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Sustainable Development Law-The Path to Sustainable Peace

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Lists of Abbreviation

1.1. WSSD-World Summit on Sustainable Development
1.2. UN-United Nations
1.3. WCED-World Commission on Environment and Development
1.4. ILA-International Law Association
1.5. US-United States (America)
1.6. IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature
1.7. MEA-Multilateral Environmental Agreements
1.8. WTO-World Trade Organization
1.9. JDSD-Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
1.10. JPOI-Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
Sustainable Development Law-The Path to Sustainable Peace

Abstract

This paper considers the fast changing developments and changes in relation to sustainable development law with its three pillars, and the needs of international development. The focus of the analysis is on the connection between international economic, international social and international environmental law which constitute sustainable development law at their intersection point, and will show how they can be the paths to sustainable peace. As sustainable development law is emerging as international concern, the qualitative approach of this paper will show its pillars separately and their connection under different conditions. This paper also demonstrates that this approach is gaining ground in the literature, and it contends that it is a more appropriate way of addressing the problems of economic, social and environmental. In support of this argument, the paper looks initially how sustainable development law fits to be the path to sustainable peace within the contemporary world which is full of economic, social and environmental conflicts. Secondly, it provides a theoretical framework how sustainable development law with its pillars can lead the world to sustainable peace. Thirdly, the three pillars, (-international economic law, international social law and international environmental law-), will be elaborated in relation to their intersection and sustainable development law.

Key Words; Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development law, international Economics, international social law, environmental law, sustainable peace
1. Sustainable Development Law-The Path to Sustainable Peace

1.1 Introduction

“The social sciences have a long tradition in analysing the conditions under which human beings live, interact with one another, and from social relations; develop ideas, norms, and beliefs; struggle for social transformations, peace and, prosperity; and create systems of governance and institutional arrangements designed to realise more fully the idea of the good life” (Fons- et.al, 2009 p. 19)

There is a traditional proverb my mother used to speak to explain and show how starvation and hunger that caused by poverty is the worst thing in human life. The literal English translation is “war is better than starvation” this means that it is better to go and strive to sustain life or die than being undeveloped and/or starved. If we look at this proverb critically and in responsible manner, it is directly connected with development and peace, and shows that development and peace have common concern to complement each other. And one can be the path to the other.

Based on the above quotation and proverb, it will be explained in this paper how sustainable development law can be the path to sustainable peace. As social science is always in progressive social transformations, due to this fact sustainable development law has started a long journey to be the new path to justice and peace as “...legal concept of sustainable development, especially as bundles of rights and norms that are beginning to be reflected in international negotiations, treaties ...‘the changing structure of international law has allowed a multiplicity of actors, both state and non-state to generate knowledge and participate in the development of sustainable development discourse through domestic and international legal systems” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006, p.97). From this concept of sustainable development law, the policy makers and shapers, the economic developers, social transformation activists and international environmental lawyers can broaden their knowledge in relation to sustainable development concepts.
From this point it will be discussed the connection of different social science fields that make up sustainable development law. It is obvious that sustainable development law and peace are interconnected social science fields as, “peace, development, environmental conservation and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent” (Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development, Article 4). At the same time they are very wide and it is not the scope of this paper to address all but to show how these interconnected fields can function in the process of peace building if they are understood well. For example even if it is a regional document, it could be fair if it is mentioned as it states “development, for individuals and states doe’s not mean, merely economic development. It means the realization of the full potential of the human person. Consequently they have the right to artistic freedom, freedom of expression and the cultivation of their culture and spiritual capacities” (Asian Human Rights Charter, Art.7 (2)); Here it is one of the goals of sustainable development to allow humans to practice their right to artistic freedom, freedom of expression and the cultivation of their culture and spiritual capacities with other developmental elements.

The above demonstration supports the argument the author of this paper as it has been headed to show and discuss the importance of sustainable development law as the path to sustainable peace. When we examine the contemporary world, where there is no sustainable development that comprises equality and equitable distribution of wealth and of power that can be achieved through the means of economic, social and environmental policies, there is poverty. On one hand and because of poor governance and uneven distribution of wealth and power conflicts arise, mostly leads to civil war and/or boarder conflict and then regional war. In other hand the areas where there is wealth, a better economic and social policies and sustainable economic growth, there is relative peace. To sustain this relative peace and promote sustainable peace, humans must understand the law of sustainable development. With the presence of sustainable development, there are main ingredients and component parts of sustainable development law which are international economic growth, international social transformations and human rights protection and international environmental protection and conservation. If humans understand these international concepts very clearly, they lead the world to sustainable peace as “recognizing the need to integrate environmental and developmental policies and
laws in order to fulfil basic human needs, improve the quality of life, and ensure a more secure future for all” (Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development, Preamble).

Having this as inspiration it is better to refer to “the need for sustainability has been recognized since ancient times across diver’s civilizations” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006. P.15). This shows and teaches the current world how important sustainable development law is. As the current world is under multi-dimensional challenges that threaten the balance of nature, humans came across to understand the importance of sustainable development. A number of international, regional and national institutions are developing the concept and producing legal documents by highlighting the developmental definitions. For example “sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Segger and Khalfan, 2006. P.2)

Keeping this in mind and having the full picture of sustainable development law with its three pillars(economic, social and environment), polices that are to be drafted and adapted must be based on all rounded pulmonary researches, findings and facts and above all impact assessment reports. Humans must find a law that enables and gives a guideline to monitor, implement and enforce the proposed projects as “no man is above the law and no man is below it, nor do we ask any man’s permission when we require him to obey it” (Roberson, 2010 p.1).

This again can be linked with sustainable justice as sustainable justice is the soul of sustainable peace. Sustainable development can be achieved if and only if, there is an enabling environment to bring together the pillars of sustainable development law. It is very true that sustainable peace and justice can be realised when these international, regional and national laws serve their objectives. This is because sustainable development law is found at the intersection of international economic law, international social law and international environmental law. This has been described as “international sustainable development law is found at the intersection of three principal fields of international law each of which contribute to sustainable development” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.51)
Therefore the author puts his argument that international sustainable development law as the three dimensional nature in this context, as economic, social and environmental, it plays important role to mediate and reconcile the problems that come from economic, social and environmental interests of different groups at local, national and/or cross-national levels as the real world is experiencing, and leads to sustainable peace as the details will be explored in the main body of the study.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The main and root causes of the multi-dimensional challenges and acute problems humans along with nature face in this sophisticated contemporary world, come from the misunderstandings of developmental concepts. These can be enumerated as economic development, social transformation factors, as human rights, civil rights, and environmental protection and conservation issues. The misunderstanding of multi-dimensional and interdependent nature of sustainable development makes sustainable development incomplete. In this fact humans cannot ignore and/or exclude sustainable economic development from sustainable social development. Again sustainable environmental protection cannot be treated separately without direct integration of economic and social issues as they are interdependent of each other and existing together as main component parts of sustainable development.

