

reform, land rights and resources for indigenous peoples, trade unions, corruption and the right of states to plan development policies.

Social aspects of the right were seen to incorporate such issues as: health, housing, education, food security, employment, migration and migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers, trafficking in children and women, trafficking in human organs, child pornography, sexual exploitation of children, social alienation (crime, violence, drugs), social and racial discrimination, the situation of vulnerable groups (e.g., persons with disabilities, the homeless, the unemployed), internally displaced persons, effects of new technologies, women's empowerment, protection of children and families and "structural violence".

The cultural aspects of the right to development were seen to include such issues as: education, language and literacy, human rights education, the media and the effects of monopolies, new information and communication technologies, cultural diversity, local and national cultures, cultural rights of minorities, protection of indigenous and local knowledge systems and customs, protection of cultural heritage, desecration of holy places, traditional practices affecting women's health, and the cultural rights of indigenous peoples and minorities.

The political and civil rights aspects of the right were seen to include such issues as: transparent and accountable government, absence of corruption and nepotism, popular participation in the development process, good governance, democracy, rule of law, equality and non-discrimination, equal protection of the law, due process, fair trial, independence of the judiciary, the right to vote and be elected, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of thought, opinion and expression, genocide, a stable social order, self-determination, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, freedom from foreign occupation or domination, extraterritorial application of domestic law, national sovereignty over natural wealth and resources, disarmament, humanitarian assistance and prevention of conflicts.

Proposals in the report on measures that might be taken in future to ensure promotion and implementation of the right to development covered a wide range of considerations. These had not, however, been discussed or adopted by the Group. They included that:

- ▶ ECOSOC, or a new lost-cost forum, facilitate an international dialogue with all parties to the development process and all actors involved in the implementation of human rights and the right to development;
- ▶ international cooperation be designed to implement the right to development as a preventive approach to international security;
- ▶ dialogue on the right to development and internal peace be held at the national level with all parties concerned;
- ▶ the right to development and human rights be introduced into the policies and programs of international institutions managing the economic world;
- ▶ the human rights treaty bodies integrate into their activities questions related to implementation of the right to development and address structural impediments to the enjoyment of human rights;

- ▶ a legal instrument on the right to development be developed, perhaps as optional protocols to the International Covenants on Human Rights, a convention on the right to development, or a framework convention incorporating legally binding principles for directing the development policies of states, introducing or reconfirming the human rights approach to development;
- ▶ a follow-up mechanism be created to review violations of the right to development at the national and international levels, including a voluntary reporting system based on targets and objectives to be set by each state;
- ▶ effects of trade rules on equity and development prospects be studied and, if necessary, adapted;
- ▶ measures and mechanisms be put in place to ensure an adequate net flow of financial resources to developing countries;
- ▶ a monitoring mechanism be established to ensure that developed countries meet the commitment to provide at least 0.7 per cent of their GDP as aid to developing countries;
- ▶ a larger share of aid be dedicated to the eradication of poverty and promotion of social and sustainable development;
- ▶ a comprehensive approach to resolving the external debt problem be adopted;
- ▶ a mechanism be set up to ensure that concerns related to structural adjustment programs are effectively taken into account at the time such programs are designed;
- ▶ a working group be established within the United Nations to address issues arising from the growing influence and impact of transnational corporations related to ethics, environment, health and safety, culture, technology transfer, effects on local firms and sectors and the domestic economy and local resources;
- ▶ a working group be established to examine inequities and imbalances in international economic relations;
- ▶ a mechanism be established to coordinate macroeconomic policies at the global level;
- ▶ measures be taken to ensure that human rights are not used as an instrument of trade protectionism or as leverage for narrow economic or commercial ends;
- ▶ measures be taken to address fears of human rights being used as a conditionality for aid, loans or trade;
- ▶ measures be taken to eliminate coercive economic measures and extraterritorial application of domestic laws;
- ▶ a mechanism be set up to examine imbalances in decision-making powers on global issues between developed and developing countries and major and smaller nations, including consideration of this question as it relates to the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organization, the Security Council and other UN bodies;
- ▶ a commission or working group be established to examine and take measures to counter the adverse effects of globalization and liberalization on the development prospects of people;