

**HOUSTON, WE'VE GOT A PROBLEM:  
CAN SDG'S AND HUMAN RIGHTS BE FRIENDS IN DIGITAL AGE?**

Social orientation to the path of legal development as well as lawful conduct of participants involved in international and national public relations are not regulated only by human rights norms. In this work, human rights norms are supported by projects such as action programs and integration plans addressed by international organizations to various spheres of public life. One such international mechanism, which embodies ideas such as respect for human rights, protection, promotion and enforcement of rights, is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the UN in 2015. In comparison with human rights documents, 2030 Agenda is quite unique establishment what strives to better social, political and cultural collaboration among nations. Some scholars criticize SDGs as they raise a more anthropocentric approach to sustainability [2, p. 16]. Yet, without human impact the world already used to be safe, sustainable and relaxed. It is exactly human beings that did their best to destroy all good. Thus, humans should be the first to do all the possible to re-establish the justice. Another key factor here is the term “sustainable” itself. Sustainable development is to meet our needs with no interference to future generations to resolve their own challenges [4, p. 54]. I think that is the crucial idea in terms of human rights protection too. Human rights protection is not the obligation just of current time. This is a life-long obligation of every human generation what should not infringe future generations.

It is very interesting that historical evolution of the UN mechanisms had not built friendship between human rights and development for a long time [1, p. 77]. Thanks to current digital trends, it is not the case any more. The joint operation of human rights and SDGs mechanisms will play a positive role in solving information law challenges. In fact, links between the SDGs and human rights are clear from first look. Moreover, SDGs and human rights do not interfere with each other, on the contrary, the SDG will be implemented faster and better in the context of human rights. The SDGs and human rights coincide with the identification of the most serious problems of modern times (peace and security, environmental crisis, socio-demographic challenges, gender equality, etc.). That is why international human rights organizations have joined the UN Sustainable Development Group [5]. The 2030 Agenda itself is based on international human rights norms and universal human rights ideas [3, p. 2]. The relationship between the SDGs and human rights is closely related to traditional areas of law (criminal law, civil law, administrative law, etc.), as well as the emerging field of information law. Logically, the formation

of information law is associated with the transition of society to the next stage of development. The ICT problems what is the main subject matter of information law, is also the result of development in all spheres of society. The 2030 Agenda, in turn, is the product of such a comprehensive and integrated development. That is, ICT, information rights and the 2030 Agenda are part of a single development process including conceptions of information society and knowledge society. This form of interaction can be easily explained by illustrating computer programs. Issues such as the legal regulation of computer programs, ensuring the confidentiality and security of personal information, the analysis of relevant legal norms are primarily the subject of information law. At the same time, the correct and safe use of these computer programs is among SDGs too. Innovative approach, proper use of technology, purposeful management of energy resources, improving food security, development of medical care, etc. means human rights implication too. That is, the field of information law legally examines not only the relevant human rights, but also the impact of ICT in all public and private spheres and methods of application. The criteria for the legal regulation of ICT are taken into account in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Primary element being investigated within information law field is human rights of information character that might be useful to ensure digital space. In turn, several of the Sustainable Development Goals present elements of freedom of information and expression. For example, the 2030 Agenda aims to promote a healthy lifestyle and overall well-being. Freedom of information includes the application of digital technologies in health care, protection of medical information through new technologies, analysis of electronic databases and informing the population about it, timely delivery of information to the public about problems hindering the improvement of public welfare, the right to digital development. On the other hand, the 2030 Agenda presents gender equality and women's participation in public life as issues that need to be addressed. Norms in the field of information law also require the free use of technology by women and the non-discriminatory participation of the public and private sectors in the exchange of information. The 2030 Agenda supports industrialization and an innovative approach. Such an innovative and technological approach implies full access to the Internet and unimpeded use of freedom of digital information. The full and systematic implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals implies the close involvement of human rights in the information sphere, and the field of information law examines this relationship and determines its future. For example, the overall implementation of 2030 Agenda means that everyone should support each other and work together effectively. However, for such a systematic activity, the information on the 2030 Agenda should be provided to the population at the required level, and they should be rich in information about it. In other words, the population must have real, new and solid information about the problems and development

trends of modern times. Extensive advocacy and advocacy on SDGs should be conducted through human rights in the field of information. In order to organize a high level of cooperation for the sake of 2030 Agenda, it is necessary to consider the extensive use of human rights in information sphere, media rights and Internet freedoms in particular. Improving the quality and effectiveness of education is not only seen as a separate development goal, but also plays a key role in the implementation of all Sustainable Development Goals and all human rights. From this point of view, serious attention should be paid to the legal regulation of education in information and knowledge societies to preserve sustainability.

#### *References*

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UDC 340(043.2)

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### **THE EXAMINATION OF THE ROLE OF THE CONCEPT OF SOVEREIGNTY IN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM**

The history of our world is certainly not devoid of disputes and conflicts that have shattered the ability to exercise control over a previously held territory by the state governments all across the globe. Such catastrophic losses for the defeated and grandiose achievements for the victors have defined and described our world for so long with the cost of countless lives of the innocent, yet even today, when sovereignty has undeniably become one of the most frequently used terms in public discourse on international political events, it is surprisingly difficult to ascertain exactly when the sovereignty of the state gets violated or even should be violated. The international relations scholars distinguish between two types of sovereignty - the internal, focusing on the existence of decision-making institutional forms of organization inside a country that has the ability to significantly affect and lead the citizenry and become a source of order and justice; and external - the idea that states are to be viewed as independent from each other with clearly defined territories and autonomy