According to Marie and Ashfaq, (2006) ...the concept of sustainable development integrates economic, environmental and social (including human rights) priorities. As a point of departure international sustainable development law addresses the area of the intersection between three fields of international economic, environmental and social law (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.103). The problem humans face today is that the misconception and misuse management of these indispensable principal factors. In the other hand there is also the economic greed and manipulation, social injustice and intellectual dishonest which is not the scope of this paper and needs to be addressed in another independent work. Keeping this in mind, sustainable development can be achieved if and only if the three pillars can meet together and perform their goal as one in three and as three in one as “... the principle of integration is fundamental to sustainable development law” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.103). This study brings together the three pillars of sustainable development law and proves that sustainable development can be sustained at all levels and every part of human
habitats. And this can be connected to “all levels of governance –global, regional, and national, sub national and local- and all sectors of society should implement the integration principle which is essential to the achievement of sustainable development” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.102)

As the purpose of this paper is to give more clarity and more attention to three spheres of sustainable development, there are other scholars who investigate and take a serious attention that the three pillars of sustainable development law must be integrated in order to achieve sustainable development in these fundamental sections. Marie and Judge C.G. Neeramantry articulated it in their work ‘Sustainable Justice’ (2005) reconciling economic, social and environmental law and it is the time to rethink and take steps to bring and reconcile these concepts so that they can contribute their role in a sustainable manner to achieve sustainable development that leads to sustainable peace.

According to Marie and Judge Weerrmantry, there are points that are very relevant to this study as the purpose of the study is to prove that integrated sustainable development is the path to sustainable peace.

The points are;
Integration was recognised as an essential element of global sustainable development. Many institutions have been established on several levels to implement mandates from all three pillars of sustainable development.
The JPOI recognises the need to strengthen and better integrate the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in to policies and programmes at all these levels. As such sustainable development governance is not simply about international environmental governance-Indeed these discussions were carried out side the WSSD rather in new sustainable development governance system, it was recognised that all three fields of sustainable development law and policy- economic, social, and environmental- needed to be strengthened. And where there is overlap intersection between them the fields, including, for cross cutting or emerging issues, several forums have been charged to facilitate more coordinated and coherent implementation activities (Segger and Weerrmantry, 2005 pp.264, 565)
Here is the point that policy makers and shapers must know before they draft international, regional, national, sub national or local policies. The policy that is to be adapted must consider and accommodate the three pillars of sustainable development law to achieve and head to a meaning full and sound developmental goals that can lead to sustainable peace.

1.3 Objective and purpose of the study
The objective of the study is to investigate the complex nature of sustainable development in relation to economic, social and environmental fields, to show its contemporary form in the lights of international economic, social and environmental laws. As such the main purposes are:

1.3.1. The contemporary international community needs insight into the genesis, nature and dynamics of various developmental fields how interdependence, multi-dimensional and indispensable they are. This will help to gain a holistic understanding of the process of sustainable development.

1.3.2. The second objective is to draw the possible linkages between international economic, social and environmental laws as the three pillars of sustainable development law.

1.3.3. The third is to identify the pillars of international sustainable development and the needs to bring them together and show how their convergent and/or divergent impacts sustainable development and sustainable peace.

1.3.4. At last to make contribution to the expanding frontiers of knowledge on sustainable development and sustainable peace that the three pillars are the three eyes to see, the threes hearts to feel and the three brains to think to achieve sustainable development and sustainable peace that can last.

1.4 The Research Questions
This paper has three questions to be addressed and of to be the central idea of the whole work.

1. Why are international economic law, international social law and international environmental law called the three pillars of sustainable development law?
2. What brings them together?
3. How these, three pillars be the path to sustainable peace?

1.5 Methodology
This paper research is methodologically based on a qualitative approach informed and guided by multi-disciplinary orientation and also by multi-disciplinary nature of sustainable
development law. For initial insights it is based on existing principles practices and prospects (possibilities) of economic social and environmental factors in plural societies of the planet. As it was international issue following the formation of the UN that gave emphasis and reflected in its, permeable as “to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom and toward that end to employ international machinery for the promotion of economics and social advancement of all peoples” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006, p. 311).

Keeping in mind this, the central task is to relate and integrate economics, social and environmental issues as the three pillars of sustainable development in the method of holistic approach. This is focused on analysis how sustainable development law can play a great role as a path in the process of peace building. For this reason I will use the books such as “Sustainable Development Law”, Sustainable Justice” as the main source and the international, conventions, declarations, the UN documents, scientific articles, and electronic sources and as required regional and national agreements. As sustainable development law is a newly realized and hot issue that involves all the academia, social and/or natural sciences, and all sectors at all levels, it is impossible to go in detail and cover those demands. In addition to this, there are lucks of books and other materials about the topic I chose because sustainable development law as a law has been recognized in the last two decades. Therefore the study will be limited in its method of study. Even though there are many materials for sustainable development and for the three pillars of it separately, this study is to show that international economic law, international social law, and international environmental law are sustainable development law when they function together as one. And the method will be directed to prove the contribution they have and their interdependent, multidisciplinary and indispensible nature to achieve sustainable development that leads to sustainable peace.
Furthermore, differentiating and integrating these concepts and analyzing their impact on sustainable development law, has important indication to understand the dynamics of economic, social and environmental changes in the planet. Knowing this can inform alternative economic, social and environmental frameworks that might contain suggestions concerning sustainable development law as the path to sustainable peace that humans must look forward.

1.6 Definitions of Key words

1.6.1 Sustainable development- is maintaining a delicate balance between the human need to improve lifestyles and feeling of well-being on one hand, and preserving natural resources and ecosystems, on which we and future generations depend. According to the WCED, this is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development implies economic growth together with the protection of environmental quality, each reinforcing the other. The essence of this form of development is a stable relationship between human activities and the natural world, which does not diminish the prospects for future generations to enjoy a quality of life at least as good as our own. Many observers believe that participatory democracy, undominated by vested interests, is a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development (http://www.gdrc.org/sustdev/definitions.html)

1.6.2 International Sustainable development law-the International Law, on sustainable development emerged from International environmental law and the international law on development. Whether or not the body of human rights law is a third main source of the law on sustainable development has been subject of discussion. As reflected in the ILA –Association New Delhi Declaration, the essential relevance of human rights to sustainable development requires it to be integrated into the concept in broader terms; human rights can be regarded as mainly relating to the social pillar development law as relating to the economic pillar and environmental law to the ecological pillar of sustainable development. (http://www.eburon.nl/library/hildering.pdf)

1.6.3 International Economics - One Perspective –The book International Economics: Global Markets and International Competition gives the following definition: "International economics describes and predicts production, trade, and investment
across countries. Wages and income rise and fall with international commerce even in large rich developed economies like the US. In many countries, international economics is a matter of life and death. Economics as a field began in England in the 1700s with a debate over issues of free international commerce, and the debate continues. Domestic industries pay politicians for protection against foreign competition." (http://economics.about.com/cs/studentresources/f/internationale.htm)

1.6.4 **Environmental Law**-n. a body of state and federal statutes intended to protect the environment, wildlife, land and beauty, prevent pollution or over-cutting of forests, save endangered species, conserve water, develop and follow general plans and prevent damaging practices. These laws often give individuals and group the right to bring legal actions or seek court orders to enforce the protections or demand revisions of private and public activity which may have detrimental effects on the environment. (http://www.legal-explanations.com/definitions/environmental-law.htm)

1.6.5 **Sustainable Peace**...peace is not just the absence of war; it is a critical element of our lives that defines how we must live to actually achieve permanent peace. Living in peace is something most of us have never experienced/................../

Peace is not a passive or soft concept. Peace doesn't just happen. Peace is a very difficult and yet achievable goal that will take a lot of commitment and effort to achieve/............./

To achieve sustainable peace we need to be committed to achieve.

