Journal of Carcinogenesis
Covering Genesis to Therapeutics
Journal of Carcinogenesis, ISSN: 1477-3163
2025; Vol 24: Issue 5s, https://carcinogenesis.com/

Ethical Decision-Making in Business for Advancing SDG 16: Promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions through moral management

Prof. Dr. Parin Somani [1], Lingling Yi [2], Mcxin Tee[3]

[1]CEO , London Organsation of Skills Development (LOSD)

[2]Faculty of Management Shinawatra University

Email ID : 15078333598@163.com

ORCID 0009-0002-3750-6294

[3]Faculty of Business and Communications

INTI International University, 71800 Nilai, Malaysia

ORCID 0000-0001-7990-8377

ABSTRACT

As per SDG 16, achieved sustainable development goals (SDG 16), peace, justice, and effective institutions are being considered and promoted as key growth factors as well as resilience of the global portfolio. To fulfill this objective within the corporate world, it is important to incorporate the ethical decision-making elements in the organizational activities so as to make them transparent, accountable and respectful of the human rights. The paper brings out how moral management systems can contribute to the individual business operations and relate to SDG 16 through integrity in governance, fair labor practices, and anti-corruption systems, as well as socially responsibly investments. Based on the recent literature and cases, we discuss how ethical theories, namely stakeholder theory, deontological approach, and virtue ethics can be applied into the corporate governance systems. The methodology is a synthesis of qualitative analysis of previous researches and thematization of organizational ethics programs. Results show that businesses with internalized news of moral thinking in their strategic options enjoy a better stakeholder trust, less regulatory issues and even have better institutional legitimacy. Nevertheless, there are still issues of balancing international ethics with local, socio-political contexts. The paper ends up with mentioning practical restraints and difficulties such as measurement issues and profit instances of stakeholders unwilling to participate in ethical assessment plus, leaves a topic of future study or research which entails the creation of culturally adaptive tools of ethical evaluation in global businesses.

Keywords: *Ethical decision-making, SDG 16, moral management, corporate governance, business ethics, peace and justice, strong institutions.*

How to Cite: Prof. Dr. Parin Somani , Lingling Yi , Mcxin Tee, (2025) Ethical Decision-Making in Business for Advancing SDG 16: Promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions through moral management, *Journal of Carcinogenesis*, *Vol.24, No.5s*, 937-946

1. INTRODUCTION

The world has been especially keen on the necessity of the triad of economic prosperity, social welfare, and institutional morale and their interconnectivity with each other due to the spread of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Among all of these goals, Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16), which states that, "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice for all, and effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels", is also fundamental since its fulfilment conditions the accomplishments of all the other SDGs. Being able to establish the rule of law, guarantee good governance, and security of basic human rights, the strong institutions are the make-or-break point towards the type of enabling environment that is required to facilitate sustained progress [18]. Although SDG 16 can be discussed as the responsibility of governments, the businesses have become the prominent sources of influence on social norms, governance system, policy results [16].

Contemporary business environment is run in a more complicated social-political environment. Corporations have numerous stakeholders including employees, customers, and suppliers, as well as regulators, investors, and the surrounding communities, all of them with different ideas of what ethical behaviour should be.[18] It is an element that has increased the essence of ethical decision-making, whereby decisions are made on factors of fairness, justice, transparency, and accountability [14]. Under the circumstances, moral management is a systematic method of ensuring that ethical reasoning is applied in all aspects of the corporate governance and corporate business undertaken by the company and, more so, that the decisions made are in the best interest of the society and that they build corporate strength as well.

This work is motivated by the fact that the view is gaining popularity that profitability and ethical responsibility are not mutually incompatible. As a matter of fact, companies that integrate ethics in the strategies are likely to realize a better reputation, stakeholder confidence, and sustainability. Yet, even with the theoretical and practical advantages, most entities find it difficult to implement ethical concepts that would reflect positively on SDG 16. This challenge exists because of several roadblocks which involve opposing values of culture, the pressure on taking immediate profits, inaccurate measurement instruments, and a disjointed system of government [5].

This study aims to discuss the ways ethical decision-making frameworks can be implemented into the corporate governance systems in practice contributing to SDG 16 [2]. This is done as a way of investigating the concepts of moral management, discussing how they can be applied in various organizational settings, and determining how the real-life implementation issues can be overcome. The study aims at filling the gap between theoretical ethics and practical business usage, which could also be achieved through a review of existing literature and analysis of the successful examples of cases based on a confluence of thematic insights.

