

Sustainable Governance in the Face of Global Challenges: Legal and Sustainable Development Perspectives

Mohammad Faruk Hossain¹

¹ Universiti Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia

Abstract

Article history:

Received: January 11, 2025

Revised: February 24, 2025

Accepted: April 27, 2025

Published: June 30, 2025

Keywords:

Environmental Governance,
Global Challenges,
Sustainable Development,
Sustainable Governance,
Sustainable Development Goals
(SDGs)

Identifier:

Nawala

Page: 77-96

<https://nawala.io/index.php/ijlsd>

Sustainable governance is a strategic approach that integrates the principles of good governance with environmental, social, and economic sustainability. This research aims to analyze the role of sustainable governance in addressing global challenges, including the climate crisis, environmental degradation, socio-economic inequality, poverty, and environmental injustice. The method used is descriptive analysis with a normative juridical approach, utilizing legal literature, international documents, and related academic publications. The results show that sustainable governance enables cross-sectoral and cross-actor integration, encourages public participation, increases accountability, and supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, sustainable governance helps reduce social inequality, empower vulnerable communities, and protect ecosystems. However, its implementation faces obstacles such as institutional capacity, political commitment, and socio-economic resistance. Thus, sustainable governance is not just a normative framework, but an important operational instrument to create inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development, as well as to face the complexity of 21st-century global challenges.

*Corresponding author:
(Mohammad Faruk Hossain)

©2025 The Author(s).

This is an open-access article under CC-BY-SA license (<https://creativecommons.org/licence/by-sa/4.0/>)



1. Introduction

Good governance is an important pillar in building social, economic, and political stability. This concept refers to the implementation of a government that is efficient, effective, transparent, accountable, and participatory, so that the public interest becomes the top priority, not just the interests of a certain group. Good governance creates a solid foundation for sustainable development, which not only focuses on economic growth, but also ensures social welfare and environmental sustainability.¹ In the global context, governance does not stand alone, but is connected to other forms of governance such as environmental governance and sustainable governance that specifically address environmental and sustainability challenges.

Environmental governance is a system of rules, practices, and processes that govern how the environment and natural resources are managed fairly and sustainably. This governance requires the involvement of various government actors, the private sector, NGOs, local communities, and international organizations in policy formulation and decision-making related to the environment.² The main goal is to maintain a balance between human needs and environmental sustainability to support the sustainability of life. However, environmental governance is often problem-solving, focusing on environmental protection mechanisms, without always integrating the broader social and economic dimensions.

¹ N. P. Hariram, K. B. Mekha, Vipinraj Suganthan, and K. Sudhakar. "Sustainalism: An integrated socio-economic-environmental model to address sustainable development and sustainability." *Sustainability* 15, no. 13 (2023): 10682.

² John McCormick. "The role of environmental NGOs in international regimes." In *The global environment*, pp. 52-71. Routledge, 2023.

In contrast, sustainable governance has a more comprehensive scope. This approach integrates sustainability principles including environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects into the decision-making and management of an entity. Its main goal is to ensure that every policy and action considers the long-term impact on the earth, society, and the global economy. Sustainable governance not only designs policies to protect the environment, but also seeks poverty alleviation, inequality reduction, peace promotion, and the creation of collective prosperity.

The challenges facing the world today are multidimensional and interconnected. Globalization, on the one hand, has accelerated economic growth, information exchange, and technological innovation. However, on the other hand, globalization also exacerbates the climate crisis, environmental degradation, and socio-economic inequality due to increased consumption, exploitation of natural resources, and pollution. The climate crisis that triggers extreme weather change and natural disasters often disproportionately hit poor and vulnerable groups, deepening the gap of inequality.

Prominent socio-economic challenges include poverty, hunger, inequality, unemployment, health issues, and migration. Poverty and hunger prevent individuals from living a decent and productive life.³ Inequality in income, wealth, and access to basic services creates social tensions. Unemployment, especially structural ones, weakens economic stability, while health problems exacerbate the vulnerability of

³ Muhammad Ali. "The Challenges of Global Inequality: Poverty, Hunger, and Access to Education." *Al-Behishat Research Archive* 1, no. 02 (2023): 63-69.

the poor. Migration, both internal and international, is often a response to economic and environmental injustices, but it also poses new challenges in destination areas.

