

Submission in follow-up to HRC resolution 19/34 “The right to development”

NAM

Article in the Declaration on the Right to Development	Criteria ¹	Sub criteria (major areas in which progress can be measured)
<p>1.1 The right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.</p>	<p><i>To incorporate and reflect the right to development as a legal norm in international instruments and mechanisms, national constitutions, legislation or policies</i></p> <p>2 (a) To establish a national, regional and international legal framework supportive of the right to development</p> <p>3 (a) To provide for equitable contributions to, access to and sharing of the benefits of development</p>	
<p>1.2 The human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, which includes, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights, the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources.</p>	<p><i>- To promote international peace and security through the respect of all human rights and promotion of friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international instruments.</i></p> <p><i>- To implement the human right to development, which implies, inter alia, the full realisation of the right of peoples to self-determination as contained in the relevant international instruments, without prejudice to full respect of sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of States, and in this context respect the right of peoples to exercise their inalienable right to full sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources.</i></p>	

¹ References to paragraphs (e.g. 1(a); 1(a)(i) etc.) refer to criteria and sub-criteria contained in UN Doc. No. A/HRC/15/WG.2/TF/2/Add.2, 8 March 2010

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	<p>1 (h) To promote and ensure <i>international environmental sustainability, through ensuring, inter alia, and the sustainability and rational sustainable use of natural resources</i></p> <p>- To respect the right of States to determine and implement their own development policies on the basis of their own self-defined development objectives and priorities and national circumstances</p> <p>- To respect the policy space of developing countries in order to better enable them to fulfill their human rights commitments</p>	<p>- To establish and implement national and multilateral protection regimes to prevent the misappropriation of natural wealth and resources</p> <p>1 (h) (ii) <i>Equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of access to natural resources</i></p> <p>1 (h) (iii) <i>Design and implement rules, policies and practices that ensure the sustainability and rational use of Sustainable energy natural resources policies and practices</i></p>
<p>2.1 The human person is the central subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right to development.</p>	<p>1(a) To promote the constant improvement in the socioeconomic well being <i>through the full realization of the rights to health, food, education, shelter, work, safe drinking water and sanitation, and other human rights, based on the principle of equitable contribution and access to and sharing of the benefits of development</i></p>	<p>2 (a) (i) Ratification of relevant international conventions</p> <p>- Establish an evaluation mechanism to assess how far the UN system and other multilateral forums have gone in implementing programmes and measures towards the full realization of the right to development</p> <p>- Promote policies, programmes and measures to support the achievement of the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the Millennium Development Goal, through, inter alia, improvements in global partnerships, while</p>

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	<p><i>- To establish and implement, in consultation and with the full participation of developing countries in international decision-making, operational arrangements and modalities for international cooperation to provide support to national actions, particularly in developing countries, to promote and achieve their right to development</i></p>	<p><i>ensuring sustainable development</i></p> <p><i>- Ensure and promote compliance with international commitments in various multilateral policy regimes for the provision of financial and technical assistance and capacity building to developing countries, upon their request and according to their national priorities, to address international and national obstacles to the full realization of the right to development</i></p>
<p>2.2 All human beings have a responsibility for development, individually and collectively, taking into account the need for full respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as their duties to the community, which alone can ensure the free and complete fulfilment of the human being, and they should therefore promote and protect an appropriate political, social and economic order for development.</p>	<p><i>- To create an enabling international environment for the promotion and achievement of the right to development, including through:</i></p> <p>1(c) To adopt international policy strategies supportive of the right to development, <i>including the implementation of international commitments to provide support to developing countries</i></p> <p><i>- To fully implement international commitments to provide support, including finance and technology, to developing countries in various areas relevant to the right to development, including trade, innovation, climate change, and sustainable development</i></p>	<p>1 (c) (i) Right to development priorities reflected in <i>international and national development plans and programmes</i></p> <p>1(c) (ii) Right to development priorities reflected in policies and programmes of IMF, World Bank, WTO and other international institutions</p> <p><i>- Fulfillment of declared commitments to support the achievement by all countries of the internationally agreed development goals, bearing in mind the required fulfillment of the differential needs arising from the different existing levels of development between countries</i></p> <p><i>- Establish international debt relief workout mechanisms for indebted countries, particularly developing countries, in order to promote the full realization and achievement of human rights and the right to development</i></p> <p><i>- Establishment of operational modalities in</i></p>

