

Economic Development of Asian Countries With Achievement of SDG 8: A Systematic Literature Review

Alya Dwi Pratiwi^{1,a*}; Salahudin^{2,a}; Syamsulrizal^{3,b}; Havidz Ageng Prakoso^{4,a}

¹alyadwipratiwi@webmail.umm.ac.id; ²salahudinmsi@umm.ac.id; ³syamsulrizal05@gmail.com;

⁴havidz@umm.ac.id

^aUniversity of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

^bMuhammadiyah University of Education Sorong, Indonesia

*corresponding authors

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ABSTRACT

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This study aims to find the correlation between goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the economic growth of countries in Asia. This study uses the research method applied in this study, the Systematic Literature Review (SLR), which operates about 600 articles of scientific data sourced from the Scopus database in this review, using the Vosviewer application. The research results reveal many essential points in economic growth in achieving the goals of SDG 8. Since there are still many differences in development that support economic growth, the findings of this study are beneficial to a nation, particularly developing countries in Asia that are still lagging in their economies. With the implementation of the SDGs, the expectation is that the Asian countries are still languishing in infrastructure development as support for the product would realize, and economic growth would be distributed. SDG goal 8, "Economic Growth and Jobs Worth it," emphasizes growth in a more inclusive and sustainable economy, in addition to more productive and full employment opportunities and decent work for all. In addition, population growth is also a factor that has an essential role in achieving the expected economic growth, population density in a country will later impact the country's economy if the government takes no action to deal with this.

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Introduction

Economic growth has always been in the spotlight in the international community. Economic growth is a process in a country related to better conditions for a country (Lucas & Landman, 2021). This economic growth is closely related to people's welfare which then becomes a benchmark for a country regarding whether the government is included in the category of good economic conditions (Tirumala & Tiwari, 2022). What follows is the achievement of the country's economic growth following SDGs goal 8, namely decent work and economic growth, in goal 8, which supports sustainable economic growth, while also having productive and respected work opportunities (Fioramonti et al., 2022).

The previous research has rarely conducted research related to this issue, thus this research using a literature review-based method will focus more on the relationship between SDG 8 and economic growth, especially in Asia. This research also needs to analyze how economic growth in the Asian continent aligns with the goals of the 8th SDG. Previous researchers have widely used research using this literature base, but what makes it different is that this research uses articles sourced from Scopus and Vosviewer.

Previous research has explained much about economic growth, but the focus varies on various topics and global issues. Onabote et al. (2021) revealed how economic growth in a country has a significant relationship with sustainable energy and energy financing, which will become an essential issue for a nation because both concern the country's needs. Akwei, Mutize, and Alhassan (2022) reveal that economic growth correlates with education or education due to building economic opportunities for all the people of a country. Another study by Akadiri, Alola, and Usman (2021) explained that economic growth is related to the environmental framework. Various impacts arising from ecological quality will lead to multiple economic policies that will later support economic growth.

Even though much prior research examines the connection between the eight Sustainable Development Goals and economic growth in developing nations, most studies that used the System Literature Review (SLR) approach in that prior work used articles with Scopus database sources. Studies still needed to be using the article method with the Vosviewer application. Therefore, this research primarily focuses on paper research using the SLR approach. This scientific method has strengths and advantages in understanding research issues based on the previous study and employs around 600 scientific articles from the Scopus database.

The main focus of this research study is more towards answering questions from this research, namely, "how is economic growth in developing countries in line with the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)". The research method used is a qualitative content analysis using the SLR approach and article analysis using Vosviewer. The purpose of this research is to contribute to the development of knowledge, especially in economics, related to issues related to economic growth in developing countries.

Regarding the relationship between SDG 8 and economic growth, SDG 8 has a universal nature in supporting both developed and developing countries, besides that economic growth will improve the quality of life for a country, and therefore also human rights. will be more emphasized because poverty rate will experience a reduction, both significantly and slowly.

Many experts have conducted research on the issue of economic growth with the aim of SDG 8, namely decent work and economic development, which then connect with the efforts made by the country to achieve prosperity of the country (Fioramonti et al., 2022). The main focus is on how

the SDGs issue develops in terms of economic development in developing countries and how to achieve the goals of SDG 8 when viewed with the reality of current economic growth, especially in developing countries (Sharma et al., 2021). Given that much previous research has been conducted to examine issues regarding the SDGs, these SDGs are seen as having a considerable influence on countries in increasing their economic development.

