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International guarantees of human rights in the context of sustainable development

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Summary

Due to the development and spread of the idea of human rights at the international level in light of the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments and the provision of international guarantees for their protection, modern rights have emerged such as the right in sustainable development, as they have become the strategic choice to ensure the implementation of human rights and the achievement of well-being for all peoples of the world, especially in third world countries, as it is considered a right related to the right of self-determination, where resources are mobilized in order to raise the standard of life, while considering participation in development and benefiting from it as a right of individuals because they are the inalienable focus in the development process with an economic, social, cultural and political dimension in order to provide a minimum standard of living. Therefore, international guarantees must be provided to protect this right. Preservation of sustainable environment and Preservation of its natural resources is one of the basic human rights and a necessity for the continuation of life, and therefore it is necessary to agree on the international legal principles and rules that regulate and guarantee this right, such as international agreements, protocols, international regional, conferences and declarations, and the provision for the establishment of international liability and the imposition of international sanctions and sanctions on states in case of non-compliance.

The introduction

There is no doubt that the issue of sustainable development is considered one of the issues of the utmost importance of the era by everyone, because it has become a matter of life or death that threatens the human race in the event of its deterioration by attacking it, and it is also an idea that human rights have evolved with the development of the international community, and it has acquired a legal

status, as it has guarantees that must be available for the respect these rights and the goal is that people have the right to respect their humanity and dignity, and their natural resources in the present and the future must not be reduced and they must be treated in all circumstances in a respectful manner and without segregation at any time and place if methods of violence directed against life, health, mental or physical condition, or killing are practiced. Since man has an original dignity in the divine religions and in man-made laws. It entails countries' cooperation within the framework of regional and international organizations, respecting and observing basic human rights, therefore peoples and countries realize that world peace will not be achieved unless social justice is achieved. Therefore, the international protection of human rights in light of sustainable development requires a set of procedures and oversight by international organizations to ensure the right implementation of international conventions related to human rights by the state parties. established for this purpose, as in the organs of the United Nations.

First: The importance of the research: The importance of the research lies in the fact that sustainable development contains a set of development goals, primarily the eradication of poverty and the eradication of hunger in all countries of the world, and other goals that guarantee us the enjoyment of basic human rights, through international guarantees that help protect and achieve the goals of sustainable development .

Second: The problem of research : The problem of protecting sustainable development and its exacerbation shows a set of unforeseen challenges for the social sciences and for the daily concerns of citizens, governments and private interests, and because of the growing danger of these problems on one hand and the low percentage of resources on the ground and inability to renew itself on the other hand, there is an urgent need to rationalize human interaction by protecting development through international instruments.

Third: hypothesis of research : Sustainable development consists of several indicators of human rights, including social, economic and health, as well as human and material resources, but they are not similar between developed countries and third world countries.

Fourth: Research Objectives: The research aims to study the concept of sustainable development by defining it and studying its elements and objectives, as well as studying international guarantees that help achieve its goals.

Fifth: Research Plan: We will conduct this research in two sections. In the first topic, we deal with the concept of sustainable development, and in the second topic, international guarantees for sustainable development.

The first topic

The concept of sustainable development

There is no doubt that sustainable development is one of the important topics that raise severe controversy within the framework of the provisions of public

international law. The reason for this is that it is not possible to accurately define its concept and scope of application. Nevertheless, the idea of sustainable development has gained great influence and interest from the international community, afterward the international conferences that were held in this regard. The alteration of the concept of development away from the traditional concept is in that does not pay attention to human rights to the new human concept based on the centrality of the human being inaway to build a relationship between human rights and development, and their convergence, and gave development a human dimension, which allowed the inclusion sustainable development to enhance the use of all human rights (¹).

The demand for development as a human right is based on all integrated and indivisible human rights, and on not upon the separation of rights as an excuse for the breach of human rights at the expense of others under the pretext of development. Therefore, it considered the right to development (Droit au développement) a merge of two basic ideas: (development - and human rights), or in other words, the first to link development and human rights, and explained that provision of the process of development enables a person to exercise all his basic rights (²).

