

## **Emerging Roles in the Post-New International Economic Order: Leads to New Business Factors**

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### **Abstract**

The right of societies to enjoy economic growth, transnational wealth, using sound environmental resources is the future of international industry. *Responsibility to Protect* the liberty of men and women to be involved at an intrinsic level of current industrial technological evolution in areas related to business, health, medical fields, is the most prominent trans-territorial industrial transformation in relation to production, in this era which became victim to a false notion that 'social change is unidirectional' (E. Compte 1964). For example: an international pandemic, social unrest in Western nations, subjugation of groups in Hong Kong, institutional racism, proved that technologically advanced states can deteriorate rapidly into 'psychologically under-developed' status. In this paper, a paradigm based on post-new international economic order restructuring will be proposed for analysis by assessing the newly emerging role of corporations, to exist alongside societies in a protective role. Responsibility to Protect (UN Document 2005), derives from a legal norm that the international system must respond to economic obligations for humanity: *the internal legal duty therefore becomes the norm lege ferendae*.

Part. I Sovereign Equality

Sovereign equality includes the right to enjoy permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and environmental resources (UN Resolution 1961). It protects the general principles of territorial jurisdiction in relation to natural resources. Another component to this is equal participation of all States in international economic relations, through independent regulation of foreign investment in compliance with the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*.<sup>1</sup> Along with this factor is the duty of States to ensure compliance by implementing agreements in good faith, while regulating transnational activities guided by the Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of States (UN Treaty Series, 1974). Development of international law and new substantive general principles such as Responsibility to Protect, derives from an emerging legal norm that the international system must respond to concerns of humanity. “The emphasis of the law is shifting from a formal structure of the relationship between States and the delimitation of their jurisdiction to development of substantive rules of matters of concern, vital to the growth of an international community and to the well-being of the citizens of its member States. As a result of this change of emphasis, the subject matter of the law increasingly includes cross-frontier relationships of individuals, organizations, and corporate bodies that call for appropriate legal regulation on an international basis.”<sup>2</sup>

A new dimension of international law that supports normative development based on the duty of States, includes: i). collation of accumulated general principles based on duty to protect;

ii). inclusion of private corporations; iii) integration of domestic legal systems; and aspects of private law or business law that are becoming public due to current global economic inactivity. Participatory equality of all States in transnational activities and international economic relations is essential to cooperation amongst governments through visibility of the appearance of transnational actors on the international scene (Abi Saab UN Reports 1984). This has resulted in a “.. necessary pre- condition for the creation of an international economic environment, favourable to the development of the less economically developed countries, constituting for these countries a ‘right to development’ parallel on the economic level, to self-determination on the political plane.”<sup>3</sup> The positive effect of the development of such a right is necessary for harmonious global development and fulfilment of the ideals of justice and equality of the Charter of the United Nations. More concretely, it is a *condition sine qua non* for full recognition of the economic, social, and cultural rights of groups and for full recognition of human rights for individuals. (Abi-Saab, UN Reports 1984). While the practice of self-determination during its inception, primarily concerned peoples under colonial domination, it is by no means limited under the law to this category. Nor is it circumscribed by a disappearing political situation (Abi-Saab, 1984). Furthermore, continuous development of the norm embraces other ‘social groups’<sup>4</sup> such as youth or women, who are subject to labour practices that ignore the changing nature of humanity, in relation to current labour standards.

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<sup>1</sup> The principle that agreements are binding and are to be implemented in good faith.

<sup>2</sup> Wolfgang Friedmann, *The Changing Structure of International Law* (London:Stevens,1964) p.3-4

<sup>3</sup> Abi-Saab,G. (1984) *Progressive Development of the Principles and Norms of International Law Relating to the New International Economic Order*. UN Reports A/39/504/Add.1 28 .p103

<sup>4</sup> Under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the expanded definition of the legal term ‘refugee’ under the United Nations Convention on Refugees 1951, women are considered a social group who may receive recognition as persecuted members of a society. UNHCR issues these Guidelines pursuant to its mandate, as contained in the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and Article 35 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol. These Guidelines complement the UNHCR

