



**General Assembly  
Economic and Social Council**

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/38/182  
E/1983/66  
9 June 1983  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-eighth session  
Item 12 of the preliminary list\*  
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
Second regular session of 1983  
Item 19 of the provisional  
agenda\*\*  
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND  
CO-ORDINATION WITHIN THE  
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 36/41, of 19 November 1981, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the progress made in the implementation of the Manila Declaration on World Tourism.

\* A/38/50/Rev.1.

\*\* E/1983/100.

[ORIGINAL: FRENCH]

[Madrid, 25 April 1983]

ANNEX

Report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization  
on the progress made in the implementation of the Manila  
Declaration on World Tourism

1. This report on the progress made in the implementation of the Manila Declaration is submitted to the United Nations General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, in implementation of General Assembly resolution 36/41, and in the spirit of continuity of the General Assembly's previous decisions on the subject. 1/
2. It should be noted at the outset that the implementation of the new concepts of tourism which are set forth in a pertinent and realistic manner in the Manila Declaration on World Tourism 2/ has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner since the end of 1980 and has been reflected in a series of practical measures which have been supported not only by governmental and operational circles, but also by political circles, trade unions, education, research, religious groups and the information media, at both the national and international levels.
3. This eloquently demonstrates the extent to which the Manila Declaration on World Tourism, judiciously and with a deep sense of the future, formulated a series of concepts which depart very substantially from the approaches which have been followed up to now to promote movements of persons for leisure purposes and which, today, although they sometimes upset deep-seated traditional ideas, are finding an encouraging reception and thus constitute an opening towards the future of tourism.
4. Without departing from the realm of the reasonable, it may be said that, while tourism has up to now been considered too often from the point of view of a profitability which is constantly fluctuating depending upon the socio-economic and political situation, the Manila Declaration has enabled tourism to attain its zenith, has established its role, has identified the responsibility of States to promote the development of leave and travel in all areas which are affected by such movements of persons; in short, it has established a new modern and realistic concept of tourism, a concept of vacations, leave, travel and movements of persons for all kinds of reasons that needed to be formulated in order to adapt this important sector of national life and the life of nations within the context of the progress of technology, the growth of industrial development, new structures of other sectors of national economies and adjustments in the amount of time spent at work.
5. Thus tourism has grown from a marginal sector in the life of nations to an important socio-economic asset; it is being accorded the prestige which is its due, thereby sanctioning the activities of all those in the public or private fields who are involved in developing this sector of the life of nations and of international relations.

6. The full value of the Manila Declaration may be appreciated when it is considered that at present, if the sole purpose of tourism were still considered to be economic profitability and, above all, in international transactions, its value as an invisible export, this activity would be based on an estimated total of 280 million international tourist arrivals in the world of which, on an international average, 40 per cent are movements attributable to reasons other than leisure such as business, trade, education, health, contests, religion and the family.

7. This demonstrates the extent to which the area to be developed in respect of movements of persons at the international level is immense and barely touched upon, especially considering that in respect of national tourist movements, that is to say movements within the frontiers of each State, there are some 3 billion tourist arrivals.

8. This, as was indicated very pertinently in the Manila Declaration, gives an idea of the heretofore neglected benefits of movements of persons for leisure purposes as a free time activity in all the social, cultural, educational and political fields, without prejudice to economic benefits. At the present time, these benefits cannot be identified precisely in respect of national tourism which consists above all of shifts in consumer markets and a more equitable distribution of national wealth, particularly to benefit the economically less privileged areas but which, at the level of international tourism, involves income which is conservatively estimated at \$100 billion, with a growth rate which is higher than that of world trade.

9. Thus, in respect of commercial exports, tourism occupies second place after energy resources and motor vehicles.

10. WTO which, thanks to the hospitality of the Philippine Government and its leaders, took the responsibility of convening the World Tourism Conference in 1980, is well aware that, as a result of that initiative and on the basis of the role entrusted to it by the States which established WTO, it is expected to mobilize all its resources to make possible the changes required for the implementation of the Manila Declaration.