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	<p>1(d) To establish an economic regulatory and oversight system to manage risk and encourage competition</p> <p>1 (g) To promote and ensure <i>equitable</i> access to and sharing of science, knowledge, and technology, and their benefits, including technology transfer at the international level</p>	<p><i>relevant forums and institutions for the implementation of international commitments to provide financing and technology to developing countries in areas relevant to the full realization of the right to development, including trade, climate change, innovation, and sustainable development</i></p> <p>- <i>Full compliance with international commitments to provide support, including official development assistance, to developing countries</i></p> <p>- <i>Assessment of the extent to which developed countries support developing countries in development-related areas such as climate change adaptation, the provision of preferential trade arrangements for developing countries, channeling of investments into developing countries</i></p> <p>1(d) (ii) <i>Provide for nationally appropriate Policies and regulations on private investment to ensure that such investment is consistent with the full realization of the right to development</i></p> <p>- <i>All types of technologies that are needed or appropriate for the full realization of the right to development should be provided to developing countries through international modalities of technology transfer, including but not limited to:</i></p> <p>1 (g) (i) <i>Pro-development and pro-poor technology</i></p> <p>1 (g) (ii) <i>Agricultural technology</i></p> <p>1 (g) (iii) <i>Manufacturing Technology</i></p> <p>1 (g) (iv) <i>Technology transfer, access and national capacity</i></p> <p>1 (g) (v) <i>Green energy Technology</i></p>

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	<p>2 (d) To promote good governance at the international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making</p> <p>2 (e) To promote good governance and respect for rule of law at the <i>international and</i> national levels</p> <p><i>- To strengthen operational modalities for South-South cooperation in all areas, but not as a substitute for compliance by developed countries with their commitments to support and strengthen North-South development cooperation</i></p> <p><i>- Avoidance of unilateral coercive measures</i></p>	<p>1 (g) (vi) Health technology 1 (g) (vii) Information technology</p> <p><i>- Putting in place measures to ensure access to education and to ICTs and the tools of ICTs in relation to education</i></p> <p><i>- Undertake policies, programmes and measures at the international level to reduce and eliminate the digital divide between developed and developing countries</i></p> <p><i>- Creating mechanisms for effective global governance of ICTs</i></p> <p>2 (d) (i) Mechanisms for incorporating aid recipients' voice in aid programming and evaluation 2 (d) (ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international consultation and decision-making</p> <p>2 (e) (i) Government Effectiveness 2 (e) (ii) Control of corruption 2 (e) (iii) Rule of law</p> <p><i>- to promote South-South and triangular cooperation, as a complement to North-South Cooperation</i> <i>- to incorporate South- South cooperation in the multilateral system of development</i></p>
2.3 States have the right and the duty to formulate appropriate national development policies that aim at the constant improvement of the well-being of	<i>- To respect the right of States to determine and implement their own development policies on the basis of their own self-defined development</i>	<i>- Ensure that national policies of developed</i>

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<p>the entire population and of all individuals, on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the benefits resulting therefrom</p>	<p><i>objectives and priorities and national circumstances, through establishment of operational international cooperation arrangements including through:</i></p> <p>1(b) To maintain stable economic and financial systems <i>at national, regional and global levels</i></p> <p><i>- Remove international obstacles to the exercise of policy space for developing countries to implement nationally appropriate development programmes, including through the development of effective regulatory and policy regimes in areas relevant to the full realization of the right to development</i></p> <p>1(c) To adopt international policy strategies supportive of the right to development, <i>including the implementation of international commitments to provide support to developing countries</i></p> <p><i>- To strengthen operational modalities for South-South cooperation in all areas, but not as a substitute for compliance by developed countries with their commitments to support and strengthen North-South development cooperation</i></p> <p><i>- To fully implement international commitments to provide support, including finance and technology, to developing countries in various areas relevant to</i></p>	<p><i>countries do not adversely affect developing countries' economies and financial systems</i></p> <p>1(b) (i) Reducing risks of domestic financial crises 1(b) (ii) Providing against volatility of national commodity prices 1(b) (iii) Reducing risks of external macro imbalances 1(b) (iv) Reducing and mitigating impacts of international financial and economic crises 1 (b) (v) Protecting against volatility of international commodity prices</p> <p><i>- Establish international debt relief workout mechanisms for indebted countries, particularly developing countries, in order to promote achievement of human rights</i></p> <p>1 (c) (i) Right to development priorities reflected in national development plans and programmes 1(c) (ii) Right to development priorities reflected in policies and programmes of IMF, World Bank, WTO and other international institutions</p> <p><i>- to promote South-South and triangular cooperation, as a complement to North-South Cooperation</i> <i>- to incorporate South- South cooperation in the multilateral system of development.</i></p> <p><i>- Fulfillment of declared commitments to support the achievement by all countries of the internationally agreed development goals, bearing</i></p>