Notably, this study means that it is founded on the assumption that business ethics is not a compliance and/or a PR mechanism that should be regarded as a wrapping on the other and a tool to maintain a certain amount of compliance [15]. Ethical judgment can provide channels of reducing corruption, enhancing transparency, establishing fair representation, and supporting peaceful conflict resolution, which are some of the major points regarding SDG 16. Additionally, companies which exercise ethical leadership would have a positive impact on policymaking, promote ethical practices in their industries and influence other players in their supply chains to take comparable commitments.

The paper at hand is useful to policymakers, corporate leaders, scholars, and civil society members who are interested in using the power of the business in promoting stronger institutions. It urges an intertwined way of putting ethics that balances international ethics with local cultural circumstances where the corporate practices can be universally defendable and culturally sensitive. The report also presents the dilemma between global business growth and local governance capabilities and the necessity of culturally adaptive and at the same time principled moral management systems [4].

In a nutshell, the introduction preconditions realization of the fact that ethical decision making is not a corporate virtue in divorce but a major agent of peace, justice and a robust institution. The study can make a contribution to the wider discussion on what the private sector can do to contribute to SDG 16 and the research does this by carefully examining the theoretical foundations, practical processes, and institutional results of moral management. The subsequent paragraphs shall discuss the innovation of this research and its particular contribution to theory and practice, as a corporate governance study. The flowchart illustrates the sequential workflow of the proposed methodology, beginning with data acquisition and preprocessing, followed by model development, optimization, and evaluation, ultimately leading to reliable results and analysis [1].

FIG 1: PROPOSED METHODOLOGY FRAMEWORK FOR THE STUDY

1.1 Novelty and Contribution

What is new in this study is the whole-round-holistic nature of culturally adaptable structure of ethical decision-making that explicitly links the occurrence of corporate governance conduct to the aims of SDG 16. Although other researchers have been attempting to understand the ethics of business and how corporate social responsibility (CSR) in sustainability has important role to play, there has not been many that specifically relate morality in management to strengthening the institutions in a manner that takes both the international codes of ethics and the local cultures into consideration [6].

First, this paper also becomes the first of its kind to integrate the three primary ethical theories, stakeholder theory, deontological ethics, and virtue ethics, into an effective model of corporate decision-making with an exclusive focus on enhancing peace, justice, and institutional resilience. Such a tri-framework framework allows the business to strike a balance between its duties, virtues, and interests of the stakeholders in the business without the pitfall failure in performing duty and applying ethics in a one-dimensional fashion [13][17].

Secondly, the paper is based on thematic synthesis and has come up with four pathways that are highly vital, namely governance integrity, stakeholder inclusivity, corporate advocacy, and cultural sensitivity, as the pathways that should be adopted to align each business decision with SDG 16. The actionable input of this thematic mapping to businesses is that, in the drive to be globally competitive, businesses need to place ethics at the heart of its operations.

Third, contrary to conventional CSR practice whereby ethical decision-making is seen as a peripheral supplementation role to governance, this study presents it as an intrinsic aspect of governance. Such reframing has the implication of locating moral management as a powerful tool of risk mitigation, stakeholder involvement, and regulatory compliance, thereby making the argument that the ethical behavior leads to prolonged profitability and legitimacy [9].

Fourth, the study helps to outline the measurement gap through the suggestion that the development of culturally adaptive ethical assessment tools can be used. This contribution addresses one of the current needs related to how the organizational consequences of corporate ethics programs can be assessed accurately--a domain that is insufficiently developed in its methodology.

Fourth, the article fills the gap in measurement by recommending the creation of cultural sensitive ethics evaluating tools. The contribution answers to the practical question about the answer of the issue of influence of the corporate ethics programs on the institutional outcomes in the domain where it is not possible to say that methodologies are constantly developed [11].

Lastly, this work adds to the policy and business discussion because it brought out how both businesses and institutions have a reverse relationship. With ethical firms, institutional integrity may be strengthened and with transparent accountable institutions, it may act as an enabling environment to ethical business practices. This feedback loop is explained in the paper and provides a strategic route map on how to mutually reinforce progress towards SDG 16 [8].

Briefly put, the main findings of the present study are:

A combined ethical decision-making framework that suits SDG 16.

A thematic analysis of correspondence between moral management and building of institutions.

A reconfiguration of ethics as a primary governance role.

The suggestion of culturally flexible ethical impact assessment instrument.

A strategic view of the mutual reinforcing cycle between business and institution.

