



ROUNDTABLE
**Human Rights
in Tourism**

PEOPLE MAKE TOURISM POSSIBLE





THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

WHEREAS disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

WHEREAS it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

WHEREAS it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations,

WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have

determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

WHEREAS Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

WHEREAS a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge,

NOW THEREFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCLAIMS this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1 — All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2 — 1. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
2. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether its territory be an independent, trust or Non-Self-Governing territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3 — Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 4 — No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5 — No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6 — Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7 — All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 8 — Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9 — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10 — Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11 — 1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12 — No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13 — 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 14 — 1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15 — 1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16 — 1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

ARTICLE 17 — 1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 18 — 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 19 — Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 20 — 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 21 — 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 22 — 1. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
2. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

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ARTICLE 26 — 1. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
2. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 27 — 1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration.

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Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 18th meeting, held in Paris on 10 December, 1948.
Revised by G. M. Department of Public Information.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



ROUNDTABLE HUMAN RIGHTS IN TOURISM



DO YOU KNOW THE RISKS IN YOUR VALUE CHAIN?

Human Trafficking & Sexual Exploitation

Right to Water and Hygiene

Land Rights Issues & Conflict of Resources

Tourism in Post-Conflict Areas

Community Impact

Right to Participation

Customer Rights



Modern Slavery

Workers' Rights

Children's Rights

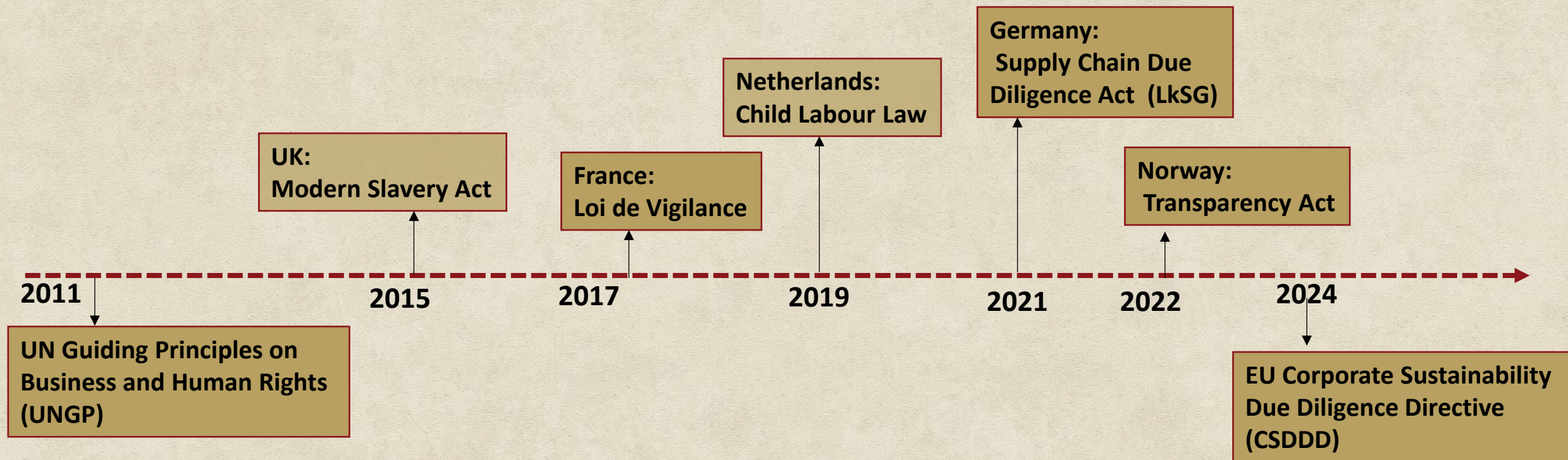
Women's Rights

Cultural Exploitation & Violation of Privacy

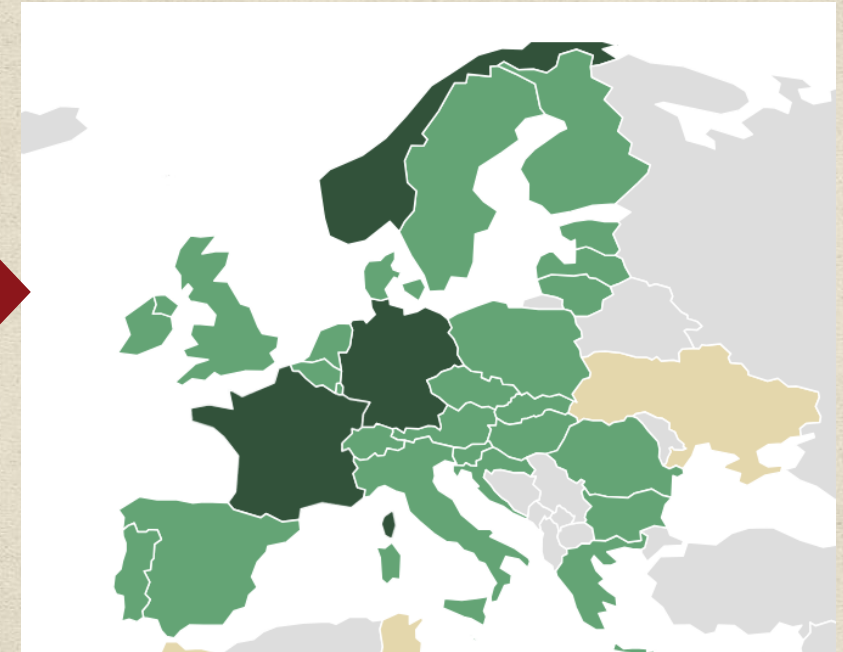
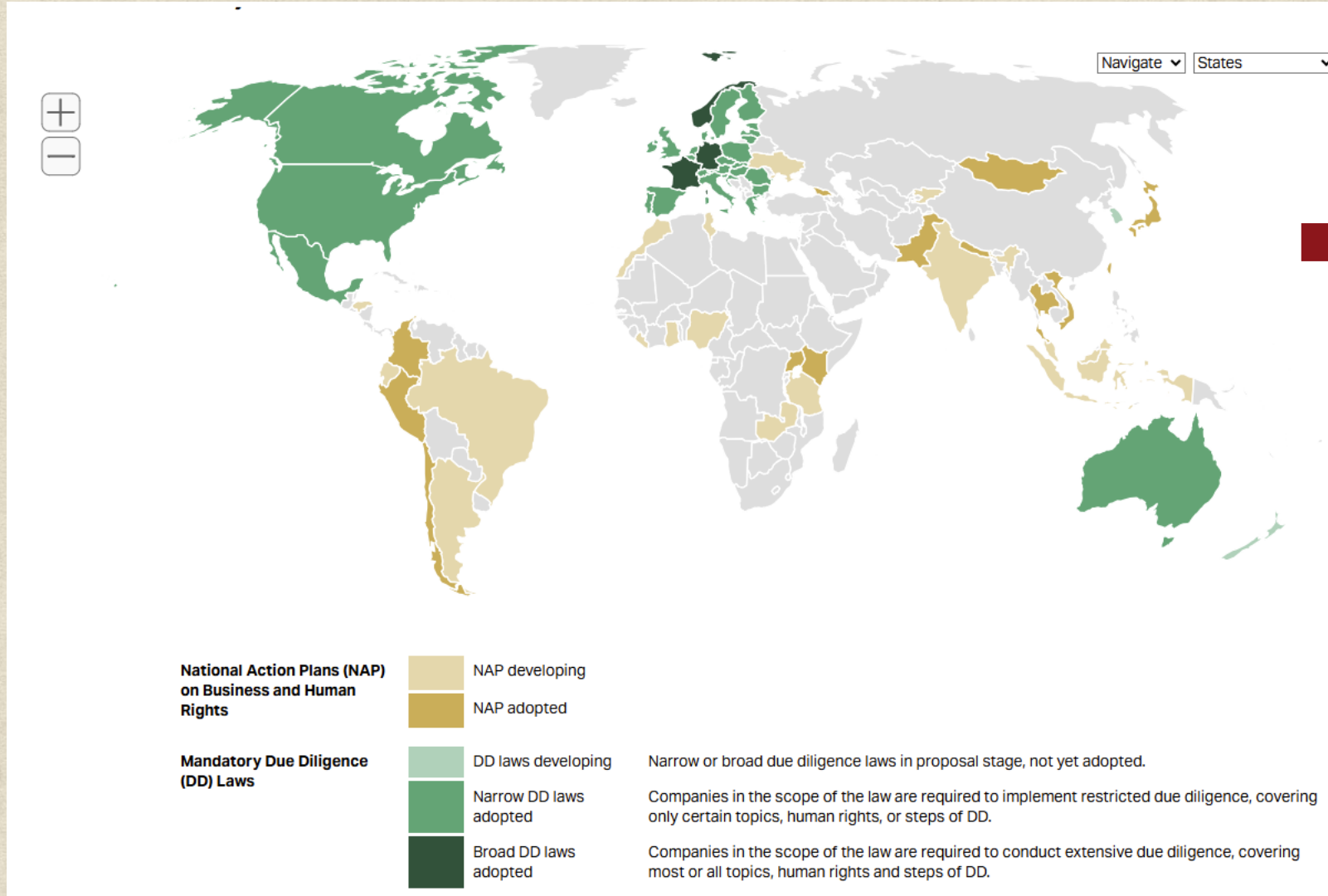
Economic exploitation by foreign investors, local elites or unfair tax treaties