11. This is a long-term but inspiring task, because it will involve not only bringing about a progressive change in the structures and infrastructures for movements of persons in terms of promoting greater awareness, change and receptiveness, but especially and above all effecting a permanent and far-reaching change in the ways of thinking which have prevailed up to now in all tourist policy so as to encourage the acceptance and implementation of the new concepts resulting from the Manila Declaration.

12. This will be the work of a generation and that is why the World Tourism Meeting at Acapulco, the Final Document of which is annexed to this document, identified the different sectors of national activity which should consistently and progressively associate their efforts in a form of collective thinking to adapt movements of persons to the new conditions which are resulting from changes in national societies and in the world community.

13. Thus the 105 member States of WTO, its associate members and the international and national organizations representing the private operational sector of tourism at the level of the organization of travel, transportation, accommodation, financing and information have already taken a number of steps at the national, regional and interregional levels with a view to bringing their activities in line with the concepts of the Manila Declaration, under appropriate conditions.

14. The Secretary-General of the organization was entrusted with the implementation of a number of new measures within the context of his general programme of work in respect of information and measures, that is to say research and statistics, and at the level of practical operations in the field, that is to say regional or subregional technical or organic meetings (Africa, the Americas, East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Europe and the Middle East) and operational missions to certain countries or sectoral support missions financed by UNDP.

15. Thus since the fourth General Assembly of WTO held at Rome in September 1981, the general programme of work for 1982-1983 has been strongly influenced by the Manila Declaration in all the fields in which it is involved.

16. The fourth General Assembly also adopted a plan of action and strategies with a view to the operational implementation of the Manila Declaration on World Tourism in the short, medium and long term in respect of:

- (a) The right to vacations;
- (b) The organization of tourism under the responsibility of the State and with the involvement of the commercial and associational private operational sector;
- (c) National tourism;
- (d) Tourism as a factor of international solidarity;
- (e) Preparation and training for tourism involving not only educational establishments at all levels, but also the mass media and the specialized press;
- (f) The environment and natural, cultural and historic resources;
- (g) New developments in tourist supply.

17. For each of these sectors of implementation, the General Assembly of WTO also indicated the appropriate governmental or non-governmental operational bodies and also the tourism networks operating at the national and international levels.

18. In this context, the General Assembly also identified, by way of guidance, the national and international, governmental and non-governmental bodies which should in each case assume responsibility.

19. In order to become better informed about the possibilities of States in this field, taking into account their socio-political systems and their degree of economic development, the General Assembly, thanks to the hospitality offered by the Government of the United Mexican States, decided to convene a World Tourism Meeting which was held at Acapulco in August 1982.

20. This meeting considered four main concepts:

- (a) The right to rest, leisure and leave with pay and the creation of the appropriate social conditions and legislative framework to facilitate access to holidays for all layers of the population;
- (b) Preparation for travel, holidays and in-bound and out-bound tourism;
- (c) The role of domestic tourism in the development of present-day tourism;
- (d) Freedom of movement.

21. In the practical implementation of this strategy, it should be stressed that the activities of WTO in the field have been enhanced and many of those activities, particularly in respect of technical meetings at the regional and subregional levels and organic meetings of regional commissions, and also, international seminars, have been concerned with subjects inspired by the Manila Declaration (seminars on tourism and culture, on national tourism and intraregional tourism, on the financing of tourist attractions).

22. The general programme of work has also been redefined.

23. Statistics on tourism were previously confined to international movements, but the areas which they cover have been expanded through systematic research on data concerning national tourism and motivations for travel.

24. As to the studies and research sector, numerous investigations have been made of the social effects of tourism, the extent to which paid leave is available, national tourism, and new tourist products offered to different strata of the population with varying incomes and purchasing power, with particular emphasis on the less wealthy sectors.

25. These concepts were also taken up, in all appropriate cases, in the course of operational or sectoral support missions, and also in certain technical co-operation projects in the field of tourism for which WTO is the executing agency of UNDP.

26. At the promotional level, and with a view to educating people about vacations, leave and travel, the World Tourism Days of 1982 and 1983 were concerned with the following subjects:

The dignity of travel: knowing how to visit and how to welcome;

Travel and vacations are a right, but also a responsibility for everyone,

which are a continuation of the previously selected subjects which were:

Tourism as a factor in the conservation and promotion of the cultural heritage and of peace and mutual understanding;

Tourism and the quality of life.