Addressing this issue requires a holistic approach that involves government, the private sector, and civil society.⁴ Sustainable governance is the key to integrating environmental, social, and economic policies into a framework that is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as stated in the UN Resolution "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The SDGs, with their 17 main goals, offer a global roadmap to end poverty, protect the earth, and guarantee prosperity for all.

This article aims to outline the concept of sustainable governance and its relevance in facing global environmental and socio-economic challenges, analyze the relationship between social justice and environmental justice, and evaluate the role of sustainable governance in realizing sustainable development goals. By using a normative juridical approach and descriptive analysis methods, this discussion is expected to contribute thinking to policy formulation that is able to comprehensively answer the challenges of the 21st century.

2. Literature Review

A literature review on sustainable governance shows that this concept develops from a combination of good governance and the principles of sustainable development. According to UNDP, good governance includes the principles of transparency, accountability, participation, effectiveness, and the rule of law. These

⁴ Robert C. Post and Nancy L. Rosenblum. "Civil society and government." Princeton University Press (2021): 1-424.

principles are an important foundation in managing public resources and ensuring equitable distribution of development benefits. Environmental governance was born in response to increasing environmental degradation due to industrialization, urbanization, and excessive exploitation of natural resources. In the view of Kirchner,⁵ environmental governance involves various cross-border actors, including international organizations, national governments, the private sector, and civil society, to collectively manage global environmental issues.

However, this approach tends to focus on environmental issues alone, so it often pays less attention to the social and economic dimensions that are the structural causes of environmental problems. The concept of sustainable governance was developed to fill this gap by integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects in a balanced manner. Hariram,⁶ emphasize that sustainability requires a harmonious relationship between four main pillars: population, resources, environment, and development. Thus, sustainable governance not only seeks to protect ecosystems, but also empower communities, reduce poverty, and encourage inclusive economic development.

The UN 2030 Agenda through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global framework for implementing sustainable governance. There are 17 interrelated goals, ranging from poverty alleviation, hunger eradication, quality

⁵ Stefan Kirchner, Nuccio Mazzullo, Ayonghe Akonwi Nebasifu, Pamela Lesser, Paula Tulppo, Katri-Maaria Kyllönen, and Katharina Heinrich. "Towards a holistic cross-border environmental governance in the European Arctic." *The Journal of Territorial and Maritime Studies* 9, no. 2 (2022): 31-46.

⁶ N. P. Hariram, K. B. Mekha, Vipinraj Suganthan, and K. Sudhakar. "Sustainalism: An integrated socio-economic-environmental model to address sustainable development and sustainability." *Sustainability* 15, no. 13 (2023): 10682.

education, gender equality, to action on climate change and the preservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Glass⁷ emphasized that the success of the SDGs is highly dependent on inclusive governance, coordination between actors, and cross-sectoral policy integration.

The literature also shows that the challenges of implementing sustainable governance in various countries are greatly influenced by political, economic, and cultural factors. Ogunkan⁸ underlines that successful sustainable governance requires long-term commitment, adequate institutional capacity, and effective public participation mechanisms. Without it, sustainability policies tend to stop at the level of discourse without any real changes on the ground. Thus, the existing literature strengthens the argument that sustainable governance is the most relevant approach to addressing complex and interrelated global challenges. The integration of good governance principles with the goal of sustainable development is the key to creating a just, prosperous, and environmentally friendly society.

3. Method

This study uses a descriptive method of analysis with a normative juridical approach. The descriptive method of analysis was chosen because this study aims to systematically describe the concept of sustainable governance, the global challenges

⁷ Lisa-Maria Glass, Jens Newig, and Simon Ruf. "MSPs for the SDGs—Assessing the collaborative governance architecture of multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals." *Earth System Governance* 17 (2023): 100182.

