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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Forty-fourth session
Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda

QUESTION OF THE REALIZATION IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE ECONOMIC,
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS CONTAINED IN THE UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT
ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, AND STUDY OF SPECIAL
PROBLEMS WHICH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FACE IN THEIR EFFORTS
TO ACHIEVE THESE HUMAN RIGHTS

PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE RIGHT TO ENJOY AN ADEQUATE
STANDARD OF LIVING; THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts
on the Right to Development

Vice-Chairman Rapporteur: Mr. Kantilal Lallubhai Dalal (India)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Working Group of Governmental Experts on the right to Development was set up by Commission on Human Rights resolution 36 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981 by which it decided to establish a working group of 15 governmental experts appointed by the Chairman of the Commission, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution. The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1981/149 of 8 May 1981, approved the Commission's decision to establish the Working Group.

2. The Working Group was instructed to study the scope and content of the right to development and the most effective means to ensure the realization, in all countries, of the economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in various international instruments, paying particular attention to the obstacles encountered by developing countries in their efforts to secure the enjoyment of human rights.

3. In 1984, the Group adopted a report contained in document E/CN.4/1985/11 which was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-first session. The Commission, after taking note of the report, decided, by its resolution 1985/43, to transmit that report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, so as to enable the Assembly to adopt a declaration on the right to development.

4. In 1986, the General Assembly, by its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, proclaimed and adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development. The General Assembly also adopted resolution 41/131 entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", in which it welcomed the decision of the Commission in its resolution 1986/16 on the future work of the Working Group on the Right to Development and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report containing information on the progress made by the Working Group in the accomplishment of its tasks. In addition, the Assembly adopted resolution 41/133 entitled "Right to development". After its tenth session held from 5 to 20 January 1987 at Geneva, the Group adopted a report contained in document E/CN.4/1987/10 dated 29 January 1987 which was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session.

5. The Commission on Human Rights, after taking note of the report, by its resolution 1987/23 of 10 March 1987, at its forty-third session, requested the Secretary-General through the Economic and Social Council to circulate the Declaration on the Right to Development to all Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, and to invite them to offer their comments and views on the subject of the implementation of the Declaration. By the same resolution, the Secretary-General was also requested to take the necessary steps to ensure that an analytical compilation of all replies received was circulated to Governments and other interested parties well in advance of the next meeting of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development.

Composition of the Working Group and its Bureau

6. At its eleventh session, the Working Group was composed of experts from Algeria, Bulgaria, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia */ and was chaired by the expert from Senegal, the experts from Cuba, India and Yugoslavia were Vice-Chairmen. At the same session, the Group agreed to entrust the expert from India with the functions of Rapporteur.

*/ The United States formally withdrew from the Working Group in December 1987.

Dates of sessions

7. The Working Group held its eleventh session from 11 to 22 January 1988 at Geneva.

Attendance

8. A list of the governmental experts, alternate, States and organizations represented by observers at the eleventh session appears in annex I.

Organization of work

9. At its eleventh session, the Working Group held 12 plenary meetings as well as a number of informal consultations of regional groups.

10. The Working Group had before it the following documents: Provisional agenda, E/CN.4/AC.39/1988/L.1; Analytical compilation of comments and views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development prepared by the Secretary-General, E/CN.4/AC.39/1988/L.2; General Assembly resolution 42/117 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23. Replies received from Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, a list of which is contained in annex I to the present report, were also available.

II. WORK OF THE GROUP AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION

11. Pursuant to the directives contained in General Assembly resolution 42/117 and in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23, the Working Group, at its eleventh session, was entrusted to study the analytical compilation, if necessary together with the individual replies themselves, of comments and views offered by Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations on the subject of the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development. On the basis of the study of the analytical compilation prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received, and the individual replies themselves, the Working Group was asked to work out and submit to the Commission, at its forty-fourth session, its recommendations as to which proposals would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, at the individual, national and international levels. The Working Group was also to submit its further recommendations to the Commission on practical measures to implement the Declaration, including specific proposals concerning future work.