At this time, it cannot be denied that a country's economic growth is crucial because this will then become a matter that will continue to receive significant attention for a country (Abad-Segura & González-Zamar, 2021). Issues related to economic growth will continue to be discussed, especially for countries with swift population growth and population growth that is not proportional to the rate of economic growth (Lucas & Landman, 2021). Economic growth relates to the issue of the welfare of the country's life because, if a country has a balance between economic growth and population growth rate, the government will achieve success of a country (Fioramonti et al., 2022).

With this writing, questions will arise related to the topic discussed. One of them is why does it have to be an Asian country? Countries in Asia that are in the category of rich countries are now starting to enter a phase of "aging" rapidly, which causes the economies in these countries to slow down as well. Estimated that by 2040, there will be around 3 to 4 billion people of a decent age to work, and this is when compared to Europe, which is estimated to have only half 500 million people in 2040, and the United States, as many as 300 million people. With this in mind, it has been exposed that the economic potential in Asia has reached a vast number, and it is crucial to get the government's attention.

The main focus is how a country achieves the SDGs goals related to economic growth, especially for developing countries in Asia. The SDGs have raised awareness to generate what actions a government can take to increase economic development in its country (Kreinin & Aigner, 2022). SDG 8 also links several main focuses. Economic growth will be related to how energy and resources are used in a country, the tourism sector, financial markets, and investments (Fioramonti et al., 2022). That is why SDG 8 is essential for developing countries to continue to improve their economic sector.

Economic growth in developing countries will open enormous opportunities for these countries to accelerate progress toward SDG 8 (Lucas & Landman, 2021). However, there are still many poverty rates in these developing countries, quite extreme percentages. Developing countries have higher inequality than developed countries. Subramaniam et al. (2021) state that many developing countries face challenges regarding the existence of significant investments whose initial planning is in infrastructure development, but in the end, there is inadequate development, both in the government and private sectors.

In developing countries, there are many things, such as the need for more infrastructure fully developed by the state to support the running of the country's economy. Of course, this adequate infrastructure development will significantly assist the existence of policies regarding infrastructure in underdeveloped countries. It will be an indicator that will make it difficult to achieve goals. SDGs if infrastructure mapping is uneven in a country (Sarvajaya Kesavalu, 2015). This becomes a fact that is no longer indisputable because the cause of the difficulty in achieving the SDGs goals is the lack of adequate infrastructure development in a country (Akestoridi & Seatzu, 2021).

The economic growth of developing countries is also related to renewable energy, which will maintain the balance of the economy. A country's per capita income and the existence of renewable energy policy will provide a better quality of life, and its population density will have its policies (Sharma et al., 2021). Discussions about economic and demographic transitions may significantly impact the ecological system of a region for Asian countries with dense populations. For this reason, the SDGs advise against economic activity if it does not consider the impact on the environment and must be taken into account by each country to determine the quality of its territory with economic growth (Akestoridi & Seatzu, 2021).

This research will contain how global issues are related to economic growth in a country, especially in developing countries in Asia, towards the goals of SDG 8. Global growth, which is in the spotlight in the international world, will be continued and have the main focus. In this research, the main focus is how a developing country continues to prioritize its economic growth following the goals of SDG 8 but still does not neglect the impacts and other aspects that the running of the country's economy and others aspects will not be disrupted by the existence of many programs that these countries will later implement (Abad-Segura & González-Zamar, 2021).

Following previous research, what has always been an obstacle to economic growth is how infrastructure growth is almost always inadequate, the impact on the environmental balance, and various other aspects that hinder achieving the goals. Different government policies related to achieving the desired economic growth also sometimes have obstacles, such as the difficulty in realizing it caused by the factors above. That all aspects must receive serious attention thus that all the goals to be achieved will be appropriately acknowledged.