Climate Change and its consequences

BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS REGULATIONS



BUSINESS & HUMAN RIGHTS REGULATIONS



IT'S MORE ABOUT THE HOW THAN THE WHERE...



WONDERING WHAT YOU CAN DO?



ROUNDTABLE HUMAN RIGHTS IN TOURISM GUIDELINES AND RESOURCE CENTER



MEMBER LOGIN SEARCH CONTACT

Who we are Our Commitment What we do Get Started Get Involved

News
Implementation Guidelines
Online Training (German)
Resource Center / Links
Webinars
Events
Press

Resource Center

The Resource Center provides existing studies, websites, tools, databases and further information on Human Rights in general, and with focus on tourism.

If you know further resources, please let us know and we are glad to add them.

TYPE OF PUBLICATION: Please select
LANGUAGE: English
AUTHOR / EDITOR: Please select
TOPIC: Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA)
COUNTRY FOCUS: Please select
SECTOR: Please select

SEARCH TOPICS

SORT BY: Publication date (Descending)

Search

Human Rights Impact Assessment Thailand & Myanmar

A value-chain-focused human rights impact assessment conducted by the Roundtable Human Rights in Tourism e. V.

This report summarizes the key findings of the value-chain-focused human rights impact assessment (HRIA) conducted in Thailand and Myanmar from a European tour operators (TO) perspective in September 2019. It provides ideas for concrete measures for European TOs to enhance the positive and mitigate the negative impacts of their touristic activities on human rights in the two countries and identifies lessons for TOs conducting further HRIAs in line with the UN Guiding Principles.

Author(s) / Editor(s): Roundtable Human Rights in Tourism, focusright
Topic(s): Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA), Due Diligence, Stakeholder Engagement, Tourism Stakeholder
Year of publication: 2020
Length: 72 pages

MORE ...

Tourism Impact Assessment Zanzibar

- Assessment of the Impact of Tourism on

<https://www.humanrights-in-tourism.net/resource-center>

TOURISM IN FRAGILE CONTEXTS
Guidelines for Product and Communication Managers for the Implementation of Human Rights-Related Due Diligence

HUMAN RIGHTS IN TOURISM
An Implementation Guideline for Tour Operators

Responsible Tourism in Oppressive Regimes
PRINT PUBLICATION
Guideline for Tour Operators to Putting People first

Introduction
Thank you for opening this document. This is the first and perhaps most crucial step when offering tourists a potentially challenging context. In doing so, this guideline provides a general approach for tour operators, specifically for product managers. It can help solving relevant questions to key issues and give concrete guidance on across-product managers. It can help solving relevant questions to key issues and give concrete guidance on across-product managers. It can help solving relevant questions to key issues and give concrete guidance on across-product managers.

Foundation
The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) form the foundation of this publication and the work of the Roundtable and focus on the following: "The responsibility to respect human rights is a global standard of expected conduct for all business enterprises wherever they operate. It binds independently of State jurisdiction and is applicable to all businesses. The Roundtable Human Rights in Tourism organizes the focus much more than where to go to about how to respect and other related, and you, as a tour operator, can make a difference!"

Disclaimer
This guideline is intended as a starting point for approaching this complex topic. Our approach is to go "beyond beyond". This document does not aim to be comprehensive or to provide a complete analysis and cannot cover the complexity of individual country contexts. In addition, it especially singles out issues where tour operators have the most significant possible potential for influence. Other human rights due diligence obligations are therefore deliberately omitted here.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRACTICE!
Recommendations for Implementation of labor and social standards for driving personnel in the tourism sector

<https://www.humanrights-in-tourism.net/implementation-guidelines>

ONLINE TOOLS

Get Started Tool – assess value chain

Who we are | What we do | Resource Center | **Get Started Tool** | Member Area

Value chain risk analysis

Home / Transportation

- Travel organisation & booking
- Transportation
- Accommodation**
- Food & beverage
- Activities

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Modern slavery

Modern slavery in international transport mostly concerns human trafficking, as people can be forcibly transported across borders via airplanes, buses, trains and ferries.

