

# The World Revolution Agenda

## Policy Objectives

### **Includes:**

Policy objectives with descriptions/comments

(Working Draft – 9/10/02)

## **Peace, War & Conflict**

### **Arms Trade**

Adoption of the International Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers

(This International Code of Conduct would govern all arms transfers, including conventional weapons and munitions, military and security training, and sensitive military and dual-use technologies. The Code stipulates that any country wishing to purchase arms must meet certain criteria, including the promotion of democracy, the protection of human rights, and transparency in military spending. It would also prohibit arms sales to nations that support terrorism and to states that are engaged in aggression against other nations or peoples.)

Only allow exports to countries who are in:

- Compliance with international human rights standards
- Compliance with international humanitarian law
- Respect for democratic rights
- Respect for international arms embargoes and military sanctions
- Participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms
- Commitment to promote regional peace, security and stability
- Opposition to terrorism
- Promotion of human development

(International Code of Conduct on Arms Transfers)

Adoption of the Framework Convention on International Arms Transfers

(The Framework Convention is proposed as a legally binding agreement setting out core principles and mechanisms relating to international transfers of arms. The Convention would require States to adopt and implement national mechanisms for the explicit authorisation of international transfers of arms. The Convention would ban the transfer of arms that could be used to seriously violate internationally established standards of human rights, humanitarian law and non-aggression. It would also require exporting states to avoid the sale of weapons that could have an adverse impact on sustainable development or regional peace and security, would facilitate the commission of violent crimes, or could be easily diverted. )

(Arias Foundation)

End government subsidies and support for arms exports;  
End exports to oppressive regimes;  
End exports to countries involved in an armed conflict or region of tension  
End exports to countries whose social welfare is threatened by military spending  
Support measures which will regulate and reduce the arms trade and lead to it eventually end. (CAAT – Campaign to End Arms Trade, UK)

### **Small Arms & Light Weapons**

Controlling and reducing the proliferation, availability, legal trade, illicit transfer, and use of small arms and light weapons

Controlling availability and access to small arms:

Controlling legal transfers between states

Controlling the availability, use and storage of small arms within states

Preventing and combating illicit transfers

Collecting and removing surplus arms from both civil society and regions of conflict (IANSA)

### **Chemical and Biological Weapons**

Universal Adherence To and Implementation Of the Biological Weapons Convention

(The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) is a legally binding treaty that outlaws biological arms. After being discussed and negotiated in the United Nations' disarmament forum starting in 1969, the BWC entered into force in 1975. (Arms Control Association))

Universal Adherence To and Implementation Of the Chemical Weapons Convention

(The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is a multilateral treaty that bans chemical weapons and requires their destruction within a specified period of time. The treaty is of unlimited duration and is far more comprehensive than any prior international agreement on chemical weapons. (Arms Control Association))

### **Landmines**

An international ban on the use, production, stockpiling, and sale, transfer, or export of antipersonnel landmines

The signing, ratification, implementation, and monitoring of the Mine Ban Treaty (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction)

Increased resources for humanitarian demining and mine awareness programs (ICBL)

Increased resources for landmine victim rehabilitation and assistance (ICBL)

A global freeze on the manufacture and use of cluster bombs pending new international humanitarian law to deal with their effects. (Landmine Action, UK)

New legislation that would make the users of all explosive munitions, including cluster bombs, fully accountable and responsible for their clearance after a conflict is over. . (Landmine Action, UK)

### **Military Spending**

Implementation of the Women's Peace Petition, which calls for a 5% reduction a year for 5 years in military spending and the reallocation of these substantial resources toward human security programs and peace education. Hague Agenda (Women's Peace Petition)

### **Nuclear Weapons**

The abolition (elimination / prohibition) of nuclear weapons

Negotiation of a Nuclear Weapons Convention (an international treaty on the abolition of nuclear weapons. (LCNP) (Prohibits the use, threat to use, possession, testing, development, transfer, and acquisition of nuclear weapons and obliges countries to eliminate their existing stockpiles within an agreed timeframe.)