12. The eleventh session of the Working Group of Experts was addressed by Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva. He briefly described the background to the establishment and recent activities of the Working Group on the Right to Development. Referring to the General Assembly resolution 42/117, in which the General Assembly recognized the importance of the future work of the Working Group, Mr. Martenson outlined the content and noted the significance of the work of the current session of the Working Group, in the context of article I of the Declaration on the Right to Development which proclaims this right as an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to enjoy economic,

social, cultural and political development. He said that the tasks assigned to the Working Group were important ones and directly related to social progress and a better standard of life in larger freedom for people throughout the world.

13. The Chairman of the Working Group, Mr. Alioune Sène (Senegal), in an opening statement, described the scope and directions of the work of the eleventh session of the Working Group, noting that the right to development had both individual and collective features. It was the responsibility of States, based on the Charter, in particular to promote the establishment of an international climate which would be conducive to strengthening global peace and security, as well as to establishing a new international economic order, that would make possible practical realization of the right to development. Mr. Sène underlined the significance of joint effort by States and the spirit of co-operation needed for solving the economic and social problems of today's world.

14. Concerning its method of work, the Working Group decided to study the analytical compilation prepared by the Secretary-General, document E/CN.4/AC.39/1988/L.2 of 18 December 1987, as a working paper and to take into account the provisions and recommendations of the documents enumerated in paragraph 10 and other relevant documents. It was also decided to study and to take into consideration replies which might be received during the currency of its session from Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

15. On the basis of the analytical compilation, individual replies received and relevant United Nations documents, the Working Group of Experts decided to make recommendations to the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights on further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development at the individual, national and international level as well as practical measures to implement the Declaration on the Right to Development, including specific proposals concerning future work.

III. COMMENTS AND VIEWS ON THE ANALYTICAL COMPILATION

16. During the consideration of the analytical compilation prepared by the Secretary-General under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23 of 10 March 1987 and General Assembly resolution 42/117 of 7 December 1987 experts noted that only a few Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations had so far given their comments and views on the subject of the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development. In this connection, it was stated that additional replies which might have been submitted after the document had been prepared or which may be received in the course of the session, should also be taken into consideration.

17. A number of experts felt that the analytical compilation was a good basis on which the Working Group could begin its work. Other experts however, felt that the replies from Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations were too few to constitute a representative sample and did not provide an adequate basis for making recommendations. It was also felt by many experts that the Governments or organizations expressing a view or making a suggestion should have been identified in the compilation.

18. Concern was expressed by several experts that Chapter I of the analytical compilation "Significance of the Declaration and its relation to other international instruments" was imbalanced. It was stated by a number of experts that the contributions of one or two organizations had been given unduly extensive coverage. Other experts pointed out that the document summarized the contributions received and had accurately to reflect the views expressed even though they might be considered outside the scope and content of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

19. Commenting on the specific views reflected in Chapter I, many experts stated that the adoption of the Declaration must be viewed not merely as a major event but as a great achievement of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-first session. Some experts expressed the view that more emphasis should be placed on the right to development being an inalienable human right. One expert noted that the Declaration was not approved by consensus and that this should be kept in mind in approaching the future work with regard to it; an attempt must be made to build a consensus. Another expert pointed out that the importance of the Declaration was twofold:

(a) it was a great step forward in recognition of this human right in a formal and comprehensive framework and

(b) the massive support for it was an extremely rare event in the deliberations of the United Nations.

According to an observer, that support proved that most States of the international community have agreed and recognized that the right to development was a human right. Many experts of the Group emphasized the necessity of further development and enrichment of this right.

20. Concerning the legal nature of the Declaration and in particular in response to the views expressed in paragraph 14 of the analytical compilation, a number of experts stated that law is not based solely on the sources of international law incorporated in article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The contents of articles embodied in the Declaration should be taken into consideration as well as the common will of States expressed in its provisions. Another expert added that, while considering the legal nature of the Declaration, the new developments of the international law should be taken into account, in particular the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 and the American Convention on Human Rights of 1969. These experts underlined the importance in this regard of the concepts and teachings of the most highly qualified jurists of the various nations, in particular of developing States. Some experts stated that the right to development was recognized as a human right and thus its binding character was recognized.

21. A number of experts pointed out that the right to development was an inalienable human right of individuals as well as peoples. Alongside with this, they emphasized its indivisible and interrelated character within the whole set of fundamental rights embodied in human rights instruments. Some experts also expressed the view that the precise legal aspect of the right to development as a human right was not clear with some Governments and there was a need to continue studying the subject.

