



P-ISSN: 2789-1240 E-ISSN:2789-1259

NTU Journal for Administrative and Human Sciences

Available online at: <https://journals.ntu.edu.iq/index.php/NTU-JMS/index>



APPLICABLE LAW ON THE BASIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL SANCTIONS TO ACHIEVE ITS GOALS

1st Attia Suleiman khalifa ¹, 2nd author's Raad Hamza Awad, ², 3rd author's omar Kahlil ahmed]
1. Northern Technical University, Al-Hawija Technical Institute, 2. Northern Technical University, Al-Hawija Technical Institute, 3. Affiliation, contact address, etc

Article Informations

Received: 15-03- 2025,

Accepted: 30-04-2025,

Published online : 01-03-2026

Corresponding author:

Name: Attia Suleiman khalifa

Affiliation : Northern Technical University

Email: dratia_hwj@ntu.edu.iq

Key Words:

keyword1, SDGs

keyword2, sustainable

keyword3, development goals

keyword4, Relevant Laws

keyword5. , Resource

Management.

ABSTRACT

Abstract. Focusing on two fundamental elements—choosing the relevant law to handle violations and tightening criminal penalties to discourage activity that impede sustainable development—this research investigates the crucial junction between legal frameworks and the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It looks at how well functioning legal systems could help to preserve social fairness, natural resources, and economic stability. Emphasizing laws that address environmental degradation, corruption, resource exploitation, and human rights abuses, the research underlines the importance of adaptive legal processes that match national legislation with international commitments, including the United Nations SDGs. Among the recommendations include improving the breadth of current legislation, strengthening enforcement powers, and including contemporary issues as corporate responsibility and cybercrimes. The study emphasizes the need of openness, public awareness, and interagency cooperation in building a strong legal framework supporting sustainable development. This paper contends that a key tactic for guaranteeing long-term compliance with sustainable development goals is strengthening criminal penalties by filling up legislative frameworks and enforcement loopholes.



THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE UNDER THE CC BY LICENSE:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Introduction

Importance of the Study: Emphasizing a balance between economic growth, social fairness, and environmental preservation to satisfy present demands without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to meet their own, sustainable development is a guiding concept in worldwide debate. Legal systems have to change as the globe gets more linked to handle the complicated international problems affecting sustainability, including resource distribution, environmental damage, and fair commercial practices.

In this regard, the topic of private international law—conflict of laws—is quite important. It controls international conflicts and decides which legal system or jurisdiction applies to ties between many states. Particularly in terms of encouraging or impeding sustainable development, the choice of the relevant law can greatly affect the results when conflicts emerge in fields such international commerce, investment, environmental protection, or labor rights

The difficulty is spotting and implementing the best suitable legislation that fits the ideas of sustainable development. Respecting partners' liberty in cross-border transactions, following the concept of the closest link, and supporting international norms and pledges to sustainability help to balance conflicting interests here.

This explores how the systems of private international law interact with sustainable development. It looks at how legislators, judges, and arbitrators could apply legal systems to choose legislation that support environmental protection, human rights, and economic stability. While addressing the difficulties of globalization and resource management, international legal systems may help to contribute to the worldwide agenda for sustainability by ensuring that legal decisions reflect sustainable ideals.

Reasons for Choosing the Topic: In private international law, also referred to as conflict of laws, attribution rules decide the relevant legal framework and jurisdiction for cross-border legal disputes. These guidelines guarantee logical and predictable resolution of conflicts involving several legal systems. Attribution is determining which law or jurisdiction would be best suited to handle an issue. "Connecting factors" linking the conflict to a specific legal system as Domicile or Habital Residence, Nationality, Place of Contracting, Place of Performance, Lex Loci Delicti (Law of the Place of the Tort) and Contracting parties can choose the governing law for their agreement. Apart from the guidelines of credit mentioned above Legal systems and decision-making procedures have to clearly acknowledge sustainable development as their compass and we must Include sustainable development into rules on conflict of laws.

