

Appendix A

Summary of Recommendations

General

- Transform the global economy to respect and nourish the inherent dignity and human rights, including economic rights, of all people as called for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Promote people's participation in the decisions affecting their lives and assure nations the freedom to creatively address the problems facing them in today's global economy without threat of military or economic intervention. Rich nations and multilateral institutions such as the WTO, World Bank and IMF should not use trade agreements or "structural adjustment" loan conditionality to impose their views and maintain the unfair rules, double standards and practices that favor developed over developing countries.
- To achieve a global economy where dignity is nurtured and economic rights have the status of fundamental human rights will require clear preferences for poor nations and poor people, women, people of color and other marginalized groups.

Trade

- Trade policies must be embedded in a policy framework and governments must be free to develop policies that allow them to meet development needs consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. One way to help this process is to conduct social, gender and environmental impact assessments before entering into new trade agreements.
- The weakening of core labor standards in order to attract investors or increase exports should be considered a trade-distorting exporting incentive not permissible under trade agreements. Labor standards are fundamental human rights and should not be labeled or treated as protectionist measures. A similar case can be made for incorporating environmental standards into trade agreements.
- Trade policy should be linked with investments in infrastructure and human resources to support equitable and sustainable development (e.g., as in the case of the European Union).
- The principle of "special and differential treatment" for low-income countries should be respected and strengthened.
- Developing countries should have the right to require technology transfer and the local purchase of a certain percentage of inputs to production so that small businesses can share the gains from foreign investments.
- Trade policies should not be used to pressure countries to privatize and deregulate the provision of essential services, such as water, education, housing and healthcare.
- Developed countries, especially the United States, Japan and the EU, should stop subsidizing their domestic agriculture in ways that undercut agriculture in

developing countries; developing countries should have increased access to the markets of rich countries and developing countries should not be prohibited from safeguarding food sovereignty and protecting their own small farmers from unfair competition.

- Mechanisms are needed for including nongovernmental organizations in trade negotiations as well as other methods for including workers, women, people of color, indigenous peoples and poor people.
- Women should be fairly represented at the negotiating table, and trade policies must be designed that work to correct gender inequalities.
- Trade negotiations should be made more transparent; for example, negotiating drafts should be made more freely available. The effect of proposed policies should be explained in clear language. As one mechanism to strengthen the participation of poor and small nations, the WTO might name representative working groups for detailed negotiations, and provide training for delegates from smaller countries.
- Trade rules should enhance, not limit, the access to affordable medicine for all people and should strengthen, not threaten biodiversity. Patenting rules should not prevent indigenous farmers from saving their own seeds from year to year and adapting varieties better suited to local conditions.
- Trade policies should be evaluated not just on how much they may contribute to economic growth, but whether such growth assures basic needs and other economic rights, sustains the environment and reinforces dignity.

Finance

- The World Bank and IMF must be reformed to reflect the needs and visions of the people of the Global South. The continued dominance of the Western powers through weighted voting based on each member state's capital contribution is unacceptable. Moreover, there must be more accountability and transparency.
- Methods must be developed to limit and control volatility and instability in financial markets. Countries must be free to use capital controls to manage crises. Mechanisms such as the proposed Tobin Tax (a small tax that would be placed on all foreign currency exchange transactions) to reduce speculation and volatility should be considered.
- All multilateral and bilateral debt for highly indebted poor countries must be cancelled within a participatory, accountable framework that assures poverty-reducing development and meets the needs of the affected populations.
- A mechanism should be developed for a fair and transparent independently arbitrated sovereign bankruptcy system.
- Official Development Assistance from developed countries must be greatly increased. The United States should set the example. It should dramatically increase its assistance by reallocating money from the military budget to poverty reduction programs, without conditioning aid on support for U.S. economic and foreign policy goals.

- Both development assistance and private investment flows must be significantly increased to Africa.

Migration

- Wealthy countries, beginning with the United States, should adopt economic policies and grant development assistance that would encourage sustainable development and permit working people to earn a living wage in their home countries.
- The United States should grant permanent status, including a citizenship track, to migrants who have lived and worked in the United States for an extended period.
- The United States should ratify the UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- The United States should recognize the human right to mobility, specifically: equal protection for citizens and non-citizens; priority consideration for those under duress or fleeing natural disaster; those seeking family unity; nondiscriminatory application of immigration laws; the right to preservation of language and culture; and uniform enforcement of applicable laws.

Economics, Peace and Militarism

- Neither the United States nor any other country should use military force to impose economic and social models on other sovereign states.
- Other nations, preferably acting through the United Nations, should refuse to import resources extracted by despotic governments or armed militias who depend on such exports to maintain their power.
- The United States must reduce its reliance on imported oil to remove dependence on oil as a justification for military action.
- All nations, acting together, must promote the elimination of poverty and hunger, and the advancement of broad-based sustainable economic development as the best antidote to susceptibility to terrorism and war.
- The United Nations should track and limit the sales of small arms, which fuel internal struggles in many countries by adopting an international agreement.
- The Quaker peace testimony should be broadened to include issues of economic violence.
- AFSC should strengthen its analysis and ability to articulate and address the intersection between economic justice and peace work.

Governance

- A reformed United Nations should take a more active role in the governance of the international economy, for example, through a more effective Economic and Social Council providing transparent and effective oversight of the World Bank and the IMF.