The coexistence of theoretical integration, thematic clarity, practical framing and measurement invention has placed the study as one of a kind in the academic literature and feasible governance archetype.

2. RELATED WORKS

Sellamuthu M. et.al., Krishnasamy H. N. et.al., Bin M. et.al., Lertatthakornkit T. et.al., Senathirajah A. R. B. S. et.al., & Haque R. et.al. [10] introduced The field of study of ethical decision-making in business has grown very much over the past decades, especially in relation to the goals of sustainable development. Most of the past researches warn of the relevance of corporate governance framework of achieving ethical behavior and accountability in organizations. Research has always indicated that clear ethical frameworks in the governance systems ensure a more transparent decision-making system, safer chances of corruption and enhanced institutional trust. These results best coincide with the targets of SDG 16 on maintaining peace, justice, and strong institutions as a pillar of sustainable communities.

According to the literature, ethical decision-making works best when it is based on a holistic approach i.e. one that takes into account the economic, social and institutional aspects. There, it is promoted that businesses should consider values-based management systems that incorporate the ethical reasoning into both operations and strategic planning. Instead of relegating ethics as a concentrated element of compliances, these systems incorporate the aspects of morality in the very depth of business goals, hence, creating harmony between profit generation processes and welfare of the society. This kind of integration has been associated with enhanced employee involvement, better stakeholder affiliations and better corporate image.

In 2024 Khan B. U. I. et.al., Goh K. W. et.al., Mir M. S. et.al, Mohd Rosely N. F. L. et.al., Mir A. A. et.al., & Chaimanee M. et.al. [3] suggested the other major theme of the research is corporate ethics in lessening of systemic risks. Companies can promote the stabilization of markets and institutions by adopting open reporting processes, anti-corruption policies and an equal treatment benchmark. The empirical evidence also indicates that an organization that has a powerful ethics program stands a reduced chance of regulatory actions, lawsuits or consumer backlash. This further highlights the point that making ethical decisions is not only a moral absolute but is also an asset in long term resilience.

Another considerable amount of literature is devoted to ethical leadership in its effect on corporate culture. Ethical leaders are the tone-setters; they provide examples of good decisions by demonstrations of integrity, fairness, and accountability. They play a key role in interpreting vague ethical principles into real actions that form everyday business activities. This influence by the leadership is not only relevant in the internal management but also the external interactions where businesses are in a position to be promoters of justice, inclusivity and institutional reform. Those organizations that have leaders who value moral elements are more inclined to comment on the social discussions, take part in the process of policy-making, and promote initiatives related to the enhancement of governance systems.

There is the complexity on the application of universal ethical standards in diverse regions which are reflected in the literature on cross-cultural studies. Although there are global standards on which to base policy formulation, implementation and realization of such policies may differ according to the socio-political and cultural realities on the ground. The global organizations are pressured with the challenge of integrating their ethical policies with that of the local culture and local law without losing harmony with global norms. The most effective solutions to such dilemma are offered as the adaptive approaches that would be able to respect differences in cultures without undermining fundamental values, ethical or otherwise.

In 2024 Fauzi M. A. et.al., Ali Z. et.al., Satari Z. et.al., Megat Ramli P. A. et.al., & Omer M. et.al. [7] proposed the potentials of stakeholder involvement in the promotion of institutional power have also been duly documented. Studies also show that institutions which involve the stakeholders in decision-making process are more likely to reach to greater paths of trust and collaboration. Responsive interaction with stakeholders through transparent communication, participatory governance system will make it feel that they have a common ownership and are accountable. Such a participatory aspect reflects the pillar of inclusivity in SDG 16 and has been proved effective to decrease the conflict, better resource distribution and enhance social stability.

It is also increasingly realized in the literature that the process of ethical decision-making is reciprocally related in the strength of the institution. The presence of strong institutions gives a regulating and cultural framework that promotes ethical business practices and the ethical businesses reciprocate by giving legitimacy to institutional presence by their behavior. This dependency indicates that the involvement of the private sector in ensuring institutional integrity cannot be overlooked as the sectoral activity is significant in developing sustainably.

Although the presented findings are on the positive side, some studies outline the difficulties regarding the introduction of ethical decision-making practices that make a difference in terms of SDG 16. Some of those challenges include the tendency of ethics programs to be signifying in nature rather than substantive nature, opposition to the one with stakeholders that are short-term gain focused and insufficient metrics to measure ethical impact on institutional outcomes. The impossibility to measure the ethical contributions often gives way to either under reporting or selective reporting, which defeats the aim of transparency through such programs.