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	<p><i>the right to development, including trade, innovation, climate change, and sustainable development</i></p> <p>1 (g) To promote and ensure <i>and equitable</i> access to <i>and sharing of</i> science, knowledge, and technology, and their benefits, including technology transfer at the international level</p>	<p><i>in mind the required fulfillment of the differential needs arising from the different existing levels of development</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Establishment of operational modalities in relevant forums and institutions for the implementation of international commitments to provide financing and technology to developing countries in areas relevant to the full realization of the right to development, including trade, climate change, innovation, and sustainable development</i> - <i>Full compliance with international commitments to provide support, including official development assistance, to developing countries</i> - <i>Assessment of the extent to which developed countries support developing countries in development-related areas such as climate change adaptation, the provision of preferential trade arrangements for developing countries, channeling of investments into developing countries</i> - <i>All types of technologies that are needed or appropriate for the full realization of the right to development should be provided to developing countries through international modalities of technology transfer, including but not limited to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (g) (i) <i>Pro- development and pro-poor technology</i> 1 (g) (ii) <i>Agricultural technology</i> 1 (g) (iii) <i>Manufacturing Technology</i> 1 (g) (iv) <i>Technology transfer, access and national capacity</i> 1 (g) (v) <i>Green energy Technology</i>

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	<p>1 (j) To adopt and periodically review national development strategies and plans of action on the basis of a participatory and transparent process</p> <p>3 (b) To provide for <i>equitable</i> sharing of the <i>responsibility</i> for development</p> <p>- <i>To promote and implement modalities for international financing of development to channel</i></p>	<p>1 (g) (vi) Health technology 1 (g) (vii) Information technology</p> <p>- <i>Promotion of scientific studies in developing countries</i> - <i>Capacity development in developing countries through easier access to scientific and technological knowledge and innovation</i></p> <p>- <i>Undertake impact assessment and evaluation of international programmes, policies and measures of various multilateral agencies that are relevant to the full realization of the Right to Development</i></p> <p>1 (j) (ii) Plans of action with <i>national</i> monitoring and evaluation systems</p> <p>3 (b) (i) <i>International equitable burden sharing in addressing environmental challenges to development, on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities</i></p> <p><i>In adopting national policies, States have to ensure that they are able to respect and reflect equity and common but differentiated responsibilities</i></p> <p>3 (b) (ii) Just compensation for negative impacts of development investments and policies 3 (b) (iii) Establishing safety nets to provide for the needs of vulnerable populations <i>all</i> in times of natural, financial or other crisis</p>

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	<i>financial resources to developing countries and their populations</i>	
<p>3.1 States have the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development.</p> <p>3.3 States have the duty to co-operate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. States should realize their rights and fulfil their duties in such a manner as to promote a new international economic order based on sovereign equality, interdependence, mutual interest and co-operation among all States, as well as to encourage the observance and realization of human rights.</p>	<p><i>- To respect the right of States to determine and implement their own development policies on the basis of their own self-defined development objectives and priorities and national circumstances, through the establishment and implementation of operational international solidarity and cooperation institutional arrangements, policies, and modalities, including through:</i></p> <p>1 (i) To contribute to an environment of peace and security</p> <p><i>- To promote the right to international peace and security through the development of international and regional cooperation mechanisms for the promotion and maintenance of peace</i></p> <p><i>- Addressing the root causes of long-standing disputes and conflicts</i></p> <p><i>- Creation of an international environment that prevents the eruption of conflicts</i></p> <p>1(b) To maintain stable economic and financial systems at national, regional and global levels</p>	<p><i>- Establishing international mechanisms for conflict prevention and to address the root causes of conflict</i></p> <p>1 (i) (iii) Post-conflict peace building and development, based on the principle of national ownership</p> <p>1 (i) (iv) Protect the human rights of Refugees and asylum seekers, in accordance with the obligations of states under international law</p> <p><i>- To contribute to the hosting of refugees and asylum seekers, bearing in mind the unequal burden born by the host countries/states, and in this context the pressing need for development of international cooperation and assistance, upon their request</i></p> <p><i>- To protect the human rights of migrants</i></p> <p><i>- Ensure that national policies of developed countries do not adversely affect developing countries' economies and financial systems</i></p> <p>1(b) (i) Reducing risks of domestic financial crises</p>

