Earth Charter and International Law

How does the Earth Charter Correlate with International Law?

– With a special emphasis on environmental law–
This publication is the result of a collaborative effort between the University for Peace in Costa Rica, Simon Bolivar University in Venezuela and the Earth Charter International Secretariat, in the framework of the UNESCO Chair on Education for Sustainable Development and the Earth Charter. The research work was developed by Maria Elisa Febres, PhD student of the Simon Bolivar University, with the support of Professor Juan Carlos Sainz-Borgo from the International Law Department of the University for Peace, Mirian Vilela and Alicia Jimenez from the Earth Charter International Secretariat.

2012
Published by Earth Charter International Secretariat and the University for Peace
San Jose, Costa Rica

Earth Charter International Secretariat
c/o University for Peace
PO Box 138-6100 San Jose, Costa Rica
info@earthcharter.org
# Table of Contents

**INTRODUCTION**  

1

**PILLAR I: RESPECT AND CARE FOR THE COMMUNITY OF LIFE**  

Principle 1: Respect Earth and life in all its diversity.  

3

Principle 2: Care for the community of life with understanding, compassion, and love.  

9

Principle 3: Build democratic societies that are just, participatory, sustainable, and peaceful.  

10

Principle 4: Secure Earth's bounty and beauty for present and future generations.  

17

**PILLAR II: ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY**  

22

Principle 5: Protect and restore the integrity of Earth's ecological systems, with special concern for biological diversity and the natural processes that sustain life.  

22

Principle 6: Prevent harm as the best method of environmental protection and, when knowledge is limited, apply a precautionary approach.  

28

Principle 7: Adopt patterns of production, consumption, and reproduction that safeguard Earth's regenerative capacities, human rights, and community well-being.  

33

Principle 8: Advance the study of ecological sustainability and promote the open exchange and wide application of the knowledge acquired.  

38

**PILLAR III: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE**  

50

Principle 9: Eradicate poverty as an ethical, social, and environmental imperative.  

50

Principle 10: Ensure that economic activities and institutions at all levels promote human development in an equitable and sustainable manner.  

57

Principle 11: Affirm gender equality and equity as prerequisites to sustainable development and ensure universal access to education, health care, and economic opportunity.  

65

Principle 12: Uphold the right of all, without discrimination, to a natural and social environment supportive of human dignity, bodily health, and spiritual well-being, with special attention to the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities.  

74
PILLAR IV: DEMOCRACY, NONVIOLENCE, AND PEACE

Principle 13: Strengthen democratic institutions at all levels, and provide transparency and accountability in governance, inclusive participation in decision making, and access to justice.

Principle 14: Integrate into formal education and life-long learning the knowledge, values, and skills needed for a sustainable way of life.

Principle 15: Treat all living beings with respect and consideration.

Principle 16: Promote a culture of tolerance, nonviolence, and peace.

APPENDIX

List of international law instruments

Pre Earth Charter

Post Earth Charter
Introduction

This document contains the results of a research project, whose general objective was to: “Establish relationships and coincidences between the Earth Charter principles and the principles contained in different instruments of International Law”. The specific objectives are the following:

1. Identify and analyze International Law instruments, with emphasis on Environmental Law, which have served as a source, base, origin or inspiration to each of the Earth Charter principles.

2. Identify and analyze International Law instruments issued after the Earth Charter that include similar principles that serve to legitimize, reinforce and support the Charter.

3. Analyze and systematize the principles within the identified documents with the purpose of establishing its concordances with the Earth Charter principles.

All the information of this research project has been included in a database that can be accessed in this website www.earthcharterinaction.org/content/law. This database has a search option to allow users to easily find the connections between specific Earth Charter principles with International legal instruments.

Scope of the research

Regarding methodology and scope it is important to make the following clarifications:

- Global international legal instruments were included, which means that this research did not analyzed regional instruments (only in the case of a non-existing global instruments, such as in the case of principle 7c about renewable energies, with reference only to Europe).

- Hard law instruments were included (covenants, conventions, protocols) as well as soft law instruments (declarations and similar). Nevertheless, only the normative part (articles) of these instruments was included, meaning that preambles were excluded.

- The references of the instruments are presented in chronological order based on the approval dates of the instrument (not the entry in force dates).

- Instruments that are commonly used in environmental law and sustainable development studies were revised as well as instruments of other specific fields (human rights, anticorruption and labor, for example), which are present in the Earth Charter principles.

- It is worth mentioning that the inclusion of particular covenants or instruments does not necessarily imply that the whole instrument is in agreement with the Earth Charter vision but that there is a connection with certain themes or specific approaches. In this respect,
coincidences are presented between extracts of specific international instruments and the Earth Charter principles and sub principles. Additionally, not only exact coincidences were analyzed in this research, but linkages between Earth Charter principles with similar or related ideas, which could be derivation, consequence or application of the principles.

- Presenting citations in a chronological way also reflects how the management of each theme (each principle) has evolved within nations.

This project was developed by Maria Elisa Febres, PhD student of the Simon Bolivar University, with the support of Professor Juan Carlos Sainz-Borgo from the UPEACE International Law Department, Mirian Vilela and Alicia Jimenez from the Earth Charter Center of Education for Sustainable Development/Earth Charter International.

This is not intended as a finished product; therefore we invite people to make suggestions and contributions with the intention of complementing and enriching this work. If you wish to contribute, please send messages to: info@earthcharter.org
PILLAR I: respect and care for the community of life

Principle 1: Respect Earth and life in all its diversity.

(1948) Declaration of Human Rights, Article 3:
Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 6:
Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 6:
States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 29.e:
1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:
(e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

(1999) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms universally recognized 1998, Article 7:
Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to develop and discuss new human rights ideas and principles and to advocate their acceptance.

(2000) Millennium Declaration, I. Values and Principles:
Respect for nature. Prudence must be shown in the management of all living species and natural resources, in accordance with the precepts of sustainable development. Only in this way can the immeasurable riches provided to us by nature be preserved and passed on to our descendants. The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 6:
From this continent, the cradle of humanity, we declare, through the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the present Declaration, our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life and to our children.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 6:
States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.
The principles of the present Convention shall be:
D. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity.

States Parties reaffirm that every human being has the inherent right to life and shall take all necessary measures to ensure its effective enjoyment by persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

The objectives of this Convention are:
a) protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions;

1.a) Recognize that all beings are interdependent and every form of life has value regardless of its worth to human beings.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration, Part I, Paragraph 1:
Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth.

Mankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients.

Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man, and, to accord other organisms such recognition, man must be guided by a moral code of action.

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Preamble:
Recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth, our home

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Preamble:
Conscious of the intrinsic value of biological diversity and of the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components,

1.b) Affirm faith in the inherent dignity of all human beings and in the intellectual, artistic, ethical, and spiritual potential of humanity.

(1926) Slavery Convention, Article 2:
The High Contracting Parties undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, so far as they have not already taken the necessary steps:
(a) To prevent and suppress the slave trade;
(b) To bring about, progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms.

**1945 United Nations Charter, Preamble:**
To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

**1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Preamble:**
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.

**1945 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

**1945 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 4:**
No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**1945 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 5:**
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

**1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 13:**
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

**1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 7:**
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

**1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 8:**
1. No one shall be held in slavery; slavery and the slave-trade in all their forms shall be prohibited.
2. No one shall be held in servitude.
3(a) No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour

**1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 10:**
All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

**1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Preamble:**
Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person.
(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 13:
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 15:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone:
   (a) To take part in cultural life;
   (b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;
   (c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.
2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

(1966) Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the Social, Article 1:
All peoples and all human beings, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, family or social status, or political or other conviction, shall have the right to live in dignity and freedom and to enjoy the fruits of social progress and should, on their part, contribute to it.

(1966) Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the Social, Article 2:
Social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice.

Civilization is rooted in nature, which has shaped human culture and influenced all artistic and scientific achievement, and living in harmony with nature gives man the best opportunities for the development of his creativity and for rest and recreation.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, Article 23:
We can continue to hold the trust of the people of the world only if we make their needs our priority. We know that poverty, lack of productive employment and social disintegration are an offence to human.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, Article 25:
We heads of State and Government are committed to a political, economic, ethical and spiritual vision for social development that is based on human dignity, human rights, equality, respect, peace, democracy, mutual responsibility and cooperation, and full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of people. Accordingly, we will give the highest priority in national,
regional and international policies and actions to the promotion of social progress, justice and the betterment of the human condition, based on full participation by all.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, Article 26:
F. Promote democracy, human dignity, social justice and solidarity at the national, regional and international levels; ensure tolerance, non-violence, pluralism and non-discrimination, with full respect for diversity within and among societies.

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women, Article 8:
We reaffirm our commitment to:
The equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and men

(1997) Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, Article 2:
(a) Everyone has a right to respect for their dignity and for their rights regardless of their genetic characteristics.
(b) That dignity makes it imperative not to reduce individuals to their genetic characteristics and to respect their uniqueness and diversity.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, I. Values and Principles, Paragraph 2:
We recognize that, in addition to our separate responsibilities to our individual societies, we have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 2:
We commit ourselves to building a humane, equitable and caring global society, cognizant of the need for human dignity for all.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 18:
We welcome the focus of the Johannesburg Summit on the indivisibility of human dignity and are resolved, through decisions on targets, timetables and partnerships, to speedily increase access to such basic requirements as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and the protection of biodiversity. At the same time, we will work together to help one another gain access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity-building, use modern technology to bring about development and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish underdevelopment forever.

(2003) Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Article 2:
2. The “intangible cultural heritage”, as defined in paragraph 1 above, is manifested inter alia in the following domains:
(a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
(b) performing arts;
(c) social practices, rituals and festive events;
(d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
(e) traditional craftsmanship.
(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:
Guiding Principles
3. Principle of equal dignity and respect for all cultures
The protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions presuppose the recognition of equal dignity of all cultures and respect them, including the cultures of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 4:
For the purposes of this Convention:
1. Cultural Diversity
"Cultural diversity" refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies. Cultural diversity is made manifest not only through the varied ways in which it is expressed, augmented and transmitted cultural heritage of humanity by the variety of cultural expressions, but also through diverse modes of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment of cultural expressions, whatever the means and technologies used.
2. Cultural content
"Cultural content" refers to the symbolic meaning, artistic dimension and cultural values that originate from or express cultural identities.
3. Cultural Expressions
"Cultural expressions" are those expressions that result from the creativity of individuals, groups and societies, and that have cultural content.

The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

The principles of the present Convention shall be:
(a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons.

1. States Parties undertake to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures:
(a) To raise awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities, and to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities;
(b) To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life.
Principle 2: Care for the community of life with understanding, compassion, and love.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 21:
States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

(1982) Law of the Sea Convention, Article 193:
States have the sovereign right to exploit their natural resources pursuant to their environmental policies and in accordance with their duty to protect and preserve the marine environment.

(1989) ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, Article 7:
4. Governments shall take measures, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to protect and preserve the environment of the territories they inhabit.

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 2:
States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental and developmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 3:
States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 29:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

2.b) Affirm that with increased freedom, knowledge, and power comes increased responsibility to promote the common good.

(1968) Proclamation of Tehran on Human Rights Article 12:
The widening gap between the economically developed and developing countries impedes the realization of human rights in the international community. The failure of the Development Decade to
reach its modest objectives makes it all the more imperative for every nation, according to its capacities, to make the maximum possible effort to close this gap;

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 7:
States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions to global environmental degradation, States have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit to sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command.

(1992) Convention United Nations Framework on Climate Change, Article 3:
The Parties, on the measures taken to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, shall be guided, inter alia, the following:
2. Should be fully taken into account the specific needs and special circumstances of the Parties in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties that are developing they would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention.

(1992) Framework Convention of United Nations on Climate Change, Article 4:
1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national priorities and regional development, objectives and circumstances, shall ... 

(2000) Millennium Declaration:
Solidarity. Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.

Principle 3: Build democratic societies that are just, participatory, sustainable, and peaceful.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 2:
We commit ourselves to building a humane, equitable and caring global society, cognizant of the need for human dignity for all.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 20:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, political institutions, economic and social, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other.
2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.
3.a) Ensure that communities at all levels guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms and provide everyone an opportunity to realize his or her full potential.

(1926) Slavery Convention 1926, Article 2:
The High Contracting Parties undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, so far as they have not already taken the necessary steps:
(a) To prevent and suppress the slave trade;
(b) To bring about, progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms.

(1945) United Nations Charter, Article 1:
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2:
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. 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 it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

(1960) Convention against Discrimination in Education, Article 5:
1. The States Parties to this Convention agree that:
(a) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; it shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace;

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 1:
1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 9:
1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 25:
Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:
(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives; (b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors; (c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.
(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 1:
1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 1:
1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 6:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.
2. The steps to be taken by a State Party to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic freedoms to the individual.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 13:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(1968) Proclamation of Teheran Human Rights:
1. It is imperative that the members of the international community fulfill their solemn obligations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Social Development, Article 2:
Social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, which requires:
(b) The recognition and effective implementation of civil and political rights as well as of economic, social and cultural rights without any discrimination.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Social Development, PART II-Objectives:
Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:

(1973) Minimum Age Convention(OIT), Article 1:
Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.
(1975) Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, 2:
2. All States shall take appropriate measures to prevent the use of scientific and technological developments, particularly by the State organs, to limit or interfere with the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international instruments.

(1975) Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, 8:
8. All States shall take effective measures, including legislative measures, to prevent and preclude the utilization of scientific and technological achievements to the detriment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person.

(1984) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading, Article 2:
1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.
2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.
3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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.

(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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 fulfillment of the human being, and they should therefore promote and protect an appropriate political, social and economic order for development.

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women, Article 12:
The empowerment and advancement of women, including the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, thus contributing to the moral, ethical, spiritual and intellectual needs of women and men, individually or in community with others and thereby guaranteeing them the possibility of realizing their full potential in society and shaping their lives in accordance with their own aspirations.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, 26.j:
To this end, we will create a framework for action to:
(j) Promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development; promote the effective exercise of rights and the discharge of responsibilities at all levels of society; promote equality and equity between women and
men; protect the rights of children and youth; and promote the strengthening of social integration and civil society;

(1995) **Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, 26.o:**
(o) Recognize that empowering people, particularly women, to strengthen their own capacities is a main objective of development and its principal resource. Empowerment requires the full participation of people in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of decisions determining the functioning and well-being of our societies;

(1999) **Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom, Article 2:**
Each State has a prime responsibility and duty to protect, promote and implement all human rights and fundamental freedoms, inter alia, by adopting such steps as may be necessary to create all conditions necessary in the social, economic, political and other fields, as well as the legal guarantees required to ensure that all persons under its jurisdiction, individually and in association with others, are able to enjoy all those rights and freedoms in practice.

(1999) **Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom, Article 18:**
1. Everyone has duties towards and within the community, in which alone the free and full development of his or her personality is possible.
2. Individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play and a responsibility in safeguarding democracy, promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and contributing to the promotion and advancement of democratic societies, institutions and processes.
3. Individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations also have an important role and a responsibility in contributing, as appropriate, to the promotion of the right of everyone to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments can be fully realized.

(2000) **Global Compact Principle 1:**
Businesses should support and respect the protection of universally recognized fundamental human rights within their sphere of influence.