LEARN MORE | SELECT

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Workers' rights

High competition and price pressure in the international transport industry have a direct impact on working conditions. Long working hours, low wages, and tight schedules leading to inadequate rest time are common.

LEARN MORE | SELECT

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Community impact

Negative impacts of international transport on communities may be related to noise and environmental pollution, leading to health issues and environmental damage.

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INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Customer rights

The main customer rights related risks in the international


INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT

Women's rights

A large proportion of high-profile positions in international

<https://www.humanrights-in-tourism.net/analyse-risks>

LOGGING



Take action

Policy and process

- Integrate clauses on working conditions in contracts with accommodation providers / Supplier Code of Conduct.

Supplier assessment

- Assess the working conditions of hotel staff through second- and third-party audits.
- Encourage suppliers to get certified by an independent third-party certification recognised by GSTC (e.g. Travelife for hotels)

Training and capacity building

- Train procurement staff on the issue of working conditions in hotels and how they can address it when interacting with suppliers.

Find more information on potential measures to take on the "take action" site.

TAKE ACTION

Analyse country-specific risks

Learn more about potential human rights risks when operating in a specific country.

ANALYSE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RISKS

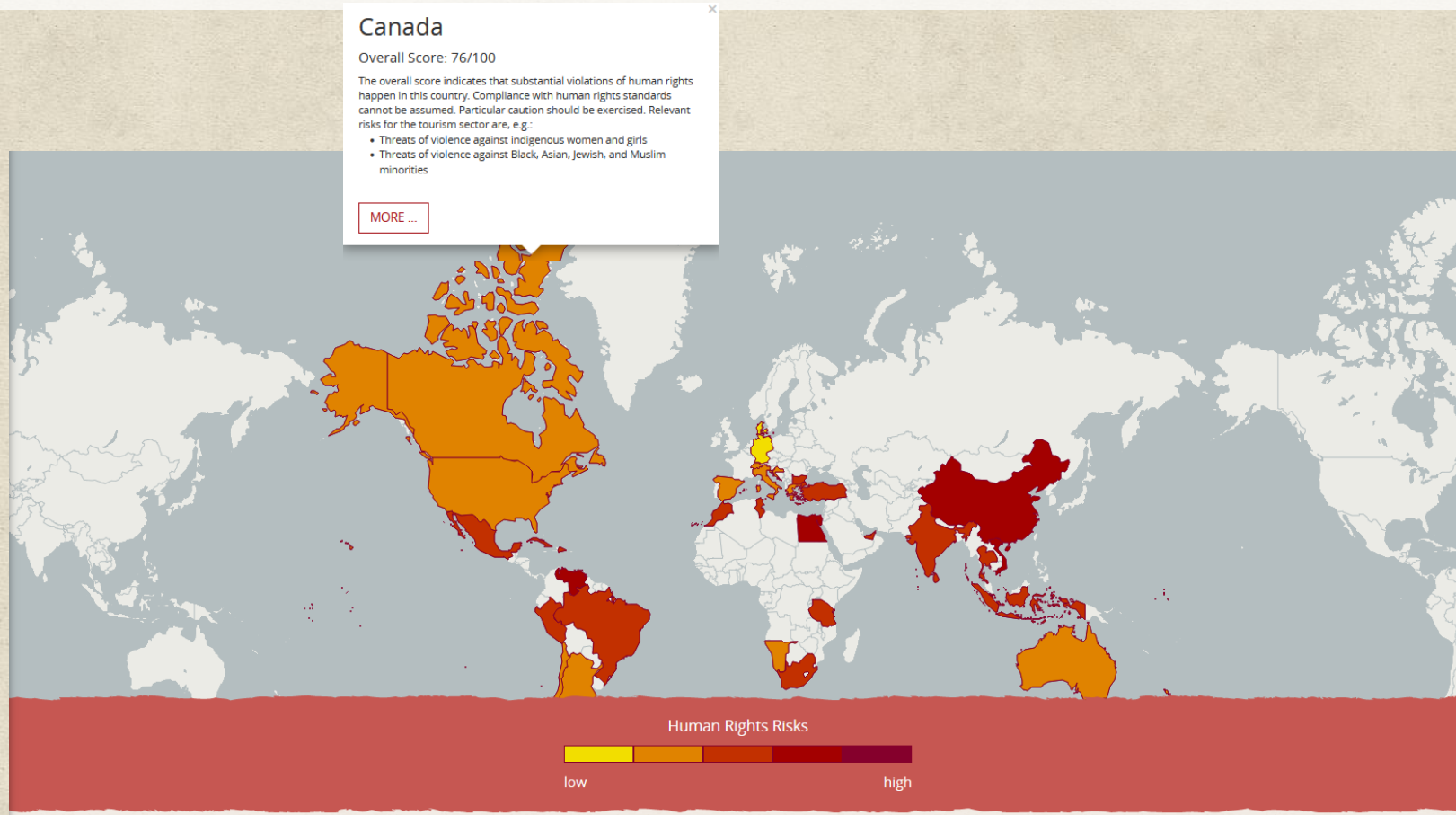
Learn more

Find more information in the Resource Centre.

LEARN MORE

ONLINE TOOLS

Assess country risks – Destination Risk Map



The "Destination Risk Map" is a virtual and interactive world map based on 13 international indices on different human rights related risks.

<https://www.humanrights-in-tourism.net/destination-risk-map>

EVENTS & WEBINARS

Webinar Series: Tourism & Human Rights // Annual Symposium



WEBINAR SERIES “Tourism & Human Rights”

The screenshot shows a YouTube playlist with 7 videos. The first video is highlighted with a 'PLAY ALL' button. The playlist includes the following titles and durations:

- 1. **Webinar: Encounters at Eye Level - Tackling Racism in the Tourism Value Chain** (59:19)
- 2. **Webinar: A Human Rights Narrative - Additional Value for your Company, Suppliers and Customers** (1:05:51)
- 3. **Webinar: Connecting the Dots - Human Rights, SDGs and the UNGPs** (58:25)
- 4. **The Suit in the Bag, Due Diligence at Home? Organising Business Travel that Respects Human Rights** (59:25)