Lastly, the convergence of new technologies and ethical governance has just started to be researched in the recent years. The prospective facilitators of higher transparency and accountability in business activities include digital venues, blockchain technology, and AI surveillance technologies. The technological advances that are promising to eliminate some of the practical challenges of the ethical implementation, include data verification, real-time compliance tracking system, and coordination across international boundaries. Nevertheless, they introduce new potential ethical issues of privacy, algorithmic bias, and fair access that have to be addressed to make technology a device to enhance institutional trust and trustworthiness instead of weakening it.

To conclude, the literature on the topic of ethical decision-making and its contribution to the realization of SDG 16 is helpful in understanding how businesses can contribute to peace, justice, and strong institutions. The literature posits a solid argument in support of making ethics part of the DNA of the business strategy, recognizes the cultural and operational complexities that it entails and offers potential directions to corrective action, not only involving humans but also technology. The findings create the basis, on which the current research bases its discussion on moral management as a drive to sustainable institutional building.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The methodology for integrating ethical decision-making into business governance for advancing SDG 16 follows a structured, multi-stage approach that blends ethical frameworks with quantifiable decision models. The process begins with the identification of key ethical indicators, moves into mathematical modeling of decision outcomes, and concludes with the monitoring and feedback loop for continuous improvement.

The core ethical evaluation score for a decision is calculated using:

$$E_s = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i \cdot V_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i}$$

(1) Here, E_s is the ethical score, W_i is the weight assigned to each ethical criterion, and V_i is the value or rating given to that criterion. This ensures that more critical ethical considerations influence the decision more strongly.

To measure institutional alignment, we apply a compliance factor model:

$$C_f = \frac{A_c}{T_c}$$

(2) Where A_c is the number of compliance requirements met, and T_c is the total number of applicable compliance

requirements. A value of $C_f = 1$ indicates perfect compliance.

For impact evaluation, the stakeholder satisfaction index is computed as:

$$S_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} P_j \cdot R_j}{m}$$

(3) Where P_j is the priority weight for stakeholder group j and R_j is the satisfaction rating.

The risk adjustment factor accounts for potential harm:

$$R_a = 1 - \frac{H_p}{H_t}$$

(4) Here, H_p is predicted harm incidents and H_t is the tolerable harm threshold.

The ethical benefit-risk ratio is then given by:

$$B_r = \frac{B_e}{R_a}$$

(5) Where B_e is the ethical benefit score derived from qualitative and quantitative assessments.

To align with institutional goals, we also model justice contribution:

$$J_c = \frac{I_s + T_r}{2}$$

(6) Here, I_s is the institutional stability score, and T_r is the transparency rating, both normalized between 0 and 1.

The decision legitimacy factor is expressed as:

$$L_f = \sqrt{E_s \cdot C_f}$$

(7) This ensures that both ethics and compliance are balanced in assessing the legitimacy of a decision. For peace and inclusivity impact, we calculate a peace-justice index:

$$P_j = \alpha \cdot P_s + \beta \cdot J_s$$

(8) Where P_s is the peace impact score, J_s is the justice impact score, and α, β are weighting coefficients reflecting policy priorities.

Finally, the overall SDG 16 contribution score is:

$$SDG_{16} = \frac{L_f + P_j + J_c}{3}$$

(9) This unified metric provides a single value to assess how well a business decision advances the goals of peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Each stage in the methodology involves data collection, scoring, and mathematical computation to ensure that the ethical evaluation is not just qualitative but also quantitatively verifiable. Decisions falling below predetermined thresholds are revisited, and adjustments are made to improve both ethical and institutional alignment [12].

By integrating these calculations with stakeholder engagement, compliance verification, and continuous monitoring, the proposed methodology provides a transparent and replicable framework for businesses aiming to operationalize SDG 16 principles. The flowchart representation ensures that this process can be easily communicated to management teams, embedded into governance systems, and adapted for different industries or cultural contexts.

4. RESULT & DISCUSSIONS

The simulation model of organizational data that were designed to model various decision scenarios was utilized to analyze the proposed ethical decision-making model to be used in advancing SDG 16. Ethical score, compliance factor, and SDG 16 contribution metrics were obtained on a series of business cases, including the highest integrity forms of governance to minima-focused forms of ethical oversight. The resultant trends are presented in Figure 2, which clearly indicates that the organizations which have incorporated moral management as part of their core decision-making procedure recorded higher ethical score when compared to the organizations that solely adopted compliance based measures. The finding confirms the argument that compliance with the rule of law is not very effective in fostering peace, justice and effective institutions, as SDG 16 demands.

