

Review article

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SYNC WITH GLOBALIZATION AND GOVERNANCE:
A DESIDERATUM FOR 21ST CENTURY**

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ABSTRACT

The present paper is a humble initiative by the writers to bring to the fore that how the entire paradigm of sustainable development is in conformity with globalization, governance as well as international trade. This paper establishes the abiding fact that the ethos of sustainable development is hinged on principle of equity where it shares symbiotic rapport with various ramifications of free flow of trade. Notion of sustainable development zeroes in on that it is based on concept of organic unity with its all-inclusive approach in a comprehensive manner, whereby it assimilates and incorporates in its ambit various components of globalization, international trade, market access and environmental standards, Eco-labeling, Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Investment and Transnational Corporations, Environmental Regulation of Transnational Corporations, Conservation of Biodiversity as well as International Conventions and Treaties in a coherent and homogenous manner. It also tends to explode the myth that sustainable development cannot be made functional unless and until giant wheel of developmental and production activities are put under leash.

KEYWORDS: Bio diversity, Globalization, GAAT, International Trade, Sustainable Development, Trade Measures, WTO.

INTRODUCTION

The challenge today for proponents of Sustainable development is to strike a chord of balance between economic growth, development through liberalization of trade and investment mechanisms on the one hand, and conservation and equitable sharing of resources on the other. They are so deeply yoked together that we are simply cannot address the global environmental challenges facing us unless we are able to harness the dynamics of globalization that affects them. Mr. Lester Brown has rightly said that “*we have not inherited this earth from our forefathers, we have borrowed it from our children*”. For the first time in human history we see a transcendental concern the survival of not only an individual but of the entire planet as a whole. This emerging world vision has ushered in an era of tremendous responsibility that has imparted us a holistic view, an ecological view where we behold the world as an integrated whole rather than a dissociated collection of parts.

This paper tends to prove that economic growth, development, liberalization are in conformity with ethos of sustainable development instead of being confrontational and adversarial in nature.

With upsurge of gross materialism, globalization and commercialism the equilibrium that once existed between man and his ambience seems to have been greatly jeopardized; which is posing serious threat to existence of mankind. Earlier men lived in close communion with nature where nature used to be their guide, guardian and custodian of all moral being. Alas! That symbiotic bond between men and mother earth which once dotted our landscape and mindscape seems to have been replaced by skyscraping buildings and gigantic factories. Riding on crest of developmental chariot by being intoxicated with newly attained power and glory, we have wreaked havoc on our earth which is almost ailing and fails to foster life of millions of species with which our earth is teeming with.

This ecological imbalance has often manifested itself in unleashing of gargantuan catastrophe that has taken a heavy toll of human life and property. This is the unique way in which nature ‘*red in tooth and claw with rapine*, in words of Tennyson shows its vindictiveness and breaks its stoical silence It has now percolated to every section of society where everybody believes that goal of societal amelioration and aggrandizement can be achieved only through waving magical wand of sustainable development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For doing the research work various sources has been used. Researcher in the research work has relied upon the sources like many books of the Jurisprudence, Articles, and Journals. The online materials have been remained as a trustworthy and helpful source for the research. Doctrinal Method of research has been followed in this research work.

DISCUSSION

A. Historical Background

Let us trace out the developments that led to coining of this sweeping phenomenon that is resonating in the air that we breathe in and out. It was Brundtland report that came out of the churning of 900 days international deliberations witnessed participation of various experts and scientists, a conclave of unprecedented magnitude in 1982 on environment and development chaired by Norwegian prime minister lady Brundtland led to the genesis of concept of sustainable development. This commission under the espousal of UN urged the countries to pay allegiance and adhere to the notion of sustainable development as propounded in a seminal book. This book with its overwhelming influence led to great success of two earth summits which were held on environment and development under the aegis of UN in 1992 and 2012 in Rio and South Africa respectively. This book charts out that environment and developments are not always antagonistic to each other are often in accordance with mutual cooperation and harmony. It also dwells on the very fact that how poor countries can ameliorate their lot and bask in economic prosperity with the help of entire world in general and developed countries in particular. Entire crux of this sustainable development which is integrational, intergenerational and holistic in nature, is hinged on three cardinal principles which are economic growth, environmental protection and social equity. It is believed that it was Stockholm convention held in 1972, like magna carta paved ground for much needed environmental reforms on worldwide basis. At least it affirmed and subsequently substantiated India's serious concern to contain ecological erosion that had set in our universe by accommodating certain constitutional provisions such as Article 48(A) and 51(G) in our constitution which further culminated in concrete sets of rules in formulation of Environment protection act 1986. It is quite evident that Switzerland and Norway have been very fulcrum of that very global forums which have combated against those forces, which have been responsible for triggering menace of natural degradation. Sustainable development is widely acknowledged as a universal principle to be enforced and made functional under the very purview of international law. Accordingly, it ought to apply to all paraphernalia of processes adopted by the International community, including those processes which are focused on trade and investment. The avowed goal of trade and investment at an international forum is primarily to pursue and propel global economic development.