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	<p>- <i>Mainstreaming right to development in all relevant UN and multilateral fora</i></p>	<p>1(b) (ii) Providing against volatility of national commodity prices 1(b) (iii) Reducing risks of external macro imbalances 1(b) (iv) Reducing and mitigating impacts of international financial and economic crises 1 (b) (v) Protecting against volatility of international commodity prices</p> <p>- <i>Establish international debt workout mechanisms for indebted countries, particularly developing countries, in order to promote the full realization and achievement of human rights and the right to development</i></p> <p>1 (c) (i) Right to development priorities reflected in national development plans and programmes 1(c) (ii) Right to development priorities reflected in policies and programmes of IMF, World Bank, WTO and other international institutions</p> <p>- <i>Establish international debt workout mechanisms for indebted countries, particularly developing countries, in order to promote the full realization and achievement of human rights and the right to development</i></p> <p>- <i>Establishment of operational modalities in relevant forums and institutions for the implementation of international commitments to provide financing and technology to developing countries in areas relevant to the full realization of the right to development, including trade, climate change, innovation, and sustainable development</i></p>

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	<p>1(c) To adopt international policy strategies supportive of the right to development, <i>including the implementation of international commitments to provide support to developing countries</i></p> <p>- <i>To fully implement international commitments to provide support, including finance and technology, to developing countries in various areas relevant to the right to development, including trade, innovation, climate change, and sustainable development</i></p> <p>1 (e) To create an equitable, rule-based, predictable and nondiscriminatory international trading system</p> <p>1 (g) To promote and ensure <i>equitable</i> access to and sharing of science, knowledge, and technology, and their benefits, including technology transfer at the international level</p>	<p>- <i>Full compliance with international commitments to provide support, including official development assistance, to developing countries</i></p> <p>- <i>Assessment of the extent to which developed countries support developing countries in development-related areas such as climate change adaptation, the provision of preferential trade arrangements for developing countries, channeling of investments into developing countries</i></p> <p>1 (e) (i) <i>Promote</i> Bilateral, regional and multilateral trade rules conducive to the right to development</p> <p>1 (e) (ii) <i>Ensure</i> Market access (share of global trade) <i>including through the adoption and implementation of preferential treatment arrangements for developing countries</i></p> <p>1 (e) (iii) <i>Ensure that, through appropriate international mechanisms, developing countries will be able to derive development benefits from the movement of persons due to trade in services</i></p> <p><i>All types of technologies that are needed or appropriate for the full realization of the right to development should be provided to developing countries through international modalities of technology transfer, including but not limited to:</i></p> <p>1 (g) (i) <i>Pro-development and pro-poor</i> technology</p> <p>1 (g) (ii) <i>Agricultural</i> technology</p> <p>1 (g) (iii) <i>Manufacturing</i> Technology</p> <p>1 (g) (iv) <i>Technology transfer, access and national capacity</i></p> <p>1 (g) (v) <i>Green energy</i> Technology</p>

