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Report of the Secretary-General

Part I: Programme of Work

(d) UNWTO in the United Nations system

I. Introduction

1. The **World Tourism Organization** (UNWTO) has continued with its engagement and participation in the substantive discussions of the **United Nations** (UN) **General Assembly** (GA), the **Economic and Social Council** (ECOSOC) and their subsidiary committees/bodies as well as in different inter-agency mechanisms and networks set up by the UN System which have relevance to the tourism. The principal objectives are to ensure that the growing potential of tourism is fully recognized at the international level, as a multidisciplinary sector capable of contributing to economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction, and also to avoid and reduce duplication of efforts, ensure optimal utilization of resources and draw on the expertise from other agencies in their respective fields of responsibility as they offer additional avenues for mainstreaming tourism and the activities undertaken by the UNWTO.

II. Activities within the UN system

A. Participation in UN system substantive issues and activities:

2. UNWTO has been engaged in discussions of substantive issues related to tourism through its participation in a variety of inter-governmental and inter-agency meetings, events and activities held in the UN Headquarters in New York and elsewhere, including on the post-2015 development agenda (UNDA) taking place at different levels (i.e., **Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs-EC-ESA**, **High-Level Committee on Programmes-HLCP** and **United Nations Development Group-UNDG**), the post-Rio+20 consultations being held on the **High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)** and in the **Open-ended Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG)** of the UNGA as well as the inter-agency Task Teams supporting the post-2015 UNDA and the OWG. The Organization has also participated in and continues to follow the preparatory processes for UN global conferences, including the 3rd Conference on **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** scheduled for Samoa in September 2014 and the 10-year review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action for **Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)** also to be held in 2014.



3. The **UN Conference on Sustainable Development** (UNCSD or “Rio+20”) was a key opportunity and milestone for UNWTO to participate and highlight the significant role that tourism can play within the Conference’s two main themes: the green economy and the institutional framework for sustainable development. The recognition of Sustainable Tourism’s important contribution to development has been articulated in the Rio+20 outcome document “**The Future We Want**”, where it is included as one of the thematic areas and cross-sectorial issues, as well as in the Oceans Compact and the **10–Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10-YFP)**. Additionally, UNWTO secured two Official Side Events organized with the support of the Ministry of Tourism of Brazil, the Steering Committee on Tourism for Development (SCTD), the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development** (OECD) and the **UN Environment Programme** (UNEP) to make the case on how sustainable tourism can be a catalyst for development towards a green economy.

4. As the coordinator of the SCTD, an initiative that currently brings together nine UN agencies and programmes for coordinating their tourism-related activities to support developing countries, UNWTO is continuously working with members of the SCTD and other organizations in order to build a stronger alliance that is aligned with Partnerships for Development (MDG8) and aims to provide special attention and support for SIDS and LLDCs as well. UNWTO is also engaged in the **10-YFP** – a concrete outcome from Rio+20 – a global framework of action to enhance international cooperation to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries. Moreover, “Sustainable Tourism” has been identified as one of the five programme areas to be developed, demonstrating that tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development.

5. In the context of the post Rio+20 and UNDA, UNWTO continues its engagement with the ongoing work, discussions and processes related to the establishment of the **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs). Furthermore, the OWG will complete its current information-gathering and assessment phase by February 2014 and is expected to begin its consideration of the definition of a set of SDGs in March, 2014. For UNWTO, the two main objectives being pursued through its participation in both OWG and HLPF processes are: (a) for OWG, to work towards ensuring that key elements of sustainable tourism be reflected in the development of the SDGs, which are likely to become the foundation of an integrated post-2015 UNDA. This agenda is expected to be global in scope, addressing developed and developing countries, with poverty eradication and sustainable development at its core; and (b) for 10-YFP, moving towards implementation and ensuring that the sustainable tourism programme gets full political support and funding for implementation. As mandated, the 10-YFP Secretariat reported to the 2013 substantive session of **ECOSOC** held in Geneva, Switzerland, in July 2013. At that time, the first meeting of the Board of the 10-YFP also took place. A Trust Fund for the 10-YFP has been established at the **UNEP** Secretariat based in Paris, France.