1. **Sustainable Planet** with sustainable ecology and sustainable self with sustainable health and basic needs met.

2. **Sustainable relationships** with others with sustainable eco-culture system and evolved emotional intelligence.

3. **Sustainable success** with sustainable economic system that supports the pursuit of happiness.

4. **A commitment to peace** as the overall global and individual goal and as the integrating concept for individuals’ communities’ nations and world.

5. **A peaceful purpose and ideology** that develops sustainable education and learning and leads to sustainable wisdom.
6. Peaceful planning, charge and innovation that moves us towards our sustainable goals and strong spirituality that illuminates our visions for a peaceful world and inspires our creativity.

7. Peaceful leadership and stewardship that energizes our efforts and defines success in peaceful and sustainable ways/............./for reaching a sustainable peace/....../Means working on all paths and levels to achieve individual and world peace

2. Sustainable Development Law

2.1. Background

Marie and Ashfaq in their work put the historical origin of sustainable development concept and how the world perceived it as “the last twenty-five years have nevertheless witnessed the emergence of sustainable development as an important concept in global efforts to balance economic, social and environmental policies and laws” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.15). Here we can expand these concepts to give a full meaning how they impact each other. This can again be described as economic system that alleviates poverty, social system that can deal with human rights issues in a broader sense and deals with social transformations. And environmental system, that can deal with physical and social environmental issues in all aspects of lives of flora and fauna.

There are the concepts and fundamental subjects that we must understand when we talk about sustainable development. In this background I must make sure that it is clear about the origin and then the importance of sustainable development law as it has been developed through different conventions. “Sustainable development as socio-political concept began to incorporate in to international debate in the early 1980s. As mentioned above sustainable development first appeared in the IUCN’s world conservation strategy, followed shortly thereafter by the book, ‘Building a Sustainable Society’ and many other studies. On the whole this conceptual framework promoted a set of priorities such as; recognised the need to insure that economic and social development, a pressing concern of developing countries, the importance of becoming more equitable and sustainable” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.17).
The other important factor that must be mentioned in this background is that was seen during this time. According to Marie and Ashfaq, many of the most urgent problems were seen to impact on the global environment but were understood to be intricately (complicated) related to development strategies. They continued narrating that at the same time, it was also noted that economic growth alone would not solve many of the most urgent problems especially for the most poor. “The need for environmental protection and conservation was internationally acknowledged, and public pressure mainly in developed countries increased for new policies and laws to this end. In 1983 the General Assembly established the World Commission on the environment and development (WCED) to investigate this issues and seek way forward” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 pp.17,18).

As change is engulfing the planet in all directions of its spheres the integration of the main fields is indisputable as “the objective of this Covenant is to achieve environmental conservation as an indispensable component of sustainable development, through establishing integrated rights and obligations” (Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development part I, Article 1). Bearing this in mind, the human, the main author and actor, of this scenario, brought a very important key developmental concept that may help to overcome the current economic, social and environmental challenges. In relation to this there are, concerns that were given great attention during and after the World Summit for sustainable Development law principle of integration and interrelationship. According to Marie and Ashfaq this helps to provide conceptual framework for ‘integrated thinking’ in international law relating to sustainable development which can guide consideration of the other principles. This need for integration was strongly reinforced and highlighted in the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). Indeed in 2002 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable development states assumed a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependence and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, economic development, and environmental protection. It will promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development- economic development, social development and environmental protection- as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars.

From the background that I have demonstrated we can see how sustainable development law evolves as “the more integrated, balanced treatment of the three economic, social and
environmental pillars in the 2002 WSSD provides an indication of how the sustainable development agenda has evolved over the last ten years” (Marie and Ashfaq, 2006 p.29). This conceptual shift will help humans as legal instrument to deal with the three pillars.

2.2. The issues of Sustainable Development

As an emerging and international concern, Sustainable development has been defined from developmental and legal perspectives. The first which is developmental definition of sustainable development has been mentioned in the introduction part and here we can see the detail definition as it was broadly defined by the regional convention which has an international content too.

“Sustainable development means the process of progressive change in the quality of Life of human beings which places it as the centre and primordial subject of development by means of economic growth with social equity and the transformation of methods of production and consumption patterns and which are sustained in the ecological balances and vital support of the region. This process inspires respect for regional national and local ethnic and cultural diversity and full participation of people in peaceful coexistence and in harmony with nature, without prejudice to and ensuring the quality of life of the future generation” (2002 Convention for cooperation in the protection and sustainable development of the nature and the Coastal Environment of the North East Pacific)

As we can see the second definition of sustainable development is comprehensive and well integrated that includes concepts such as; the process of progressive change in the reality of life of human beings as humans are exposed to change and change takes place through process. This is sustainable development concept reveals that it is important for the process and for the change which is taking place to be progressive so that it can meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future generations. The other concept that must be clear about sustainable development is that it is placed as centre and primordial existing at or since the beginning of the world or the universe and (basic and connected with an early stage of development. This means that sustainable development is prematurely existed and/or exists since the beginning of the world or the universe and it is
basic and commented with early development even though humans couldn’t understand earlier and develop the legal instruments as other studies. From this detailed definition of sustainable development we can find the concept that can be noted and developed, that sustainable development by means of economic growth with social equity and the transformation of methods of production and consumption patterns is important as it gives emphasis for economic growth, social equity that corresponds to some of the principles of sustainable development. Among principles are; principle -Right to Development –states that “the implementation of the right to development entails the obligation to meet the developmental and environmental needs of humanity in a sustainable and equitable manner”. This argument again is fully supported by the Declaration on the Right to Development G.Ares.41/128,annex,41 U.N.GAOR Supp.(No.53) at 186, U.N.Doc. A/41/53(1986) Article 1, 1(1)The right to development is 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. 1(2) the human right to development also implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, which includes, subject to the relevant provisions of both International Covenants on Human Rights, the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources (Declaration On the Right to Development, 1986).

When we study sustainable development, we must be aware that it is a broad concept that has a number of interdependent component parts as an element to form it. For example, the common concerns of humanity all its elements and processes are governed by international law, the dictates of the public conscience and the fundamental and interdependent values of humanity such as; development, peace, environmental protection and conservation, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are found in sustainable development law (principle 2 and 7 Rio Dec .On Environment and development (1992). The other lessons that we can explore from the definitions of sustainable development are; it must be sustained in the ecological balance and must be given attention as a vital support of a given region as “ecology and economy are becoming ever more interwoven-locally, regionally, nationally, and globally in to a seamless net of causes and effects” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.18). This, in another hand helps to understand the significance of the process of developing sustainable development law as international law.
To have sustainable development law at international level, then to interpret and enforce, it is very necessary first to understand the impact it has and the relationship with international law, international economic law, international social law and international environmental law. Sustainable development is also a process that implies respect for regional, national, and local ethnic and cultural diversity and full participation of people in peaceful co-existence in harmony with nature that corresponds with the common concern of humanity as climate change convention 1992 puts “the global environment is a common concern of humanity. Accordingly all its elements and processes governed by the principles of international law the dictates the public conscience and fundamental values of humanity are common concerns (Principle 2 and 7 of the Rio Dec, Art.3 (1) 1992 Climate Change Convention).

