

Polina Dvornikova, student (*Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, Kharkiv City*)

Khaustova Marina, Scientific Mentor, PhD, Associate Professor, senior scientific specialist (*National Institute of Legal Security of Innovative Development of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev City*)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AS A GUIDING VECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21st CENTURY

The problem of secure and stable global development was in the sphere attention of the UN almost from the beginning of its activity. Draws attention to paragraph 3 of Art. One of the UN Charter, which in its spirit is fully consistent with the Goals adopted in 2015 sustainable development, where states that UN pursues the next goals...implement international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character and in the promotion and development of respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Article 55 of the UN Charter establishes that "For the purpose of creating conditions for stability and prosperity necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations based on respect for the principle of equality and self-determination peoples, the United Nations promotes:

a) Raising the standard of living, full employment of the population and conditions economic and social progress and development;

b) Resolution of international problems in the field of economic, social, health care and similar issues; international cooperation in the field of culture and education;

c) Universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of race, sex, language or religion."

These statutory provisions echo the content of Article 13, establishing the powers of the UN General Assembly.

Thus, activities aimed at "sustainable development", regardless of that this term was formulated only in the 21st century is traditionally included in the UN agenda.

Over time, faced with rapid technological change, growth in world consumption and population, with fatal consequences climate change, the result of which was an understanding of the threat to the ecological and social catastrophe, the international community has posed the problem of preserving planet and the security of the ecological environment as a key in the activities of the UN. As a solution to this problem have consistently been proposed programs.

The first milestone on the way to the formation of the ideology of sustainable development was The Stockholm Conference of the United Nations in 1972, which confirmed the fact of deep environmental problems that have developed not only in certain regions, but also in the planet as a whole, and also recognized that the line of world development, oriented towards primarily to meet the ever-growing needs of mankind, entered into deep conflict with the environment.

A direct result of the Stockholm conference was also drafted and adopted December 15, 1972 United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), whose task was to assess the state of the environment and identify problems that require international cooperation.

At the UN conference in Nairobi (1982), the International Commission on Environment and Development, which became the first international legal institute that systematized the main environmental problems and proposed understanding of sustainable development as a type of development that "satisfies the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations meet their own needs."

At the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro ("Earth Summit", 1992) was adopted the UN program "Agenda for the XXI century", which became the basis for the development national programs for the transition to sustainable development, which to date more than one hundred countries of the world have time. It was after this forum that the term "sustainable development" (sustainable development) has become widespread in international and national law.

As a result of the ambitious and symbolic Millennium Summit (New York, 2000) was the adoption of the UN Millennium Declaration, which proposed all states to implement the Millennium Development Goals - MDGs (peace, security and disarmament; development and poverty eradication; protection of our common environment; human

rights, democracy and good governance; protecting the vulnerable; meeting the special needs of Africa; strengthening the UN).

At the end of 2015, the UN summed up the results of this development program. According to published report, the UN has made significant progress and many the goals set have been met. Thus, the scale of extreme poverty (per 700 million people), 2.3 billion people have stable access to clean drinking water, the situation with infectious diseases has improved (previously only with malaria and tuberculosis) on a global scale. However, as noted in the Agenda for Sustainable Development for the period until 2030 (Agenda 2030), the final achievement of these goals was not achieved reach. It seems that one of the reasons for the low efficiency of the work of the UN was institutional amorphousness of the MDGs, reassessment of the initiative of states in terms of voluntary assistance to countries in need.

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015 was a key point in reaching consensus on urgent, comprehensive action. The Agenda contains 17 sustainable development goals development and 169 targets/indicators for the implementation of the goals. Their implementation is expected to 2030. Those goals, as stated in the document, are complex and indivisible and Ocean Management №3(12)2021 Section I. International Law ensure a balance of all three components of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Sustainable Development Goals cover all aspects of life: health, education, environment, justice, safety and non-discrimination, etc.

However, the Agenda is not without a number of problematic aspects that can have a negative impact on its performance. Just like the Declaration millennium, it does not provide for any specific international legal mechanisms for its implementation. In addition, the 2030 Agenda is not supported by sufficient volume of international legal prescriptions aimed at its implementation. The 2030 Agenda is focused on the joint work of donor states, for political decision-making, voluntary participation in development programs countries in need.

Thus, achieving the SDGs is a challenge not only for the UN and the entire international community, but also to every responsible state sustainable development requires the adoption of national programs for socio-economic development, taking into account the provisions of the 2030 Agenda.