

Anlagenkonvolut

zum Wortprotokoll der 7. Sitzung des Parlamentarischen Beirates für nachhaltige Entwicklung und Zukunftsfragen am 12. November 2025.



SPECIAL PROCEDURES
UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Deutscher Bundestag

Parlamentarischer Beirat für
nachhaltige Entwicklung
und Zukunftsfragen

Ausschussdrucksache

21(26)8

Participation
Planet

Decoding the Right to Development

People
Policies

- 1 Human right*
- 2 Dimensions*
- 3 Elements*
- 4 Facets*
- 5 Principles*

Policies
People

Peace
Prosperity

Prosperity
Peace



1 Human right

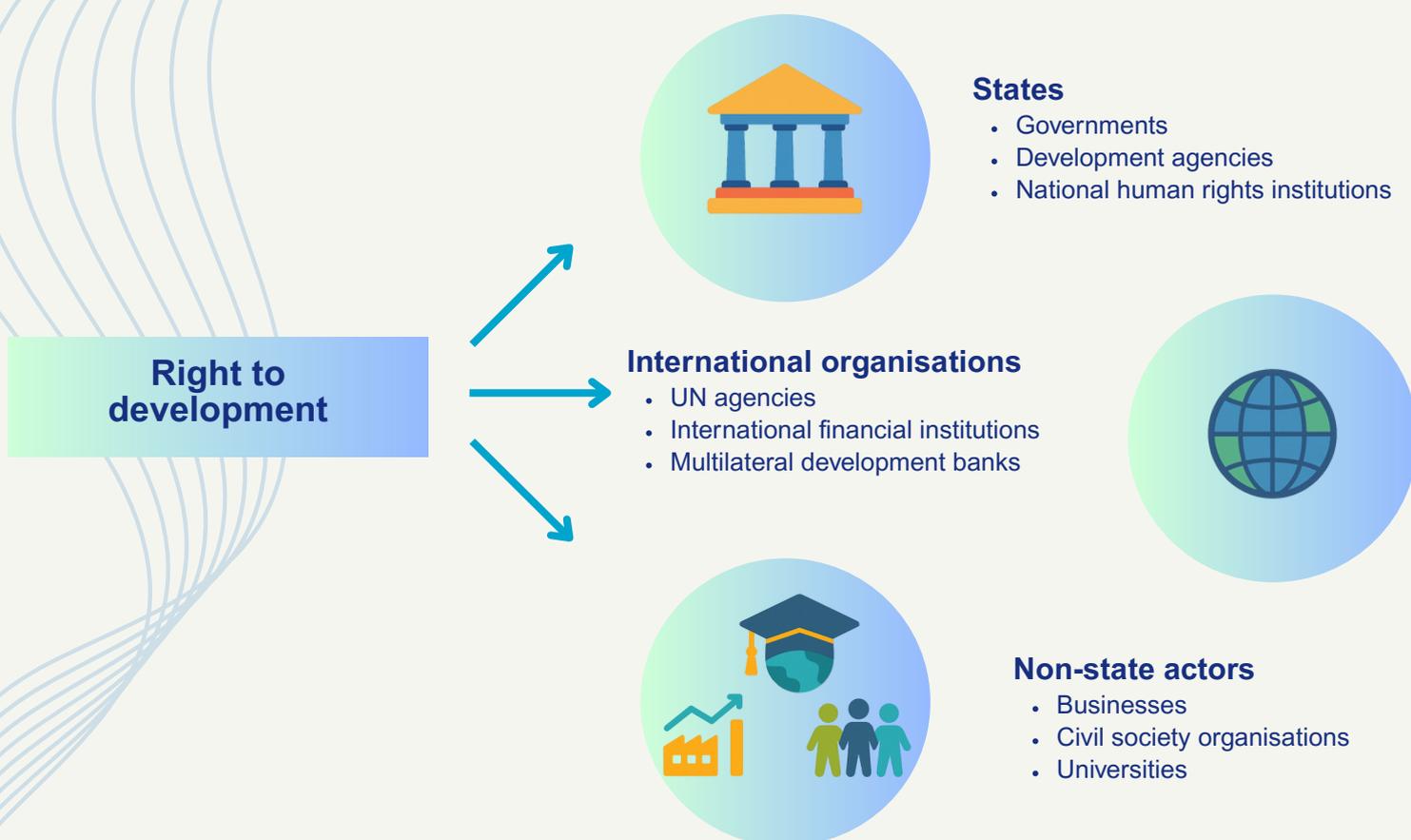
The right to development is a human right like other civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. The right can be traced to the Charter of the United Nations (Article 55) and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (Articles 25 and 28).

The 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development articulates important aspects of this right. The right is also recognised in regional human rights instruments and national constitutions.

States are currently negotiating a legally binding international instrument to codify the right to development.

Corresponding duties

Multiple actors have distinct but complementary duties or responsibilities to realise the right to development:



2 Dimensions

The right to development has both individual and collective dimensions, as 'every human person and all peoples' have this right.