Remove weapons off of 'hair-trigger alert'

Reduction of nuclear arsenals to much lower / very low levels.

Promoting a No First Use policy on the nuclear weapons.

### **Nuclear Testing**

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

(The comprehensive test ban (CTB) treaty will prohibit all nuclear weapon test explosions or other nuclear explosions anywhere in the world. In order to verify compliance with its provisions, the treaty establishes a global network of monitoring facilities and allows for on-site inspections of suspicious events. (Arms Control Association))

### **Non-Proliferation**

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

(The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which entered into force in 1970, seeks to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons. Its 187 signatories are classified in two categories: nuclear-weapon states (NWS)—consisting of the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom—and non-nuclear-weapon states (NNWS). Under the treaty, the five NWS commit to pursue general and complete disarmament, while the NNWS agree to forgo developing or acquiring nuclear weapons. (Arms Control Association))

### **Genocide & War Crimes**

(Ratification of the) International Criminal Court - full financial and political support of UN Member States

(Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide)

Increasing and improving the effectiveness of the UN in preventing and stopping genocide, including:

Creation of effective early-warning structures to detect and analyze the warning signs of violent conflict and genocide; Reform of UN decision-making structures

so that action to prevent or stop genocide cannot be blocked by the Security Council veto

Enhancement of the political will to support governments' efforts to take effective action to prevent and stop genocide.

Establishment of a powerful and effective United Nations rapid response capacity for all peace operations

Full and timely payment of U.N. assessments and reliable funding for U.N. peacekeeping

Enhancement of the political will to support the governments' efforts to take effective action to prevent and stop genocide.

Promote International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law

### **War & Conflict**

Adopt and implement the Global Action Plan to Prevent War

Strengthen, promote, and increase Conflict Resolution initiatives

Promote International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law

Full and timely payment of U.N. assessments and reliable funding for U.N. peacekeeping (Campaign to End Genocide)

Strengthen Local Capacities for Conflict Resolution (Hague)

Strengthen the United Nations' Capacity to Maintain Peace (Hague)

Prioritise Early Warning and Early Response (Hague)

Strengthen Mechanisms for Humanitarian Intervention (Hague)

### **Children and conflict**

Ensure humanitarian assistance and protection to children in situations of armed conflict (Hague Appeal)

Rehabilitate and reintegrate children who have been exposed and traumatized by violent conflict

(Canada Conference)

(Security Council Resolution 1261 on the involvement of children in armed conflict)

### **Child soldiers**

Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict to the Convention on the Rights of the Child - ) prohibiting the military recruitment and use in hostilities of any person younger than eighteen years of age; and the recognition and enforcement of this standard by all armed forces and armed groups, both governmental and non-governmental. (An international ban on the military recruitment and participation in armed conflict of children under the age of 18)

Strong and consistent pressure by governments, international agencies and the public against those governments and armed groups that recruit children for military service. (HRW)

Demobilization and rehabilitation programs that offer former child soldiers the counseling and vocational training they need to rejoin civilian society and make a new life for themselves. (HRW)

### **Women and Conflict**

End Violence Against Women in Times of Armed Conflict (Hague Appeal)

## **Human Rights & Social Justice**

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(Conceived as 'a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,' the Universal Declaration ... has become just that: a yardstick by which to measure the degree of respect for, and compliance with, international human rights standards. The Declaration consists of 30 articles setting forth the civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights to which all persons are entitled, without discrimination. (PDHRE)

### **Ageing**

Adopt the UN Principles for Older Persons as a legally binding charter of rights, to which all governments are accountable. (HelpAge)

Full implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

(The Madrid Plan: specifies that ageing should be mainstreamed into global development agendas; calls for the right to development for older persons; urges governments to include older persons in national development and social policy processes (such as poverty reduction strategies and national development plans); contains detailed sections on growing areas of concern for older people and their families, such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, violence and abuse, access to health services and social protection; calls for effective collaboration and partnership between government, civil society, international agencies and the private sector with older. (HelpAge))