- 5. **Webinar: Respecting Human Rights in the Tourism Value Chain - Tools and Offers to Get Started** (39:46)
- 6. **Webinar: Turning Drops into Ripples - How a Living Wage Contributes to Human Rights Due Diligence** (55:04)
- 7. **Webinar: Europe equals easy? Human Rights in Tourism on the Doorstep – Exemplified by Italy** (55:24)

<https://www.humanrights-in-tourism.net/webinars>

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM



<https://www.humanrights-in-tourism.net/events-workshops>

TRAININGS

Online Training Course: Tourism & Human Rights

Contact us for
info & conditions

SESSION 1: THE BIG PICTURE –
HUMAN RIGHTS AND THEIR RELEVANCE IN TOURISM

SESSION 2: FIRST STEPS – HOW TO DEFINE RISKS

SESSION 3: FULL POWER AHEAD –
ANALYSIS & PRIORITISATION OF RISKS & MEASURES

SESSION 4: STAYING ON TRACK –
CONTINUOUSLY INTEGRATING HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE

Online training course &
Impulse sessions:
Practical implementation of human
rights due diligence for small and
medium-sized tourism businesses.



JOINT PROJECT

Joint project – creation of an industry-wide e-learning for direct tourism suppliers

- Joint project under the umbrella of the Sector Dialogue on Tourism for Sustainable Development
- **Free E-Learning**
 - for **tourism service providers** (DMC, accommodation, transport, activity providers, guides)
 - in **English, Spanish, French**
 - **simple & motivational** sensitization
 - Business and human rights (LkSG, CSDDD)
 - Human rights in tourism
 - How can I contribute as a direct partner?
What does this have to do with me?

Who is part of the project?

Company partners



Organisations



October 2023 – December 2024

Testing phase with businesses: October 2024
Contact us, if you are interested in training your suppliers.

JOIN US!

Collaboration is key!

As destination partner, you

- play a key role for information, needs and topics in the supply chain
- have a big impact with your business activities
- know the destination topics and partners best

You have no direct obligations under EU regulation so far, but

- strong partnerships and your acceptance is needed to implement certain due diligence measures
- you can benefit from shared responsibility, and knowing your rights and rights of your stakeholders

Both, state and businesses have a responsibility for successful human rights due diligence.

- We need business collaborations
- We need multi-stakeholder dialogues
- We need cooperation between government and businesses



There are many tools, offers and initiatives out there already – let's use them and join forces!

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE

The Business Case in Tourism



MOTIVATED



SATISFIED



RESPECTED



ROUNDTABLE
**Human Rights
in Tourism**

THIS IS NOT THE END BUT THE START!

 /HRinTourism

 /company/roundtable-human-rights-in-tourism

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