Part.II Protection of Communities in Emerging Economies

The emergence of legal norms to encourage government and international corporations to uphold human rights of individuals and groups receives impetus through the International Court of Justice Statute Article 38(1) (d) *judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists*. Amnesty International, other human rights groups, and United Nations work regarding extreme human rights violations in developing nations has enabled transnational legal norms to emerge for the protection of those persons living in developing States. In order for these norms to take effect will require attention of other States and the application of Article 38(1)(c) *general principles of law*. It is only in the field of human rights that state sovereignty has limited capacity. It is here, that the international community can take action for fellow humans in all economic arenas, regardless of State sovereignty. It was that lack of comprehension which leads to the downfall of gigantic financial institutions in 2010, then again in 2020, altering how financial markets uphold values.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights: “Bearing in mind the principles and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the preamble and Articles 1, 2, 55 and 56, inter alia to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that Governments, other organs of society and individuals shall strive, by teaching and education to promote respect for human rights and freedoms, and, by progressive measures, to secure universal and effective recognition and observance, including of equal rights of women and men and the promotion of social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, Recognizing that even though States have the primary responsibility to promote, secure the fulfillment of, respect, ensure respect of and protect human rights, transnational corporations and other business enterprises, as organs of society, are also responsible for promoting and securing the human rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Realizing that transnational corporations and other business enterprises, their officers and persons working for them, are also obligated to respect generally recognized responsibilities and norms contained in United Nations treaties and other international instruments such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or

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Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and result from the Second Track of the Global Consultations on International Protection process which examined this subject at its expert meeting in San Remo in September 2001. These Guidelines are intended to provide legal interpretative guidance for governments, legal practitioners, decision-makers and the judiciary, as well as UNHCR staff carrying out refugee status determinations in the field. Membership of a particular social group’ is one of the five grounds enumerated in Article 1<sup>4</sup> of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees 1951 Convention. It is the ground with the least clarity and it is not defined by the 1951 Convention itself. It is being invoked with increasing frequency in refugee status determinations, with States having recognized women, and other groups, as constituting a particular social group for the purposes of the 1951 Convention. The evolution of this ground has advanced the understanding of the refugee definition as a whole. These Guidelines provide legal interpretative guidance on assessing claims which assert that a claimant has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of his or her membership of a particular social group.

Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Slavery Convention and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and two Additional Protocols thereto for the protection of victims of war; the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; the Convention on Biological Diversity; the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage; the Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment; the Declaration on the Right to Development; the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development; the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the United Nations Millennium Declaration; the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights; the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes adopted by the World Health Assembly; the Ethical Criteria for Medical Drug Promotion and the “Health for All in the Twenty-First Century” policy of the World Health Organization; the Convention against Discrimination in Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization; the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees; the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights; the American Convention on Human Rights; the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and other instruments;

Taking into account the standards set forth in the Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy and the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of the International Labour Organization;

Aware of the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Aware also of the United Nations Global Compact initiative which challenges business leaders to “embrace and enact” nine basic principles with respect to human rights, including labour rights and the environment; Conscious of the fact that the Governing Body Subcommittee on Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, the Governing Body, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Standards, as well as the Committee on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organization have named business enterprises implicated in States’ failure to comply with Conventions No. 87 concerning the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively, and seeking to supplement and assist their efforts to encourage transnational corporations and other business enterprises to protect human rights; Conscious also of the Commentary on the Norms on the responsibilities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with regard to human rights, and finding it a useful interpretation and elaboration of the standards contained in the Norms; Taking note of global trends which have increased the influence of transnational corporations and other business enterprises on the economies of most

countries and in international economic relations, and of the growing number of other business enterprises which operate across national boundaries in a variety of arrangements resulting in economic activities beyond the actual capacities of any one national system; Noting that transnational corporations and other business enterprises have the capacity to foster economic well-being, development, technological improvement and wealth as well as the capacity to cause harmful impacts on the human rights and lives of individuals through their core business practices and operations, including employment practices, environmental policies, relationships with suppliers and consumers, interactions with Governments and other activities;

Noting also that new international human rights issues and concerns are continually emerging and that transnational corporations and other business enterprises often are involved in these issues and concerns, such that further standard-setting and implementation are required at this time and in the future;

Acknowledging the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of human rights, including the right to development, which entitles every human person and all peoples 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; Reaffirming that transnational corporations and other business enterprises, their officers - including managers, members of corporate boards or directors and other executives - and persons working for them have, inter alia, human rights obligations and responsibilities and that these human rights norms will contribute to the making and development of international law as to those responsibilities and obligations; Solemnly proclaims these Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights and urges that every effort be made so that they become generally known and respected.

