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Provisional agenda item 11

**REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORGANIZATION'S GENERAL
PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2009**

Addendum 1

Note by the Secretary-General

In the attached document the Secretary-General transmits to the Members Declarations adopted by two major events organized by UNWTO during the biennium 2008-2009.

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CEBU RESOLUTION 2008

Representatives of Parliaments and Local Authorities, comprising of 450 Delegates from 58 Countries met in Cebu, Philippines, for the 6th International Tourism Forum for Parliamentarians and Local Authorities, from 22 to 24 October 2008, under the auspices of the UNWTO and the Government of the Philippines, unanimously agreed on the following resolution.

1. Request the Secretary General to instruct the "Resilience Committee" (former Crisis Committee) of UNWTO to give urgent attention to all appropriate measures that could assist countries regarding the negative impacts the present financial crisis may have on their tourism industries;
2. Encourage Parliaments and Local Authorities to consider the implementation of the recommendations of the Davos Declaration and to set up appropriate programmes and projects that will enable their tourism sector to respond to the global challenges of climate change;
3. Urge Governments and all stakeholders in the tourism sector to implement in appropriate ways the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in their country and in their various business activities;
4. Request UNWTO to deliver general guidelines on measuring tourism at the regional and local levels regarding basic statistics, the tourism satellite account and the economic analysis of the contribution that tourism makes at those levels, and
5. Call upon local and regional tourism authorities to implement these general guidelines by allocating approximately two per cent of their budget for tourism promotion to achieve those objectives.

BALI STATEMENT ON TOURISM STATISTICS AND EMPLOYMENT

Convened by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), with the support of the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and attended by ministers of tourism, culture and labour, senior officials from national tourism administrations, national statistical offices and ministries of labour, numerous stakeholders representing government and non-government tourism organizations, labour organizations, entrepreneurs and academic institutions, the 5th UNWTO *International Conference on Tourism Statistics – Tourism: an Engine for Employment Creation* was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia from 30 March to 2 April 2009.

Consciously recalling mention of the need for special module on employment as an extension to the TSA in the seminal paper presented to the *Ottawa Conference on International Tourism Statistics* (Ottawa 1991), as well as, the crucial decision of the *Enzo Paci World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism*, (Nice, June 1999) in which for the first time the need for developing a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) including the measurement of employment in the tourism industries, gained official recognition at the international level;

Taking into account the conclusions made in the *Vancouver Conference on TSA: Credible Numbers for the Good Business Decisions* (May 2001), that employment was an important component of the economic analysis of tourism and the need for developing a human resources' module was agreed upon;

Recognising the challenges encountered by countries and national tourism administrations in the statistical calculation of tourism's contribution to employment owing to its multifaceted and cross-cutting nature; and

Responding to the current status of tourism and employment issues worldwide, we agree on the following points:

1. Tourism continues to be one of the most dynamic sectors of economic activities in modern times, generating a wide range of benefits for tourism host and generating countries and destinations, including employment generation, foreign exchange earnings and contribution to GDP.
2. The established resilience of tourism can help alleviate the effects of the downturn in other economic sectors resulting from the current financial and economic crisis. Thus, tourism can and should be used by governments and international financial institutions to reactivate the economies of countries affected by the current recession, especially by offering fresh and decent job opportunities.

3. The measurement of tourism's contribution to national economies and to the overall employment has been made possible through the application of the TSA, and its expansion should be extended to as many countries as possible, with UNWTO support.
4. The development of the national system of tourism statistics actually serves as the fundamental basis for applying the TSA. Hence, governments are encouraged to devote stronger efforts and resources to this task. Both the national statistical offices central bodies and national tourism and labour administrations are encouraged to improve the quality of their tourism-related statistics to be more comprehensive, accurate, and timely, considering additional data sources supporting the given objectives.
5. In order to guarantee the sustainability of all these efforts, UNWTO calls upon NTAs to allocate sufficient budget for these initiatives in the field of statistics as well as tourism economic analysis.
6. As tourism has been recognised to be one of the largest generators of employment, especially for those segments of the population with less access to labour market, such as women, young people, immigrants and rural populations, there is a need for accurate, timely and comprehensive data on employment in the tourism industries. To this end, governments and the private sector should cooperate to ensure the proper measurement of employment in the tourism industries in general, the number of jobs directly generated by tourism, as well as other variables such as hours of work, compensation and the seasonality of employment, and its distribution by gender, age, occupation, business type and size, etc.
7. Governments and the private sector should also collaborate in order to improve employment regulations and working conditions in the tourism industries, in line with the Employment and Decent Work agenda originally developed by ILO and then accepted widely by the UN system. Special consideration should be given to ensuring appropriate provision of safety, equality and human dignity as well as adequate levels of remuneration in tourism employment, framed in a wider ratification of the ILO Convention No. 172 on Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) by countries.
8. Human resource development in tourism should be given priority attention by tourism businesses and their trade associations, in close collaboration with and supported by governments and educational institutions. People entering the tourism labour market should be given the opportunity to develop a rewarding career, to advance their professionalism and, altogether, to ensure them a decent work. Improved labour market information can play a crucial role in all these developments.
9. The dissemination of available information on employment and the human resource dimension of tourism development would benefit from increases communication and improved coordination.

In line with the importance of the TSA in measuring tourism's economic contribution, and in particular measuring tourism employment, ministers, government representatives and other stakeholders present at this conference

- Recommend international and regional organizations, including UNESCAP, UNWTO, ILO, OECD and Eurostat, to pursue and strengthen the cooperation to promote TSA, protect the TSA brand and expand the use of TSA for business and policy actions. This should be done in close partnership with governments and other stakeholders involved in TSA developments.
- Declare their commitment to take necessary measures for further application of the TSA, particularly for labour market information, and to work more closely with the governing organs of UNWTO, ILO, OECD and Eurostat and the corresponding trade and labour associations for assistance in obtaining government's/parliament's funding support.

Bali, 2 April 2009