Method

The approach used in a study is approached from System Literature Review (SLR). Approach with use method this is one of many inside approach method research. Alternatively, this SLR approach is an approach in the study library. Study literature is one research method that uses derived data from journal articles. Research this using Scopus in the process of retrieving related

data research. The SLR methodology is employed in the study since it is an accessible and straightforward way of analyzing the data and explaining previous studies that have been done.

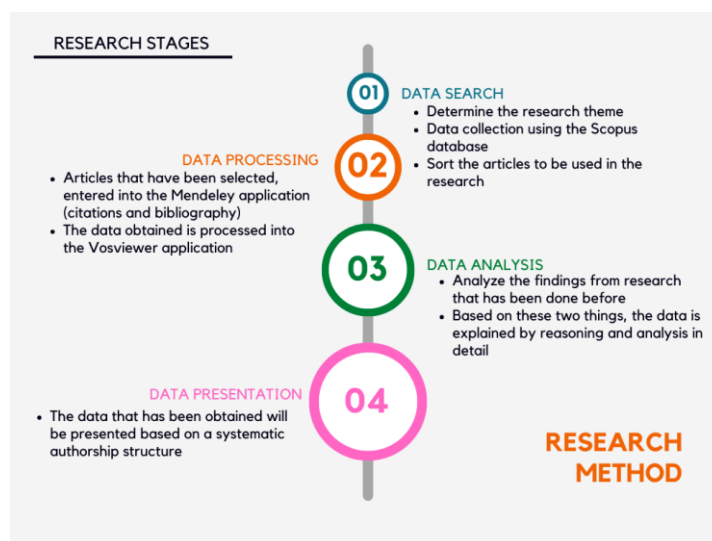


Figure 1. Stages of The Study

In writing study-based literature, this has been through many Suite steps taken before writing this started. The suite begins from the stage to find relevant data with the topic to be discussed in the study using Scopus. Then the data will be forwarded and processed in Mendeley applications before being poured inside written form. In the data obtained via Scopus earlier, some deep data from a later chart will be refined inside a visualization with the use application Vosviewer. The SLR methodology is employed in the study since it is an accessible and straightforward way of analyzing the data and explaining previous studies that have been done.

As explained in paragraphs before, writing study also uses many applications or software to support writing study. It has been mentioned that Scopus is a tool's primary data provider when looking for data to back up writing this need. Data obtained from Scopus before will continue in an application, namely Mendeley. With the application here, later articles will be used for filtering the report to be used. The inside data form chart obtained on Scopus will later equip and perfected with existing data visualization of the application Vosviewer.

Results and Discussion

In this study, previous data collection was carried out using Scopus. The data obtained is based on previous studies relevant to the topic to be discussed. The data presented in the graph contains various data that have been classified based on trends that occurred at a specific time in previous studies. The data obtained from the Scopus database will then be supplemented with data obtained through the Vosviewer application.