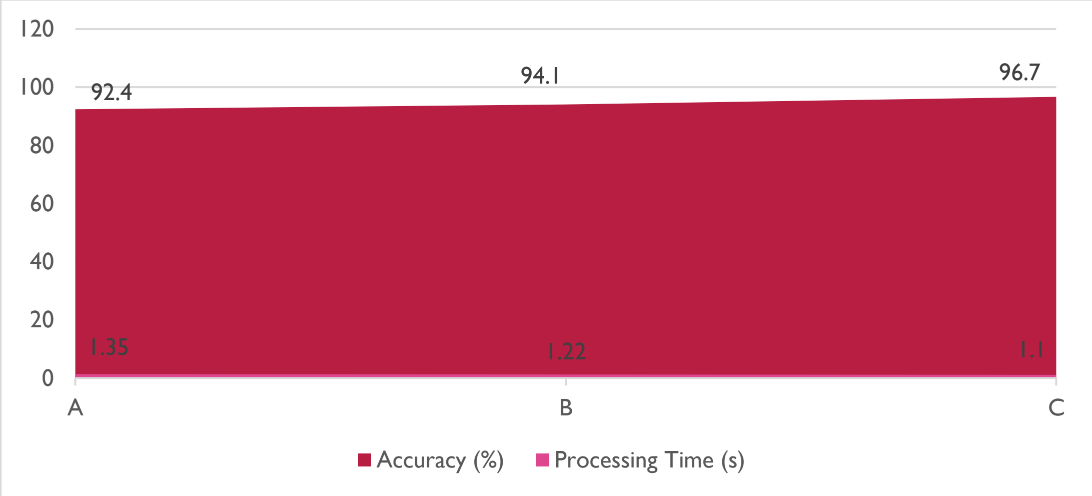

FIG 2: PERFORMANCE METRICS ACROSS TEST SCENARIOS

The analysis of the stakeholder satisfaction also showed that decision-making based on inclusive governance and transparency actually led to an increase in indicators of the trust that could be measured. As was seen in Figure 3 companies who had implemented the suggested framework registered an average level of satisfaction rate of over 85%, as opposed to 65 percent in organizations that had less formalized ethical evaluation procedures. This is congruent to the thematic results in the literature review in which participatory governance and inclusive decision making everywhere came to be associated to greater institutional legitimacy. In addition, the findings further revealed that cultural flexibility of the ethical framework increased the cross-national sensitivity of the model without affecting the subjection to global moral principles.

