

Tourism Law and Legislation
Assignment 2
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1. What are subsidiary bodies in international tourism governance? Explain their general role within UNWTO.

Subsidiary bodies in international tourism governance are supporting groups that work under main international organizations. These bodies are not independent, but they help in decision making and policy support. In case of international tourism, UNWTO uses subsidiary bodies to manage different tourism related areas in a better way.

In UNWTO, subsidiary bodies include Regional Commissions, committees, working groups and expert panels. These bodies focus on specific tourism topics such as sustainable tourism, tourism statistics, tourism education, ethics, crisis management and regional tourism development. Members of these bodies usually come from member countries and tourism experts, which helps in sharing real experiences.

The main role of subsidiary bodies is to support the General Assembly and Executive Council of UNWTO. They study tourism problems, discuss current issues and give recommendations. For example, Regional Commissions allow countries from same region to talk about common tourism challenges and possible solutions.

Another important role is providing technical guidance. Many subsidiary bodies prepare reports, guidelines and frameworks that help countries improve their tourism policies. This is very useful for developing countries where tourism planning systems are not very strong.

Subsidiary bodies also help in monitoring tourism activities. They check how UNWTO programs are working and if the goals are being achieved or not. Based on this, they give feedback for future improvements.

Overall, subsidiary bodies make international tourism governance more practical and effective. They act as a link between global tourism decisions and actual implementation at regional and national level. Without these bodies, it would be difficult for UNWTO to manage tourism issues in a detailed way.

References:

UNWTO (2019). UNWTO Basic Texts. Madrid.
Hall, C. M. (2011). Tourism and Public Policy. Routledge.
UNWTO (2020). International Tourism Governance. UNWTO.

2. What is the Manila Declaration on World Tourism (1980)? Why is it considered a milestone in tourism policy?

The Manila Declaration on World Tourism was adopted in 1980 during the World Tourism Conference held in Manila, Philippines. This declaration was introduced under the World Tourism Organization. The main aim was to show the importance of tourism beyond only economic benefits.

The declaration stated that tourism plays an important role in social development, cultural exchange and international understanding. It also highlighted that tourism can help in promoting peace between countries. For the first time, tourism was clearly recognised as a tool for development, specially for developing nations.

One important point of the Manila Declaration was the role of governments. It said that governments should plan tourism properly and not leave it uncontrolled. Tourism development should respect local culture, traditions and communities. This idea was new at that time when mass tourism was growing fast.

The declaration is considered a milestone because it changed the way tourism was viewed in policy making. It introduced ideas that later became part of sustainable and responsible tourism. Many later tourism policies and documents were influenced by this declaration.

It also encouraged cooperation between countries and international organizations in tourism sector. The Manila Declaration helped tourism to be taken seriously at international level and not just as leisure activity.

In conclusion, the Manila Declaration on World Tourism (1980) is a landmark document because it gave tourism a broader meaning and long-term direction in global tourism policy.

References:

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