6. Following a number of consultations regarding the joint management of the **Global Partnership for Sustainable Tourism** (GPST), UNWTO and UNEP signed a Letter of Agreement in February 2013, which outlines a broad framework for cooperation. As a result, UNWTO has assigned a staff member for an initial one-year period to jointly manage with UNEP the Coordinating Office of the GPST based at UNEP-DTIE premises in Paris, France, and help coordinate UNWTO’s input to the 10-YFP. The GPST, comprising of UN Organizations as well as governments and the private sector, aims at fostering effective partnerships for advancing sustainable tourism principles at destinations. UNWTO participated in the 2nd and 3rd Annual Conferences of the Partners of the GPST, which were held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and Bonn, Germany, in March 2012 and 2013, respectively.

7. On the occasion of the **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO)’s **Sixth Worldwide Air Transport Conference** in Montreal, Canada, in March 2013, UNWTO and ICAO signed a Joint Statement on Aviation and Tourism as an expression of their decision to cooperate more closely on

issues of common priority, such as visa facilitation, taxation, modernization of aviation regulations, development of convergent rules for traveller and enterprise protection, air passenger flow management at airports, air capacity for least developed countries, reduction of environmental impacts resulting from air travel and the importance of air transport for tourism development in long-haul destinations and landlocked or island states.

8. As the result of a joint undertaking with the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** and the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**, besides other international stakeholders, a study on value chains in tourism has been prepared and presented at the **4th Global Review on Aid-for-Trade** held in Geneva, Switzerland in July 2013. The study draws conclusions on the measures that governments, development partners and the private sector can take to help remove constraints for connecting to value chains. The whole monitoring exercise surveys four other sectors of particular economic importance to developing countries besides tourism: agri-business and food processing; information and communication technologies (ICT); textiles and apparel; and transport and logistics.

9. The Single-year Expert Meeting on Tourism's Contribution to Sustainable Development held in March 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland, organized by the **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**, received key inputs and an active participation from the SCTD. The Meeting aimed at sharing knowledge and identifying relevant issues and policy options related to how tourism can contribute to sustainable development. The Meeting was also an opportunity to discuss the ongoing work which the European Commission's Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (DG DEVCO) commissioned UNWTO to prepare as a guidebook on "**Enhancing capacities for Sustainable Tourism for Development**", ultimately launched in Brussels, Belgium, in June 2013.

10. UNWTO, together with the **International Maritime Organization (IMO)**, **ICAO** and **UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)**, participated in the side event "Linkages between green economy measures, trade and climate change" organized by the WTO at the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP 17) of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** in Durban, South Africa, in December 2011. UNWTO further participated in the workshop of the **HLCP Working Group on Climate Change** on "Aligning our strengths to advance and sustain climate action", held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 2012 and, within the framework of COP 18 held in Doha, Qatar, in November-December 2012, UNWTO organized the side event on "The tourism sector response to climate change: mitigation and adaptation initiatives and strategies". On this occasion the joint UNEP-UNWTO publication entitled *Tourism in the Green Economy* was launched.

11. As an active member of the **UN Statistical Commission (UNSC)**, UNWTO took part in its last meeting (43rd Session) at UN Headquarters from end February to early March 2012 and again in its 44th Session in February 2013, both in New York. The forty-third session of the Commission discussed, among others, a programme review on population and housing censuses, statistics on human development, and the framework for the development of environment statistics.

12. UNWTO attended the High Level Forums on Official Statistics in February 2012 and 2013. The forums were organized by the **UN Statistical Division (UNSD)** and held in New York. The themes were "Measuring the Unmeasurable: Challenging the Limits of Official Statistics" (2013) and "Response to the Rio+20 Mandate for Broader Measures of Progress" (2013). Ongoing work continues with the **Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA)**, a sub-organ of the UNSC, on the efficient functioning of the statistical system.

13. UNWTO has actively participated in the **Interagency Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services (TFSITS)** as tourism is considered an internationally traded service. Meetings took place in Rome, Italy, in April 2013 and in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 2013.