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	<p>- <i>Implementing the human right to development, implying, inter alia, the full realisation of the right of peoples to self-determination as contained in the relevant international instruments, without prejudice to full respect of sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of States, and in this context respect the right of peoples to exercise their inalienable right to full sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources</i></p> <p>1 (h) To promote and ensure international environmental sustainability, through ensuring, inter alia, and ^{th0065} sustainability and rational sustainable use of natural resources</p> <p>2 (b) To draw on relevant international human rights instruments in elaborating development strategies</p> <p>2 (d) To promote good governance at the international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making</p>	<p>1 (g) (vi) Health technology 1 (g) (vii) Information technology</p> <p><i>Promotion of scientific studies in developing countries</i></p> <p>- <i>Capacity development in developing countries through easier access to scientific and technological knowledge and innovation</i></p> <p>1 (h) (iii) <i>Design and implement rules, policies and practices that ensure the sustainability and rational use of Sustainable energy natural resources policies and practices</i></p> <p>- <i>To establish and implement national and multilateral protection regimes to prevent the misappropriation of natural wealth and resources</i></p> <p>1 (h) (ii) <i>Equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of access to natural resources</i></p> <p>1 (h) (iii) <i>Design and implement rules, policies and practices that ensure the sustainability and rational use of Sustainable energy natural resources policies and practices</i></p> <p>2 (d) (i) Mechanisms for incorporating aid recipients' voice in aid programming and evaluation</p>

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	<p>2 (e) To promote good governance and respect for rule of law at the national level</p> <p><i>- To strengthen operational modalities for South-South cooperation in all areas, but not as a substitute for compliance by developed countries with their commitments to support and strengthen North-South development cooperation</i></p> <p><i>- Avoidance of unilateral coercive measures</i></p>	<p>2 (d) (ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international consultation and decision-making</p> <p>2 (e) (i) Government Effectiveness</p> <p>2 (e) (ii) Control of corruption</p> <p>2 (e) (iii) Rule of law</p> <p><i>- to promote South-South and triangular cooperation, as a complement to North-South Cooperation</i></p> <p><i>- to incorporate South- South cooperation in the multilateral system of development</i></p>
<p>3.2 The realization of the right to development requires full respect for the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.</p>	<p>2 (d) To promote good governance at the international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making</p> <p><i>- Avoidance of unilateral coercive measures</i></p> <p><i>- Fulfillment of the international duty to cooperate, in accordance with the purposes and objectives outlined in the Charter of the United Nations</i></p>	<p>2 (d) (ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international consultation and decision-making</p> <p><i>- To promote good governance at the international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making</i></p>
<p>4.1 States have the duty to take steps, individually and collectively, to formulate international development policies with a view to facilitating the full realization of the right to development.</p> <p>4.2 Sustained action is required to promote more rapid development of developing countries. As a complement to the efforts of developing countries, effective international co-operation is essential in</p>	<p><i>- Fulfillment of the international duty to cooperate, in accordance with the purposes and objectives outlined in the Charter of the United Nations</i></p> <p><i>- To engage in and implement international cooperation for the provision of support to developing countries for the promotion and achievement of the right to development, including</i></p>	

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<p>providing these countries with appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development.</p>	<p><i>through:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Further developing an international normative framework for the delineation of rights and responsibilities related to the collective responsibility of States to cooperate</i> <p>1(c) To adopt international policy strategies supportive of the right to development, <i>including the implementation of international commitments to provide support to developing countries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>To fully implement international commitments to provide support, including finance and technology, to developing countries in various areas relevant to the right to development, including trade, innovation, climate change, and sustainable development</i> 	<p>1 (c) (i) Right to development priorities reflected in national development plans and programmes 1(c) (ii) Right to development priorities reflected in policies and programmes of IMF, World Bank, WTO and other international institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Fulfillment of declared commitments to support the achievement by all countries of the internationally agreed development goals, bearing in mind the required fulfillment of the differential needs arising from the different existing levels of development between countries</i> - <i>Establish international debt workout mechanisms for indebted countries, particularly developing countries, in order to promote the full realization and achievement of human rights and the right to development</i> - <i>Establishment of operational modalities in relevant forums and institutions for the implementation of international commitments to provide financing and technology to developing countries in areas relevant to the full realization of the right to development, including trade, climate change, innovation, and sustainable development</i> - <i>Full compliance with international commitments</i>