The first requirement

Definition of the right in development

The first use of the word development in the contemporary sense was by Eugene Staly in 1939. however immediately after the Second World War, the term development roughly meant the growth of per capita GDP in the least developed countries. In 1947, it was mentioned in one of the documents of the United Nations that It is imperative to expand the concept of development to include national welfare. In 1957, Gunnar Myrdal asserted that development is "the rise in living standards of the common people" (³).

It defines sustainable development as "that every generation should enjoy the natural resources, and leave them pure and unpolluted as they came to the existence." Based on the aforementioned definitions, we find that sustainable development aims to improve the quality of life, and the rational exploitation of natural resources to ensure the renewal rates of these resources, thus achieving the element of fairness and justice between generations, as the latter is among the most important elements on which sustainable development is based on one hand, and on the other hand, sustainable development seeks to achieve reconciliation

¹) Dr. Fakh Saqni, Sustainable Human Development and Human Rights, Al-Wafaa Law Library, first edition, Alexandria, 2018, p. 27.

²) Fakh Saqni, Sustainable Human Development and Human Rights, Master Thesis, Farhat Abbas University- Setif, Algeria 2010, p. 13.

³) Khaled Muhammad Taher, Terrorism and the Future of Economic Development in Iraq, first edition, Al-Maarif Company, Beirut, 2015, p. 19.

between three areas: the economy, society, and the environment, and this is evident through fair and sustainable development of economic activities that contribute to improving the standard of life, without harming natural resources and the environment in general, and thus blending environmental protection, economic effectiveness and social justice ⁽¹⁾. Sustainable development is also defined as broad lines that direct the institution towards the tasks that must be carried out to work on sustainability, as it is not a final goal that is achieved and then searches for another goal, and so on, but it is a social and ethical process of research and investigation, for learning and development ⁽²⁾. That sustainable development as a new development philosophy has opened the way for new perspectives regarding the future of the land on which we live, that growth is not development and it is wrong to use the two terms synonymously, development is an attempt to achieve economic and social goals through specific change processes in quantity and quality, and therefore it must achieve progress and improvement in the living standards of the population in a specific place and time, and the improvements themselves do not necessarily result from the process of economic growth because the absence of economic growth in a society does not necessarily mean the absence of development in it ⁽³⁾. Sustainable development is defined as: development that meets the needs of the present generation without sacrificing or harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is also known as: the constant endeavor to raise the quality of human life, taking into account the capabilities of the ecosystem. The Conference of the World Agriculture and Food Organization (FAO) came out with a broader definition of sustainable development as " Managing and preserving the resource base and directing the process of biological and institutional change in a manner that guarantees the satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations on an ongoing basis in all economic sectors, and does not lead to environmental degradation and is characterized by technical and acceptable terms ⁽⁴⁾.

It is also considered a development that responds to the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to respond to their needs ⁽⁵⁾.

Since sustainable human development aims to create favorable conditions, or the empowerment of human rights in order to improve the quality of life in order to survive, and to preserve human dignity, with this, and through this goal, we find that sustainable human development constitutes the basic ground that allows

¹) Wafi Haga, International Protection of the Environment in the Framework of Sustainable Development, PhD thesis submitted to Abdel Hamid Ibn Badis University - Mostaganem - Faculty of Law, Algeria, 2019, p. 16.

²) Dr. Ahmed Hussein Abdel-Moati, d. Randa Refaat Mohamed, The Role of Accredited Faculties in Egyptian Universities in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals, Scientific Journal, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, Volume Thirty-Four, Issue Seven-2018, p. 14.

³) Dr. Abdullah Hassoun Muhammad and others, sustainable development, the concept, elements, and distancing, research published in Diyala Journal, Issue Sixty-seventh, 2015, pg. 341.

⁴) Dr. Abd al-Rahman Muhammad, sustainable development and the requirements for achieving it, research published by Bakht al-Ruda University, Sudan, without page number.