To govern this and other common concerns of humans, we need legal instrument that can bind and give guidelines and instructions to the international community. Here we can see how sustainable development law came to the public forum through its authors. Sustainable development as a process of progressive change; it also needs a process to be developed as an international law. This is because both are legal and international in their nature as stated by Marie and Ashfaq. “A wide and general acceptance by the global community of sustainable development, there is also emerging global consensus on the need to strengthen ‘international law’ on sustainable development and the need for further implementation of this law” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.46). After the World Summit for Sustainable Development (2002) sustainable development in international law can be understood through combinations of two complimentary approaches.

“First, it can be seen as an emerging area of international law in its own right. As such international law in sustainable development, or short sustainable development law”, “a group of congruent norms, a corpus international legal principles and treaties which address the areas of intersection between international economic law, international environmental law and international social law aiming toward development that can last. Second –sustainable development may also serve as different types of norm in its own right, one that facilitates and requires a balance and reconciliation between conflicting legal norms relating to environmental protection, social justice, and economic growth. In this way sustainable development
helps to curb the worst social and environmental impacts of economic development activities, it coordinates the internalization of otherwise externalized common concerns” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 pp.46, 47)

Here, the concept of sustainable development in relation to international law reminds us the principle of precaution requires taking appropriate actions to anticipate, prevent and monitor the risks of potentially serious or irreversible damage from human activities, even without scientific certainty. In the above explanations we have seen different definitions of sustainable development in relation to international law and in its own rights, hereafter; we will look at sustainable development in relation to economic growth, respect of human rights and environmental protection and conservation perspectives and how it is the path to sustainable peace.

2.3. Sustainable Development Law and Economic Growth
The author has shown that sustainable development law is a legal science and a meeting place of international economic law that mainly deals with economic growth in different economic fields, international social law that deals with multi-dimensional social affairs and international environmental issues that deals with natural resources conservation and protection. It is important to cite the legal documents to prove that sustainable development law is a comprehensive concept. In this context I have found one regional document that has been produced concerning sustainable development which is relevant for this sub topic.

“Economic development must be sustainable. We must protect the environment against the avarice and depredations of commercial enterprises to ensure that the quality of life does not decline just as the gross national product increases. Technology must liberate, not enslave human beings. Natural resources must be used in a manner consistent with our obligation to future generations. We must never forget that we are merely temporary custodians of the resources of nature. No shall we forget that these resources are given to all human kind, and consequently we have a joint responsibility for their responsible, fair and equitable use” (Asian Human Rights Charter Part (1), 2.9)
From this background, in order to achieve sound economic growth in a sustainable way, that
the economic growth we want to achieve must meet the criteria which are the concerns of
sustainable development as mentioned in different definitions of sustainable development.
The points that economic growth meets with the other component parts of sustainable
development must be pointed out and given serious attention and critical analysis to bring
them together and then to make them functional in the process of sustainable development
law, as it is well demonstrated by Marie and Ashfaq as “international sustainable
development law is found at the intersection of the principal fields of international law,
each which contribute to sustainable development since the call for clarified and
strengthened relationship between international agreements in the field of environment
and relevant social and economic agreements in chapter 39 of agenda 21, the area of
intersection between international economic law, International law related to social
development, especially human rights and international environmental law have been
growing (Segger and Khalfan of (2006) P 51). According to Marie and Ashfaq we can see
broad concept and the developing international concerns which are coming up with
international law that can give guide how to achieve sustainable development in all
necessary areas sustainable development contains. For example; economic growth comes
with international economic law. Human rights protection relates to social development and
international human rights law. Environmental protection comes with international
environmental law.

Here again we can understand that the more we study these intersectional laws, the more
we get them interdependent that one cannot ignore the other. Environment protection and
conservation, human rights protection and economic growth are termed as the pillars of
sustainable development even if there are conflicts in this case we can see how sustainable
development may play a role to understand the intersectional relationships of economic,
social and environmental matters. As it is explained “There is still uncertainty as to how,
exactly to reconcile economic, environmental and social treaties fund regimes in cases of
conflicts between norms. Sustainable development may play a role in resolving such
situations as there are increasing incidences of over laps and intersections between social,
economic and environmental fields of international law (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 P.53)
From these points of views sustainable economic growth to be a realistic and materialize, the real world must accommodate and grow together with human rights protection and environmental protection and conservation of the flora and fauna. To prove and strengthen my argument I refer to the book ‘sustainable development law’ it puts as “in order to analyze the body of principles and practices which have developed to mediate and provide concurrent between these fields, it is important to begin with a survey of recent developments in each of these three areas” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 P. 53). According to this context these three areas are international economic law, international social law and international environmental law with their subtopics (Segger and Khalfan (2006) PP-51-91). To make my argument understandable, I take sustainable development law as the centre of the three pillars of sustainable development law with their sub-topics as referred. Therefore sustainable economic growth can be achieved when we understand intersections of international economic, social and environmental laws and putting them in a well balanced policy to assure and implement the declaration on the rights to development as it states; “All human beings have a responsibility for development, individually and collectively, taking into account the need for full respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as their duties to the community, which alone can ensure the free and complete fulfilment of the human being, and they should therefore promote and protect an appropriate political, social and economic order for development” (Declaration on the Rights to Development Article 2(2)).

As the declaration on the rights to development Article 3 (1) states “States have the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development”. The policy makers of a given nation or region and an international body must codify social and environmental laws together with international economic law. This is because international economic law includes a vast of topics which are not the goal of this study. To mention the major fields of international economic laws are; “Including trade in goods and services and resolution of related disputes, international investments law, international computation law, certain aspects of development law such as the rules of the international financial system, international economic integration regimes and laws governing use of economic sanctions” (Segger and Khalfan 2006 P. 53). All these integral parts of international economic law to serve humans and bear fruit as international economic legal instrument for sustainable economic growth, the actors must consider the
social and environmental factors of their respective area. And here the economists can use the sustainable development law as an instrument to be guided. As international economics law deals with different business actors and trades it should be understood that trade by its own cannot accomplish the human goal that the present and future generation deserves. Marie and Judge C.G., pointed that “trade-defined broadly here as the trans-boundary movement of goods, services and capital- is intimately tied to numerous other economic and social aspects of human behaviour. These, in turn, intimately connected to each other and to natural environment. As result of these linkages, change in the character or pattern of activity in one area can change the character or pattern of another. This has the potential to profoundly impact on human well-being and sustainable development” (Segger and Weerrmantry, 2005 p.90)

2.4. Sustainable Development Law and Human rights

Article 2(1) “The human person is the central subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right to development” (Declaration on the Rights to Development, A/41/53 (1986))