27. On the occasion of the celebration of World Tourism Day, chiefs of State, politicians and representatives of religious groups and of scientific, literary and professional circles made very positive and constructive contributions with the concerted support of tourism professionals in the fields of transportation, accommodation, the organization of travel and the press.

Visit of the Pope to the headquarters of the organization

28. WTO reported, with respectful satisfaction, the visit to the headquarters of the organization made by His Holiness Pope John Paul II who, in a statement on the subject of tourism, drew attention to the felicitous convergences of view on the human value of travel and leave which exist between WTO and spiritual forces throughout the world, referring in particular to the Manila Declaration which, he said, may be considered to be a landmark in the history of tourism. Referring to the World Meeting at Acapulco, the Pope stressed that man must be the protagonist of his holidays.

World Tourism Meeting at Acapulco

29. The World Tourism Meeting was held at Acapulco from 21 to 27 August 1982 with the participation of 79 member States or non-members of WTO and 57 observer delegations from international and national, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

30. It was inaugurated by the President of the United Mexican States, Mr. José López Portillo, and presided over by the Mexican Secretary for Tourism, Dr. Rosa Luz Alegria, assisted by the vice-presidents, the heads of the delegations of Australia, Benin, Ecuador, India and Nigeria, and also the President of the World Tourism Conference, the Minister of Tourism of the Philippines.

31. It might legitimately have been feared that, because of the new elements included in the concepts of tourism by the Manila Declaration, doubts would be expressed about certain aspects of that Declaration.

32. Indeed, because of those innovations which tend to depart from traditional modes of thinking by giving greater responsibility to States in the management of tourism, which is regarded as a global and no longer a sectoral activity, the Manila Declaration could have given rise to reservations and even adverse reactions.

33. This was all the more likely because the Manila Declaration, while recognizing the full benefits that international tourism may offer for the economies of certain countries under appropriate conditions, just as national tourism is an instrument for the distribution of national wealth, the settlement of communities and the creation of employment, places particular emphasis on the social, cultural and educational values of tourism which up to now have been somewhat neglected.

34. As it turned out, the World Tourism Meeting forcefully and unhesitatingly confirmed the entire content and scope of the Manila Declaration.

35. It has been found that certain States, and in particular the industrialized States, already have practical provision for the measures called for in the Manila Declaration, such as paid leave assistance to the least privileged strata of the population to enable them to have access to vacations, numerous cultural activities, measures to protect the environment and also fairly liberal facilities for travel to the frontiers and adequate modes of financing for investments in the field of tourism.
36. On the other hand it was noted that in many States, because of their levels of economic development, the labour legislation did not yet provide for paid leave for all categories of employees, particularly since the principal production sectors belonged mainly to the primary area.
37. Nevertheless, the unanimous desire was expressed to attain the objectives of Manila, either by measures taken within each State, or through subregional, regional or international co-operation and by means of provisions which could usefully be adopted by the WTO machinery to benefit all its member States.
38. The discussions which took place on the four main concepts already mentioned in paragraph 20 of this document led to the recognition that the Manila Declaration enables all the States of the world to play a legitimate role in tourism in that their responsibilities relate globally to tourism and, in particular, national tourism, while, if they were to limit their activities only to the economic sphere, many of them would be excluded from tourist activity, by reason of particular geographical or economic situations.
39. That exclusion could only have adverse effects on the responsibilities of States to ensure an increase in the quality of life of their nationals, to the greatest possible extent.
40. In sum, the discussions at this major international meeting were constructive and positive and in no case were the general or particular concepts of the Manila Declaration called into question.
41. It might have been expected that these discussions would give rise to distortions of interpretation or risky or impractical developments.
42. In fact, the degree of preparation of all the participants and their acceptance of the Manila Declaration made it possible to produce a final document of full value which represents dynamic progress in the implementation of the Manila Declaration.
43. This final document, as noted previously, is annexed to this report and, without going into the many comments to which it could give rise, it should be recognized that, in its overall conception and in its many recommendations, it is closely and faithfully linked to the concepts of the Manila Declaration.
44. It should therefore be noted that the Acapulco document, in a realistic manner and with a courage which should be stressed, recognizes that, whatever the conditions under which human beings have to live because of particular situations

which still persist in the world, everyone has the right to happiness. The document notes in this respect:

"The right to rest, a natural consequence of the right to work, must be affirmed as a fundamental right in terms of human happiness".