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	<p>1 (e) To create an equitable, rule-based, predictable and nondiscriminatory international trading system</p> <p>1 (f) To promote and ensure access to adequate financial resources</p> <p>1 (g) To promote and ensure <i>equitable</i> access to and sharing of science, knowledge, and technology, and their benefits, including technology transfer at the international level</p>	<p><i>to provide support, including official development assistance, to developing countries</i></p> <p>- <i>Assessment of the extent to which developed countries support developing countries in development-related areas such as climate change adaptation, the provision of preferential trade arrangements for developing countries, channeling of investments into developing countries</i></p> <p>1 (e) (i) <i>Promote</i> Bilateral, regional and multilateral trade rules conducive to the right to development</p> <p>1 (e) (ii) <i>Ensure</i> Market access (share of global trade) <i>including through the adoption and implementation of preferential treatment arrangements for developing countries</i></p> <p>1 (e) (iii) <i>Ensure that, through appropriate international mechanisms, developing countries will be able to derive development benefits from the movement of persons due to trade in services</i></p> <p>1 (f) (i) Domestic resource Mobilization</p> <p>1 (f) (ii) Magnitude and terms of bilateral official capital flows</p> <p>1 (f) (iii) Magnitude and terms of multilateral official capital flows</p> <p>1 (f) (iv) Debt sustainability,</p> <p><i>All types of technologies that are needed or appropriate for the full realization of the right to development should be provided to developing countries through international modalities of technology transfer, including but not limited to:</i></p> <p>1 (g) (i) Pro-development and pro-poor technology</p> <p>1 (g) (ii) Agricultural technology</p>

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	<p>2 (d) To promote good governance at the international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making</p> <p><i>- To strengthen operational modalities for South-South cooperation in all areas, but not as a substitute for compliance by developed countries with their commitments to support and strengthen North-South development cooperation</i></p>	<p>1 (g) (iii) Manufacturing Technology 1 (g) (iv) Technology transfer, access and national capacity 1 (g) (v) Green energy Technology 1 (g) (vi) Health technology 1 (g) (vii) Information technology</p> <p><i>- Promotion of scientific studies in developing countries</i> <i>- Capacity development in developing countries through easier access to scientific and technological knowledge and innovation</i></p> <p>2 (d) (i) Mechanisms for incorporating aid recipients' voice in aid programming and evaluation 2 (d) (ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international consultation and decision-making</p> <p><i>- to promote South-South and triangular cooperation, as a complement to North-South Cooperation</i> <i>- to incorporate South- South cooperation in the multilateral system of development</i></p>
<p>5 States shall take resolute steps to eliminate the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of peoples and human beings affected by situations such as those resulting from apartheid , all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression, foreign interference and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity, threats of war and refusal to recognize the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination.</p>	<p><i>- Implementing the human right to development, implying, inter alia, the full realisation of the right of peoples to self-determination as contained in the relevant international instruments, without prejudice to full respect of sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of States, and in this context respect the right of peoples to exercise their inalienable right to full sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources</i></p> <p><i>- Addressing the root causes of long-standing</i></p>	<p><i>- Establishing international mechanisms for conflict</i></p>

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	<p><i>disputes and conflicts</i></p> <p>- <i>Creation of an international environment that prevents the eruption of conflicts</i></p> <p>1 (i) To contribute to an environment of peace and security</p> <p>- <i>To promote a culture of tolerance and respect</i></p> <p>- <i>For the colonialist countries to pay full compensation for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation, bearing in mind the right of all peoples who were or are still subjected to colonial rule or occupation to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonial rule or occupation</i></p> <p>- <i>Condemnation of the ongoing brutal suppression</i></p>	<p><i>prevention and to address the root causes of conflict</i></p> <p>- <i>Ratification of relevant international instruments</i></p> <p>1 (i) (iii) Post-conflict peace building and development</p> <p>1 (i) (iv) <i>Protect the human rights of Refugees and asylum seekers, in accordance with the obligations of states under international law</i></p> <p>- <i>To contribute to the hosting of refugees and asylum seekers, bearing in mind the unequal burden born by the host countries/states, and in this context the pressing need for development of international cooperation and assistance, upon their request</i></p> <p>- <i>To protect the human rights of migrants</i></p> <p>- <i>To protect the human rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities</i></p>

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	<p><i>of the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation</i></p> <p><i>- To fully implement the decisions and resolutions of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) concerning the return of cultural properties to the peoples who were or still under colonial rule or occupation, and in this regard, further urge UNESCO to identify the stolen or illegally exported cultural properties in accordance with the relevant conventions on the subject, and also urge the process of returning these properties to their countries of origin, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, be expedited, bearing in mind the right of the Non-Aligned Countries to maintain and conserve their national heritage as it constitutes the foundation of their cultural identity</i></p> <p>2 (c) To ensure non-discrimination</p>	<p>2 (c) (i) Establishment of a framework providing remedies for <i>human rights</i> violations</p> <p>2 (c) (iv) Establishment of a <i>national</i> legal framework supportive of nondiscrimination</p> <p>2 (c) (v) Establishment of <i>national</i> assessment and evaluation system supportive of non-discrimination</p> <p>2 (c) (vii) <i>National</i> Mechanisms for transparency and accountability</p>