- At the local, national and international level, political institutions must become more representative, transparent and accountable, and include mechanisms for civil society participation and other means to assure that the voices of those traditionally marginalized, such as people of color, women and indigenous groups, are incorporated.
- The International Labor Organization needs solid enforcement mechanisms if it is to uphold labor rights.
- Agreements are needed to assure that WTO rules, the policies of the World Bank and IMF, and other regional and bilateral trade rules do not undermine the international policy decisions agreed to at the United Nations.
- Governments must have the policy flexibility to assure that trade rules, World Bank and IMF lending and foreign assistance do not undermine local, national and regional governments in their efforts to meet their development needs consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- National governments should work rapidly to meet or surpass the goal of 30 percent women's representation in national governments, as recommended by the Beijing Platform for Action developed at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women.
- Governments should ensure basic education, nutrition and healthcare for all, plus adequate safety nets for people who are unemployed and underemployed, disabled, elderly, ill, youth or victims of war or natural disasters.
- Governments should ensure an adequate physical and social infrastructure to support economic development and entrepreneurship, including adequate schools, roads, transportation, communications; enforcement of minimum wage laws and core labor standards; adequate fiscal and monetary policies to stabilize the economy and control inflation; well-defined property rights (private, communal and other forms); fair enforcement of contracts and regulations; credit accessible on reasonable terms, especially to small or micro businesses, minorities and women; a progressive, efficient and fairly administered tax system; adequate pay for public officials and employees; and the elimination of bribes, cronyism and corruption.
- Loans or aid should never require the privatization of public utilities such as water since it should be entirely up to the people of a country to decide on such matters.

Recommendations specific to the United States

- The United States should develop and implement an Economic Bill of Rights grounded in the concept of the common good and an end to all forms of discrimination, building on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Economic Bill of Rights President Roosevelt proposed in 1944.
- The United States should reverse the privatization, deregulation and destruction of the safety net, which disproportionately hurts low-income people, women, children and people of color. The public sector is crucial for providing basic services, maintaining infrastructure and promoting equality.

- The United States government should support universal health insurance, a living wage, full employment, the right to organize, technical and trade adjustment assistance, unemployment insurance and lifelong learning important for individual and social progress.
- U.S. policy should stop promoting and subsidizing excessive consumption of domestic and global resources. It should end environmental racism and support the transition to cleaner, safer renewable energy sources and a sustainable environment.

Private Sector

- A vibrant socially responsible private sector depends on certain institutional settings—the application of fair rules, publicly financed infrastructure and safety nets, an environment in which workers are free to organize, and laws that mandate health and safety requirements, a livable wage and environmental regulations.
- All workers should receive a living wage, which is essential to dignified work. Such a wage can be calculated in each country or area of a country based on the cost of food and other necessities, and should factor in sufficient discretionary income for leisure. A living wage can serve as a floor below which no business or government can go, thereby countering the global “race to the bottom” and strengthening the global economy.
- Core labor standards, voluntary codes of conduct, strong legislation and well-enforced regulations should all be promoted in order to nurture socially responsible business.
- The United Nations should move quickly toward adoption of the “Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights” unanimously approved by the UN Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in August 2003.

Appendix B

Advices and Queries

In the tradition of Friends, advices and queries are provided to encourage people to consider how to be more faithful in God's service. Following this tradition, the questions below are provided to help readers relate the ideas and questions of this report to their own lives.

The first section includes Advices and Queries from the Faith and Practice book of four different Yearly Meetings of Friends. These excerpts relating to the global economy have been adopted by these Yearly Meetings.

The second section includes queries for individuals and Quaker Meetings, which were prepared by the Working Group based on issues raised in this report.

Queries Adopted by Yearly Meetings

From *Quaker Faith & Practice*, the book of Christian discipline of the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Britain, 1999, Section 1.02:

War

We are called to live 'in the virtue of that life and power that takes away the occasion of all wars.' Do you faithfully maintain our testimony that war and the preparation for war are inconsistent with the spirit of Christ? Search out whatever in your own way of life may contain the seeds of war. Stand firm in our testimony, even when others commit or prepare to commit acts of violence, yet always remember that they too are children of God.

Justice

Are you alert to practices here and throughout the world, which discriminate against people on the basis of who or what they are or because of their beliefs?

Bear witness to the humanity of all people, including those who break society's conventions or its laws. Try to discern new growing points in social and economic life. Seek to understand the causes of injustice, social unrest and fear. Are you working to bring about a just and compassionate society, which allows everyone to develop their capacities and fosters the desire to serve?

Integrity

Are you honest and truthful in all you say and do? Do you maintain strict integrity in business transactions and in your dealings with individuals and organizations? Do you use money and information entrusted to you with discretion and responsibility?

Simplicity

Try to live simply. A simple lifestyle freely chosen is a source of strength. Do not be persuaded into buying what you do not need or cannot afford. Do you keep yourself

informed about the effects your style of living is having on the global economy and environment?

Environment

We do not own the world, and its riches are not ours to dispose of at will. Show a loving consideration for all creatures, and seek to maintain the beauty and variety of the world. Work to ensure that our increasing power over nature is used responsibly, with reverence for life. Rejoice in the splendour of God's continuing creation.

"Be patterns, be examples in all countries, places, islands, nations, wherever you come, that your carriage and life may preach among all sorts of people, and to them; then you will come to walk cheerfully over the world, answering that of God in every one." (George Fox, 1656.)

From *Faith & Practice*, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, Adopted 1955, Revised 1972, Advices, p. 85:

Social Order

Let the sense of kinship inspire us to unceasing efforts toward a social order free of violence and oppression, in which no one's development is hindered by meager income, insufficient education, or too little freedom in directing his or her own affairs. Friends are advised not only to minister to those in need, but also to seek to know the facts of social and economic ills so as to work for the removal of those ills. Let the Friendly testimony that there is that of God in everyone lead us to cherish every human being regardless of race or class, and to encourage efforts to overcome prejudices and antagonisms. Friends are advised to cleanse themselves of all prejudice.

