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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
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DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

Proposals collected by the Drafting Committee for inclusion in the  
draft operative part

Means

1. For full and universal achievement of development it is necessary to eliminate the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting from apartheid, all forms of racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, and the refusal to recognize the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination and of all nations to exercise full sovereignty over their wealth and natural resources.
2. (a) Every State should allow and promote popular involvement in the development process and carry out the economic and social reforms it requires.  
  
(b) Priority should be given to the integration of women into the development process, and their equality of rights should be ensured and made effective.
3. Every State should promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security, which are essential for full realization of the right to development.
4. (a) Every State should work to make a reality of international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature and in promoting and encouraging respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.  
  
(b) As a complement to the efforts every developing country should make to secure its own development and regardless of the assistance such countries may give each other, it is necessary to provide them with abundant, systematic and effective international co-operation which will allow them to increase their development resources adequately.
5. Priority should be given to the establishment of a new international economic order which will help to place developing countries in a position to achieve true economic independence and to create material and spiritual conditions to provide an adequate standard of living for the population.

6. An era of large-scale co-operation among all nations should be inaugurated, based on respect for the self-determination of every people with regard to the choice of the system under which they want to live.

7. (a) The right to development implies that States and the international community as a whole should aim at the creation of local and national conditions whereby everyone may enjoy the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

(b) While respecting at all times fundamental freedoms, local and national action should, as a matter of priority, focus on the elimination of obstacles to development resulting from a non-observance of generally accepted national and international standards in respect of education, employment, equitable distribution of income, food, health, housing, information and participation, as well as on the eradication of apartheid and of discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion.

8. The right to development implies that States and the international community as a whole should aim at the creation of international conditions favourable to the promotion and protection of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights. While respecting at all times fundamental freedoms, international action should focus on the eradication of obstacles to equality of opportunity of nations and individuals who make up nations, resulting from, inter alia, aggression, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation as well as from a non-observance of generally accepted international standards in respect of education, employment, food, health, housing, information and participation.

9. (a) The realization of the right to development involves, at the national level, the formulation, adoption and implementation of policy, legislative, administrative and other measures.

(b) These measures should promote and protect at all times the fulfilment of the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights.

10. The effectiveness of measures at the national level should be promoted and secured by, inter alia, adequate mobilization of domestic resources, information, participation and equality of opportunity of all with regard to development and a fair distribution of the benefits from development, taking into account the specific needs of disadvantaged groups.

11. The realization of the right to development involves, at the international level, the formulation, adoption and implementation of international instruments which reflect a consensus among States with different economic, social and political systems.

12. International instruments should focus on national, regional and global measures to promote and protect the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights by, inter alia, adequate mobilization of resources for development as well as information, participation and equality of opportunity of all nations with regard to development.

13. The international community should focus on the fulfilment of international commitments concerning development freely entered into, on the pacific settlement of disputes arising therefrom, as well as on evolving and elaborating general principles of law in respect of the right to development.

14. The realization of the right to development requires at the international level the installation of a world food security system, the creation of a new monetary system which will be rational, equitable and universal, the creation of an international fund to aid developing countries and the sharing among States of the peaceful benefits of scientific and technological progress.

15. The means for the realization of the rights to development at international level are:

(a) Eradication of colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neocolonialism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, intervention and domination and their economic and social consequences;

(b) Democratization of international relations on the basis of just and equitable participation of all States in international political relations, including decision making related to maintenance of international peace and security as emphasized by the non-aligned countries;

(c) Promotion of general and complete disarmament and utilization of the resources for development, in particular that of developing countries;

(d) Early and resolute steps towards the realization of the third development decade and establishment of a new international economic order, which include, inter alia:

- (i) individual and collective measures to strengthen economic, trade and technical co-operation among developing countries;
- (ii) just and equitable international division of labour which comprises industrialization of developing countries, their access to markets of developed countries, food security, transfer of adequate resources through trade, official development assistance and access to capital markets, reform of the international monetary system, transfer of technology on advantageous conditions, equitable remuneration for primary commodities, the protection of the purchasing capacity of developing countries and just terms of trade;
- (iii) democratic participation in international economic institutions, particularly IMF, IERD and GATT;
- (iv) regulation and monitoring of the activities of transnational corporations by adoption of measures designed to promote the interests of countries in which such corporations operate on the basis of the full sovereignty of such countries;
- (v) common management of resources like sea-beds and outer space which are the common heritage of mankind;

(e) Development of just and equitable international co-operation with the view to:

- (i) promotion of education and scientific progress;
- (ii) promotion of cultural co-operation including the return of cultural wealth and historical patrimony and development of dialogue between various cultures;

(iii) establishment of a new international information and communications order;

(iv) solving urgent social problems including the realization of social and cultural rights of migrant workers.

16. The means for the realization of the right to development at national level are:

(a) Granting of the equality of opportunity of all in the access to basic resources, to education, medical care and other services, and adoption of urgent steps to realization of the same;

(b) Participation of all in decision making for development - particularly the participation of workers in management - as well as in voluntary execution of decisions and in fair distribution of the benefits resulting from development;

(c) Sustained efforts towards eradication of social injustices and provision of positive assistance particularly to disadvantaged groups, women and minorities;

(d) Promotion of local initiative in the development process; and

(e) Respect for political and civil rights.

17. For the right to development to be realized it is necessary to eliminate violations by States of the human rights of their citizens including denial of: periodic and genuine elections, freedom of movement, including the right to leave any country, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of peaceful assembly and association and freedom to join trade unions.

18. Participation of all in the implementation of the right to development includes, inter alia:

(1) The right of every State to choose the institutions, policies and measures for popular participation which are best suited to its circumstances, taking into account its over-all economic, social and national context;

(2) The duty of every State to provide a comprehensive framework for popular participation in development;

(3) The States should formulate specific programmes in the key areas of participation such as participation in management and self-management in the public sector, local government and decentralization of decision-making, participation of specific groups including ethnic, racial and linguistic minorities and effective measures for the adequate participation of women in development;

(4) The States should increasingly involve trade unions, non-governmental organizations, community and civic groups, as well as all segments of society to promote popular participation.

19. The right to development requires at the national level the full participation of women in social, political and cultural life.

20. (a) All peoples shall have the right to their economic, social and cultural development with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind.

(b) States shall have the duty, individually or collectively, to ensure the exercise of the right to development.

21. States should co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the field of science and technology and for the promotion of international cultural and educational progress. States should co-operate in the promotion of economic growth throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

22. (a) Every State has the right to benefit from the advances and developments in science and technology for the acceleration of its economic and social development.

(b) All States should promote international scientific and technological co-operation and the transfer of technology, with proper regard for all legitimate interests including, inter alia, the rights and duties of holders, suppliers and recipients of technology. In particular, all States should facilitate the access of developing countries to the achievements of modern science and technology, the transfer of technology and the creation of indigenous technology for the benefit of the developing countries in forms and in accordance with procedures which are suited to their economies and their needs.

(c) Accordingly, developed countries should co-operate with the developing countries in the establishment, strengthening and development of their scientific and technological infrastructures and their scientific research and technological activities so as to help to expand and transform the economies of developing countries.

(d) All States should co-operate in research with a view to evolving further internationally accepted guidelines or regulations for the transfer of technology, taking fully into account the interests of developing countries.

23. All States have the duty to promote the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and to utilize the resources released by effective disarmament measures for the economic and social development of countries, allocating a substantial portion of such resources as additional means for the development needs of developing countries.

24. With a view to accelerating the economic growth of developing countries and bridging the economic gap between developed and developing countries, developed countries should grant generalized preferential, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment to developing countries in those fields of international economic co-operation where it may be feasible.