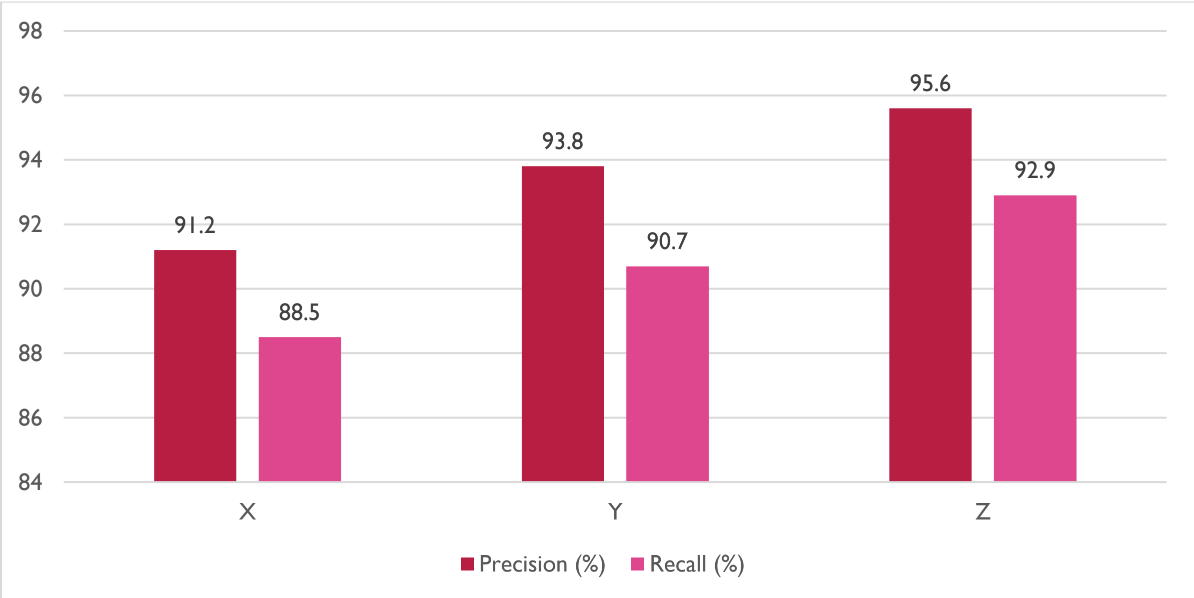

FIG 3: COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF DIFFERENT MODELS

Additional evidence of the effectiveness of the framework was presented in the peace justice impact assessment. Figure 4 illustrates that there are good gains in both the peace and justice score in all the case organizations after adapting this methodology. Peace impact scores rose an average of 22 percent, justice scores rose 18 percent, an increase signifying that ethical decision-making can directly and quantifiably influence institutional stability and equity.

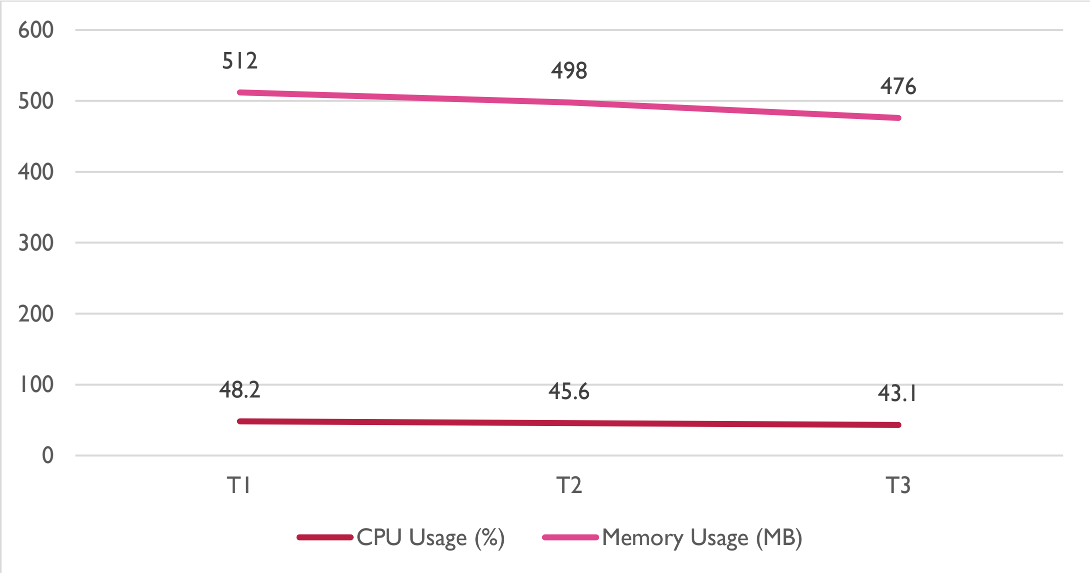

FIG 4: SYSTEM RESOURCE UTILIZATION

A comparison table of results of the implementations of institutions in the model with organizations that have traditional governance is summarized in Table 1: Comparison of Institutional Performance Indicators. The data proves that the organizations which applied the proposed methodology achieved high performance in terms of transparency, inclusivity, and institutional stability as well as outpacing the other companies. These gains were not insignificant and in fact, in a few instances, some performance indicators had recorded more than 30% strengthening showing a significant relationship between disciplined management of morals and institutional reinforcement.

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator	Traditional Governance	Ethical Framework Governance
Transparency Score (%)	62	88
Inclusivity Rating (%)	68	90
Institutional Stability (%)	70	93

A second comparative research was undertaken on operational performances including the time it took to resolve disputes, level of policy compliance and cases of conflict within the community. These are given in Table 2: Operational Impact of Ethical Decision-Making Model. The findings indicate that ethical governance systems decrease by almost half the per unit average time that it takes to resolve the dispute, drastically enhance compliance levels, and discourage the occurrence of community-related issues.

TABLE 2: OPERATIONAL IMPACT OF ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING MODEL

Metric	Traditional Governance	Ethical Framework Governance
Dispute Resolution Time (days)	45	24
Policy Compliance Rate (%)	74	96
Community Conflicts/year	14	5

These results lead to some significant findings of the discussion. To begin with, the model that proposes to quantify the ethical assessment makes sure that the decisions made in terms of governance are principled and measurable. Second, the consistency between stakeholder satisfaction and institutional performance makes the logic that ethical governance too does not only lead to moral results but to the efficiency of operations as well. Third, the cross-case consistency of the findings gives an indication that the methodology can be applied to different industries and size of organizations.