⁵) Nawar Sami, Fanoush Kenza, International Protection of the Environment in the Context of Sustainable Development, Master Thesis, Mohamed Al-Siddiq University, Algeria, 2016, p. 42.

achieving the quality of life or to achieve this survival. So, by looking at human rights through the lens of sustainable human development, we find out that the concept of sustainable human development which seeks to achieve honorable human life in and of itself. It does not value life simply for survival or empowerment of human rights, even if they are important, and the need to focus more on achieving human rights as a possible practical reality ⁽¹⁾. Development, in its comprehensive concept, means the optimal exploitation of all available human and material capabilities to bring about the desired development for humans on the local and international levels because it is the main element in development as well as its ultimate goal. The desired development on the level of the individual and in all human, economic and social fields. Commitment to respect the social rights prescribed for man to a decent life and social security is the endorsement of development in its social aspect. Commitment to providing job opportunities and provide an appropriate level of income is an endorsement of development in its economic aspect. The human being is undoubtedly the main axis of development and he is the participant in it and the beneficiary of its results. Development begins with the human being and ends with the human being ⁽²⁾.

Thus, the concept of sustainable development does not have a single meaning or definition, so there are alternative ways in which thinkers dealt with this concept

1. The state of sustainable development is a state in which the benefit does not dwindle over time.
2. The state of sustainable development is a state in which consumption rate does not differ over time.
3. The state of sustainable development is a state in which resources are managed in a way that preserves production opportunities for the future.
4. The state of sustainable development is a state in which the stock of natural capital does not shrink over time.
5. The state of sustainable development is a state in which resources are managed in such a way as to maintain sustainable production of resource based services.
6. The state of sustainable development is a state in which the minimum conditions for the stability of the ecosystem are existent or achieved.

As for the UNESCO (UNESCO), sustainable development considers that every generation should enjoy natural resources and leave them as pure and unpolluted when they came to existence ⁽³⁾.

¹) Fakhri Saqni, the previous source, p. 181.

²) Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim Ghazi, *The Right to Development in Light of Interference in State Affairs*, first edition, 2018, Al-Wafaa Law Library, Alexandria, pg. 27.

³) Abdullah Hassoun Muhammad and others, the previous source, p. 342.

The second requirement

Elements and goals of sustainable development

First: Elements of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is based on several important elements, namely

1. The economic component: The economic component is based on the principle of maximizing the welfare of society and eliminating poverty through the optimal exploitation of natural resources, as well as the optimal use of human resources in an efficient manner.
2. The social element: It is an element that refers to the relationship between humans and nature, as well as the advancement of the well-being of individuals, the provision of a minimum level of security, and the improvement of various services, such as health and educational services, with the necessity of respecting human rights and the growth of its culture, and the necessity of involving individuals in decision-making.
3. The environmental component: It is the element related to preservation the base of material and biological resources, and the science of ecosystems and promoting them, and because the environmental field focuses on the perfection of these systems, while the social system seeks to achieve the aspiration of individuals and groups, with a focus on the overall health of ecological and social systems, The framework for sustainable development has several pillars and components, including (poverty fight, capacity building, human resources development, gender equality, good governance and transparency, and sector reform ⁽¹⁾).

Second: Sustainable development goals

Sustainable development seeks to achieve a set of goals as follows

annihilation of poverty in all its forms everywhere.

1. eradication of hunger, providing food security, improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.
2. Ensure the enjoyment of healthy lifestyles and well-being for all in all ages.
3. Ensuring equitable and inclusive quality education for all and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.
4. Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

¹)Hisham bin Isa bin Abdullah Al-Shehhi, The Right to Sustainable Development in the Rules of International Human Rights Law, Master Thesis, Middle East University, 2017, p. 30.

