

ADVANCEMENTS  
IN CORPORATE  
SUSTAINABILITY  
PRACTICES: A  
SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF  
STRATEGIES ALIGNED  
WITH SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**ABSTRACT:** This study purposes to conduct an in-depth estimation and analysis of the ways in which corporate sustainability practices have progressed and how these practices link with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The aim is to understand how businesses embrace sustainability into their technical progressions, governance frameworks, and basic operations. Peer-reviewed literature was assembled from the Scopus database using an inclusive search procedure that concerted on the terms “Corporate Sustainability”, “Corporate Sustainability Practice”, “Sustainable Development Goal”. Only English-language publications from 2015 to 2023 were encompassed in the search. After demanding screening and full-text examination, 297 of the 628 articles that were primarily revealed met the inclusion requirements. The review high spot the merger of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into business operations, figuring prominent developments in corporate sustainability policies. Strong corporate governance frameworks, cutting-edge technology like block chain and artificial intelligence, and broad stakeholder involvement are vital tactics. These approaches address global issues in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and upsurge resource competence, lower carbon footprints, and lift company competitiveness. It is widely accepted that the cooperation with the stakeholders, technological advances and good governance are central to sustainable development. Moreover, in the light of these findings, policy implications have also been discussed to enhance the sustainability policies at the corporate as well as at the government level. This review is beneficial for organizations, governments and academics by providing the guidelines and pointing out the directions for the further advancement of corporate sustainability strategies.

**Keywords:** Corporate Sustainability, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), Corporate Governance, Technological Innovations, Stakeholder Engagement.

1. Introduction

The urgency to solve the world’s pressing environmental and social issues has led to a fundamental shift in the corporate worlds approach of sustainability in present years (Shrivastava et al., 2020). Businesses are becoming more dedicated to uniting sustainability into fundamental business processes as they become aware of their considerable impact on the environment and society (Barros et al., 2021). This is a significant shift in the way businesses operate, revolutionize, and compete not just a passing fad. One key framework pointing these efforts is the configuration of corporate strategies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (Claro & Esteves, 2021). This systematic review scrutinizes developments in corporate sustainability practices and measures how well unlike company configuration strategies with the SDGs work. Corporate sustainability strategies have grown from being restricted to corporate social responsibility (CSR) and regulatory compliance to being all-inclusive, strategic methods that cover every side of business operation. Businesses are capturing more

and more that sustainability is an economic prospect that can drive innovation, progress brand reputation, and produce long-term value, in addition to being a moral requirement (Kumar & Sinha, 2024). Businesses are reframing their social roles and nurturing a more sustainable future by combining sustainability into their strategic aims (Lahtinen, 2020).

In addition to contributing intuitions into best practices and new trends, this evaluation discovers the main tactics that have worked well in bringing corporate practices into line with the SDGs. The union of sustainability objectives into the corporate governance structure is amid the foremost developments in corporate sustainability (Aguilera et al., 2021). Businesses are enabling Chief Sustainability Officers (CSOs), creating specialized board committees for sustainability, and linking CEO pay to sustainability achievement indicators (Pagitsas, 2022). These governance frameworks ensure that liability for meeting sustainability targets happens and that sustainability is given top urgency during the decision-making

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process. This review looks at the submission of these governance models in dissimilar industries and how they affect the SDGs' attainment. Also, technological innovation is indispensable to the progression of corporate sustainability initiatives (Chege & Wang, 2020). Businesses are exploiting digital technologies, such block chain, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things, to cut carbon footprints, increase supply chain transparency, and heighten resource utilization (Esmaeilian et al., 2020). Additionally, growing carrying acceptance is sustainable product innovation, which embraces the creation of eco-friendly materials and circular economy projects. This examination showcases case studies of businesses that have effectually used innovation and technology to support the SDGs, stressing the possibility for widespread and impactful solutions.