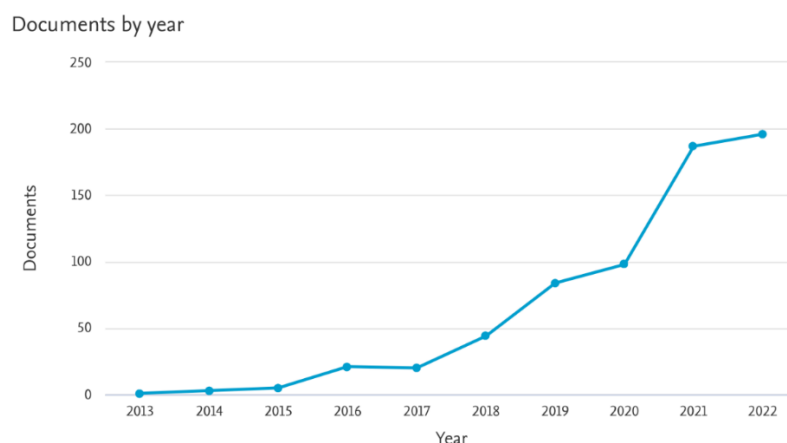


Figure 2. Graph by Year of Publication of Article Based on Scopus Database

Based on the data presented in the Figure 2, for the past ten years, based on the Scopus database, shows that the number of articles published has increased from year to year. Research articles on economic growth and achieving the goals of SDG 8 continue to experience a significant increase. Based on Figure 2, 2022 will have the highest number because, in 2022, many articles will discuss the correlation between SDG 8 goals and economic growth, especially in developing countries in the Asian region. The SDGs are an agenda for sustainable development goals, officially ratified on September 25, 2015. As a result, when looking at the data by year in the image above, it can be seen that between 2015 and 2016, research on the connection between economic growth and the accomplishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goals 8 started to show an increase in numbers, even though the numbers from the two years prior 2013 and 2015 had only increased very slightly. However, the numbers from the previous two years, 2013 and 2015, had only increased slightly. In 2016, the number of studies increased even though it had yet to reach 50, and did in 2017.

From 2018 to 2020, the number of studies continues to increase significantly to 100. In those three years, the research accomplish began to vary and was not only related to achieving goal 8 with population growth, but the study discussed included state policies. These are about efforts to reduce poverty, a country's efforts to achieve economic growth, and the SDGs, which seek to prioritize economic growth compared to the use of resources that impact its economic growth. Figures in research for 2020 to 2021 have experienced the most increase in numbers. If in 2020 it is at 100, in 2021, it will reach 200, similar to the highest research peak in 2022. In 2021 the topic of discussion will focus on not only economic growth but also a correlation with the environment, technological innovations to support this economic growth, and creative and cultural industries that can provide innovations to achieve the SDGs goals.

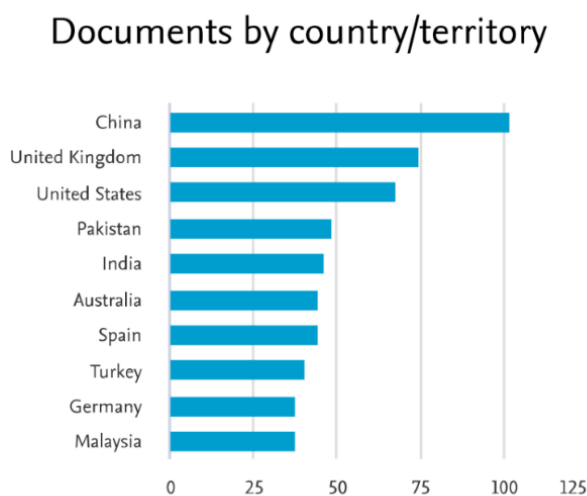


Figure 3. Countries of Publication of Article With Many Related Topics Based on Scopus Database

Figure 3 related topic from Scopus, ten countries with related topics focus on the economy and SDGs. In the picture above, China occupies the top position, and this is because China, in terms of economy, is a country with extreme power. China can improve its economy through various means, such as cooperation between governments, investment in other countries with large numbers, or even diplomacy to improve the country's economy, including economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, and many more. China is one of the Asian countries with advanced economic development because it is supported by investment and other assistance from other countries.

The United Kingdom ranks second in the number of published articles on economic growth, followed by the United States in third. China ranks first in the number of published articles, which is 125 published articles. Of the ten countries with the highest number of research, Malaysia and Germany have the lowest number of published articles, which occupy the bottom two positions with the same number of published articles. One of the indicators of success in achieving SDG 8 is the facilitation of infrastructure in a country; this has thus become one of the factors for countries with the number of published articles still at the bottom. In short, many obstacles and difficulties still have caused little research on the correlation between a country's economic growth and the achievement of SDG 8.

Figure 4 are the number of articles when viewed by the author of the article, each writer has their characteristics with a different focus on writing. The author with the most publications on this theme is Bekun, with the most publications, namely more than ten articles. Then in second place, followed Sinha. Based on the data presented by Scopus on the top 10 writers, several writers collaborated in writing. Among them is Bekun, who collaborated with Alola to write articles on technological prosperity and innovation. Then the second is the collaboration between Bekun and

Hossain regarding the environmental consequences, which are the result of the influx of foreign investment. The next partnership is Sharma and Sinha's cooperation regarding renewable energy in developing countries, especially in Asia.

