

The Committee on Tourism and Climate Change 1

“How do climate changes affect tourism”?

Short term effects

ICs

- A. Realizing that we cannot forecast the next couple of winter seasons,
- B. Observing that different resorts specialize in different activities,
- C. Fully aware of the unexpected occurrence of warm winters with small amounts of snow,

OCs

- 1. Recommends preparation for every kind of winter both with and without snow so that activities that do not include snow, are as numerous accessible and well organized as those that include snow; (hiking, white water rafting, climbing, parachuting, canyoning, mountain biking, wellness, etc.);
- 2. Encourages the touristic resorts to cooperate and complement each other in their specialized offers;
- 3. Requests car-free tourists with accessible bicycle rent, horse & carriage services etc. which the tourist resorts would offer to replace motorized vehicles so that tourists could enjoy a car free atmosphere which would be relaxing and enjoyable even if there is no snow;

Long term effects

ICs

- A. Realizing that in the long term global warming will affect winter tourism more than summer tourism,
- B. Expecting a rise in temperature which will lead to less snowfall,

OCs

- 1. Requests to the politicians of the world to extend the reduction of CO₂ emission to zero and immediately stop the current increase in these emissions

2. Recommends the innovation and promotion of alternative energies from renewable resources like wind, water and sun.
3. Further requests that the use of fossil fuels is stopped as soon as possible.
4. Emphasizes the importance of further development of Hybrid engines as a replacement for fossil fuel engines.
5. Requests the reduction of energy consumption and an increase in efficiency for example through low-energy-bulbs, and better insulated houses.
6. Instructs the presidency to forward this resolution to the Permanent Secretariat and the Permanent Committee of the Alpine Convention.

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ⁱ Global warming does not affect tourism in the short term. Every so often warm winters have occurred due to the natural weather cycle. This is why we cannot prove that this year's winter was caused by global warming. Even scientists cannot predict the weather for the upcoming years therefore it is impossible to introduce solutions for 10 or more into the future. Tourism is changing due to given possibilities and because it is constantly following trends. Even if global warming does not affect tourism solutions regarding the unpredictable weather must be thought about-
If global warming in the next century is not stopped it will have an effect on tourism, because the temperature is rising.

The Committee on Rural and Urban Areas 1

“How can rural and urban areas in the Alps complement each other?”

ICs

- A. Noting with deep concern that there is a loss of tradition especially in urban areas,
- B. Recognising that urban areas are more attractive to young people, and that the number of original inhabitants of rural areas is declining,
- C. Recognising that there is a lack of public awareness of environmental and cultural issues,
- D. Bearing in mind the economic consequences¹ of suburbanisation,
- E. Taking note of the lack of communication between the alpine countries,
- F. Fully aware of the fact that the insufficient public transport connection to rural areas makes them less attractive to possible future inhabitants,

OCs

- 1. Urges schools to draw more attention to cultural education such as traditional music and to promote cultural traditions for tourism;
- 2. Urges that societal planning² made is obligatory for countries taking part in the Alpine Convention;
- 3. Emphasizes the importance of the different cultural events and leisure facilities in the alpine regions that draw people from urban to rural areas for vacations, recreational purposes etc., by way of green tourism;
- 4. Suggests that environmental and cultural institutions both offer and put more effort into the education of the wider public of existing programmes, for example the Alpine Convention;
- 5. Recommends that environmental education forms part of the educational program through classes that are integrated into the curriculum in every school in the final schools year;
- 6. Recommends that the countries put more effort into control of urbanisation and promotion of regional planning³.

7. Calls for cooperation between urbanised cities and suburbanized cities. This could be achieved through two solutions:
 - The urbanised city would get a superregional administration centre for the surrounding areas which would offer less autonomy but better cooperation;
 - commuters who drive to the urbanized area on a regular basis would have to pay a maximum tax of 5% to the city which would still maintain the suburbanized cities autonomy;
8. Further requests the interlinking of schools from different alpine countries, for example through excursions, the Erasmus program or other projects which focus on the alps;
9. Emphasizes the importance of existing programs which promote international communication such as the Alpine Convention;
10. Recommends that the government partly finances the student's as well as the senior citizens transport tickets while the companies involved lower the main prices.
11. Recommends that if the demand is high enough, then the frequency of bus routes must be raised;
12. Requests that the countries must guarantee the same price of public transportation throughout the whole country independent of rural and urban area to make the rural areas more competitive and attractive;
13. Instructs the presidency to forward this resolution to the Permanent Secretariat and the Permanent Committee of the Alpine Convention..

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¹ economic problems: uncontrolled shift of tax money from the highly urbanised citycenters into the suburbanised area causing a lackage of finances for further development

² societal planning: a comprehensive way of directional development which includes economical, social, environmental and regional planning

³ regional planning: researches, guides and plans the location of human activities in their regional space; it also complements the natural capabilities of the region but keeping in mind the interests of the users; it guarantees a safe natural development as well as a safe socio-economic development;¹

The Committee on Rural and Urban Areas 2

“How can rural and urban areas in the Alps complement each other?”

ICs

- A. Recognising the problems regarding the transport system of alpine areas, we can see that it's distribution is very uneven in certain areas such as for example in South Tyrol,
- B. Fully aware of the problems concerning the coordination between different transport systems, both regional and national; for example between Switzerland and Italy,
- C. Taking into consideration that many young people are dependent on public transport system, the prices are unreasonably high,
- D. Noticing the lack of execution and adherence to spatial plans in certain areas, for example in Slovenia,
- E. Bearing in mind that rural areas do not offer enough opportunities for young people in terms of education, entertainment and employment,
- F. Believing that the government is often overprotecting places of cultural and historical importance,

OCs

- 1. Requests spatial planning¹ on a local, regional, national and cross-border level that is enforced by the government;
- 2. Encourages that the transport system remains public in the sense of governmental control, but is run following the model of a private company;
- 3. Suggests cooperation between smaller rural communities in terms of public services, employment opportunities and development;
- 4. Seeks to highlight the need for the possibility of lifting the protection on a currently protected place. In order to achieve this, a project, a certain number of votes from the local community and the ability to convince the authority that this project benefits the community are needed;
- 5. Instructs the presidency to forward this resolution to the Permanent Secretariat and the Permanent Committee of the Alpine Convention..

¹ by spatial planning we mean controlled development in terms of coordinated infrastructure, land use and investments in order to fulfil different interests.