When deciding which relevant law to apply, conflict of laws (or private international law) principles should clearly take sustainable development into account; hence, make sure the selected law supports resource conservation, pollution control, and climate action . Give laws protecting human rights, guaranteeing fair access to resources, and advancing society well-being a priority; then, favor rules that support long-term economic sustainability over transient benefits.Public policy exceptions allow laws contradicting sustainable development concepts to be waived. Should it allow environmental damage (e.g., deforestation, pollution) or violate human rights or labor laws or encourage unsustainable economic activities (e.g., unchecked resource exploitation), courts or arbitration panels might refuse to adopt a foreign law

Study problem : Most laws disregarded sustainable development as a criterion for selecting the relevant law; hence, decisions resulting from this neglect of sustainable development may compromise environmental, social, or economic stability and inconsistencies between national laws and the values of sustainable development can impede advancement toward global sustainability goals. These contradictions usually result from obsolete laws, economic goals that ignore social or environmental effects, or opposing political agendas.

Difficulties of the Study: Although sustainable development is not new to scientific inquiry and has been covered in many studies, this has not stopped various challenges from developing in this project. These difficulties mostly stem from the inability to grasp the topic in more depth for several reasons, the most important of which is the lack of enough information, especially from university libraries, to enable more benefit from references and scientific encyclopedies. The subject's vulnerability to development resulting from the technological revolution we are experiencing and its fast developments have also presented difficulties; nonetheless, this has not discouraged us from trying to sufficiently address the issue.

Scope of Research: This research aims to study Sustainable development as rules of attribution in Private international law . We will highlight the unique characteristics of this rules of attribution at every opportunity.

1.1 Definition of development

Sustainable development is the process of satisfying current wants without endangering the capacity of next generations to satisfy their own needs. To guarantee long-term viability and equality and balance between

economic development, social well-being, and environmental conservation, it aspires between supports sustained economic growth, effective use of resources, and innovation to satisfy present and future needs as well as to fulfill emphasizes enhancing quality of life, lowering inequality, guaranteeing justice, and strengthening social cohesiveness[1][2]

. include preserving biodiversity for the welfare of ecosystems, lowering pollution, and thereby saving natural resources. Goals in social, environmental, and economic spheres have to be sought concurrently. Within the framework of the First United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), convened in Geneva, the UN defined development in 1964. Still, a more official and thorough definition of development did not emerge from the larger UN system until much later. However, depending on several UN resolutions and declarations from that century, the overall view of development in the 1950s and 1960s concentrated mostly on economic expansion, industrialization, and the raise in living standards[3]

Often summed up in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the United Nations outlines—No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities. Responsible consumption and production; climate action life below water; life on land; peace, justice; strong institutions; partnerships for the goals. These linked objectives call for cooperation among governments, companies, organizations, and people all over[4].

1.2 Sustainable development as attribution rule

selecting the best appropriate legislation depending on objectives related to sustainable development: Selecting the most suitable legislation depending on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for criteria in line with the interdependence of environmental, social, and financial aspects of sustainability[5][6]

-Exclusion of foreign law that conflicts with the Sustainable Development Goals: Aligning national and international legal systems with long-term sustainability goals depends on excluding policies contradicting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).. The identification and removal of such laws follows a methodical approach, with an emphasis on areas where current laws compromise the environmental, social, and economic principles of sustainable development as Laws allowing unsustainable practices such deforestation, overfishing, or pollution or Legislation supporting fossil fuel subsidies, so undermining clean energy transitions (conflicts with SDG 7 and SDG 13)[7] or Labor regulations that overlook fair salaries, safe working conditions, or workers' rights (conflicts with SDG 8) or Discriminatory laws that exclude certain groups based on gender, ethnicity, or economic level (conflicts with SDG 5 and SDG 10) or zoning rules limiting access to fair urban infrastructure or reasonably priced homes (run afoul of SDG 11). laws supporting unbridled resource use without respect for long-term availability (run-ins with SDG 12)[8] The following figure(1) Shows the relationship between international law and sustainable development goals

[9]