According to Smith “human rights is a fascinating subject which pervades all aspects of life and all levels of society”(Rhona K.M.Smith, 2007 Preface) and it has become the common concern of all humankind on the planet. A number of human rights documents from Magna-Charta of (1215) to date of UDHR 1948 have been documented. When we link this to Marie and Ashfaq of ‘sustainable development law’, it is stated as “international human rights law is probably the most relevant body of social treaty law in the context of sustainable development as it comprises a wide range of legally binding obligations relating to civic, political, social economic and cultural rights (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.70). As we are dealing with sustainable development that can lead to sustainable peace, the policy makers must take the human rights issues in to account to design and redesign or to reengineer their national or regional and/or foreign policies. It should be noted that without sustainable development approach, no human rights can be protected or respected and without human rights protection, sustainable development cannot be achieved and with the absence of these two, there cannot be environmentally friendly relationships that contributes to build sustainable peace.
As it was pointed in the World Summit for Sustainable Development Agenda 21 and the JPOI address a broad range of social issues and the international instruments governing them ranging from poverty eradication, access to water, and sanitation, health, labour standards and human right; sustainable development brings up human rights issues as its inseparable part. For example rights to development which is human rights that manifests itself in the form of development as it is stated in many declarations such as Declaration on the Right to Development and others. The implementation of right to development needs international legal instrument that codifies the obligation of states to implement and enforce the law to meet the development and environmental needs of humanity in a sustainable and equitable manner. Marie and Judge C.G put another important statement that goes with this idea coherently as “one of the most important social ‘pillars’ sustainable development is the ability of the state to respect and fulfil social and economic human rights” (Segger and Weerrmantry, 2005. P57).

This can be achieved through sustainable economic development and it is when humans have right to development that poverty can be alleviated and eradicated and then humans can make rights realities. This was stated in Article 3(2) of Declaration on the Rights to Development. “The realization of the right to development requires full respect for the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations” (Declaration on the Rights to Development, 1986). For example right to education can be achieved if and only if there is sustainable economic development that can fund the education sector. And the same is true in the case of right to health can be realised if sustainable economic development can be able to subsidise the health sector and right to food can be secure if the economy is sustainably growing.

From this foundation and concept, the intersection of international economic, social and environmental law connects these three pillars of sustainable development law; as “ it simply presents a brief survey of the field of law to help describe the context and lay a foundation for an exploration of intersections where sustainable development law is relevant” (Segger and Khalfan (2006) P.78). It is very important to note that human rights issues such as food, water, population, and development, housing, women and development, health can be achieved when we understand social, economic and
environmental issues. In one field, it is sustainable development. To make it realistic, the world must come up with international social development agreements that set out programmes of action to realise that social transformation (development) as the part and parcel of sustainable human rights protection.

It should be noted that we are talking about the intersection point of economic, social and environmental fields. Human rights must be respected and sustained to help sustainable development to grow sustainably and, sustainable development by its turn can help human rights and environmental rights to grow and be sustainable at the same time. This was stated in Article 1, “The right to development is 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” (Declaration on the Rights to Development, UN doc, A/41/53(1986). And again this can be linked to Segger and Khalfan of their insight that “all international human rights law is probably the most relevant body of social treaty law in the context of sustainable development as it complies a wide range of legally binding obligations relating to civic, political, social, economic and cultural rights” (Marie and Ashlef (2006) P.78). As we can see from all explanations above that it is clear that economic growth and human rights protection are the parts of one body which is Sustainable Development.

2.5. Sustainable Development Law and Environmental Protection
When we talk about the intersection point of economic growth, human rights protection and environmental protection, we mean that there are rules and regulations at local national regional and international levels to govern the above mentioned basic principles and component parts of sustainable development. As it is mentioned in many parts of this paper to achieve sustainable development we must include environmental protection as parts and parcel of sustainable development policy of any kind.

The laws that govern and make up sustainable development law are international economic law, international social law and international environmental law. This can be explained in a way that international environmental law is noticeable and different from the other laws that its primary objective stands for climatic and environmental protection with natural
resources protection and conservation. This strongly relates and connects it to sustainable development law. The connection of environmental law with sustainable development law helps environmental law to converge and integrate with economic law and social law. As we saw the comprehensive definition of sustainable development that has a direct connection with environmental law as “the goal of international environmental law, broadly stated, protection of the environment and many multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) have two objectives...focus on conservation and protection of the environment and also on a second (less studied) objective related to ‘sustainable use’ or sustainable economic growth” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 P.78).

The principle which we can understand here is that international environmental law is laying out the guidelines such as environmental preservation, conservation and protection which are also the goals of sustainable development law sustainable development is the development that looks forward and in a very responsible manner to the needs of the present without exhausting the rights of the future generations to have their needs. In other words environmental protection as the part of sustainable development it is also part of human rights and economic rights which reveals and manifests itself in the process of sustainable development law that governs natural resources. To show the relationship of environment, human rights and economic growth we can see the following facts and interdependent fields.

“Equity and poverty eradication are the key principles of international; sustainable development law, these principles have been mentioned in a consistent manner in international instruments in the fields of social economic and environmental law. Many of the references to equality and poverty eradication in international instruments on environmental and development are influenced by the definition of “sustainable development”. Principle 5 of the Rio Declaration recognized the indispensable role of poverty alleviation in achieving sustainable development. The imperative of the eradication of hunger and poverty was given a key importance in agenda 21” (Segger and Khalfan 2006 PP 122,123)

We have noted that the above concepts and principles including the different definitions of sustainable development are directly connected with the daily life of humans in economic,
social and environmental areas. And it is here that we can have a better life. If we understand and then implement these principles to improve the lively hood of mankind and the quality of life of humans, the present generation and the future generation can enjoy it. Then here we can claim to have sustainable peace. I strongly believe that if the economic, social and environmental needs of the present and future generation are to be fulfilled no reason to go to war.

The equation that I strive for is; balancing system + better and realistic international economic law + better and achievable international social law + better and inclusive environmental law pave the way to achievable sustainable development= sustainable peace. This will be arithmetically suggested and postulated in the conclusion part of the study. The theoretical and international legal framework will be elaborated by dealing with the next sub-topic, sustainable development law and international law, to sharpen its teeth as it lacks implementation power to enforce its purposes how it plays the role balancing that must always be there to measure and then to keep the equilibrium of the three pillars through the process of their interaction and the principle of good faith in international law.

2.6. Sustainable Development Law and International Law
As far as my insight and the knowledge I gained regarding to, sustainable development Law, and its different definitions, sustainable development to be sustainable, it must be internationally sustained. And to achieve international sustainable development, there must be international law that gives guidelines, instructions and governs the participants and actors of the parts of sustainable development such as economic growth, social changes such as human rights and environmental conservation, preservation and protection. It is here that international sustainable development law and international law come to create the relationships or the intersection of international economic law as “a broad view of international economic law encompasses both the law governing the conduct of states in international economic relations and the rules of conduct of private parties involved in a cross boarder economic and business transactions” (Segger and Khalfan (2006) p .53). This was demonstrated by Marie and Ashfaq to integrate international social law relevant to suitable development and contains a broad range of social issues and the international instruments governing them referring from poverty eradication access to water and
sanitation, health, global standards and human rights and international environmental law, broadly stated is protection of the environment” (Segger and Khalfan (2006) pp. 70, 78). All these mentioned interconnected and broad fields must have a common ground that can help the developers to have a workable plan to bring together and how to govern international sustainable development in a sustainable way that can achieve sustainable peace.