#### General obligations

1. States have the primary responsibility to promote, secure the fulfillment of, respect, ensure respect of and protect human rights recognized in international as well as national law, including ensuring that transnational corporations and other business enterprises respect human rights. Within their respective spheres of activity and influence, transnational corporations and other business enterprises have the obligation to promote, secure the fulfillment of, respect, ensure respect of and protect human rights recognized in international as well as national law, including the rights and interests of indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups.”<sup>5</sup>

To elaborate on the rule above, which contains elements of *lege ferendae*: it is corporate mobilization in developing States which has allowed consistent human rights violations to prevail. Furthermore, according to Noam Chomsky, the “educated classes become the instruments of propaganda”. (Jeremy Fox, 2001)<sup>6</sup> Their function in society is to promulgate and develop ideological principles. To remain in power of elite wealth, those who govern that strata in each nation, continue to do away with any hindrance to their accumulation of material gain. If there is intense economic unrest due to a global crisis, then greater the need for the wealthy to become involved in preserving their mode of accumulating wealth.

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<sup>5</sup>Id. Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/12/Rev.2 (2003). \*  
<http://www.unhcr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/%28Symbol%29/E.CN.4.Sub.2.2003.12.Rev.2.En>

<sup>6</sup> Jeremy Fox , Chomsky on Globalization (Icon Books Cambridge 2001) p.3

Part.III Developed Economies: Recent History

“Even as Canada has worked diligently to attract the world’s most educated workers, the country has witnessed a dramatic decline in the economic welfare of its most skilled workers. It is a decline other countries, nations far less welcoming than Canada, have managed to avoid.<sup>7</sup>” “According to the Organization for Economic Development, nearly 23 per cent of Canadian immigrants lived in poverty compared to an OECD average of 17 per cent.”<sup>8</sup> “These days, university educated newcomers earn an average of 67 per cent of their Canadian-born, university educated counterparts.”<sup>9</sup> This example is provided to show that inequality and lack, has taken an unusual turn. The global political economy has not recovered from the financial crisis of the last decade 2010, while in this decade the first industrialized States and the wealthiest of them, are under continuous pressure to deal with: outdated immigration policies, developing nation debt, increased aid, and open global markets to developing nations.<sup>10</sup> While States such as Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, and Bangladesh, are becoming increasingly economically independent. They are not waiting for global hunger to be eradicated by others, those who enjoy wealthier economies. They are striving ahead and “growing at rates that make them the envy of the recession-hobbled west.”<sup>11</sup> “Economists such as Hawksworth say there are a number of key factors that are allowing emerging countries to grow more quickly than the mature markets of the West. Firstly, they need sound macro-economic policies, including control of inflation and budget deficits. Secondly, they have invested in human capital, improving their educational standards. Thirdly, they have been able to import new technologies from the West, with the spread of mobile telephony in Africa an example of the way in which a lack of physical infrastructure can be bypassed to boost productivity quickly. Finally, they tend to have young and growing populations.”<sup>12</sup>

In exploring this subject area, how are several developing States, activating their internal economic, that is causing capitalism to appear significantly defective, deficient and confusing, no matter how is it applied, to whichever economy. Most developed and developing nations do base their infrastructure on capitalist concepts, because historically it is said to be the most sensible way to organize an economy, by best economists from the best academies.<sup>13</sup> Capitalism is analogous to ‘the state of nature’. What else could apply, since there is no other option. However, if we look at the severity of economic situations all over the world since 2009, so many capitalist economies seem simply undemocratic as they leave out large numbers of the population of capitalist States.<sup>14</sup>

Productive investment within specific stages of modernization can emerge when latent underdeveloped areas appear in the form of insistent required change. Therefore, a desire for new ideas emerge in use of capital and resources for productive investment.

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<sup>7</sup> Macleans Magazine, *Land of Misfortune* by Tamsin McMahon (Toronto, April 29 2013) p.41

<sup>8</sup> Id. p.42

<sup>9</sup> Id.p.42

<sup>10</sup> The Guardian Weekly (Vol.188 No.21 3May 2013) p.1

<sup>11</sup> Larry Elliot, Guardian Weekly Meet the World’s New Boomers p.12

<sup>12</sup> Id.

<sup>13</sup> Robert Jensen, Corporate Capitalism in the Canadian Center for Policy Alternatives (Vol.20 No.1) p.22

<sup>14</sup> ID. p.22

If high mass-consumption societies stagnate as they have due to the 2020 pandemic, then there must be an aim by governments to enhance national political culture and enhance the capacity of a societies' political system. (Coleman 1968). Perhaps, revise, adjust, amend, universal legal norms because "Modernization is an imminent process, due to its systematic and transformative nature, modernization has built change into the social system. Once a change has started in one sphere of activity, it will necessarily produce comparative changes in other spheres (Hermassi 1978). For example, once 'the family' has begun the process of differentiation, other institutions have to undergo a process of differentiation and integration: economy; media; and police protection.

