



Qasim

1- What are subsidiary bodies in international tourism governance? Explain their general role within UNWTO.

Subsidiary bodies in international tourism governance are committees, councils, or working groups created under a larger international organization to support its work and help carry out specific functions or tasks. Both the general assembly and the executive council, have established temporary and permanent subsidiary.

The main function of these subsidiary organs include:

- ❖ To address specific topics
- ❖ To submit recommendations back to them.

These bodies operate under the authority of the main organization and focus on specialized areas requiring detailed attention and expertise.

The subsidiary bodies of the general assembly:

Regional commission include:

- ✓ Europe (CEU)
- ✓ Middle East (CME)
- ✓ The American (CAM)
- ✓ South Asia (CSA)
- ✓ Africa (CAF)
- ✓ East Asia and the Pacific (CAP)

General Role of Subsidiary Bodies in UNWTO

The general role of subsidiary bodies within UNWTO includes the following functions:

1. Providing Technical and Expert Advice

Subsidiary bodies consist of experts or representatives who analyze specific issues and provide technical advice and recommendations to the main organization. This helps improve decision-making.

2. Supporting Policy Development

They help develop policies, strategies, and guidelines in specialized areas by conducting studies, consultations, and discussions before policies are adopted at higher levels.

3. Assisting in Implementation of Programs

Subsidiary bodies help implement programs and projects approved by the main organization. They ensure that policies and initiatives are put into practice effectively.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

They monitor the progress of programs and evaluate outcomes to ensure objectives are achieved. This helps improve future planning and performance.

5. Facilitating Cooperation Among Members

Subsidiary bodies promote cooperation and communication among member states or organizations by sharing knowledge, experiences, and best practices.

6. Addressing Specialized Issues

Large organizations deal with many complex issues. Subsidiary bodies focus on specific areas such as statistics, sustainability, finance, education, or crisis management, allowing more detailed attention.

7. Representing Regional or Sectoral Interests

Some subsidiary bodies represent different regions or sectors, ensuring that diverse perspectives are included in global discussions.

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 a landmark international policy document adopted in **1980** in **Manila, Philippines**, during the World Tourism Conference organized by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

The main aim of world tourism is to clarify the true nature of tourism, redefines tourism as more than an economic activity, emphasize tourism's role in social, cultural ethical, political and human development.

Key Aspects included in the declaration:

- ✓ Tourism and peace
- ✓ Ethics, education and human values
- ✓ Tourism and development
- ✓ Social tourism and inclusiveness
- ✓ Tourism as human and social activity
- ✓ Protection of culture, heritage and the environment.

Tourism and peace :

Tourism can only develop in a climate of security and peace. It promotes mutual understanding respect and confidence among people. Tourism itself is seen as a force for world peace. It highlight the connection between tourism and peace.

Ethics, education and human values:

It emphasize ethical and spiritual values. Tourism should priorities cultural authenticity, human dignity and education.

Tourism and development:

It emphasize tourism's role in reducing the gap between developed and developing countries, by contributing to a new international economic order based on equity and cooperation.

Social tourism and inclusiveness:

Tourism should be accessible to all youth, elderly, disabled and low income groups. Government have a responsibility to support tourism access for less privileged citizens.

Tourism as human social activity :

Tourism is closely linked to the right to rest, leisure, holidays and freedom of

travel. It affects a social, cultural, educational and economic sectors. Tourism is an essential activity for the life of nations.

Why It Is Considered a Milestone

The Manila Declaration is considered a milestone in tourism policy for several reasons:

It was one of the **first global agreements recognizing tourism's broader social and cultural importance**, not just its economic value.

It helped governments start developing **national tourism policies and planning frameworks**.

It promoted tourism as a **tool for international understanding and peace**.

It laid the foundation for later tourism policies focusing on sustainability and responsible tourism.

References:

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