45. Without going beyond the limits of reasonable prediction, it may be said that the Manila Declaration has already given rise to many practical applications, not only in respect of the work of the World Tourism Organization but also in a specific manner in respect of new attitudes and ways of thinking which are giving rise to changes in the strategy and policy of tourism, not only among the member States of WTO, but also among the non-member States belonging to the United Nations system.

46. If the Manila Declaration is to be fully implemented at the global level befitting the universal nature of tourism, there must be an ever-increasing acceptance on the part of member States of the United Nations system of the objectives advocated by the World Tourism Organization in the Manila Declaration on World Tourism and in the Acapulco document.

47. This acceptance is essential considering that such a reform of thinking on tourist matters, and on tourist policy and strategy, will require at least 20 years before it can be put into practice at the operational level since, as has already been noted, the main objective to be attained is a form of thinking that would abandon an easy routine which is no longer suited to the realities of the present-day world.

48. This objective can be secured only through a strengthening of the powers, responsibilities and authority entrusted to tourist administrations, which will no longer be considered as secondary departments in the life of a nation, but will be considered as departments with the same status as other sectors of national life.

49. It is interesting to note that the Manila Declaration is finding broad support among the new or developing countries in which the social, economic, political and administrative structures are very open-ended and are not hampered by a rigidity strengthened by tradition.

50. This reassuring observation does not mean, however, that in other groups of countries, the Manila Declaration has not already been implemented and cannot, in time, win full support.

51. Without entering into the realm of predictions, knowledgeable persons have already expressed the view that the irreversible trend in future will be for free time to become more important than work time and that States must prepare for this profound change which will affect the entire international community without exception.

52. At a time when the international financial and economic situation is experiencing grave difficulties which are particularly affecting the developing countries, although there are reassuring signs that the situation should improve in



the near future, talk of leisure, travel, leave and vacations may seem somewhat frivolous, particularly in view of the problems which remain to be resolved in the fields of health, education, housing and employment in the least privileged countries.

53. In any event this cannot - and there would be no justification if it did - discourage States from according to individuals their just right to vacations which, as is noted in the Acapulco Document, and it is worth repeating, is a "fundamental right in terms of human happiness".

54. WTO will therefore continue its programme for the implementation of the Manila Declaration and will adjust its resources, in an economic period which may be described as a period of transition, so as to make it possible to attain these objectives increasingly and in all sectors of activity.

55. To that end it intends, in the spirit of its Statutes, to accord particular attention to the situation of the developing countries, in whatever continent, to remedy situations which today are incompatible with the need to establish a dialogue on a coherent and equitable basis.

56. In this context, WTO does not intend to make any kind of discrimination, because it believes that everyone is entitled to its services on a basis of equality. However, the General Assembly, the Executive Council and their subsidiary bodies have clearly indicated that, in the field of tourism, proof must be provided that there is a possibility for exchange, co-operation and dialogue beyond prejudice, intolerance and misunderstanding, so that the combined efforts of all those concerned will contribute to the maintenance of peace.

57. To that end, WTO intends to secure the co-operation of the sectors of administrative and operational, national and international life indicated in the Acapulco Document.

58. It will strive to promote increasingly the different aspects of tourism without underestimating its economic value as an export product or product for national consumption, particularly since, for some States, tourist exports constitute the main source of revenue in foreign currency.

59. It intends to take special action in the field of vocational training and, in all its activities, it is certain that it will be able to count on the support of the States which have been requested by the United Nations General Assembly 3/ to give due attention to the principles of the Manila Declaration while formulating and implementing their tourism policies, plans and programmes within the framework of the programme of work of WTO. In so doing, WTO will act in accordance with the recognition expressed by the United Nations General Assembly 4/ of the "decisive and central role" it plays in all fields of tourism.