In relation to the above, the most significant international legal document provided by the international community of States is the *Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials adopted by General Assembly Resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979*. The preamble begins with recognition of the purposes of the United Nations Charter with achievement of international cooperation in encouraging respect for basic inherent human rights, with mention of the Universal Declaration of Human rights 1948 drafted by Eleanor Roosevelt, and subsequent Covenants on Human Rights. It also draws attention to the Declaration on the Protection of all Persons Being Subjected to Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

It reinforces a powerful fact, that the nature of the functions of law enforcement is the defense of public order. More importantly, the manner in which those functions are exercised with dignity, have a direct impact on the quality of life of individuals as well of society *erga omnes*. This is imperative due to the potential for abuse which the exercise of such duties entail. Moreover, it emphasizes *that like all agencies of the criminal justice system, every law enforcement agency should be representative of, responsive, and accountable to its community erga omnes*, due to the fact that, *the conduct of every functionary within the system has an impact on the entire system*.

#### Part IV. A Solution – Transnational Corporations

Known as the most hideous giants against human rights of individuals and groups, transnational corporations may be the solution to human security. Although they have been found guilty of committing violations in examples<sup>15</sup> such as: British Petroleum and the Gulf of Mexico oil spill; Goldman Sachs along with Bear Stearns's involvement in the 2008 global financial crash, Nestle's creation of milk substitutes, Union Carbide in causing Bhopal, then Nike and others in their use of 'cheap' labour in foreign countries.<sup>16</sup>

Transnational corporations can be utilized to create the most effective method for economic development by adapting Raul Prebisch's<sup>17</sup> *Dependency Theory* and Immanuel Wallerstein's *World System*

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<sup>15</sup> Paul Alexander Haslam, *Multinational Corporations*, in *International Development* by Paul Haslam, Jessica Schafer, Pierre Beaudet (Oxford University Press 2012) p.197-212

<sup>16</sup> Id. Haslam

<sup>17</sup> Dependency Theory covers and overlaps with World System Theory. Dependency Theory asserts the negative relation of dependency of a developing nation or region to a developed region. It contradicts Modernization Theory which contains the assumption that developing nations must catch up with developed nations, or the first industrialized nations. World System Theory encompasses both, with a broader explanation and analysis of the

*Theory* inversely to regulate the impact of corporations on local communities while allowing corporations greater involvement in developing nations.

For example, in situations involving the existence of a corporate subsidiary located in a developing nation, the ‘dependency’ effect can be monitored. That is, a structural paradigm for normative development can occur at the time a corporate subsidiary is being set up, thereby having normative influence at the domestic local level.

For example, in sharp contrast, there has been a resurgence of women within several industries and in particular, the automotive industry as noted during World War I and World War II. This may be explored by the analytical formula provided next.

The paradigm:

- (1) corporate attendance involving men and women from nations with progressive, established human rights laws, during domestic emergence of a legal norm that affects industrial sectors;
- (2) positive input by corporations during observation of legal norms by way of teaching human rights through multimedia information systems regarding human rights law;
- (3) for example, corporate international implementation of legal norms influencing normative development exemplified by very specific areas in the automotive field;
- (4) conclusive evidence of the establishment of legal norms in which youth and women are playing a solid role that may not be assessed by statistics, but rather by the role of the individual-self;
- (5) and analysis of this normative development at corporate head offices in alliance with Governments.

Following from the paradigm above, if we take the approach of Prebisch, Wallerstein, and Paul Baran’s<sup>18</sup> theory of underdevelopment based on imperialism, industrial trade, and trade in goods and services, and then view it from the paradigm above, we may see a possible solution: reverse the series of actions by which foreign industrial development causes underdevelopment. This may be done through the use of several steps:

- (a). required immersion of foreign corporations in cultural knowledge of the region where they are geographically located;
- (b). combined domestic capital with foreign capital by way of incentives to the local population: shareholders; and
- (c). under an international regulatory body which provides standards for development using foreign capital.

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‘center’ consisting of industrialized States, and the ‘periphery’ of developing nations financially dependent on economically advanced, modern, industrialized States.