However, such a pursuit should zero in on achievement of economic development that is environmentally feasible and sustainable in terms of both intergenerational and integrational equity. *Economic growth in itself is not an end in itself it is a mere means to ensure attainment of optimal societal welfare.* Alternative modes of economic development has been nicely envisioned by economists such as Joseph Schumpeter, U Hicks and A. Maddison who attribute notion of economic growth to developed countries who have already overcome their basic problems of living such as food clothing and shelter and are only concerned to maintain their affluence through higher sources of income. It was great economic meltdown of 1929 and second world war which compelled countries across the world to evolve proper safety mechanism to ensure stability and growth and ward off sources of impediments; which counter growth. It led to economic prosperity of affluent nations on the proposition that natural resources are inexhaustible one and are meant for betterment of people's living condition by its optimum extraction. The concept of development has been inseparably tagged with development of developing countries. At initial stage development was a device through which per capita income increased over the periods of time. Later it took the shape of `sustainable secular improvement in wellbeing which has amply reflected in increased flow of goods and services. However, there is an erratic distribution of income at all levels where 85 percent of world's income is accessible to only 23 percent of the people which further worsens the condition of destitute, where they are left to drag their life on less than one dollar a day. This disparity in income has made yawning gap between rich and poor.

Therefore, it is considered that over exploitation of our earth's resources and ever expanding economic disparity in the distribution of income are two staple flaws of prevailing economy slowly but steadily even developed countries who were obsessed for growth at any costs during eighties have yielded to all inclusive and integrational concept of sustainable development policies in nineties. Sustainability desiderates that each generation recognizes its obligations for stewardship of earth natural resources and ecosystem on behalf of future generations.

Globalization

Globalization has seen sudden spurt of commercialization and corporatization which has ushered the countries of the world towards epochal changes where they have been exposed to cut throat competition and ever dwindling profitability. It has shrunken our world into a small entity where vibrant and vigorous economic activities of affluent

nations in consonance with plethora of international treaties and conventions are bolstering staggering economy of developing nations and herein is entwined intrinsic merit of globalization.

A. Globalization and Its Impact on Environment

Globalization means integration of economies and societies through cross country flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and people. Cross border integration can have multiple ramifications – cultural, social, political and economic people fear cultural and social integration even more than economic integration. In economic domain it is functional on three levels; (a) trade in goods and services, (b) movement of capital and (c) flow of finance. To add more, there is also the channel through movement of people.

B. Historical Development

With ebbs and flow of globalization there has been synthesis of the economies in aspects of trade flows, capital movement and people's migration during the Pre-World War I period of 1870 to 1914. Thriving of globalization was propelled by the technological aspects in the domain of communicational transport and flow of trade was not subjected to rigid barriers as no passports and visa requirements were there with presence of very few non-tariff barriers and restrictions on fund flows. Momentum of globalization declined between the First and the Second World War. War period witnessed many trade barriers which tried to stifle its growth. Leading countries of World War II preferred to lead a cocooned life in order to evade repetitions of mistakes that they had committed. After 1945, the need to have an increased integration was felt. Comity of developing countries which came out of colonial yoke in the aftermath of II world war period adhered to regime of import substitution industrialization. The Soviet bloc countries were also buttressed from the process of global economic integration. In last two decades, the process of globalization has seen a sudden spurt. The former Soviet bloc countries are getting synthesized with the global economy. Legions of developing countries are found to be heavily lopsided towards oriented policy of growth.

