**CINGO**

Contribution forwarded by **Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII**, **Association Points-Coeur**, **Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)**, **Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul**, **Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers)**, **International Institute of Mary Our Help of the Salesians of Don Bosco**, **International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development**, **International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education**, **New Humanity** and the **Teresian Association**[[1]](#footnote-1)to the call of the Chair of the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Right to Development, H.E. Ambassador Zamir Akram to give inputs on the process of drawing a set of standard for the implementation of the Right to Development.

The **Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII**, **Association Points-Coeur**, **Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)**, **Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul**, **Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers)**, **International Institute of Mary Our Help of the Salesians of Don Bosco**, **International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development**, **International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education**, **New Humanity** and **Teresian Association** (thereinafter referred to as CINGO Working Group on RtD) are actively engaged in the Open Ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Right to Development (thereinafter OEIWG on RtD) and have already submitted three written joint contributions[[2]](#endnote-1) on the criteria and operational sub-criteria for the implementation of the Right to Development under review of the OEIWG on RtD.

Since our NGOs present at grassroots level, we also submit these more recent suggestions that may be relevant for people who are living in poverty and are struggling to achieve integral human development.

In answering to the call by the Chair of the OEIWG on RtD, H.E. Ambassador Zamir Akram,for contributions on the process of articulating a set of standards for the implementation of the right to development, we suggest the following:

1. **Preliminary Observations**

Article 1 of the [Declaration on the Right to Development](http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/41/a41r128.htm) defines this right as "*an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled* ***to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy*** *economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized*".

The right to development, which is rooted in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the two International Human Rights Covenants, has also been reaffirmed in a consensual manner in several declarations of UN conferences.

As proposed by the Chairperson during the 16th session of the OEIWG on RtD, we reiterate that a set of standards for the implementation of the Right to Development, which is taken into account as a basis the declaration on Right to Development and the consensual international human rights instruments and UN documents, will greatly contribute to overcome the existing political impasse within the OEIWG on RTD.

In fact, the Human Rights declarations of the General Assembly have considerable authority, because they have been developed by experts in international law, negotiated at length by States, and are often adopted by the consensus of all members of the United Nations. Most of these declarations and instruments include codifications of existing international law. Some declarations and instruments are considered, in whole or in part, to be customary international law or general principles.

In this regard, we suggest that the set of standards should reflect the contents of the following documents:

* **United Nations Millennium Declaration, Resolution 55/2** adopted by the General Assembly in September 2000[[3]](#endnote-2);
* **Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action** adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna on 25 June 1993[[4]](#endnote-3);
* **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development**, 1992;
* **Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010**;
* **Monterrey Consensus**, Mexico 2002[[5]](#endnote-4);
* **Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024**;
* **Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: Outcome Document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus**, 2008[[6]](#endnote-5);
* **Addis Ababa Action Agenda - International Conference on Financing for Development**, July 2015[[7]](#endnote-6);
* **A/RES/70/1; Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**.
1. **Standards**

A set of standards for the implementation of the Right to Development should be a set of recommendations and principles approved and monitored for compliance by States and other stakeholders against which policies, initiatives, institutions etc. should be measured and comparatively evaluated. They should establish acceptable [benchmark](http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/benchmark.html)s.

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the **General Assembly resolution 41/120 on Setting International Standards on Human Rights**[[8]](#endnote-7) we would like to emphasize that a new set of standards for the implementation of the Right to Development should be consistent with the existing body of international human rights law; be of fundamental character and derive from the inherent dignity and worth of the human person; be sufficiently precise to give rise to identifiable and practicable rights and obligations; provide, where appropriate, realistic and effective implementation machinery, including reporting systems and attract broad international support.

Since the Declaration on the Right to Development is an integral part of the human rights law and the essential document to describe the Right to Development, a new set of standards for its implementation cannot and should not depart from the Declaration but rather be based on it and enriched by other principles and rights that are especially interlinked with the Right to Development.