<sup>18</sup> Paul Baran *The Political Economy of Growth* (New York, Monthly review Press) 1957 p.147



Another way to describe that which is formulated above, is *Convergence Theory*: the process of amalgamating relevant theories of development to apply together when analysing current situations. For example: *poverty -> causes violence -> increases and accelerates of human rights abuse -> involving various factions in a society -> resulting a upward and downward spiral -> repeats itself without modification and does not reach a place beyond.*

In order to manifest the above in a sound academic manner, it is constructive to view Modernization Theory<sup>19</sup> from the perspective of David McClelland<sup>20</sup> whose proposition provides for a place in the world economy for the individual female industrialist and the individual entrepreneur. He held the view that economic policies must ‘invest in the human being’ not only in economic infrastructures. “In order to promote economic development { in developing nations } it is necessary to promote achievement motivation among {developing nation male and female} entrepreneurs.”<sup>21</sup> In other words, McClelland advises the nurturing of local {male and female} entrepreneurs for industrial expansion. However, during the advancement of industrialization, prior to globalization and during globalization, a severe lack of human rights knowledge and economic, social and cultural rights knowledge in these periods in history, had resulted in capitalism itself being challenged in its existence, as we have known capitalism to be.

The culture of capitalism accepted erroneous economic models<sup>22</sup> contaminated by imperialist theory propositioning that populations all over the world would succumb to the desire for capital and comfortably lose their ancestral connection to local or regional culture. Perhaps, this is the reason that capitalism has become a dinosaur which was fed by colonial aspirations: the failure to recognize, integrate, and apply ethics in a distinctive manner to development. Colonial governments were completely unaware of how to promote the economic development of the periphery. A significant example from history, according to Baran<sup>23</sup> is how India moved backwards from an advanced industrial nation to an agricultural nation due to “ the transfer of economic surplus from India to Britain, the de-industrialization of Indian industries, the flooding of Indian society with British manufactured goods, and the pauperization of the Indian countryside led to the underdevelopment of India on the one hand and capital accumulation for Britain on the other.”

#### Part V. Conclusion and Example of a Macroshift: Involvement of Women

In the phases of a macroshift, an automotive macroshift involving women: (Laszlo.E, Quantum Shift 2008 Inner Traditions p.27) there has been an initial phase of gradual but ongoing change; then a phase resulting in tumultuous bifurcation; resulting in a phase of breakthrough into a stable system. According to Laszlo, innovations in ‘hard’ technology related machinery, operational systems, create more efficiency. Similar to chaotic periods in history where villages, towns, cities, became victims of

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<sup>19</sup> Modernization theorists believed that social change happens in the same way, via the same path for all societies. Human societies develop from a primitive state to an advanced state. The advanced status is the same as what the first industrialized States achieved: progress through science, simple to complex relations between members of a society. Modernized society is seen as the best, better than indigenous society.

<sup>20</sup> David McClelland Business Drive and National Achievement in Amitai Etzioni Social Change (NY Basic Books 1964) p.165-178

<sup>21</sup> Id.

<sup>22</sup> Winston Davis, Religion and Development: Weber and East Asia Experience, in Myron Weiner and Samuel Huntington, Understanding Political Development (Boston, Little and Brown Publishers 1987) p.221-279

<sup>23</sup> Paul Baran, The Political Economy of Growth (New York, Monthly Review Press )1957

conflict situations, according to Laszlo, “a time comes when the accumulation of innovative hard technologies exceeds the ability of society’s structures to govern and to manage.”(Laszlo p.28) This is when a group in society succeeds in gaining mainstream stature, because a point of bifurcation has happened, an evolutionary path branches: women in automotive enterprises. Hence, internal, self-created developments, in the way people relate to one another inside their automotive environment, as more automotive companies exploit more resources through more sophisticated technologies, a dependence is created between previously separate economies and previously separate individuals. “The range of interaction expands: there are increasing exchanges between diverse and far flung societies and cultures.” (Laszlo p.29) Thus, requiring traditional institutions to broaden by creating new governance structures.

Automotive industries develop through a process which begins locally, then reaches the national level, and expands to regions for export internationally. New technology strengthened transborder flow of information, policy, and manufactured goods.(Laszlo p.37) These three elements and the involvement of women in the automotive industry, are now a part of all continents and all nation-states.(Laszlo p.37) Successful business enterprises, took cognition of the role of women in ‘the automotive’, causing a deliberate, intentional move towards establishing automotive technological corporations in all areas of the international market. Toyota has simultaneous presence using local labour, local resources, to later extend its operations globally as international corporations.

In conclusion, the post-new international economic order is a reflection of business and industry actively pursuing participatory equality in all regions of the world. This will increase visibility of dissemination of human rights law, by business and industry to establish an international economic environment conducive to human rights protection mechanisms.

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