From *Faith and Practice*, Wilmington Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, Adopted 1977, Wilmington, Ohio, pp. 50, 51:

Social Conscience

Are you concerned that our economic system shall so function as to sustain and enrich the life of all? Are you giving positive service to society in the promotion of peaceful methods of adjustment in all cases of social and industrial conflict? Do you as workers, employers, producers, consumers, and investors endeavor to cultivate good will and mutual understanding in your economic relationships?

Business Responsibility

Do you avoid such undue expansion of your business responsibilities as to endanger your personal integrity? Are you truthful and honest in your business transactions, punctual in fulfilling your promises, and prompt in the payment of your debts?

From *Faith and Practice*, of New England Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1985, The Queries, p. 213:

Do you respect the worth of every human being as a child of God? Do you uphold the right of all persons to justice and human dignity? Do you endeavor to create political,

social, and economic institutions, which will sustain and enrich the life of all? Do you fulfill all civic obligations, which are not contrary to divine leadings? Do you give spiritual and material support to those who suffer for conscience's sake?

Queries from the AFSC Working Party on Global Economics:

For Individuals:

Do you seek to live simply? Do you limit the resources you and your fellow national citizens consume in order to share resources more equitably in the world and to preserve resources for future generations?

Are you living “in the virtue of that life and power that takes away the occasion of all wars?” Are you constantly seeking to make the global economy more just and to remove the occasions for wars?

As Consumers:

Are you mindful of how your actions and purchases impact the lives of those who have produced the goods? In making a purchase or investment do you consider factors in addition to price such as how the product was produced, how workers shared in the proceeds, and what impact this production has on the environment?

As Investors:

Are you socially conscious about where you invest your time and resources? Do you understand the impact of the companies and organizations you are involved with? Do you assess your investments in terms of their contribution to economic justice and peace?

For All In the World of Work:

Whether in private business, in government, or in nonprofit agencies, as workers, owners, managers, or investors, have you chosen to be involved in the production of goods or services that contribute to individual, community, national and global welfare? Are you careful to engage in employment or businesses that tend to nurture the inherent human dignity of each person, enhance the welfare of all, and assure sustainable development?

Do you act with integrity in all your dealings with employers, workers, customers and suppliers? Are you honest and truthful in all your actions? Are your work and your business life consistent with and integrated into your spiritual life?

Are you seeking to understand the global economy and how your own enterprise fits into this economy? Do you appreciate what you and your business can do to enable the global economy to reinforce inherent dignity and economic rights for everyone?

For Business Owners, Managers and Investors:

Can you describe your business as socially responsible in that it incorporates the interests and concerns of workers, communities and the environment into all its actions and policies? Are you working with like-minded enterprises to encourage other businesses to make this commitment and to demonstrate that socially responsible enterprises can be profitable and successful?

Is your business conducted in a manner that assures basic economic rights for all of your workers and provides protection for the environment? Are you supporting basic worker's rights including the ILO core labor standards (freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, elimination of discrimination with respect to employment and occupation, elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, abolition of child labor) for all workers through legislation that would apply to all businesses?

Have you committed to codes of conduct for your company that assure fair and ethical practices? Do the standards incorporate and support the ILO core labor standards? Are you confident that the inspection procedures give you an accurate picture of compliance with these codes? Are you encouraging other companies to join these codes of conducts?

Do you assure that the workers in your organization share in the successes and profits of your enterprise? Is everyone associated with your business accorded their full economic rights, including a living wage?

For Citizens:

Have you considered how your community relates to your nation and to the world? Do you support rules for all nations that enhance human welfare by overcoming malnutrition, disease and poverty? Are you constantly evaluating policies and actions by the standard of nurturing dignity and guaranteeing economic rights for everyone?

In addition to helping shape the rules for businesses in socially responsible ways, are you supportive of public services and safety nets that ensure that those who cannot or should not be expected to work can also have a decent standard of living?

Do you carry out your responsibilities as a citizen to influence your government about domestic and international economic policies including minimum wage, fair taxation, trade agreements, debt relief, international aid and so on to serve the interests of all people? Do you seek to understand the global economy and international rules affecting all countries and to take civic action to make those rules consistent with your spiritual commitment to nurturing dignity for all people? Are you promoting policies that bring people together across national boundaries in multilateral organizations?

Do you educate yourself and choose paths of action that join your efforts with other groups in civil society to make the global economy more just? Have you supported an increase in your country's development assistance to aid in developing human resources and overcoming poverty? Do you recommend eliminating restrictions on this aid to enable the recipients to choose the use of the aid and to maximize its impact? Have you advocated for canceling the debt of countries that will use these resources to overcome poverty? Have you promoted trade agreements that are arrived at in a transparent, participatory manner and which provide preferences for countries with the greatest need for development?

For Quaker Meetings

Are you as a Meeting, and as individuals, committed to the elimination of poverty in your community, nation and world? Are you working on strategies of action, not to ameliorate, but to eliminate poverty? Are you striving for economic justice with the same determination that you are striving for peace?

Does your Meeting apply your spiritual values and commitments not just to your neighbor down the street but to everyone around the world—impoverished workers and farmers in Latin America, people dying of AIDS for lack of affordable medicine in Africa and Asia, hungry children everywhere? Do you seek justice for all God’s people, not just those of your class, race, or nationality?