In the Declaration on RTD, there are several and fundamental principles that should be reflected in the set of standards such as:

* Person and People-Centred Development (preamble, art. 2.1, 2.2);
* Participation (preamble, art 1.1, 8.2);
* Self determination/sovereignty of natural wealth and resources (preamble, art. 1.2);
* Comprehensive (Integral) development (preamble, art.1.1);
* Respect for Human Rights (preamble, art. 5);
* Responsibilities of States at national and international level for an enabling environment (preamble, art. 2.3, 3.1,3.2,3.3, 4.1,4.2, 6.3);
* Elimination of international and national obstacles/Social justice (preamble, art. 6.3);
* New international order (international cooperation (preamble, art.3.3, 4.2, 6.1);
* Non discrimination/equality of opportunities (preamble, art.8);
* Indivisibility of Human Rights (preamble, art. 6.2);
* Indivisibility of the Declaration on the Right to Development (art. 9.1, 9.2);
* Peace and Security/Disarmament (preamble, art. 7);
* Active role of women in development (preamble, art.8).

Moreover, we would like to emphasize the importance of a few non-negotiable core-points of the Right to Development such as:

* **Comprehensive (Integral) Human Development**

Development must not be understood solely in economic terms, but instead ensure the full development of the human person. It requires applying a truly holistic approach to identify relevant interventions. The physical, psychological, political, spiritual components of a person are intrinsically linked and should be adequately taken into account. Development should be always implemented with a human rights based approach.

* **Person- and People-Centred Development**

Our experiences with the most vulnerable, in particular in remote areas and resource-limited settings, shows that development is successful if centred on the human person and on human communities and ensures active and meaningful participation**.** Local communities know very well what is good for their own development; it is a matter of offering opportunities to express themselves and be empowered

* **Inalienability and indivisibility of Human Rights**

The implementation of the Right to Development is essential not only aimed at the progressive realization of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights but also at promoting the full respect for Civil and Political Rights. It is well known that extreme poverty results in social exclusion and that, *inter alia*, the lack of food, poor health, illiteracy are impediments to the full exercise of civil and political rights. The Declaration on the Right to Development emphasizes once more the inalienability and indivisibility of human rights. Development initiatives should always be human rights-based.

* **International Solidarity**

International Solidarity is interlinked with and mutually reinforces the Right to Development, and is essential to the realization of the three pillars of the United Nations (Human Rights, Development and Peace and Security). Together, they shift the paradigm of economic based international cooperation and assistance from a vision of mere assistance, to an affirmation of solidarity rights and social justice more focused on cultural integration. They make real the fact of being a human family. International solidarity should follow the principle of subsidiarity.

* **An enabling international and national environment**

All States should recognize the complementarity of implementing the Right to Development at both national and international level. It is impossible to think that a State, especially if belonging to the least developed countries, can completely fulfil this right in its territory on its own, especially in our globalized era. The international community should act as required by the Sustainable Development goal no. 17 that aims at developing a “*new global partnership for development*”. This is a duty of cooperation based on articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter.

Finally, we would like to highlight some crucial obstacles that a set of standards for the implementation of the right to development should particularly address, on a particular basis, and to make some suggestions related to these obstacles.

In the table below, we have enlisted the principles of the Declaration on the Right to Development (column one) and the related obstacles to attain an enabling international and national environment (column two). Than, we propose some standards according to existing agreed language (column three) and cite the sources from which we extracted the agreed language (column four).