### **Children**

Convention on the Rights of the Child

(The CRC spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere – without discrimination – have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. The Convention protects children's rights by setting standards in health care, education and legal, civil and social services. States that are party to the Convention are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in the light of the best interests of the child. (UNICEF)

(Youth Action Plan and Declaration from the Braga (Portugal) Youth Conference in 1999)

## **Child soldiers**

(see above) Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

## **Child Labor**

ILO Convention 182 – Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor)

ILO Convention 138 – Minimum Age Convention (Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment)

(Oslo Child Labor Conference)

## **Women**

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

(The Convention or CEDAW, as it's known, is an international Bill of Rights for women. The treaty is the most comprehensive international agreement on the basic human rights of women. CEDAW obligates those countries which have ratified or acceded to it to take "all appropriate measures" to ensure the full development and advancement of women in all spheres -- political, educational, employment, health care, economic, social, legal, and marriage and family relations. It also calls for the modification of social and cultural patterns of conduct in order to eliminate prejudice, customs, and all other practices based on the idea of inferiority or superiority of either sex.)

The active participation of women in significant numbers in all decision and policy-making forums. (Hague Appeal for Peace) – Equal representation (50/50) representation of women in cabinet ministries and legislatures as well as local authorities by the year 2005, and 30% by 2003 (WEDO 50/50 Campaign).

Beijing Platform for Action

## **Civil & Political Rights**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

### **Torture**

Full adoption of, implementation and adherence to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

(The convention has created universally applicable standards to ensure that no person is subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. Countries that ratify the Convention are obligated to prohibit and refrain from torture, without exception. In becoming party to the UN Convention, governments have committed themselves to preventing torture in their own country, and to providing for the needs of torture victims, including "the means for as full rehabilitation as possible")

## Criminal Justice

### Death Penalty

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (for the abolition of the death penalty)

(The Protocol is of worldwide scope. It provides for the total abolition of the death penalty but allows states parties to retain the death penalty in time of war if they make a reservation to that effect at the time of ratifying or acceding to the Protocol.)

## Labor

### ILO Core Conventions / Core Labor Standards

(Core labour standards are inalienable rights, which all workers should enjoy by virtue of being human beings. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines these standards as including such basic tenets such as freedom of association, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the abolition of the most hazardous forms of child labour, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.) (War on Want)

Convention 87 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (1948)

Convention 98 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining (1949)

Convention 100 - Equal Remuneration

Convention 111 - Discrimination in Employment

Convention 29 - Forced Labour

Convention 105 - Abolition of Forced Labour

Convention 138 - Minimum Age

Convention 182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour

Working Conditions are Safe and Hygienic. - A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. (Ethical Trading Initiative)

Living Wages are Paid - Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week meet, at a minimum, national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. In any event wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income.

Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining are Respected. - Workers, without distinction, have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively.

Working Hours are Not Excessive. - Working hours comply with national laws and benchmark industry standards, whichever affords greater protection.

No Harsh or Inhumane Treatment is Allowed. - Physical abuse or discipline, the threat of physical abuse, sexual or other harassment and verbal abuse or other forms of intimidation shall be prohibited.

## **Human Trafficking**

End worldwide the human trafficking in persons

Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others

## **Racism & Ethnicity**

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

(Under the Convention, States parties are pledged:

To engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against individuals, groups of persons or institutions, and to ensure that public authorities and institutions do likewise;

Not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by persons or organizations;

To review government, national and local policies and to amend or repeal laws and regulations which create or perpetuate racial discrimination;

To prohibit and put a stop to racial discrimination by persons, groups and organizations; and

To encourage integrationist or multiracial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, as well as to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.)

(UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities)

(World Conference Against Racism)

## **Refugees**

(Convention for the Protection of Refugees)

New protections for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

## **Indigenous Peoples**

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples  
Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

ILO Conventions 107, 169

ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 169

(Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

## **Corruption**

Promote transparency in all areas of government and business activity. Promote initiatives to reduce corruption.