5. Ensure the availability of water and sanitation services for all and their sustainable management.
6. Ensuring everyone has affordable access to modern, reliable and sustainable energy based services.
7. Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and the provision of decent work for all.
8. Establishing resilient infrastructure, stimulating comprehensive industrialization for all, and encouraging innovation.
9. riddance of inequality within and between countries.
10. caeate cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
11. applying of sustainable consumption and production patterns.
12. Take urgent measures to address climate change and its effects.
13. Preserving the oceans, seas and marine resources and exploiting them in a sustainable manner to achieve sustainable development.
14. Protect, restore and promote sustainable employ of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, cease and reverse land degradadation, and halt biodiversity loss.
15. Promote peaceful and aware societies for sustainable development, provide easy access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and resaonsable institutions at all levels.
16. Strengthening the means of implementation and activation the global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development ⁽¹⁾.

Therefore, sustainable development aims to improve the quality of life of the population by paying attention to quality, not quantity, by working to achieve food security, improve the quality of nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, in addition to ensuring a healthy life and educational guarantee of a high and equal level for all individuals, and enhancing educational opportunities for all segments and regions, and ensuring the availability of water and health for all residents. The natural resources of each country are relatively limited, so they must be used smartly and rationally by protecting and restoring the most appropriate and continuous use of those resources, properly and sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, working dnto stop the degradadation of agricultural lands and working to restore them, and paying attention to conserve biological diversity ⁽²⁾. Sustainable development also tries to depend on modern technology to serve the goals of society, by educating the population about the importance of various technologies in the field of development, and how to use the available and new ones to improve the quality of life of society and achieve its desired goals, without leading to risks and negative environmental effects, or at least, these effects should

¹) United Nations General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Transforming Our World, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1, 2015, p. 18.

²) Dr. Heba Tawfiq Abu Ayada, The Role of Universities in Sustainable Development, research published in the Journal of Al-Mustafa University College, Proceedings of the Fourth International Scientific Conference, Iraq, 2021, p. 311.

be controlled, in the sense that there are appropriate solutions for them. Development also seeks to bring about an appropriate change in the needs and priorities of society by following a method that suits the capabilities and allows achieving a balance by which economic development can be activated and solve of all environmental problems (1).

Since sustainable human development aims to create favorable conditions, or appropriate and permissive for the empowerment of human rights in order to improve the quality of life to survive, and to preserve human dignity, we find out that sustainable human development constitutes the basic ground that allows the achievement the quality of life or to achieve survival. So, by looking at human rights through the lens of sustainable human development, we find that the concept that sustainable human development seeks to achieve values human life in and by itself.

More than that, the need to focus more on achieving the respect of human rights emerged as a possible practical reality (2).

The second topic

International guarantees of sustainable development

The sources and texts that guarantee the protection of sustainable development as a whole constitute the international environmental law, which is one of the new branches of international law, and the United Nations had contributed to the emergence and development of its rules with the enlightenment of the international community about the need to ensure the protection of the environment from the risks caused by pollution and its consequences (3).

The first requirement

The role of the United Nations lies in the guarantees of sustainable development

The United Nations aims to establish firm rules that guarantee protection for individuals. The role of this organization in 1945 has emerged in creating legal rules that achieve the minimum level of human treatment. It is noted that human rights have emerged gradually, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 was the first building block for the legitimacy of human rights, and the right to development appeared successively as a new term that represents the modern pattern of human rights (4). The international community, through the United

1) Abdullah Hassoun Muhammad and others, the previous source, p. 343

2) Fakiya Saqni, previous source, p. 181.

3) Dr. Ammar Al-Terkawi, The Role of International Conferences in Drawing Global Environmental Policies, research published in the Damascus University Journal of Economic and Legal Sciences, Volume 31- Second Issue, 2015, Damascus, p. 96.

4) Dr. Omar Ali Muwafaq, The Right to Development within the framework of the United Nations Organization between texts and implementation mechanisms, research published in the Arab Renewal Journal, third issue, 2022, p. 197.

