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Challenge Sustainability Supply Chain From Perspective Organization Readiness To Achieve SDGs: Scoping Review

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations provide a global framework for addressing significant environmental, social, and economic issues. Achieving these objectives in Asia necessitates a significant degree of organizational preparedness, particularly for supply chain sustainability. Aligning supply chain practices with the SDGs poses a considerable challenge for organizations. This paper examines the critical elements of organizational preparation that present significant obstacles to attaining the SDGs. In this scoping review performed utilizing the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases to ascertain the characteristics of published scientific literature on this subject and to identify the emerging themes regarding the challenges of sustainable supply chains from the perspective of organizational readiness to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study discovered four primary topics and seventeen sub-themes on organization ready to challenge sustainable supply chain for SDGs. Tech Infrastructure, Stakeholder Engagement, Policy Frameworks, and Sustainability Initiatives are the main topics. Most research examine learning, according to the review. These worldwide goals require bespoke solutions that cater for the region socio economic, cultural, and legal complexity, which this study underlines as a major organizational readiness barrier. The study lists technology infrastructure, stakeholder participation, policy frameworks, and sustainability programs as challenges. This study highlights leadership, technical innovation, legislative frameworks, and multi stakeholder collaboration in overcoming obstacles and enabling sustainable supply chains to advance the SDGs.

Keywords

Sustainable Supply Chain; Organizational Readiness; Sustainability Transition; Asia; SDGs

1. Introduction

Sustainable development is a global necessity, with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calling for action to solve environmental, social, and economic issues. To achieve the SDGs in Asia, a region of rapid economic expansion, urbanization, and industrialization, supply chain sustainability is essential. However, in varied economic, cultural, and legal situations across Asia, organizations readiness to implement sustainable supply chain management methods remains a major challenge. This scoping assessment examines Asian organizations sustainability supply chain readiness and identifies gaps and areas for improvement to meet SDGs.

Due to Asia worldwide trade and environmental and social impact, organizational readiness for sustainable supply chains must be studied. Asia supply networks are crucial to global sustainability due to its enormous industry and consumer markets (Todo et al., 2022). The region also struggles with resource depletion, pollution, and labor rights due to fragmented regulatory frameworks and inconsistent institutional support (Byaro et al., 2022). Understanding how Asian companies are planning to integrate sustainability into their supply chains is crucial for inclusive and resilient economic growth and environmental and social equity. Sustainable supply chain management is gaining popularity, although Asian organizational preparedness research is scarce. Technology and operations dominate sustainability research, although human, cultural, and institutional factors affect readiness (Hmamed et al., 2023). The range of Asian economies from advanced industrialized to developing and least developed creates a complicated landscape that the literature has not effectively explored. Few studies have examined how organizations integrate their supply chain strategy with SDGs, especially in Asia's vital industries including agriculture, manufacturing, and logistics (Filho et al., 2023).

Attention must be directed toward understanding the barriers and enablers of organizational readiness for SSCM in Asia. Key areas include the role of leadership, employee engagement, and organizational culture in driving sustainability initiatives (Lee & Klassen, 2020). Therefore, in this study will answer the following two questions: (what the barriers for sustainability supply chain toward SDG from perspective organizations readiness) and (what the research themes are used in this context). This scoping review synthesizes evidence on organizational readiness for sustainable supply chains in Asia and identifies SDG aligned supply chain practices to fill these gaps. It aims that it can assist Asian organizations build sustainable development strategies to support the global agenda for a more equal and resilient future.

2. Methodology

A scoping review is a synthesis of knowledge that analyses the extent and nature of research activities related to a specific issue by mapping key concepts, themes, and principal references, thereby serving as a form of evidence for a particular domain of knowledge (Che Hassan & Osman 2024). This form of literature evaluation is particularly advantageous for niche subjects that have not been thoroughly investigated before (Chukwuere, 2023). A scoping review offers greater flexibility than a conventional systematic review or meta-analysis, as it can encompass a broad spectrum of pertinent literature and studies utilizing diverse methodologies, which is unattainable in a traditional review (Munn at. al., 2018). This scoping review employed the five-stage methodology delineated by Arksey and O'Malley (2005) and subsequently augmented by Levac et al. (2010) to (1) formulate research questions; (2) identify pertinent studies (3) eliminate duplicate articles (4) organize the data (5) compile, summarize, and present the findings.

The first phase entails the identification of the research questions. This scoping review proposes two research questions. Firstly, what are the barriers for sustainability supply chain toward SDG from perspective organizations reading And and second research question, what research themes are used in this context?

The second stage focusses on identifying pertinent studies. Following the identification of study objectives, a compilation of search terms was created to delineate aspects of enhancing sustainability supply chain through organization readiness toward SDGs in Asia countries. (Table 1). Multiple search and retrieval experiments were performed across two interdisciplinary academic databases to optimize search keywords (Web of Science & Scopus).

The third stage involves the screening process to eliminate redundant material. (Table 2) presents several inclusion and exclusion criteria. Only research publications were chosen, since articles provide a more rigorous investigation of the subject, with most studies published in proceedings. Consequently, the principal source of analytical evidence was scholarly articles. Nevertheless, the study also eliminates articles on systematic reviews, meta syntheses, meta analyses, book chapters, and newspapers. English articles published from 2020 to 2024 were included. This article only focuses on business, management and economics. Articles from medical engineering, computer science, energy, psychology, and decision sciences were not selected to avoid irrelevant articles or proceeding papers.

