

Human Rights and External Debt: Case Study Spain

*Derechos humanos y deuda externa:
el caso de España*

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Abstract

The research analyses the relationship between adjustment programs and human rights violations, through the elimination of welfare state and other social and economic rights. The government has either eliminated or reduced some welfare services, making some services not accessible to the poorest sectors. The paper conducts an analyses of the changes introduced by the government to solve the debt problems through its adjustment programs that have weakened economic and social rights expressed in the declaration of human rights and the European convention on human rights. The paper concludes that the adjustment programs represent a violation on basic rights of the European citizens and should be modified to incorporate the externalities of these programs on the poorest sectors.

Keywords:

- Human Rights
- External Debt
- Spain

Resumen

La investigación analiza la relación entre programas de ajuste y violaciones de derechos humanos, por la eliminación de estado de bienestar y de otros derechos sociales y económicos. Pues el gobierno ha eliminado o ha presionado a algunos servicios de bienestar, haciéndolos no accesibles a los sectores más pobres. El escrito advierte sobre los cambios introducidos por el gobierno para solucionar los problemas de deudas, ya que los programas de ajuste han debilitado al conjunto de los expresados en la declaración de derechos humanos y la convención europea sobre derechos humanos. El texto concluye que los programas de ajuste representan una violación a los derechos básicos de los ciudadanos europeos y deberían ser modificados para incorporar externalidades para los sectores más pobres.

Palabras clave:

- Derechos Humanos
- Deuda Externa
- España

JEL: F34, I30, K31

Introduction

The current high debt levels and their repercussions on the living standards of citizens in Spain have revived the historical debate over the effects of government's external debts on the human rights, particularly: economic, civil, political, social and cultural rights. Spain's high debt levels appeared simultaneously along with deteriorations of rights due to the loss of income.

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Section 3 presents the evolution of the debt crisis and the economic distress in Spain. Section 4 conducts the case study of Spain, analyzing the status of the compliance of human rights. Section 5 presents the policy recommendations and conclusions.

2. Literature review: External Debt and Human Rights

The research will try to link that the high debt levels are affecting the human rights through the debt overhang mechanisms – macroeconomic instability, political instability, higher interest rates, and capital flight, less investment, higher inflation, lower demand and lower productivity- affecting economic growth. Economic distress generates the conditions that make governments cut social spending, lower the labor standards and limit the right to strike due to the need to attract new investment by lowering the cost of production of enterprises, generating the condition for economic growth.

The research pretends to undertake two principle tasks in this section. First, a broad introduction of findings of human rights violations exposed by the UN derived from debt and structural adjustment programs. Second, to develop the link between human rights and debt.

The first traces of the link between human rights and external debt appeared in 1991. The preliminary UN report of Danilo Turk 7 (UN, 1991) and its final version (UN, 1992) led to a formal acknowledgment of structural programs as a barrier upon the realization of human rights with the UN resolution 1991/27 and 1992/29 of the Submission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The structural adjustments were in response to the economic imbalances which manifested itself in the debt crisis.

Economic progress generates the conditions to attribute high opinion for human rights of citizens and it can be attributed that the government needs resources to protect all human rights, and requires proper personal, legislation and means to enforce them (Abouharb & Cingranelli, 2007). High debt levels undermine economic growth and development since it generates a debt overhang problem. A debt overhang is defined as “the presence of an existing inherited debt sufficiently large that creditors do not expect with confidence to be fully repaid” (Krugman, 1988, pp. 1-2).

To solve the debt crisis it requires the elimination of the debt overhang and this is achieved by the application of structural adjustment policies (Dewan & Rodrik, 1992, pp. 6-16). The objectives of these measures are: i) reduction of inflation; ii) re-establishment of equilibrium in the balance of

political rights” (UN, 2014a, p. 7). The Resolution of Human Rights Council 26/16 acknowledges that “excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their (countries) capacity to promote social development and provide basic services to create the conditions for realization of economic, social and cultural rights” (UN, 2014b, p. 2).