22. In commenting on Chapter II of the analytical compilation "Factors affecting the realization of the right to development" one Observer stated that the right to development was a natural extension of the right of peoples to self-determination, for without economic independence, a country's political independence could not be consolidated. Therefore, in his opinion, it is necessary for countries to develop their economies. The right to development should belong to the State and peoples as well as to individuals. In this sense, the right of peoples to self-determination is a pre-condition for the right to development. Without the independence and development of the State and peoples there can be no development of individuals.

23. With further reference to the factors affecting the realization of the right to development, some members of the Working Group stated that disarmament would be a contribution to the strengthening of international security and thus to releasing additional resources to development, in particular for the development of developing countries. Another expert expressed doubts about the automatic link between disarmament and development. He also said that instead of establishing an "international disarmament for development fund" as had been suggested by some Governments, the resources released from disarmament could be switched directly to development and channelled for example through the United Nations Development Programme. Some experts underlined that the issues of international disarmament and development were clearly interrelated. In this respect, */ the Final Document on Disarmament and Development was recalled.

24. A number of experts made references to the necessity of identifying the various factors such as the question of the external indebtedness facing developing countries, international and regional co-operation, trade, cultural co-operation, disarmament, including elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and reduction of conventional weapons and of studying their influences on the right to development.

25. One expert said that peoples subjected to foreign occupation were obliged to spend enormous resources for their liberation. He added that apartheid and racial discrimination impeded the implementation of the realization of the right to development. Some experts and observers emphasized the following obstacles to the realization of the right to development: colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, a severe constraint on resources, inequitable financial and trading arrangements. It was also noted that the arms race, which devoured massive financial, material, human scientific and technological resources remained a serious obstacle to the social and economic progress of States.

26. Some members of the Group and one Observer pointed out that a solution to the question of development was closely linked to the establishment of a just and equitable new international economic order. It was noted that all peoples should, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources and that in no case should a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. It was also suggested by a few experts that consideration of the

*/ Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, New York, 24 August-11 September 1987.
United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.9.

question of property needed to be given more attention in connection with its influence on the enjoyment of the right to development.

27. The Working Group also discussed the implementation of the Declaration at the national and international levels (chapters II and III of the compilation). One expert noted that consideration of the implementation of the Declaration on an individual level should not be neglected as the Declaration recognized that the human person was the central subject of development process. Individuals have rights and obligations, in particular they have the duty to promote the realization of the rights contained in the Declaration and ensure that they do not violate the rights of other individuals, peoples and States.

28. The experts underlined that States had the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development. Concrete examples of measures undertaken at national level, in India, Mexico and Peru which incorporated the concept of this right into its Constitution, and in some other countries, were cited. In India, for example, there existed today many constitutional and legislative enactments and pronouncements of different judicial bodies and also detailed administrative measures which conformed to provisions of the Declaration. One Observer noted that it was necessary for countries which had achieved independence to develop their economy independently and free from outside interference, and on such a basis to promote their social and cultural development.

29. As to the implementation of the Declaration at international level, some experts appreciated the fact that the Netherlands devoted 1.5 per cent of net national income to development, co-operation and aid to developing countries. Another expert drew attention to the fact that in 1985, the volume of Soviet economic aid to the developing countries also represented 1.5 per cent of its gross national product. In recent years its net aid to the least developed among developing countries has been increased substantially.

30. Some experts shared the view that the interests of developing and developed countries converged remarkably in this field of activity. Even in the developed countries there are some pockets of underdevelopment. Moreover, economic and especially industrial development have produced common threats to peoples in both developed and developing countries, such as ecological problems, loss of identity as human beings, the breakdown of family relationships, drug abuse, etc. It was felt that these issues should lead to more, and not less, co-operative endeavours between the developed and developing countries.

31. Some experts underlined the importance of international activities in specific fields. Speaking about the importance of food in the realization of the right to development, one expert said that heads of States and Governments of African countries paid great attention to that problem. It was also concluded that all countries should pursue policies which contribute to an international effort to promote growth, increase investment and overcome the debt crisis. While there could be no general or universal prescription for the achievement of these goals, it was important that the interests of the most vulnerable groups should be safeguarded and that action should be taken at all levels of the economy in individual countries and in international economic relations.

