EMUN 2014 is scheduled to take place on the 12th, 13th and 14th of December 2014. Three days of skillful tact, effective diplomacy, breakthrough ideas and perceptive discussions on some of the most important and unresolved issues that challenge our world community. For the second year, EMUN greets more international delegations, taking yet another step closer to becoming a true UN simulation. EMUN 2014 promises to take us all to the next level of deliberation, as we look forward to some great debate and dynamic committee sessions spearheaded by young diplomats, advocates, ambassadors and delegates from the world over. Modeled along the lines of the THIMUN procedure, the committees at EMUN 2014 will be chaired by a team of very experienced, driven and talented students. It is their guidance and expertise that will motivate the delegates at EMUN 2014 to realize their full potential as they strive to truly “Initiate. Innovate. Inspire.”

ÉMUN 2014 awaits you all.

## **Code of Conduct**

**Badges / ID Cards:** Badges will be handed out during the Conference Registration as per the Conference Schedule. These must be worn at all times.

**Dress Code:** All delegates are expected to be dressed in formal attire. For boys, this includes a formal suit, button down shirt, trousers, tie and similar alternatives, i.e. blazers or jackets with formal trousers. Girls should be dressed equally formally in suits or smart separates. (Trousers or skirts)

Jeans, sandals, sport shoes, and other casual wear will NOT be tolerated.

Clothes deemed too revealing shall not be tolerated either. Delegates will not be allowed to enter the venue of the conference or conference rooms if not dressed appropriately.

**Mobile Phones/Portable Audio Devices:** The use of such devices is prohibited at all times during committee sessions. The administrative staff hold the right to confiscate the device used till the end of the day. If the use of a mobile phone is absolutely necessary, it can be used if permitted by the conference director.

**Laptops/Computers:** The use of laptops for conference purposes is allowed in committee sessions (in the SPECPOL, DISEC, ECOSOC and SC only). The administrative staff hold the right to confiscate laptops that are being used for purposes, other than any conference work. Wi-fi is available in all committee rooms.

**Flags/Placards:** All small country/delegation flags and placards are the property of ÉMUN and may not be removed or defaced. Schools will be charged the full cost of replacement if the

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flag is removed or defeated. Placards are provided on the basis of ONE per delegate. You need the placards for voting, so do not lose them. They will not be replaced.

***Restrictions:*** Any tobacco products, alcohol, drugs, weapons are NOT allowed onto Ecole Mondiale World School premises. All acts of theft or vandalism will be immediately reported to the Police. The administration staff reserves the right to remove any person from the venue of the conference.



# Rules of Procedure

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## Scope

These rules are self-sufficient and shall be considered adopted in advance of the first session. No other rules of procedure are applicable. Legality of proposals shall be interpreted by the Secretary-General in accordance with the United Nations Charter unless otherwise specified. The board of teachers behind the Executive EMUN council are not subjected to any of the following bylaws.

## Language

English shall be both the working and official language.

## Duties and Powers of the Presiding Officer

Three officers may preside over committees during all times, of which one will be the *Presiding Officer* which will be decided by the Secretary General and the deputies. The two remnant officers may assist the Presiding Officer in committee dynamics but the decision of the Presiding Officer will be binding, with the exception of the Secretary General and the deputies who may overrule. Should the Secretary General or his deputies guest-chair a committee, they would automatically assume the position of the Presiding Officer.

In addition to the duties and powers, which are, conferred him or her elsewhere in these rules, the Presiding Officer may:

1. Declare the opening and closing of each session;
2. Direct discussion;
3. Ensure the observance of these rules;
4. Accord the privilege of addressing the session;
5. Limit speaking time;
6. Put and announce questions;
7. Rule on points of order and other procedural matters;
8. Maintain, subject to these rules, order in each session.

In addition the Presiding Officer may propose to the delegates:

1. Limitations on the number of times each delegate may speak;
2. Closure of the speakers' list;
3. Closure of debate;
4. Recess or adjournment of the session.



## **Agenda**

The provisional agenda for all United Nations bodies shall be determined by the Executive EMUN Council led by the Secretary-General and the deputies.