(2000), **Global Compact Principle 2:**
Businesses should ensure that their companies are not complicit in human rights violations

(2005) **Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:**
Guiding principles
1. Principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms
Only you can protect and promote cultural diversity if human rights are guaranteed and fundamental freedoms such as freedom of expression, information and communication, and the ability of individuals to choose cultural expressions. No one may invoke the provisions of this Convention in order to
infringe human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or guaranteed by international law, or to limit its scope. (PPIO 3 a)

The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

"Discrimination on the basis of disability" means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation;

The principles of the present Convention shall be:
(a) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
(b) Non-discrimination;
(c) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society; (d) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
(e) Equality of opportunity;
(f) Accessibility;
(g) Equality between men and women;
(h) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

1. States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to education. With a view to realizing this right without discrimination and on the basis of equal opportunity, States Parties shall ensure an inclusive education system at all levels and lifelong learning directed to:
(a) The full development of human potential and sense of dignity and self-worth, and the strengthening of respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and human diversity;
(b) The development by persons with disabilities of their personality, talents and creativity, as well as their mental and physical abilities, to their fullest potential;

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 1:
The Indians have a right, as a collective or as individuals, to the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized by the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (4) law and international human rights.
3.b) Promote social and economic justice, enabling all to achieve a secure and meaningful livelihood that is ecologically responsible.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Principle 8:
Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favorable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

For the developing countries, stability of prices and adequate earnings for primary commodities and raw materials are essential to environmental management, since economic factors as well as ecological processes must be taken into account.

The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all, and appropriate steps should be taken by States and international organizations with a view to reaching agreement on meeting the possible national and international economic consequences resulting from the application of environmental measures.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, 8:
8. We acknowledge that people are at the centre of our concerns for sustainable development and that they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with the environment.

(2000) Millennium Declaration:
Solidarity. Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 12:
The deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing world pose a major threat to global prosperity, security and stability.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 14:
Globalization has added a new dimension to these challenges. The rapid integration of markets, mobility of capital and significant increases in investment flows around the world have opened new challenges and opportunities for the pursuit of sustainable development. But the benefits and costs of globalization are unevenly distributed, with developing countries facing special difficulties in meeting this challenge.
**2002 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 22:**
In this regard, to contribute to the achievement of our development goals and targets, we urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts reach the internationally agreed levels of official development assistance.

**Principle 4: Secure Earth's bounty and beauty for present and future generations.**

**1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Article 4:**
Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

**1972 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Preamble:**
The defense and the improvement of the human environment for present and future generations has become an imperative goal for mankind.

**1972 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Principle 1:**
Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated.

**1972 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Principle 2:**
The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.

**1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Preamble:**
Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come;

**1979 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Preamble:**
In recognition of the fact that migratory species of wild animals are of global importance.
Reaffirming that man must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,

The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Preamble:
Determined to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations,

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2:
"Sustainable use" means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 3:
In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:
The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Accordingly, the developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
26. To this end, we will create a framework for action to:
(b)Fulfill our responsibility for present and future generations by ensuring equity among generations and protecting the integrity and sustainable use of our environment;

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

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.
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.a) Recognize that the freedom of action of each generation is qualified by the needs of future generations._

(2002) **Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 37:**
From the African continent, the cradle of humankind, we solemnly pledge to the peoples of the world and the generations that will surely inherit this Earth that we are determined to ensure that our collective hope for sustainable development is realized.

(2002) **Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 6:**
From this continent, the cradle of humanity, we declare, through the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the present Declaration, our responsibility to one another, to the greater community of life and to our children.

(2007) **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 25:**
Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used in any other way and assume the responsibilities in this regard they are responsible for the generations.

_4.b) Transmit to future generations values, traditions, and institutions that support the long-term flourishing of Earth's human and ecological communities._

(1997) **Declaration on the Responsibilities of Present Generations Towards Future Generations, Article 3:**
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.

(2001) **Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Section 2:**
1. This Convention aims to ensure and strengthen the protection of underwater cultural heritage

(2001) **Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Section 1:**
For the purposes of this Convention:
1. (A) "Underwater cultural heritage" means all traces of human existence having a cultural, historical or archaeological character which have been under water, partly or wholly, periodically or continuously, for at least 100 years such as:
(I) sites, structures, buildings, artefacts and human remains, together with their archaeological and natural context;
(II) vessels, aircraft, other vehicles or any part thereof, their cargo or other contents, together with their archaeological and natural context, and
(III) the objects of prehistoric character

(2003) Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Section 1:
This Convention has the following purposes:
a. the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage;

(2003) Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Article 2:
For the purposes of this Convention,  
1. Means ICH the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills, along with the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith—that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect cultural diversity and human creativity. For the purposes of this Convention, it shall only intangible cultural heritage that is compatible with international human rights instruments and the existing requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development.

(2003) Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Section 2:
The intangible cultural heritage as defined in paragraph 1 above, is manifested inter alia in the following areas:
d. knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:
Guiding Principles
6. Principle of sustainable development
Cultural diversity is a great asset for individuals and societies. The protection, promotion and maintenance of cultural diversity are an essential requirement for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 8:
1. The indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them indigenous peoples and people of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 13:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and their own names for communities, places and people and keep them.
PILLAR II: Ecological Integrity

Principle 5: Protect and restore the integrity of Earth's ecological systems, with special concern for biological diversity and the natural processes that sustain life.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development PART III: MEDIA AND METHODS:
On the basis of the principles set forth in this Declaration, the achievement of the objectives of social progress and development requires the mobilization of the necessary resources by national and international action, with particular attention to such means and methods as,

Article 25
(a) The establishment of legal and administrative measures for the protection and improvement of the human environment, at both national and international level;

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 7:
States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 3:
The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources must be maintained and, wherever practicable, restored or improved.

(1992) The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development, Principle 1:
Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.
Since water is essential for life, effective management of water resources requires a holistic approach, linking social and economic development and protection of natural ecosystems. Effective management establishes a relationship between land use and water use in an entire watershed or aquifer.

(1994) Convention to Combat Desertification in countries experiencing serious drought or desertification, particularly in Africa, Article 2:
1. The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas.
2. Achieving this objective will involve long-term integrated strategies that focus simultaneously, in affected areas, on improved productivity of land, and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources, leading to improved living conditions, in particular at the community level.
5.a) Adopt at all levels sustainable development plans and regulations that make environmental conservation and rehabilitation integral to all development initiatives.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 4:
Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat, which are now gravely imperiled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 13:
In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve environment for the benefit of their population.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 14:
Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.

In the planning and implementation of social and economic development activities, due account shall be taken of the fact that the conservation of nature is an integral part of those activities.

Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 4:
In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 4:
To achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and can not be considered in isolation.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 6:
Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:
(a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and
(b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 10:
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:
(a) Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;
(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 3: The Parties, on the measures taken to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, shall be guided, inter alia, the following:
4. Parties are entitled to and should promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against the change induced by humans should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programs, taking into account that economic growth is essential for the adoption of measures to tackle climate change.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 29:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

5.b) Establish and safeguard viable nature and biosphere reserves, including wild lands and marine areas, to protect Earth's life support systems, maintain biodiversity, and preserve our natural heritage.

(1971) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Article 2:
1. Each Contracting Party shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance, hereinafter referred to as "the List" which is maintained by the bureau established under Article 8. The boundaries of each wetland shall be precisely described and also delimited on a map and they may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands, especially where these have importance as waterfowl habitat.
2. Wetlands should be selected for the List on account of their international significance in terms of ecology, botany, zoology, limnology or hydrology. In the first instance wetlands of international importance to waterfowl at any season should be included.
3. The inclusion of a wetland in the List does not prejudice the exclusive sovereign rights of the Contracting Party in whose territory the wetland is situated.

Not to threaten the genetic viability on the earth, the population of all species, wild and domesticated maintained at a level at least sufficient for their survival; shall be safeguarded habitats necessary for this purpose.

All areas of the earth, both land and sea, shall be subject to these principles of conservation; special protection shall be given to unique areas, to representative samples of all the different types of ecosystems and to the habitat of rare or endangered species.

States have an obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment.
(1992) *Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8:* Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:
(a) Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
(d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;


5.c) *Promote the recovery of endangered species and ecosystems.*

(1982) *World Charter for Nature, Principle 3:* All areas of the earth, both land and sea, shall be subject to these principles of conservation; special protection shall be given to unique areas, to representative samples of all the different types of ecosystems and to the habitat of rare or endangered species.

(1982) *Convention on Law of the Sea, Article 194:* 5. Among the measures taken pursuant to this part shall include those necessary to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of species and other marine life depleted, threatened or endangered.

(1992) *Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8:* (f) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, inter alia, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;
(k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations;

(1992) *Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 9:* (c) Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions;

Law of the Sea Convention, Article 194: The measures taken in accordance with this Part shall include those necessary to protect and preserve rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of depleted, threatened or endangered species and other forms of marine life.

5.d) *Control and eradicate non-native or genetically modified organisms harmful to native species and the environment, and prevent introduction of such harmful organisms.*

(1992) *Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8:* g) Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health;
(h) Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;

**Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 19:**
19.3. The Parties shall consider the need for and modalities of a protocol setting out appropriate procedures, including in particular the PIC, in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology that may have adverse effects conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

**(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2:**
The Parties shall ensure that the development, handling, transport, use, transfer and release of any living modified organisms are undertaken in a manner that prevents or reduces the risks to biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.

5.e) Manage the use of renewable resources such as water, soil, forest products, and marine life in ways that do not exceed rates of regeneration and that protect the health of ecosystems.

**(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11:**
2. The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:
(a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources;

**(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 2:**
The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.

**(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 3:**
The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources must be maintained and, wherever practicable, restored or improved.

**(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, 9:**
9. To assure the proper conservation of natural resources being utilized, or which might be utilized, for food production, all countries must collaborate in order to facilitate the preservation of the environment, including the marine environment.

**(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, 5:**
5. Marine and inland water resources are today becoming more important than ever as a source of food and economic prosperity. Accordingly, action should be taken to promote a rational exploitation of these resources, preferably for direct consumption, in order to contribute to meeting the food requirements of all peoples.
(1982) **World Charter for Nature, Principle 4:**
Ecosystems and organisms, as well as the land, marine and atmospheric resources that are utilized by man, shall be managed to achieve and maintain optimum sustainable productivity, but not in such a way as to endanger the integrity of those other ecosystems or species with which they coexist.

Natural resources shall not be wasted, but used with a restraint appropriate to the principles set forth in the present Charter, in accordance with the following rules:
(a) Living resources shall not be utilized in excess of their natural capacity for regeneration;
(b) The productivity of soils shall be maintained or enhanced through measures which safeguard their long-term fertility and the process of organic decomposition, and prevent erosion and all other forms of degradation;
(c) Resources, including water, which are not consumed as they are used shall be reused or recycled;

(1982) **Convention on the Law of the Sea, Article 61:**
zone.
1. The coastal State shall determine the allowable catch of the living resources in its exclusive economic zone.
2. The coastal State, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to it, shall ensure through proper conservation and management measures that the maintenance of the living resources in the exclusive economic zone is not endangered by over-exploitation. As appropriate, the coastal State and competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, shall cooperate to this end.
3. Such measures shall also be designed to maintain or restore populations of harvested species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including the economic needs of coastal fishing communities and the special requirements of developing States, and taking into account fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and any generally recommended international minimum standards, whether subregional, regional or global.
4. In taking such measures the coastal State shall take into consideration the effects on species associated with or dependent upon harvested species with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such associated or dependent species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened.
5. Available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics, and other data relevant to the conservation of fish stocks shall be contributed and exchanged on a regular basis through competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, where appropriate and with participation by all States concerned, including States whose nationals are allowed to fish in the exclusive economic zone.

(1992) **Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development, Principle 1:**
Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment
Since water sustains life, effective management of water resources demands a holistic approach, linking social and economic development with protection of natural ecosystems. Effective management links land and water uses across the whole of a catchment area or groundwater aquifer.
6. Recovered underwater cultural heritage shall be deposited, and managed in a manner that ensures its long-term preservation.

5.i) Manage the use of renewable resources such as water, soil, forest products, and marine life in ways that do not exceed rates of regeneration and that protect the health of ecosystems.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 5:
The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind.

(d) Non-renewable resources which are consumed as they are used shall be exploited with restraint, taking into account their abundance, the rational possibilities of converting them for consumption, and the compatibility of their exploitation with the functioning of natural systems.

Principle 6: Prevent harm as the best method of environmental protection and, when knowledge is limited, apply a precautionary approach.

Activities which might have an impact on nature shall be controlled, and the best available technologies that minimize significant risks to nature or other adverse effects shall be used; in particular:

(c) Activities which may disturb nature shall be preceded by assessment of their consequences, and environmental impact studies of development projects shall be conducted sufficiently in advance, and if they are to be undertaken, such activities shall be planned and carried out so as to minimize potential adverse effects;

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 17:
Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

(2000) Global Compact Principle 7:
Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

(2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Article 1:
Mindful of the precautionary approach as set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of this Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.
6.a) Take action to avoid the possibility of serious or irreversible environmental harm even when scientific knowledge is incomplete or inconclusive.

(a) Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided;
(b) Activities that may pose great dangers to nature ... not be carried out when not fully aware of its potential adverse effects;

In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 14:
1. Each Contracting Party, as far as possible and as appropriate, shall:
(a) Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures;

(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 3:
3. The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. To achieve this, such policies and measures should take into account different socio-economic contexts, be comprehensive, cover all relevant sources, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and adaptation, and comprise all economic sectors. Efforts to address climate change may be carried out cooperatively by interested Parties.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 1, objective:
In accordance with the precautionary approach contained in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of this Protocol is to contribute to ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 10:
6. Lack of scientific certainty due to insufficient relevant scientific information and knowledge regarding the extent of the potential adverse effects of a living modified organism on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the Party of import, taking also into account risks to
human health, shall not prevent that Party from taking a decision, as appropriate, with regard to the import of the living modified organism in question as referred to in paragraph 3 above, in order to avoid or minimize such potential adverse effects.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 11:
8. Lack of scientific certainty due to insufficient relevant scientific information and knowledge regarding the extent of the potential adverse effects of a living modified organism on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the Party of import, taking also into account risks to human health, shall not prevent that Party from taking a decision, as appropriate, with regard to the import of that living modified organism intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing, in order to avoid or minimize such potential adverse effects.

6.b) Place the burden of proof on those who argue that a proposed activity will not cause significant harm, and make the responsible parties liable for environmental harm.

(b) Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed;

When States have reasonable grounds for believing that planned activities under their jurisdiction or control may cause substantial pollution of or significant and harmful changes to the marine environment, they shall, as far as practicable, assess the potential effects of such activities on the marine environment and shall communicate reports of the results of such assessments in the manner provided in article 205.

States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity:
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:
(b) Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 14:
2. The Conference of the Parties shall examine, on the basis of studies to be carried out, the issue of liability and redress, including restoration and compensation, for damage to biological diversity, except where such liability is a purely internal matter.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 15:
1. Risk assessments undertaken pursuant to this Protocol shall be carried out in a scientifically sound manner, in accordance with Annex III and taking into account recognized risk assessment techniques. Such risk assessments shall be based, at a minimum, on information provided in accordance with
Article 8 and other available scientific evidence in order to identify and evaluate the possible adverse effects of living modified organisms on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health.

2. The Party of import shall ensure that risk assessments are carried out for decisions taken under Article 10. It may require the exporter to carry out the risk assessment.

3. The cost of risk assessment shall be borne by the notifier if the Party of import so requires.

6.c) Ensure that decision making addresses the cumulative, long-term, indirect, long distance, and global consequences of human activities.

2. States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention.

In taking measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution of the marine environment, States shall act so as not to transfer, directly or indirectly, damage or hazards from one area to another or transform one type of pollution into another.

(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 2:
The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The present generations have the responsibility to bequeath to future generations.

6.d) Prevent pollution of any part of the environment and allow no build-up of radioactive, toxic, or other hazardous substances.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 6:
The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of ill countries against pollution should be supported.

(b) Special precautions shall be taken to prevent discharge of radioactive or toxic wastes.
(1982) Law of the Sea Convention, Article 194:
3. The measures taken pursuant to this Part shall deal with all sources of pollution of the marine environment. These measures shall include, inter alia, those designed to minimize to the fullest possible extent:
(a) the release of toxic, harmful or noxious substances, especially those which are persistent, from land-based sources, from or through the atmosphere or by dumping;

General Obligations:
a) Parties exercising their right to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal shall inform the other Parties of their decision pursuant to Article 13.

States shall develop national law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. States shall also cooperate in an expeditious and more determined manner to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for adverse effects of environmental damage caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

The objective of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

(2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Article 1:
Mindful of the precautionary approach as set forth in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the objective of this Convention is to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 29:
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.