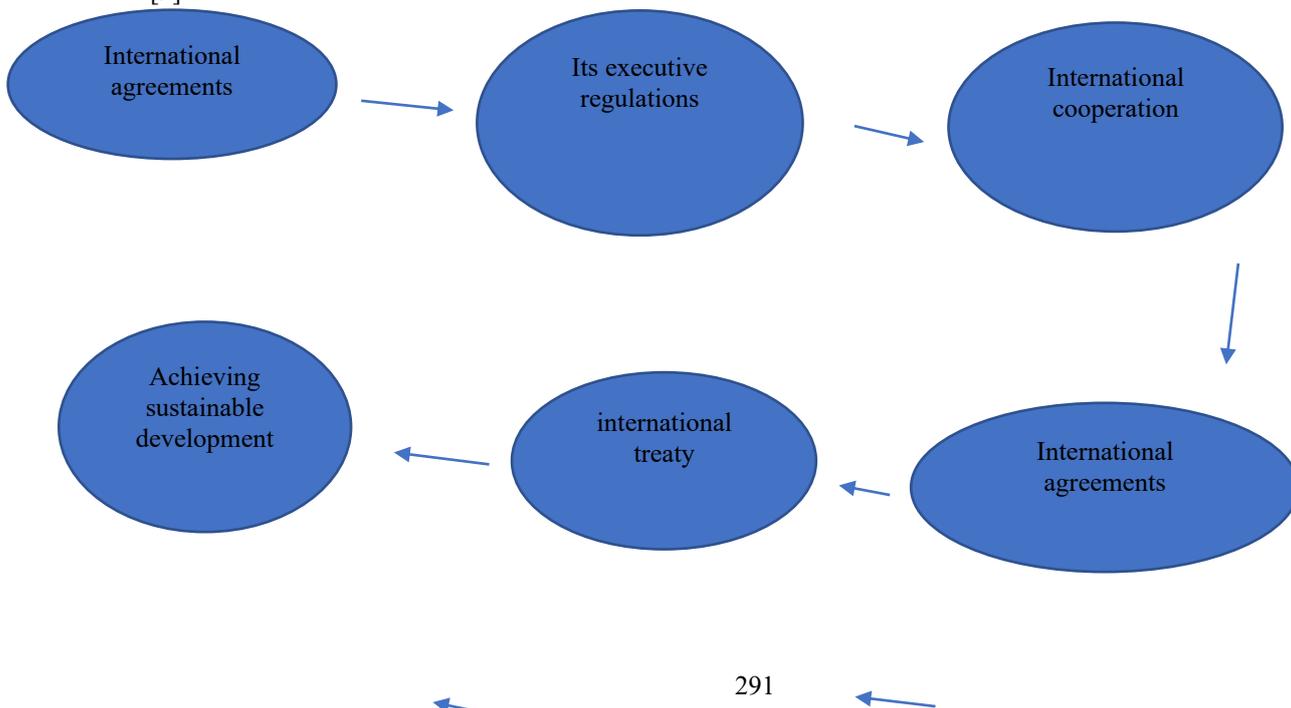


FIGURE 1. This figure aims to illustrate the relationship between international law and sustainable development goals

- Selecting the legislation fulfilling objectives related to sustainable development: In private international law (PIL), selecting a law that meets the objectives of sustainable development requires balancing the conflicting interests of parties in transnational conflicts while guaranteeing the law conforms with environmental, social, and financial sustainability concepts and Explicit recognition of sustainable development as a fundamental criteria in private international law and including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into conflict-of-laws guidelines and international agreements [10]Using sustainability as a factor in public policy exceptions and the execution of foreign laws or judgments the law must prioritize environmental protection, resource conservation, and pollution control and it promote compliance with international environmental agreements, such as the Paris Agreement and law must protect fundamental human rights and address inequality and so achieve all sustainable development goals. To declare it the relevant law in case of a conflict of laws.[11]
- Respect the parties' choice of law if it is consistent with sustainability principles: [Article 25/1 of the Iraqi Civil Code states: "The law of the state where the common domicile of the contracting parties is located shall apply to contractual obligations if they share a domicile. If they differ, the law of the state where the contract was concluded shall apply, unless the contracting parties agree otherwise or it is evident from the circumstances that another law is intended to be applied." This provision is included in most Arab laws, such as the UAE Civil Transactions Law of 1985 in Article 19/1, the Syrian Civil Code in Article 20/1, the Kuwaiti Foreign Relations Law No. 5 of 1961 in Article 59, and the Sudanese Civil Transactions Law of 1984 in Article 11/13.]. The question we can ask here: what if the parties agree to apply a specific law to contract and This law does not achieve sustainable development goals. ? Is it possible to activate this agreement?