Has your Meeting made an effort to educate yourselves about the global economy? Do you understand the level of suffering in the world and the impact of our current economic policies? Do you consider actions you could take to change the policies of your government, to influence businesses and to promote international actions to make the current global economy more just? Are you familiar with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Is your Meeting open to hearing the leadings of all members including those led to manage businesses or practice entrepreneurship, those led to organize workers, and those led to protest or practice civil disobedience? Are you open to the full range of leadings so that you as a community can help individuals test their leadings and be supportive in their actions?

Do you seek to understand the issues raised by the economic justice work of the American Friends Service Committee and their allies in the Global South? Are you supportive of the AFSC with time and resources?

Do you understand the need for action to change the global economy and to advocate for policies that nurture inherent dignity and economic rights for everyone around the world?

Do you act to enhance the welfare of your neighbors in your local community and around the world?

Appendix C

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

G.A. res. 217A (III), U.N. Doc A/810 at 71 (1948)

Adopted on December 10, 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations
(without dissent)

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,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly

proclaims

This Universal Declaration of Human Rights

as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and

effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article I

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.

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.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

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.

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.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

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.

Article 11

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

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.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

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.

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.

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.

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 to 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.

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.

Article 23

- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

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.

(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.

Article 26

(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.

(2) 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.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Appendix D

Millennium Development Goals

Unanimously adopted at the UN Millennium Summit, September 2000 target year for goal is 2015, except as noted	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day. Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
Achieve universal primary education	Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling.
Promote gender equality and empower women	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.
Reduce child mortality	Reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five.
Improve maternal health	Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio.
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
Ensure environmental sustainability	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reverse loss of environmental resources. Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, by 2020.
Develop a global partnership for development	Develop further an open trading and financial system that is rule-based, predictable and nondiscriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction nationally and internationally. Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff- and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction. Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States. Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt problems through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long-term. In cooperation with the developing countries, develop decent and productive work for youth. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications technologies.

Appendix E

Human Development Index Trends, 1975-2002

HDI Rank		1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002
High human development								
1	Norway	0.866	0.886	0.897	0.911	0.935	0.954	0.956
2	Sweden	0.863	0.873	0.885	0.895	0.928	0.943	0.946
3	Australia	0.847	0.864	0.877	0.892	0.932	0.942	0.946
4	Canada	0.869	0.885	0.908	0.928	0.933	0.939	0.943
5	Netherlands	0.865	0.877	0.891	0.907	0.927	0.938	0.942
6	Belgium	0.845	0.862	0.876	0.897	0.927	0.94	0.942
7	Iceland	0.862	0.885	0.895	0.913	0.919	0.939	0.941
8	United States	0.866	0.886	0.899	0.914	0.926	0.935	0.939
9	Japan	0.854	0.879	0.894	0.91	0.924	0.934	0.938
10	Ireland	0.81	0.825	0.844	0.869	0.893	0.926	0.936
11	Switzerland	0.878	0.889	0.895	0.909	0.918	0.932	0.936
12	United Kingdom	0.845	0.853	0.862	0.883	0.921	0.932	0.936
13	Finland	0.839	0.859	0.876	0.899	0.913	0.933	0.935
14	Austria	0.842	0.856	0.87	0.893	0.913	0.931	0.934
15	Luxembourg	0.838	0.85	0.856	0.882	0.908	0.929	0.933
16	France	0.852	0.867	0.88	0.902	0.919	0.929	0.932
17	Denmark	0.872	0.881	0.889	0.897	0.912	0.929	0.932
18	New Zealand	0.847	0.853	0.867	0.874	0.904	0.921	0.926
19	Germany	..	0.86	0.868	0.887	0.911	..	0.925
20	Spain	0.836	0.853	0.867	0.885	0.903	0.917	0.922
21	Italy	0.841	0.856	0.865	0.887	0.904	0.915	0.92
22	Israel	0.794	0.818	0.839	0.857	0.88	0.907	0.908
23	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.76	0.799	0.826	0.862	0.879	..	0.903
24	Greece	0.832	0.847	0.86	0.87	0.875	0.894	0.902
25	Singapore	0.724	0.761	0.784	0.821	0.859	..	0.902
26	Portugal	0.785	0.8	0.823	0.847	0.876	0.892	0.897
27	Slovenia	..	..	..	..	0.852	0.883	0.895
28	Korea, Rep. of	0.705	0.741	0.779	0.817	0.852	0.878	0.888
29	Barbados	0.804	0.827	0.837	0.851	0.859	0.888	0.888
30	Cyprus	..	0.791	0.812	0.835	0.855	0.88	0.883
31	Malta	0.726	0.763	0.789	0.824	0.85	0.873	0.875
32	Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	0.843	0.856	0.868
33	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.867
34	Argentina	0.784	0.799	0.808	0.81	0.832	0.854	0.853
35	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.853
36	Estonia	0.817	0.796	0.839	0.853
37	Poland	0.802	0.816	0.843	0.85
38	Hungary	0.777	0.793	0.807	0.807	0.81	0.837	0.848

