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Working paper on topics (b) and (c) adopted by
the Working Group

Presented by Julio Heredia, expert from Cuba

Some essential means to ensure the realization, in all countries, of the economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in various international instruments.

1. The creation of a fund guaranteeing the massive and supplementary transfer of resources for investment in the development of the developing countries. This aid should be in the form of grants and long-term, minimum-interest soft loans.
2. Expenditures on arms are senseless. They should be halted and the funds employed for the financing of development.
3. The present international monetary system should be changed.
4. The external debts of low-income countries should be cancelled.
5. Access to health, education and employment should be guaranteed as minimum essential elements through the adoption of national and international measures.
6. Steps should be taken to put an end to the massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting from apartheid, all forms of racial discrimination and discrimination against women, colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign domination and occupation, aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity and the refusal to recognize the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination and of all nations to exercise sovereignty over their wealth and natural resources.
7. States should promote the establishment of international peace and security.
8. An era of co-operation between all nations should be inaugurated on the basis of respect for the self-determination of every people as regards the choice of the system under which they wish to live.

9. Full sovereignty over national economic resources should be exercised in the interests of the broad masses of the people.

10. States should permit and promote the involvement of the people in the development process and carry out the economic and social reforms it requires.

The democratization of society should be guaranteed.

Some obstacles encountered by developing countries in their efforts to secure the enjoyment of human rights.

1. Unequal trade, which ruins the developing countries.
2. Inflation which is exported to developing countries.
3. Protectionism, which is essentially prejudicial to the developing countries.
4. The imbalance that exists as regards the exploitation of marine resources.
5. The arms race, which absorbs and squanders a large part of the resources of humanity.
6. The debts of the countries that are relatively less developed and in a disadvantageous position.
7. The indebtedness which generally affects the rest of the developing countries.
8. The widening of the economic gap between the developed countries and the countries which wish to develop.
9. The massive and flagrant violations of the human rights of the peoples and persons affected by apartheid, foreign domination and occupation, aggressions and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity and in particular the refusal to recognize the fundamental right of peoples to self-determination and of all nations to exercise sovereignty over their wealth and natural resources.
10. Racism and racial discrimination, discrimination against women and the persistence of colonialism and neo-colonialism.