If the legislation decided upon between the parties contradicts or fails to serve the objectives of sustainable development, we think it should not be followed. This case makes the case that sustainability in all its environmental, social, and financial aspects—should be included into the basic fabric of the legal structures controlling them rather than just into particular agreements. When we discuss making sure the law honors these objectives, we are requesting a legal structure that not only tackles social and environmental problems but also implements more general sustainable business policies. Under private international law, the concept of *ordre public* that basically allows a court to reject to apply a law selected by the parties in a contract if that legislation breaches the fundamental public policies of the forum country. One may argue that a legislation selected by the parties should not be implemented if it runs against basic global principles if it breaks globally acknowledged standards of sustainable development, including those included in the SDGs[3] For instance, a court could refuse to enforce a contract between two businesses if it contradicts global norms on climate action (e.g., the Paris Agreement), even if they agree to one regulated by a legal system where environmental damage is legally tolerated or encouraged.[12]

This concept of sustainability-based *ordre public* would enlarge the conventional range of public policy by implying that any rule that greatly compromises sustainability objectives whether environmental, social, or financial should be ignored or changed.

Within international law, there is a rising movement aiming at incorporating sustainable development ideas into every legal system. One instance of this is, Climate change commitments and environmental protection policies are progressively being included into national legal systems by several nations. One may argue that a law selected by the parties in a contract should not be followed if it directly runs counter to more general worldwide attempts to slow down climate change.[7] The following figure illustrates the relationship between international agreements and sustainable development.

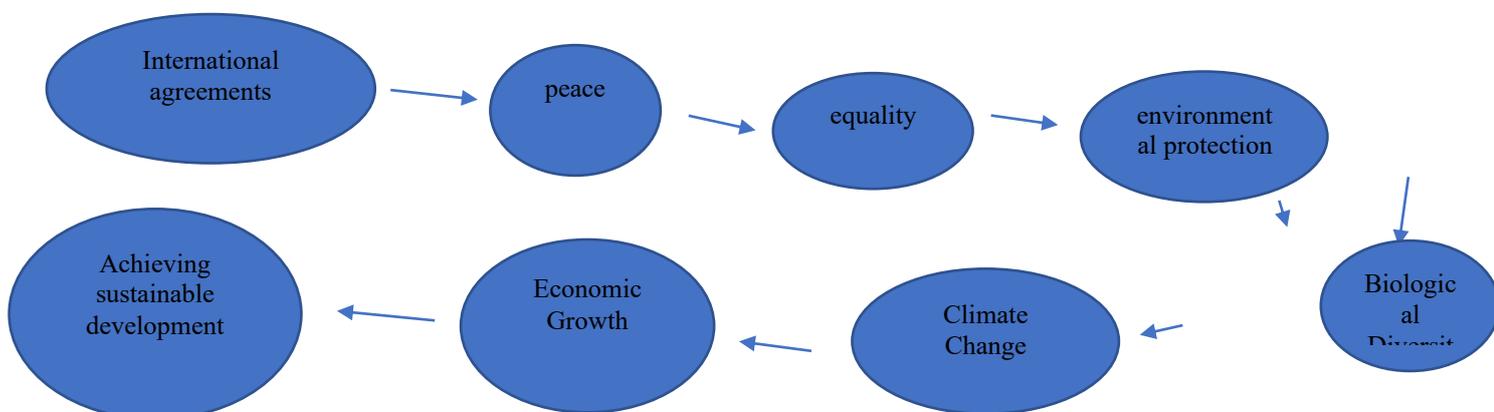


FIGURE 2. This figure aims to illustrate The relationship between international agreements and sustainable development

2. The role of international agreements in choosing the most appropriate law

The role of international agreements in choosing the most appropriate law according to the goals of sustainable development: The legal environment is greatly shaped and direction on selecting the best suitable legislation in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development is guided by international accords. International legal frameworks and agreements may help harmonize laws across boundaries, therefore ensuring that national and international legal systems preserve environmental preservation, human rights, and social justice as sustainability becoming ever more global a concern [14] Following the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), international agreements affect the choice of the most suitable legislation for contracts and commercial operations.