⁸ David V. Ogunkan. "Achieving sustainable environmental governance in Nigeria: A review for policy consideration." *Urban Governance* 2, no. 1 (2022): 212-220.

faced, and its relevance in the framework of international law and public policy. Through this method, the author can elaborate on the data and information collected from various sources in a sequential manner, then analyze them to find the link between sustainable governance and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The normative juridical approach is used because the focus of this research lies in the analysis of legal norms, principles, and provisions that govern sustainability issues, both at the national and international levels. This approach focuses on the study of laws and regulations, government policies, international legal instruments, and official documents such as the UN General Assembly Resolution "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Through this approach, the discussion is directed to explore the extent to which the principles of sustainable governance are accommodated within the applicable legal framework, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of these provisions in responding to global challenges.

The data sources used in this study consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include international legal instruments such as the 2030 Agenda and global environmental law documents, as well as relevant national regulations. Secondary legal materials include academic literature, books, journal articles, reports of international institutions, and official publications that discuss sustainable governance, environmental governance, and sustainable development issues. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials include encyclopedias, legal dictionaries, and other supporting sources

that help provide an understanding of the terminology and concepts used. The research process is carried out through several interrelated stages. The initial stage is in the form of inventory and collection of legal materials by identifying relevant legal documents and literature.

The next stage is the classification and grouping of data based on themes, such as governance principles, environmental issues, socio-economic issues, and sustainability policies. After that, a qualitative analysis is carried out through the content analysis method to understand the relationship between principles and identify gaps between legal norms and their implementation in the field. The results of the analysis are then synthesized to produce a description that connects theories, legal norms, and empirical challenges, so that conceptual recommendations can be formulated. The use of descriptive analysis methods with normative juridical approaches is expected to be able to combine legal analysis with multidimensional reviews that include social, economic, and environmental aspects as the core of sustainable governance. Thus, this research can provide a comprehensive picture and offer strategic thinking for strengthening sustainable governance in the face of global challenges.

4. Results

4.1. Concepts and Principles of Sustainable Governance

Sustainable governance is a development of the principle of good governance that combines environmental, social, and governance (ESG) dimensions.⁹ This concept emphasizes that any management policies and practices must consider the long-term impacts on the environment and society, in addition to the economic impacts. The basic principles of good governance such as transparency, accountability, participation, effectiveness, and the rule of law remain the main foundation. However, in the context of sustainable governance, these principles are extended to include ecological sustainability and social well-being. In other words, sustainable governance emphasizes the integration between environmental protection, poverty alleviation, and inclusive economic development.

In practice, sustainable governance involves a variety of actors, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and international institutions. The government plays the role of policymakers, supervisors, and facilitators, while the private sector is expected to implement sustainable business practices that pay attention to social and environmental impacts.¹⁰ Civil society, including NGOs and local communities, serves as a watchdog and contributor to public aspirations. This

⁹ Felipe Teixeira Dias, Ana Regina de Aguiar Dutra, Anelise Leal Vieira Cubas, Matheus Frederico Ferreira Henckmaier, Max Courval, and José Baltazar Salgueirinho Osório de Andrade Guerra. "Sustainable development with environmental, social and governance: Strategies for urban sustainability." *Sustainable Development* 31, no. 1 (2023): 528-539.

¹⁰ Abdulkarim Hasan Rashed and Afzal Shah. "The role of private sector in the implementation of sustainable development goals." *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 23, no. 3 (2021): 2931-2948.

cross-actor collaboration is the key to the success of sustainable governance because environmental and social issues are often complex and cross national and sector boundaries.

This concept also emphasizes the integration between ecological and social dimensions. Costa¹¹ affirm that sustainable development must harmonize four main pillars: population, resources, environment, and development. Thus, sustainable governance not only aims to protect ecosystems, but also empower communities, promote welfare, and ensure social justice. On the legal side, this principle is implemented through national regulations and international instruments that emphasize the right to the environment, access to resources, and protection of vulnerable groups.

Through sustainable governance, decision-making becomes more strategic and directed, with the aim of maintaining the integrity of the earth's ecology while creating inclusive economic and social opportunities. These principles of sustainable governance are also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize poverty eradication, gender equality, sustainable energy, inclusive economic development, and environmental protection as an inseparable whole. Thus, sustainable governance is not just a normative concept, but also an operational tool to achieve global development goals as a whole.