The identified violations of international treaties related to human rights are:

i) Articles 23 and 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The first one mentions that “everyone has the right to work...and protection against unemployment” and that the wage of the workers has to ensure his and his families an “existence worthy of human dignity and supplemented if necessary by other means of social protection”. In articles 25 “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.”;

ii) Article 7 and 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. According to article 7, “the right to everyone to the enjoyment of just and favorable conditions of work which ensure in particular, a remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum with iii) a decent living for themselves and their families.” the second states that “States should undertake, at the national level, all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development and shall ensure, inter alia, equality of opportunity for all in their access to basic resources, education, health services, food, housing, employment and the fair distribution of income;

iii) Paragraph 13 of the Vienna Declaration expresses that states must “eliminate all violations of human rights and their causes as well as obstacles to the enjoyment of these rights”.

Debt overhang constrains economic growth, and economic growth is linked to improvements of human rights, this makes us infer that economic contraction constrains human rights. Krugman’s early theory of debt overhang has been further developed, now some authors have provided systematic ideas of the transmission mechanisms of the effects of external debt on growth.

Debt overhang constrains economic growth, that leads to less protection of human rights. According to the existing research there are 6 mechanisms through which debt can affect economic growth, the casual mechanisms are

cal elections. The future of the political party in office next elections and by the other political parties trying to benefit political gaining public support exacerbates these fears. This dilemma generates fear of suspension of debt payments and unpredictable public policies.

ii. Investment

If the level of external debt of a country is believed to exceed their ability to pay the expected costs of debt service will discourage private investment (Savvides, 1992), public investment (Seriux & Yiagadeesen, 2001) and (Clements, Bhattacharya, & Nguyen, 2003) foreign direct investment, causing a slowdown in economic growth as noted by (Krugman, 1988), (Sachs, 1989), (Cohen, 1993) (Green & Villanueva, 1991) (Servén, 1997) and confirmed this linkage.

The effect on private investment is double since because we have to take into account that generally speaking the private and public investments are complementary intensifying the financial impact since the lack of one can affect the efficiency of the other as exposed by (Lora, 2007) and (Kumar & Woo, 2010) the marginal productivity of private investment (Nguyen, Bhattacharya, & Clements, 2003).

The volume of investment is altered by investors who may prefer to wait -in- uncertainty scenarios with irreversible investment projects, hoping to get more information, and to avoid costly mistakes (García Garmendia, 2011). This is based on the principle that an uncertain environment discourages investment fixed fixed investment, because if it is impossible to reverse the investment there is an incentive to postpone financial obligations pending more information.

iii. Poverty

The relationship between debt and poverty was exposed by (Kemal, 2001), (Loko, Mlachila, Wallari, & Kalonji, 2003) and (Maier, 2005). They found that the high external debt level increases poverty. (Maier, 2005, pp. 7-11) identified the following mechanisms. First a highly leveraged impact on poverty through the state budget, the increase in debt service leads to changes in priorities and the level of public investment to the detriment of the most vulnerable sectors of the population. In other words, the state budget constraint requires changes in public investment, further hurting the poor.

The impact on poverty of debt are due to lower economic growth , inflation, unemployment, government revenues fall amid falling economic activity and increases in regressive taxes and restrictive fiscal policies .

Fiscal contraction of social spending, further harms the most vulnerable. The education and health coverage affect human capital assets and transfers: grants, unemployment insurance, etc.

The government employs macroeconomic policy adjustments in order to balance the external imbalance resulting from the high level of indebtedness, among them we can mention the labor reforms in order to lower the employment cost and unemployment benefits and currency depreciations that would lead to a more balance budget.

3. Debt Crisis: The Origins of the Structural Adjustments

The financial crisis of 2007 in United States contaminated the European financial sector, forcing the state to intervene and compromised substantial public resources. The financial crisis lead to sizable losses in the balance sheets of financial institutions but also enterprises which affected the economic activity. The economic crunch led to housing problems in Europe that exacerbated the crisis and the economic recession with high deficit and debt levels which evolved into to a debt crisis, Spain among them.

This section provides a brief review of this process and insight key stages of its evolution and its scope for the Spanish economy. This loss of income of the state lead to an additional burden to tax payers since the government has to increase taxes or borrow additional resources to balance its account in the fiscal year (Petrakis, 2012). This exposed view follows the idea that “the sovereign debt crisis is a consequence of interactions between sovereign problems and banking problems that caused a severe economic slowdown” (Moro, 2013).