## **Alteration of the Agenda**

Motions to change the agenda require a second are in order at any time another motion or resolution is not on the floor. Such a motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against', and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. A motion to change the agenda, if approved, causes the designated resolution to be considered immediately, unless otherwise specified. The final decision pertaining to the alteration of the Agenda lies in the hand of the Secretary General and the deputies.

## **Speakers List**

The Presiding Officer of any session shall maintain a speakers list for all debatable matters. The speakers list shall consist of columns 'For' and 'Against', and at the discretion of the Presiding Officer, 'To the point'. The desire to speak shall be indicated in writing to the Presiding Officer, or at his/her discretion, by raising one's placard.

## **Closing the Speakers List**

During the discussion of any substantive matter, the Presiding Officer may announce the list of speakers and, with the permission of the majority of the members, declare the list closed. Should the Presiding Officer leave the list open, any member may move that the list be closed. Such a motion is debatable to the extent of one speaker for and one speaker against, and requires a two-thirds majority to pass.



## **Speeches**

No representative may address the session without having first obtained the permission of the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer may call a representative to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the matter under discussion.

The length of a speaker's time shall be set, with the permission of the majority of the members, by the Presiding Officer. A motion to alter the duration of a speaker's time is debatable to one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against', and requires a simple majority to pass.

## **Extension of a Speaker's Time**

Following the exhaustion of a speaker's time, a motion to extend the speaker's may be considered in order. Objections to the motion may also be considered, while the final decision on extending the speaker's time will be made at the discretion of the Presiding Officer. A speaker's time may be extended more than once.

## **Yields**

A delegate who has been recognized by the Presiding Officer to address the session on an important issue, may yield his/her time to the chair, to questions, or to any one delegate of his/her choice. Once a delegate has yielded to questions, he or she may not yield time to another delegate. A delegate who has had time yielded to his/her is allowed to then yield any remaining time to questions or to the chair. However, he or she may not yield time to another

delegate. Yielded time may only be extended at the discretion of the Presiding Officer.

### **Closure of Debate**

During the discussion of any substantive matter, any member may move that the debate on the matter under discussion may be closed, whether or not another member has expressed a desire to speak. Should the Presiding Officer rule such a motion in order at that time, the motion is debatable to the extent, one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against', and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If the committee is in favor of the closure, the chair shall declare the closure of debate and move to vote on the item under discussion. Debate is automatically closed when both sides of the speakers lists have been exhausted. All representatives shall be expected to show courtesy and respect to those speaking. Those who consistently fail to do so may be dealt with at the discretion of the Presiding Officer.

### **Withdrawal of a Motion**

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

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### **Right to Reply**

The Presiding Officer may accord the right to reply to any member whose personal or national honor or integrity has been gravely impugned by another member. A member may not interrupt a speaker to rise to a right to reply. A right to reply does not constitute a point of order.

### **Right to Follow Up**

The Presiding Officer may accord the right to follow to any member who after asking a point of information is unsatisfied by the answer provided to them. The ruling of the Presiding Officer to accord such a right is not subject to appeal.

### **Point of Order**

At any time during any session, a member may rise to a point of order. A point of order is in order only when it relates to a specific violation of the rules of the procedure (e.g. the calling of a member to order; the ruling of member, a motion, or debate out of order). The Presiding Officer shall immediately determine its merit and rule in accordance with the rules of procedure. The Presiding Officer may refuse to recognize points of order if in his/her judgment the delegate rising to the point of order has not maintained restraint and decorum which should govern the use of such a right, or if in his/her judgment the point is clearly dilatory in nature.

### **Point of Personal Privilege**


At any time during any session a member may rise to a point of personal privilege if his/her health, safety, comfort, or ability to hear is severely impaired. The ruling of the Presiding Officer on points of personal privilege is not subject to appeal.

### **Point of Inquiry**

At any time, except when another member has the floor, a member may rise to a point of inquiry as to the proper method of a procedure. The Presiding Officer shall answer the inquiry in accordance with the rules of procedure.

### **Point of Information**

If a speaker chooses to yield any remaining time to questions, another member may rise to a point of information directed through the Presiding Officer, to the previous speaker. It is the prerogative of the Presiding Officer to determine the merit of any such points. Once a speaker declines to yield to a question, he or she shall not be accorded the privilege of answering any further questions.