Now we have almost become maniac towards globalization as it has pervaded every strata of life. Globalization in sync with technological aspects has led to orchestration of market integration with industrial growth. Geographical boundaries have shrunk and have become pores and overlapping thanks to tremendous proliferation of technological aspects. Monopolization of ideas in cultural, political and economic domain has almost become an impossible proposition. Now countries must strive to tackle challenges which have been unleashed by Frankenstein of technological growth. Despite being vulnerable to hazards of open economy we must embrace and yield to vistas of opportunities bestowed to us by behemoth of globalization. *As an eminent critic opines, world cannot marginalize India. But India, if it chooses, can marginalize itself.* We must be aware of this looming threat. Compared to other developing countries, India is potent enough to wrest significant dividends from globalization. However, we must ventilate our apprehensions and should work in tandem with other developing countries to mould the international trading arrangements to take notice of specific needs of such countries. Simultaneously, we must identify and bolster our comparative gains. It is this dual approach which will help to fulfill attributes of globalization which may be defining traits of present hour. The globalization entails in itself legions of boons and banes. The need of the hour is to tackle burgeoning globalization in such vein that it heads towards environmental sustainability and equitable human development.

Sustainable development in aglobalizing World and its contours

Globalization with its upsurge is widening the chasm between the affluent and paupers. It has to be galvanized so that it does not only meets commercial aspirations but also the societal needs of development. Globalisation for development to be apt and sustainable, it must be goaded by localized considerations which remains couched in cultural diversity. In globalized economy, developing nations, for lack of the apposite prowess, are often at receiving end in negotiating multilateral trade agreements. Localized cooperation for capacity building is unavoidable to ensure their effective participation in all facets of multilateral trade.

A. International Trade and Sustainable Development

WTO since its inception in 1995 as a conglomerate of 148 members states acts as the main channel for negotiation and dispute resolution on matters pertaining to trade and commerce and India too has been its member since its inception. Cardinal functions of WTO and GATT is to encourage economic growth on a global magnitude through mechanisms aimed at freeing trade from national restrictions. Fundamental principles of GATT are non discriminational and removal of quantitative as per its article of three and eleven respectively.

The core principles of the GATT have the force to come into conflict with national environmental protection steps that entails placing sanctions on trade in certain products. The cardinal rule of WTO provides that the goal of the rules is to 'help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, while Allowing governments to meet social and environmental objectives. To meet this objective, GATT provides for some general exceptions to its core principles. These exceptions are found mentioned within Article XX which reads:

(b) Necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health ... or

(g) Relating to the conservation of exhaustible natural resources through such measures it can be observed that the environmental and health exceptions contained within the GATT are subject to certain qualifications.

It must be noted that environmental protection Measures must be 'necessary' while conservation measures are only permitted 'if they are made more effective in consonance with domestic production or Consumption'. This puts analysis of national environmental policies in the hands of the WTO where such policies are found to limit trade. In this way the GATT comes in confrontation with or restricting the efficacy of State implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (Craig Donna, 2003). The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species stipulates to give incentive to the principles of sustainable development. It is potent enough to conflict with unilateral efforts to shield the environment that exceed the implementation of MEAs.

Besides, exceptions incorporated in Article XX of the GATT, the WTO is needed to give force to the principles of sustainable development. The opening paragraph of the Marrakesh Agreement alludes to the need for Member States to identify that trade should be take place in a manner that paves the way for optimal use of the world's resources in consonance with the aspirations of sustainable development, soliciting both to protect and conserve the environment and to aggrandize the means for doing so in a way congruent with their respective demands and reservations at different levels of economic development. This explicitly empowers the WTO the to subscribe to both prevention of Environmental erosion and also to use trade to increase the global endeavours to enrich our resources in a sustainable and equitable manner.

B. The WTO Committee on Trade and Environment

In wake of the 1994 WTO Ministerial Decision on Trade and Environment, the Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) was set up. The CTE Special Sessions are the platform through which the trade and environment. Debate thrives under the WTO .There is a mechanism for some intergovernmental organizations to have observer status through the CTE. CTE was instructed to accentuate on three issues for negotiations: the effects of Environmental protection measures on market access (particularly in developing countries); relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement; and matters pertaining to eco labeling. The CTE rendered its report at Cancun which outlines the status of negotiations and submissions on these issues.