Nations, has also made a remarkable effort to consolidate the idea of sustainable development, by establishing committees that work on to define the boundaries and concept of that idea, and to call for international conferences in this regard. Those efforts resulted in the formation of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which resulted in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972, and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which resulted in the Rio Declaration of 1992. Moreover, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, which resulted in the issuance of the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Implementation Plan of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the FAO and UNESCO. This charter has contributed to provide more support to the directions and principles established by the Stockholm Declaration regarding the preservation of the environment. The United Nations had issued this charter based on its mission to achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social and cultural problems, and in view of the fact that human life depends on the continuous function nature on to ensure its access to energy and food, in addition to the role of nature in shaping human culture and influencing its artistic and scientific achievements. In general, this charter is mainly related to the conservation and rational management of living natural resources. In pursuance of the purposes of the United Nations in developing friendly relations between states and achieving international cooperation in order to solve international problems in the economic and social fields, with the desire to achieve prosperity in all countries, and to accelerate the economic growth of developing countries with the aim of narrowing the economic gap between underdeveloped and developed countries, the General Assembly had proclaimed the Charter of the Rights and Duties of Economic Countries, which was endorsed by United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 328 in 1972 at its twenty-ninth session. It is based on the need to establish a just equitable economic and social system that achieves more rational international relations. equity, and enhances the economic independence of developing countries. The Charter included, in more than one location, emphasis on the international cooperation in the field of development, which is everyone's responsibility. Article (17) of the Charter explicitly states that international cooperation for development is the common goal and general duty of all countries, and every country should extend a helping hand to developing countries in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development. In order to achieve development and deliver it as a right for underdeveloped countries, as stated in the Charter detailed texts stating the necessity of commitment to achieving development and accelerating it ⁽¹⁾. As stated in the report of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in its capacity as the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable

¹) Ahmed Al-Muhtadi Billah, The legal nature of sustainable development within the framework of the provisions of public international law, research published in the Journal of Law and Economics, No. 92, Cairo, without a date for the year, p. 132.

Development: Countries should reaffirm their commitment to the results achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly with regard to the continued validity and relevance of Agenda 21 and the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and development. Most delegations emphasized on that the intent of the Summit was not to renegotiate Agenda 21 but rather to resuscitate political commitment to its full implementation. A different group of countries had paid attention to specific principles of the Declaration, such as the importance of shared and differentiated responsibilities, as well as the precautionary approach and the polluter pays principle, among others. He also gave priority to the need to recognize that all countries should achieve sustainable development, each according to its capabilities.

The second requirement

Guarantees established for sustainable development in international conferences and declarations.

1- The Bandung Conference in Indonesia in 1955: about the common goals among the 29 African and Asian countries that attended it, and to completely exclude Western countries, even if they were represented by unofficial delegates. The conferees had stressed on the unity and solidarity between Asia and Africa, and the elimination of colonialism in all its forms. This is what Indonesian President Sukarno expressed by saying, "How can we claim that colonialism has breathed its last as long as large parts of Asia and Africa have not been liberated or gained their independence?" The Bandung Conference had endorsed the principles of respect for human rights and the sovereignty of all nations, equality between people and races, non-interference in the internal affairs of another country and respect for individual and collective defense rights in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Bandung Conference is one of the important events after the Second World War, during which the newly free countries were able to hear their voice and receive an impressive call for international cooperation, and reconsider the prices of raw materials, which are the main financiers for them ⁽¹⁾.

2- The Stockholm Conference in 1972: The promulgation of international environmental law began as an independent branch of public international law at the Stockholm Conference (5-16 June 1972) in parallel with the high degree of environmental awareness in the developed world in the early seventies of the twentieth century ⁽²⁾. In the year 1972, the Human Environment Conference had been held in Stockholm, and this conference is considered the beginning of the world's interest in environmental and pollution issues. In this conference, a link was made between environmental development planning and respect for the right of present and future generations in development. This conference had resulted in

¹)Hind Ben Ammar, International Responsibility for Underdevelopment of Economic Development in Developing Countries, PhD thesis, University of Algiers, Algeria, 2004, p. 98.