¹¹ Joana Costa, Diana Cancela, and João Reis. "Neverland or tomorrowland? Addressing (In) compatibility among the SDG pillars in Europe." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 18, no. 22 (2021): 11858.

4.2. Global Challenges to Sustainable Development

The world today faces complex and interconnected global challenges, which affect the achievement of sustainable development. One of the main challenges is the climate crisis and environmental degradation. Climate change is causing extreme weather, floods, droughts, and rising sea levels, which have a direct impact on human lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Environmental degradation, including deforestation, pollution, and overexploitation of resources, further exacerbates these conditions. The poor and vulnerable are often most severely impacted due to limited access to resources, technology, and legal protection.

Socio-economic challenges are also serious obstacles to sustainable development. Poverty and hunger are still major problems in many countries, especially in developing regions. Low access to education, decent work, and health services exacerbates the conditions of community powerlessness.¹² Inequality of income and wealth creates social gaps that can lead to conflict and political tension. Unemployment, especially structural, weakens economic stability and triggers internal and international migration. Health problems, such as the spread of infectious diseases and limited health services, are also obstacles in improving people's quality of life. Globalization adds to the complexity of this challenge. While bringing economic and technological benefits, globalization also accelerates the

¹² Siskawati Amri, and Jonhariono Sihotang. "Impact of Poverty Reduction Programs on Healthcare Access in Remote Ar-eas: Fostering Community Development for Sustainable Health." *Law and Economics* 17, no. 3 (2023): 170-185.

consumption of natural resources, increases pollution, and exacerbates social inequality.¹³

Large industries and intensive economic activities often put low-income groups at high environmental risk, causing environmental injustice. In addition, political instability, conflict, and terrorism can trigger mass migration and add to the pressure on resources in migrant destination areas. In addition, global issues such as clean water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and limited clean energy further reinforce the urgency of sustainable governance. Research shows that without holistic policies, these challenges will exacerbate each other and hinder the achievement of the SDGs. Therefore, addressing global challenges requires a cross-sectoral collaborative strategy, with the active participation of governments, the private sector, and civil society, as well as the integration of legal and policy principles that emphasize ecological, social, and economic sustainability.

4.3. The Role of Sustainable Governance in the Achievement of the SDGs

Sustainable governance has a strategic role in encouraging the achievement of the SDGs and facing global challenges. One of the key roles is to ensure that government policies and decisions are aligned with sustainability principles, so that long-term impacts on the environment, society, and economy can be minimized.¹⁴ Good governance encourages public participation, accountability, and transparency,

¹³ Xue Zhao and Lu Huang. "Understanding the dynamic role of natural resources, green technology, economic integration and social globalization towards sustainable environment in China." *Resources Policy* 79 (2022): 103079.

¹⁴ Uwaga Monica Adanma, and Emmanuel Olurotimi Ogunbiyi. "A comparative review of global environmental policies for promoting sustainable development and economic growth." *International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences* 6, no. 5 (2024): 954-977.

so that vulnerable groups have a voice in decision-making and can enjoy the benefits of development fairly. In addition, sustainable governance facilitates integration across sectors and across levels of government. For example, clean energy policies, water management, and carbon emission reductions cannot stand alone, but must be synchronized with the agricultural, industrial, and housing sectors to achieve resource efficiency and social justice.¹⁵ This collaboration involves international actors, governments, the private sector, and civil society to create inclusive and effective policies.

At the legal level, the principles of sustainable governance are translated through regulations that emphasize environmental rights, resource protection, and community empowerment. International and national legal instruments play a role in setting standards, overseeing implementation, and providing accountability mechanisms. Thus, sustainable governance is not only a normative framework, but also an operational tool to achieve global development goals.