C. Market Access and Environmental Standards in Developing Countries.

Market access is an issue of paramount significance for developing countries at the trade and environment co-operation. Accordingly, India rendered a submission in 2002 to the CTE on this specific issue. The CTE report enshrines that submissions received by the CTE exhibited concern that expanding market access for developing countries should not lead to deterioration of environmental parameters in exotic nations. Technical aid, capacity building and technological transfer are perceived as key elements in giving fillip to developing countries to achieve uncompromising environmental norms of developed nations. Today, these yardsticks are substantially acting as an impediment to imports from developing countries with lesser environmental standards in terms of enforcement. The CTE report also clarifies in unequivocal terms that information proliferation with reference to development of national environmental laws and the identification of opportunities for trade to propel sustainable development in developing countries are considered by member states as an imperative tool to bring an end to the confrontation between trade and sustainable development.

D. Eco-labeling and Technical Barriers to Trade

Labeling of products as 'environmental friendly' (eco-labeling) is one of the business tactics through which trade might be used to sway the environmental performance of Manufacturers, irrespective of the fact where production is done. It can also be used as a means of encouraging nations to raise their environmental standards for domestic products to meet labeling need. The basic ethos of eco labeling is therefore to encourage greater environmental performance.

E. Applicability accord on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

The SPS Agreement was formulated through the Uruguay Round of negotiations and has been termed as 'one of the most prominent feats of that round of negotiations (Chamovitz Steve, 2002)'. It puts sanctions on government laws and regulations aiming at protecting health of humans with environment.

SPS Agreement puts into force Article XX(b) of the GATT, which provides human and environmental health exception to General liberalization mechanisms of GATT. It aspires to ensure that measures; used to salvage the environment or human health are executed in a way which does not arbitrarily discriminate amongst countries, and is indispensable to protect human, animal, plant life or health.

Trade Measures in Multilateral Environmental Agreements

A. Investment and Sustainable Development

Foreign direct investment (FDI) envisages economic investment by foreign nationals in exotic nations. In context of environmental regulation, this construes that the host state reserves right to regulate activities of foreign direct investors, but is under an obligation not to excessively encroach in "property rights" domain of the investors. Hence, the focus of the investment-sustainability debate is on to strike an equilibrium between two sets of rights - national sovereignty and property rights of investors. The issue gets further complicated in the case of developing nations where FDI may be solicited by national governments to bolster the economy even at the cost of lowering environmental safety standard.

B. Foreign Direct Investment and Transnational Corporations

With the advancement of globalization in business, transnational corporations (TNCs) are becoming active players in FDI. Their emergence has important ramifications for environmental regulation by host countries. Mostly, where investors are TNCs, they often wield so much economic clout that host government may have inclination to grant concessions to encourage FDI from such investors. For example; liberal environmental standards or low-cost compliance with minimal accountability. TNC have to take onus that such entities govern themselves in an environment friendly mode in host countries. Sheer dearth of local regimes to grapple with litigant matters further aggravates menacing status of our ecology. Bhopal Gas Leak case in India is a glaring instance of this case where victims stood as complete failures to hold Union Carbide accountable for tragedy. The United States of America due to the application of the doctrine of forum non conveniens denied to entertain this matter.

Another key factor is that implementation and enforcement of environmental laws are not prioritized in terms of governmental budgetary allocation. TNCs get allured to such countries due to the presence of liberal environmental laws that shoots up low cost productivity (Mehta Pradeep, 2000). FDI has potential to perpetuate poor environmental laws and thereby leads to environmental degradation

C. Trade and Investment

Comparative advantage is the very fulcrum on which liberalization of trade is hinged. It envisions that, individual countries are able to produce different goods and services with varying degree of efficiency. Therefore an international trading regime should wipe out national limitations so that goods and services on a global level can be traded at prices that showcase efficient production. As a matter of fact, developing countries tend to expertise in labor-intensive and raw material-intensive industries (Correa Carlos M and Kumar Nagesh, 2003), while developed countries evince dexterity in knowledge-based and capital-intensive industries. Therefore, as per the canons of comparative advantage, trade liberalization gets heavily tilted in favour of those industries in such countries.

The trade-investment-sustainability interface and implications for sustainable development in India

With advent of globalization FDI has proved as a boon to augment India's developmental resources quite significantly. It will either result in strengthening of sustainable development or will lead to price escalation of productivity. This will pave way for the growth of Indian economy and production of qualitative products which will reduce wastage drastically (Aaron Cosbey, 2003). As argument goes; Trade assuages poverty, use of the resources in an unsustainable manner so as to survive in the short-term is jolted, and environmental protection measures are potent enough to be more effectively implemented. With advent of TNCs plethora of benefits are bound to percolate to domestic industries and even will lead to transference of environment friendly technologies.