Conventions, treaties, and international agreements provide frameworks that help national legislation to line up with shared global norms for sustainable development. These agreements help to create uniform legal rules that could affect business conduct, contract law, and international trade by means of impact on legal doctrines. Many important international accords have tackled the problem of sustainable development by laying foundations and pledges to balance social fairness, environmental conservation, and economic growth. Fundamental in nature, these agreements direct world efforts toward the United Nations' 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The most notable accords below have helped to define the conversation on sustainable development:

1. The role of the Paris Agreement in choosing the most appropriate law based on sustainable development goals : Adopted in 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the historic international treaty known as the Paris Agreement addresses climate change and its broad effects. Given its emphasis on lowering greenhouse gas emissions, building resilience to climatic effects, and matching economic and social growth with environmental sustainability, its influence in forming legislation consistent with sustainable development goals (SDGs) is great [15]. Article 7 states that: " Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capability, so enhancing resilience and lowering susceptibility to climate change, thus providing a suitable adaptation response in the framework of the temperature target alluded to and so promoting sustainable development. in Article 2." Article 8/1 states that " Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage". By addressing adaptation and loss and damage, Articles 7 and 8 of the Paris Climate Agreement seem to underline the need of including climate action with sustainable development goals (SDGs). These papers provide models that help nations match their climate actions with more general development goals.

Based on the foregoing , The Paris Agreement does stress, in fact, the integration of climate action with more general development goals, notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although it does not specifically prescribe that all laws be in line with the SDGs, its ideas and clauses strongly urge incorporating climate action into national policy in ways that promote sustainable development. [13]

2. The Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes's contribution in selecting the most suitable legislation depending on the Sustainable Development Goals: Promoting international collaboration to control and lower the flow of hazardous waste, thus guaranteeing ecologically friendly waste management, depends much on the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. Its ideas strongly coincide with various Sustainable progress Goals (SDGs), thereby aiding countries in choosing legislation that strike a balance between environmental preservation, human health, and economic progress [14][11] The Convention's Article 10 declares: " C- Co-operate, subject to their national laws, regulations and policies, in the development implementation of new environmentally sound low-waste technologies and the improvement of existing technologies with a view to eliminating, as far as practicable, the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes and achieving more effective and efficient methods of ensuring their management in an environmentally sound manner, including the study of the economic, social and environmental effects of the adoption of such new or improved technologies; (d) Co-operate actively, subject to their national laws, regulations and policies, in the transfer of technology and management systems related to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. They shall also co-operate in developing the technical capacity among Parties, especially those which may need and request technical assistance in this field;".

Based on the foregoing , To guarantee ecologically friendly waste management and thereby safeguard human health and ecosystems, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal promotes a legal framework that includes Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Particularly in underdeveloped countries, the Convention's stance corresponds with selecting and creating legislation that support sustainable development and stop environmental damage [15][16]

Choosing and developing legislation that fit the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires a methodical approach using international accords as the Paris Agreement and the Basel Convention as frameworks. These treaties provide ideas, goals, and strategies that help nations choose laws and rules balancing social, environmental, and financial concerns [17]

3- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs):- All of the United Nations' member nations endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. For both the present and the future, it offers a common blueprint for world peace and prosperity. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are at the center of it, are meant to address issues including poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, climate change, peace, and justice.[10]

4- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):- The 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit saw the adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), an international agreement. It seeks to preserve biological diversity, encourage the sustainable use of its constituent parts, and guarantee the just and equal distribution of advantages resulting from genetic resources.[18][19]

5- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):- A legally binding international agreement known as the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was created in 1994 to combat drought, land degradation, and desertification (DLDD) in dryland regions across the world. It is the first international pact that focuses only on sustainable land management.[20][21]

Its goals include combating desertification. Minimize land degradation and encourage sustainable land management (SLM), particularly in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas. To stop soil erosion and reduce agricultural yield, promote wise land use. Under the UNCCD, two important initiatives are the Bonn Challenge (a global reforestation campaign) and the Great Green Wall Initiative (Africa).[22]