Notes

1/ General Assembly resolutions 32/157, 33/122, 34/134 and 36/41 and Economic and Social Council resolution 109 (LIX).

2/ World Tourism Conference convened by WTO on the invitation of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines at Manila in September/October 1980.

3/ General Assembly resolution 36/41.

4/ General Assembly resolution 2529 (XXIV).

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
SPANISH

APPENDIX

Acapulco Document

adopted by the World Tourism Meeting

held at Acapulco, Mexico,

from 21 to 27 August 1982

*The World Tourism Meeting,*

*Convened by the World Tourism Organization at Acapulco, Mexico, from 21 to 27 August 1982 and held with the participation of seventy-nine delegations of States and fifty-seven delegations of observers, with a view to progressively implementing the aims set by the Manila Declaration on World Tourism as a result of the World Tourism Conference (Manila, September - October, 1980),*

*Taking cognizance of resolution 106(IV) of the Fourth General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and of decision 14(XVIII) of the Executive Council of WTO on the World Tourism Meeting,*

*Considering with satisfaction that the United Nations General Assembly, by resolution 36/41, gave tourism a place in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Decade,*

*Having noted with satisfaction the addresses of Dr. Rosa Luz Alegría in her capacity as Secretary for Tourism of Mexico and President of the Meeting and of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, Mr. Robert C. Lonati, on the occasion of the opening of the World Tourism Meeting by the President of the United Mexican States, Mr. José López Portillo,*

*Considering that this Meeting is a significant step forward in implementing the concepts, principles and criteria of the Manila Declaration and that the Meeting of Acapulco reflected the spirit imbuing the said Declaration, thereby proving that the States, tourism professionals and all other bodies concerned have realized the importance of the changes to be made in the administrative and operational approaches to tourism,*

*Convinced that the present world situation and the growing number of armed conflicts with which the world abounds constitutes obstacles to the development of tourism, and that the convocation of representatives of States and international observers concerned with recreational activities, and with travel and holidays in particular, may contribute to the consideration and adoption of measures which, by favouring tourism development, will enable peoples to gain first-hand knowledge of each other, thus bringing them closer together,*

*Considering that now more than ever the sharing of aspirations and intentions to improve the quality of life of the whole of mankind in all continents, regardless of religion, beliefs and social, economic and political systems, is vital today in contributing to the safeguard of peace by dispelling intolerance, prejudice and misconceptions and creating a climate of understanding,*

*Reaffirming once again that "World Tourism can be a vital force for world peace and can provide the moral and intellectual basis for international understanding and interdependence among nations" and "can contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order that will help to eliminate the ... economic gap between developed and developing countries"\*.*

---

\* Manila Declaration A.

*Convinced* that to this end it is necessary to preclude any risk of jeopardizing the safeguard of peace, by securing a more equitable distribution of wealth and eliminating the maintenance of situations of anachronistic colonialism which by no means reflects honour on the nations which practise it, but rather detract from their moral authority and constitute an offence to the spirit of authenticity which must pervade tourism as a vehicle for peace, harmony and mutual respect among peoples and for knowledge of the world and its truth,

*Renewing* the appeal made by the World Tourism Conference of Manila to all States and governments on the preparation of societies for life in peace, in accordance with the Declaration on this subject of the thirty-third General Assembly of the United Nations,

*Recalling* that the development of tourism in all its forms, and particularly as a means of satisfying the right of access to holidays and travel resulting from leave with pay, can be carried out only in a climate of international peace and understanding which should be regarded by all as normal and lasting,

1. *Declares its satisfaction* at the results achieved by this international Meeting within the context of the responsibilities of States for furthering, more effectively than before, the implementation of tourism policies so as to ensure fulfilment of the right to holidays and travel and to facilitate travel for tourism or any other related purpose both within and outside national frontiers;
2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that many States, international organizations and tourism professionals took part in these important deliberations which constitute one of the first steps in implementing the Manila Declaration on World Tourism as well as a reminder for all governmental, non-governmental, international and national bodies, so that the world of tourism may devote to the final Declaration of the World Tourism Conference of Manila all the attention it deserves;
3. *Observes* that certain countries with a high level of social and economic development or which enjoy privileged geographical positions because of their proximity to the main generating markets or sectors, have already achieved many of the aims set forth in the Manila Declaration, but deplores the fact that a very great number of countries are not yet in a position to enjoy such conditions;
4. *Observes* further that the development of tourism is closely linked to the social, economic and cultural context of each country;