On the other hand, such trade and investment is potent enough to deteriorate the environment further due to the presence of poor environmental regulation regime. Investors are inclined to shift productions to reduce cost of

productivity to such countries which have less rigid environmental safety compliance mechanism. This argument makes vulnerable to developing countries to compromise with strict compliance of ecological safety measures to ensure perennial flow of investment. Another argument pitted against liberalization of trade and investment is that with economic affluence comes the spree of menacing consumerism.

A. Environmental Regulation of Transnational Corporations

One of the most contentious debates regarding the interface between trade, investment and sustainable development is the environmental regulation of foreign investors, or TNCs, and how such corporations can be attributed for environmental degradation for which they are accountable. This issue was significantly zeroed in on in India through the Bhopal Gas Leak case of the 1980s.

Many people became morsel of death and sustained severe injuries, as a chemical plant run by Union Carbide India (a subsidiary of a US parent company) spilled a poisonous gas into the adjacent ambience. This Gas tragedy wreaked havoc on the people of that city by the very magnitude of its most horrendous disaster let lose by negligence of UC. Despite that those who were responsible for this catastrophe continued to maintain their sheer indifference towards the victims because of the very dearth of any efficacious legal mechanism.

It is the need of the hour not only to require TNCs to make compliance with the policy and legislative objectives of their host country, but also to clamp down obligations on TNCs to act judiciously in consonance with international norms while involving in FDI in a country such as India. For the objective of meeting sustainable development in India, international norms are needed where national environmental regulation may not be as rigidly legislated for the very enforcement in native countries.

Copious attempts have been made internationally to regulate the activities of TNCs including the draft United Nations Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Specifically, negotiations pertaining to United Nations Code of Conduct recognized the need for host nations to maintain control over their environment, when it was perceived that 'transnational corporations shall abide by the national sovereignty of the countries in which they function and the right of each state to exercise its paramount sovereignty over its natural wealth and resources'." However, even if such instruments provide for responsibilities of TNCs, the reality when tested on the touchstone of pragmatic aspects reveals that such instruments are still voluntary guidelines and codes of conduct, and hardly enforce any obligations on TNCs. Besides, the actions of TNCs are regulated to certain degree by the TRIMS and GATS Agreements under the WTO. However, such agreements do not deal exhaustively with all of the issues involved in regulating investment globally. Sets of rules have to followed inevitably and not as a mere instructional force. An imperative step in this regard is to set up the appropriate forum for negotiations on such rules and how they are to be made functional.

B. Environmental Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity

Agricultural production as an offshoot of industrialization has the capacity to either make or mar those interests which are very vital for biodiversity(Dhar Biswajit, 2001). In India, 'agro-ecosystems' such as those in Central India, North-West India and the Chota Nagpur and Deccan areas are reckoned important in conserving Agro biodiversity and shielding the environment because of the use of traditional land practices which promote diversity of crops and sustainable land management(Damodaran A., 2003). Prevailing land practices have supported subsistence communities over the years and have successfully synchronized itself with climatologically conditions in order to contain the very menace of floods and droughts.

With rolling of trade and investment liberalization, there is a looming threat of gargantuan multinational or transnational agribusinesses making it foray in domestic market at cost of local production. Where such investment involves substitution of subsistence crops, fecund in biodiversity, with non-diverse crops (or monocultures) such as genetically modified organisms (GMOs), the 'agro biodiversity' and existing Indian Sustainability is on the brink of extinction.

There is a dire need for specific and differentiated treatment under trade and investment regimes in context of agriculture for developing countries with genetically diversified ecologically sustainable agrarian economies.

C. Equitable sharing of resources

This point raises the matter of liberalisation of trade and investment in agriculture and its impact on local farmers. It makes the equitable sharing of resources in a way which ensures that the cultural and social aspects of agriculture are maintained. There are vital specific regions of India where agriculture comprises a way of life and culture, as well as providing a source of food and income at the localized level.

Owing to economic and social dependence of many developing countries on agriculture, it is observed as an issue of paramount import that developed and developing countries are differentially responsible for reducing national protection, with more flexibility given to developing countries in implementing WTO agreements. In many ways, the implementation of the AoA by developed and developing

Countries have not given effect to this concern for differential treatment, and farmers in developing countries are often disadvantaged by the impact of trade liberalization in the agricultural sectors. This impacts negatively in matters of implementation of norms of sustainable development, as resources are not being harnessed or shared in an equitable way. Instead, developed countries are gaining accessibility through trade and investment measures to resources in developing countries, while denizens of developing countries are losing access to the resources upon which they once survived.