6.e) Avoid military activities damaging to the environment.

(1976) Convention on the prohibition of the use of environmental modification techniques for military or other hostile, Article 1:
1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party.
2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international organization to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

(1976) Convention on the prohibition of the use of environmental modification techniques for military or other hostile, Article 2:
As used in article 1, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing - through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes--the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

5. Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities.

20. Military activities damaging to nature shall be avoided

Principle 7. Adopt patterns of production, consumption, and reproduction that safeguard Earth's regenerative capacities, human rights, and community well-being.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 16:
Demographic policies which are without prejudice to basic human rights and which are deemed appropriate by Governments concerned should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth or excessive population concentrations are likely to have adverse effects on the environment of the human environment and impede development.

(1974) Universal Declaration on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition, 6:
6. The efforts to increase food production should be complemented by every endeavour to prevent wastage of food in all its forms.

(1982) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 8:
To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.

(1994) Convention to Combat Desertification in countries experiencing serious drought or desertification, particularly in Africa, Article 2:
1. The objective of this Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas.
(1995) The Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
16d. The major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances;

(1995) The Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, Sixth Commitment:
r. Promote, in all educational and health policies and programmes, environmental awareness, including awareness of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.

(2000) Millennium Declaration I. Values and Principles:
6. We consider certain fundamental values to be essential to international relations in the twenty-first century. These include:
   • Respect for nature…The current unsustainable patterns of production and consumption must be changed in the interest of our future welfare and that of our descendants.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 11:
11. We recognize that poverty eradication, changing consumption and production patterns and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.
7. a. Reduce, reuse, and recycle the materials used in production and consumption systems, and ensure that residual waste can be assimilated by ecological systems:

7.a) Reduce, reuse, and recycle the materials used in production and consumption systems, and ensure that residual waste can be assimilated by ecological systems.

Persuaded that:
(b) The degradation of natural systems owing to excessive consumption and misuse of natural resources, as well as to failure to establish an appropriate economic order among peoples and among States, leads to the breakdown of the economic, social and political framework of civilization.

12. Discharge of pollutants into natural systems shall be avoided and:
   (a) Where this is not feasible, such pollutants shall be treated at the source, using the best practicable means available;

2. Each Party shall take the appropriate measures to:
   (a) Ensure that the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes within it is reduced to a minimum, taking into account social, technological and economic aspects;
   (d) Ensure that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes is reduced to the minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes, and is conducted in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such movement;
7.b) Act with restraint and efficiency when using energy, and rely increasingly on renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.

(1992) Framework Convention of United Nations on Climate Change, Preamble:
Recognizing that all countries, especially developing countries, need access to resources required to achieve sustainable economic and social development, and developing countries to progress towards that goal, they will need to increase its energy consumption, taking into has the potential to achieve greater energy efficiency and control emissions of greenhouse gases in general, including through the application of new technologies on terms which make such an application economically and socially beneficial,

(1992) Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 4:
Commitments
1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national priorities and regional development, objectives and circumstances, shall:
c) Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management;


(2009) Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Article 2:
The Agency shall promote the widespread and increased adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, taking into account: national and domestic priorities and the benefits of a combined approach of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures, and the contribution of renewable energy to environmental conservation to relieve pressure on natural resources and reduce deforestation, especially in tropical regions, desertification and loss of biodiversity to climate protection, economic growth and social cohesion, including poverty alleviation and sustainable development, access to energy supply and security, regional development and intergenerational responsibility.


7.c) Promote the development, adoption, and equitable transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

States should cooperate to strengthen endogenous capacity to achieve sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, among these technologies new and innovative.
(2000) **Global Compact Principle 9:** Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of technologies that respect the environment.

(2002) **Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 18:** At the same time, together to help one another gain access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity building, use modern technology to achieve development and ensure that foster technology transfer, improving human resources, education and training to banish underdevelopment forever.

7.d) **Internalize the full environmental and social costs of goods and services in the selling price, and enable consumers to identify products that meet the highest social and environmental standards.**


b) Establish standards for products and manufacturing processes that may have adverse effects on the nature and methods for assessing these effects;

(1992) **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 16:**

National authorities should endeavor to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.

(2000) **Global Compact Principle 8:**

Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.

7.e) **Ensure universal access to health care that fosters reproductive health and responsible reproduction.**

(1969) **Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the Social, Article 4:**

The family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, especially children and young people should be assisted and protected so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community. Parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

(1969) **Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the Social, Article 22**

b) The development and establishment, as needed, of programs on population, within the framework of national population policies and as part of welfare medical services, including education, training of personnel and the provision of families with the knowledge and means to enable them to exercise their right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children;
(1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 12:
1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality between men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning.

(1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 16:
1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality between men and women:
   c) The same rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing and timing of their children and to have access to information, education and means to them to exercise these rights

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women, 17:
We believe that:
The explicit recognition and reaffirmation of the right of all women to control all aspects of their health, in particular their own fertility, is basic to their empowerment;

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women, 30:
We are determined to:
30. Ensure equal access and equal treatment of men and women in education and health care and promote both sexual and reproductive health of women and education;

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 19:
We reaffirm our pledge to place particular importance to the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people and prioritize. These include chronic hunger, malnutrition, foreign occupation, armed conflict, problems of illicit drug trafficking, organized crime, corruption, natural disasters, illegal arms trafficking, human trafficking, the terrorism, intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and otherwise, xenophobia and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, including HIV / AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

Respect for home and the family
• States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to end discrimination against people with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, and getting people with disabilities on an equal basis with others, to ensure that:
b) The rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly the number of children they have and the amount of time between birth and another, and access to information, education about reproduction and family planning for his age, and the means necessary to enable them to exercise these rights;
7.1) **Adopt lifestyles that emphasize the quality of life and material sufficiency in a finite world.**

**Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the Social, PART III**

**means and methods:**

Under the principles set forth in this Declaration, the achievement of objectives and progress in social development requires the mobilization of the necessary resources through national and international action, in particular to pay attention to means and methods as following:

**article 15**

d) The dissemination of national and international social nature for people to be aware of the changes taking place in society at large and to educate consumers.

**Principle 8: Advance the study of ecological sustainability and promote the open exchange and wide application of the knowledge acquired.**

**Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 20:**

Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Article 239:**

States and competent international organizations shall promote and facilitate the development and conduct of marine scientific research in accordance with this Convention.

**United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Article 266:**

1. States, directly or through competent international organizations, shall cooperate in accordance with their capabilities to promote actively the development and transfer of marine science and marine technology on fair and reasonable terms and conditions.
2. States shall promote the development of the marine scientific and technological capacity of States which may need and request technical assistance in this field, particularly developing States, including land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States, with regard to the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of marine resources, the protection and preservation of the marine environment, marine scientific research and other activities in the marine environment compatible with this Convention, with a view to accelerating the social and economic development of the developing States.
3. States shall endeavour to foster favourable economic and legal conditions for the transfer of marine technology for the benefit of all parties concerned on an equitable basis.

**Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Article 2:**

To this end the Parties shall, in accordance with the means at their disposal and their capabilities:

38
(a) Co-operate by means of systematic observations, research and information exchange in order to better understand and assess the effects of human activities on the ozone layer and the effects on human health and the environment from modification of the ozone layer.

(1985) Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Article 3:
1. The Parties undertake, as appropriate, to initiate and co-operate in, directly or through competent international bodies, the conduct of research and scientific assessments on;
(a) The physical and chemical processes that may affect the ozone layer;
(b) The human health and other biological effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer, particularly those resulting from changes in ultra-violet solar radiation having biological effects (UV-B);
(c) Climatic effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer;
(d) Effects deriving from any modifications of the ozone layer and any consequent change in UV-B radiation on natural and synthetic materials useful to mankind;
(e) Substances, practices, processes and activities that may affect the ozone layer, and their cumulative effects;
(f) Alternative substances and technologies;
(g) Related socio-economic matters; and as further elaborated in annexes I and II

(1992) Convention on biological diversity, Article 7:
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, in particular for the purposes of Articles 8 to 10:
(a) Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I:
(b) Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;
(c) Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques; and
(d) Maintain and organize, by any mechanism data, derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 4:
1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:
g) Promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives related to the climate system and intended to further the understanding and to reduce or eliminate the remaining uncertainties regarding the causes, effects, magnitude and timing of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;
8.a) Support international scientific and technical cooperation on sustainability, with special attention to the needs of developing nations.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Article 15:
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the benefits to be derived from the encouragement and development of international contacts and co-operation in the scientific and cultural fields.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development Article 13:
Social progress and development shall finally aim at the attainment of the following main goals:
(a) Equitable sharing of scientific and technological advances by developed and developing countries, and a steady increase in the use of science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society;
(b) The establishment of a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity;
(c) The protection and improvement of the human environment.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development Article 24:
(a) Intensification of international co-operation with a view to ensuring the international exchange of information, knowledge and experience concerning social progress and development;
(b) The broadest possible international technical, scientific and cultural co-operation and reciprocal utilization of the experience of countries with different economic and social systems and different levels of development, on the basis of mutual advantage and strict observance of and respect for national sovereignty;
(c) Increased utilization of science and technology for social and economic development; arrangements for the transfer and exchange of technology, including know-how and patents, to the developing countries.

(1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Article 4:
Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.
Available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics, and other data relevant to the conservation of fish stocks shall be contributed and exchanged on a regular basis through competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, where appropriate and with participation by all States concerned.

States shall cooperate on a global basis and, as appropriate, on a regional basis, directly or through competent international organizations, in formulating and elaborating international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures consistent with this Convention, for the protection and preservation of the marine environment, taking into account characteristic regional features.

States shall cooperate, directly or through competent international organizations, for the purpose of promoting studies, undertaking programmes of scientific research and encouraging the exchange of information and data acquired about pollution of the marine environment. They shall endeavour to participate actively in regional and global programmes to acquire knowledge for the assessment of the nature and extent of pollution, exposure to it, and its pathways, risks and remedies.

In the light of the information and data acquired pursuant to article 200, States shall cooperate, directly or through competent international organizations, in establishing appropriate scientific criteria for the formulation and elaboration of rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the marine environment.

States shall, directly or through competent international organizations:
(a) promote programmes of scientific, educational, technical and other assistance to developing States for the protection and preservation of the marine environment and the prevention, reduction and control of marine pollution.
(b) provide appropriate assistance, especially to developing States, for the minimization of the effects of major incidents which may cause serious pollution of the marine environment;
(c) provide appropriate assistance, especially to developing States, concerning the preparation of environmental assessments.

(1985) Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Article 4:
1. The Parties shall facilitate and encourage the exchange of scientific, technical, socio-economic, commercial and legal information relevant to this Convention as further elaborated in annex II. Such information shall be supplied to bodies agreed upon by the Parties. Any such body receiving information regarded as confidential by the supplying Party shall ensure that such information is not disclosed and shall aggregate it to protect its confidentiality before it is made available to all Parties.
2. The Parties shall cooperate consistent with their national laws, regulations and practices and taking into account in particular the needs of the developing countries, in promoting, directly or through competent international bodies, the development and transfer of technology and knowledge.
(1992) **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 9:**
States should cooperate to strengthen endogenous capacity-building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies.

(1992) **Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 5:**
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

(1992) **Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8:**
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:
(d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;
(e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;

(1992) **Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 9:**
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, and predominantly for the purpose of complementing in-situ measures:
(a) Adopt measures for the ex-situ conservation of components of biological diversity, preferably in the country of origin of such components;
(b) Establish and maintain facilities for ex-situ conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms, preferably in the country of origin of genetic resources;
(c) Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions;
(d) Regulate and manage collection of biological resources from natural habitats for ex-situ conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and in-situ populations of species, except where special temporary ex-situ measures are required under subparagraph (c) above; and
(e) Cooperate in providing financial and other support for ex-situ conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (d) above and in the establishment and maintenance of ex-situ conservation facilities in developing countries.

(1992) **Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 12:**
The Contracting Parties, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, shall:
(a) Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries;
(b) Promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, inter alia, in accordance with decisions of the Conference of the Parties taken in consequence of recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; and
(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 4:
1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, shall:
h) Promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information related to the climate system and climate change, and to the economic and social consequences of various response strategies;

(1994) United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought, Article 3:
In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:
(b) the Parties should, in a spirit of international solidarity and partnership, improve cooperation and coordination at subregional, regional and international levels, and better focus financial, human, organizational and technical resources where they are needed;
(d) the Parties should take into full consideration the special needs and circumstances of affected developing country Parties, particularly the least developed among them.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 22:
CAPACITY BUILDING
1. The Parties shall cooperate in the development and/or strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety, including biotechnology to the extent that it is required for biosafety, for the purpose of the effective implementation of this Protocol, in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and in Parties with economies in transition, including through existing global, regional, subregional and national institutions and organizations and, as appropriate, through facilitating private sector involvement.
2. For the purposes of implementing paragraph 1 above, in relation to cooperation, the needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, for financial resources and access to and transfer of technology and know-how in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, shall be taken fully into account for capacity-building in biosafety. Cooperation in capacity-building shall, subject to the different situation, capabilities and requirements of each Party, include scientific and technical training in the proper and safe management of biotechnology, and in the use of risk assessment and risk management for biosafety, and the enhancement of technological and institutional capacities in biosafety. The needs of Parties with economies in transition shall also be taken fully into account for such capacity-building in biosafety.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 20:
INFORMATION SHARING AND THE BIOSAFETY CLEARING-HOUSE
1. A Biosafety Clearing-House is hereby established as part of the clearing-house mechanism under Article 18, paragraph 3, of the Convention, in order to:
(a) Facilitate the exchange of scientific, technical, environmental and legal information on, and experience with, living modified organisms; and
(b) Assist Parties to implement the Protocol, taking into account the special needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition as well as countries that are centres of origin and centres of genetic diversity.
(2001) Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, Article 2:
1. This Convention aims to ensure and strengthen the protection of underwater cultural heritage.
2. States Parties shall cooperate in the protection of underwater cultural heritage.

(2001) Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, Article 19:
1. States Parties shall cooperate and assist each other in the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage under this Convention, including, where practicable, collaborating in the investigation, excavation, documentation, conservation, study and presentation of such heritage.

(2001) Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, Article 21:
States Parties shall cooperate in the provision of training in underwater archaeology, in techniques for the conservation of underwater cultural heritage and, on agreed terms, in the transfer of technology relating to underwater cultural heritage.

(2001) Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, Article 6:
1. States Parties are encouraged to enter into bilateral, regional or other multilateral agreements or develop existing agreements, for the preservation of underwater cultural heritage. All such agreements shall be in full conformity with the provisions of this Convention and shall not dilute its universal character. States may, in such agreements, adopt rules and regulations which would ensure better protection of underwater cultural heritage than those adopted in this Convention.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 18:
At the same time, we will work together to help one another gain access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity-building, use modern technology to bring about development and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish underdevelopment forever.

(2003) Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, Article 19:
Cooperation
1. For the purposes of this Convention, international cooperation includes, inter alia, the exchange of information and experience, joint initiatives, and the establishment of a mechanism of assistance to States Parties in their efforts to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage.
2. Without prejudice to the provisions of their national legislation and customary law and practices, the States Parties recognize that the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage is of general interest to humanity, and to that end undertake to cooperate at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 14:
Parties shall endeavour to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector.
(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 41:
The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

The creativity, ideals and courage of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.

8.b) Recognize and preserve the traditional knowledge and spiritual wisdom in all cultures that contribute to environmental protection and human well-being.

Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8:
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:
j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 10:
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:
c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 18:
18.4. The Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with national legislation and policies, encourage and develop methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention. For this purpose, the Contracting Parties shall also promote cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 25:
We reaffirm the vital role of the indigenous peoples in sustainable development.