5. *Is of the opinion* that, in the interest of equitable participation in travel and holidays on the part of everyone, the necessary international solidarity will have to prevail so as to arrive in the future at a balanced situation that is essential for satisfying the right of access to holidays of all layers of the population and the least favoured in particular;
6. *Considers* that, through its invitation to hold this Meeting at Acapulco, by making available impressive facilities to the participants and through the kind attention and tokens of tradition hospitality of its people, Mexico, the host country, contributed greatly to the success of the Meeting;
7. *Requests* the President of the Meeting to convey to the Head of the Mexican State and to all the Mexican authorities and bodies which contributed to the success of this event the deepest gratitude of all the participants;
8. *Emphasizes*:
  - that by clarifying the true significance of tourism, implicit in the new approach to it, without rejecting former approaches stemming from obvious historical situations, fresh light is shed on the use of free time in present-day society,
  - that consequently any strategy for the progressive implementation of this new approach must be considered with the future in mind, taking as a basis for reflection and inspiration and as its point of departure established criteria, concepts and principles;
9. *Agrees* that the strategies for carrying out the priorities proposed should be based on the following concepts, there being no order of precedence:
  - (a) *The right to rest, leisure and leave with pay and the creation of the appropriate social conditions and legislative framework to facilitate access to holidays for all layers of the population*
    - (i) The right to rest, a natural consequence of the right to work, must be affirmed as a fundamental right in terms of human happiness. It implicitly entails the right to the use of leisure time and, in particular, the broadest possible access to holidays.
    - (ii) If it is highly desirable that every State should recognize the right to holidays of all its citizens not as a luxury but as an absolute necessity, clearly the responsibility of States cannot be confined to the mere recognition of this right, but must extend to the creation of practical and appropriate conditions for the effective access to holidays of those with entitlement.

- (iii) It follows that, without necessarily imposing international uniformity of social policies, the magnitude of tourist movements and activities is directly linked to and governed by the level of economic development of each country and the importance each attributes to social life.
  - (iv) The necessary access of increasingly broad layers of the population to holidays and travel is a new feature of present-day tourism, which must ultimately result in a set of administrative, legislative and financial measures designed to ensure the best possible social, cultural, educational, political and economic administration of travel.
  - (v) Substantial efforts should be made to stagger holidays and new approaches to tourism investment directed towards simpler and more functional forms of accommodation should be studied to bring about economies of all kinds and thus more favourable rate structures, with a view to securing diversification of supply and placing it within reach of middle- and low-income groups.
- (b) *Preparation for travel, holidays and in-bound and out-bound tourism*
- (i) The human activity of travel and holidays determined by all travel motivations, may help the individual, as its protagonist, to reach his full potential, contribute to his education and foster his awareness of the destiny he shares with all human beings.
  - (ii) The level and quality of tourism cannot depend solely on adequate preparation through public relations and education of the population as both guests and hosts, but also, and concurrently, on the effort made to create the best possible conditions for training and preparing tourism management, irrespective of whether it belongs to the public or private sector.
  - (iii) Basic education constitutes the most effective instrument because it is the most widespread system of preparing the citizen. Measures should therefore be taken to provide the individual from childhood with a knowledge of tourism and its practices.
  - (iv) The process of educating and training the population in tourism from childhood to old age should benefit from the assistance of the mass media as a whole as the most efficacious tools for creating public awareness and preparedness for tourism, using the most advanced communication techniques.
  - (v) The celebration of World Tourism Day is one of the most important factors for creating awareness of the manifold values of tourism.

(vi) Preparation for travel and holidays should be undertaken by means of joint and concerted efforts at every regional, national and international level and draw upon international solidarity and cooperation, with the framework also of the promotional activities of the World Tourism Organization.