Many other human rights have individual as well as collective dimensions, e.g., the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; the right of peaceful assembly; the right to freedom of association; the right to enjoy one's culture and use own language; the right to form trade unions; and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

3 Elements

Every human and all peoples are entitled to:

participate in

contribute to

enjoy

economic, social, cultural and political development.

Participation in decision making concerning development policies, programmes and projects should be 'active, free and meaningful'.

4 Facets

The right to development envisages economic, social, cultural and political development of every human being as well as of all peoples. The right is both an end and a means to realise all human rights and fundamental freedoms.



5 Principles

Fair distribution: National, regional and international development policies should aim at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals and ensure the fair distribution of the benefits resulting from development.



Intersectionality: Since many individuals and groups face multiple layers of discrimination, the right to development should be realised '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'.

Intergenerational equity: The right to development is not a licence to destroy the planetary ecosystem or undermine the ability of future generations to fulfil their development aspirations. The right to development 'must be fulfilled so as to meet equitably the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations.'



Self-determination: Peoples have a right to determine their economic, social, cultural and political development in line with the International Bill of Human Rights. Self-determination includes peoples having full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources.

International cooperation: International cooperation is essential to realise the right to development of all human beings everywhere, especially in developing countries. Cooperation among States and other actors is also critical to overcome barriers to realising this right.



Value addition

The right to development:

- Recognises the agency of human beings
- Highlights the importance of collective dimensions of human rights



- Demonstrates indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of human rights



- Stresses the importance of active, free and meaningful participation

- Provides a process to realise all other human rights
- Emphasises the importance of disarmament to peace and development



- Underscores States' duty to cooperate



- Promotes the creation of a fair international economic order to address injustices



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Engage with the Special Rapporteur on the right to development

 hrc-sr-development@un.org

 [www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/
sr-development](http://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-development)



 [@UNSRdevelopment](https://twitter.com/UNSRdevelopment)

 www.linkedin.com/in/surya-deva-professor/



 www.youtube.com/@ProfSuryaDeva

Financing for Inclusive, Sustainable and Participatory Development

Deutscher Bundestag
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 nachhaltige Entwicklung
 und Zukunftsfragen
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Planet-Centred Participatory Development



Inclusive

- Leave no one behind (including future generations)
- Address intersectional discrimination



Sustainable

- Harmonious coexistence of people and nature
- Uphold rights of nature



Participatory

- Active, free, and meaningful participation in decision making
- Bottom-up and community-led development

This will address

Emerging world disorder



Economic disorder

- Developing countries face public debt burdens and higher borrowing costs.
- Richest 1% hold 45% of global wealth



Environmental disorder

- Six of the nine planetary boundaries already breached
- Conflicts and militarisation polluting the environment



Institutional disorder

- Unfair international financial architecture
- Unrepresentative Security Council

Sevilla Commitment: A balance sheet



Multilateralism can still deliver



Progressive taxation and gender-responsive budgeting



Increased investment to close digital divides



No targeted tax on fossil fuel companies



No time-bound commitments to increase official development assistance



No ambition to reform international financial architecture and offer debt relief

Achievements

Missed opportunities

Roadmap beyond Sevilla

Leverage additional sources of financing



Tame tax avoidance/evasion and illicit financial flows



Deliver on debt relief



Promote substantive gender equality



Development within planetary boundaries



Promote responsible business conduct



Embrace peace and disarmament



Strengthen good governance and international cooperation



Nexus between gender equality and the right to development

Deutscher Bundestag

Parlamentarischer Beirat für nachhaltige Entwicklung und Zukunftsfragen

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Human Rights Council report
A/HRC/60/25

Gender inequality facets



Persistent discriminatory laws and patriarchal social norms



Lower retirement age for women in 62 economies



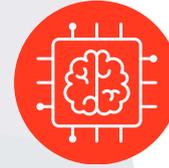
Disproportionate impacts of climate change and conflicts



Widespread gender-based harassment and violence



Women spending 2.5 times more hours than men on unpaid domestic work



Gender bias in artificial intelligence data and systems



All SDG5 targets remain unmet



Restrictive reproductive freedoms



Sexist attacks against women human rights defenders

Adverse impact on the right to development



Economic

Gender pay gap and limited land ownership



Social

Restrictions on sexual and reproductive health and rights



Cultural

Stereotyped depictions in advertising and the media



Political

Unequal representation in political institutions



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SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR
ON THE
RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

Girls and women as agents of change

'When girls and women are enabled as agents of change, they contribute to creating a more inclusive, peaceful and sustainable world.'



Leveraging the right to development for gender equality



Collective dimension

- Collective advocacy to reform discriminatory laws and policies
- Build solidarity to address unique gender-specific challenges



Fair distribution

- Adopt gender-responsive budgeting and procurement policies
- Ensure equal sharing of domestic and care work



Active, free and meaningful participation

- Ensure equal representation in governance at all levels
- Remove structural barriers to women's participation in decision making



Intersectionality

- Recognise multiple and overlapping forms of discrimination
- Collect intersectional data to measure impacts



International cooperation

- Channel development aid and technology to close gender gaps
- Strengthen global partnerships for gender equality

Right to
development

