

Considering that UNESCO's role of contributing to international peace through co-operation between nations in the fields of education, science, culture and communication lies at the very heart of the culture of peace,

Noting the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1978 (resolution 33/73), which proclaimed that 'every nation and every human being, regardless of race, conscience, language or sex, has the inherent right to life in peace', the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace adopted by the General Assembly on 12 November 1984 (resolution 39/11) as well as other General Assembly resolutions concerning the implementation of the above declarations,

Taking into consideration the United Nations General Assembly resolution 50/173 of 22 December 1995 entitled 'United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education: towards a culture of peace' by which the General Assembly welcomed with appreciation UNESCO's transdisciplinary project 'Towards a culture of peace' and decided to encourage education for peace, human rights, democracy, international understanding and tolerance,

Recognizing that the absence of peace seriously impairs respect for human life and dignity and the full implementation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the Draft Declaration on the Human Right to Peace elaborated by an international experts' meeting, organized by the Norwegian Institute for Human Rights (Oslo, Norway, 6-8 June 1997),

Bearing in mind also the 'Report by the Director-General on the human right to peace' (29 C/59),

1. *Shares* the motivations and ideas underlying the Draft Declaration;

2. *Invites* the Director-General:

- (a) to convene an international consultation of governmental experts to examine the matter in the light of the discussions that took place during the 29th session of the General Conference and of the replies of the Heads of State or Government;
- (b) to submit the results of this consultation to the Executive Board for examination at its 154th session within the framework of UNESCO's participation in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in December 1998.

44 **Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations¹**

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 21 October to 12 November 1997 at its 29th session,

Mindful of the will of the peoples, set out solemnly in the Charter of the United Nations, to 'save succeeding generations from the scourge of war' and to safeguard the values and principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all other relevant instruments of international law,

Considering the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both adopted on 16 December 1966, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted on 20 November 1989,

Concerned by the fate of future generations in the face of the vital challenges of the next millennium,

Conscious that, at this point in history, the very existence of humankind and its environment are threatened,

Stressing that full respect for human rights and ideals of democracy constitute an essential basis for the protection of the needs and interests of future generations,

Asserting the necessity for establishing new, equitable and global links of partnership and intra-generational solidarity, and for promoting inter-generational solidarity for the perpetuation of humankind,

Recalling that the responsibilities of the present generations towards future generations have already been referred to in various instruments such as the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992, the Rio

1. Adopted on the report of Commission V at the 27th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1997.

Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, and the United Nations General Assembly resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations adopted since 1990,

Determined to contribute towards the solution of current world problems through increased international co-operation, to create such conditions as will ensure that the needs and interests of future generations are not jeopardized by the burden of the past, and to hand on a better world to future generations,

Resolved to strive to ensure that the present generations are fully aware of their responsibilities towards future generations,

Recognizing that the task of protecting the needs and interests of future generations, particularly through education, is fundamental to the ethical mission of UNESCO, whose Constitution enshrines the ideals of 'justice and liberty and peace' founded on 'the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind',

Bearing in mind that the fate of future generations depends to a great extent on decisions and actions taken today, and that present-day problems, including poverty, technological and material underdevelopment, unemployment, exclusion, discrimination and threats to the environment, must be solved in the interests of both present and future generations,

Convinced that there is a moral obligation to formulate behavioural guidelines for the present generations within a broad, future-oriented perspective,

**Solemnly proclaims on this twelfth day of November 1997
this Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations
Towards Future Generations**

Article 1 - Needs and interests of future generations

The present generations have the responsibility of ensuring that the needs and interests of present and future generations are fully safeguarded.

Article 2 - Freedom of choice

It is important to make every effort to ensure, with due regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms, that future as well as present generations enjoy full freedom of choice as to their political, economic and social systems and are able to preserve their cultural and religious diversity.

Article 3 - Maintenance and perpetuation of humankind

The present generations should strive to ensure the maintenance and perpetuation of humankind with due respect for the dignity of the human person. Consequently, the nature and form of human life must not be undermined in any way whatsoever.

Article 4 - Preservation of life on Earth

The present generations have the responsibility to bequeath to future generations an Earth which will not one day be irreversibly damaged by human activity. Each generation inheriting the Earth temporarily should take care to use natural resources reasonably and ensure that life is not prejudiced by harmful modifications of the ecosystems and that scientific and technological progress in all fields does not harm life on Earth.

Article 5 - Protection of the environment

1. In order to ensure that future generations benefit from the richness of the Earth's ecosystems, the present generations should strive for sustainable development and preserve living conditions, particularly the quality and integrity of the environment.
2. The present generations should ensure that future generations are not exposed to pollution which may endanger their health or their existence itself.