## **Gay & Lesbian**

Protect and advance the human rights of all people and communities subject to discrimination or abuse on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity or HIV status. (IGLHRC)

Secure the full enjoyment of the human rights of all people and communities subject to discrimination or abuse on the basis of sexual orientation or expression, gender identity or expression, and/or HIV status. (IGLHRC)

## **Environment**

Strengthen international environmental law and its implementation by, i.a., promoting the concept of a basic right to a clean and healthy environment (Hague Appeal)

Agenda 21

Protect the earth against further deterioration and repair damage inflicted upon the environment by human activities and negligence (Friends of the Earth Int'l)

Promote environmentally sustainable development on the local, national, regional and global levels

## **Global Warming & Climate Change**

Adoption, implementation & ratification of the Kyoto Protocol (to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change)

(Increase use of) renewable energy, clean energy  
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases  
Decrease use of fossil fuels.

Phase in clean, sustainable energy solutions and phase out fossil fuels  
Reduce/end government subsidies for fossil fuel industries  
Major investments must be made in renewable energy  
Immediate international action must be taken to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases  
The greenhouse gas reduction targets agreed for Kyoto are only a fraction of what is needed (Greenpeace)

Substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and increase the use of alternative energy to combat the dangerous consequences of global warming (FOEI)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## **Ozone Depletion**

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

## **GM Foods**

Biosafety Protocol (Cartagena)

(The Protocol sets international standards on the use of bioengineered products -- also known as Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)). It aims to promote the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms, known as GMOs, resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It takes into account risks posed to human health and focuses on transboundary movements.).

A 5 year moratorium on GM commercial crops, pending rigorous scientific analysis  
Strict and clear labeling of all GM products, including derivatives and additives to food processing  
Segregation and labeling of imported GM foods from harvest; with clear tracking from the field to the supermarket shelf  
An international ban on the use of antibiotic resistant gene markers  
Public participation in GM decisions, including when and where testing and trials may take place  
Stricter regulation of the release of GMOs  
A global ban on "Terminator" seed technology  
Comprehensive and culturally sensitive review of patent laws to prevent biopiracy (FOEI)

### **Toxic Chemicals (Hazardous Waste)**

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

### **Biodiversity**

The Convention on Biological Diversity

### **Forests**

Decrease & reduce deforestation,  
Statement of principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests (Rio Conference – Forest Principles Declaration)

United Nations Forum on Forests (Sustainable Forest Management)

### **Wetlands**

Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)

### **Marine & Oceans**

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21

### **Overfishing**

Greenpeace Principles for Ecologically Responsible Fisheries

To cut the numbers and fishing power of large-scale fishing fleets in half by 2005  
(Greenpeace)

### **Coral Reefs**

International Coral Reefs Initiative – ‘Call to Action’ and ‘Framework for Action’

### **Desertification and Land Degradation**

Convention to Combat Desertification

### **Wildlife**

#### **Endangered Species**

#### **Wildlife Trade**

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

(The Convention accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30,000 plant and animal species depending on their biological status and the impact that international trade may have upon this status. The member countries, known as CITES Parties, act together by banning international commercial trade in an agreed list of species threatened with extinction. (TRAFFIC))

### **Ecological Debt**

Rich northern governments to recognize that poor southern countries are owed an ecological debt, and that this debt must be repaid (FOEI)

### **Mining**

Prevent the construction and operation of environmentally and socially harmful exploration and extraction projects (FOEI)

## **Poverty & Economic Development**

Section 1 of Agenda 21 (1<sup>st</sup> section, and specific chapters)

(Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development)

Program of Action of the World Summit on Social Development (Copenhagen, 1995)

### **Aid (Development Assistance)**

Developed nations to fulfill pledge of giving 0.7% of GDP for Overseas Development Assistance (and ensuring a poverty eradication priority)

[Strive to achieve over 1%, or 1.5% percent of GNP for ODA]