The Spanish economy slowed its growth from 4.07% in 2006 to 3.45% in 2007 (real PPP terms). the first signs of contagion of the US financial crisis were identified in Europe in August 2007. The reason of the lower economic growth was the contraction of real estate sector investment, consumer demand drop, consumer solvency deterioration, restrictive credit conditions, higher interest rates, financial turmoil, reprising of risk, increase in public debt yields and the substantial increases in international oil and food prices, conditions that had already begun more restrictive but from the second half

of 2007 it intensified with the bankruptcy of Bearn Stearns aggravating the US financial crisis (Banco de España, 2008, pp. 109-135) .

The government balance⁶ was 2% of the GDP and the there was a reduction of debt⁷ to GDP ratio to 36.3%. The bond yields increased interest rates slightly making the government pay more when compared to previous period. The government spending increased 9.6%, and was invested in the states policy priorities that were social spending, infrastructure, education and research.

In year 2008 the economic growth was below 0.9% (real PPP terms), the internal constraints in the real state sector shrunk, and the unfolding of the financial crisis into the real economy aggravated the reduction exports and investment. The Spanish Central Bank exposed that channels through which spread were the higher default ratios of enterprises, less domestic consumption, fall in financial asset and real estate prices, higher unemployment, the tightening of financial conditions crisis of confidence fall in wealth, decline of trade flows, and increase perception of risk (Banco de España, 2009, pp. 3-24).

During this year (2008?) there was a change in trend of the government finances as a result of the rapid stop in activity, the statistics had to adopt fiscal stimulus measures to counter the effects of the financial crisis. The situation activated the automatic stabilizers, unemployment benefits and a decline in tax revenue, which contributed to the progressive reduction of household disposable income. The economic downturn was illustrated by an increase in the debt to GDP ratio and an negative budget balance, by the end of the year the debt to GDP was of 40.2% and a government budget to the GDP was -4.5%.

The economy contracted 3.8% in 2009, mainly to the severity of the housing sector problem combined with the financial crisis contagion, and deteriorated the macroeconomic key figures. The loss revenue; according to data the public revenue to GDP ratio was reduced 6.7% from the level of 2007, the 6.7% increase in unemployment, real estate sector prices drop and sudden stop in productive sector (Banco de España, 2010, pp. 21-36).

The bank of Spain bailout, a regional lender Caja Castilla-La Mancha, the government created a bailout fund for banks with a capital of 99 billion euros and forces financial restructuring and merges. The interest rate paid for the bonds decreased due to the search for safety of the US as an epicenter of the financial crisis and a drop of the interest rates of the main central banks to counter the crisis. Primary balance deficit increased 144% while external debt

6 The paper uses the Maastricht definition of government balance

7 The paper uses the Maastricht definition of gross government debt

retirement, a constitutional amendment forcing government to keep balance budget and early general elections due to political tensions.

In 2012 the Greek government together with Euro area countries and the IMF decided to conduct a debt swap of Greek government bonds, exposing that euro area countries government bonds were not risk free. Cyprus had economic problems due to its banking sector after considerable losses from investment in Greek bonds and had to request the euro area countries for a bailout of 10 billion euros. After this event investors again began to request higher risk premiums for euro area countries government bonds (Gruppe & Lange, 2013 (in Press), pp. 2-3). The bond rates of Spanish bond rose considerable amid fears of government bailout of its weak financial institutions that could lead to another country bailout (Banco de España, 2013).

The government approved another labor market reform, Royal decree-law 3/2012, to improve the economies competitiveness through lowering labor costs. The economy fell into recession, unemployment grew and they had to request to euro area members states 100 billion euros for the recapitalization of its weak financial institutions. This implied loan had a series of conditionality's and a new series of structural reforms designed by the EU state aid rules and IMF (IMF, 2012, pp. 5-31). Spain had an economic growth of was -1.64%, its debt to GDP ratio exceeded 86% and the primary balance to the GDP was -10.6%.