3. tightening criminal penalties for achieving sustainable development goals

tightening criminal penalties for achieving sustainable development goals: Tightening criminal penalties under Iraqi law may help to solve actions impeding sustainable growth. Not only does strengthening the legal framework to fit the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) guarantees responsibility but also guarantees the preservation of social, financial, and environmental resources[23][24]. Article 351 of the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 states that: "Any person who wilfully endangers the life or safety of others by contaminating with substances, bacteria or other such material which cause death or serious harm to the public health, a well, water store, public storage depot or other such thing set aside for use by the public is punishable by life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment. The penalty will be death if such contamination results in the death of others" The Iraqi Penal Code's Article 351/1 shows a key approach for safeguarding public health and limited resources. Strong sanctions help to protect public welfare and complement global initiatives toward environmental sustainability and medical excellence. Still, optimizing its influence depends on regular updates reflecting contemporary issues and more enforcement capability.. Accordingly, Article 14/1 of Iraqi Environmental Protection and Improvement Law No. 27 of 2009 says: "It is prohibited to discharge or dispose of any harmful materials, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, into the environment in a manner that exceeds the limits specified in the regulations and instructions issued pursuant to this law. Whoever violates this provision shall be subject to penalties, including fines and imprisonment, in accordance with what is specified in this law." Reflecting Iraq's dedication to sustainable environmental management, this article underlines the need of following environmental criteria to avoid damage to natural resources and public health.. As stated Law N- 48 of 1976 for regulating and exploitation of aquatic life and its protection" Article 1. - The following shall be interdicted categorically:(1) Fishing aquatic life using mass annihilation techniques including poisons, explosive and chemical materials as well as electrical energy. Aquatic life shall mean the animals and plants living in public waters and of nutritive or commercial or scientific value or can be utilized by aquatics of economic value.(2) The use of fishing methods and equipment which can damage the eggs and fries which shall be specified by a proclamation issued by the State Fisheries Company and published in the Official Gazette. To throw factory and laboratory wastes, sewerage, chemicals and petroleum in public waters . (3) If such are detrimental to aquatic life, then to dispose of manufacturing and laboratory wastes, sewage, chemicals and petroleum in public waterways.(4) To change the direction of flowing water for fishing.(5) To make use of certain equipment meant to completely block water flow". These clauses indicate the requirement of balanced use of natural resources while preserving ecological integrity and coincide with current sustainable development objectives (e.g., SDG 14: Life Below Water) [23]

Conclusion

Ultimately, this study has produced a number of conclusions and suggestions as follows:

First – Results:

1- Including sustainable development targets (SDGs) into legal systems provides a constructive way to handle modern problems.

2-Choosing the relevant legislation depending on SDGs guarantees that legal systems coincide with values that give social fairness, environmental preservation, and economic development first priority. This strategy encourages policies addressing worldwide issues such climate change, inequality, and resource constraint while helping legal clarity to be achieved.

3- Laws that are evaluated and selected within the prism of SDGs improve responsibility, promote global collaboration, and inspire creative ideas. For example, giving environmental rules first priority in cross-border

conflicts would help SDG 13 (Climate Action) just as fair labor laws assist SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

4- Using a framework that gives the SDGs top priority in legal disputes not only helps to settle issues but also fuels world initiatives toward a fair and sustainable future. This kind of legal approach calls for a dynamic balance between honoring national sovereignty, promoting world collaboration, and preserving flexibility to meet changing requirements of civilizations.

Second – Recommendations: We suggest a provision to Article (25) of the Iraqi Civil Code states specifically including sustainable development goals (SDGs) to match the Iraqi Civil Code with modern global objectives and to guarantee the legal framework supports Iraq's commitment to sustainable development. Suggested Article Provision 25: "As acknowledged by international standards and agreements, it be given to the law that best achieves the principles and objectives of sustainable development, including environmental protection, social equity, economic growth, and the promotion of human rights, in deciding the applicable law in circumstances involving conflicts of laws.." where Iraq supports the Sustainable Development 2030 Agenda published by the UN. Including SDGs into local legislation shows Iraq's dedication to these objectives and enhances its worldwide profile and The clause guarantees that legal conflicts be settled in ways that give long-term society's and environmental advantages first priority over transient or limited interests. Further-more, by citing international agreements and norms, the amendment helps Iraq's appeal for international cooperation and investment by facilitating more harmonization with world legal systems. moreover This feature guarantees consistency in implementing sustainable development concepts throughout many situations and offers a clear criteria for addressing difficult conflicts of legislation..