(2003) Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Article 1:
The purposes of this Convention are:
(a) to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage;
(b) to ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned;
(c) to raise awareness at the local, national and international levels of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage, and of ensuring mutual appreciation thereof;

The objectives of this Convention are:
(a) to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions;
(b) to create the conditions for cultures to flourish and to freely interact in a mutually beneficial manner;
(c) to encourage dialogue among cultures with a view to ensuring wider and balanced cultural exchanges in the world in favour of intercultural respect and a culture of peace;

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:
Guiding Principles
6. Principle of sustainable development
Cultural diversity is a rich asset for individuals and societies. The protection, promotion and maintenance of cultural diversity are an essential requirement for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 24:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 31:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

8.c) Ensure that information of vital importance to human health and environmental protection, including genetic information, remains available in the public domain.

Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this
connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems.

Constant efforts shall be made to increase knowledge of nature by scientific research and to disseminate such knowledge unimpeded by restrictions of any kind.

without prejudice to the rights and duties of States under this Convention, a State, in the application of this Part, shall provide, as appropriate, other States with a reasonable opportunity to obtain from it, or with its cooperation, information necessary to prevent and control damage to the health and safety of persons and to the marine environment.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 15:
15.2. Each Contracting Party shall endeavour to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties and not to impose restrictions that run counter to the objectives of this Convention.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 16:
16.3. Each Contracting Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that Contracting Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which makes use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms, including technology protected by patents and other intellectual property rights, where necessary, through the provisions of Articles 20 and 21 and in accordance with international law and consistent with paragraphs 4 and 5 below.
16.5. The Contracting Parties, recognizing that patents and other intellectual property rights may have an influence on the implementation of this Convention, shall cooperate in this regard subject to national legislation and international law in order to ensure that such rights are supportive of and do not run counter to its objectives.

1. Each Party shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the objective of this Convention, facilitate:
(a) The exchange of scientific, technical, economic and legal information concerning the chemicals within the scope of this Convention, including toxicological, ecotoxicological and safety information;
(b) The provision of publicly available information on domestic regulatory actions relevant to the objectives of this Convention; and
(c) The provision of information to other Parties, directly or through the Secretariat, on domestic regulatory actions that substantially restrict one or more uses of the chemical, as appropriate.
2. Parties that exchange information pursuant to this Convention shall protect any confidential information as mutually agreed.
3. The following information shall not be regarded as confidential for the purposes of this Convention:
(a) The information referred to in Annexes I and IV, submitted pursuant to Articles 5 and 6 respectively;
(b) The information contained in the safety data sheet referred to in paragraph 4 of Article 13;
(c) The expiry date of the chemical;
(d) Information on precautionary measures, including hazard classification, the nature of the risk and the relevant safety advice; and
(e) The summary results of the toxicological and ecotoxicological tests.

4. The production date of the chemical shall generally not be considered confidential for the purposes of this Convention.

5. Any Party requiring information on transit movements through its territory of chemicals listed in Annex III may report its need to the Secretariat, which shall inform all Parties accordingly.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
1. The Party of import shall permit the notifier to identify information submitted under the procedures of this Protocol or required by the Party of import as part of the advance informed agreement procedure of the Protocol that is to be treated as confidential. Justification shall be given in such cases upon request.
2. The Party of import shall consult the notifier if it decides that information identified by the notifier as confidential does not qualify for such treatment and shall, prior to any disclosure, inform the notifier of its decision, providing reasons on request, as well as an opportunity for consultation and for an internal review of the decision prior to disclosure.
3. Each Party shall protect confidential information received under this Protocol, including any confidential information received in the context of the advance informed agreement procedure of the Protocol. Each Party shall ensure that it has procedures to protect such information and shall protect the confidentiality of such information in a manner no less favourable than its treatment of confidential information in connection with domestically produced living modified organisms.
4. The Party of import shall not use such information for a commercial purpose, except with the written consent of the notifier.
5. If a notifier withdraws or has withdrawn a notification, the Party of import shall respect the confidentiality of commercial and industrial information, including research and development information as well as information on which the Party and the notifier disagree as to its confidentiality.
6. Without prejudice to paragraph 5 above, the following information shall not be considered confidential:
   (a) The name and address of the notifier;
   (b) A general description of the living modified organism or organisms;
   (c) A summary of the risk assessment of the effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health; and
   (d) Any methods and plans for emergency response.

(2000) Millennium Declaration, IV:
We resolve therefore to adopt in all our environmental actions a new ethic of conservation and stewardship and, as first steps, we resolve:
To ensure free access to information on the human genome sequence.
(2001) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Article 9:
1. Each Party shall facilitate or undertake the exchange of information regarding:
   a) The reduction or elimination of the production, use and release of persistent organic pollutants, and
   b) Alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including information relating to their risks and their economic and social costs.
2. The Parties shall exchange the information referred to in paragraph 1 directly or through the Secretariat.
3. Each Party shall designate a national focal point for the exchange of such information.
4. The Secretariat shall serve as a clearinghouse of information on persistent organic pollutants, including information provided by Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.
5. For the purposes of this Convention, information on health and safety of humans and the environment are not considered confidential. Parties that exchange other information pursuant to this Convention shall protect any confidential information as mutually agreed manner.
PILLAR III: Social and Economic Justice

Principle 9: Eradicate poverty as an ethical, social, and environmental imperative

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, PART II: OBJECTIVES
Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising...through the attainment of the following main goals:
Article 10:
c) The elimination of poverty; the assurance of a steady improvement in levels of living and of a just and equitable distribution of income;

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, Principle 8:
Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favorable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 5:
All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 11:
Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.

(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 4, COMMITMENTS:
7. The extent to which developing country Parties will effectively implement their commitments under the Convention will depend on the effective implementation by developed country Parties of their commitments under the Convention related to financial resources and transfer of technology and will take fully into account that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties.

(1994) United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, Article 4:
2. In pursuing the objective of this Convention, the Parties shall:
(a) adopt an integrated approach addressing the physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of the processes of desertification and drought;
(c) integrate strategies for poverty eradication into efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought;
(1994) United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, Article 5:
In addition to their obligations pursuant to article 4, affected country Parties undertake to:
c) address the underlying causes of desertification and pay special attention to the socio-economic factors contributing to desertification processes;

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
2. We acknowledge that our societies must respond more effectively to the material and spiritual needs of individuals, their families and the communities in which they live throughout our diverse countries and regions. We must do so not only as a matter of urgency but also as a matter of sustained and unshakeable commitment through the years ahead.

i. 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.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 7:
Recognizing that humankind is at a crossroads, we have united in a common resolve to make a determined effort to respond positively to the need to produce a practical and visible plan to bring about poverty eradication and human development.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 11:
We recognize that poverty eradication, changing consumption and production patterns and protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development.

9 a) Guarantee the right to potable water, clean air, food security, uncontaminated soil, shelter, and safe sanitation, allocating the national and international resources required.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25:
1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent.
(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, PART II: OBJECTIVES

Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:

Article 10

b) The elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the guarantee of the right to proper nutrition;
d) The achievement of the highest standards of health and the provision of health protection for the entire population, if possible free of charge;
f) The provision for all, particularly persons in low income groups and large families, of adequate housing and community services.

(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition:

1. Every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties. Society today already possesses sufficient resources, organizational ability and technology and hence the competence to achieve this objective. Accordingly, the eradication of hunger is a common objective of all the countries of the international community, especially of the developed countries and others in a position to help.

(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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.

(1992) The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development, Principle 4:

Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good. Within this principle, it is vital to recognize first the basic right of all human beings to have access to clean water and sanitation at an affordable price. Past failure to recognize the economic value of water has led to wasteful and environmentally damaging uses of the resource. Managing water as an economic good is an important way of achieving efficient and equitable use, and of encouraging conservation and protection of water resources.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 18:

We welcome the focus of the Johannesburg Summit on the indivisibility of human dignity and are resolved, through decisions on targets, timetables and partnerships, to speedily increase access to such basic requirements as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and the protection of biodiversity. At the same time, we will work together to help one another gain access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity-building, use modern technology to bring about development and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish underdevelopment forever.
(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principio 19:
We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on, and give priority attention to, the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people, which include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflict; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

9 b) Empower every human being with the education and resources to secure a sustainable livelihood, and provide social security and safety nets for those who are unable to support themselves.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25:
1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 22:
Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 9:
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

(1968) Proclamation of Teheran on Human Rights:
14. The existence of over seven hundred million illiterates throughout the world is an enormous obstacle to all efforts at realizing the aims and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. International action aimed at eradicating illiteracy from the face of the earth and promoting education at all levels requires urgent attention;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 19:
b) The enactment and establishment of legislative measures and administrative regulations with a view to the implementation of comprehensive programmes of social security schemes and social welfare services and to the improvement and co-ordination of existing services;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 11:
a) The provision of comprehensive social security schemes and social welfare services; the establishment and improvement of social security and insurance schemes for all persons who, because of illness, disability or old age, are temporarily or permanently unable to earn a living, with a view to ensuring a proper standard of living for such persons and for their families and dependants;
(1989) ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, Article 30:
1. Governments shall adopt measures appropriate to the traditions and cultures of the peoples concerned, to make known to them their rights and duties, especially in regard to labour, economic opportunities, education and health matters, social welfare and their rights deriving from this Convention.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 26:
1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.
2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 13:
The Contracting Parties shall:
(a) Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes;

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 14:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 23:
Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

9 c) Recognize the ignored, protect the vulnerable, serve those who suffer, and enable them to develop their capacities and to pursue their aspirations.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

(1951) Convention on the Status of Refugees:
Chapter IV: Wellbeing
Article 20. -- Rationing
Where a rationing system exists, which applies to the population at large and regulates the general distribution of products in short supply, refugees shall be accorded the same treatment as nationals.
Article 21. -- Housing
As regards housing, the Contracting States, in so far as the matter is regulated by laws or regulations or is subject to the control of public authorities, shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory
treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens
generally in the same circumstances.

Article 22. – Public Education
1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with
respect to elementary education.
2. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees treatment as favourable as possible, and, in any event,
not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, with respect to
education other than elementary education and, in particular, as regards access to studies, the
recognition of foreign school certificates, diplomas and degrees, the remission of
fees and charges and the award of scholarships

Article 23. – Public Relief
The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment
with respect to public relief and assistance as is accorded to their nationals.

Article 24. – Labour legislation and social security
1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment
as is accorded to nationals in respect of the following matters:
   (a) In so far as such matters are governed by laws or regulations or are subject to the control of
   administrative authorities: remuneration, including family allowances where these form part of
   remuneration, hours of work, overtime arrangements, holidays with pay, restrictions on home work,
   minimum age of employment, apprenticeship and training, women’s work and the work of young
   persons, and the enjoyment of the benefits of collective bargaining;
   (b) Social security (legal provisions in respect of employment injury, occupational diseases, maternity,
   sickness, disability, old age, death, unemployment, family responsibilities and any other contingency
   which, according to national laws or regulations, is covered by a social security
   scheme), subject to the following limitations:

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 24:
1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national
or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status
as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 10:
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that:
3. Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young
persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young
persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work
harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development
should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of
child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 5:
Social progress and development require the full utilization of human resources, including, in particular:
d) The assurance to disadvantaged or marginal sectors of the population of equal opportunities for
social and economic advancement in order to achieve an effectively integrated society.
(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development
Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:
Article 11
c) The protection of the rights and the assuring of the welfare of children, the aged and the disabled; the provision of protection for the physically or mentally disadvantaged;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 19:
d) The institution of appropriate measures for the rehabilitation of mentally or physically disabled persons, especially children and youth, so as to enable them to the fullest possible extent to be useful members of society—these measures shall include the provision of treatment and technical appliances, education, vocational and social guidance, training and selective placement, and other assistance required—and the creation of social conditions in which the handicapped are not discriminated against because of their disabilities.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 27:
1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.
2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.
3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

(2007) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 17:
2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.

2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.
Principle 10: Ensure that economic activities and institutions at all levels promote human development in an equitable and sustainable manner.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 12:
a) The creation of conditions for rapid and sustained social and economic development, particularly in the developing countries; change in international economic relations; new and effective methods of international co-operation in which equality of opportunity should be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation;

(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, 1986, Article 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.

States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, to better address the problems of environmental degradation.

(1992) United Nations framework convention on climate change, Article 3:
In their actions to achieve the objective of the Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, INTER ALIA, by the following:
5. The Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change. Measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.

(1994) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Article 3:
In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:
b) the Parties should, in a spirit of international solidarity and partnership, improve cooperation and coordination at subregional, regional and international levels, and better focus financial, human, organizational and technical resources where they are needed;
d) the Parties should take into full consideration the special needs and circumstances of affected developing country Parties, particularly the least developed among them.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
27. We acknowledge that it is the primary responsibility of States to attain these goals. We also acknowledge that these goals cannot be achieved by States alone. The international community, the
United Nations, the multilateral financial institutions, all regional organizations and local authorities, and all actors of civil society need to positively contribute their own share of efforts and resources in order to reduce inequalities among people and narrow the gap between developed and developing countries in a global effort to reduce social tensions, and to create greater social and economic stability and security. Radical political, social and economic changes in the countries with economies in transition have been accompanied by a deterioration in their economic and social situation. We invite all people to express their personal commitment to enhancing the human condition through concrete actions in their own fields of activities and through assuming specific civic responsibilities.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 7:
Recognizing that humankind is at a crossroads, we have united in a common resolve to make a determined effort to respond positively to the need to produce a practical and visible plan to bring about poverty eradication and human development

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 21:
We recognize the reality that global society has the means and is endowed with the resources to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development confronting all humanity. Together, we will take extra steps to ensure that these available resources are used to the benefit of humanity.

10 a) Promote the equitable distribution of wealth within nations and among nations.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11:
2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:
b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 7:
The rapid expansion of national income and wealth and their equitable distribution among all members of society are fundamental to all social progress, and they should therefore be in the forefront of the preoccupations of every State and Government. The improvement in the position of the developing countries in international trade resulting among other things from the achievement of favourable terms of trade and of equitable and remunerative prices at which developing countries market their products is necessary in order to make it possible to increase national income and in order to advance social development.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 7:
c) The achieving an equitable distribution of national income, using, among other things, taxation and public expenditure as a tool for equitable distribution and redistribution of income in order to promote social progress;

(1969) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
26.g) Promote the equitable distribution of income and greater access to resources through equity and equality of opportunity for all;
(1972) Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Principle 5:
The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the
danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all
mankind.

Developing States shall, for the purposes of prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the
marine environment or minimization of its effects, be granted preference by international organizations
in:
(a) the allocation of appropriate funds and technical assistance; and
(b) the utilization of their specialized services.

(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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 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.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 1:
The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the
conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable
sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access
to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights
over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.

(2000) Millennium Declaration:
Solidarity. Global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes the costs and burdens fairly in
accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice. Those who suffer or who benefit least
deserve help from those who benefit most.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, principle 12:
The deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing
gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, security and
stability.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, principle 14:
Globalization has added a new dimension to these challenges. The rapid integration of markets,
mobility of capital and significant increases in investment flows around the world have opened new
challenges and opportunities for the pursuit of sustainable development. But the benefits and costs of
globalization are unevenly distributed, with developing countries facing special difficulties in meeting
this challenge.
10 b) Enhance the intellectual, financial, technical, and social resources of developing nations, and relieve them of onerous international debt.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 23:
b) The provision of greater assistance on better terms; the implementation of the aid volume target of a minimum of 1 per cent of the gross national product at market prices of economically advanced countries; the general easing of the terms of lending to the developing countries through low interest rates on loans and long grace periods for the repayment of loans, and the assurance that the allocation of such loans will be based strictly on socio-economic criteria free of any political considerations;

Environmental deficiencies generated by the conditions of under-development and natural disasters pose grave problems and can best be remedied by accelerated development through the transfer of substantial quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic effort of the developing countries and such timely assistance as may be required.

Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose.

…environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.

(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition:
7. To give impetus to food production in developing countries and in particular in the least developed and most seriously affected among them, urgent and effective international action should be taken, by the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, to provide them with sustained additional technical and financial assistance on favourable terms and in a volume sufficient to their needs on the basis of bilateral and multilateral arrangements. This assistance must be free of conditions inconsistent with the sovereignty of the receiving States.