14. UNWTO carried out a two-year Tourism Statistics Capacity-building Programme for its Asia-Pacific members from November 2010 to March 2012 consisting of three workshops and a regional seminar, jointly organized with the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism of Australia, the Ministry of Economic Development of New Zealand and with the close collaboration of the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of Thailand and **UNESCAP**. As part of the UNWTO agreement with **UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean** (UNECLAC), the dataset on Macroeconomic International Tourism Related Indicators was updated (as of Nov 2011) and integrated in the 20th edition of the UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics.

15. Two events in the Caribbean Region, the High-Level Meeting of the Regional Coordinating Committee for the Development of Tourism Satellite Accounts in the Caribbean, in Barbados in March 2013 and the Regional Workshop on Travel and International Tourism, in Dominica in May 2013, both had technical collaboration from UNWTO. The first was organized by the Caribbean Tourism Organization and the Inter-American Development Bank as a result of significant level of interest in Tourism Satellite Accounts expressed by Caribbean countries and regional organizations. The latter workshop was on a compilation of issues on travel and tourism statistics organized jointly by **UNSD**, UNWTO and the **Caribbean Community Countries** (CARICOM).

16. Ongoing work with **UN System Influenza Coordination** (UNSIC), supported under the **Central Fund for Influenza Action** (CFIA) continues with UNWTO carrying out its activities on targeted communications for travellers, the private sector and tourist destinations. In May 2013, UNWTO, together with the **World Health Organization** (WHO) and ICAO, convened a teleconference of the Tourism Emergency Response Network (TERN) in order to discuss the current situation on the Influenza A (H7N9).

17. The **UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction** (UNISDR) meeting held in May 2013 on the global initiative *Toward a Safer World* (TASW) had UNWTO's participation and contribution. It was intended to take stock of achievements of members of the TASW network in implementing pandemic preparedness since September 2011 and their application to all emerging threats to health in different institutional, organizational and political settings.

18. UNWTO participated in the 2nd European Meeting of the **Cooperative Arrangement for the Prevention of Spread of Communicable Disease through Air Travel** (CAPSCA), July 2012, Germany, where it had a cooperative arrangement with **World Food Programme** (WFP), WHO and ICAO. A presentation on UNWTO's activities and the use of geo-reference technologies to improve transparency, effectiveness and willingness to share event information immediately and localize travel advisories, was delivered.

19. The **HLCP Senior Managers Group for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience** meeting in July 2012, hosted by the **UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction** (UNISDR) had the participation of UNWTO. The meeting discussed the working modalities of the group, which consists of other 18 UN agencies, to mainstream disaster risk reduction in their programme of work.

20. In October 2011, UNWTO attended the Steering Committee and Expert meeting of the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme, a working group led by the **United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO), in Sils / Engadine, Switzerland, to identify strategic priorities and delivery actions of this new programme, launched by UNESCO in Kyoto, Japan, in November 2012, on the occasion of the closing event of the celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the **World Heritage Convention** (WHC).

21. UNWTO continues its close work with **UNESCO** on the **UNWTO Silk Road (SR) Programme**, particularly on issues related to strategic development, heritage management and the World Heritage

Centre's Serial Nomination of the SR. UNESCO played an institutional role in the Programme's major meetings including the 1st SR Task Force Meeting at World Trade Market (WTM) London (November 2011), the Silk Road Ministers' (SRM) Meeting at ITB Berlin (March 2012) and UNWTO/UNESCO SR Heritage Corridor Tourism Strategy in Central Asia and China launched at the UNWTO SRM Meeting at ITB Berlin (March 2013). The latter of the three aims to develop a common tourism planning and management strategy specifically for two SR Heritage Corridors in Central Asia and China. Partly sponsored by the UNESCO Netherlands-Funds-In-Trust, the project will bring together international experts in the fields of heritage, culture and tourism to provide strategies for five Member States: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. UNESCO and the **UN Development Programme (UNDP)** representatives also provided inputs at the 3rd UNWTO SR Task Force Meeting (April 2013, Baku, Azerbaijan) for the SR Action Plan 2014/2015.

22. UNWTO has contributed to the tourism component to the **UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)**'s Investment Guide to the Silk Road presented at the Turkey and Neighbours' Hotel Investment Conference (CATHIC) held in Istanbul, Turkey, in May 2013.

