



GA2 Chair Report

Topic: Promoting responsible tourism practices to achieve sustainable economic growth and environmental stewardship in Brazil

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Introduction

Committee Introduction

GA2 is “arguably the UN’s most significant committee” as it promotes itself on being the “peacemaker” of financial and economic divisions. The core focus is of course on a country’s economic stability and how with the assistance of financial control, the economy can further develop. Due to the constant innovation that our world prides itself upon, there is growing feuds within economies about such financial growth and so the GA2 committee is committed to preventing such argumentative warfare. The committee itself is relatively nouveau and so it is a prime candidate of a beginner’s committee as it is more open for research and structured debates.

Head Chair – Ila Blower



My name is Ila, and I am a 16-year-old English/German girl. I have always loved debating and becoming involved in global-political activities. I have been awarded best delegate two years in a row for the annual MUN Day however, this MUNISS conference shall be my first.

I look forward to meeting you all soon!

Deputy Chair – Celina Kraushaar

Glossary

Sustainable Tourism

The concept of preserving the social, economic and environmental variables of a destination. This is to ensure that all materials and services can be maintained for a longer period of time.

Amazonia



The largest tropical rainforest in the world located in Brazil, the Amazonia is vital for both the preservation of wildlife and homes to 30 million inhabitants as well as the decrease in climate change.

The Pantanal

The world's largest freshwater wetland, the Pantanal, is home to over 260 species of fish and other mammals and birds.

IBAMA

Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais, is the chief Brazilian environmental agency. Created in 1989, to reform Brazil's conservation system.

Inflation

"A persistent, substantial rise in the general level of prices related to an increase in the volume of money and resulting in the loss of value of currency." (Dictionary,2024)

Issue Explanation

Brazil is the global leader in biodiversity and the home of the famous Amazonia. The issue that Brazil surrounds itself with is that not only does it produce natural minerals and materials that the rest of the world mine and trade for, through this process its environmental security has decreased along with numbers of species and the welfare of its inhabitants worsening (Britannica, 2024).

According to the BBC, Brazil had "already implemented several initiatives that sought to promote good practice and limit the negative effects of increased tourism." However, the BBC also identified many complications surrounding this statement including "the drive of advocacy needed to present the return on investment that such sustainability can generate." (BBMAG, 2018).

Historical Background

Brazil's old ideologies and military control continued to hinder the reform of the political system in the beginning of the 1990's. The political parties remained irrelevant towards the specific problems that needed to be addressed within the country at the time (Britannica, 2018). In the concluding round of the elections held in 1989, Fernando Collor de Mello ran against Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of the worker's party which presented a rare yet well-articulated platform and a very evident Socialist approach (Britannica, 2018). Collor proceeded to gain dominating support for his campaign of economic growth, modernization and ridding the country of government corruption. Collor took official office in March 1990.

The government of Collor failed to meet the improvement of the economy and so, along with a corruption scandal conducted in 1992 and the impeachment trial of Collor on December 29th, the government was suspended. Vice president Itamar Franco took the role of president and celebrated the accomplishment of the republic resolving a major political issue without the requirement of military intervention (Britannica, 2018). Franco did resume office with the support of both civil and military leaders, however, was a representative of a political party whose main concepts were largely different from Collor. Thus, did not inspire the Brazilian people the way it was predicted to have. Both the sheer numbers of income of the Brazilian people and



industrial production rates plummeted whilst the annual inflation increased to nearly 2,700% (Britannica, 2018). Meanwhile, the country continued to pay substantial amounts of interest into servicing its foreign debt. The following year, Brazil adopted 6 constitutional amendments. An example of 1 being the reduction of the presidential term from 5 to 4 years. (Britannica, 2018).