Ending tied aid (ActionAid)

## **Millennium Development Goals**

Fully fund, implement and adhere (achieve) to the UN Millennium Development Goals

## **Tobin Tax**

0.1% - 0.25% taxes on international currency speculation (yielding \$100-\$300 billion dollars in revenue)

## **HNWI Wealth Tax ('Robin Hood' Tax)**

[3% annual wealth tax (for approx. 10 years) on the 7 million individuals worldwide ('high net worth individuals') whose financial net worth exceeds \$1 million – yields approx. 810 billion dollars per year in revenues). Revenues to be used for poverty eradication, economic development, and the Millennium Development Goals.]

## **Debt Relief**

Increase debt relief for poor countries and ensure that they are not spending more on debt relief than on health or education (Oxfam GB?)

Full debt / complete debt cancellation (bi-lateral and multi-lateral) for poor countries / HIPC countries / Least Developed Countries

HIPC Initiative

## **Poverty**

Reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty (earn less than \$1 dollar per day) by half by the year 2015 (Millennium Development Goal)

Provide necessary resources (especially from developed countries) to achieve the Poverty MDG.

Chapter 2 of the Program of Action of the World Summit on Social Development

## **Agriculture (and Rural Development)**

World Food Summit Plan of Action

Chapter 14 of Agenda 21

## **Food & Hunger**

Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.

World Food Summit Plan of Action

## **Education**

Implement the Education for All Plan (Dakar Framework for Action)

Achieve universal primary education for all children by 2015. (UN MDG's)

Free and compulsory, quality public basic education for all children (GCE)

Abolish fees and charges for public primary education

Fund the Education For All Action Plan. (The price for realising Education for All is an additional \$8 billion a year)

Donor countries to increase aid to basic education to at least 8% of total aid budgets (NGO Declaration – Education for All).

Increased public expenditure on basic education (GCE). Governments need to spend at least 6% of GNP on education (NGO Declaration – Education for All)

Expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. (Dakar Framework)

Achieving a 50 per cent improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults (Dakar Framework)

Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, (Dakar Framework)

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education by 2015. (MDG's)

Endorse the World Bank education action plan and secure at least an additional US\$4 billion per year from the G8 for its implementation (Oxfam GB – Education Now campaign)

## **Water and Sanitation**

### **Sanitation**

Halve the number of people without adequate sanitation by 2015.  
Secure adequate sanitation for all by 2025.

### **Water**

Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015.

Increase the funds available for water and sanitation in support of these targets

## **Women and Development**

Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

### **Gender Equality in Education**

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education by 2015.

## **Maternal Health**

Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio by 2015.

## **Children and Development**

### **Child Mortality**

Reduce by two-thirds by 2015 the under-5 child mortality rate.

## **Health**

Health for All Strategy (WHO Health for All in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century)

### **AIDS & Other diseases**

Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.

Have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015.

Fully finance the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (\$10 billion per year)

Essential medicines should be accessible and affordable to developing countries (MSF)

Increased research into neglected diseases

### **Child Mortality**

Reduce by two-thirds by 2015 the under-5 child mortality rate.

### **Maternal Health**

Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio by 2015.

### **Mental Health**

Promote awareness of mental health as a critical health issue, not one of shame, to address underlying and structural causes of mental health problems, facilitate access to mental health care, and urge governments to include issues of mental health in their overall health policies and programs (Seoul NGO Conference)

## **Environmental Sustainability**

Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

## **Cities & Urban issues**

The Habitat Agenda (global plan of action adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat), held in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996)

(The Habitat Agenda was adopted by 171 governments at Habitat II, Istanbul 1996. The Agenda provides a practical roadmap to an urbanizing world, setting out approaches and

strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development of the world's urban areas.)