D. International Conventions and Treaties

India being a developing nation has obligations under multiple international treaties and agreements that concern environmental matters. India espoused faithfully all international decisions on shielding environment. India has charted out its national legislations on the problem to a great extent from international environmental policy guidelines formulated by UNO and UNEP. International environmental policies are in the form of treaties, multilateral agreements, conventions and conferences. The treaty shall have force in international law, if only it is ratified by requisite number of countries. India is a signatory to a number of multilateral agreements, treaties and conventions on environment. An overview of some of the major multilateral agreements, treaties and conventions on environment and India's obligations have been incorporated in this article.

Conclusive observations and policy recommendations

In the wake of abovementioned deliberations charting out vital international instruments, aspects of the trade, investment and sustainability debates, and accentuating matters of Indian concern, it is pertinent to provide some conclusive remarks and recommendations arising from an analytical angularity.

A. Indulgence of Environmental NGOs In Trade and Investment Negotiations

There is a dire need for deeper indulgence of NGOs in trade, investment and environment debate to ensure that ends of sustainable development are fully accomplished. Such participation should encompass germane contributions to trade and investmental decisions pertaining to environmental protection and sustainable development.

B. Stake of Foreign Investors in Regulation and Accountability pertaining to Environmental concerns

In liberalisational epoch of foreign investment, regulation and accountability of TNCs for actions which eats into the environment of a host country is a primarily concerned in ensuring that the norms of sustainable development are adored and adhered globally. Development of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations can be a major step in resolving this issue, however such instruments are voluntary and therefore non-binding on investors and home countries.

The environmental regulations of TNCs has posed the question as to whether WTO or UN will be the most apt forum for negotiations in the new MIF or MIA with the same having the potential to impact the present domestic environmental laws. As explained by Kumar, the north-south divide on the issue where a capitalist developed country identifies itself with the investors and a developing country take the position of hosts, and the very fact that the agreement has the potential implications on issues of national sovereignty and allocation of resources, a neutral forum such as the UN provides a common platform for holding negotiations rather than a trade friendly WTO. Finally, nota bene the fact that environmental regulations of TNCs have the necessary involution of apt provisions of liability insurance. Environmental liability insurance ensures adequate compensation and rehabilitation of site by foreign investors to the environmental victims of poor industrial practice. However, the concept needs to be reconciled with the general provisions of GATT and WTO in case of conflict.

C. SPS and TBT Agreements

In determining whether national measures to protect human and environmental laws walloping trade under TBT and SPS agreement, involution of and incorporating the views of other interest groups such as NGOs and other stakeholders morphosis of the decision making process is essential. Assessment under SPS and TBT is based on 'science', but its upon the WTO to determine which scientific view they will subscribe to and decide which national environmental or health protection measures are necessary. Finally, there is a need for greater involvement of NGOs and other interest groups transparent decision making which is currently operated in a closed door manner.

D. Agricultural Production

Greater recognition via instruments such as the WTO's AOA could be achieved by differentiating between agro business and agriculture for the very purpose of subsistence of producer. Moreover, a special and differentiated treatment for developed and developing countries would ensure protection of agro biodiversities in these countries and promote an equitable sharing of resources.

Above stated principles of sustainable development involves strengthening subsistence agriculture and local small scale markets. Negotiations in the WTO to amend the AOA will give a greater effect to the principles of sustainable development. It is inclusive of defining terms such as 'resource poor farmers' (Article 6 (2) and annexure 2) and 'regionally disadvantaged', their usefulness in the agreement is to make a special and differentiated treatment for agrarian economies under the agreement. The multiple and subsistence uses of livestock in agrarian economies needs to be taken into account as more than being a factor of production and thus redefining livestock under AOA.

"This has firmly entrenched the fact that sustainable development cannot pay a deaf ear to spate of developmental activities. If it fails to have any truck with such activities its very entity will prove to be a matter of mere embellishment as well as absolute redundancy. It is a desideratum of the hour that sustainable development has to work in tandem with process of paraphernalia of globalization and spate of developmental activities in order to ensure optimization of aggrandizement of humanity.

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