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39	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.844
40	Bahrain	..	0.746	0.779	0.808	0.825	0.835	0.843
41	Lithuania	0.823	0.789	0.829	0.842
42	Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.842
43	Chile	0.703	0.738	0.761	0.784	0.814	0.835	0.839
44	Kuwait	0.761	0.776	0.778	..	0.81	0.834	0.838
45	Costa Rica	0.745	0.77	0.774	0.791	0.81	0.829	0.834
46	Uruguay	0.759	0.779	0.785	0.803	0.816	..	0.833
47	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.833
48	Croatia	..	..	..	0.806	0.798	0.823	0.83
49	United Arab Emirates	0.734	0.769	0.785	0.805	0.803	..	0.824
50	Latvia	..	0.795	0.807	0.807	0.765	0.808	0.823
51	Bahamas	..	0.809	0.82	0.825	0.812	..	0.815
52	Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.809
53	Mexico	0.688	0.734	0.753	0.761	0.776	0.8	0.802
54	Trinidad and Tobago	0.735	0.768	0.786	0.791	0.793	0.806	0.801
55	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8
Medium human development								
56	Bulgaria	..	0.768	0.788	0.795	0.784	0.791	0.796
57	Russian Federation	..	..	..	0.813	0.771	..	0.795
58	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.794
59	Malaysia	0.614	0.657	0.693	0.72	0.759	0.789	0.793
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.793
61	Panama	0.708	0.735	0.746	0.748	0.771	0.791	0.791
62	Belarus	..	..	..	0.785	0.752	0.775	0.79
63	Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.787
64	Mauritius	..	0.658	0.689	0.723	0.747	0.775	0.785
65	Albania	..	..	0.691	0.702	0.702	0.74	0.781
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.781
67	Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.78
68	Venezuela	0.716	0.73	0.739	0.759	0.768	0.776	0.778
69	Romania	..	..	..	0.771	0.769	0.773	0.778
70	Ukraine	..	..	..	0.798	0.751	0.762	0.777
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.777
72	Brazil	0.644	0.68	0.695	0.714	0.739	0.771	0.775
73	Colombia	0.661	0.689	0.706	0.727	0.751	0.771	0.773
74	Oman	0.493	0.546	0.64	0.696	0.733	0.761	0.77
75	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	0.741	0.762	0.769
76	Thailand	0.613	0.651	0.676	0.707	0.742	..	0.768
77	Saudi Arabia	0.602	0.656	0.671	0.707	0.741	0.764	0.768
78	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0.767	0.725	0.744	0.766
79	Jamaica	0.687	0.695	0.699	0.726	0.737	0.752	0.764
80	Lebanon	..	..	..	0.673	0.732	0.752	0.758
81	Fiji	0.659	0.683	0.698	0.722	0.744	0.751	0.758
82	Armenia	..	..	..	0.751	0.708	..	0.754
83	Philippines	0.653	0.686	0.692	0.719	0.735	..	0.753
84	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.752
85	Peru	0.642	0.672	0.696	0.706	0.733	..	0.752
86	Turkmenistan	0.752
87	St Vincent & Grenadines	0.751

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88	Turkey	0.59	0.614	0.651	0.683	0.713	..	0.751
89	Paraguay	0.667	0.701	0.708	0.719	0.738	0.751	0.751
90	Jordan	..	0.639	0.663	0.682	0.707	0.741	0.75
91	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.746
92	Tunisia	0.516	0.574	0.623	0.656	0.696	0.734	0.745
93	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.745
94	China	0.523	0.557	0.593	0.627	0.683	0.721	0.745
95	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.743
96	Sri Lanka	0.613	0.648	0.674	0.698	0.719	..	0.74
97	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.739
98	Dominican Republic	0.617	0.648	0.67	0.678	0.699	0.731	0.738
99	Belize	..	0.707	0.717	0.747	0.768	0.773	0.737
100	Ecuador	0.63	0.674	0.696	0.71	0.719	..	0.735
101	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.565	0.569	0.61	0.649	0.693	0.723	0.732
102	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.726
103	El Salvador	0.59	0.59	0.61	0.648	0.686	0.713	0.72
104	Guyana	0.677	0.683	0.679	0.697	0.706	0.724	0.719
105	Cape Verde	..	..	..	0.623	0.675	..	0.717
106	Syrian Arab Republic	0.534	0.576	0.611	0.635	0.663	0.683	0.71
107	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	0.687	..	0.709
108	Algeria	0.504	0.554	0.603	0.642	0.664	0.693	0.704
109	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	0.483	0.504	0.528	0.67	0.703
110	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.701
111	Indonesia	0.467	0.529	0.582	0.623	0.662	0.68	0.692
112	Viet Nam	..	..	..	0.61	0.649	0.686	0.691
113	Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	..	0.736	0.684	0.673	0.681
114	Bolivia	0.512	0.548	0.58	0.603	0.635	0.67	0.681
115	Honduras	0.517	0.568	0.599	0.624	0.646	..	0.672
116	Tajikistan	..	..	0.719	0.719	0.651	0.655	0.671
117	Mongolia	..	..	0.65	0.656	0.629	0.658	0.668
118	Nicaragua	0.565	0.576	0.584	0.589	0.624	0.643	0.667
119	South Africa	0.655	0.672	0.697	0.729	0.735	0.69	0.666
120	Egypt	0.438	0.487	0.539	0.577	0.608	..	0.653
121	Guatemala	0.51	0.546	0.559	0.583	0.613	0.642	0.649
122	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.648
123	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.645
124	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.624
125	Morocco	0.429	0.474	0.51	0.542	0.571	0.603	0.62
126	Namibia	..	..	..	..	0.667	0.625	0.607
127	India	0.411	0.437	0.476	0.514	0.548	0.579	0.595
128	Botswana	0.503	0.574	0.633	0.675	0.666	0.62	0.589
129	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.57
130	Cambodia	..	..	..	..	0.54	0.551	0.568
131	Ghana	0.439	0.467	0.481	0.511	0.532	0.56	0.568
132	Myanmar	0.551
133	Papua New Guinea	0.423	0.444	0.465	0.482	0.522	0.54	0.542