The economic growth in 2013 was negative, 1.22%, but officially the 3rd quarter of the year was the end of a negative economic growth trend. The execution of the financial sector assistance program was successful in stabilizing the Spanish financial sector and government continued its adjustment program agenda in pursuit of current account surplus (ECB, 2014, p. 69). T

The general government debt continued to grow, it the debt to GDP ratio exceeded 94.59% and the primary balance to the GDP was -6.77%. The continue contraction of revenue, internal demand, unemployment (27%) and higher social expenditures have led to a persistent macroeconomic imbalance. The government removed regulations that fragmented the domestic market, liberalized the professional services, cut government jobs and fostered new regulations for entrepreneurship (IMF, 2013, p. 6).

4. Methodology: Case Study Spain

The investigation conducts a case study of the kingdom of Spain in order to comprehend how the debt crisis has influenced its the human rights of the

the health of immigrants in Spain, representing a reversal and discriminatory prohibited by international standards by human rights. Amnesty International has identified the reforms affected more than 873,000 illegal immigrants and the rejection of medical assistance to illegal immigrants in specific regions in Spain, the Balear Island (Amnesty International, 2013).

The economic crisis has caused an increase of unemployment, pension's cuts and unemployment benefits cuts leading to a financial distress of families that has led to a default, forcing a rise of evictions of their houses. The unemployment rate was 26.3% in 2013 and above of 50% of them have been unemployed over 12 months. "Amnesty International has documented failures of the authorities to put in place all necessary procedural protections prior to carrying out evictions, in particular an absence of genuine consultation to identify alternatives and failure to provide adequate alternative housing to those who cannot provide for themselves" (Amnesty International, 2012, p. 16)

There have been 328,687 homes foreclosed from 2007 to 2011, representing a minimum of 657,374 people affected. Those people evicted are forced to move in with family members, friends, or live in on the street. The state has reduced the number of available places in centers for homeless; it decreased from 21,900 available places in 2005 to 13,701 in 2010.

4.2 *Worker Rights*

The relationship between government and labor rights are direct and indirect. The direct link is realized by the provision of national employment insurance, and indirectly by regulating the relationship between employer and employees, like establishing minimum wage and working conditions. Structural adjustment programs worsen protections for workers' rights because they encourage a smaller role of the state in the economy, giving the employers more discretion over the terms and conditions of work.

The labor reforms are designed to make the economy more business friendly limiting the wages or wage increases to make exports more competitive. Spain has "raised the responsiveness of wage adjustments to labor market conditions by allowing firms in weak markets to deviate from collective bargaining outcomes and by reducing administrative extensions of collective agreements". But as the report exposes this measure can increase to wage inequality among the working force (OECD, 2013, pp. 22, 65).

conducted to journalist and photographers covering these events, considered as an attempt to stop the free press.

The human rights violations conducted by security officers have gone immune. The first concerned is that security officers that intervene in the manifestations are not properly identifiable, violating the police protocols. The second is the inadequate investigations conducted by the internal investigation of the police and by the judicial system. The last concern is these practices stimulate human rights violations.

5. Policy Recommendations and Conclusions

High external debt impacts negatively human rights fulfillment and is not compatible with countries development goals. In order to help policy makers understand this relationship there has to be further study of debt management and debt sustainability frameworks to make them consistent with human rights. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund conducts assessments and policy advices to its members in debt related issues and their debt management tool to prevent and solve debt management problems, the debt sustainability framework, omits human rights issues by ignoring living conditions of their people in debt distress situations.

We find evidence in the case of Spain confirming the hypothesis by important scholars that external debt at certain levels undermines human rights standards. The investigation attempts to solve an important controversy in the literature of the externalities of the external debt since Human Rights issues have been overlooked in the frameworks by international organizations addressing this issue and contribute a systemic study to the problem..

Our contribution to the scholarly literature is increasing awareness of the implication external debt has on society and lead to a construction of an efficient tool for debt crises prevention and its externalities making casual inferences about debt and human rights. The study of External Debt and Human Rights is important for the political, social and economic life of citizens because it affects many lives and for preventing events that might harmful for society.