(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition:
10. All developed countries and others able to do so should collaborate technically and financially with the developing countries in their efforts to expand land and water resources for agricultural production and to assure a rapid increase in the availability, at fair costs, of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and other chemicals, high-quality seeds, credit and technology. Co-operation among developing countries, in this connection, is also important.
(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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 providing these countries with appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 20:
2. The developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of this Convention

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 21:
1. There shall be a mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing country Parties for purposes of this Convention on a grant or concessional basis the essential elements of which are described in this Article.

(1994) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Article 6:
In addition to their general obligations pursuant to article 4, developed country Parties undertake to:
a) actively support, as agreed, individually or jointly, the efforts of affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa, and the least developed countries, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought;
b) provide substantial financial resources and other forms of support to assist affected developing country Parties, particularly those in Africa, effectively to develop and implement their own long-term plans and strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.
c) promote the mobilization of new and additional funding pursuant to article 20, paragraph 2 (b);
d) encourage the mobilization of funding from the private sector and other non-governmental sources; and
e) promote and facilitate access by affected country Parties, particularly affected developing country Parties, to appropriate technology, knowledge and know-how.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 22:
CAPACITY-BUILDING
1. The Parties shall cooperate in the development and/or strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities in biosafety, including biotechnology to the extent that it is required for biosafety, for the purpose of the effective implementation of this Protocol, in developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and in Parties with economies in transition, including through existing global, regional, subregional and national institutions and organizations and, as appropriate, through facilitating private sector involvement.
2. For the purposes of implementing paragraph 1 above, in relation to cooperation, the needs of developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, for financial resources and access to and transfer of technology and know-how in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, shall be taken fully into account for capacity-building in biosafety. Cooperation in capacity-building shall, subject to the different situation, capabilities and requirements of each Party, include scientific and technical training in the proper and safe management
of biotechnology, and in the use of risk assessment and risk management for biosafety, and the enhancement of technological and institutional capacities in biosafety. The needs of Parties with economies in transition shall also be taken fully into account for such capacity-building in biosafety.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 11:
9. A Party may indicate its needs for financial and technical assistance and capacity-building with respect to living modified organisms intended for direct use as food or feed, or for processing. Parties shall cooperate to meet these needs in accordance with Articles 22 and 28.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 18:
At the same time, we will work together to help one another gain access to financial resources, benefit from the opening of markets, ensure capacity-building, use modern technology to bring about development and make sure that there is technology transfer, human resource development, education and training to banish underdevelopment forever.

In this regard, to contribute to the achievement of our development goals and targets, we urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts reach the internationally agreed levels of official development assistance.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 14:
Parties shall endeavour to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector.

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

10 c) Ensure that all trade supports sustainable resource use, environmental protection, and progressive labor standards.

(1930) Forced Labour Convention, Article 1:
1. Each Member of the International Labour Organisation which ratifies this Convention undertakes to suppress the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms within the shortest possible period.

(1930) Forced Labour Convention, Article 5:
1. No concession granted to private individuals, companies or associations shall involve any form of forced or compulsory labour for the production or the collection of products which such private individuals, companies or associations utilise or in which they trade.
(1948) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (n° 87), Article 2:
Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation.

(1949) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, (n° 87), Article 1:
1. Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 23:
e) The expansion of international trade based on principles of equality and non-discrimination, the rectification of the position of developing countries in international trade by equitable terms of trade, a general non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory system of preferences for the exports of developing countries to the developed countries, the establishment and implementation of general and comprehensive commodity agreements, and the financing of reasonable buffer stocks by international institutions.

(1973) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Article 2:
1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.
2. Appendix II shall include:
(a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and
(b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.
3. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade.
4. The Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition:
11. All States should strive to the utmost to readjust, where appropriate, their agricultural policies to give priority to food production, recognizing in this connection the interrelationship between the world food problem and international trade. In the determination of attitudes towards farm support programmes for domestic food production, developed countries should take into account, as far as possible, the interest of the food-exporting developing countries, in order to avoid detrimental effect on their exports. Moreover, all countries should co-operate to devise effective steps to deal with the problem of stabilizing world markets and promoting equitable and remunerative prices, where appropriate through international arrangements, to improve access to markets through reduction or elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers on the products of interest to the developing countries, to
substantially increase the export earnings of these countries, to contribute to the diversification of their exports, and apply to them, in the multilateral trade negotiations, the principles as agreed upon in the Tokyo Declaration, including the concept of non-reciprocity and more favourable treatment.

Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.

(1994) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Article 4:
2. In pursuing the objective of this Convention, the Parties shall:
b) give due attention, within the relevant international and regional bodies, to the situation of affected developing country Parties with regard to international trade, marketing arrangements and debt with a view to establishing an enabling international economic environment conducive to the promotion of sustainable development;

The objective of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environments from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

(2000) UN Global Compact, Principle 3:
Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.

(2000) UN Global Compact, Principle 4:
The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour.

(2000) UN Global Compact, Principle 5:
The effective abolition of child labour.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 28:
We also agree to provide assistance to increase income-generating employment opportunities, taking into account the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization
10.d) Require multinational corporations and international financial organizations to act transparently in the public good, and hold them accountable for the consequences of their activities.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 12
- a) The provision of comprehensive social security schemes and social welfare services; the establishment and improvement of social security and insurance schemes for all persons who, because of illness, disability or old age, are temporarily or permanently unable to earn a living, with a view to ensuring a proper standard of living for such persons and for their families and dependants;
- c) The protection of the rights and the assuring of the welfare of children, the aged and the disabled; the provision of protection for the physically or mentally disadvantaged;

(1994) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Article 6:
In addition to their general obligations pursuant to article 4, developed country Parties undertake to:
- d) encourage the mobilization of funding from the private sector and other non-governmental sources; and

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 31:
To achieve our goals of sustainable development, we need more effective, democratic and accountable international and multilateral institutions.

Principle 11: Affirm gender equality and equity as prerequisites to sustainable development and ensure universal access to education, health care, and economic opportunity.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 3:
The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set forth in the present Covenant.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 3:
The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.
(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 7:
The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work which ensure, in particular:
a) Remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:
i) Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work;

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 12:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:
(a) The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;
(b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;
(c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;
(d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 13:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education.
2. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, with a view to achieving the full realization of this right:
(a) Primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all;
(b) Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
(c) Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education;
(d) Fundamental education shall be encouraged or intensified as far as possible for those persons who have not received or completed the whole period of their primary education;
(e) The development of a system of schools at all levels shall be actively pursued, an adequate fellowship system shall be established, and the material conditions of teaching staff shall be continuously improved.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development PART II: OBJECTIVES
Social progress and development shall aim at....through the attainment of the following main goals:
Article 10
d) The achievement of the highest standards of health and the provision of health protection for the entire population, if possible free of charge;
e) The eradication of illiteracy and the assurance of the right to universal access to culture, to free compulsory education at the elementary level and to free education at all levels; the raising of the general level of life-long education;
(1979) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 2:
States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women.

(1979) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 10:
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in order to ensure to them equal rights with men in the field of education …

(1979) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 11:
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of employment…

(1979) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 12:
1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 24:
1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Principle 20:
Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.

(1994) Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought or desertification, particularly in Africa, article 5:
in addition to their obligations pursuant to article 4, affected country Parties undertake to:
d) promote awareness and facilitate the participation of local populations, particularly women and youth, with the support of non-governmental organizations, in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

(1995) Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing Declaration, 16:
We are convinced that:
16. Eradication of poverty based on sustained economic growth, social development, environmental protection and social justice requires the involvement of women in economic and social development, equal opportunities and the full and equal participation of women and men as agents and beneficiaries of people-centered sustainable development;

(1995) Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing Declaration:
We are determined to:
26 Promote women’s economic independence, including employment, and eradicate the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women by addressing the structural causes of poverty through changes uneconomic, ensuring equal access for all women, including those in rural areas, as vital development agents, to productive resources, opportunities and public services;

(1995) Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing Declaration:
We are determined to:
27 Promote people-centred sustainable development, including sustained economic growth, through the provision of basic education, life-long education, literacy and training, and primary health care for girls and women;

(1995) Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing Declaration:
We are determined to:
35. Ensure women’s equal access to economic resources, including land, credit, science and technology, vocational training, information, communication and markets, as a means to further the advancement and empowerment of women and girls, including through the enhancement of their capacities to enjoy the benefits of equal access to these resources, interalia, by means of international cooperation

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
6. We recognize that you cannot achieve sustainable social and economic development without the full participation of women and that equality and equity between women and men is a priority for the international community and, as such, should be a fundamental element of economic and social development.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
16.g) More women than men live in absolute poverty and the imbalance continues to grow, with serious consequences for women and their children. Women carry a disproportionate share of the problems of coping with poverty, social disintegration, unemployment, environmental degradation and the effects of war;

(2000) Millennium Declaration:
Equality. No individual and no nation must be denied the opportunity to benefit from development. The equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured.

(2000) United Nations Millennium Declaration, Objective 3:
Promote gender equality and empower women.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 19:
We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on, and give priority attention to, the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people, which include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflict; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.
**(2006) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 3:**
The principles of the present Convention shall be:
1. Equality between men and women;

**II a) Secure the human rights of women and girls and end all violence against them.**

**(1968) Proclamation of Teheran on Human Rights:**
15. The discrimination of which women are still victims in various regions of the world must be eliminated. An inferior status for women is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The full implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is a necessity for the progress of mankind;

**(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:**
We reaffirm our commitment to:
9. Ensure the full implementation of the human rights of women and of the girl child as an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

**(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:**
We are convinced that:
14. Women’s rights are human rights;

**(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:**
We are determined to:
23. Ensure the full enjoyment by women and the girl child of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and take effective action against violations of these rights and freedoms;

**(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:**
We are determined to:
29. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls;

**(2006) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 6:**
Women with disabilities
• States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.
• States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.

**(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 22:**
1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination
11 b) Promote the active participation of women in all aspects of economic, political, civil, social, and cultural life as full and equal partners, decision makers, leaders, and beneficiaries.

(1951) Convention (No. 100) concerning Equal Remuneration for labor male and female workers for work of equal value, Article 2:
1. Each Member shall, by means appropriate to the methods in operation for determining rates of remuneration, promote and, in so far as is consistent with such methods, ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for labor male and female workers for work of equal value.

(1953) Convention on the Political Rights of Women, Articles 1, 2 and 3:
Women shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.
Women shall be eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies, established by national law, on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.
Women shall be entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions, established by national law, on equal terms with men, without any discrimination.

(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition:
4. It is a responsibility of each State concerned, in accordance with its sovereign judgment and internal legislation, to remove the obstacles to food production and to provide proper incentives to agricultural producers. Of prime importance for the attainment of these objectives are effective measures of socio-economic transformation by agrarian, tax, credit and investment policy reform and the reorganization of rural structures, such as the reform of the conditions of ownership, the encouragement of producer and consumer co-operatives, the mobilization of the full potential of human resources, both male and female, in the developing countries for an integrated rural development and the involvement of small farmers, fishermen and landless workers in attaining the required food production and employment targets. Moreover, it is necessary to recognize the key role of women in agricultural production and rural economy in many countries, and to ensure that appropriate education, extension programmes and financial facilities are made available to women on equal terms with men.

(1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 3:
States Parties shall take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

(1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 7:
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the political and public life of the country.
(1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 8:
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without any discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Governments at the international level and to participate in the work of international organizations.

(1979) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 13:
States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, the same rights, in particular

(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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.

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:
We are convinced that:
13. Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace;

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:
We are determined to:
34. Develop the fullest potential of girls and women of all ages, ensure their full and equal participation in building a better world for all and enhance their role in the development process;

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
26.s) Strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of their fundamental rights;

(1992) The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development, Principle 3:
Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water
This pivotal role of women as providers and users of water and guardians of the living environment has seldom been reflected in institutional arrangements for the development and management of water resources. Acceptance and implementation of this principle requires positive policies to address women's specific needs and to equip and empower women to participate at all levels in water resources programmes, including decision-making and implementation, in ways defined by them.
(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 20:
We are committed to ensuring that women’s empowerment, emancipation and gender equality are integrated in all the activities encompassed within Agenda 21, the Millennium development goals and the Plan of Implementation of the Summit.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 7:
Measures to promote cultural expressions
1. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups:
   a) to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions, paying due attention to the special circumstances and needs of women as well as various social groups, including persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples;

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 44:
All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

11 c) Strengthen families and ensure the safety and loving nurture of all family members.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.
(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25:
(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 23:
1. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.
4. States Parties to the present Covenant shall take appropriate steps to ensure equality of rights and responsibilities of spouses as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. In the case of dissolution, provision shall be made for the necessary protection of any children.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 24:
1. Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State.
(1966) **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 10:**

**The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that:**

1. The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses.

2. Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits.

(1968) **Proclamation of Teheran:**

16. The protection of the family and of the child remains the concern of the international community. Parents have a basic human right to determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of their children;

(1969) **Declaration on Social Progress and Development,**

Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:

**Article 11**

b) The protection of the rights of the mother and child; concern for the upbringing and health of children; the provision of measures to safeguard the health and welfare of women and particularly of working mothers during pregnancy and the infancy of their children, as well as of mothers whose earnings are the sole source of livelihood for the family; the granting to women of pregnancy and maternity leave and allowances without loss of employment or wages;

(1969) **Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 22:**

a) The development and co-ordination of policies and measures designed to strengthen the essential functions of the family as a basic unit of society;

(1969) **Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 4:**

The family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community. Parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

(1995) **Beijing Declaration on Women, 15:**

We are convinced that:

15. Equal rights, opportunities and access to resources, equal sharing of responsibilities for the family by men and women, and a harmonious partnership between them are critical to their well-being and that of their families as well as to the consolidation of democracy;

(1995) **Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:**

26 b) Recognize the family as the basic unit of society, and acknowledge that it plays a key role in social development and as such should be strengthened, with attention to the rights, capabilities and
responsibilities of its members. In different cultural, political and social systems various forms of family exist. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support;

**(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:**
26.j) Promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the right to development; promote the effective exercise of rights and the discharge of responsibilities at all levels of society; promote equality and equity between women and men; protect the rights of children and youth; and promote the strengthening of social integration and civil society

**Principle 12: Uphold the right of all, without discrimination, to a natural and social environment supportive of human dignity, bodily health, and spiritual well-being, with special attention to the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities.**

**(1968) Proclamation of Teheran:**
1. Affirming its belief in the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments on the subject,
2. Calls upon all peoples and governments to dedicate themselves to the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to redouble their efforts to provide all human beings free and dignified life that allows them to reach a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual.

**(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 1:**
All peoples and all human beings, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, family or social status, or political or other conviction, shall have the right to live in dignity and freedom and to enjoy the fruits of social progress and should, on their part, contribute to it.

**(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 2:**
Social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, which requires: a) The immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism and racism, including nazism and apartheid, and all other policies and ideologies opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

**(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development:**
PART II: OBJECTIVES
Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:

Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous
evolution of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale. Both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights the right to life itself.

(1989) Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Convention 169 International Labour Organization), Article 2:
1. Governments shall have the responsibility for developing, with the participation of the peoples concerned, co-ordinated and systematic action to protect the rights of these peoples and to guarantee respect for their integrity.

1. Indigenous and tribal peoples shall enjoy the full measure of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. The provisions of the Convention shall be applied without discrimination to male and female members of these peoples.
2. No form of force or coercion shall be used in violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the peoples concerned, including the rights contained in this Convention.

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 27:
1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.
2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.
3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 30:
In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
26.m) Recognize and support indigenous people in their pursuit of economic and social development, with full respect for their identity, traditions, forms of social organization and cultural values;
The global environment continues to suffer. Loss of biodiversity continues, fish stocks continue to be depleted, desertification claims more and more fertile land, the adverse effects of climate change are already evident, natural disasters are more frequent and more devastating, and developing countries more vulnerable, and air, water and marine pollution continue to rob millions of a decent life.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 19:
We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on, and give priority attention to, the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people, which include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflict; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:
Guiding principles
3. Principle of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures
The protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions presuppose the recognition of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures, including the cultures of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 7:
Measures to promote cultural expressions
1. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups:
   a) to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions, paying due attention to the special circumstances and needs of women as well as various social groups, including persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples.