Furthermore, cooperation and stakeholder engagement are central elements of efficacious business sustainability plans (Attanasio et al., 2022). Companies are cooperating to co-create sustainable solutions with a mounting number of stakeholders, such as workers, consumers, investors, and communities. Cheering collective action towards the SDGs also requires partnerships with business syndicates, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This research highlights the value of cooperation in doing global sustainability goals by examining instances of active stakeholder meeting efforts and their aids to sustainable development. Nevertheless, the advances regarding most diverse correlates and factors related to corporate sustainability practices reveal a research gap on a systematic identification of sectors and industries of the business world inclusively managing and consistently aligning their operations and business plans to the SDGs. Although there exists research works that offer insights on individual entities' practices, hardly any in-depth comparative research that looks at cross-industry best practices and concrete applications of employing ESG principles in achieving the SDGs. This review answers to this gap by conducting a systematic analysis of the various corporate initiatives on sustainability, their performance and the source of lessons learned. Therefore, the research objectives of this study are as follows: 1) To examine the temporal trend in firms' sustainability initiatives 2) To assess the extent to which firms' practices conform to the SDGs within various industries and 3) To establish best practice and research 'blind spots' derived from the previous literature. Therefore, this systematic review aims

at offering an empirical view to how the existing corporate sustainability strategies are supporting the global sustainable development. To guide through this review, the following sections are organized as follows: this is followed by the methodology where the systematic process of collecting and analysing the literature from the Scopus database is detailed; the results captures major findings on the practices of corporate sustainability; the discussion focuses on the implications of the findings from the corporate sustainability practices towards achieving the SDGs; and the conclusion, gives an overview of the study's contribution and suggests the possible areas for further research.

## 2. Literature Review

The growing focus on corporate sustainability has occasioned in a large amount of literature that analyses the tactics used by corporations to comply with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (Tsalis et al., 2020; Whittingham et al., 2023). The main conclusions from a number of researches are concise in this overview of the literature, which also highpoints the progression of sustainability practices, the input of corporate governance, technical improvements, and stakeholder involvement to sustainable development. The assessment seeks to offer a detailed grasp of the developments in business sustainability as well as the competence of numerous approaches in accomplishing the SDGs. The mainstream of the early research on business sustainability was troubled with regulatory amenability and corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs (Halkos & Nomikos, 2021). Researchers recognized the framework by categorizing business duties into four categories: legal, ethical, charitable, and economic (George et al., 2023). But with the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, the global sustainability strategy changed, and more strategic and united approaches to sustainability were enclosed in the literature (Berrone et al., 2023).

Some scholars promoted the term "shared value," highlighting the shared reliance between corporate prosperity and societal advancement (Daniel, 2020; Kallio, 2021). This change gestured the start of an unfathomable integration of sustainability into central corporate strategies, outstanding the scope of ancillary CSR initiatives. In recent literature, there has been a momentous focus on the part of corporate governance in sustainability. Businesses holding strong governance frameworks typically display superior

sustainability performance (Khaled, Ali, & Mohamed, 2021; Rajesh & Rajendran, 2020; Rubino & Napoli, 2020). Studies signifying that establishments with specialized sustainability committees, CSOs, and administrative return connected to sustainability are more likely to meet their sustainability goals lend support to this (Aguilera et al., 2021; Peltokorpi, 2023). By safeguarding that sustainability is in-built in company culture and decision-making measures, these governance tools advance sustainability programs' performance and accountability. Another vital topic covered in the literature is technological innovation. Corporate sustainability practices are varying as a result of digital technologies like blockchain, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of things (Khan et al., 2023b; Wang et al., 2022). Exploiting these technology helps businesses track and cut carbon emissions, expand supply chain transparency and traceability, and make the most of resource utilization.

The evolution of circular economy models, which seek to reduce waste and upsurge resource efficiency, and sustainable product invention are also enclosed in the literature (Arruda et al., 2021; Hysa et al., 2020). Case studies of businesses like Unilever and Tesla show how these technical inventions may be used practically to help achieve the SDGs. Corporate sustainability inventiveness that are fruitful must include stakeholder participation. The foundation for grasping the significance of cooperating with a variety of stakeholders was established by Freeman's Stakeholder Theory (Freeman, Phillips, & Sisodia, 2020). In order to address sustainability concerns, businesses work with NGOs, government administrations, and industry consortia. Recent research has prolonged on this (Hickmann & Elsässer, 2020; Hileman et al., 2020). These partnerships cheer creativity, exchange best practices, and stimulate group efforts to accomplish the SDGs. Effective stakeholder association is represented by the collaboration between the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and numerous firms to indorse circular economy principles. To summarize, research on corporate sustainability practices that are in line with the SDGs specifies an outstanding shift from corporate social responsibility (CSR) to more strategic and joined methods. The fact that strong governance frameworks, cutting-edge technology, and stakeholder contribution are line up highpoints how compound corporate sustainability is. The lessons from this body of literature offer helpful assistance for improving sustainability performance and backup global sustainable development as firms continue

to bring into line their strategy with the SDGs. This estimation emphasizes how vital it is to carry out more research in order to inspect new trends and recover corporate sustainability best practices.