(c) *The role of domestic tourism in the development of present-day tourism*

(i) In view of the fact that domestic travel accounts for the vast majority of total tourist flows worldwide and that the aim of domestic tourism development reflects the inevitable, States should increase their efforts to ensure that this development is constant and ever more harmonious.

(ii) Most non-industrialized countries are continuing to progress in their social and economic development. This transformation entails many changes in the behaviour of populations in terms of their civic conscience, the balance of their family life, their cultural achievements and their aspirations to happiness. It considerably increases, inter alia, the demand for services in a hitherto somewhat neglected sector.

(iii) Domestic tourism enables the individual to take spiritual possession of his own country, just as it prepares him for a universal perspective.

(iv) States should improve their understanding of the role of domestic tourism and give more attention to its social, educational and cultural returns.

(v) The logical explanation for the existence of domestic tourism is the social, cultural, educational and political advancement of present-day society to which the Manila Declaration attributed universal value.

(vi) Domestic tourism helps to achieve a better distribution of activities, employment and income throughout the national territory. It is closely interrelated and interdependent with other sectors of the social and economic life of each country. Its development should form an integral part of the overall development planning process.

(d) *Freedom of movement*

Overall strategies for carrying out the aforementioned priorities can be specified only within the general framework of freedom of movement and of travel. The Meeting therefore recognizes that:



- (i) the issue of freedom of movement and of travel which was dealt with in the Manila Declaration, is of great importance for the development of present-day world tourism;
- (ii) it is incumbent on WTO to carry out activities with a view to fostering freedom of movement and of travel within the framework of international cooperation in the field of tourism;
- (iii) any effort to foster freedom of movement and of travel must necessarily take into account the existing social and economic conditions of each country, its sovereignty, legislation and traditions as well as the rights and duties of its citizens;
- (iv) the States should pursue their efforts to implement the provisions of the Manila Declaration regarding freedom of movement and of travel and, where appropriate, lend their support to WTO in this respect;

The Meeting makes reference also to the separate recommendation contained in the Annex.

Furthermore, *the World Tourism Meeting*

10. *Invites* States and all public and private bodies concerned, as well as the World Tourism Organization, to take into account the guidelines and considerations emerging from its work, so as to fulfil the aims proposed for a fresh, more balanced expansion of tourism, within the framework of their development policies and in the spirit of the Manila Declaration.

The forces to be mobilized

11. *Is of the opinion* that to apply over time the present-day concepts and criteria of tourism, States should encourage the practical, reasonable and effective implementation of the Manila Declaration.
12. *Considers* that governments should therefore, within the context of their social, political, economic and administrative structures, encourage activities at the various levels of national life that can be organized on a national, regional and local scale.

At the practical level, they should act:

- (a) with ministerial departments, government institutions and public services of all kinds which have a direct or indirect role to play in the implementation of the Manila Declaration;

- (b) with other bodies, such as:
- national legislative bodies;
  - trade union organizations;
  - employers' associations;
  - political circles;
  - tourism enterprises;
  - the associative sector of tourism;
  - youth organizations;
  - educational circles;
  - the mass media;
  - religious establishments.

Possible plans of action

13. *Recommends*, in the light of the foregoing:

- (a) that the various forces to be thus mobilized should be pledged to individual or concerted action to ensure that the new approach to tourism is pursued, depending on the nature of the sectors of activity they represent and, in so doing, help to achieve better planning of the concepts and criteria of the Manila Declaration;
- (b) at the national level, that governments, in encouraging the new approach to tourism, should consult closely with trade unions, employers' associations and other relevant organizations of the kinds listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, so that such consultation would help to achieve a wide appreciation within the community as a whole of the aims and aspirations of the Manila Declaration and assist governments in their task of ensuring that the tourism needs of all sectors of the community are taken into account when plans for specific action are being drawn up;
- (c) at the international level, that, as agreed by the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization and confirmed by the United Nations General Assembly, WTO should take all the necessary action, in consultation where appropriate with other international bodies, to encourage the implementation of the principles and guidelines of the new approach to tourism.