Purpose
The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 21:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 24:
2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right

12 a) Eliminate discrimination in all its forms, such as that based on race, color, sex, sexual orientation, religion, language, and national, ethnic or social origin.

(1945) UN Charter, article 1:
The Purposes of the United Nations are:
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 2:
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.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

(1951) Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 3:
Non-discrimination
The Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin.

(1960) Convention against Discrimination in Education, Article 5:
1. The States Parties to this Convention agree that:
a) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; it shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace;

(1960) Convention against Discrimination in Education, Article 3:
In order to eliminate and prevent discrimination within the meaning of this Convention, the States Parties thereto undertake:
(a) To abrogate any statutory provisions and any administrative instructions and to discontinue any administrative practices which involve discrimination in education;
(b) To ensure, by legislation where necessary, that there is no discrimination in the admission of pupils to educational institutions;
(c) Not to allow any differences of treatment by the public authorities between nationals, except on the basis of merit or need, in the matter of school fees and the grant of scholarships or other forms of assistance to pupils and necessary permits and facilities for the pursuit of studies in foreign countries;
(d) Not to allow, in any form of assistance granted by the public authorities to educational institutions, any restrictions or preference based solely on the ground that pupils belong to a particular group;
(e) To give foreign nationals resident within their territory the same access to education as that given to their own nationals.

(1964) Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), article 1:
1. With a view to stimulating economic growth and development, raising levels of living, meeting manpower requirements and overcoming unemployment and under-employment, each Member shall declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment.
2. The said policy shall aim at ensuring that:
   (a) There is work for all who are available for and seeking work;
   (b) Such work is as productive as possible;
   (c) There is freedom of choice of employment and the fullest possible opportunity for each worker to qualify for, and to use his skills and endowments in, a job for which he is well suited, irrespective of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin.

(1965) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination Article 2:
1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 2:
1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, 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.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 20:
2. Any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 26:
All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
(1966) **International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 2:**

2. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

(1968) **Proclamation of Teheran on Human Rights:**

1. It is imperative that the members of the international community fulfill their solemn obligations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions;

(1968) **Proclamation of Teheran on Human Rights:**

7. Gross denials of human rights under the repugnant policy of apartheid is a matter of the gravest concern to the international community. This policy of apartheid, condemned as a crime against humanity, continues seriously to disturb international peace and security. It is therefore imperative for the international community to use every possible means to eradicate this evil. The struggle against apartheid is recognized as legitimate;

8. The peoples of the world must be made fully aware of the evils of racial discrimination and must join in combating them. The implementation of this principle of non-discrimination, embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other international instruments in the field of human rights, constitutes a most urgent task of mankind at the international as well as at the national level. All ideologies based on racial superiority and intolerance must be condemned and resisted;

(1968) **Proclamation of Teheran on Human Rights:**

11. Gross denials of human rights arising from discrimination on grounds of race, religion, belief or expressions of opinion outrage the conscience of mankind and endanger the foundations of freedom, justice and peace in the world;

(1968) **Proclamation of Teheran:**

15. The discrimination of which women are still victims in various regions of the world must be eliminated. An inferior status for women is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations as well as the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The full implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is a necessity for the progress of mankind;

(1969) **Declaration on Social Progress and Development:**

Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:

**Article 12**

b) The elimination of all forms of discrimination and exploitation and all other practices and ideologies contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations

(1969) **Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 1:**

All peoples and all human beings, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, family or social status, or political or other conviction, shall have the right to
live in dignity and freedom and to enjoy the fruits of social progress and should, on their part, contribute to it..

**1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 1:**
All peoples and all human beings, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, family or social status, or political or other conviction, shall have the right to live in dignity and freedom and to enjoy the fruits of social progress and should, on their part, contribute to it.

Article 2
Social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, which requires:
(a) The immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism and racism, including nazism and apartheid, and all other policies and ideologies opposed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

**1972) Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Principle 15:**
Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social, economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect projects which are designed for colonialist and racist domination must be abandoned.

**1979) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Article 2:**
States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women..

**1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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.

**1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 6:**
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.

**1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 2:**
1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:
We are determined to:
24. Take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and the girl child and remove all obstacles to gender equality and the advancement and empowerment of women;

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:
We are determined to:
32. Intensify efforts to ensure equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all women and girls who face multiple barriers to their empowerment and advancement because of such factors as their race, age, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, or disability, or because they are indigenous people;

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.

(1997) Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, Article 6:
No one shall be subjected to discrimination based on genetic characteristics that is intended to infringe or has the effect of infringing human rights, fundamental freedoms and human dignity.

(1999) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Article 8:
1. Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to have effective access, on a non-discriminatory basis, to participation in the government of his or her country and in the conduct of public affairs.

(2000) Global Compact, Principle 6:
Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 17:
Recognizing the importance of building human solidarity, we urge the promotion of dialogue and cooperation among the world’s civilizations and peoples, irrespective of race, disabilities, religion, language, culture or tradition.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 19:
We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on, and give priority attention to, the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people, which include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflict; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis
**2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 2:**
"Discrimination on the basis of disability" means any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation;

**2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 3:**
The principles of the present Convention shall be:
b) Non-discrimination;

**2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 4:**
General obligations
1. States Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability. To this end, States Parties undertake;

**2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 8:**
• States Parties undertake to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures:
b) To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life;

**2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 2:**
Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

**2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 8:**
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them

**2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 15:**
2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

**SEXUAL DIVERSITY**

**2006 Joint Declaration on human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity presented to the Human Rights Council.**
Joint statement to put a halt to the violence, and related human rights violations directed against people because of their sexual orientation and gender identity
2. We express our concern at the continuing violence and human rights violations related to, among others, murder, rape, torture and criminal sanctions against individuals because of their sexual
orientation and gender identity in all regions of the world and whose evidence the Special Procedures have been forwarded to the Council from that statement;

4. We commend the continuing attention given to these issues by international human rights mechanisms, including the Special Procedures and the relevant treaty bodies, and we appreciate the continued attention to human rights issues relating to sexual orientation and identity gender within the context of the Universal Periodic Review. As I recall the Secretary General of the United Nations to address this Council at its Special Meeting January 25, 2011, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees all human beings without exception, and when attacked, abused or imprisoned people for their sexual orientation or gender identity, the international community has an obligation to respond to it;

10. We call upon States to take steps to end acts of violence, criminal sanctions and related human rights violations against people because of their sexual orientation or gender identity, encourage Special Procedures, treaty bodies and other agencies involved to continue to integrate these issues within their relevant mandates, and also urge the Council to address these important human rights issues."

(2008) Joint Declaration of the General Assembly of 18 December 2008 on human rights, sexual orientation and gender identity, supported by States of the five regional groups, and encourage States to consider acceding to;


(2010) General Assembly resolution condemning arbitrary and extrajudicial executions in December 2010, including the recognition of sexual orientation within the grounds for such acts;

A/HRC/17/L.9/Rev.1
Expressing grave concern at acts of violence and discrimination, in all regions of the world, committed against people for their sexual orientation and gender identity,
1. Requests the High Commissioner to commission a study, to be completed by December 2011, to document discriminatory laws and practices and acts of violence committed against individuals because of their sexual orientation and gender identity, in all regions of the world and the way in which the international human rights law can be applied to end violence and violations of human rights related motivated by sexual orientation and gender identity;
2. Decides to convene a panel discussion during the 19th session of the Human Rights Council, on the basis of the facts mentioned in the study commissioned by the High Commissioner, and maintain a constructive, informed and transparent on the issue of laws and practices discrimination and acts of violence committed against individuals because of their sexual orientation and gender identity;
3. Decides further that the panel will also investigate the proper monitoring of the recommendations made in the study commissioned by the High Commissioner;
4. Decides to remain seized of this priority issue.
12 b) Affirm the right of indigenous peoples to their spirituality, knowledge, lands and resources and to their related practice of sustainable livelihoods.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 27:
In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

(1989) C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, Article 4:
1. Special measures shall be adopted as appropriate for safeguarding the persons, institutions, property, labour, cultures and environment of the peoples concerned.

(1989) C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 Article 5:
In applying the provisions of this Convention:
(a) the social, cultural, religious and spiritual values and practices of these peoples shall be recognised and protected, and due account shall be taken of the nature of the problems which face them both as groups and as individuals;
(b) the integrity of the values, practices and institutions of these peoples shall be respected;
(c) policies aimed at mitigating the difficulties experienced by these peoples in facing new conditions of life and work shall be adopted, with the participation and co-operation of the peoples affected.

1. In applying the provisions of this Part of the Convention governments shall respect the special importance for the cultures and spiritual values of the peoples concerned of their relationship with the lands or territories, or both as applicable, which they occupy or otherwise use, and in particular the collective aspects of this relationship.

(1989) C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 Article 14:
1. The rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognised. In addition, measures shall be taken in appropriate cases to safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional activities. Particular attention shall be paid to the situation of nomadic peoples and shifting cultivators in this respect.

(1989) C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989, Article 15:
1. The rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specially safeguarded. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources.

Indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.
(2000) **Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity**, **Socio-economic Considerations**

1. The Parties, in reaching a decision on import under the domestic measures implementing the Protocol, may take into account, consistent with their international obligations, socio-economic considerations arising from the impact of living modified organisms conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in relation to the value of biological diversity to indigenous and local communities.

2. Parties are encouraged to cooperate on the exchange of information and research on the economic impacts of living modified organisms, especially on indigenous and local communities.

(2002) **Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 25**:

Reaffirm the vital role of indigenous peoples in the development.

(2007) **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 8**:

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

   (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
   
   (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
   
   (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
   
   (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
   
   (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them

(2007) **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 10**:

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

(2007) **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 12**:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains

(2007) **Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 24**:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services
(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 25:
Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 26:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 31:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

12 c) Honor and support the young people of our communities, enabling them to fulfill their essential role in creating sustainable societies.

(1968) Proclamation of Teheran, Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights:
17. The aspirations of the younger generation for a better world, in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented, must be given the highest encouragement. It is imperative that youth participate in shaping the future of mankind;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 4:
The family as a basic unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children and youth, should be assisted and protected so that it may fully assume its responsibilities within the community. Parents have the exclusive right to determine freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 11:
Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society through the attainment of the following main goals:

d) The education of youth in, and promotion among them of, the ideals of justice and peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples; the promotion of full participation of youth in the process of national development
(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 21:
The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.

12 d) Protect and restore outstanding places of cultural and spiritual significance.

(1972) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, article 4:
Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.

(1989) C169 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, Article 13:
Part II. Land
1. In applying the provisions of this Part of the Convention governments shall respect the special importance for the cultures and spiritual values of the peoples concerned of their relationship with the lands or territories, or both as applicable, which they occupy or otherwise use, and in particular the collective aspects of this relationship.

(1997) Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations, 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.

(2003) Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, Article 14:
Each State Party shall endeavour, by all appropriate means, to:
c. promote education for the protection of natural spaces and places of memory whose existence is necessary for expressing the intangible cultural heritage

1. Within the framework of its cultural policies and measures as defined in Article 4.6 and taking into account its own particular circumstances and needs, each Party may adopt measures aimed at protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 11:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law.
PILLAR IV: Democracy, Nonviolence, and Peace

13. Strengthen democratic institutions at all levels, and provide transparency and accountability in governance, inclusive participation in decision making, and access to justice.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 9:
No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 21:
1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. 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.

(1994) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Article 3:
In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:
(a) the Parties should ensure that decisions on the design and implementation of programmes to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought are taken with the participation of populations and local communities and that an enabling environment is created at higher levels to facilitate action at national and local levels;

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
4. We are convinced that democracy and transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society are indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development.

(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:
26.n) Underline the importance of transparent and accountable governance and administration in all public and private national and international institutions;

(1999) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized universally, Article 8:
1. Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to have effective access, on a non-discriminatory basis, to participation in the government of his or her country and in the conduct of public affairs.
2. This includes, inter alia, the right, individually and in association with others, to submit to governmental bodies and agencies and organizations concerned with public affairs criticism and
proposals for improving their functioning and to draw attention to any aspect of their work that may hinder or impede the promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

(2000) United Nations Millennium Declaration:
Freedom. Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 15:
We risk the entrenchment of these global disparities and unless we act in a manner that fundamentally changes their lives the poor of the world may lose confidence in their representatives and the democratic systems to which we remain committed, seeing their representatives as nothing more than sounding brass or tinkling cymbals.

1. No one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance.
2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance.

For the purposes of this Convention, "enforced disappearance" is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.

13 a) Uphold the right of everyone to receive clear and timely information on environmental matters and all development plans and activities which are likely to affect them or in which they have an interest.

All planning shall include, among its essential elements, the formulation of strategies for the conservation of nature, the establishment of inventories of ecosystems and assessments of the effects on nature of proposed policies and activities; all of these elements shall be disclosed to the public by appropriate means in time to permit effective consultation and participation.

All persons, in accordance with their national legislation, shall have the opportunity to participate, individually or with others, in the formulation of decisions of direct concern to their environment, and shall have access to means of redress when their environment has suffered damage or degradation.
5. Dumping within the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone or onto the continental shelf shall not be carried out without the express prior approval of the coastal State, which has the right to permit, regulate and control such dumping after due consideration of the matter with other States which by reason of their geographical situation may be adversely affected thereby.

(1989) ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, Article 7:
1. The peoples concerned shall have the right to decide their own priorities for the process of development as it affects their lives, beliefs, institutions and spiritual well-being and the lands they occupy or otherwise use, and to exercise control, to the extent possible, over their own economic, social and cultural development. In addition, they shall participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans and programmes for national and regional development which may affect them directly.
3. Governments shall ensure that, whenever appropriate, studies are carried out, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to assess the social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact on them of planned development activities. The results of these studies shall be considered as fundamental criteria for the implementation of these activities.

(1989) ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, Article 15:
1. The rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specially safeguarded. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources.
2. In cases in which the State retains the ownership of mineral or sub-surface resources or rights to other resources pertaining to lands, governments shall establish or maintain procedures through which they shall consult these peoples, with a view to ascertaining whether and to what degree their interests would be prejudiced, before undertaking or permitting any programmes for the exploration or exploitation of such resources pertaining to their lands. The peoples concerned shall wherever possible participate in the benefits of such activities, and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 17:
States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health.

Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities. In their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.
States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant adverse transboundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage and in good faith.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 14:
Each Contracting Party, as far as possible and as appropriate, shall:
a) Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures;
c) Promote, on the basis of reciprocity, notification, exchange of information and consultation on activities under their jurisdiction or control which are likely to significantly affect adversely the biological diversity of other States or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, by encouraging the conclusion of bilateral, regional or multilateral arrangements, as appropriate;
d) In the case of imminent or grave danger or damage, originating under its jurisdiction or control, to biological diversity within the area under jurisdiction of other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, notify immediately the potentially affected States of such danger or damage, as well as initiate action to prevent or minimize such danger or damage: and

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 19:
19.4. Each Contracting Party shall, directly or by requiring any natural or legal person under its jurisdiction providing the organisms referred to in paragraph 3 above, provide any available information about the use and safety regulations required by that Contracting Party in handling such organisms, as well as any available information on the potential adverse impact of the specific organisms concerned to the Contracting Party into which those organisms are to be introduced.