Another role is to reduce social inequality and improve the quality of life of the community. By integrating social, economic, and environmental aspects, sustainable governance promotes inclusive development that pays attention to the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the poor. In addition, this governance also helps to address resource conflicts, minimize environmental degradation, and encourage innovation for sustainable solutions. Thus, sustainable

¹⁵ Benyoh Nsafon, Emmanuel Kigha, Noel Ngando Same, Abdulfatai Olatunji Yakub, Deepak Chaulagain, Nallapaneni Manoj Kumar, and Jeung-Soo Huh. "The justice and policy implications of clean energy transition in Africa." *Frontiers in Environmental Science* 11 (2023): 1089391.

governance is not just a theoretical concept, but an important instrument to ensure the achievement of the SDGs, face the climate crisis, and create just, inclusive, and environmentally friendly development. Its successful implementation is highly dependent on coordination between actors, institutional capacity, political commitment, and public awareness to support sustainable development.

5. Discussion

The results of this study show that sustainable governance is a key instrument in facing complex global challenges, especially those related to the environment, social, and economy. The concept of sustainable governance not only emphasizes the normative aspects of good governance, but also integrates the principles of environmental sustainability and social welfare. This discussion examines the implications of the concept in a global context, its relevance to the SDGs, and the obstacles faced in its implementation.

First, sustainable governance allows integration across sectors and across levels of government. Research shows that global issues such as climate change, environmental degradation, and socio-economic crises cannot be solved by one actor or sector alone. For example, clean energy policies must be aligned with the management of industry, agriculture, and infrastructure to achieve resource effectiveness and environmental sustainability. It confirms that coordination and collaboration between actors, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and international institutions, are important factors in sustainable governance. The involvement of all parties ensures public participation, transparency, and

accountability, which in turn strengthens policy legitimacy and increases the chances of successful implementation of the SDGs.¹⁶

Second, the role of sustainable governance in reducing social inequality is crucial. Global challenges such as poverty, hunger, inequality, and unemployment are intertwined and worsen environmental conditions. Underprivileged communities are often in areas most exposed to environmental risks, so environmental injustice arises.¹⁷ Sustainable governance emphasizes the need for inclusive policies, attention to the rights of vulnerable groups, and providing equal access to public resources and services. With this approach, development is not only economic, but also emphasizes social justice and ecosystem protection.

Third, the implementation of sustainable governance is faced with various obstacles, both technical, institutional, and political. Limited institutional capacity, lack of inter-agency coordination, and weak political commitment can hinder the effectiveness of sustainable governance. In addition, resistance from the private sector or certain groups that feel their interests are threatened can also be an obstacle. Therefore, regulatory enforcement, capacity building of apparatus, and socialization of sustainability principles to the public are very important to ensure that the policies formulated can be implemented effectively.

¹⁶ Subhash Abhayawansa, Carol A. Adams, and Cristina Neesham. "Accountability and governance in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals: conceptualising how governments create value." *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal* 34, no. 4 (2021): 923-945.

¹⁷ Sahana Mathiarasan and Anke Hüls. "Impact of environmental injustice on children's health—interaction between air pollution and socioeconomic status." *International journal of environmental research and public health* 18, no. 2 (2021): 795.

Furthermore, the integration of legal and policy principles is a determining factor for the success of sustainable governance. International legal instruments such as the UN General Assembly Resolution "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" provide a normative framework to guide countries in designing and implementing sustainable policies. However, real implementation still requires contextual adaptation at the national and local levels, including sectoral policy adjustments to be relevant to local social, economic, and environmental conditions.

Sustainable governance has a strategic role in encouraging sustainable development, overcoming social inequality, and protecting the environment. By combining the principles of good governance with ecological and social sustainability, this governance can be an effective instrument to achieve the SDGs and face the global crisis. However, the success of its implementation is highly dependent on cross-actor collaboration, institutional capacity, political commitment, and public awareness to support inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that sustainable governance is a strategic and comprehensive approach to face interrelated global challenges, both from environmental, social, and economic aspects. This concept develops from the principles of good governance by emphasizing transparency, accountability, participation, and effectiveness, but expands to integrate ecological sustainability and social well-being. Sustainable

governance emphasizes the importance of cross-sectoral, cross-level collaboration, as well as the involvement of various actors, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and international institutions.