## 3. Methodology (Add References)

For this systematic review, an inclusive search method was active to discover relevant, peer-reviewed literature on the developments in corporate sustainability practices and their configuration with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The chief source was designated to be the Scopus database because of its vast number of academic papers. "Corporate Sustainability", "Corporate Sustainability Practice", and "Sustainable Development Goal" were the four search terms used. To pledge that the most recent research on the subject was included, the search was restricted to English-language articles published between 2015 and 2023.

### 3.1. Data Collection

The provided keywords were employed in the first dataset identification process, and Boolean operators (AND, OR) were used to associate search terms and improve the results (Aromataris & Riitano, 2014; Gusenbauer & Haddaway, 2020). The search was restricted to articles published between 2015 and 2023 that were written in English in order to pledge the inclusion of the most recent research.

### 3.2. Screening and Eligibility

A 628 articles were revealed in the Scopus database from the first search. 331 articles were rejected after the titles and abstracts were screened for relevancy. The enduring 297 articles underwent a full-text assessment to establish their suitability for inclusion. Articles that failed to meet the inclusion necessities were those that were not peer-reviewed or that did not explicitly address the linking between corporate sustainability practices and the Sustainable Development Goals. In this case, subsequent the full-text review, no publications were excluded.

A detailed screening process resulted in the selection of 297 publications for the systematic review. A full examination of these chosen papers was directed, and data collection and analysis were done using programs such as VOSviewer (Martins, Gonçalves, & Branco, 2024; van Eck & Waltman, 2010). This precis of the results from the included papers provided a full examination of the corpus of work, directing out themes and patterns and signifying topics for more research.

3.3. PRISMA Protocol

The “Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA)” standard was used to deliver a thorough and open literature review process (Moher et al., 2015; Page & Moher, 2017). The following were the acts carried out:

- 1. **Identifying the Research Question and Developing the Protocol:** Following the formulation of the study topic, a protocol was advanced to guide the search strategy and inclusion/exclusion criteria.
- 2. **Literature Search:** The academic database Scopus was exploited for a comprehensive literature search, with the terms “Corporate Sustainability”, “Corporate Sustainability Practice”, and “Sustainable Development Goal” being employed.
- 3. **Screening:** Two reviewers self-sufficiently looked over the titles and abstracts of the publications they found in order to judge the publications’ relevancy. Discussions were used to settle any disputes.

- 4. **Full-text Review:** Two impartial reviewers carefully read each of the selected papers to ascertain whether they were qualified for inclusion. The requisites for participation included peer review, publication in English, and an analysis of how business sustainability practices affect the SDGs.
- 5. **Quality Assessment:** The included papers’ quality was appraised using established techniques counting the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale and the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. To address any differences in the quality assessment, discussions were held.
- 6. **Data Synthesis:** Based on the published outcomes and methodologies of the included research, a narrative technique was exploited to synthesis their findings.
- 7. **Reporting:** The review’s conclusions were presented in accordance with the PRISMA principles.

The PRISMA procedure for this paper is depicted in figure 1 below:

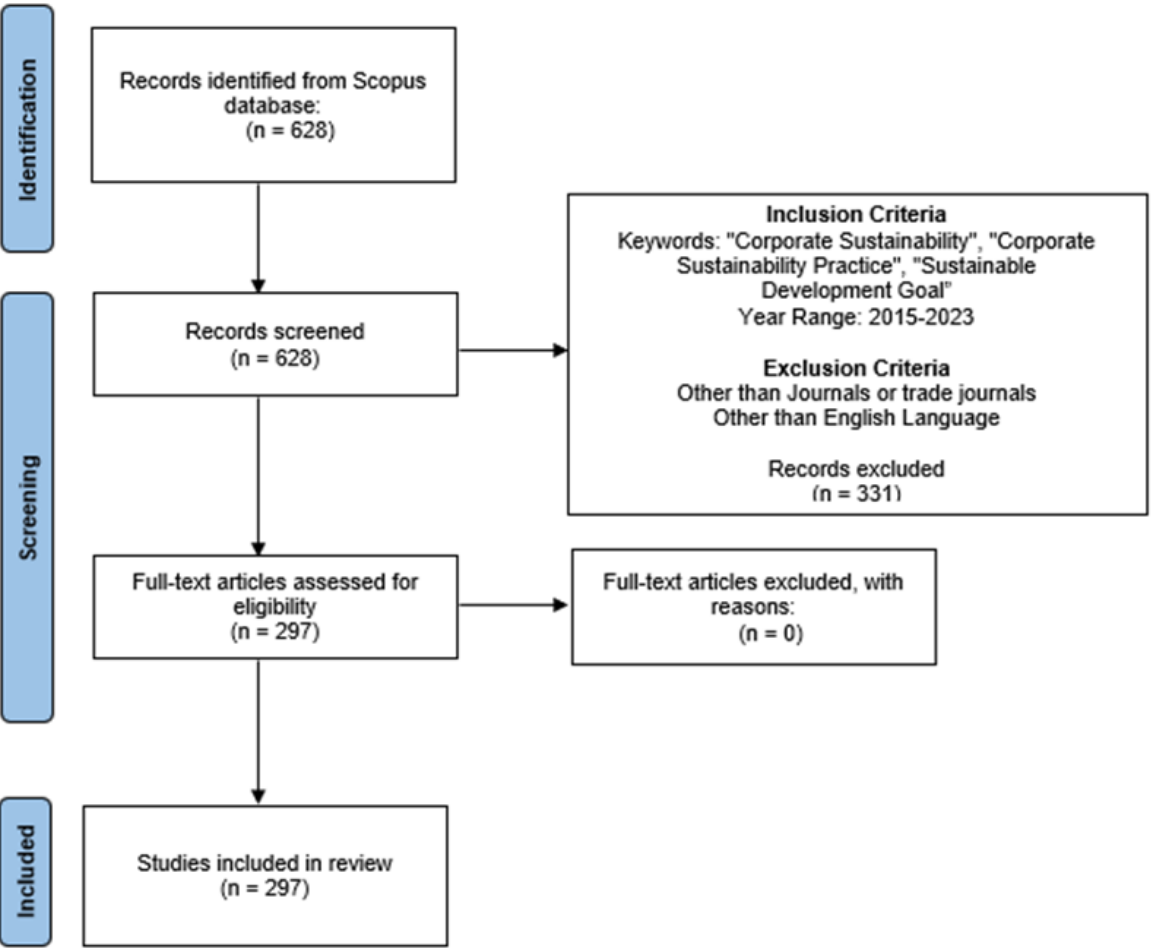


Figure 1: PRIMSA Process.

4. Results and Analysis

The 297 studies that make up this systematic review were issued between 2015 and 2023 and cover a wide range of geographic regions, including North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The mainstream of these studies validates how business sustainability policies, when in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), have the likely to be revolutionary. Since most of the research are quantitative in nature, solid information on the belongings of these actions are provided. Corporate sustainability methods assimilate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into firm operations, resulting in an extensive improvement in organizational performance. Businesses that implement these strategies report amplified stakeholder engagement, lessened carbon footprints, and higher resource productivity, all of which contribute to upgraded sustainability performance. By endorsing the creation of sustainable goods and services, these approaches also substitute innovation and support long-term economic growth and environmental stewardship. Additionally, businesses may address global matters like poverty, inequality, and climate change by bring into line with the SDGs, which advances their viable advantage and corporate reputation. The valuation pinpoints a number of indispensable components needed for business sustainability inventiveness in line with the SDGs to be realized successfully.