3. The present generations should preserve for future generations natural resources necessary for sustaining human life and for its development.
4. The present generations should take into account possible consequences for future generations of major projects before these are carried out.

Article 6 - Human genome and biodiversity

The human genome, in full respect of the dignity of the human person and human rights, must be protected and biodiversity safeguarded. Scientific and technological progress should not in any way impair or compromise the preservation of the human and other species.

Article 7 - Cultural diversity and cultural heritage

With due respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the present generations should take care to preserve the cultural diversity of humankind. The present generations have the responsibility to identify, protect and safeguard the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and to transmit this common heritage to future generations.

Article 8 - Common heritage of humankind

The present generations may use the common heritage of humankind, as defined in international law, provided that this does not entail compromising it irreversibly.

Article 9 - Peace

1. The present generations should ensure that both they and future generations learn to live together in peace, security, respect for international law, human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. The present generations should spare future generations the scourge of war. To that end, they should avoid exposing future generations to the harmful consequences of armed conflicts as well as all other forms of aggression and use of weapons, contrary to humanitarian principles.

Article 10 - Development and education

1. The present generations should ensure the conditions of equitable, sustainable and universal socio-economic development of future generations, both in its individual and collective dimensions, in particular through a fair and prudent use of available resources for the purpose of combating poverty.
2. Education is an important instrument for the development of human persons and societies. It should be used to foster peace, justice, understanding, tolerance and equality for the benefit of present and future generations.

Article 11 - Non-discrimination

The present generations should refrain from taking any action or measure which would have the effect of leading to or perpetuating any form of discrimination for future generations.

Article 12 - Implementation

1. States, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, individuals, public and private bodies should assume their full responsibilities in promoting, in particular through education, training and information, respect for the ideals laid down in this Declaration, and encourage by all appropriate means their full recognition and effective application.
2. In view of UNESCO's ethical mission, the Organization is requested to disseminate the present Declaration as widely as possible, and to undertake all necessary steps in its fields of competence to raise public awareness concerning the ideals enshrined therein.

45 Follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance¹

The General Conference,

Having examined the report of the Director-General on the activities with regard to tolerance implemented by UNESCO since the adoption by the General Conference at its 28th session, on 16 November 1995, of the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and of the Plan of Action to follow up the United Nations Year for Tolerance, submitted in document 29 C/56 in accordance with 151 EX/Decision 9.1.1,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the activities carried out by UNESCO and the Member States in accordance with the above-mentioned Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action and *encourages* Member States to pursue projects aimed at promoting a spirit of tolerance and non-violence in relations between states, communities and individuals;
2. *Invites* the Director-General to give a high priority to the promotion of tolerance and non-violence during the next biennium in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the governing bodies of UNESCO and resolutions 49/213 and 51/95 of the United Nations General Assembly.

46 Establishment of an International Institute of Comparative Civilizations at Takshaschila (Taxila), Pakistan¹

The General Conference,

Recalling 28 C/Resolution 3.7 in which it requested the Director-General to help Pakistan undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of an International Institute of Comparative Civilizations at Takshaschila (Taxila) and to submit the findings of that study to the Executive Board,

Noting the recommendations made by the Executive Board at its 151st session (151 EX/Decision 3.3.3),

Having examined the study and the details worked out by the Director-General regarding the practical aspects, including funding and the precise nature of affiliation with the International Institute for Central Asian Studies in Samarkand (29 C/55),

1. *Considers* the information provided by the Director-General to be satisfactory at this stage;
2. *Also considers* that the establishment of such an institute is both feasible and highly desirable;
3. *Invites* the Director-General to continue to contribute to the establishment of the Institute, and also to raise funds from the sources mentioned in paragraph 19 of document 29 C/55;
4. *Invites* Member States to contribute financially and technically to the establishment of the Institute.

47 Communication in the service of democracy¹

The General Conference,

Considering the relevant paragraphs of the international instruments regarding the freedom of expression and of communication,

Taking into account the role played by communication in establishing and maintaining democratic procedures,

Stressing that such a role has been affirmed in many international instruments drafted within UNESCO or with the support of UNESCO,

1. *Invites* the Director-General and Member States to support and finance as a priority and especially in the countries affected by recent armed conflicts all measures for the improvement of communication aimed at restoring democracy;
2. *Asks* the interested governments and the international community to facilitate and improve all infrastructures and communication systems in the above-mentioned areas with the aim of ensuring the possibility of communication at both official and private level.

1. Resolution adopted on the report of Commission V at the 27th plenary meeting, on 12 November 1997.