Sustainable governance plays an important role in reducing social inequality and protecting vulnerable groups from the negative impacts of environmental and socio-economic crises. By integrating legal principles and sustainability policies, this governance can ensure that development is inclusive, equitable, and environmentally friendly. Its implementation also supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through poverty eradication, sustainable management of natural resources, promotion of equality, and protection of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Despite its great potential, the success of sustainable governance depends on institutional capacity, political commitment, coordination between actors, and public awareness. Obstacles such as political resistance, limited resources, and lack of community participation can reduce its effectiveness. Therefore, capacity building, clear implementation of regulations, and increasing public awareness are key factors to realize effective sustainable governance. Thus, sustainable governance is not only a normative framework, but also a practical instrument that is able to overcome global challenges and realize sustainable, inclusive, and equitable development for all people in the world.

References

- Abhayawansa, Subhash, Carol A. Adams, and Cristina Neesham. "Accountability and governance in pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals: conceptualising how governments create value." *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal* 34, no. 4 (2021): 923-945.
- Adanma, Uwaga Monica, and Emmanuel Olurotimi Ogunbiyi. "A comparative review of global environmental policies for promoting sustainable development and economic growth." *International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences* 6, no. 5 (2024): 954-977.
- Ali, Muhammad. "The Challenges of Global Inequality: Poverty, Hunger, and Access to Education." *Al-Behishat Research Archive* 1, no. 02 (2023): 63-69.
- Amri, Siskawati, and Jonhariono Sihotang. "Impact of Poverty Reduction Programs on Healthcare Access in Remote Ar-eas: Fostering Community Development for Sustainable Health." *Law and Economics* 17, no. 3 (2023): 170-185.
- Costa, Joana, Diana Cancela, and João Reis. "Neverland or tomorrowland? Addressing (In) compatibility among the SDG pillars in Europe." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 18, no. 22 (2021): 11858.
- Glass, Lisa-Maria, Jens Newig, and Simon Ruf. "MSPs for the SDGs—Assessing the collaborative governance architecture of multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals." *Earth System Governance* 17 (2023): 100182.

- Hariram, N. P., K. B. Mekha, Vipinraj Suganthan, and K. Sudhakar. "Sustainalism: An integrated socio-economic-environmental model to address sustainable development and sustainability." *Sustainability* 15, no. 13 (2023): 10682.
- Kirchner, Stefan, Nuccio Mazzullo, Ayonghe Akonwi Nebasifu, Pamela Lesser, Paula Tulppo, Katri-Maaria Kyllönen, and Katharina Heinrich. "Towards a holistic cross-border environmental governance in the European Arctic." *The Journal of Territorial and Maritime Studies* 9, no. 2 (2022): 31-46.
- Mathiarasan, Sahana, and Anke Hüls. "Impact of environmental injustice on children's health interaction between air pollution and socioeconomic status." *International journal of environmental research and public health* 18, no. 2 (2021): 795.
- McCormick, John. "The role of environmental NGOs in international regimes." In *The global environment*, Routledge, (2023): 52-71.
- Nsafon, Benyoh Emmanuel Kigha, Noel Ngando Same, Abdulfatai Olatunji Yakub, Deepak Chaulagain, Nallapaneni Manoj Kumar, and Jeung-Soo Huh. "The justice and policy implications of clean energy transition in Africa." *Frontiers in Environmental Science* 11 (2023): 1089391.
- Ogunkan, David V. "Achieving sustainable environmental governance in Nigeria: A review for policy consideration." *Urban Governance* 2, no. 1 (2022): 212-220.
- Post, Robert C., and Nancy L. Rosenblum. "Civil society and government." *Princeton University Press* (2021): 1-424.

- Rashed, Abdulkarim Hasan, and Afzal Shah. "The role of private sector in the implementation of sustainable development goals." *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 23, no. 3 (2021): 2931-2948.
- Teixeira Dias, Felipe, Ana Regina de Aguiar Dutra, Anelise Leal Vieira Cubas, Matheus Frederico Ferreira Henckmaier, Max Courval, and José Baltazar Salgueirinho Osório de Andrade Guerra. "Sustainable development with environmental, social and governance: Strategies for urban sustainability." *Sustainable Development* 31, no. 1 (2023): 528-539.
- Zhao, Xue, and Lu Huang. "Understanding the dynamic role of natural resources, green technology, economic integration and social globalization towards sustainable environment in China." *Resources Policy* 79 (2022): 103079.