Among these are strong corporate governance frameworks that ensure accountability and strategic supervision, like sustainability committees and Chief Sustainability Officers. By growing transparency, traceability, and operational competence, technological advancements like artificial intelligence (AI), block chain, and the Internet of Things are serious to educating sustainability. In order to collaborate and co-create sustainable solutions with communities, NGOs, and governments, stakeholder engagement is also critical. The assessment stresses how crucial legislative backing is to evolving corporate sustainability. Policies that reassure environmentally friendly behaviour, such tax exceptions and funding for green technology, are indispensable. Furthermore, transparent and equivalent sustainability performance across organizations is made possible by standardized broadcasting frameworks like the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). These frameworks give stakeholders the knowledge they need to choose wisely and hold businesses responsible for their sustainability pledges. In conclusion, a detailed analysis of business sustainability practices that are in line with

the SDGs validates significant progress and pinpoints vital implementation tactics. These results underline the significance of joining sustainability into fundamental business processes and the part that technology, governance, and stakeholder connection play in realizing the SDGs. Subsequent inquiries ought to persist in investigating nascent patterns and refining optimal methodologies, pledging that enterprises efficaciously participate in worldwide sustainable development.

4.1. Bibliometric Analysis of Literature  
4.1.1. Chronological Analysis

The quantity of publications discussing developments in corporate sustainability practices and how they relate to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has amplified significantly during the last nine years. With 77 papers, 2023 saw the most publications, signifying a peak in interest and empathetic of the implication of uniting sustainability into business plans. 2015, on the other hand, had the fewest publications just five which is indicative of the field’s infancy as research. This increasing trend highlights the corporate sector’s growing dedication to sustainability, propelled by improved regulatory frameworks, technological advancements, and an increased focus on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria. It also highpoints the growing significance of these practices in business strategy and international development initiatives.

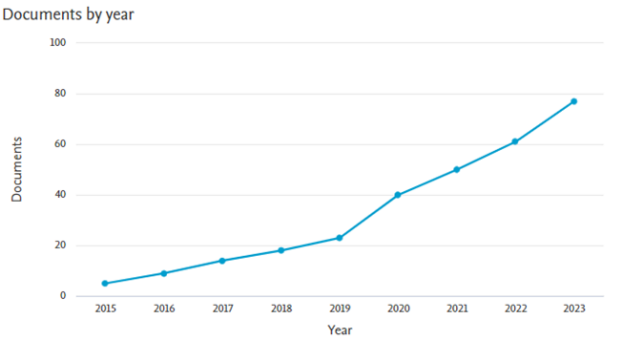


Figure 2: Chronological Analysis.

4.2. Author Analysis

The following is a list of prominent researchers who have made imperative contributions to the literature on corporate sustainability practices and how they associate with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

**Bolis, I.:** Bolis has done a great deal of research on how businesses can assimilate sustainability into their strategy while balancing their social and environmental responsibilities with their financial performance.

**Morioka, S.N.:** Morioka provides frameworks for



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businesses to assess and progress their sustainability activities. His research efforts on performance valuation and management in sustainable business practices.

**Di Vaio, A.:** Di Vaio looks into how technology advancements and digital transformation might indorse corporate sustainability, with a focus on using digital tools to meet SDG-related goals.

**Donovan, J.D.:** Donovan’s research focuses on how board choices affect sustainable business practices, precisely looking at how corporate governance structures affect sustainability performance.

**Masli, E.K.:** Masli is an expert in emerging sustainable business models that meet the demands of numerous stakeholders and are in line with the SDGs. He also focuses on stakeholder engagement.

**Topple, C.:** Topple’s research focuses on how to integrate ESG standards into corporate reporting and decision-making procedures to back businesses in harmonizing

their operations with international sustainability norms.

**Varriale, L.:** Varriale’s research focuses on how corporate strategies might comprise the ideas of the circular economy to minimize waste and increase resource efficiency in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Abbas, J.:** Abbas investigates the socioeconomic effects of corporate sustainability initiatives, namely the ways in which establishments might support community development and the fight against poverty.

**Arena, M.:** Arena’s study discovers the intersection of sustainability and risk management, looking at how businesses might reduce social and environmental risks by taking positive sustainability initiatives.

Together, these writers give readers a full grasp of the many dimensions of corporate sustainability and perceptive advice on how to match corporate operations with the Sustainable Development Goals.