Article in the Declaration on the Right to Development	Criteria ¹	Sub criteria (major areas in which progress can be measured)
<p>6.1, 6.2, 6.3</p> <p>1. All States should co-operate with a view to promoting, encouraging and strengthening universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without any distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.</p> <p>2. All human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent; equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>3. States should take steps to eliminate obstacles to development resulting from failure to observe civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights.</p>	<p><i>The full realization of the right to development is conducive to the enjoyment of human rights:</i></p> <p>2 (b) To draw on relevant international human rights instruments in elaborating development strategies, <i>taking into account the individual specific contexts and circumstances of developing countries</i></p> <p><i>To consider ratifying and implement, once ratified, all international human rights instruments</i></p> <p><i>To establish international mechanisms or institutional frameworks to support the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level, including through operational international cooperation modalities for the provision of technical assistance and capacity building in the field of human rights in accordance with the requirements of the requesting State</i></p>	
<p>7 All States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by</p>	<p><i>- To promote the right to international peace and security through the development of international and regional cooperation mechanisms for the promotion and maintenance of peace</i></p> <p><i>- Addressing the root causes of long-standing</i></p>	

Article in the Declaration on the Right to Development	Criteria ¹	Sub criteria (major areas in which progress can be measured)
<p>effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries.</p>	<p><i>disputes and conflicts</i> - <i>Creation of an international environment that prevents the eruption of conflicts</i></p> <p>1 (i) To contribute to an environment of peace and security</p> <p>- <i>To be able to make use for development purposes of any financial dividends arising from disarmament</i></p>	<p>- <i>Establishing international mechanisms for conflict prevention and to address the root causes of conflict</i></p> <p>1 (i) (iii) Post-conflict peace building and development, <i>based on the principle of national ownership</i></p>
<p>8.1 States should undertake, at the national level, all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development and shall ensure, inter alia , equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, education, health services, food, housing, employment and the fair distribution of income. Effective measures should be undertaken to ensure that women have an active role in the development process. Appropriate economic and social reforms should be carried out with a view to eradicating all social injustices.</p>	<p><i>Subject to the exercise of national sovereignty and policy autonomy, and supported by international cooperation modalities for the provision of finance, technology, capacity building and other support:</i></p> <p>1 (f) To promote and ensure access to adequate financial resources</p> <p>1 (j) To adopt and periodically review national development strategies and plans of action on the basis of a participatory and transparent process</p> <p>2 (c) To ensure nondiscrimination, access to information, participation and effective remedies</p>	<p>1 (f) (i) Domestic resource Mobilization 1 (f) (ii) Magnitude and terms of bilateral official capital flows 1 (f) (iii) Magnitude and terms of multilateral official capital flows 1 (f) (iv) Debt sustainability</p> <p>1 (j) (i) Collection and public access to key disaggregated socio-economic data 1 (j) (ii) Plan of action with <i>national</i> monitoring and evaluation systems 1 (j) (iii) Political and financial support for participatory process</p> <p>2 (c) (i) Establishment of a framework providing <i>remedies for human rights violations</i></p>

Article in the Declaration on the Right to Development	Criteria ¹	Sub criteria (major areas in which progress can be measured)
	<p>2 (e) To promote good governance and respect for rule of law at the national level</p> <p>3 (a) To provide for <i>equitable</i> access to and sharing of the benefits of development</p> <p>3 (b) To provide for <i>equitable</i> sharing of the <i>responsibility</i> for development</p>	<p>2 (c) (ii) Establishment of a framework to facilitate participation</p> <p>2 (c) (iii) Procedures facilitating participation in social and economic decision-making</p> <p>2 (c) (iv) Establishment of a <i>national</i> legal framework supportive of nondiscrimination</p> <p>2 (c) (v) Establishment of <i>national</i> assessment and evaluation system supportive of non-discrimination</p> <p>2 (c) (vii) <i>National</i> Mechanisms for transparency and accountability</p> <p>2 (e) (i) Government Effectiveness</p> <p>2 (e) (ii) Control of corruption</p> <p>2 (e) (iii) Rule of law</p> <p>3 (a) (i) Equality of opportunity in education, health, housing, employment and incomes</p> <p>3 (a) (ii) Equality of access to resources and public goods</p> <p>3 (a) (iii) Reducing marginalization of least developed and vulnerable countries</p> <p>3 (a) (iv) Ease of immigration for education, work and revenue transfers</p> <p>3 (b) (i) <i>Equitable burden sharing in addressing environmental challenges to development, on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities</i></p> <p><i>In adopting national policies, States have to ensure that they are able to respect and reflect equity and common but differentiated responsibilities</i></p> <p>3 (b) (ii) Just compensation for negative impacts of development investments and policies</p>