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| **Principles Identified in the Declaration on RtD** | **Obstacles to an Enabling International and National Environment** | **Standards****Proposals According to Agreed Language** | **Sources** |
| Responsibilities of States at national and international level for an enabling environment (preamble, art. 2.3, 3.1,3.2,3.3, 4.1,4.2, 6.3)Elimination of international and national obstacles/Social justice (preamble, art. 6.3)New international order (international cooperation (preamble, art.3.3, 4.2, 6.1) Indivisibility of the Declaration on RtD (art. 9.1, 9.2) | International cooperation (including ODA) still applied with conditions[[9]](#endnote-8) | **Realising** “*the commitment contained in Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations…for the realization of the purposes set out in Article 55*…” **Strengthening** cooperation, States should engage “*with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. The international community should promote an effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development*”**Realising** “*lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level*”**Realising** *“their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries”***Increasing** “*South-South cooperation is an important element of international cooperation for development as a complement, not a substitute, to North-South cooperation*” | Declaration on RtD (article 3.2)Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (preamble, paragraph 4)Declaration on RtD (article 3.3)Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 10)70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Goal 17.2)Addis Ababa Action Agenda (II, C paragraph 56) |
| Responsibilities of States at national and international level for an enabling environment (preamble, art. 2.3, 3.1,3.2,3.3, 4.1,4.2, 6.3)Elimination of international and national obstacles/Social justice (preamble, art. 6.3)New international order (international cooperation (preamble, art.3.3, 4.2, 6.1) Indivisibility of the Declaration on RtD (art. 9.1, 9.2) | Unfair international trading system[[10]](#endnote-9)and unregulated finance Adverse Bilateral and multilateral investment agreementsResponsibility of Transnational Corporations Property and intellectual rights  | **Improving** “*the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations*”**Ensuring** “*enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions”***Monitoring** “*Business enterprises* [in their] *respect* [for] *human rights. This means that they should avoid infringing on the human rights of others and should address adverse human rights impacts with which they are involved*”**Reinforcing** “*Right of WTO members to take advantage of the flexibilities in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and reaffirm that the TRIPS Agreement does not and should not prevent members from taking measures to protect public health*” | 70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Goal 10 paragraph 10.5 and 10.6)UN Guiding Principles on Business and human rights (II, 11)Addis Ababa Action Agenda (II, D, paragraph 86)[A/RES/66/288 - Annex The Future We Want](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&Lang=E)  (V, A, paragraph 142) |
| Participation (preamble, art 1.1, 8.2)Non discrimination/equality of opportunities (preamble, art.8) | Asymmetries of power in global governance and decision-makingUnequal access to information and technology | **Taking action on the** *“improve*[ment] *and enhance*[ment of] *global economic governance and arriv*[ing] *at a stronger, more coherent and more inclusive and representative international architecture for sustainable development, while respecting the mandates of respective organizations”***Taking action on the** *“enhance*[ment of] *North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism* **Increasing the** *“promot*[ion of] *the development and use of information and communications technology infrastructure, as well as capacity-building, particularly in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including rapid universal and affordable access to the Internet”.***Promoting** “*the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed*” | Addis Ababa Action Agenda (II, F, 103)70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Goal 17-target 6 & 7)Addis Ababa Action Agenda (II, G, paragraph 114)Addis Ababa Action Agenda (II, G, paragraph 120) |
| Responsibilities of States at national and international level for an enabling environment (preamble, art. 2.3, 3.1,3.2,3.3, 4.1,4.2, 6.3)Elimination of international and national obstacles/Social justice (preamble, art. 6.3)New international order (international cooperation (preamble, art.3.3, 4.2, 6.1)  | External debt burden of developing countries especially for Least Developed CountriesUnilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations | **Reinforcing** **assistance to** “*developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, debt restructuring and sound debt management, as appropriate … debtors and creditors must work together to prevent and resolve unsustainable debt situations*”**Refraining by States to adoption of** “*any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that creates obstacles to trade relations among States and impedes the full realization of the human rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights instruments, in particular the rights of everyone to a standard of living adequate for their health and well-being, including food and medical care, housing and the necessary social services. The World Conference on Human Rights affirms that food should not be used as a tool for political pressure”* | 70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (paragraph 69)Vienna declaration (I, paragraph 31) |
| Self-determination/sovereignty of natural wealth and resources (Preamble, art. 1.2) | No recognition of the right to self-determination | **Respecting the principle that** “*all peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status, and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.**Taking into account the particular situation of peoples under colonial or other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation, the World Conference on Human Rights recognizes the right of peoples to take any legitimate action, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to realize their inalienable right of self-determination. The World Conference on Human Rights considers the denial of the right of self-determination as a violation of human rights and underlines the importance of the effective realization of this right*” | Declaration on the RtD (article 1.2)Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 2) |