### **Tabling**

Any member may move to table any substantive matter under discussion. A motion to table effectively postpones consideration of a substantive matter indefinitely, unless a specific time limit is set. The motion is subject to debate to the extent of one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against', and requires a two-third majority present and voting to pass.

### **Taking Off the Table**

Once any substantive matter has intervened after an item has been tabled, any member may move to take the item off of the table. A motion to take off the table effectively resumes consideration of a substantive matter where the organ previously left off. Such a motion is subject to debate to the extent of one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against', and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. This motion does not take precedent over a change in agenda.

### **Amendments**

Any member may move to amend a resolution under consideration by submitting the amendment in writing to the Presiding Officer at the time the amendment is moved from the floor. The requirement for submission may be waived by the Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer may limit the number of amendments with respect to any one resolution and may suggest that proponents of various amendments caucus to consolidate. The Presiding Officer may rule any amendment, friendly or otherwise, out of order if it drastically and obviously changes the clear intent of the resolution or is irrelevant to the item under discussion. Amendments may be made to perambulatory clauses at the Presiding Officer's discretion.

### **Friendly Amendments**

During the discussion of a resolution, the sponsor, with the consent of any cosponsors, may incorporate into the body of the resolution any amendment he or she considers friendly. This friendly amendment shall then be considered an integral part of the resolution without debate for vote. All friendly amendments must be submitted in writing to the Presiding Officer, who will either announce their inclusion or rule them out of order. Friendly amendments are the only allowable tertiary amendments.

### **Voting on Amendments**

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal the session shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next further removed there from, and so on until all amendments have been put to vote. If, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted,



the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. All decisions regarding the status of amendments shall be made by the Presiding Officer before voting commences.

### **Withdrawal of Resolutions and Amendments**

With the consent of the co-sponsors, the sponsors may withdraw his/her resolution or amendment any time before debate on the matter begins. The resolution or amendment may then be immediately sponsored by any member, at which point it resumes its original place on the agenda.

### **Voting**

Each member nation shall have one vote. Accredited Observers shall be considered members for all purposes except voting. All voting shall be done by raising the delegation placard unless otherwise requested by the Presiding Officer. There shall be no changes of vote on the placard vote.

"Members present and voting" shall be defined as those members who cast an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain shall not be considered in reckoning the totals necessary to pass a motion.

Unless otherwise specifically stated in these rules, a majority of members present and voting shall be necessary to pass a motion.

### **Roll-Call Voting**

After debate has been closed, but before a vote has been taken, a member may move that a role-call vote be taken. Roll-call votes are limited to substantive matters. The Presiding Officer shall decide which matters are substantive and may also refuse a request for a role-call vote if the decision of the members is clear or if a role call vote would be dilatory. A motion for a role-call vote is debatable to the extent of one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against', and requires a second. A role-call vote is also in order without debate or vote at the discretion of the Presiding Officer in cases of tie or questionable vote.

The role-call vote shall be taken in alphabetical order, beginning at a place in the alphabetical listing of members chosen, randomly or otherwise, by the Presiding Officer. As the name of the member is called, its representative shall respond "for", "against", "abstention", or "pass in the order". Any member has the right to pass in the order not more than once during a role-call vote. Before the results of a vote are announced, the Presiding Officer shall request changes of vote. No members may at this time request the privilege of explaining his or her vote.

Members other than sponsors, co-sponsors, and any members who have spoken on the side with which they voted may claim the privilege of explaining their vote on substantive matters. The Presiding Officer's decision to allow or disallow explanations of the vote is not subject to appeal.

### **Tie Vote Procedure**

In the event of a tie vote, the vote shall be immediately be retaken. If this vote also results in a tie vote, the motion shall be considered to have failed.

### **Conduct During a Vote**

Once the Presiding Officer has announced the beginning of the voting process, no

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member may interrupt except to rise in a point of order in connection with the actual voting.

### **Division of the Question**

After debate has been closed but before a vote has been taken, any member may move that the operative parts of the resolution be voted on separately. Such a motion requires the second of ten (10) members and is debatable to the extent of one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against'. A majority of members present and voting is required to pass. If all of the operative parts of a resolution are rejected, the resolution shall be considered rejected.

### **Reconsideration**

Once a substantive matter has been adopted or rejected, a motion to reconsider may be moved by any member who voted with the prevailing side. The motion is subject to debate to the extent of one speaker 'for' and one speaker 'against', and requires a two-thirds majority of members present and voting to pass.