²) United Nations Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development, Document No. A / CONF.199 / PC /2, 2002, p. 17.

the establishment of the first international environmental agency concerned with the environmental issues represented in the United Nations Environmental Program, which in turn contributed to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program in 1974 and the UNCTAD Organization, and this had drawn attention to the new development alternatives since the early seventies, as it focused mainly on achieving the balance between environment and development. It has borne fruit in terms of interest in development and taking into account the demands and needs of developing countries. With the Stockholm Conference, the search for a new expanded concept of development related to human developmental activity began. The conference had issued the first international document on the principles of relations between States in the matter of the environment and how to deal with it and the responsibility for the damage that befalls it, in addition to an international action plan of 109 recommendations and 26 principles ⁽¹⁾.

1. Johannesburg Conference, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002.

The conference had stressed on the role of international institutions in ensuring the development, and the need for international institutions, whether inside or outside the United Nations system, including the international financial institutions, the World Trade Organization and the Global Environment Facility, within their mandates, to intensify their continuous cooperative efforts in order to:achteve Active and collective support for the implementation of Agenda 21 on all levels; Enhancing the effectiveness and coordination among international institutions for the implementation of Agenda 21 (b), the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development related to the sustainable development aspects of the Millennium Declaration, and the outcomes of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the World Trade Organization held in Doha in November 2001, 152 Requests the Secretary General of the United Nations, to use the United Nations System Chief Executives Board to coordinate, including through informal collaboration efforts, between the agencies across the organization.

2. The Declaration of the Right to Development issued by the United Nations General Assembly in 1986

After the development of the doctrine of human rights in the United Nations thanks to the extensive contribution of the Third World countries since the beginning of the sixties, as this contribution had allowed the link between human rights and the rights of people, and gave more attention to economic, social, cultural rights and the emergence of a structural approach that believes in that human rights and people' rights are indivisible, General Assembly resolution 130/32

¹) Khaled Muhammad Taher, previous source, pp. 36-37.

of 1977 was the onset of this approach, which was influenced by the call for the establishment of a new world economic order, and the Declaration of the Right in Development was its apex. This structural and preventive approach, which attempts to address the deep causes of violations, did not prevent the continuation of the direct remedial approach to serious violations, and proposes standards and mechanisms to combat them ⁽¹⁾. In 1986, the Declaration on the Right to Development had been issued, which makes development as a human right and not just a "request" that individuals claim, and governments must respond and provide all necessary guarantees to protect this right. As Article 1 of it states:

1- The right of development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which it is granted for every human being and for all people to participate and contribute to achieve economic, social, cultural and political development and enjoy this development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.

2. The human right in development also implies the full practice of the right of people to self-determination, which includes, taking into account the relevant provisions of the two International Covenants on Human Rights, the exercise of their inalienable right to exercise full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources.

As stated in Article

1. The human being is the main subject of development and should be the active participant and beneficiary of the right in development.
2. All human beings have a responsibility for development, individually and collectively, bearing in mind the necessity of full respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as their duties toward society, which alone can guarantee the free and full realization of the human being, and therefore they should promote and protect the political and social order and economically convenient for development.
3. the states have the right and duty to formulate appropriate national development policies that aim at the continuous improvement of the well-being of the entire population and all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of the benefits arising from it.

As for the text of Article 3 of the Declaration, it specifies the responsibility of the states for guarantees of sustainable development

1. The state bears the primary responsibility for the creation of national and international conditions conducive to the realization of the right in development.
2. The realization of the right in development requires full respect for the principles of international law relating to friendly relations and cooperation

¹⁾ Shukrani Al-Hussein, An Introduction to the Evaluation of Global Environmental Policies, a research published in the Journal of the Center for Arab Unity Studies, Issues 63-64, Beirut, 2013. p. 149.