References

- [1] I. M. Onyerikam, "Achieving compliance with the Basel Convention on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes," 2007.
- [2] D. L. Godwin, "The Basel Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes: An opportunity for industrialized nations to clean up their acts," *Denv. J. Int'l L. Pol'y*, vol. 22, p. 193, 1993.
- [3] J. C. Dernbach and J. A. Mintz, "Environmental laws and sustainability: An introduction," 2011, Molecular Diversity Preservation International.
- [4] R. L. Glicksman, "Sustainable Federal Land Management: Protecting Ecological Integrity and Preserving Environmental Principal," *Tulsa L. Rev.*, vol. 44, p. 147, 2008.
- [5] A. Cosbey, "International investment agreements and sustainable development: Achieving the millennium development goals," 2005.
- [6] E.-U. Petersmann, "The UN sustainable development agenda and rule of law: Global governance failures require democratic and judicial restraints," *Max Planck Yearb. United Nations law online*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 457–497, 2022.
- [7] J. C. Dernbach, "Sustainable development in law practice: A lens for addressing all legal problems," *Denv. L. Rev.*, vol. 95, p. 123, 2017.
- [8] I. Bantekas and K. Akestoridi, "Sustainable Development Goals, between Politics and Soft Law: The Emergence of Political Normativity" in *International Law*," *Emory Int'l L. Rev.*, vol. 37, p. 499, 2022.
- [9] V. Serra, A. Ledda, M. G. G. Ruiu, G. Calia, and A. De Montis, "Integrating adaptation to climate change into sustainable development policy and planning," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 13, p. 7634, 2022.
- [10] E. Louka, *International environmental law: fairness, effectiveness, and world order*. Cambridge University Press, 2006.
- [11] D. G. Victor, K. Raustiala, and E. B. Skolnikoff, *The implementation and effectiveness of international environmental commitments: Theory and practice*. MIT press, 1998.
- [12] F. H. Hasan, S. Algburi, and S. B. Ezzat, "Investigating the Impact of Internal and External Factors on Solar Cell Performance to Enhance Energy Conversion Efficiency," *NTU J. Renew. Energy*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 14–23, 2025.
- [13] N. S. Ghaleigh, "Paris Agreement, Article 2: Aims Objectives and Principles," *Edinburgh Sch. Law Res. Pap.*, no. 2020/02, 2020.
- [14] A. Ross, "It's time to get serious—Why legislation is needed to make sustainable development a reality in the UK," *Sustainability*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 1101–1127, 2010.

- [15] R. E. Kim, "The nexus between international law and the sustainable development goals," *Rev. Eur. Comp. Int. Environ. Law*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 15–26, 2016.
- [16] B. Fu, S. Wang, J. Zhang, Z. Hou, and J. Li, "Unravelling the complexity in achieving the 17 sustainable-development goals," *Natl. Sci. Rev.*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 386–388, 2019.
- [17] R. N. Gardner, "The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development," *Int. Organ.*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 99–130, 1968.
- [18] R. Emas, "The concept of sustainable development: definition and defining principles," *Br. GSDR*, vol. 2015, pp. 10–13140, 2015.
- [19] R. Pavoni and D. Piselli, "The sustainable development goals and international environmental law: normative value and challenges for implementation," *Veredas do direito*, vol. 13, p. 13, 2016.
- [20] I. M. Porras, "The city and international law: in pursuit of sustainable development," *Fordham Urb. LJ*, vol. 36, p. 537, 2009.
- [21] N. J. Schrijver and F. Weiss, *International law and sustainable development: principles and practice*, vol. 51. Brill, 2004.
- [22] A. E. Boyle and D. Freestone, *International law and sustainable development: past achievements and future challenges*. Oxford University Press, USA, 2001.
- [23] V. Barral, "Sustainable development in international law: nature and operation of an evolutive legal norm," *Eur. J. Int. Law*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 377–400, 2012.
- [24] T. Hák, S. Janoušková, and B. Moldan, "Sustainable Development Goals: A need for relevant indicators," *Ecol. Indic.*, vol. 60, pp. 565–573, 2016.