| Person and People-Centred Development (preamble, art. 2.1, 2.2)Comprehensive (Integral) development (Preamble, art.1.1) | Environmental degradation, resource depletion and climate changes[[11]](#endnote-10)Dumping of toxic and dangerous products and waste | **Increasing the acceleration of** “*the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change”***Adopting and vigorously implementing** “*existing conventions relating to the dumping of toxic and dangerous products and waste and to cooperate in the prevention of illicit dumping*” | 70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 11) |
| Person and People-Centred Development (preamble, art. 2.1, 2.2)Participation (preamble, art 1.1, 8.2)Comprehensive (Integral) development (preamble, art.1.1)Respect of Human Rights (preamble, art. 5) | Extreme poverty and inequalitiesSocial Determinants of Health | **Taking into account and giving priority attention to the fact that** “*the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights; its immediate alleviation and eventual elimination must remain a high priority for the international community*”Extreme poverty and social exclusion constitute a violation of human dignity and urgent steps are necessary to achieve better knowledge of extreme poverty and its causes, including those related to the problem of development, in order to promote the human rights of the poorest, and to put an end to extreme poverty and social exclusion and to promote the enjoyment of the fruits of social progress. It is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process by the community in which they live, the promotion of human rights and efforts to combat extreme poverty.**Reinforcing** “*support* [for] *the implementation of the pledges made in the Rio Political Declaration on Social Determinants of Health for action on social determinants* of health” | Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I paragraph 14)Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 25)WHA65.8 (3. (1), (2), (3)) |
| Indivisibility of Human Rights (preamble, art. 6.2)Respect of Human Rights (preamble, art. 5) | Different speed of realization of CP and ESC rights | **Implementing action based on the principle that** “*all human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis*” | Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 5) |
| Elimination of international and national obstacles/Social justice (preamble, art. 6.3)Peace and Security /Disarmament (preamble, art. 7)Participation (preamble, art 1.1, 8.2)Peace and Security /Disarmament (preamble, art. 7) | International crime, terrorism and corruptionLack of democracyLack of participationConflicts and arms trade | **Taking into serious account that** “*the acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as linkage in some countries to drug trafficking are activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening territorial integrity, security of States and destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments. The international community should take the necessary steps to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism*”**Prioritising the fight against** “*corruption at all levels* [as] *a priority. Corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation, and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication and economic and sustainable development*”**Encouraging** “*all countries that have not yet done so to ratify and accede to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and encourage parties to review its implementation*”**Promoting** “*democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms* [since they] *are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. In the context of the above, the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels should be universal and conducted without conditions attached. The international community should support the strengthening and promoting of democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the entire world*”**Strengthening action by all States as they** “*promote the establishment of international peace and security and, to that end,* [*…*] *do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of developing countries*” | Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 17)Monterrey consensus (paragraph 13)Addis Ababa Action Agenda (II, A, paragraph 25)Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 8)Declaration on RtD (article 7) |
| Non discrimination/equality of opportunities (preamble, art.8)Person and People-Centred Development (preamble, art. 2.1, 2.2)Comprehensive (Integral) development (Preamble, art.1.1)Active role of women in development (preamble, art.8)  | Racism and discriminationLack of education and of education on human rights Inequalities between men and women | **Realising action by** “*all Governments to take immediate measures and to develop strong policies to prevent and combat all forms and manifestations of racism, xenophobia or related intolerance, where necessary by enactment of appropriate legislation, including penal measures, and by the establishment of national institutions to combat such phenomena*”**Realising action by all** “*states* [as they] *strive to eradicate illiteracy and* [*…*] *direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The World Conference on Human Rights calls on all States and institutions to include human rights, humanitarian law, democracy and rule of law as subjects in the curricula of all learning institutions in formal and non-formal settings*”**Prioritising** “*the full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community*” | Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (II, B, paragraph 20)Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (II, D, paragraph 79)Vienna declaration and Programme of Action (I, paragraph 18) |