Here, it must be noted that international law is becoming more important to play a great role for implementation of international sustainable development law. This is because the process of change in international affairs and laws and other fields of studies is becoming more sophisticated and needs an instrument to govern and to give an international guideline. As the role of international law is to play the role of coordination and arbitration of international matters and disputes, it is very necessary to develop and integrate it with sustainable development law. From a system of coordination of the international intercourse of states in limited areas such as diplomatic relations, economic relations, environmental issues need to be interpreted according to the law that can govern the planet. Even though this is not my main objective to discuss about the significance of international law in this paper, it is important to point that it is vital issue to have an international law as one of the important elements to achieve international sustainable development law that can lead to sustainable peace. Therefore, the role of international law is unquestionable as the world is getting more complicated and more delocalised. This sort of world needs the system that can play the role of governance and controlling mechanism of the activities of human acts. As all kinds of changes are evolving rapidly, there should be system and organ to function as a watchdog. Having this in mind, international law is relevant for this topic because of the following factors. According to peter, international law covers vast and complex areas of transnational concerns that are directly connected with sustainable development.

“A universal system of cooperation in numerous fields between quite different entities reflects the advances of natural sciences and technology
Increasing global economic, and political interdependence, and the need to address problems which can no longer be properly dealt within a national framework, such as in the fields of communications, international trade, economics and finance,
environmental and development, or the massive problem of refuge flows International organization, economic and development, nuclear energy, air law and outer space activities, the use of the resources of the deep-sea, the environment, communications, last but not least international protection of human rights” (Peter (2009) p 7).

As I noted earlier it is not the scope of this paper to bring a wide range of study about international law, but it is imperative to take note again that international law has a weakness because of its horizontal nature and lacks power to govern international sustainable development law. As it was well stated by Peter Malanczuk as; it is true that the impact and power and politics are much more immediately recognizable and directly relevant in international law than national law. It is also true that international law, due to the lack of central institutions is heavily dependent on national legal systems/ often called municipal law, for its implementation. There is lack of enforcement power in international law system. According to Peter, the nature of international law as a horizontal and decentralized legal system governing primarily the relations between states and of developed centralized and institutionalized national legal systems to mediate and creating forums for negotiation when there is conflict between two or more parties. Here is the importance of international law as it plays the role of mediation between different parties in this case, between the conflicts of economic, social and environmental interests; which have a great impact in the process of sustainable development. More importantly it can be a stepping stone to develop and strengthen international sustainable development law.

When we deal with developmental issues, we must be critical to bring about real change that can lead us to sustainable economic, social and environmental developments and then to sustainable peace in a global framework. International law must be given a great attention to be able to govern different international law departments. To realize and see sustainable development how functional it should be, we must remember that international law is the instrument to use as binding legal system and to over-see international economic law, International social law and international environmental law. It is here that humans can achieve sustainable economic, social and environmental developments have durable and sustainable peace. As concerned citizen of this time, I can raise one question. Is it possible to restructure and/or reshape international law from horizontal nature to a vertical
mature? It is because “international law is a horizontal legal system, lacking supreme authority, to centralization of the use of force and or differentiation of the three basic functions of law-making, law-determination, and low enforcement typically entrusted to central organs” (Peter (2009) P.3)

To achieve sustainable development that can be the path towards sustainable peace, the policy makers and policy shapers must think critically and stand for the paradigm shift to bring together the inseparable and interdependent international factors of sustainable development law which are the guarantees and souls of sustainable peace.

3. Sustainable Peace

3.1 Sustainable peace in relation to sustainable development law

It has been stated in many parts of the research, that the role of international law is to govern the relationships and interactions between nations and other international, governmental or non-governmental organizations. Based on this we can see that material linkage between, economy society and environment, and regulating individual and collective human behaviour accordingly, is a role for the law and policy. Laws and policies define and establish the boundaries that keep humans on the right-track and prevent them from shifting and veering in to a barbarism or colliding with boundaries of nature. In this case we can see how the material worlds to be if there were no law that can define and establish the guiding principles and rules that help humans to live in harmony with themselves and nature that builds sustainable peace.

I have shown the importance of the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development law under the umbrella of international law. Here again I will show the direct connection of sustainable development law and peace. As “sustainable peace refers to a situation characterized by the absence of physical violence of the elimination of unacceptable political, economic and cultural forms of discrimination, a high level of internal and external legitimacy or support, self-sustainability and a prosperity to enhance the constructive transformation of conflicts” (Luc and Thania, 2001 p.12). The statement that we have seen above directly corresponds to a number of principles of sustainable
development law. For example we can see one of the drafts on human rights and environment that states the interdependence nature of these concepts as Part 1 Article 1 “human rights, an ecological sound environment, sustainable development and peace are interdependent and indivisible” (Draft Declaration of Principles on Human Rights and the Environment (1994)). It is true that development, environmental conservation and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent

According Luc and Thania sustainable peace can be clustered in to four groups which are very much connected with sustainable development law concepts. They are “effective communication, conservation and negotiation at different levels, peace enhancing structure, an integrative word political climate and objective and subjective security” (Luc and Thania (2001) PP 12, 13, 14). Among these essential requirements for sustainable peace building I singled out the second one which is peace enhancing structure which addresses very similar elements as that of sustainable development law. Here, I will compare and contrast the connection they have that affects one another. According to Luc and Thania, sustainable peace enhancing has political nature that is in the establishment of an consolidated democracy (Luc and Thania (2001) P. 13), as sustainable development law has a political nature that is international sustainable development law is found at the intersection of three principal fields of international law each of which contribute to sustainable development. One of the three pillars of sustainable development law is international social law that includes human rights as “in theory, human rights law should apply as much too environmental and economic issues as to political and social issues (Segger and Khalfan 2006 P.71). As we can see the above explanations and the connections of peace and sustainable development, it is very important to have a well integrated international legal system that can bridge sustainable development and sustainable peace together. This can be related to ‘peace-building a field guide’ “an effective, legitimate and restorative justice system is necessary” (Luc and Thanira) 2007 P.13) as international human rights law is the most relevant body of social treaty law in the context of sustainable development as it holds a wide range of legally binding obligations relating to political, social, economic, civil and cultural rights. These two explanations of sustainable development and sustainable peace teach about justice system in different approaches. Luc and Thania in their work, ‘Peace building a field guide’ explains that “the chances of establishing a sustainable peace are
greater in social and free market system than in centralised (Luc and Thania, 2001 p.13). This is because the world is becoming more delocalised and forming a highly interwoven system of economy, social and environment. The boundaries of economic, social and environmental are not limited any more. In this global and information era, they are the concern of humankind everywhere on the planet earth. It is therefore very important to take note that sustainable development law can play the role of the path and the bridge to sustainable peace when it is understood at international level through its three main fields. To show one simple example, we can look at one of the component parts of sustainable development law that international trade law focuses on how countries conduct trade in goods and services across national borders. It is also true for social and environmental affairs that they conduct their relations and activities across national borders.