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134	Bhutan	0.536
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.422	0.449	0.485	0.52	0.534
136	Comoros	..	0.479	0.498	0.501	0.509	0.521	0.53
137	Swaziland	0.516	0.544	0.565	0.611	0.606	0.548	0.519
138	Bangladesh	0.345	0.363	0.388	0.417	0.445	0.497	0.509
139	Sudan	0.344	0.372	0.394	0.427	0.465	0.492	0.505
140	Nepal	0.291	0.33	0.372	0.418	0.455	0.488	0.504
141	Cameroon	0.415	0.462	0.504	0.519	0.508	..	0.501
Low human development								
142	Pakistan	0.346	0.373	0.405	0.444	0.473	..	0.497
143	Togo	0.396	0.445	0.445	0.474	0.486	0.491	0.495
144	Congo	0.451	0.497	0.541	0.532	0.53	0.487	0.494
145	Lesotho	0.457	0.499	0.517	0.544	0.549	0.513	0.493
146	Uganda	..	..	0.395	0.395	0.404	..	0.493
147	Zimbabwe	0.547	0.572	0.629	0.617	0.571	0.511	0.491
148	Kenya	0.445	0.49	0.515	0.54	0.524	0.496	0.488
149	Yemen	..	..	..	0.392	0.435	0.469	0.482
150	Madagascar	0.4	0.433	0.429	0.436	0.443	0.469	0.469
151	Nigeria	0.324	0.385	0.401	0.43	0.455	..	0.466
152	Mauritania	0.339	0.362	0.382	0.387	0.423	0.449	0.465
153	Haiti	..	0.443	0.459	0.455	0.448	..	0.463
154	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	0.45	0.452	0.454
155	Gambia	0.283	..	..	..	0.418	0.448	0.452
156	Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0.41	0.43	0.439
157	Senegal	0.315	0.332	0.359	0.382	0.398	0.425	0.437
158	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.436
159	Rwanda	0.341	0.386	0.397	0.351	0.341	0.413	0.431
160	Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.425
161	Benin	0.288	0.324	0.351	0.356	0.381	0.406	0.421
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	..	0.413	0.406	0.403	0.407
163	Côte d'Ivoire	0.382	0.416	0.428	0.429	0.41	0.402	0.399
164	Zambia	0.466	0.474	0.485	0.466	0.418	0.389	0.389
165	Malawi	0.315	0.347	0.36	0.368	0.408	0.395	0.388
166	Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.381
167	Chad	0.26	0.26	0.301	0.326	0.335	0.363	0.379
168	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.41	0.418	0.425	0.414	0.38	..	0.365
169	Central African Republic	0.334	0.351	0.373	0.375	0.366	..	0.361
170	Ethiopia	..	..	0.281	0.305	0.319	0.345	0.359
171	Mozambique	..	0.298	0.286	0.31	0.318	0.342	0.354
172	Guinea-Bissau	0.254	0.262	0.282	0.311	0.339	0.354	0.35
173	Burundi	0.282	0.306	0.332	0.338	0.311	0.325	0.339
174	Mali	0.232	0.262	0.269	0.288	0.309	..	0.326
175	Burkina Faso	0.239	0.262	0.287	0.302	0.312	0.323	0.302
176	Niger	0.237	0.257	0.25	0.259	0.265	0.279	0.292
177	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.273

Note: The human development index values in this table were calculated using a consistent methodology and data series. They are not strictly comparable with those in earlier Human Development Reports.

Source: United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report 2004, Table 2.

Appendix F

Commodity Prices and Indices, 1900-2000

Deflated by the Manufacturing Unit Value (MUV)
Average annual growth rates, percentages

	1920-1930	1980-1990	1900-2000	1900/04 – 1996/2000	
				Annual	Accumulated
Aluminum	1.8	2.8	-1.1	-1.3	-71.7%
Bananas	5.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-7.5%
Beef	-0.2	-6.6	1.0	0.9	134.6%
Cocoa	-0.7	-9.5	-1.3	-1.0	-61.8%
Coffee	0.4	-8.3	-0.1	0.4	45.3%
Copper	1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-46.0%
Cotton	-3.0	-6.1	-1.0	-1.1	-66.0%
Jute	-0.9	0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-30.4%
Lamb	-0.1	-3.9	1.6	1.7	399.3%
Lead	0.7	-4.2	-0.8	-0.3	-48.0%
Leather	-4.7	1.3	-0.8	-1.1	-63.6%
Maize	-1.2	-5.3	-0.8	1.2	-61.9%
Palm oil	-2.8	-2.8	-0.3	0.0	-1.3%
Rice	3.7	-6.9	-1.3	-1.2	-66.9%
Rubber	-9.5	-7.9	-2.8	-2.8	-93.4%
Silver	-5.3	-16.2	-0.3	-1.0	-23.8%
Sugar	-16.8	-10.5	-1.3	-1.1	-65.4%
Tea	7.6	-4.0	-0.7	0.7	-56.2%
Timber	-2.2	-1.5	1.1	-1.5	208.1%
Tin	0.1	-10.2	0.1	0.2	15.4%
Tobacco	-2.7	-0.4	0.8	-0.7	100.4%
Wheat	-4.5	-3.1	-0.6	-0.9	-46.4%
Wool	-3.1	-5.5	-1.2	-0.4	-76.6%
Zinc	-0.9	4.7	0.3	0.1	5.9%
Indices					
GYCPI	-3.9	-4.4	-0.7	-0.7	-47.8%
GYCPI'	-3.7	-4.2	-0.8	-0.8	-55.4%
GYCPI"	-4.9	-6.5	-0.9	-1.0	-60.2%
GYCPI'''	-5.1	-6.1	-0.4	-0.7	-49.3%
Food products	-5.2	-7.8	-0.8	-0.7	-49.8%
Non-food	1.2	5.1	0.0	-0.2	-14.6%
Metals	5.5	0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-7.1%
<i>Economist</i>	-3.4	-2.5	-1.0	-1.0	-60.1%