32. The importance of participation by all in decision-making for development was also underlined, particularly the participation of workers in management as well as in the voluntary implementation of decisions and the fair distribution of the benefits resulting from development. Some experts stressed that the non-governmental organizations have a significant role to play in the promotion of the right to development.

33. The importance of women and youth participation in the development process was pointed out. The Working Group paid also attention to the necessity of adopting measures to eradicate social injustice and provide positive assistance, particularly to disadvantaged groups.

IV. CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING CONCRETE RECOMMENDATIONS

34. The members of the Working Group shared the point of view that the realization of the right to development represented a vast undertaking requiring concerted national and international measures in the economic, social and political fields.

35. All experts and a large number of observers representing Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations participated in the discussion of recommendations to be made to the Commission on Human Rights according to the mandate contained in its resolution 1987/23.

36. A number of experts suggested that the recommendations should be grouped under procedural matters, and short-, medium-term and long-term measures in order to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the right to development. Other experts said that it would be preferable to group the measures under the categories of procedural matters, enhancement of the right to development and implementation of the provisions in the Declaration on the Right to Development. Some experts said that it would be useful to list the recommendations to reflect the provisions of individual articles of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

37. A few experts felt that at this stage of discussion, it would be difficult to assign priorities to different studies and measures proposed with a view to enhancing the right to development. A number of experts said that the adverse impact of the huge external debt was one of the most serious obstacles to realization of the right to development and the concern as to its solution should find expression in the recommendations.

38. Draft proposals on recommendations were submitted by the experts of the non-aligned countries, by the expert of the Netherlands and by the experts of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. These proposals were reviewed and supplemented in great detail during the discussions.

39. Many experts felt that there was a need to set up a monitoring, reviewing and co-ordinating mechanism within the United Nations system on measures adopted by United Nations organs and specialized agencies in their work programmes to enhance and implement the right to development. Some experts were of the view that Governments should also be consulted in setting up such a mechanism while others felt that overall responsibility and functions of the expert group should in no way be affected by the setting up of a monitoring mechanism in the United Nations system.

40. While keeping in mind that it is for the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with its resolution 1987/23, paragraph 8, to consider the question of future activities and the possible enlargement of the Working Group, some experts expressed views on the matter. In this regard, a few experts considered the possibility of converting it into an open-ended working group so as to obtain wider participation and to facilitate the expression of various views. Other experts considered it desirable to maintain its membership at the current number of 15 experts as they feel that the present framework is efficient and fruitful in the realization and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development. Some experts felt that while the Group could be expanded to reflect wider representation it should not become an open-ended one. Observers were always invited to attend and to make their contribution. Some experts felt that the session of the Expert Group should be held before that of the Commission on Human Rights so that the experts could devote sufficient time to the important issue of its mandate without deflection of their time to other work of the Commission on Human Rights. Others held the view that it was to the Working Group's advantage to meet during the session of the Commission on human rights since it could then benefit from the presence of experts from their countries in delegations and from non-governmental organizations attending the session. Some experts did not express any views on the matter, a number of them doubted that the Group had the time to give to it while others felt that it should be referred to the Commission. The Expert Group felt that the final decision is in the hands of the Commission on Human Rights in the light of its resolution 1987/23.

41. The discussions in the eleventh session of the Expert Group were held in a spirit of accommodation, and in an atmosphere of cordiality and co-operative effort.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

42. The set of recommendations adopted by the Expert Group are as follows:

1. The Expert Group, having studied the useful information contained in the replies received from Governments, the United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the analytical compilation thereof prepared by the Secretariat, recommends to the Commission on Human Rights the urgent necessity to remind Governments, United Nations organs and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have not yet replied so far to expedite their responses. In this connection, the expert group attaches great importance to replies which may be given by international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and newly established international institutions such as the South South Commission, the Commission on Environment and Development and the Independent Commission on Humanitarian Questions. The Commission on Human Rights is further requested to prepare a compilation of the statements which may be made by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the subject of the right to development and its enhancement and implementation at the forty-fourth session of the Commission. This additional information is essential for the expert group to have a broad and representative base to draw on in making a comprehensive set of recommendations for the future work in enhancement and implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