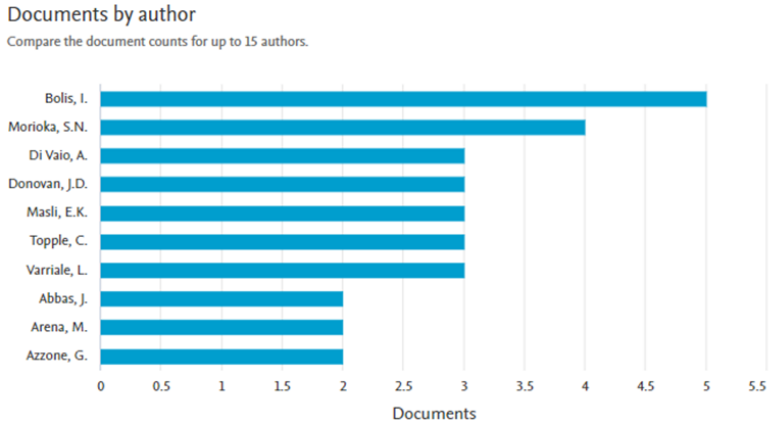


Figure 3: Documents by Authors; Scopus.

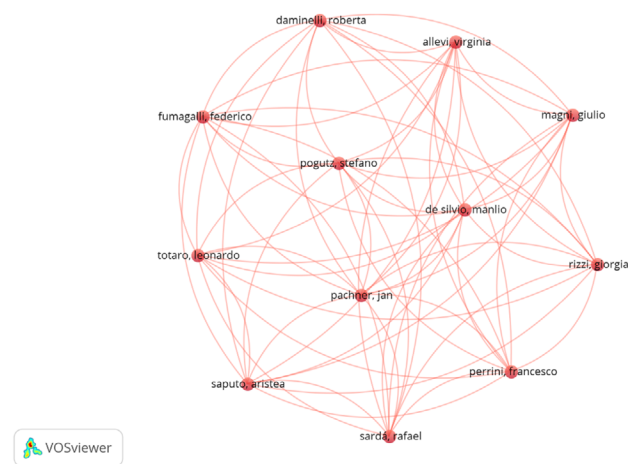


Figure 4: Documents by Authors; VOSviewer.

4.3. Regional Analysis

With 36 publications over the last nine years on corporate sustainability practices enhancements and their arrangement with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Italian authors have published the most articles of any country. The United States and the United Kingdom come in second and third, correspondingly, with thirty articles, according to this analysis, which was carried out using internet databases and the VOSviewer program. Spain has

contributed 22 publications, related to 29 from India. Australia has published 19 publications, whereas China has generated 21. Following Brazil with 17 publications is Malaysia with 13. Figures 5 and 6 depict the territorial analysis, which highpoints the important contributions made by both Western and Asian nations. This delivery highlights a broad commitment to attaining the SDGs across diverse geographies and reflects the interest and research efforts absorbed on integrating sustainability into corporate plans across the globe.

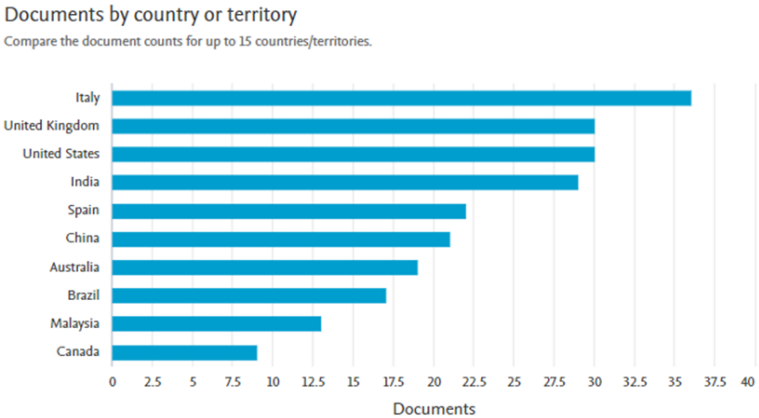


Figure 5: Regional Analysis; Scopus.