1. NGOs with ECOSOC Status that constitute **Working group on Right to Development of the Forum of Catholic-Inspired NGOs-Geneva**. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [A/HRC/WG.2/15/CRP.4](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Development/HLTF/A.HRC.WG.2.15.CRP.4.pdf); [A/HRC/WG.2/14/CRP.5](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Development/HRCPanel/A.HRC.WG.2.14.CRP.5.pdf); [A/HRC/WG.2/13/CRP.2](http://daccess-ods.un.org/access.nsf/Get?Open&DS=A/HRC/WG.2/13/CRP.2&Lang=E) [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
3. United Nations Millennium Declaration, Resolution 55/2, article 11: “*We will spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty, to which more than a billion of them are currently subjected. We are committed to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.* *12. We resolve therefore to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty*”. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
4. Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, paragraph 10: “*The World Conference on Human Rights reaffirms the right to development, as established in the Declaration on the Right to Development, as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. As stated in the Declaration on the Right to Development, the human person is the central subject of development. While development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights. States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development. The international community should promote an effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development. Lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level*”. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
5. The whole document, even if does not mention explicitly the right to development, affirms the contents of the declaration on the right to development. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
6. In paragraph 2, the Right to Development is explicitly mentioned and the whole declaration reaffirms the Monterrey Consensus. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
7. Addis Ababa Action Agenda, article 1: “*We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, gathered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 13 to 16 July 2015, affirm our strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and create an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity. We reaffirm and build on the 2002 Monterrey Consensus and the 2008 Doha Declaration. Our goal is to end poverty and hunger, and to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions through promoting inclusive economic growth, protecting the environment, and promoting social inclusion. We commit to respect all human rights, including the right to development. We will ensure gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment. We will promote peaceful and inclusive societies and advance fully towards an equitable global economic system where no country or person is left behind, enabling decent work and productive livelihoods for all, while preserving the planet for our children and future generations*”. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
8. General Assembly resolution 41/120 on setting international standards on Human rights that says: article 2 *“Urges Member States and United Nations bodies engaged in developing new international human rights standards to give due consideration in this work to the established international legal framework*”; article 3 “*Reaffirms the important role of the Commission on Human Rights, among other appropriate United Nations bodies, in the development of international instruments in the field of human rights*”; article 4 *“Invites Member States and United Nations bodies to bear in mind the following guidelines in developing international instruments in the field of human rights; such instruments should, inter alia: (a) Be consistent with the existing body of international human rights law; (b) Be of fundamental character and derive from the inherent dignity and worth of the human person; (c) Be sufficiently precise to give rise to identifiable and practicable rights and obligations; (d) Provide, where appropriate, realistic and effective implementation machinery, including reporting systems; (e) Attract broad international support*”; article 5 “*Requests the Secretary-General to provide appropriate specialized support to United Nations bodies working on standard setting in the field of human rights”*. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
9. *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Catholic Church, 448****.*** The spirit of international cooperation requires that, beyond the strict market mentality, there should be an awareness of the duty to solidarity, justice and universal charity. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
10. *Compendium of the Social Doctrine of the Catholic Church, 447.*The Church's social doctrine encourages forms of cooperation that are capable of facilitating access to the international market on the part of countries suffering from poverty and underdevelopment. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
11. Encyclical *Letter Laudato* *Si’*, Pope Francis, 2015. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)