2. Pending the receipt of additional replies and their examination as recommended above the Expert Group reiterates that urgent action should be taken to implement the proposals contained in its report E/CN.4/1987/10 of 29 January 1987, paragraphs 28 (b) and (c) and paragraph 29 aimed at deepening and widening the understanding and acceptance of the concept of the right to development. These recommendations are as follows:

"28. (b) Dissemination of general information on the nature and content of the right to development;

(c) Organization of educational and research activities to familiarize all countries with the provisions of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

"29. It is also necessary to take measures to deepen and widen the understanding and acceptance of the concept of the right to development among the peoples of the world. With this objective in view, the Group recommends the following:

(a) All Governments should be requested to translate and publish the text of the Declaration on the Right to Development in all national, regional and subregional languages in current use;

(b) A series of seminars and workshops could be organized over the next few years beginning with 1988/89;

(c) Audio-visual material could be published in as many languages as possible;

(d) A broad-based study should be carried out on the problems that exist with regard to the realization of the right to development, particularly developing countries;

(e) Special publications could be prepared such as a glossary of published research works on the right to development."

3. The experts recommend: the updating and publishing in all official languages of the United Nations and ensuring widest dissemination of the report prepared by the Secretary-General on the international dimensions of the right to development as a human right (E/CN.4/1334) as well as his study on the regional and national dimensions of the right to development as a human right (E/CN.4/1488).

4. The Expert Group felt that there was a need for an evaluation mechanism within the United Nations with a view to monitoring, reviewing and co-ordinating the actions taken by United Nations organs and specialized agencies to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Right to Development in the work programmes of United Nations organs and specialized agencies. With this objective in view, the Group recommends that the Secretary-General should be requested to give his views in consultation with Governments on how an evaluation system on the implementation of the right to development could be set up.

5. On the basis of replies already received and discussions held during the eleventh session the Expert Group felt that new initiatives and possibilities emerge for action by Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to enhance the right to development at individual and collective, national and international levels. Therefore, the Group recommends: (a) convening, under the aegis of the Commission on Human Rights, a meeting of eminent personalities for the further enhancement and implementation of the right to development; (b) strengthening the cultural and educational base of the development process in view of the close links between cultural, educational and human values; (c) extension of the academic programmes at the United Nations University with special reference to technology and development; (d) emphasizing that the heavy debt burden of developing countries has serious consequences on the implementation of the right to development; (e) study of measures adopted by Governments at the national level to enhance the right to development through the adoption of constitutional, legislative and administrative measures; (f) study of regional and international instruments which have a bearing on the enhancement of the right to development; (g) studying further the obstacles to the enhancement of the right to development; (h) identifying and studying specific areas related to the right to development.

6. The Expert Group reiterates that enhancement and implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development is a vast undertaking requiring concerted national and international measures in the political, economic, social, humanitarian and environmental fields.

7. The Expert Group recommends that increased promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field, as one of the new and important measures, should contribute to the implementation of the right to development.

8. The Expert Group recommends the following measures towards co-ordinated and early implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development: (a) to continue examining the right to development in order to ensure the full exercise and progressive enhancement of this right; (article 10); (b) to continue studying the legal aspects of the right to development as an inalienable human right; (article 1); (c) at national level, to invite States to ensure equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources - education, health services, food, housing and employment - a fair distribution of income and that women have an active role in development process. Appropriate economic and social reforms should be carried out with a view to eradicating all social injustices (articles 2 and 8); (d) at the international level, urgent action by the international community is required in order to implement the important measures identified by the Declaration on the Right to Development. These measures are: respect for the right of peoples to self-determination, full and complete sovereignty over their natural resources; elimination of the mass and flagrant violations of human rights resulting from apartheid, all forms of discrimination, colonialism, foreign domination and occupation; establishment of the new international economic order and co-operation to promote more rapid development of developing countries, effective measures in the field of

disarmament and in order to ensure that the resources released are used for comprehensive development especially that of developing countries (articles 3, 4, 5, 7); (5) all States are invited to promote, respect and observe all human rights and fundamental freedoms as indivisible and interdependent (article 6). The central role of the human person in development process should be ensured (articles 2 and 6). While these subjects are being examined in other forums of the United Nations organization, the Expert Group recommends to the Commission on Human Rights that it should impart new urgency and monitor progress towards resolving these issues as delay in their resolution presents serious obstacles to realizing the objectives of the Declaration on the Right to Development.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