### **Submission in Writing**

At any time the Presiding Officer may require that all points and motions, with the exception of points of order and personal privilege, be submitted in writing before they will be recognized.

### **Appeal of the Decision of the Chair**

A delegate may appeal the decision of the Chair, except where otherwise stated. Appeals must be made immediately following the ruling in question. The appeal shall be subject to debate by one speaker in favor and one speaker against the ruling, after which a vote shall be taken where two-thirds majority prevails. The Chair will put the question as follows: "Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?" A "YES" vote signifies support for the Chair, a "NO" votes overturn the Chair's decision.

### **Barring of Delegates**


The Presiding Officer may rule any representative out of order if the representative is engaging in dilatory, absurd or frivolous activity. Should a delegate be ruled out of order, he or she shall be denied all privileges to address the body or move any motion while that item of agenda under consideration remains before the body.

### **Ruling of the Chair**

Whenever any question of matter of procedure arises which is not specifically covered by these rules, the ruling of the chair shall be in order. It is also the responsibility of the chair to rule certain motions out of order; these rulings are made at his or her discretion and are not subject to appeal.

### **Unacceptable Statements**

The Presiding Officer shall not entertain a speaker who wishes to publicly declare war against or secede from another nation or make any unacceptable statement, based on the discretion of the Presiding Officer.





# Conference Preparation

## ***Foreign Policy***

Formulating a stance with respect to a country's foreign policy is a fundamental aspect of the Model United Nations. All attending delegates are expected to follow these positions based the policies established by the premiers of each individual country. In order to establish a position on a topic of rigorous discussion, a delegate needs to:

1. Research rigorously on the history of the country in question – including historical events and treaties that have played a pivotal role in creating the country's foreign policy of today.
2. Research on the political, economic and social elements of various member nations.
3. Research on opinions and other important data obtained from direct communication from a country's premiers.
4. Research on the country's relations with the outside world – any major military alliances etc. and its general outlook towards the global community.
5. Make connections between various related world events and the foreign policies of other nations.

The foreign policy is a major aspect of EMUN and debate in committee. All delegates are expected to express their country's foreign policy accurately and without bias (though we also hope that you deviate from foreign policy when necessary & with reason).

## ***Useful Sites***

- <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/>
- <http://www.reuters.com/>
- <http://www.bbcworld.com>
- <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>
- <http://idebate.org/>
- <http://www.crisisgroup.org/>
- <http://www.embassyworld.com/>
- Try getting in contact with a representative from your nation's embassy to get a feel of their official stance

## Opening Speeches

*Length:* Opening Speeches usually last between 45 seconds to a minute.

*Why:* Committee usually begins with opening speeches to provide an opportunity for all delegates to share any proposals, experiences or sub issues that they may want other delegates to know of. It's also an opportunity for delegates to get an idea of which countries share a similar stance & also to begin drafting a resolution with them.

*A general guideline that may be followed:*

- Introduction (issue)
- What is your **country's** stance on the issue?
- How are the current solutions not adequate? What is your **nation's** policy on solving the problem?

## Policy Statements

*Why:* A policy statement summarizes your country's stand on the issue. Writing a policy statement is important not only to let other delegates see what you bring to the table but also to let you to focus on what you think are the most important parts of your research and thus, acts as your guide.

*Components:* A little bit like the opening speech, the policy statement allows you to refer to **other key documents, outlines your nation's position, propose solutions and why they might work as well as high what nations with a similar foreign policy are doing.**

## Resolution Writing

### Basics

A resolution is effectively an official document that shows the rest of committee what solutions you propose to solve the issue at hand. Resolutions should be well thought out & we expect all of your co-submitters to contribute too, it only helps make the solutions you present even more practical.

*Just some formatting basics:*

- A line space between each clause
- Lines are NOT numbered
- Each operative clause is numbered and is followed by a semicolon (;)
- Each preambulatory clause is followed by a comma (,)
- The opening verb of each clause is underlined
- There is one full stop (.) at the end of the resolution

### Preambulatory Clauses

- Give an idea of the problem at hand, outlining the issue to those reading the resolution with the use of facts & figures, if necessary.
- Refer to previous UN resolutions, ratified conventions and or/declarations.
- Congratulate Nations and/or Organizations for their success in solving the issue, if any.
- Emphasize the difficulties in solving the issue in past ventures.