(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 6:
Education, training and public awareness
By implementing the commitments referred to in subparagraph i) of paragraph 1 of Article 4 Parties:
a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, in accordance with the laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities:
ii) Public access to information on climate change and its effects;
iii) Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects and developing adequate responses;
and

The objective of this Convention is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.
(1998) Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Article 15, 2:
Each Party shall ensure that, to the extent possible, the public has appropriate access to information on chemical handling and accident management and on alternatives that are safer for human health or the environment than the chemicals listed in Annex III of this Convention.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8:
NOTIFICATION
1. The Party of export shall notify, or require the exporter to ensure notification to, in writing, the competent national authority of the Party of import prior to the intentional transboundary movement of a living modified organism that falls within the scope of Article 7, paragraph 1. The notification shall contain, at a minimum, the information specified in Annex I.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 10:
DECISION PROCEDURE
2. The Party of import shall, within the period of time referred to in Article 9, inform the notifier, in writing, whether the intentional transboundary movement may proceed:
(a) Only after the Party of import has given its written consent; or
3. Within two hundred and seventy days of the date of receipt of notification, the Party of import shall communicate, in writing, to the notifier and to the Biosafety Clearing-House the decision referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above:
(a) Approving the import, with or without conditions, including how the decision will apply to subsequent imports of the same living modified organism;
(b) Prohibiting the import;
(c) Requesting additional relevant information in accordance with its domestic regulatory framework or Annex I; in calculating the time within which the Party of import is to respond, the number of days it has to wait for additional relevant information shall not be taken into account; or
(d) Informing the notifier that the period specified in this paragraph is extended by a defined period of time.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 23:
1. The Parties shall:
a) Promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. In doing so, the Parties shall cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international bodies;
b) Endeavour to ensure that public awareness and education encompass access to information on living modified organisms identified in accordance with this Protocol that may be imported.
2. The Parties shall, in accordance with their respective laws and regulations, consult the public in the decision-making process regarding living modified organisms and shall make the results of such decisions available to the public, while respecting confidential information in accordance with Article 21.
13 b) Support local, regional and global civil society, and promote the meaningful participation of all interested individuals and organizations in decision making.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 5:
Social progress and development require the full utilization of human resources, including, in particular:
c) The active participation of all elements of society, individually or through associations, in defining and in achieving the common goals of development with full respect for the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 15:
a) The adoption of measures, to ensure the effective participation, as appropriate, of all the elements of society in the preparation and execution of national plans and programmes of economic and social development;
b) The adoption of measures for an increasing rate of popular participation in the economic, social, cultural and political life of countries through national governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, co-operatives, rural associations, workers' and employers' organizations and women's and youth organizations, by such methods as national and regional plans for social and economic progress and community development, with a view to achieving a fully integrated national society, accelerating the process of social mobility and consolidating the democratic system;

(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition:
4. It is a responsibility of each State concerned, in accordance with its sovereign judgement and internal legislation, to remove the obstacles to food production and to provide proper incentives to agricultural producers. Of prime importance for the attainment of these objectives are effective measures of socio-economic transformation by agrarian, tax, credit and investment policy reform and the reorganization of rural structures, such as the reform of the conditions of ownership, the encouragement of producer and consumer co-operatives, the mobilization of the full potential of human resources, both male and female, in the developing countries for an integrated rural development and the involvement of small farmers, fishermen and landless workers in attaining the required food production and employment targets. Moreover, it is necessary to recognize the key role of women in agricultural production and rural economy in many countries, and to ensure that appropriate education, extension programmes and financial facilities are made available to women on equal terms with men.

All planning shall include, among its essential elements, the formulation of strategies for the conservation of nature, the establishment of inventories of ecosystems and assessments of the effects on nature of proposed policies and activities; all of these elements shall be disclosed to the public by appropriate means in time to permit effective consultation and participation.

All persons, in accordance with their national legislation, shall have the opportunity to participate, individually or with others, in the formulation of decisions of direct concern to their environment, and shall have access to means of redress when their environment has suffered damage or degradation.
Environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level.

(1992) The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development, Principle 2:
Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels. The participatory approach involves raising awareness of the importance of water among policy-makers and the general public. It means that decisions are taken at the lowest appropriate level, with full public consultation and involvement of users in the planning and implementation of water projects.

(1992) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 4:
1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national priorities and regional development, objectives and circumstances, shall: i) Promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness of climate change and encourage the widest participation in this process, including that of NGOs;

(1999) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized universally, Article 5:
In order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, at the national and international levels:
(a) To meet or participate in peaceful assemblies;
(b) To form, join and participate in non-governmental organizations, associations or groups;
(c) Communicate with governmental or intergovernmental organizations.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 26:
We recognize that sustainable development requires a long-term perspective and broad-based participation in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels. As social partners, we will continue to work for stable partnerships with all major groups, respecting the independent, important roles of each of them.

(2003) Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, Article 15:
Participation of communities, groups and individuals
Within the framework of its safeguarding activities of the intangible cultural heritage, each State Party shall endeavour to ensure the widest possible participation of communities, groups and, where appropriate, individuals that create, maintain and transmit such heritage, and to involve them actively in its management.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,
Article 11: Participation of civil society
Parties acknowledge the fundamental role of civil society in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. Parties shall encourage the active participation of civil society in their efforts to achieve the objectives of this Convention.
(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 18:
Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision making institutions.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 19:
States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 27:
States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples’ laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 32:
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.

13 c) Protect the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly, association, and dissent.

(1948) Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 18:
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.

(1948) Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 19:
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.

(1948) Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 20:
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

(1948) Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 23:
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
(1948) Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (No 87), Article 2:
Workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish organizations of their own choosing, as well as to join these organizations, subject only to the rules of the same.

(1949) The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining (No. 98), Article 1:
1. Workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of discrimination which undermine freedom of association in respect of their employment.

(1951) Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 15:
Right of association
As regards non-political and non-profit-making associations and trade unions the Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, in the same circumstances.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 18:
1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 19:
1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.
2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 22:
1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 8:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure:
a) The right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

(1968) Proclamation of Teheran, Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights:
5. The primary aim of the United Nations in the sphere of human rights is the achievement by each individual of the maximum freedom and dignity. For the realization of this objective, the laws of every country should grant each individual, irrespective of race, language, religion or political belief, freedom of expression, of information, of conscience and of religion, as well as the right to participate in the political, economic, cultural and social life of his country;
(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the Social, Article 20:
a) The provision of full democratic freedoms to trade unions; freedom of association for all workers, including the right to bargain collectively and to strike; recognition of the right to form other organizations of working people; the provision for the growing participation of trade unions in economic and social development; effective participation of all members in trade unions in the deciding of economic and social issues which affect their interests;

States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 14:
States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 15:
States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

(1998) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized universally, Article 1:
Everyone has the right to promote and fight, individually and in association with others, for the protection and fulfillment of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international level.

(1998) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized universally, Article 6:
Everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to:
(a) To know, seek, obtain, receive and hold information about all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including having access to information and how effective are these rights and freedoms in the legislative, judicial or administrative systems;
(b) As provided in the instruments on human rights and other applicable international instruments, publish, impart or disseminate other views, information and knowledge on all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
(c) To study, discuss, form and hold opinions on the observance, both in law and in practice, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, through these and other appropriate means, to draw public attention on these matters.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 26:
We recognize that sustainable development requires a long-term perspective and broad-based participation in policy formulation, decision-making and implementation at all levels. As social partners, we will continue to work for stable partnerships with all major groups, respecting the independent, important roles of each of them.

13 d) Institute effective and efficient access to administrative and independent judicial procedures, including remedies and redress for environmental harm and the threat of such harm.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

(1951) Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 16:
Access to courts
1. A refugee shall have free access to the courts of law on the territory of all Contracting States.
2. A refugee shall enjoy in the Contracting State in which he has his habitual residence the same treatment as a national in matters pertaining to access to the courts, including legal assistance and exemption from cautio judicatum solvi.

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 2:
3. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes:
(a) To ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity;
(b) To ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided for by the legal system of the State, and to develop the possibilities of judicial remedy;

(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 14:
1 All persons shall be equal before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.
All persons, in accordance with their national legislation, shall have the opportunity to participate, individually or with others, in the formulation of decisions of direct concern to their environment, and shall have access to means of redress when their environment has suffered damage or degradation.

2. States shall ensure that recourse is available in accordance with their legal systems for prompt and adequate compensation or other relief in respect of damage caused by pollution of the marine environment by natural or juridical persons under their jurisdiction.
3. With the objective of assuring prompt and adequate compensation in respect of all damage caused by pollution of the marine environment, States shall cooperate in the implementation of existing international law and the further development of international law relating to responsibility and liability for the assessment of and compensation for damage and the settlement of related disputes, as well as, where appropriate, development of criteria and procedures for payment of adequate compensation, such as compulsory insurance or compensation funds.

(1989) ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 169, Article 12:
The peoples concerned shall be safeguarded against the abuse of their rights and shall be able to take legal proceedings, either individually or through their representative bodies, for the effective protection of these rights. Measures shall be taken to ensure that members of these peoples can understand and be understood in legal proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other effective means.

(1989) ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 169, Article 15:
2. In cases in which the State retains the ownership of mineral or sub-surface resources or rights to other resources pertaining to lands, governments shall establish or maintain procedures through which they shall consult these peoples, with a view to ascertaining whether and to what degree their interests would be prejudiced, before undertaking or permitting any programmes for the exploration or exploitation of such resources pertaining to their lands. The peoples concerned shall wherever possible participate in the benefits of such activities, and shall receive fair compensation for any damages which they may sustain as a result of such activities.

At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities.

(1998) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized universally, Article 9:
1. In the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the promotion and protection of human rights as referred to in the present Declaration, everyone has the right, individually and in association with others, to benefit from an effective remedy and to be protected in case of violation of these rights.
2. At this point, everyone whose rights or freedoms are allegedly violated has the right, either in person or through legally authorized representation, to complain and to have your complaint promptly reviewed in a public hearing before an independent, impartial and competent court or before other authorities established by law, and to obtain from such an authority a decision, in accordance with law, providing redress, including any compensation due, if there has been a violation of the rights and freedoms of the person and compliance with the eventual decision and award, all without undue delay.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 27:
The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall, at its first meeting, adopt a process with respect to the appropriate elaboration of international rules and procedures in the field of liability and redress for damage resulting from transboundary movements of living modified organisms, analysing and taking due account of the ongoing processes in international law on these matters, and shall endeavour to complete this process within four years.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 11:
2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 28:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 32:
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 40:
Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

13 e) Eliminate corruption in all public and private institutions.

(2000) Global Compact, Principle 10:
Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.
(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, Principle 19:
We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on, and give priority attention to, the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people, which include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflict; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

(2005) United Nations Convention against Corruption, Article 1:
The purposes of this Convention are:
(a) To promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively;
(b) To promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery;
(c) To promote integrity, accountability and proper management of public affairs and public property.

13 f) Strengthen local communities, enabling them to care for their environments, and assign environmental responsibilities to the levels of government where they can be carried out most effectively.

(1974) Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition:
4. It is a responsibility of each State concerned, in accordance with its sovereign judgment and internal legislation, to remove the obstacles to food production and to provide proper incentives to agricultural producers. Of prime importance for the attainment of these objectives are effective measures of socio-economic transformation by agrarian, tax, credit and investment policy reform and the reorganization of rural structures, such as the reform of the conditions of ownership, the encouragement of producer and consumer co-operatives, the mobilization of the full potential of human resources, both male and female, in the developing countries for an integrated rural development and the involvement of small farmers, fishermen and landless workers in attaining the required food production and employment targets. Moreover, it is necessary to recognize the key role of women in agricultural production and rural economy in many countries, and to ensure that appropriate education, extension programmes and financial facilities are made available to women on equal terms with men.

(1989) ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 169, Article 15:
1. The rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands shall be specially safeguarded. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources.

(1994) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Article 3:
In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:
a) the Parties should ensure that decisions on the design and implementation of programmes to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought are taken with the participation of populations
and local communities and that an enabling environment is created at higher levels to facilitate action at national and local levels;

**Principle 14: Integrate into formal education and life-long learning the knowledge, values, and skills needed for a sustainable way of life.**

*(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, principle 19:*

Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension.

*(1992) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Article 6:*

In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), the Parties shall:
(a) Promote and facilitate at the national and, as appropriate, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities:
(i) The development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects;

*(1995) Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:*

Commitment 6.r) Promote, in all educational and health policies and programmes, environmental awareness, including awareness of unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.


ii. 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.

*(1998) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized universally, Article 15:*

The state has the responsibility to promote and facilitate the teaching of human rights and fundamental freedoms at all levels of education, and ensure that all those responsible for training lawyers, bailiffs, the forces personnel forces and public officials include appropriate elements of human rights teaching in their training program.

*(1998) Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms recognized universally, Article 16:*

102
Individuals, non-governmental organizations and relevant institutions have an important role to play in helping to make the public more aware of questions relating to all human rights and fundamental freedoms through activities such as education, training and research in these areas to strengthen further, inter alia, understanding, tolerance, peace and friendly relations among all nations, racial or religious groups, taking into account the merits of various societies and communities in which conduct their activities.

(2000) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 23:
PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION
1. The Parties shall:
a) Promote and facilitate public awareness, education and participation concerning the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms in relation to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. In doing so, the Parties shall cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international bodies;
b) Endeavour to ensure that public awareness and education encompass access to information on living modified organisms identified in accordance with this Protocol that may be imported.

(2001) Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, Article 20:
Each State Party shall take all practicable measures to raise public awareness regarding the value and significance of underwater cultural heritage and the importance of protecting it under this Convention.

(2003) Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, Article 2:
3. “Safeguarding” means measures aimed at ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, including the identification, documentation, research, preservation, protection, promotion, enhancement, transmission, particularly through formal and nonformal education, as well as the revitalization of the various aspects of such heritage.

(2003) Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, Article 14:
Each State Party shall endeavour, by all appropriate means, to:
(a) ensure recognition of, respect for, and enhancement of the intangible cultural heritage in society, in particular through:
(i) educational, awareness-raising and information programmes, aimed at the general public, in particular young people;
(ii) specific educational and training programmes within the communities and groups concerned;
(iii) capacity-building activities for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, in particular management and scientific research; and
(iv) non-formal means of transmitting knowledge;
(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:
Guiding Principles
7. Principle of equitable access
Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expression and dissemination are important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 10:
Education and public awareness
Parties shall:
(a) encourage and promote understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, inter alia, through educational and greater public awareness programmes;

14 a) Provide all, especially children and youth, with educational opportunities that empower them to contribute actively to sustainable development.

(1968) Proclamation of Teheran on Human Rights:
17. The aspirations of the younger generation for a better world, in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented, must be given the highest encouragement. It is imperative that youth participate in shaping the future of mankind;

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 11:
Social progress and development shall aim at ... attainment of the following main goals:
d) The education of youth in, and promotion among them of, the ideals of justice and peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples; the promotion of full participation of youth in the process of national development;

(1973) Minimum Age Convention (ILO), Article 1:
Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.

(1989) Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Article 7:
The child is entitled to receive education, which shall be free and compulsory, at least in the elementary stages. He shall be given an education which will promote his general culture and enable him, on a basis of equal opportunity, to develop his abilities, his individual judgment, and his sense of moral and social responsibility, and to become a useful member of society.

(1989) Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 29:
States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:
The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential; The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

**Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Article 8:**

b) To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life;

**Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 14:**

2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

14 b) Promote the contribution of the arts and humanities as well as the sciences in sustainability education.

**International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 15:**

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone:
   (a) To take part in cultural life;
   (b) To enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;
   (c) To benefit from the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the present Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for the conservation, the development and the diffusion of science and culture.

3. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research and creative activity.

**Declaration on Social Progress and Development:**

Social progress and development shall aim at the:

Article 13

a) Equitable sharing of scientific and technological advances by developed and developing countries, and a steady increase in the use of science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society;

b) The establishment of a harmonious balance between scientific, technological and material progress and the intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral advancement of humanity;

c) The protection and improvement of the human environment.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development Article 9:
Social progress and development are the common concerns of the international community, which shall supplement, by concerted international action, national efforts to raise the living standards of peoples.

(1969) *Declaration on Social Progress and Social Development in Article 9:*
Social progress and development are the common concerns of the international community, which shall supplement, by concerted international action, national efforts to raise the living standards of peoples.