General guidelines

14. *Expresses the hope* that the suggestions outlined below will be greeted in a constructive spirit by the recipients of this Document, so that they may be progressively implemented in the four aforementioned fields;

15. *Recommends* that States attach to the conclusions of the World Tourism Meeting of Acapulco the documents which were subject of their deliberations;
16. *Also recommends* that, to achieve these aims, governments draw up policies with which national, centralized or decentralized institutions and regional, subregional and local authorities, the private sector and communities should be associated according to their specific competence and vocation and depending on their powers and tourism capacity;
17. *Further recommends* that national legislative, statutory and financial bodies, trade unions, employers' associations, political bodies, religious institutions, professional tourism bodies and associations and any other body or public service concerned should also be associated in this general endeavour with a view to harmonizing the following actions:
  - (a) general recognition of the right to rest and recreational activities for all layers of the population and, in particular, to leave with pay for wage-earners;
  - (b) gradual improvement in the use of free-time;
  - (c) measures for staggering leave in accordance with production process demands;
  - (d) the easing, wherever practicable, of travel formalities in respect of entry into and exit from the territory, customs, and currency and health regulations;
  - (e) the improvement of transport conditions (air, road, rail, sea), for example by introducing favourable fares or any other form of travel incentive for middle- to low-income holiday-makers, young people, the elderly and the disabled;
  - (f) the development and increase of simpler and more functional hotel plant for low-income layers of the population, in line with the concepts of building, materials, decorations and services that reflect local traditions;
  - (g) protection and preservation of the environment, ecological structure and the natural, historic and cultural heritage of the country;
  - (h) qualitatively optimum use of existing or potential tourism resources, including in particular the natural, cultural, artistic, historic and spiritual heritage, affirming the principle of authenticity so as to preclude distortion and misrepresentation;
  - (i) the incorporation of tourism into teaching programmes for all categories of young people with particular emphasis on the new principles and concepts of tourism;

- (j) material or moral support for individuals and groups with a view to furthering the implementation of the concepts of leave with pay;
- (k) the establishment of plant tailored to the means of the new beneficiaries of the right to leave with pay;
- (l) the adoption of financial and technical measures designed to increase the purchasing power of citizens;
- (m) the best possible distribution of tourist flows throughout the entire national territory;
- (n) importance attributed to tourism by public opinion and government circles in the same measure as that attributed to other sectors of national life;
- (o) the adoption of measures to ensure that the citizen is equipped, from his school days, for the dual role he is called upon to play as both guest and host;
- (p) the introduction at all appropriate levels of the educational system and in the corresponding teaching material of the new enlightenment brought about by research into the better use of free time, including the resulting opportunity to travel;
- (q) the production of reliable and comprehensive information material to be made available to the media, the travel trade and users;
- (r) action on a continuing basis for the education of public opinion, with a view to guaranteeing mutual respect between tourists and the local population.

Annex

Of the various principles enshrined in the Manila Declaration and to which priority action should be given, freedom of tourist travel and of the movement of persons which such travel involves is naturally of paramount importance.

Such freedom can of course be fully exercised only if the following essential conditions are met: world peace and a more satisfactory world economic order.

The Acapulco Meeting therefore appeals to all States of the world to renounce both now and in the future all use of armed intervention, to strive for the establishment of a lasting peace and to endeavour to bring about a better distribution of the wealth of the world.

At the same time, however, freedom of movement and travel also involves more technical matters as well as simpler problems for which solutions can be found rapidly.

Without prejudices to the sovereignty of States and their social and economic systems, the Acapulco Meeting therefore believes that the following aspects of freedom of tourist movements can be promoted on a priority basis:

- freedom to circulate within the national territory
- access to the national territory for foreigners recognized as tourists
- freedom to enter and leave the national territory for national tourists
- free choices of tourist destinations, travel arrangements and organization
- freedom of tourist information and promotion.

The Meeting also invites States:

- to provide foreign tourists with the best welcome and treatment without any discrimination
- to facilitate and protect the circulation of motor vehicles, aircraft and ships making use of authorized routes
- within the limits imposed by the economy to allow tourists to be granted sufficient amounts of convertible currency to meet their needs
- to authorize foreign tourists to exchange their remaining national currency on their departure, within the limits set by the duly applicable regulations.

Finally the Acapulco Meeting invites States to take measures to guarantee the respect of the above-mentioned principles and recommendations within their territories.