*Opening Phrases (Usually begin with a past participle or adjective):*

Acknowledging	Affirming	Alarmed by	Approving	Aware of	Believing	Bearing in Mind
Confident	Congratulating	Convinced	Declaring	Deeply	Deeply	Deeply

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				Concerned	Conscious	Disturbed
Deeply Regretting	Deploring	Emphasizing	Expecting	Expressing it's Appreciation	Expressing it's Satisfaction	Fully Aware
Further Deploing	Further Recalling	Guided by	Having Adopted	Having Considered	Having Examined	Having Received
Keeping in Mind	Noting Further	Noting with Approval	Noting with Deep Concern	Noting with Satisfaction	Pointing Out	Reaffirming
Realizing	Recalling	Recognizing	Referring	Reminding	Seeking	Taking into Account
Taking into Consideration	Viewing with Appreciation	Welcoming	Observing	Noting with Appreciation	Having Studied	

*Examples:*

Noting with alarm Iran's refusal to allow IAEA Inspectors access to the Nuclear Enrichment Plot at Parchim,

Reaffirming its steadfast and resolute commitment towards the Treaty on Nuclear Proliferation of Weapons,

### Operative Clauses

- *Workable* policy statements of the body making the resolution.  
**As an aside:** Delegates may take inspiration from existing solutions to create policy statements, however, they are also encouraged to thoroughly analyze the solution at hand so as to find any possible flaws and rectify them. Not only does this allow for solutions to be much more effective but also allows committee debate to become much more fruitful as delegates offer their views.
- Should be *clear and unambiguous*.
- Sub Clauses may be used to provide further detail (**sub clauses:** a), b), c) ... **sub - sub clauses:** i), ii), iii)

*Opening Phrases:*

Accepts	Affirms	Approves	Asks	Authorizes	Calls for	Calls upon
Congratulates	Confirms	Declares Accordingly	Deplores	Designates	Encourages	Endorses
Further Recommends	Hopes	Invites	Proclaims	Proposes	Recommends	Requests
Resolves	Seeks	Strongly Affirms	Strongly Urges	Suggests	Supports	Trusts
Transmits	Urges					

*Examples:*

1. Requests Iran to immediately suspend nuclear enrichment, including any activities in any way related to nuclear enrichment, so as to allow all nations a period of transparency and diplomacy during which they can work together to arrive at a mutually beneficial solution ;

### Resolution Format

Committee Name:

Topic:

Author/(s):

Signatories:



*[Preambulatory Clauses Are Added Here]*

*[Operative Clauses Are Added After All the Preambulatory Clauses]*

### **Sample Resolution**

**FORUM:** ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council)

**QUESTION:** Promoting Ecotourism for Poverty Eradication and Environmental Protection

**SUBMITTED BY:** Bolivia

#### **THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,**

Defining eco-tourism (according to TIES) as "Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people,"

Further defining "greenwashing" as the abusive appropriation of descriptors such as "green" or "eco-friendly" in an attempt to improve marketability, when in fact these descriptors have not been verified by authorities,

Recalling all relevant treaties regarding sustainable tourism and development, specifically those which detail the outcomes of such endeavors, such as the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The Future We Want"

Welcoming the continuous support of the United Nations Economic and Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO), The International Ecotourism Society (TIES), Conservation International (CI), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in establishing ecotourism as a viable economic alternative to poverty-stricken communities,

Cognizant of the great potential for ecotourism as a means toward eradicating poverty, improving quality of life, protecting the environment, developing sustainably in developing countries, especially countries in the Sahel and sub-Saharan Africa with less developed economies,

Noting that that ecotourism promotes cross-cultural understanding and awareness of environmental challenges today,

Concerned with the potential damage ecotourism can have on a community if implemented hastily, without a coordinated plan, and unfairly,

Deploing the fact that populations indigenous to an area are, in many circumstances, removed from top-down decision-making processes and the trickle-down economy of eco-tourism businesses,