43. At its 12th meeting on 22 January 1988, the Working Group adopted the present report.

Annex I

List of participants

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>
Algeria	Mrs. Fatma-Zohra Ksentini Mr. Abd-el-Naceur Belaïd */
Bulgaria	Ms. Irina Bokova
Cuba	Mr. Julio Heredia-Pérez
Ethiopia	Miss Kongit Sinegiorgis
France	Mr. Jean-Pierre Le Court
India	Mr. Kantilal Lallubhai Dalal Mr. Jayant Prasad */
Iraq	Mr. Riyadh Aziz Hadi
Netherlands	Mr. Johannes Zandvliet
Panama	Ms. Mirta Saavedra Polo
Peru	Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita
Senegal	Mr. Alioune Sène Mr. Samba Cor Konaté */
Syrian Arab Republic	Mr. Fahd Salim
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Mr. Rais Touzmohammad Mr. Serge Kossenko */
Yugoslavia	Mr. Danilo Türk Mrs. Marija Djordjevic */

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Australia, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan,
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Philippines, Venezuela

Non-member States represented by observers

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Intergovernmental organizations

League of Arab States

*/ Alternate.

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

Category I

International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare,
Zonta International

Category II

International Commission of Health Professionals for Health and Human Rights,
International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Jewish Women,
International Federation of Human Rights, International Movement for Fraternal
Union among Races and Peoples

Annex II

DOCUMENTS CIRCULATED TO THE WORKING GROUP

1. In addition to the documents referred to in paragraph 10 of the Working Group's draft report (E/CN.4/AC.39/1988/L.3), the following documents were also circulated to the Group:

Declaration on the right to development;

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-third session
(E/1987/18-E/CN.4/1987/60)

Individual replies submitted by Governments pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23

(a) Prior to the eleventh session

Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Qatar, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia

(b) In the course of the eleventh session

Australia (dated 20 January 1988); China (dated 19 January 1988); France (dated 18 January 1988); Japan (dated 15 January 1988); Peru (dated 13 January 1988)

Replies from specialized agencies, United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23

(a) Prior to the eleventh session

Specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization

United Nations organs: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Centre for Social and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations University, World Food Programme

Other Intergovernmental organizations: European Economic Communities, Organization of American States

(b) During the eleventh session

United Nations organ: Special Committee of 24 (dated 13 January 1988)

Individual replies from non-governmental organizations pursuant to
Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23

(a) Prior to the eleventh session

Four Directions Council, General Arab Women Federation,
International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International
Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of
University Women, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Socialist International
Women, Union of Arab Jurists, World Movement of Mothers, World Young
Women's Christian Association (dated 8 January 1988)

(b) In the course of the eleventh session

International Commission of Health Professionals for Health and
Human Rights (dated 15 January 1988)

2. For reference, the report of the Secretary-General on the international dimensions of the right to development as a human right (E/CN.4/1334) as well as his study on the regional and national dimensions of the right to development as human right (E/CN.4/1488) were also available for consultation in the Secretariat.

Other documents requested by the Working Group

A/41/536 - Report of the Secretary-General on Progressive Development of the Principles and Norms of International Law relating to the New International Economic Order

A/CONF.130/39 - Report of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, containing the final document (New York, 24 August-11 September 1987)

UNCTAD/CA/2899 - Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session (Geneva, 9 July-3 August 1987)

A/CONF.116/28/Rev.1 - Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985)

Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the Constitution of Mexico relating to the implementation of the right to development

A/42/844 - Letter dated 30 November 1987 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the "Acapulco Commitment to Peace, Development and Democracy"

A/42/354 - Letter dated 12 June 1987 from the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting a document on the Elimination of Underdevelopment and the Establishment of a New International Economic Order

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

ILO Press Release on ILO High-level Meeting on Employment and Structural Adjustment (Geneva, 23-25 November 1987)

Report of the WHO Management Group - Resolution WHA40.24: Effects of Nuclear War on Health and Health Services