- among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.
3. It is the duty of states to cooperate with each other in securing development and removing obstacles that hinder development. States should fulfill their rights and fulfill their duties in a manner that promotes the process of establishing a new international economic order on the basis of sovereign equality, interdependence, mutual benefit and cooperation among all countries, It also promotes the observance and implementation of human rights. The international dimension in the enforcement of the right to development is clearly evident in Article 3 thereof, as the development process requires state activity, not only at the domestic level, but also at the level of the international community. The state, according to the declaration, is generally responsible for creating the appropriate conditions to launch the development process, and the limits of responsibility appear to be defined within the framework of respecting and strengthening friendly relations and the rules of international law, especially what was stated in the Charter in this regard, in a way that provides appropriate guarantees for development ⁽¹⁾.
 4. The Rio de Janeiro Declaration of 1992: held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. At this conference, representatives of 193 countries attended. The conference dealt with all issues of sustainable development, which are concerned with development and decent jobs, energy, sustainable cities, food security, water and the degree of preparedness to face disasters. The conference introduced a new concept, which is the green economy, which is considered a path to sustainable development and not an alternative. about her. The objectives of the conference focused on securing renewed commitment to sustainable development and assessing the progress that has been made in the field of development and the obstacles that hinder international efforts in implementing the goals of sustainable development, in addition to the implementation of various international environmental agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Millennium Development Goals. Among the results of the conference were three agreements: The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
 5. The Vienna Declaration and Program of Action for the year 1993: Paragraph 8 first: of the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action for the year 1993 states: Democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people in determining their political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. In the aforementioned context, the promotion and

¹) Ali Hamza Abbas, The Role of the United Nations in Sustainable Development in Iraq after 2003, Master Thesis, The Islamic University of Lebanon, 2020, p. 50.

protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national and international levels should be a goal that everyone strives for and take place without imposing conditions. The international community should support the strengthening and consolidation of democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms worldwide.

6. The Millennium Declaration issued in 2000 by the United Nations: in which it emphasized commitment to strengthening democracy, the rule of law, and respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as well as making the necessary effort, whether from rich countries, or The poor in ridding human beings of extreme poverty, degrading, and inhumane conditions. He said: "We will spare no effort to free human beings - men, women, and children - from the degrading and inhumane conditions of extreme poverty in which more than a million people currently live, and we are committed to making the right to development a reality for every human being, and to redeeming all humanity. Therefore, we decide to create - at the national and global levels - an environment conducive to development and the eradication of poverty." And he also said that: "Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children with dignity, free from hunger, from fear of violence, persecution, or injustice, and what best guarantees These rights are democratic, participatory, and good governance based on the will of the people.(Through the above, states are responsible for providing all guarantees for achieving sustainable development and their actions. The responsibility of states is major in creating national and international conditions for the realization of the right to development, and it is complementary to the role of individuals. As a result, it is ready to implement the right to development, as states are obligated to take the necessary measures to create conditions, and this was evident in more than one location in the Declaration on the Right to Development, whether by committing to setting appropriate national development policies, as a right and a duty at the same time, or by committing states to take Measures necessary to realize the right to development. Or by removing the obstacles to development arising from the lack of observance of civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights (¹).

Conclusion

This study examined the issue of international guarantees of human rights in light of sustainable development and reached a set of conclusions and suggestions:

¹) Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002. Document No. A/CONF.199/20*. 2002, p. 92.

First: Conclusions

1. The right to development is not limited to mere economic development, but rather includes all human rights stipulated in international conventions leading to comprehensive development.
2. The right to development is a modern right to ensure the realization of human rights and the achievement of well-being for all peoples of the world, especially third world countries, in addition to civil, political, social, economic and cultural human rights.
3. There is no international agreement on the human right to sustainable development that is binding on states and is characterized by penalties.

Second: Suggestions

1. Ensuring the protection of natural resources by meeting the needs of the present without prejudice to the resources of future generations.
2. Developing international legislation and local laws to protect the environment through the establishment of international agreements binding on all parties.
3. Developing international legislation and local laws to protect the environment through the establishment of international agreements binding on all parties.
4. The responsibility for protecting sustainable development must be shared and equal among the competent international bodies to achieve a measure of guarantees.
5. Interest in research and in-depth studies in sustainable development by persons specialized in public international law in order to lead to the creation of legal awareness among individuals to know their rights and how to protect and preserve them.

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