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1. Urges all States which have assessed its ecotourism potential to regard eco-tourism as a joint-operation to be run by members of a community, in which decision making powers and profits are distributed equitably by boosting these communities'

a. Emergency preparedness, such as ability to forecast natural disasters, proper evacuation training, and methods to reduce losses, in order to lower dependence on multinational corporations,

b. Introducing different policies to strengthen regional identity and cultural heritage by:

i. Publishing advertisements of cultural identity,

ii. Hosts of outreach events such as cultural fairs,

iii. Promotion of due compensation for cultural merchandise,

c. Giving the community the ability to specify ways to invest funds gained from ecotourism activity, with help of ecological advisers in order to help the community use funds for ecological and economic restoration and enhancement;

2. Further urges all relevant stakeholders, such as member states, Non-Government Organizations and Non-Profit Organizations to continue their cooperation in order to identify a viable framework which contributes to maximization of benefits due to ecotourism, harvesting interdisciplinary expertise in spheres of legislation, ecology, economics and finance by:

a. Hosting conferences to further review standards of ecotourism based on principles detailed in communiqués from previous conferences on the development of sustainable tourism, as it is a young industry and requires consistent monitoring of its effectiveness, and adoption of new best practices, backed with empirical data as well as academic research,

b. Devising a thorough strategy for ecotourism development, whose first principles should be to maximize protection of the indigenous population, flora and fauna by:

i. Taking measures to conserve biodiversity, natural and cultural attractions by: when appropriate, banning unlicensed hunting of endangered species; declaring areas of ecotourism as Protected Areas and severely punish violators; only allowing projects which will jeopardize these natural and cultural attractions such as mine-building, land developing, and tourist resort construction after thorough consultations with economic and ecological advisers and the indigenous populace; Setting standards for environmental impact of activities such as hotel construction and trailblazing through methods such as regulation of materials, area of land, and construction methods,

ii. Reducing tourist activity in fragile areas to prevent ecological tampering,

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iii. Giving subsidies and encouragement to small and medium-sized companies intending to cooperate with the local population to develop ecotourism,

c. Engaging in joint initiatives to stimulate ecotourism, by awarding grants to ecotourism companies and enlisting NGOs for innovative approaches to less impact tourism;

3. Requests governments to regulate ecotourism companies by requiring them to educate ecotourists on ways to reduce their impact on the environment, such as refraining from littering, transporting species as this may cause the introduction of invasive species;

4. Further requests all member states to further promote ecotourism as a viable economic framework to eradicate poverty by:

a. Possibly declaring a year in the future to be the year of ecotourism, in which specific attention will be devoted to perfecting the ecotourism model and funding these specific activities,

b. Promoting sustainable tourism products and services with cooperation from the private sector in order to alert consumers to alternative ways to enjoy a vacation and benefit the environment,

c. Promoting natural and cultural attractions of indigenous communities by continuous exposure in the media, taking steps to teach school children appreciation of indigenous cultures, while taking steps to protect it,

d. Promoting of diverse cultures and appreciation for human rights through open campaigns and endorsement from the private sector,

e. Promoting beneficial environmental practices by helping indigenous communities to improve recycling capacity, energy efficiency, water conservation;

5. Encourages NGOs to carry out capacity building operations for ecotourism in order to allow the locals to reach self-sufficiency by:

a. Teaching locals methods to effectively manage their ecotourism business,

b. Creation of different opportunities for people who might have had their livelihood taken away from them with the introduction of sustainable environmental practices;

6. Asks all nations to take steps to prevent “Greenwashing” by establishing standardized procedures through a national body can rank an “ecotourism company” under these specific measures:

a. Further discussion and adoption of an international standards in order to certify sustainable ecotourism companies with a beneficial impact on the

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environmental, social, and economic development of the area, distinguishing them from purportedly “green” company which do not adhere to these guidelines of:

- i. Bringing a positive Impact on environment by encouraging tourists to engage in activities that will be beneficial for the environment,
  - ii. Having enhanced tourist interaction and exposure with nature and ecological processes, educating them about the natural world and the environment,
  - iii. Involving the community and presenting economic opportunities with indigenous population,
  - iv. Offering a range of Environmental activities,
  - v. Having a stable and sustainable income,
- b. Continuing Inspection of “ecotourism” companies in order for assessment of these standards,
- c. Allowing customers to have reviews of companies, for ecotourism benefits and lessons learned,
- d. Allowing locals to voice concerns about operation of ecotourism company.