Aware that:
b) Civilization is rooted in nature, which has shaped human culture and influenced all artistic and scientific achievement, and living in harmony with nature gives man the best opportunities for the development of his creativity, and for rest and recreation.

1. Within the framework of its cultural policies and measures as defined in Article 4.6 and taking into account its own particular circumstances and needs, each Party may adopt measures aimed at protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory.
2. Such measures may include the following:
   c) measures aimed at encouraging non-profit organizations, as well as public and private institutions and artists and other cultural professionals, to develop and promote the free exchange and circulation of ideas, cultural expressions and cultural activities, goods and services, and to stimulate both the creative and entrepreneurial spirit in their activities;
   g) measures aimed at nurturing and supporting artists and others involved in the creation of cultural expressions;

1. Cultural diversity
   “Cultural diversity” refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies.
   Cultural diversity is made manifest not only through the varied ways in which the cultural heritage of humanity is expressed, augmented and transmitted through the variety of cultural expressions, but also through diverse modes of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment, whatever the means and technologies used.
2. Cultural content
   “Cultural content” refers to the symbolic meaning, artistic dimension and cultural values that originate from or express cultural identities.
3. Cultural expressions
   “Cultural expressions” are those expressions that result from the creativity of individuals, groups and societies, and that have cultural content.
(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 14:
Cooperation for development
Parties shall endeavour to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector by, inter alia, the following means:
(a) the strengthening of the cultural industries in developing countries through:
(i) creating and strengthening cultural production and distribution capacities in developing countries;
(ii) facilitating wider access to the global market and international distribution networks for their cultural activities, goods and services;
(iii) enabling the emergence of viable local and regional markets;
(iv) adopting, where possible, appropriate measures in developed countries with a view to facilitating access to their territory for the cultural activities, goods and services of developing countries;
(v) providing support for creative work and facilitating the mobility, to the extent possible, of artists from the developing world;
(vi) encouraging appropriate collaboration between developed and developing countries in the areas, inter alia, of music and film;

14 c) Enhance the role of the mass media in raising awareness of ecological and social challenges.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, principle 19:
Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension. It is also essential that mass media of communications avoid contributing to the deterioration of the environment, but, on the contrary, disseminates information of an educational nature on the need to project and improve the environment in order to enable mal to develop in every respect.

(1992) Convention on Biological Diversity, article 13:
The Contracting Parties shall:
(a) Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes; and
(b) Cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
10. Responsible non-intrusive access to observe or document in situ underwater cultural heritage shall be encouraged to create public awareness, appreciation, and protection of the heritage except where such access is incompatible with its protection and management.

Awareness-raising
- States Parties undertake to adopt immediate, effective and appropriate measures:
  a) To raise awareness throughout society, including at the family level, regarding persons with disabilities, and to foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities;
  b) To combat stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices relating to persons with disabilities, including those based on sex and age, in all areas of life;
To promote awareness of the capabilities and contributions of persons with disabilities.
- Measures to this end include:
  c) Encouraging all organs of the media to portray persons with disabilities in a manner consistent with the purpose of the present Convention;

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 15:
1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.

(2007) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 16:
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity

14.d) Recognize the importance of moral and spiritual education for sustainable living.

Principle 15: Treat all living beings with respect and consideration.

(1978) Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, Article 1:
a) All animals are born equal and they have the same rights to existence.

(1978) Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, Article 2:
a) Every animal has the right to be respected.
15 a) Prevent cruelty to animals kept in human societies and protect them from suffering.

(1978) Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, Article 3:
  a) No animal should be submitted to bad treatment or cruel actions.

(1978) Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, Article 8:
  a) Experiments on animals that cause physical and mental pain, are incompatible with animal rights, even if it is for medical, scientific, commercial or any other kind of experiment.
  b) A substitute technique must be investigated and developed.

15 b) Protect wild animals from methods of hunting, trapping, and fishing that cause extreme, prolonged, or avoidable suffering.

(1978) Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, Article 3:
  b) If the death of an animal is necessary, this should be sudden and without fear or pain.

15 c) Avoid or eliminate to the full extent possible the taking or destruction of non-targeted species.

(1978) Universal Declaration of Animal Rights, Article 10:
  a) No animal should be used for entertainment.
  b) Animal exhibitions and shows that use animals are incompatible with any animal's dignity.

Principle 16: Promote a culture of tolerance, nonviolence, and peace.

(1945) United Nations Charter, Chapter I, Article 1:
The Purposes of the United Nations are:
1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

(1960) Convention against Discrimination in Education, Article 5:
  1. The States Parties to this Convention agree that:
  (a) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; it shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace;
(1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 20:
1. Any propaganda for war shall be prohibited by law.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 13:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(1968) Proclamation of Teheran on Human Rights:
19. Disarmament would release immense human and material resources now devoted to military purposes. These resources should be used for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. General and complete disarmament is one of the highest aspirations of all peoples;

Meaning of innocent passage
1. Passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal State. Such passage shall take place in conformity with this Convention and with other rules of international law.
2. Passage of a foreign ship shall be considered to be prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal State if in the territorial sea it engages in any of the following activities
   h) any act of wilful and serious pollution contrary to this Convention;

In the conduct of marine scientific research the following principles shall apply:
a) marine scientific research shall be conducted exclusively for peaceful purposes;

1. States and competent international organizations shall, in accordance with the principle of respect for sovereignty and jurisdiction and on the basis of mutual benefit, promote international cooperation in marine scientific research for peaceful purposes.

(1986) Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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 effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries.

(1992) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 24:
Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development, as necessary.
(1997) Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations, Article 9:
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.

16 a) Encourage and support mutual understanding, solidarity, and cooperation among all peoples and within and among nations.

(1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 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.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 11:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international cooperation based on free consent.

(1966) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 13:
1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to education. They agree that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. They further agree that education shall enable all persons to participate effectively in a free society, promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 3:
The following are considered primary conditions of social progress and development:
f) Peaceful coexistence, peace, friendly relations and cooperation among States irrespective of differences in their social, economic or political systems.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 11:
Social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the following main goals:
d) The education of youth in, and promotion among them of, the ideals of justice and peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples; the promotion of full participation of youth in the process of national development;
(1972) **Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, principle 24:**

International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a cooperative spirit by all countries, big and small, on an equal footing. Cooperation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means is essential to effectively control, prevent, reduce and eliminate adverse environmental effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres, in such a way that due account is taken of the sovereignty and interests of all States.

(1972) **Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, principle 25:**

States shall ensure that international organizations play a coordinated, efficient and dynamic role for the protection and improvement of the environment.

(1975) **Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind:**

1. All States shall promote international cooperation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used for the strengthening of peace and security, freedom and independence, and to achieve social and economic development of the peoples and fulfill human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

(1986) **Declaration on the Right to Development, Article 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.

(1992) **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 7:**

States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem.

(1992) **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 27:**

States and people shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the fulfilment of the principles embodied in this Declaration and in the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development.

(1994) **Convention to Combat Desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought or desertification, particularly in Africa, article 3:**

In order to achieve the objective of this Convention and to implement its provisions, the Parties shall be guided, inter alia, by the following:

c) the Parties should develop, in a spirit of partnership, cooperation among all levels of government, communities, non-governmental organizations and landholders to establish a better understanding of the nature and value of land and scarce water resources in affected areas and to work towards their sustainable use; and

(2001) **Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, Article 25:**

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall be subject to negotiations in good faith or other peaceful means of settlement of their own choice.
(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, principle 18:
We welcome the focus of the Johannesburg Summit on the indivisibility of human dignity and are resolved, through decisions on targets, timetables and partnerships, to speedily increase access to such basic requirements as clean water, sanitation, adequate shelter, energy, health care, food security and the protection of biodiversity.

(2002) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, principle 17:
Recognizing the importance of building human solidarity, we urge the promotion of dialogue and cooperation among the world’s civilizations and peoples, irrespective of race, disabilities, religion, language, culture or tradition.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:
4. Principle of international solidarity and cooperation
International cooperation and solidarity should be aimed at enabling countries, especially developing countries, to create and strengthen their means of cultural expression, including their cultural industries, whether nascent or established, at the local, national and international levels.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 2:
7. Principle of equitable access
Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding.

(2005) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 4:
Definitions:
8. Interculturality
“Interculturality” refers to the existence and equitable interaction of diverse cultures and the possibility of generating shared cultural expressions through dialogue and mutual respect.

16 b) Implement comprehensive strategies to prevent violent conflict and use collaborative problem solving to manage and resolve environmental conflicts and other disputes.

(1948) Charter of the United Nations, Article 2:
The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles:
3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.
4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.
(1992) **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 26:**
States shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and by appropriate means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

(1992) **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 12:**
States shall resolve all their environmental disputes peacefully and by appropriate means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

(2002) **Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, principle 19:**
We reaffirm our pledge to place particular focus on, and give priority attention to, the fight against the worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of our people, which include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflict; illicit drug problems; organized crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

16 c) Demilitarize national security systems to the level of a non-provocative defense posture, and convert military resources to peaceful purposes, including ecological restoration.

(1984) **Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace:**
1. Solemnly proclaims that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace;
2. Solemnly declares that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of each State;
3. Emphasizes that ensuring the exercise of the right of peoples to peace demands that the policies of States be directed towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use of force in international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;
4. Appeals to all States and international organizations to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and the international level.

(1995) **Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:**
21. In this context, the negative impact on development of excessive military expenditures, the arms trade, and investment for arms production and acquisition must be addressed.

(1995) **Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development:**
9th commitment, g) Undertake to explore new ways of generating new public and private financial resources, inter alia, through the appropriate reduction of excessive military expenditures, including global military expenditures and the arms trade, and investments for arms production and acquisition, taking into consideration national security requirements, so as to allow possible allocation of additional funds for social and economic development;
Eliminate nuclear, biological, and toxic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

(1925) Geneva Protocol:
Whereas the prohibition of such use has been declared in Treaties to which the majority of Powers of the world are Parties; and
To the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of International Law, binding alike the conscience and the practice of nations;
Declare:
That the High Contracting Parties, so far as they are not already Parties to Treaties prohibiting such use, accept this prohibition, agree to extend this prohibition to the use of bacteriological methods of warfare and agree to be bound as between themselves according to the terms of this declaration.

(1968) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, article I:
Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

(1968) Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, article II:
Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(1969) Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the Social, Article 27:
a) The achievement of general and complete disarmament and the channeling of the progressively released resources to be used for economic and social progress for the welfare of people everywhere and, in particular, for the benefit of developing countries;
b) The adoption of measures contributing to disarmament, including, inter alia, the complete prohibition of tests of nuclear weapons, the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons and the prevention of the pollution of oceans and inland waters by nuclear wastes.

(1970) Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, article I:
1. The States Parties to this Treaty undertake not to emplant or emplace on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof beyond the outer limit of a sea-bed zone, as defined in article II, any nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction as well as structures, launching installations or any other facilities specifically designed for storing, testing or using such weapons.
(1971) Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, article 1:
Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain:
(1) Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;
(2) Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

(1972) Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment, principle 26:
Man and his environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, on the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons.

(1976) Convention on the prohibition of military or any hostile use of environmental modification techniques, article 1:
1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any other State Party.
2. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to assist, encourage or induce any State, group of States or international organization to engage in activities contrary to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article.

(1976) Convention on the prohibition of military or any hostile use of environmental modification techniques, article 2:
As used in article I, the term "environmental modification techniques" refers to any technique for changing - through the deliberate manipulation of natural processes - the dynamics, composition or structure of the Earth, including its biota, lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere, or of outer space.

Persuaded that:
c) Competition for scarce resources creates conflicts, whereas the conservation of nature and natural resources contributes to justice and the maintenance of peace and cannot be achieved until mankind learns to live in peace and to forsake war and armaments.

Nature shall be secured against degradation caused by warfare or other hostile activities.

(1995) Beijing Declaration on Women:
We are determined to:
28. Take positive steps to ensure peace for the advancement of women and, recognizing the leading role that women have played in the peace movement, work actively towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, and support negotiations on the conclusion, without delay, of a universal and multilaterally and effectively verifiable comprehensive
nuclear-test-ban treaty which contributes to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects;

1. Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never under any circumstances:
   a) To develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to anyone;
   b) To use chemical weapons;
   c) To engage in any military preparations to use chemical weapons;
   d) To assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention.
2. Each State Party undertakes to destroy chemical weapons it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.
3. Each State Party undertakes to destroy all chemical weapons it abandoned on the territory of another State Party, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.
4. Each State Party undertakes to destroy any chemical weapons production facilities it owns or possesses, or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction or control, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

(1996) Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty:  
Article I  
1. Each State Party undertakes not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control.
2. Each State Party undertakes, furthermore, to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion

16 e) Ensure that the use of orbital and outer space supports environmental protection and peace.

(1967) Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, article III:  
The States Parties to the Treaty shall carry on activities of exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, of accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in interest of maintaining international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation and understanding.

(1967) Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, article IV:  
The States Parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in outer space in any other way. The Moon and other celestial bodies shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States Parties to the Treaty. It is prohibited to establish
bodies celestial bases, military installations and fortifications, the testing of any type weapons and military maneuvers.

**1967** Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, article IX:
In the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other celestial bodies, States Parties to the Treaty shall be guided by the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance, and in all their activities in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall take due account of the corresponding interests of other States Parties to the Treaty. The States Parties the Treaty shall pursue studies and research of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and conduct exploration in a way that does not occur harmful contamination and also adverse changes in the Earth's environment as consequence of the introduction of extraterrestrial matter and, where necessary take appropriate measures to this end.

**1969** Declaration on Social Progress and Development, Article 9:
Social progress and development are the common concerns of the international community, which shall supplement, by concerted international action, national efforts to raise the living standards of peoples.
Social progress and economic growth require recognition of the common interest of all nations in the exploration, conservation, use and exploitation, exclusively for peaceful purposes and in the interests of all mankind, of those areas of the environment such as outer space and the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

**1982** World Charter for Nature, principle 21:
e) Safeguard and conserve nature in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

**16.f** Recognize that peace is the wholeness created by right relationships with oneself, other persons, other cultures, other life, Earth, and the larger whole of which all are a part.

**1992** Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, principle 25:
Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.

**2005** Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Article 1:
The objectives of this Convention are:
(c) to encourage dialogue among cultures with a view to ensuring wider and balanced cultural exchanges in the world in favour of intercultural respect and a culture of peace;
(d) to foster interculturality in order to develop cultural interaction in the spirit of building bridges among peoples;
APPENDIX

List of international law instruments

-Pre Earth Charter-

1. The Geneva Gas Protocol 1925
2. Slavery Convention 1926
3. C029 - Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) 1930
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
6. C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (No. 87) 1948
7. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No. 98) 1949
8. C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) 1951
9. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees 1951
10. Convención sobre Derechos Políticos de la Mujer 1953
11. Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960
12. C122 - Employment Policy Convention (No. 122) 1964
15. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966
16. Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies 1967
17. The treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons 1968
18. Proclamation of Teheran 1968
19. Declaration on Social Progress and Development 1969
20. Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof (Seabed Treaty) 1971
21. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971
22. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972
23. Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment 1972
24. The Biological Weapons Convention 1972
25. CITES 1973
27. Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition 1974
28. Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind 1975
29. Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques 1976
30. Universal Declaration of Animal Rights (UNESCO and UN)
32. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979
33. World Charter for Nature 1982
35. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984
36. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace
38. Declaration on the Right to Development 1986
41. C169 - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169) 1989
42. International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries 1989
43. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 1990
44. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992
45. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992
46. Convention on Biological Diversity 1992
47. The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development 1992
48. Vienna Declaration of Human Rights 1993
49. Chemical Weapons Convention 1993
50. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa 1994
51. Beijing Declaration on Women 1995
52. Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development 1995
54. Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights 1997
57. Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 1999

-Post Earth Charter-

58. Millennium Declaration 2000
59. Global Compact 2000
60. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2000
61. Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutants 2001
63. Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002
64. Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage 2003
66. Convention against Corruption 2005
69. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 2007
70. Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) 2009
71. Statement on sexual orientation and gender identity 2011