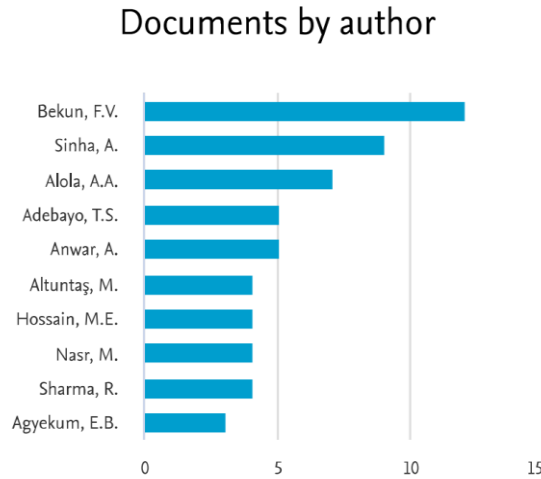


Figure 4. Data on The Number of Articles Based on The Name of The Article Author Based on Scopus Database

The next collaboration is Sinha with Anwar, which discusses most of the focus on countries in Asia. Then Adebayo who has conducted research with Agyekum and Altuntaş. The authors of these articles focus on one specific issue, which is then collaborated with other authors that the scope of the authors becomes broad. However, some top 10 writers, namely Nasr, do not cooperate with others. Based on the data presented in the Scopus Agyekum database, it is the writer with the lowest number of published articles.

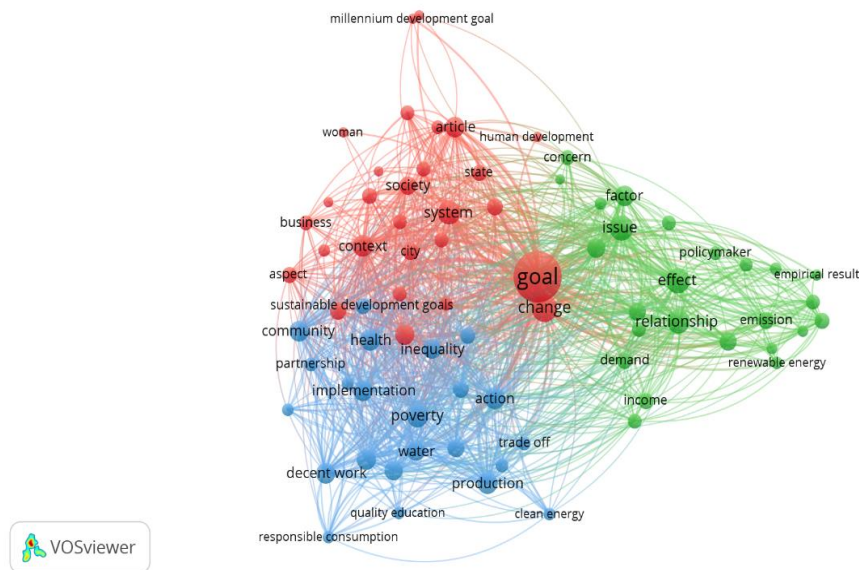


Figure 5. Topic-related Aspect Mapping using Vosviewer

Figure 5 shows the data was obtained using the Vosviewer application. Figure 5 shows a relationship between the points discussed in the article and the topic discussed. The linkages to each point above show that each issue has a connection and association. It can be seen as an example that " goal " is related to " action, "which shows that in achieving the SDGs goals related to economic growth in a country, it means that the government will take many steps or movements that will make changes to the country's economy in the hope that if the actions taken are successful, then the achievement of the SDGs goals regarding economic growth will be achieved. Therefore, based on the mapping in the image above, it can be concluded that one point and the other are related, so all aspects of the image will be necessary for writing this article.

Table 1. Cluster Division

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cluster 1	Application, article, aspect, business, capacity, change, city, commitment, concept, context, environmental protection, goal, governance, human development, institution, MDGs, millennium development, opportunity, pandemic, society, solution, state, system, tool, trend, UN Sustainable Development, woman, work.	28
Cluster 2	Capita, carbon emission, CO2 emission, concern, demand, effect, emission, empirical result, energy consumption, environmental degradation, environmental quality, environmental sustainability, factor, income, increase, investment, issue, outcome, policymaker, population growth, relationship, renewable energy, sustainable economic growth, sustainable growth, united nations sustainable development goal.	25
Cluster 3	Action, clean energy, community, company, decent work, future, health, implementation, industry, inequality, infrastructure, interaction, life, partnership, poverty, production, project, quality education, responsible consumption, sustainable city, sustainable development goals, trade-off, water.	23