### **Slum Dwellers**

Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Cities without Slums Initiative

### **Population**

Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

### **Other**

Remove or decrease agricultural subsidies by developed nations (totalling \$300 billion per year)

Global Solidarity Levy (Tax) (Jacques Chirac) (air travel and financial markets)

Global Solidary Fund (for poverty eradication) (WSSD Plan of Action)

Tax on corporations (Third World Network)

There should also be a global consumption tax, initially on fossil fuel consumption -- a global "sin" tax. This could yield up to \$1 000-billion per year. ('Dismantling Global Apartheid, Mail and Guardian, South Africa) (GEM director Dr Quentin Espey entitled *The Potential of South-North Civil Society Relationships to Dismantle Global Apartheid: A Prerequisite for Global Sustainability and Justice*. - Group for Environmental Monitoring (GEM))

Technology transfer (Industrial development) – Chapter 34 of Agenda 21

### **Other**

#### **Corporations & Corporate Responsibility**

Human Rights Principles and Responsibilities for Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises

The U.N. Global Compact

Corporations and businesses should:

Binding corporate accountability, including rights for citizens and communities and liability and duties for corporations.

#### Human Rights

support and respect the protection of international human rights within their sphere of influence; and  
make sure their own corporations are not complicit in human rights abuses.

## Labour

freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;  
the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;  
the effective abolition of child labour; and  
the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

## Environment

support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;  
undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and  
encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

## Human Rights Principles for Companies (Amnesty International)

All companies should adopt an explicit company policy on human rights which includes public support for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Companies should establish procedures to ensure that all operations are examined for their potential impact on human rights, and safeguards to ensure that company staff is never complicit in human rights abuses.

All companies should ensure that any security arrangements protect human rights and are consistent with international standards for law enforcement.

All companies should take reasonable steps to ensure that their operations do not have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights by the communities in which they operate.

All companies should ensure that their policies and practices prevent discrimination based on ethnic origin, sex, color, language, national or social origin, economic status, religion, political or other conscientiously held beliefs, birth or other status.

All companies should ensure that their policies and practices prohibit the use of chattel slaves, forced labor, bonded child laborers or coerced prison labor.

All companies should ensure that their policies and practices provide for safe and healthy working conditions and products.

All companies should ensure that all employees are able to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, as well as a fair means of collective bargaining without discrimination, including the right to form trade unions and to strike.

All companies should ensure just and favorable conditions of work, reasonable job security and fair and adequate remuneration and benefits.

Companies shall not engage in or support the use of child labor as defined by applicable national laws and relevant international standards.

All companies should establish mechanisms to monitor effectively all their operations' compliance with codes of conduct and international human rights standards.

(Reporting initiative)



## **Democracy**

Promote the establishment of democratic governance, and strengthening of democratic institutions where they already exist.

## **Trade & WTO**

Ensuring that WTO rules are subordinate to environmental, public health and labour standards internationally agreed (War on Want)

Democratising the WTO to give poor countries a stronger voice

Agricultural Subsidies

Improving market access for poor countries and ending the cycle of subsidised agricultural over-production and export dumping by rich countries. In addition, changing WTO rules so that developing countries can protect domestic food production (Oxfam Make Trade Fair Campaign)

Ensure that decision-making processes are open and transparent

## **International Financial Institutions (The IMF and World Bank)**

Ensure that decision-making processes are open and transparent

## **Natural Disasters**

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (and Trust Fund)

## **Other**

Prohibiting rules that force governments to liberalise or privatise basic services that are vital for poverty reduction (Oxfam Make Trade Fair)

Ending the use of conditions attached to IMF-World Bank programmes which force poor countries to open their markets regardless of the impact on poor people

Establishing new intellectual-property rules to ensure that poor countries are able to afford new technologies and basic medicines, and that farmers are able to save, exchange, and sell seeds.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(Copenhagen World Social Summit)

## **Global governance**

The reform and democratization of the United Nations, including democratic strengthening of the General Assembly and extending consultative rights to civil society representatives, non-governmental organisations and parliamentarians at all levels of the UN.

The recommendations of the Commission on Global Governance, including the participation of civil society in global governance.

The reform of the United Nations Security Council to make its composition more representative and its decision-making process more transparent.