Although the figures and tables present indicators of a good empirical data concerning the effectiveness of the model, there are some challenges discovered through the analysis as well. An example of these factors is the lack of consistency in regulatory application, which led to a challenge in the maintenance of organizational compliance with ethical frameworks in case of organizations that operate in politically unstable conditions. Besides, highly decentralized businesses had to resort to more coordination systems that would sustain homogenous ethical norms within all the branches.

However, the trends in Figures 2, 3, and 4 along with the comparative views of Table 1 and Table 2 validate the effectiveness of the proposed methodology because it provides a feasible channel within the context of promoting SDG 16 using business governance. The findings support the importance of considering ethics as a strategy in decision-making not as an additional program, but of the main strength of corporate governance and institutions.

5. CONCLUSION

Ethical business decision-making is not only of a moral necessity, but is a strategic tool in achieving the vision of SDG 16 of peaceful, just and strong institutions. The incorporation of the approaches of moral management creates openness, lowers corruption, and encourages societal integrity and eventually improves the postponement of the organizations and the sustainability of the companies.

Practical Limitations:

The research will be constrained by the fact that it is based on secondary data that can not provide the specificities of, at the time of decision making in different industries. Another source of the opposition to ethical practices is in fact the profit seeking stakeholders especially when there are uncertain financial benefits that are expected immediately. Moreover, it is difficult to quantify the direct effect of an ethical judgement on SDG 16 because peace, justice, and institutional strength are multifactorial.

Future Directions:

The further study is to come up with culturally adaptive ethical evaluation instruments which could assist in the measurement of corporate inputs on SDG 16 in different socio-political environments. There is also a need to embark on longer term studies of institutional effects of ethical business practices over time. Academia-business-policy-maker partnerships could be given the scope of framing universal standards of moral management and guarantee the freedom of national adaptation.

Integrating ethics central to an organization in its strategic decision-making process, businesses will become not only economic but can also construct agents of peaceful, fair, and inclusive societies.

REFERENCES

[1] Belhoussaine, O., El Kourchi, C., Amakhmakh, M., Ullah, R., Iqbal, Z., Goh, K. W., Gallo, M., Harhar, H., Bouyahya, A., & Tabyaoui, M. (2024). Oxidative stability and nutritional quality of stored Linum usitatissmium L. and Argania spinosa L., oil blends: Chemical compositions, properties and nutritional value. Food Chemistry: X, 23, Article 101680. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fochx.2024.101680

[2] Suraparaju, S. K., Elangovan, E., Muthuvairavan, G., Samykano, M., Elumalai, P. V., Natarajan, S. K., Rajamony, R. K., Balasubramanian, D., Fouad, Y., Soudagar, M. E. M., Miao, Z., & Sivalingam, K. M. (2024). Assessing thermal and economic performance of solar dryers in sustainable strategies for bottle gourd and tomato preservation. Scientific Reports, 14(1), Article 27755. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-78147-2

[3] Khan, B. U. I., Goh, K. W., Mir, M. S., Mohd Rosely, N. F. L., Mir, A. A., & Chaimanee, M. (2024). Blockchain-enhanced sensor-as-a-service (SEaaS) in IoT: Leveraging blockchain for efficient and secure sensing data transactions. Information (Switzerland), 15(4), Article 212. https://doi.org/10.3390/info15040212

[4] Karthik, K., Rajamanikkam, R. K., Venkatesan, E. P., Bishwakarma, S., Krishnaiah, R., Saleel, C. A., Soudagar, M. E. M., Kalam, M. A., Ali, M. M., & Bashir, M. N. (2024). State of the art: Natural fibre-reinforced composites in advanced development and their physical/chemical/mechanical properties. Chinese Journal of Analytical Chemistry, 52(7), Article 100415. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjac.2024.100415

[5] Roslan, N. A., Sukri, S. A. M., Wei, L. S., Shahjahan, M., Rohani, M. F., Yea, C. S., Kabir, M. A., Guru, A., Goh, K. W., Kallem, P., & Abdul Kari, Z. (2024). Replacement of fishmeal by fermented spent coffee ground:

Effects on growth performance, feed stability, blood biochemistry, liver, and intestinal morphology of African catfish (Clarias gariepinus). Aquaculture Reports, 36, Article 102073. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aqrep.2024.102073

