

of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization, held at Santiago on 1 October 1999, namely, the adoption by consensus of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism,<sup>109</sup>

*Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*“The General Assembly,*

*“Recalling* its resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization,

*“Reaffirming* paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/41 of 19 November 1981, in which it decided that the World Tourism Organization might participate, on a continuing basis, in the work of the General Assembly in areas of concern to that organization,

*“Recalling* the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 10 October 1980 adopted under the auspices of the World Tourism Organization,<sup>110</sup> the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development<sup>88</sup> and Agenda 21<sup>111</sup> adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992, and taking note of the Amman Declaration on Peace through Tourism, adopted at the Global Summit on Peace through Tourism on 11 November 2000,<sup>112</sup>

*“Considering* that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its seventh session, held in April 1999, expressed interest in a global code of ethics for tourism and invited the World Tourism Organization to consider the participation of informed major groups in the development, implementation and monitoring of its global code of ethics for tourism,<sup>113</sup>

*“Recalling* its resolution 53/200 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in which, inter alia, it reaffirmed Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/40 of 30 July 1998, recognizing the support of the World Tourism Organization for the importance of ecotourism, in particular the designation of the year 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism, in fostering better understanding among peoples everywhere, in leading to

greater awareness of the rich heritage of various civilizations and in bringing about a better appreciation of the inherent values of different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening of world peace,

*“Recognizing* the important dimension and role of tourism as a positive instrument towards the alleviation of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life for all people, its potential to make a contribution to economic and social development, especially of the developing countries, and its emergence as a vital force for the promotion of international understanding, peace and prosperity,

*“1. Takes note with interest* of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism adopted at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization,<sup>109</sup> which outlines principles to guide tourism development and to serve as a frame of reference for the different stakeholders in the tourism sector, with the objective of minimizing the negative impact of tourism on environment and on cultural heritage while maximizing the benefits of tourism in promoting sustainable development and poverty alleviation as well as understanding among nations;

*“2. Emphasizes* the need for the promotion of a responsible and sustainable tourism that could be beneficial to all sectors of society;

*“3. Invites* Governments and other stakeholders in the tourism sector to consider introducing, as appropriate, the contents of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism in relevant laws, regulations and professional practices, and, in this regard, recognizes with appreciation the efforts made and measures already undertaken by some States;

*“4. Encourages* the World Tourism Organization to promote effective follow-up to the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector;

*“5. Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up developments related to the implementation of the present resolution based on the reports of the World Tourism Organization and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session.”

*43rd plenary meeting  
26 July 2001*

## 2001/38. Human rights education

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking into account* Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1993/56 of 9 March 1993<sup>114</sup> and 2001/61 of 25 April

<sup>109</sup> Ibid, annex.

<sup>110</sup> A/36/236, annex, appendix I.

<sup>111</sup> *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.1.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution I, annex II.

<sup>112</sup> See A/55/640.

<sup>113</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 9 (E/1999/29)*, decision 7/3.

<sup>114</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

2001<sup>115</sup> regarding the importance of human rights education as a priority in education policies,

*Convinced* that human rights education and information contribute to a concept of development consistent with the dignity of women and men of all ages, which takes into account particularly vulnerable segments of society, such as children, youth, older persons, indigenous people, minorities, rural and urban poor, migrant workers, refugees, persons with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and disabled persons,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the mid-term global evaluation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, 1995–2004, by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, contained in the report of the High Commissioner,<sup>116</sup>

*Taking into account* the recommendations of the mid-term global evaluation of the Decade,<sup>117</sup>

1. *Invites* all Governments to promote the development of national strategies for human rights education that are comprehensive, participatory and effective and can be embodied in a national plan of action for human rights education as part of a national development plan;

2. *Also invites* the United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the relevant intergovernmental organizations, to develop a system-wide approach to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995–2004);

3. *Further invites* regional and national human rights organizations, agencies and networks (such as those of women, the media and trade unions), to develop human rights education programmes and strategies for the wider distribution of materials on human rights education in all possible languages;

4. *Requests* non-governmental organizations to develop and implement strategies to encourage and assist Governments, upon request, in integrating human rights education into all levels of education, and to help in the assessment of those strategies.

43rd plenary meeting  
26 July 2001

#### 2001/39. Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and also by the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>10</sup> the International Covenants on Human Rights<sup>13</sup> and other relevant international human rights instruments,

*Referring* to the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, adopted on 11 November 1997 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,<sup>118</sup> and to General Assembly resolution 53/152 of 9 December 1998, endorsing the Declaration,

*Recalling* Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/71 of 25 April 2001 on the question of human rights and bioethics,<sup>119</sup>

*Recalling also* the decision taken on 7 May 1998 whereby the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization established the International Bioethics Committee, which is carrying out work on confidentiality and genetic data,

*Recalling further* that the life and health of individuals are inevitably related to developments in life sciences and social areas,

*Acknowledging* the importance of advances in genetic research, which have led to the identification of strategies for early detection, prevention and treatment of diseases,

*Bearing in mind* that the genetic revolution has far-reaching implications and consequences for all humankind and that its evaluation and applications should thus be conducted in an open, ethical and participatory manner,

*Recognizing* the contribution that relevant actors in civil society can make to the protection of genetic privacy and the fight against discrimination based on genetic characteristics,

*Reaffirming* that the information obtained from genetic tests, which is personal, should be held confidential, based on the conditions set by law,

*Recognizing* that genetic data associated with an identifiable person can in some instances be specific to other members of the individual's family or to other persons and that the rights and interests of such persons must also be taken into account in the handling of such data,

*Stressing* the fact that revealing genetic information belonging to individuals without their consent may cause harm and discrimination against them in such areas as employment, education, social issues and medical insurance,

<sup>115</sup> Ibid., 2001, Supplement No. 3 (E/2001/23), chap. II, sect. A.

<sup>116</sup> A/55/360.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid., chap. V.

<sup>118</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twenty-ninth Session*, vol. I, Resolutions, resolution 16.

<sup>119</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3 (E/2001/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.