The study concludes that there is a negative relationship between external debt and human rights, limiting the government's capabilities to uphold the human rights of its citizens. Considerable amount of public money has been destined to prevent a collapse of the financial system that increased the financial distress of Spain. The approach taken to reach fiscal and debt sustainabil-

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7. Annex

Table 1. Resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council			
	Session	Symbol	Title
1	25th Session 2013	A/HRC/RES/25/16	Mandate of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
2	25th Session 2013	A/HRC/RES/25/9	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation
3	23rd Session 2013	A/HRC/RES/23/11	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
4	22nd Session 2013	A/HRC/RES/22/12	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation
5	20th Session 2012	A/HRC/RES/20/10	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
6	17th Session 2011	A/HRC/RES/17/7	Mandate of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
7	16th Session 2011	A/HRC/RES/16/14	Mandate of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
8	14th Session 2010	A/HRC/RES/14/4	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
9	12th Session 2009	A/HRC/DEC/12/119	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial 2009 obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
10	11th Session 2009	A/HRC/RES/11/5	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial 2009 obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
11	7th Session 2008	A/HRC/RES/7/4	Mandate of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

12	5th Session 2007	A/HRC/RES/5/1	Institution-building of the United Nations Human Rights Council
13	2nd Session 2006	A/HRC/DEC/2/109	Effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights

Source: (UN, 2014a)

Table 2. Resolutions and decisions of the Commission on Human Rights

	Session	Symbol	Title
1	61st session 2005	E/CN.4/RES/2005/19	Effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights
2	60th session 2004	E/CN.4/RES/2004/18	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
3	59th session 2003	E/CN.4/RES/2003/21	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
4	58th session 2002	E/CN.4/RES/2002/29	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
5	57th session 2001	E/CN.4/RES/2001/27	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
6	56th session 2000	E/CN.4/RES/2000/82	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
7	55th session 1999	E/CN.4/DEC/1999/104	Effects of structural adjustment policies on the full enjoyment of human rights
8	55th session 1999	E/CN.4/RES/1999/22	Effects of the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development
9	54th session 1998	E/CN.4/DEC/1998/102	Effects of structural adjustment policies on the full enjoyment of human rights
10	54th session 1998	E/CN.4/RES/1998/24	Effects on the full enjoyment of human rights of the economic adjustment policies arising from foreign debt and, in particular, on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development
11	53rd session 1997	E/CN.4/DEC/1997/103	Effects of structural adjustment policies on the full enjoyment of human rights

Source: (UN, 2014b)

Table 3. UN Reports on External Debt and Human Rights

	Body	Session	Date	Symbol	Title
1	HRC	25th	15/04/2014	A/HRC/RES/25/9	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation
2	HRC	25th	15/04/2014	A/HRC/RES/25/16	Mandate of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
3	HRC	25th	02/04/2014	A/HRC/25/50/Add.3	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephias Lumina - Addendum - Mission to Argentina (18-29 November 2013)
4	HRC	25th	02/04/2014	A/HRC/25/50/Add.2	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephias Lumina - Addendum - Mission to Japan (16-19 July 2013)
5	HRC	25th	27/03/2014	A/HRC/25/50/Add.1	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephias Lumina - Addendum - Mission to Greece (22 - 27 April 2013)
6	HRC	25th	27/03/2014	A/HRC/25/50	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephias Lumina
7	HRC	25th	24/03/2014	A/HRC/25/L.28	Mandate of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

8	HRC	23rd	13/06/2013	A/HRC/ RES/23/11	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
9	HRC	23rd	11/06/2013	A/HRC/23/37	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephias Lumina
10	HRC	23rd	07/06/2013	A/ HRC/23/L.22	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
11	HRC	23rd	27/05/2013	A/ HRC/23/37/ Add.1	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephias Lumina - Addendum - Mission to Latvia (14 to 18 May 2012)
12	HRC	22nd	15/04/2013	A/HRC/ RES/22/12	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation
13	GA	67th	13/08/2012	A/67/304	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
14	HRC	20th	18/07/2012	A/HRC/ RES/20/10	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
15	HRC	20th	02/07/2012	A/ HRC/20/L.17	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