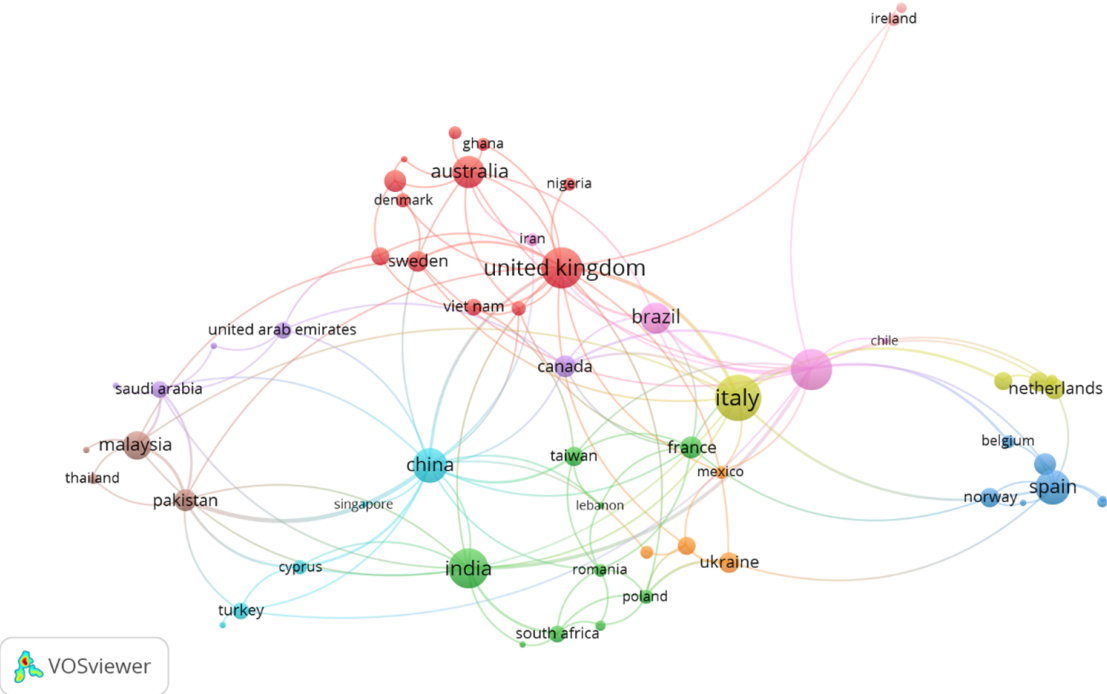


Figure 6: Regional Analysis; VOSviewer.

4.4. Cluster Analysis Themes for Cluster 1

The first cluster in the VOSviewer study (red-

highlighted) focuses on how corporate sustainability strategies use measuring methods, address issues, and assimilate social responsibility in order to fit





underlines how crucial it is to measure and disclose sustainability consequences in order to maintain transparency and accountability. Companies may monitor their progress and bring into line with the SDGs with the use of a number of frameworks and measures, including the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). More recent literature has also supported calls for the development of integrated reporting standards, new scholarly research reveals that firms using GRI standards attained better stakeholder response and accountability (Awuah et al., 2024; Tsalis et al., 2020). Further, stakeholders' demands for companies' reports have been increasing with the adoption of CR in GRI formats. They enable organizations to assess the impacts that they make to sustainable development and even determine areas of further enhancement through proper and coherent measurement frameworks.

In conclusion, attaining sustainable development necessitates that business sustainability policies be in line with the SDGs. Businesses may substitute innovation, reinforce their competitive edge, and make a substantial contribution to the global sustainability goals by uniting sustainability into their fundamental business processes. In more recent research work Rubino and Napoli (2020) and Wang et al. (2022) other advantages have also been evidenced regarding the efficiency of sustainability ideas in proactively shaping organizational improvement.

5.6. Policy Implications

Important policy implications are exposed by a full evaluation of business sustainability practices that have cutting-edge and are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To improve business liability and performance, governments and regulatory agencies should provide encouragements for the adoption of strong governance structures, such as the creation of sustainability committees and the employment of Chief Sustainability Officers. Industry-wide productivity and transparency can be amplified by policies that adoptive technical innovation in sustainability, such as support for block chain, artificial intelligence, and Internet of Things applications. The advancement of the SDGs can also be augmented by promoting business engrossment with NGOs and local communities and multi-stakeholder cooperation through public-private partnerships. In order to confirm correspondence with long-term environmental and social goals, policymakers should also take into account frameworks that encompass sustainability criteria

into CEO compensation and corporate reporting. By nurturing a business-friendly atmosphere that indorses sustainable growth, these policy initiatives can ultimately support worldwide sustainable development.