GYCPI: Total index, weighted by the share of total exports represented by each product in 1977-1979; three subindices are also derived: food products, non-food products and metals.
 GYCPI': Total index, weighted by the developing countries' share of commodity exports in 1981.
 GYCPI'': Total index, weighted by the share of world exports represented by commodities during the year in question.
 GYCPI''': The same as GYCPI'' except that it also includes oil prices.
 Source: Jose Antonio Ocampo and Maria Angela Parra, Table 1, "Returning to an eternal debate: the terms of trade for commodities in the twentieth century," *Informes y Estudios Especiales*, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), United Nations, Santiago, Chile, February 2003.

Appendix G

Net Financial Flows to Developing Countries, 1997-2003

Net Flows	1997	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003*
Foreign Direct Investment	171.1	175.6	181.7	175.0	147.1	135.2
Portfolio Equity	22.6	6.6	12.6	4.4	4.9	14.3
Private Creditors	92.2	23.4	0.1	-28.1	3.2	50.6
Official Creditors**	13.2	34.2	13.7	26.9	4.1	-6.3
Bilateral Aid Grants	25.3	26.7	28.5	27.9	31.2	34.3
Worker Remittances***	66.1	62.9	67.6	77.0	88.1	93.0

* Estimated for 2003

** World Bank, IMF, others

*** Via official banks and money transfer channels

Source: World Bank, *Global Development Finance 2004*, Table B:21, "External Financing, all developing countries."

Glossary

Apollo Alliance A Washington, DC-based labor, environmental and business coalition supporting good jobs, energy independence and environmental sustainability.

CAFTA The U.S.-Central American Free Trade Agreement.

Capital Account The part of a country's balance of payments recording the movement of funds for investments and loans into and out of the country.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Formal and informal not-for-profit associations and organizations such as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), unions, community, women's, youth and indigenous peoples' organizations, professional associations, charitable organizations and so on. CSOs are typically seen as a third sector existing alongside and interacting with government and profit-seeking business. nonprofit organization or other entity that is not part of the governmental sector or operated for profit.

Codes of Conduct Voluntary guidelines for business behavior generally concerning standards for treatment of workers, community responsibility and/or care for the environment.

Conditionality Requirements, such as stringent austerity measures as part of a Structural Adjustment Program, tied to loans from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other international and bilateral lenders.

Doha Development Round The round of trade negotiations among members of the World Trade Organization that began in 2001 at Doha, Qatar.

Environmental Racism The practice of concentrating environmental hazardous land fills, toxic waste sites, chemical plants and so on in predominately African American, Latino, Asian and Native American communities.

Fair Trade Conditions, usually negotiated directly with the growers or producers of products, to assure a minimum fair price for a product, often linked to labor or environmental standards.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Investment (equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital) involving a long-term interest in and control by an individual or business entity resident in one country in an enterprise resident in another country. In FDI, the investor exerts significant influence on the management of the enterprise (typically measured as at least 10 percent of voting stock).

George Fox The founder of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in England in the 1650s, who believed that there was "that of God" in each individual, that all people could know God directly, and that lives of service devoted to God's will could transform the world.

GATT The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, established in 1947, was the international negotiating framework for eight rounds of international negotiations over tariff reductions and trade rules. It was succeeded in 1995 by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Global North Collective term for the industrialized, high-income countries of North America, Europe and Japan. Also called developed countries.

Global South Collective term for the low-income countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Also called developing countries.

Globalization Trend toward the increased flow of goods, services, capital, information and ideas across national borders, and the deeper integration of the global economy. Globalization is also sometimes used to refer to a dominant template of globalization, also known as “market fundamentalism” (see below).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) The total value of the annual output of goods and services produced within a nation’s borders, excluding the foreign output of domestic firms and including the output of foreign firms within the nation’s borders. As defined by the UN *Human Development Report*: The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.

Gross National Income (GNI) As defined by the UN *Human Development Report*: The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.

Group of Seven (G7) Annual summits for international policy consensus building and crisis management among the heads of state of the major powers, the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. Working groups and ministerial meetings occurring throughout the year. The **Group of Eight (G8)** is the G7 plus Russia.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) A program established in 1996 by the World Bank and IMF, providing a framework for all creditors, including multilateral creditors, to provide debt relief to the world’s poorest and most heavily indebted countries.

Human Development Index (HDI) A composite index that measures achievement with three indicators: longevity as measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge as measured by the adult literacy rate and combined gross enrollment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools; and decent standard of living as measured by per capita Gross Domestic Product, adjusted for purchasing power parity. (See HDI Trends in Appendix.)

International Labor Organization (ILO) Founded in 1919, the ILO is a specialized agency of the UN system. Each country’s delegation to the ILO includes two government, one labor and one business representative. The ILO has developed international conventions on labor practices.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) Conceived in 1944 to foster international economic stability and provide temporary financial assistance to countries with balance of payments problems (more money flowing out of the country in payments

for imports, investment, interest and other transactions than flowing in from receipts for exports, investment and other transactions). The IMF voting system is weighted in proportion to the amount invested, giving control to the major industrial powers. The IMF plays a central role in the Global South because if the IMF does not approve of a country's policies or the country does not agree to follow IMF recommended adjustment programs, then it is generally shunned by the World Bank, regional development banks, bilateral lenders and private lenders.