16	HRC	20th	11/06/2012	A/ HRC/20/23/ Corr.1	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina - Guiding principles on foreign debt and human rights - Corrigendum
17	HRC	20th	11/06/2012	A/ HRC/20/23/ Add.2	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina - Addendum - Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo
18	HRC	20th	06/06/2012	A/ HRC/20/23/ Add.3	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina - Mission to Vietnam: comments by the State on the report of the Independent Expert
19	HRC	20th	01/06/2012	A/ HRC/20/23/ Add.1	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina - Addendum - Mission to Viet Nam (21-29 March 2011)
20	HRC	19th	19/04/2012	A/HRC/ RES/19/38	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation
21	HRC	20th	10/04/2012	A/HRC/20/23	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina
22	GA	66th	05/08/2011	A/66/271	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

23	HRC	17th	06/07/2011	A/HRC/ RES/17/7	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
24	HRC	17th	10/06/2011	A/ HRC/17/L.24	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
25	HRC	17th	25/05/2011	A/ HRC/17/37/ Add.1	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina - Addendum - Mission to Australia (7-11 February 2011) and Solomon Islands (14-18 February 2011)
26	HRC	17th	18/05/2011	A/ HRC/17/37/ Add.2	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina - Addendum - Preliminary note on the mission to Viet Nam (21 - 29 March 2011)
27	HRC	16th	13/04/2011	A/HRC/ RES/16/14	Mandate of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
28	HRC	17th	11/04/2011	A/HRC/17/37	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina
29	GA	65th	23/09/2010	A/65/260/ Corr.1	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina - Corrigendum

30	GA	65th	09/08/2010	A/65/260	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina
31	HRC	14th	23/06/2010	A/HRC/RES/14/4	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
32	HRC	14th	14/06/2010	A/HRC/14/L.13	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
33	HRC	14th	29/04/2010	A/HRC/14/21	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephass Lumina
34	HRC	14th	21/04/2010	A/HRC/14/21/Add.1	[Rapport de l'Expert indépendant chargé d'examiner les effets de la dette extérieure et des obligations financières internationales connexes des États sur le plein exercice de tous les droits de l'homme, en particulier des droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, M. Cephass Lumina - Additif - Missions en Norvège et en Équateur]

Source: (UN, 2014c)

	Session	Title	Symbol
1	2014 25th session HRC	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (main focus: activities by the Independent Expert 2008-2014)	A/HRC/25/50
2	2014 25th session HRC	Report by the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights: Commentary on the guiding principles on foreign debt and human rights	A/HRC/25/51

3	2014 25th session HRC	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin on human rights: Final report by the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.	A/HRC/25/52
4	2013 68th session GA	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (main focus: MDG 8 - Global partnership for development: lessons for the post -2015 development framework of the United Nations)	A/68/542
5	2013 23rd session HRC	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (main focus: Assessment of the human rights impact of international debt relief initiatives)	A/HRC/23/37
6	2013 22nd session HRC	The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin on human rights: Interim report by the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	A/HRC/22/42
7	2012 67th session GA	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (main focus: impact of foreign debt on women's rights)	A/67/304
8	2012 20th session HRC	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (main focus: guiding principles on foreign debt and human rights)	A/HRC/20/23
9	2012 20th session HRC	Corrigendum - Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (main focus: draft guidelines on foreign debt and human rights)	A/HRC/20/23/ Corr.1
10	2011 66th session GA	Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (main focus: export credit agencies and human rights)	A/66/271

22	2004 60th session CHR	Report submitted by Mr. Bernards Mudho, independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	E/CN.4/2004/47
23	2003 59th session CHR	Report submitted by Mr. Bernards Mudho, independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt, in accordance with Commission resolution 2002/29	E/CN.4/2003/10 E/ CN.4/2003/10/ Corr.1
24	2001 57th session CHR	The Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative: a human rights assessment of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), Report submitted by Mr. Fantu Cheru, independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	E/CN.4/2001/56
25	2000 56th session CHR	Joint report by the Independent expert on structural adjustment policies, and the Special Rapporteur on foreign debt	E/CN.4/2000/51
26	1999 55th session CHR	Effects of structural adjustment policies on the full enjoyment of human rights, Report by the Independent Expert, Mr. Fantu Cheru, submitted in accordance with Commission decisions 1998/102 and 1997/103	E/CN.4/1999/50

Source: (UN, 2014)