5.7. Practical Implications

A number of useful implications for businesses are carried to light by the comprehensive investigation of developments in corporate sustainability practices that are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In order to assure accountability and lift performance, businesses should embrace sustainability into their fundamental goals by producing specialized governance structures, such as sustainability commissions and the appointment of Chief Sustainability Officers. Supply chain transparency, environmental impact, and operational efficiency can all be amplified by utilizing technological advancements like artificial intelligence, block chain, and the internet of things. Companies are also advised to participate in multi-stakeholder partnerships, working composed with governments, industry consortia, and non-profits to jointly change solutions and exchange best practices. Moreover, CEO remuneration that is in line with sustainability indicators can reinforce dedication to long-term sustainability objectives. Businesses can lift their competitiveness, reduce risks, and make a substantial contribution to reaching the SDGs by executing these doable steps, which will eventually indorse a more vigorous and sustainable global economy.

5.8. Theoretical Implications

Significant theoretical implications arise from the detailed assessment of business sustainability strategies that are linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It highlights how corporate social responsibility (CSR) has developed from a supplementary effort to a pivotal strategic component, underlining the significance of uniting sustainability into fundamental business models. This change is in line with stakeholder theory, which stresses how important it is for establishments to think about how their actions would affect all parties involved—including the environment and society. By signifying how sustainable practices may work as strategic assets, enhancing competitive advantage and long-term viability, the valuation also expands on the resource-based perspective (RBV). Furthermore, it validates the institutional theory's continued application as industry norms and legal frameworks progressively impact business behavior in the direction of sustainability. These theoretical considerations advance academic research and real-world application in corporate strategy

and governance by providing a greater understanding of how firms can positively assimilate sustainability.

5.9. Limitations and Future Directions

This systematic valuation has some limitations, despite the prominent progress made in corporate sustainability practices that are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). First of all, it is hard to draw findings that are applicable to numerous industries and countries due to the variability in reporting and measuring sustainable practices. It is stimulating to create a uniform methodology for weighing the worth of sustainability plans due to the range in stakeholder engagement tactics, corporate governance structures, and rates of technology use. Furthermore, the mainstream of the appraised studies concentrates on big, multinational organizations, which may mean that the special problems and contributions that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) make to the sustainability environment are unnoticed. The findings' applicability to all shapes and sizes of businesses is constrained by this bias. By creating uniform measures and frameworks for assessing business sustainability efforts across many contexts, future research should solve these constraints. Deeper understanding of the long-term effects and usefulness of sustainability programs would be possible through longitudinal studies that monitor their development over time. Additionally, broadening the research's focus to include SMEs and numerous geographic areas would provide a more thorough picture of worldwide sustainability practices. Investigating how cutting-edge technology like block chain and artificial intelligence might advance sustainability may also lead to new areas of innovation. In general, future research will help from a more comprehensive and standardized strategy that will progress the applicability and relevance of findings, pointing businesses and politicians in the direction of more positive sustainability plans.

6. Conclusion

The transformative potential of corporate sustainability practices in evolving sustainable development is emphasized by the all-inclusive examination of these practices' achievements in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Uniting environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into fundamental business strategy is imperative in order to augment resource utilization, moderate carbon emissions, and elevate stakeholder involvement. Strong corporate governance frameworks, pioneering technology, and engaged stakeholder

participation stand out as indispensable components for successful execution. However, there are some problem areas of which the following are the most crucial ones. Lack of consistency in writing and interpreting the standards of accounting and measuring sustainability remain to undermine the expectations of sustainability practices in the companies. It is imperative that these challenges must be addressed in order to bring a positive change that will be long lasting.

6.1. Recommendations

- **Standardize Reporting:** Therefore, a larger uptake of the GRI and SASB and other such sustainability reporting frameworks should be encouraged and implemented on a large scale to enhance compatibility across industries.
- **Leverage Technology:** We must prioritize the inclusion of new technologies such as; AI, Block chain and IOT within the supply chain for improved quality and efficiency.
- **Foster Collaboration:** Efforts to work together in partnership with businesses, governments and NGOs should be encouraged as a way of improving partnership that is required to bring about SDG.

6.2. Limitations

- **Focus on Large Firms:** This review primarily centres on Large Multinational Corporations (LMCs), which may obscure the sustainability issues and investment of SMEs that plays an important role in the supply chains of global firms.
- **Technological Uncertainty:** As much as technologies strike promising solutions, it could easily be said that they have yet to be proven most effective in the long run administratively within corporations.

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