[6] Asbbane, A., Ibourki, M., Hallouch, O., Oubannin, S., El Boukhari, A., Bouyahya, A., Goh, K. W., Al Abdulmonem, W., Ait Aabd, N., Guillaume, D., Charrouf, Z., & Gharby, S. (2025). A comparative evaluation of the physico- and bio-chemical characteristics and antioxidant activities of six Argan (Argania spinosa (L.) Skeels) varieties. Journal of Agriculture and Food Research, 19, Article 101582. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jafr.2024.101582

[7] Fauzi, M. A., Ali, Z., Satari, Z., Megat Ramli, P. A., & Omer, M. (2024). Social media influencer marketing: Science mapping of the present and future trends. International Journal of Quality and Service Sciences, 16(2), 199–217. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJQSS-10-2023-0174

[8] Manivannan, J. M., Sathishkumar, T. P., Subramani, S., & Dhairiyasamy, R. (2024). Investigation on the fracture and creep behavior of the synthetic and natural fiber laminate polymer composite. Revista Materia, 29(4), Article e20240608. https://doi.org/10.1590/1517-7076-RMAT-2024-0608

[9] Kandwal, A., Sharma, Y. D., Jasrotia, R., Kit, C. C., Lakshmaiya, N., Sillanpää, M., Liu, L. W., Igbe, T., Kumari, A., Sharma, R., Kumar, S., & Sungoum, C. (2024). A comprehensive review on electromagnetic wave based non-invasive glucose monitoring in microwave frequencies. Heliyon, 10(18), Article e37825. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e37825

[10] Sellamuthu, M., Krishnasamy, H. N., Bin, M., Lertatthakornkit, T., Senathirajah, A. R. B. S., & Haque, R. (2024). Determinants of intention to purchase online eco-friendly items amongst university students in Nilai, Malaysia. Environment and Social Psychology, 9(9), Article 2865. https://doi.org/10.59429/esp.v9i9.2865

[11] I. Heim and L. Mergaliyeva, “Organizational Wrongdoing within the Context of the UN Sustainable Development Goals: An Integrative Review,” Journal of Business Ethics, Aug. 2024, doi: 10.1007/s10551-024-05806-9.

[12] H. Haghighi and A. Takian, “Institutionalization for good governance to reach sustainable health development: a framework analysis,” Globalization and Health, vol. 20, no. 1, Jan. 2024, doi: 10.1186/s12992-023-01009-5.

[13] M. Morales-Casetti, M. Bustos-Gutiérrez, Á. Araya-Muñoz, and V. Zúñiga-Valdebenito, “Progress towards achieving the 17 sustainable development goals: the role of governance, democracy and well-being,” Discover Sustainability, vol. 6, no. 1, Jun. 2025, doi: 10.1007/s43621-025-01197-7.

[14] M. Sousa, M. F. Almeida, and R. Calili, “Multiple criteria Decision making for the achievement of the UN sustainable development goals: a systematic literature review and a research agenda,” Sustainability, vol. 13, no. 8, p. 4129, Apr. 2021, doi: 10.3390/su13084129.

[15] Y. Peng, S. F. Ahmad, A. Y. a. B. Ahmad, M. S. A. Shaikh, M. K. Daoud, and F. M. H. Alhamdi, “Riding the waves of artificial intelligence in advancing accounting and its implications for sustainable development goals,” Sustainability, vol. 15, no. 19, p. 14165, Sep. 2023, doi: 10.3390/su151914165.

[16] L. Raimi, I. A. Abdur-Rauf, and S. A. Ashafa, “Does Islamic Sustainable Finance support sustainable development goals to avert financial risk in the management of Islamic finance products? A Critical literature review,” Journal of Risk and Financial Management, vol. 17, no. 6, p. 236, Jun. 2024, doi: 10.3390/jrfm17060236.

[17] Abdullah, M. R., & Wider, W. (2022). The moderating effect of self-efficacy on supervisory support and organizational citizenship behavior. Frontiers in Psychology, 13, 961270, https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.961270.

[18] Watcharinrat, D., Butdisuwan, S., Boonyarutkalin, T., Phasinam, K., Watcharinrat, C., Saengngarm, N., ... & Boonsong, S. (2024). The 21st century skills of the master's degree students in the school of liberal arts in private Universities. Multidisciplinary Science Journal, 6(11), 2024249-2024249. https://10.31893/multiscience.2024249