Source: primary data processed

For example, the articles related to the cluster mapping above related to energy sustainability, energy financing, and economic growth in Nigeria, which linked to SDG 7, namely "Clean and Affordable Energy." In Nigeria, an increase in growth has a different effect from that of the country. The changes that occur affect its economic growth related to different financing for the sustainable energy needed by Nigeria. Because of this, it concluded that if it continues to occur in the long term, it will have a link with the goals carried out by the SDGs, namely SDG 7 and SDG 8. Research related

to this has a basis in an analysis of Nigeria's economy and population growth and how the two can impact the sustainability of life in Nigeria.

Based on the data presented above, it can be seen that there is a division of clusters based on the previously submitted data in the form of images. Three collections result from this division; the first cluster, the red one, shows things that can affect a country's economic growth, some of which are government, pandemics, society, and human development. Some of these things can be factors that can affect a country's economic growth. The second cluster, namely the green cluster, explains more about essential elements that the state must consider because some of these are related to population growth as the goal of SDG 8. They include capita, energy consumption, income, policymakers, and population growth. This cluster shows several essential points that can affect economic growth in a country, the government must take action to overcome these causal factors.

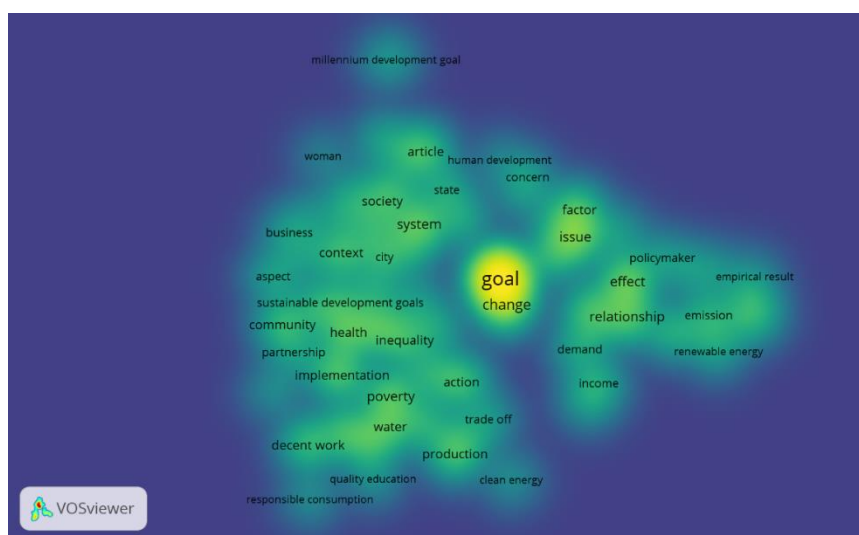


Figure 6. Visualization of All Aspects Related to The Topic

Figure 6 shows the visualization of aspects related to population growth related to the SDG 8 goals can be seen. Many topics correlate with the importance of population growth following the SDGs' goals. Goals or goals hold the highest position in research on achieving the country's economic growth because goals are the main points in economic development. Achieving stable economic conditions for a country is an important thing that must be realized to create a tough life for the country. Another important object is related to change, which has the intention that a country needs action to make changes to factors that are a significant influence on economic growth. For example, the population growth that is not following the country's per capita income and policies made by the government must also be able to solve the problem or at least be able to reduce the spike in uncontrolled population growth.

Based on previous research, there are around 600 articles on research related to the topic of economic growth and the goals of SDG 8. Then, it will be explained regarding the research question regarding the role of the SDGs in the economic development of countries in Asia (Abad-

Segura & González-Zamar, 2021). In addition, it will also explain how the SDGs play a role in development that supports the economic development of a country. According to Fioramonti et al. (2022), economic well-being focuses more on material growth and gaining support for policy-making, business, and civil society with the aim of economic development and social and political stability.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) successfully increase public awareness to continue caring and growing awareness. According to Grossman and Kruger (1995); Panayotou (2016) (in Abad-Segura & González-Zamar, 2021), economic growth is a continuous increase in the production sector and the level of income of the community. Economic growth indicates an economic development characterized by the rise in the population's quality of life in the economic, educational, and social fields (Abad-Segura & González-Zamar, 2021). Emphasizing the existence of a framework related to the financial framework can later become the most effective foundation for overcoming domestic and international post-growth problems (Fioramonti et al., 2022).