From above explanations we can understand that sustainable development law and sustainable peace have very similar common grounds to stand together, common concerns to look at critically and common challenges to deal with. These similarities and characteristics in their nature must be studied and researched more in an independent and more specific and detailed manner which is not the scope and goal of this paper but will be argued in the following sub topic in a general way.

3.2 Sustainable Peace
I showed that sustainable development with its three pillars in different parts of the study. As it is a process that respects the economic, social and environmental rights of the present generation, it is also true that sustainable peace is a forward looking process that stabilises the current economic, social and environmental discourses to be able to understand their role to ensure sustainable peace. As sustainable development is the path to sustainable peace, the reverse is also true that sustainable peace can accelerate sustainable development. Considering this fact, sustainable peace is not a one time achievement similar to sustainable development. It is a continuous process that requires methods to be instrumental. These are found in international sustainable development as such economic instrument, social instrument and environmental instrument are the crucial ones for this paper. Because of the limitation of time and space, it is not the goal of this paper to go to deep to sustainable peace but it is the most important to show the connection of sustainable development and sustainable peace the ground they have in common.
“It was argued that international law of sustainable development is now emerging indeed, a growing corpus of legal provision and instruments can be identified which integrate international environmental, social and economic law [Segger and Weerrmantry, 2005 P.6]. And again sustainable peace can be achieved through economic, social and environmental negotiations as a forward looking and comprehensive concept. As major fields of sustainable development law are the guiding legal instruments to negotiate and resolve conflicts caused by the clashes between these fields, the great deal must be given that sustainable development and sustainable peace are the most important elements to be prioritised. This sort of discourse needs a forward-looking and visionary actors as “forward-looking negotiations look for mechanisms to prevent future violence, seek outcomes that reach beyond the conflict to opportunities for cooperation and problem solving, and try to prevent the resurgence of the old conflicts in a new, later form by resolving its underlying causes (William and Victor, 2005, p.3).

Here, we can understand that international sustainable development is emerging as important instrument for the arbitration of economic, social and environmental matters as intersection point and hub of them. The component parts of sustainable development law or, the three pillars, which are mainly the causes of any kind of conflict that by itself leads to national, regional, or international conflicts and negatively impacts the economic, social and environment activities. The negative impact mostly becomes provocative that causes and creates the general unrest situation in a given particular area. This unrest situation denies sustainable development to function and provide the necessary development. The denial of necessary development that could be economic growth, social transformation or environmental concern creates unsatisfied groups who certainly have interests of economic, social or environmental in nature.

As it is a common knowledge that the causes of conflict are economic, social or environmental factors, it is very important to have an international legal instrument that can govern and mediate the three pillars of their intersection that the contemporary sustainable development needs. As I have shown above that economic, social and environmental issues are now found in international sustainable development law. The relationship between the pillars is not simple as we think in our mind and draw on the paper. It needs a well studied and structured legal and institutional capacity with ‘yes we can’ mind
set of humans and the principles of good faith of international law during negotiation and mediation. This can be supported by UN Charter Article 2(3), “All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered” Article 2(2) of the charter states the same concern.

The relationship was well explained as “as with any set of complex systems the material linkages between trade, other economic activities, society and environment are multiple and not easily reduced to a set of simple categories or relations” (Segger and Weerrmantry.2005, P.90). This multiple and complex relationship if not managed wisely and sustainably causes conflicts which can be economic social and environmental in their nature. As we under challenges and threats of multiple human made and/or natural phenomenon, the conflict may be inevitable. Here is the time and space we need the sustainable development law that can govern as multi-nature legal instrument or as “Trinity Law” and requires policy makers in three fields to balance the relationship in order to optimize and make sustainable the outcomes and by doing this to avoid and/or minimize the conflict and then to sustain peace. It is very clear and indispensible for this multi-dimensional with high economic, social and environmental conflicting interests seem almost all agree to say that achieving sustainability will require law and policy to be tailored in order to achieve identifiable outcomes.

This argument can be supported by Marie and Judge Weerrmantry as they put that sustainable development law as “it has important procedural elements related to consultation between environment and socio-economic decision makers’ transparency, participation of civil society and major stakeholders, and impact assessment (Segger and Weerrmantry (2005) P.7). And sustainable development law is becoming more important to play a great role in the conflict resolution management. This is because in sustainable development, we have economics law, social law and environmental law to give the legal guidelines with rights and obligations. This can be linked with Marie and Judge C.G.as they narrated that “it includes a collection of legal instruments for sustainable use of shared resources, bi-lateral, regional and global regimes which set sustainable developments their object and purpose” /Segger and Weerrmantry. 2005 P.7). As far as this study is concerned, it is here that sustainable peace can be achieved through the means of sustainable
development law’s advancement in all spheres of its component parts as; “states have assumed a collective responsibility to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development and environmental protection at the local national regional and global levels (Segger and Weerrmantry 2005, P. 7).

These developments bring sustainable development law to be strong international law. According to Segger and Weerrmantry (2005) the concept of sustainable development is one of those forward looking legal concepts on which the future happiness of the human family very heavily depends. The betterment of the economic and social conditions of every individual is one of the cardinal missions of all legal systems. Development aims at achieving this result at a particular level through such measures. Because development of economics, development of skills, development of wealth, development of utilization of resources, development of living conditions, development of health and development of the overall quality of life satisfy all stockholders (Segger and Weerrmantry, 2005 P.24). And when all stakeholders are satisfied, the risk to go to war or any form of conflict can be minimised. All the above mentioned conditions are the corner stone of stability that can be the path to lead to sustainable peace. As John put that “the need to think sociologically and strategically about the support for peace building in contemporary conflicting world, sustainable development law is the core of the matter” (John, 2002 P.88).
4. Conclusion

A number of researchers did a lot to meet the needs of economics, social issues like human rights, civil rights political rights, and environmental rights. Some even come up to emphasising the socio-economic factors as more important to resolve the problem humans have. Today is a different day that needs more comprehensive conflict resolution management. Yes, economic and social factors are vital to have peace that remains between humans and may not be sustainable because it excludes one important factor that is even more important for both to exist. The conflict between humans and humans can be resolved by socio-economic means as a temporary solution. But life must continue and we have to be responsible for tomorrow too. We have to acknowledge that for life to continue the economic, social and environmental ingredients are indisputable and indispensible.

The question is how can we resolve the conflict humans have against nature? A social science researcher must ask him /her question and combine with the method that mediators use to resolve the socio-economic conflicts. This paper has provided that we can have the full instrument that can help us to deal with the conflict that arise weather between humans or between humans and nature. That is the law of sustainable development which stands for economic, social and environmental sustain abilities. This serves the present generation and gives the current generation a guideline how to use the economic, social and environmental resources without compromising to the needs of the future generation.