23. UNWTO hosted representatives of **UNESCO** and the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, among others, as keynote speakers and vital contributors to the UNWTO-led event *Flavours of the Silk Road: International Conference on Food, Culture and Tourism* in Baku, Azerbaijan, in September 2012. The purpose of the Conference was to examine how Silk Road destinations can enhance their competitiveness through culinary tourism and highlight how gastronomy can be a vehicle for sustainable growth, and safeguarding the rich diversity of Silk Road cuisine and its traditions.

24. UNWTO participated in a technical meeting in Paris, France in December 2012, organized by **UNESCO**, on the *Development of a guide and training modules on Tourism of Memory*. The objective of the meeting was to initiate the preparation of a conceptual and methodological guide for cultural operators in order to support effectively the development of memory tourism initiatives around the sites, places, monuments and museums connected with the Slave Route project.

25. As one of its members, UNWTO participated in the two meetings of **UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC)** Group of Friends, held in New York, in September 2011 and March 2012. The UNAOC initiative seeks to galvanize international action against extremism through the forging of international, intercultural and interreligious dialogue and cooperation. At the 4th UNAOC Global Forum, in Doha, Qatar, in December 2011 UNWTO organized a session on *Tourism and Travel Industry: Celebrating Diversity, Linking Cultures, Developing Societies*. In collaboration with the UNWTO.THEMIS Foundation, UNWTO designed a Volunteers Project presented in Belgrade, Serbia, in April 2012 at the UNAOC's South-East European Regional Summit. In February 2013, UNWTO participated in a workshop on *Enhancing the role of Youth within the UNAOC National Plans and Regional Strategies to promote intercultural understanding: sharing of best practices – from building on booming Youth Travel experiences to student exchanges and youth festivals* within the framework of the 5th UNAOC Global Forum, in Vienna, Austria.

26. UNWTO was represented at the substantive session of the **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**, in July 2012 and 2013, New York and Geneva, respectively. In 2012, the Operational Activities Segment of ECOSOC was particularly relevant, and it considered the report of the Secretary-General on the **Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review** of UN Operational Activities for Development with three key issues: (i) the participation of non-resident agencies (NRAs) in country level operational activities for development; (ii) 'burden sharing' of coordination costs for the resident coordinator system and potential financial implications for UNWTO; and (iii) how to enhance core funding for development-related activities of the UN system. Ongoing discussions concerning UNWTO's contribution to and continuation in the RC System and UNDG are currently being reviewed as well

within various related UN networks. In 2013, the main themes addressed were of the elaboration of SDGs and Science, Technology and Innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

27. A Side-event on Tourism at the UN Headquarters in NY was held in margins of the 66th Session of UNGA in October 2011, organized by the **Office of the High Representative for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS (OHRLLS)** in cooperation with UNWTO. The event included UNWTO Secretary-General as the keynote speaker on the theme “SIDS Tourism, Biodiversity and Culture in context of the Green economy”. In view of the upcoming **2014 SIDS Conference**, UNWTO is expected to have a key role given the importance of tourism in SIDS and, in that regard, is jointly organizing with France in Réunion in September 2013 a Conference on islands.

28. The **High-Level Meeting on South-South and Triangular Cooperation** as a part of Global South-South Development Expo 2011 on the theme “Effective Partnership towards Innovative Development Solutions” in Rome, Italy, in December 2011 was attended by UNWTO and whereby its work on South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) was presented.

29. UNWTO was represented in the **High-Level Meeting on Happiness and Wellbeing: Defining a New Economic Paradigm**, organized at the initiative of the Prime Minister of Bhutan in New York in April 2012, as well as the subsequent Meeting of Experts on the same issue. The principal aim of the meeting was to define a new global economic paradigm and to eventually look beyond the Rio+20 Conference, whereby the new paradigm would have in place a revised Bretton Woods agreement.

30. UNWTO participated in two side events in April 2012, in Doha, Qatar, within the **13th Session of UNCTAD**. The Global Services Forum brought together leaders in governments and businesses to address new paths and strategies to harness services economy for economic growth, and inclusive and sustainable development. The second event, which UNWTO organized jointly with the SCTD, discussed policies and measures that developing countries need to pursue to develop a competitive tourism sector as part of national trade.