The Real Plan was appointed by the new finance minister named Fernando Henrique Cardoso in 1994. It was a financial program that took inspiration from a successful Argentinian plan. The program prevented the government from indexing inflation as well as initiating a new currency named the Real (Britannica, 2018). The Real Plan was a success and did it without hindering economic growth all too much. Cardoso was then encouraged through the increase of popularity to run for president and in 1995, won the election. Cardoso introduced strong economic growth based policies during his first term (1995-99) along with lowering the annual inflation rate to less than 20% from 1000% in 94 (Britannica, 2018).

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva became president for the 2nd time in 2006. Although his political party was under rebuild, the economy of Brazil continued to grow under his administration. However, through his allowance of public investment and control spending, agricultural and mining operations continued to expand, and foreign investors and major trading companies renewed their interest in the country (Britannica, 2018). Through these changes, Brazil remained in controversy both internationally and regionally with regards to the Amazonia and to native tribes within such as the Yanomami. Through the signing of the bill legalizing private landholdings, farmers, loggers and other settlers began to occupy larger amounts of land. Thus, environmentalists protested the law as it would encourage the road to deforestation (Britannica, 2018).



Involved Parties

China

In 2012, China deepened its relations with Brazil to a very comprehensive and strategic partnership. Since, China has become a top trading partner of Brazil due to the importation of soybeans and iron ore Brazil exports. Their bilateral trade reached \$135 billion due to Brazil being a keen recipient of Chinese infrastructure funding within Southern-America. During the pandemic, Brazil used Chinese-manufactured vaccines within the early period of the outbreaks (Roy,2022).

European Union

The EU is a major import destination of Brazilian agricultural commodities such as soybeans, fruit and coffee. Germany, the Netherlands and Spain are the largest European importers. However, the EU are against the illegal logging within Brazil and so, are amidst minor trade complications (Roy,2022).

Russia

Within Latin-America, Brazil is Russia's primary trade partner. The annual rate of exports has grown to 11% in over 20 years, reaching \$2.2billion in 2020. Russia has been a main stakeholder of Brazil's oil and gas sector, infrastructure and electronics industry. Since the outbreak in Ukraine, complications have been put under strain as Brazil has voted in favor of many of the UN resolutions condemning Russia's violations of international law (Roy,2022).

United States of America

Brazil and the US's relationship first began in 1824, when the US was the first country to recognize Brazil's independence. During Donald Trump's presidency,



Brazil was made a major non-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally. This led to the grant of Brazil being able to access certain US economic and security programs. However, the relationship has been put under strain through the present presidency of Joe Biden as the two have separated over the problems of Climate Action and Biden's global effort to eradicate Authoritarianism (Roy,2022).

Media Contribution

Foreign news channels such as the BBMAG and the New York times have written reports discussing the success of sustainable tourism practices within Brazil. One article from the BBMAG said that the implementation of solutions such as the digital vouchers has made it "Possible to monitor the volume of visitors in the parks and ensure that the natural world remains void of any possible negative impact caused by an excess of people."

Other internal organizations such as IBAMA have released articles stating that "Through Brazil's G20 Presidency, headlines such as solving inequality, hunger and poverty, addressing the three aspects of sustainable development and the global governance reform will be focused upon" (Gov.br, 2023).

More regional contributions include those of NGO's who have campaigned for the protection of the environment in Brazil. One example is an NGO named Meio Ambiente Equilibrado (MAE) who have used their knowledge and expertise to educate the general population of Brazil about the environment and why they should protect it (Sage,2017).

Previous attempts to solve the issue

Bonito is a town located in the far west of Brazil. It has been known for its solutions to combat the loss of the environment. An example of its efforts includes the integrated system it implemented in order to track the number of visitors to its park so that further prevention of overpopulation and harm can be done (BBMAG, 2018). Another example was educational tourism in Jaraguá do Sul, where electricity is generated through rainwater harvesting (BBMAG, 2018).

Brazil also has more than 46% of its energy mix powered by renewable energy. The country also has the third-largest renewable electricity generation capacity. Now Brazil has been predicted to "Follow a roadmap of accelerating the expansion of non-hydro renewables, digitalization of transmission and distribution as well as investing in smart and efficient cities." (Weforum, 2021).

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