The goal of economic growth is to maximize goals in all related aspects. The existence of the SDGs has brought attention to many crises in the social sector. Many of the ideals promoted by the SDGs have earned praise from environmental researchers because they aim to achieve harmony with nature (Kreinin & Aigner, 2022). In SDG 8, "Economic Growth and Decent Work" is used as a review of indicators to measure progress from society toward social welfare. The goal of the SDGs will be the opportunity to eradicate poverty and change the dominance of the development industry for the better to increase economic growth (Akestoridi & Seatzu, 2021).

ASEAN states that ASEAN is a region rich in mineral resources, and because of this, ASEAN is the one that supports Asia's largest economy. In developing countries, economic growth is still challenging to achieve, considering that the lack of adequate infrastructure makes developing countries' regions sometimes lag compared to developed countries (Quang & Thao, 2022). In addition, in achieving the goals of economic development, many factors cause the process of economic growth. The rapid economic growth not accompanied by per capita income makes it difficult to get a stable economy (Tirumala & Tiwari, 2022).

Covid-19 has become one of the causes of delays in achieving the SDGs, but many say that the post-pandemic economic recovery is still developing (Lucas & Landman, 2021). The government continues to work out how to achieve the SDGs according to the target, even though a pandemic temporarily halted efforts to achieve them. One of them is the existence of the G20, which is considered capable of having the opportunity to restore economic strength (Shaidullina & Semenovskiy, 2022). Development to achieve the economic SDGs is not limited to specific sectors. Innovations continuously carried out to complete the SDGs include economic development, infrastructure development, environmental preservation, and advancing welfare (Akestoridi &

Seatzu, 2021). Obstacles experienced by the country in its economic development will later become a problem that will be resolved through a program that

In realizing the economy in Asia, many developments continue to be carried out. Goal 8 SDG and Goal 9 SDG correlate with one another. Goal 9, "Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure," has a related interest (Fioramonti et al., 2022). Point 9 focuses on development and infrastructure improvement thus developing countries in Asia will be more evenly distributed thus no country is left behind in terms of infrastructure. The correlation with point 8 is that, according to Sharma et al. (2021), achieving economic growth will be easier if these Asian countries increase compliance by giving the youth of today plenty of decent jobs and opportunities to reduce material consumption for economic growth and environmental protection.

Conclusion

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are sustainable development goals that will maintain stability and maintain a sustainable increase in the economic welfare of the community and are also related to the community's social life. SDGs with goal 8 on economic growth specifically for developing countries in Asian countries. The results of previous research stated that the cause of developing countries experiencing a slight delay was the lack of infrastructure development in the country. Due to this inadequate development, the result was that it was challenging to support economic growth. With their 17 goals, the SDGs strive to maximize the effect of increasing a country's economic growth, which is targeted to be completed by 2030. SDGs goal 8 emphasizes how countries that experience more lagging stories will later be able to improve their economies with various programs related to sustainable development with a focus on the country's economy.

This research contributes to the development of knowledge related to economics. The focus discussed in this research is on how to achieve the goals of SDG 8 for developing Asian countries. This study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method based on the Scopus database, making this research a reference for further investigation. This research also contributes to seeing how the economy of developing countries, especially in Asia, is being and continues to be developed, that with the existence of the SDGs, many countries are assisted in their economic development by improving infrastructure.

The limitation of this research is that the data used is only sourced from the Scopus database, thus this research does not cover other things. Coupled with limited access to the required articles in conducting research, there will be little difficulty in collecting writing data. In managing data using only two applications, Mendeley and Vosviewer, the Mendeley application can only read through the abstract. At the same time, Vosviewer can only display visualizations related to essential points contained in the research. In future research, it is expected to be able to use data whose sources tend to be varied and not only focus on one basis.

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