31. UNWTO and **UNDP** collaborated, through UNDP funding, in the formulation of an Action Plan for the Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy in Burundi and devised a Tourism Master Plan project for Uganda which commenced activities in June 2013. The Government of Burundi has identified tourism as a priority sector for the diversification of the economy and creation of sustainable livelihoods. In a first phase of the project for Uganda, UNWTO prepared a National Tourism Development Policy which was presented at a national workshop also in June 2013.

32. UNWTO and the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** enhanced their relationship further by signing a Cooperation Agreement in April 2013 that falls within the MoU the two entities had signed in 2012. The Agreement focuses on an “awareness-raising” campaign amongst international travellers of the various existing forms of organized crime and the role they can play in reducing demand for illicit transnational organized crime products.

33. In the framework of the 11th meeting of the **Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-11)** in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012, four tourism side events were organized. UNWTO, together with CBD, organized one of these side events, under the theme “Highlighting tourism’s contribution to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development”.

34. In February 2012, UNWTO took part in the 16th **UN-Water Senior Programme Managers Meeting** held in Zaragoza, Spain. The meeting took stock of progress made on UN-Water activities, addressed strategic and emerging issues and discussed the UN-Water Work Programme 2012-2013. Additional

collaboration is being undertaken for UNWTO's World Tourism Day for 27 September 2013 under this year's theme "Tourism and Water: Protecting our Common Future".

B. Participation in the Chief Executives Board (CEB) and its subsidiary structure working groups:

35. UNWTO regularly participates in the coordination mechanism established by the **Chief Executives Board** for Coordination (CEB), supported by its three subsidiary pillars: the **High Level Committee on Programme** (HLCP), the **High Level Committee on Management** (HLCM) and **United Nations Development Group** (UNDG), all working closely with a number of major networks and working groups.

1. CEB, HLCP, HLCM and UNDG:

36. UNWTO was represented at all regular sessions of **CEB**, **HLCP** and **HLCM** from the second half of 2011 until the first half of 2013 in the respective locations. On the occasion of the CEB session in October 2011, the heads of UNWTO and **UN Women** signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by which, in addition to updating a previous MoU that had existed between UNWTO and UNIFEM, a sharper focus was given to the areas identified for strengthening the cooperation between UNWTO and the newly-consolidated UN entity devoted to the role and empowerment of women. In the lead up to June 2012, "tourism" was successfully included in the joint CEB Statement eventually presented at Rio+20 and in the draft Oceans Compact following UNWTO's interventions made at the HLCP session in March 2012, which was subsequently presented to and endorsed by the following CEB session in April 2012.

37. In April 2013, UNWTO hosted, with the support of the government of Spain, a regular session of the **CEB** for the second time since becoming a UN Specialized Agency in 2003. The session saw representation from UNSG Ban Ki-Moon, Chair of the CEB, and other high-level executives from all of the 29-member UN system coordination mechanism. Special emphasis was given to the initiatives to reinforce the MDG – Millennium Development Goals in the last 1,000 days before 2015. The occasion was important to strengthen the relations and visibility of UNWTO within the UN system as well. In March 2012, UNWTO also successfully hosted a regular session of **HLCM** in Madrid for the first time.

38. Participation in the meetings of **UNDG** and its working groups is particularly important for introducing UNWTO's programmes to the **Resident Coordinators** (RC) and to advance country-level resource mobilization and implementation of UNWTO projects. In November 2011, UNWTO participated in the 2011 RC Induction Programme, for which it also delivered an information package. In March 2012, UNWTO updated the relevant information on its implementation of UNDG Management and Accountability deliverables.

2. Subsidiary Networks of HLCM:

39. UNWTO took part in the 11th session of the **HLCM Procurement Network** hosted by **UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East** (UNRWA) in Amman, Jordan, in March 2012. The issues discussed included the development of guidelines for collaborative procurement among UN agencies at the country level, new areas for the harmonization of procurement rules in the UN system and the modalities for enhancing sustainable procurement in the procurement practices of the UN agencies.