Article in the Declaration on the Right to Development	Criteria ¹	Sub criteria (major areas in which progress can be measured)
	<p>3 (c) To eradicate social injustices through economic and social reforms</p> <p><i>- To promote and implement modalities for international financing of development to channel financial resources to developing countries and their populations</i></p>	<p>3 (b) (iii) Establishing safety nets to provide for the needs of vulnerable populations <i>all</i> in times of natural, financial or other crisis</p> <p>3 (c) (i) Policies aimed at decent work which provide for work that is productive and delivers a <i>equitable</i> income, security in the workplace and social protection for families</p> <p>3 (c) (ii) Elimination of sexual exploitation and human trafficking</p> <p>3 (c) (iii) Elimination of child Labour</p> <p>3 (c) (iv) Eliminate slum housing Conditions</p> <p>3 (c) (v) Land reform</p>
<p>8.2 States should encourage popular participation in all spheres as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.</p>	<p>1 (j) To adopt and periodically review national <i>and international</i> development strategies and plans of action on the basis of a participatory and transparent process</p> <p>2 (c) To ensure nondiscrimination, access to information, participation</p>	<p>1 (j) (i) Collection and public access to key <i>disaggregated</i> socio-economic data</p> <p>1 (j) (ii) Plan of action with monitoring and evaluation systems</p> <p>1 (j) (iii) Political and financial support for participatory process</p> <p>2 (c) (ii) Establishment of a framework to facilitate participation</p> <p>2 (c) (iii) Procedures facilitating participation in social and economic decision-making</p> <p>2 (c) (iv) Establishment of a <i>national</i> legal framework supportive of nondiscrimination</p> <p>2 (c) (v) Establishment of <i>national</i> assessment and evaluation system supportive of non-discrimination</p> <p>2 (c) (vii) <i>National</i> Mechanisms for transparency and accountability</p>

Article in the Declaration on the Right to Development	Criteria ¹	Sub criteria (major areas in which progress can be measured)
	2 (d) To promote good governance at the <i>national and</i> international level and effective participation of all countries in international decision-making	2 (d) (i) Mechanisms for incorporating aid recipients' voice in aid programming and evaluation 2 (d) (ii) Genuine participation of all concerned in international consultation and decision-making 2 (e) (i) Government Effectiveness 2 (e) (ii) Control of corruption 2 (e) (iii) Rule of law
9.1, 9.2 1. All the aspects of the right to development set forth in the present Declaration are indivisible and interdependent and each of them should be considered in the context of the whole. 2. Nothing in the present Declaration shall be construed as being contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, or as implying that any State, group or person has a right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the violation of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights		
10 Steps should be taken to ensure the full exercise and progressive enhancement of the right to development, including the formulation, adoption and implementation of policy, legislative and other measures at the national and international levels.	- <i>To adopt and implement a comprehensive and legally binding international instrument on the Right to Development</i> - <i>To incorporate and reflect the right to development as a legal norm in international instruments and mechanisms, national constitutions, legislation or policies</i> 2 (a) To establish a <i>national, regional and international</i> legal framework supportive of the	2 (a) (i) Ratification of relevant international conventions

Article in the Declaration on the Right to Development	Criteria ¹	Sub criteria (major areas in which progress can be measured)
	<p><i>right to development</i></p> <p>3 (a) To provide for <i>equitable contribution to</i>, access to and sharing of the benefits of development</p> <p><i>Generating the political will of the international community to cooperate towards the full realization of the right to development</i></p>	