Jubilee USA The U.S. network of the worldwide movement to cancel the extensive debt of poor countries, based on the biblical principle of Jubilee.

Kyoto Protocol A protocol, adopted in 1997, to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which calls for 36 industrialized countries to reduce their collective emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases linked to global warming by at least 5.2 percent below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. As of October 5, 2004, 126 countries had ratified the Protocol, including most major industrial countries. To enter into force the protocol must be ratified by 55 parties to the Convention, including developed countries whose combined 1990 emissions of carbon dioxide exceed 55 percent of that group's total emissions. The United States (responsible for 36 percent of those emissions) pulled out of the Kyoto process in 2001. The 55 percent threshold will be crossed with Russia's ratification.

Market Fundamentalism A dogmatic globalization strategy to maximize freedom for private enterprise and private profits; maximize support and protection of the private sector, particularly large corporations; and minimize the role of government in regulating private businesses, providing social services and protecting the environment and other common goods.

Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) A U.S. government account set up in 2004 as the mechanism for allocating increased development assistance to select favored countries. MCA is intended to fulfill the U.S. pledge toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) The human development goals adopted unanimously by the Millennium Summit of the UN General Assembly in 2000. The objectives emphasize outcomes rather than inputs and set quantitative goals for measuring development progress. Basic goals include halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are hungry and those with incomes less than \$1 a day. (See MDGs in Appendix.)

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Established in 1994 a free trade area including the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) Private organizations that work to provide humanitarian and development assistance and/or influence policy on a range of issues (national and international) such as human rights, poverty, trade, peace, the environment and so on.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Organization of 30 mostly Global North countries originating in 1960. Its work covers a range of economic, social and political issues. As self-described, among other things, "The OECD produces internationally agreed instruments, decisions and recommendations

to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalized economy.”

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) Initiated by the IMF and World Bank in 1999, PRSPs are required as a condition for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (see above). PRSPs describe the macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs that a country will pursue to promote growth and reduce poverty.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries. PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

Race to the Bottom Intensifying search by corporations for lower wages, lower taxes and weaker labor, safety and environmental regulations, which produces a downward spiral in socio-economic conditions in the United States and in countries throughout the world.

Sustainability Environmental sustainability as a goal for development and concern for economic and other actors, entailing conservation of resources, pollution control and cleanup, shifting from nonrenewable to renewable energy sources, and other measures to protect biodiversity and the health and survival of the environment for future generations.

Terms of Trade Relationship between the price of a country’s exports to the price of its imports. Countries face deteriorating terms of trade, for example, when the prices of imported manufactured goods are rising faster than the prices of agricultural exports.

Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Cover patents and other forms of “intellectual property” in international trade agreements.

Transparency Concept requiring governmental processes, including international agreements, to be openly negotiated and openly presented so that all can know and understand the process and terms.

Tobin Tax Proposal to place a small tax on all foreign currency exchange transactions as a mechanism to reduce speculation and volatility.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Established in 1964, UNCTAD focuses on the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. In addition to research, policy analysis and intergovernmental deliberations, UNCTAD provides technical assistance to developing countries.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights Adopted unanimously by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948, the landmark declaration is the first international recognition that human rights and fundamental freedoms (civil, political, economic, social, cultural) are applicable to every person, everywhere and is the foundation of international human rights law. The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights codify the sets of rights outlined in the Universal Declaration and have been ratified by most countries. The United States ratified the

civil and political rights covenant but not the one on economic, social and cultural rights. (See Universal Declaration in Appendix.)

Washington Consensus Template of one-size fits all “free market” economic policies, advanced by the U.S. Government, IMF and World Bank. Often equated with “market fundamentalism” (see above).

John Woolman An eighteenth century Quaker who felt led to change his own lifestyle so that he did not benefit from slavery and to travel among Friends asking them if their conscience permitted them to continue owning other human beings. His journal also refers to other effects of economic behavior.

World Bank Established in 1944 to assist in the reconstruction of Europe, its role later shifted to assist development in the Global South. The World Bank is the name used for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), which provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit, grants and technical assistance to developing countries. Three other agencies are part of the World Bank Group: International Finance Corporation, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Succeeded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1995 as the organization where international trade rules and agreements are developed through negotiation by its member governments, and provides mechanisms for settling trade disputes.

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As the World Bank itself cautions in the poverty data note in *2004 World Development Indicators* (p. 57), "International comparisons of poverty data entail both conceptual and practical problems.... The commonly used \$1 a day standard, measured in 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities (PPPs), was chosen for the World Bank's *World Development Report 1990: Poverty* because it is typical of the poverty lines in low-income countries. PPP exchange rates, such as those from the Penn World Tables or the World Bank, are used because they take into account the local prices of goods and services not traded internationally. But PPP rates were designed not for making international poverty comparisons but for comparing aggregates from national accounts. Thus there is no certainty that an international poverty line measures the same degree of need or deprivation across countries."

The World Bank continues, "This year's edition of the *World Development Indicators* (like those of the past four years) uses 1993 consumption PPP estimates produced by the World Bank. The international poverty line, set at \$1 a day in 1985 PPP terms, has been recalculated in 1993 PPP terms at about \$1.08 a day. Any

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