Humans must take steps and look forward to help the generation to come. The scale of misuses and malpractices of natural resources, the over consumption of goods and services, the grave and systematic human rights violation in every part of the world and the pollution and degradation of environment that imbalances ecological systems remind the author a proverb that his mother, who was full of wise proverbs, used to say to express how selfish someone is; “hm ‘if I die, no grass grows’ said donkey”.

This animal doesn’t care for the life after her. No future is important for her if she gets what she needs for today. She doesn’t know the consequence and outcome that compromises the rights of the next generation. When we scrutinise the contemporary world by using sustainable development law as a yardstick; economics with the financial institutions, they
are more concerned for the profit and/or financial flow of their respective institution. And the relationship they have with their customers, employees and with governmental or private public relationships. They care less or none about the environment. When we look at from social perspective, there are grave and systematic human rights violations in most parts of the world especially in the third world countries which needs independent research. This is because, many politicians don’t think for the presence generation let alone for the generation to come. Most of them misuse every human and material resource to maintain their political power for five or four years’ term if properly used and managed that could change the lives of the poor. There are political blunders and deceptions, religious hypocrisy and manipulation and intellectual dishonesty in the academia arena. And again there are environmental threats that range from primitive kind of ignorance that deforest the equatorial rain forest to modern type of ignorance that chemically pollutes the northern hemisphere of industrialised cities.

Because of these facts there are conflicts between humans and human against nature. To deal with and resolve these problems, the contemporary world needs an instrument that serves as three pillars and two faces. This is the law of sustainable development as it serves as a developmental tool in its social, economic and environmental sustainability. And in the other hand it gives legal guidelines, instructions with rights and obligations. Here is the good news that humans must strive to show that they are humans, totally different from the animal mentioned above, by dealing with the current challenges and threats by using sustainable development as developmental tool and legal instrument.

Based on these facts, international economic law, international social law and international environmental law are the developmental and legal pillars of sustainable development. The international economic, social and environmental challenges and current and future threats must be dealt with these pillars. No one is more/less important than the other. This new concept must be conceptualised in all citizens from up to down and from down to up at all sectors and levels. It is this global concern that brings them together so that they can fully function as one complete healthy body. When these major fields come together, and well understood by the whole society, their contribution for sustainable development will be very high the development can be equitable and reliable. And this is how they are the paths to sustainable peace.
To sum up the conclusion the author wants to show one last quotation as concluding message. The author agrees that socio-economic changes can contribute a lot to create a codehensive environment to think about sustainable peace. But it is not enough to bring long lasting peace that can be sustained in economics, social and environmental perspectives. According to William and Victor demonstrated that “it is not enough to bring the current combat to an end if future incidents and underlying causes promise a return to conflict when the current phase has passed” (William and Victor, 2005, p.2). This is the reason why it is very important to assess all aspects of activities to start the journey to sustainable peace.

And finally the following points can be suggested that:

4.1. The author suggests and postulates as: \[ B^+ (EcoL+SoCL+EnvL) \rightarrow SD=SP. \]

Note: B stands for balance that must always be there to measure and then to keep the equilibrium of the three pillars through the process of their interaction. The balancing system uses Economics Law as yardstick to measure the economic growth, Social Law to measure the unity of the community from local to international and to check and balance how human rights, political freedoms democratization processes, conflict resolution methods are functioning, to define unity of humans with their diversity that fosters social transformation, tolerance and peaceful co-existence. And the third, Environmental Law use to regulate the existing environmental laws and conventions and to enact new laws that can be instrumental for the contemporary world to deal with the current challenges and threats and to integrate environmental protection and conservation with economic growth and social transformation to realise sustainable development that can take humans to sustainable peace. It should be noted that the principle of good faith in international law applies here, during the process of integration of the three major fields.

4.2. Before national or international policies are applied in one of the three pillars of sustainable development law, environmental, economic, and human rights impact assessment reports must be done. This is because, “Impact assessment is the process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action. It is used to ensure that projects, programmes and policies are economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable” (http://www.cbd.int/impact/)
4.3. And it is time to recognize that the balance of economics, social and environmental rights are equally important for citizens; and again, uneven economic development that creates a big gap between rich and poor, human rights violation and environmental pollutions are also equally devastating for the present and future citizens. National and international institutions must give a serious attention and find ways and methods how to develop the concept of the law of sustainable development that can alleviate poverty, respect human rights and conserve and protect the environment.

4.4. Accountability and transparency in all sectors and levels of national and international actors must be taken into a serious matter as Segger and Khalfan pointed that “accountability also requires transparency (about evidence, successes, failure) provision of explanations in times of failure and commitments to improve performance where it has no fulfilled expectations” (Segger and Khalfan, 2006 p.305). The author mentioned this because there are deceptions and malicious political statements that are given by the pre-text of national security and this hinders to get right information that can help to take right action.

5. Summary

It was discussed throughout the study that the coherent of the relationship and intersection of economic, social and environmental laws, is very important to achieve sustainable development that by its turn can lead to sustainable peace. Many discussions of law and policies arise between different fields as such economic social and environmental laws and policies. This discussion again creates a common ground and links different fields of studies in the contemporary world. This linkage and/or intersection arises among different systems of law and policies is now responsible for governing economic growth and development, social transformations in the fields of human rights such as economic rights, civil rights, political rights and environmental protection and conservation.

Bearing the above narration in mind and then to ensure the coherent and balanced architecture of rules to realize the benefits of economic growth and development, promoting social transformation and development and environmental protection at each level of governance and between levels of governance which are the major challenges and threats of the actual world.
Sustainable development law is designed to address shared and common economic, social and environmental problems, such as human rights violations, rights to development and environmental problems (climate change, biodiversity and ozone depletion). This policies and laws embodied in sustainable development law. And the intersection of these fields of laws intersects in many ways. According to Marries and Judge C.G’s demonstration there is a discussion that they demonstrate which is fit to be example. A specific example that arises between Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) and World Trade Organization (WTO) that directly applies between sustainable development laws and its three pillars. These authors continued and explain that “the policies and rules embodied in MEA and the WTO intersect in many ways; they touch on issues of scientific uncertainty and precaution, intellectual property, biodiversity conservation and protection of traditional knowledge, as well as on trans boundary movement of living modified organisms, endangered and invasive species and hazardous wastes and chemicals to name a few” (Segger and Weerrmantry, 2005, p.113).

The above mentioned problems are the challenges that sustainable development law must deal with. Because, it is sustainable development law that can be used to resolve the conflicts caused by and/or between economic, social and environmental fields. As the three field of law can be governed by international sustainable development law. This was again stated as “clarifying competences, realizing synergies and resolving tensions between these evolving regimes, is an essential towards developing a coherent framework of governance for sustainable development” (Segger and Weerrmantry, 2005, P.113).

The contemporary world must acknowledge that without the proper integration and balanced relationship of the three pillars of sustainable development, the development goals in economy, social and environmental fields are unthinkable. The three pillars must be understood as three eyes to see where we are heading, three hearts to feel about the beauty of nature and to think how we can integrate them as the indispensable ingredients for economy to grow, social to be transformed, environment to be protected and ecological system to exist by keeping its natural cycle.
6. References

6.1. Books:


6.2. Websites:


6.2.5. C:\Users\Public\SUSTAINABLE PEACE.mht