40. The annual meeting of the **Legal Advisers Network** of the UN system hosted by UNESCO in Paris, France, in April 2012 was attended by UNWTO. The main topics discussed included privileges and immunities, the status of the European Union in the United Nations, the utility of UNIDROIT (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law) international commercial principles in the

contract or project practice of International Organizations and in international commercial arbitration, the administration of justice by the International Labour Organization (ILO) Administrative Tribunal and the progress made in streamlining arbitration for non-staff.

41. The sessions of the **UN Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)** network in Paris, France in 2012 and 2013 were attended by UNWTO. The network brings together the heads of system-wide groups responsible for information and communication technologies throughout the UN system. By working together they leverage advanced technology to support the United Nations system-wide. The next ICT Network and ICC Management Committee meetings are planned to take place at UNWTO in October 2013.

42. Work of the **Finance and Budget Network (FBN)** of the HLCM was followed by attending its session in September 2011 and video-conferences in March and June 2013. Main issues discussed included cost-sharing arrangements, common treasury services, UN financial statistics, common definition of operating costs and a common and standardized system of cost control, oversight and accountability model for common positioning by the UN system. The FBN also reviewed the cost-shared budget 2012/2013 for the UN Security Management System with Governing Bodies, Statement on Internal Control in financial reports, After Service Health Insurance (ASHI), a study on funding options and harmonization of business practices (HBP) in the UN system.

43. UNWTO also continued its participation in **Human Resources Network (HRN)** meetings, as part of the CEB/HLCM function, as well as in the **International Civil Service Commission (ICSC)** and the **United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF)** Board. At the 2012 HRN and the ICSC sessions, discussions on performance management, job classification standards, among other topics, and recommendations of the ICSC relating to conditions of service were of special relevance to UNWTO. As approved at the 72nd session of the ICSC, the survey of best prevailing conditions of employment of locally recruited staff in Madrid, Spain will take place in October 2013. In order to prepare for it and in line with the approved methodology, the ICSC conducted a pre-survey consultation for Madrid-based organizations in April 2013 at UNWTO Headquarters. UNWTO continues to follow the work or meetings of **HLCM Inter Agency Security Management Network (IASMN)** on UN security. The group started to disseminate the UN Basic Security in the Field to its travelling staff. UNWTO convened Spain's Security Management Team meeting for UN Agencies and Offices in Spain, and follow-up has been made with air travel focal points for UN authorized airlines.

44. The CEB **HLCM Task Force on Accounting Standards** held a video-conference meeting in April 2013 with UNWTO's participation to discuss issues on 2012 implementers and 2014 organizations specific issues, follow up International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) on Exposure Drafts, IPSAS dividends (costs) and coordination of accounting diversity.

45. The **HLCM Cybersecurity and Cybercrime Special Group** held a conference call in April 2013 and a face-to-face meeting in May 2013 with all members to consolidate the inputs received and discuss the way to move forward the UN-wide framework on Cybersecurity and Cybercrime.

III. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

46. The General Assembly is requested:

- (a) To recognize the importance of the benefits obtained through the cooperation with the United Nations system and the participation in relevant system-wide coordination mechanisms, including the successful hosting of the regular session of the CEB in Madrid in April 2013, notably for mainstreaming tourism in the global development agenda as well as promoting complementarities

and synergies between programmes, activities and outputs of UNWTO with those of the other UN system entities;

- (b) To acknowledge the important work of the Secretariat in mainstreaming tourism in the Rio+20 preparatory work and Conference, post-Rio+20 agenda framework and the 10-YFP and support its work in contributing to the global process towards defining Sustainable Development Goals with tourism content;
- (c) To take note of the decisions taken by the Secretariat in order to strengthen the engagement of UNWTO with the GPST initiative and further support its collaborative work with UNEP;
- (d) To support the Joint Statement issued by UNWTO and ICAO and encourage the Secretariat to pursue the cooperation with ICAO in areas of common interest and priority so as to strengthen and contribute to the further development of tourism;
- (e) To encourage the Secretariat to continue with its engagement in the preparations and processes which will contribute to the Third UN Conference on Small Island Developing States and the 10-year review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action for LLDCs, both scheduled for 2014; and
- (f) To take note of the Secretariat's participation in substantive issues of the UN system and to support the continuation of its participation and involvement in those issues as well as in the CEB subsidiary structure working groups.