The fourth stage involves data extraction or the charting of data. The data collected were summarized using Microsoft Excel to facilitate thematic and comparative analysis. Table 3 includes the author details, publication year, barrier sustainability, sub-themes and themes.

The fifth stage involves the collection, synthesis, and presenting of the findings. At this juncture, prevalent themes and conclusions from the papers were identified. Additional important information, including the study origin, publication year, and other relevant discussed at this stage.

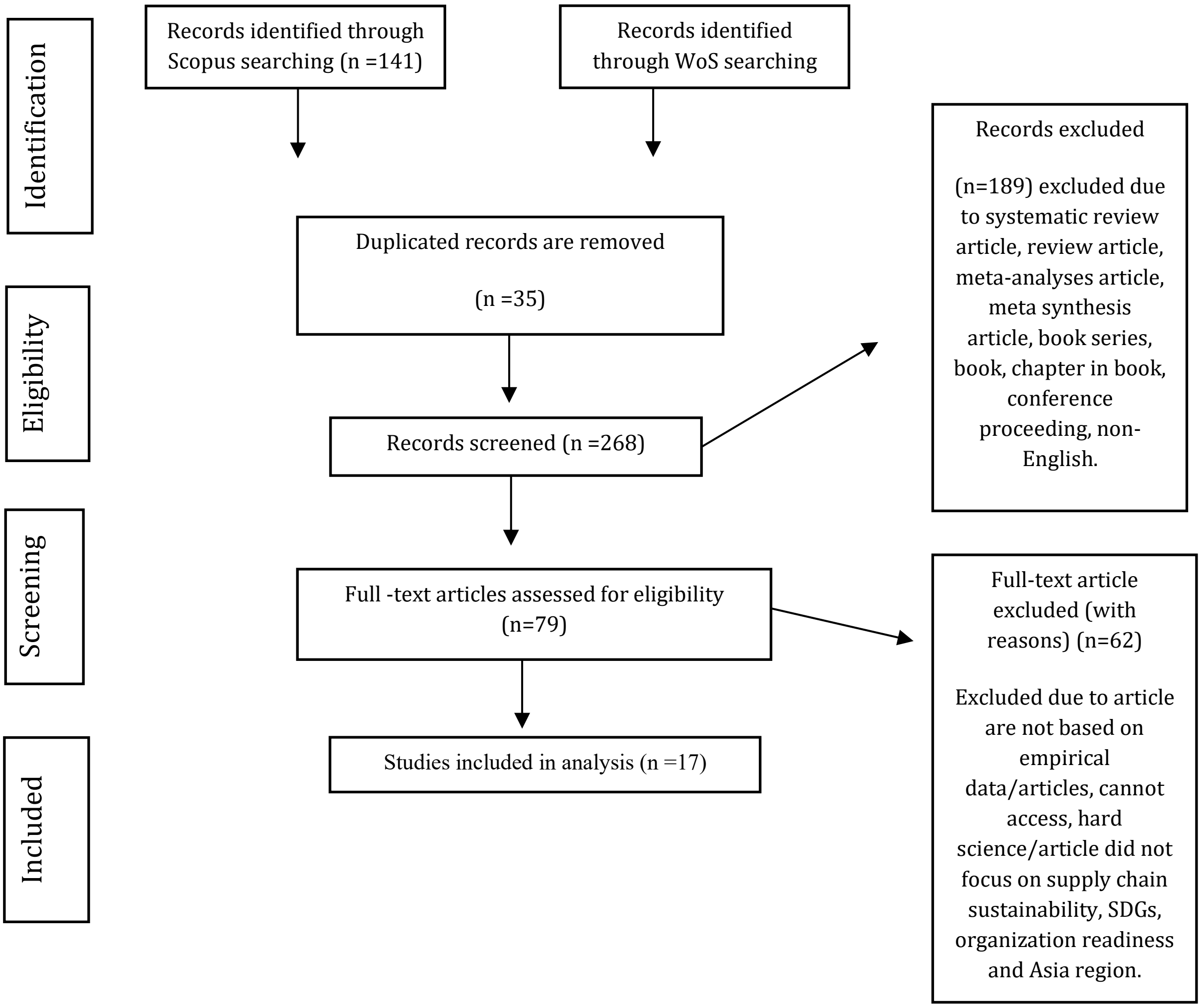
Table 1: The Search Strings

Database search string	
WOS	TS= "sustainable supply chain" AND "organizational readiness" AND "sustainability transition" AND " sustainability transition" AND " asia" OR " asian countries"
SCOPUS	TITLE-ABS-KEY ((“sustainable supply chain") AND (" organizational readiness ") AND ("sustainability transition") AND ("asia") AND ("asian countries "))

Table 2: The Inclusion And Exclusion Criteria

Criterion	Eligibility	Exclusion
literature type	research articles	book series, book, chapter in book
Language	English	non-English
Timeline	2020-2024	<2020
Subject area	Business, Management and Accounting, Social Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance	Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Engineering, Psychology, Energy, Medicine

Fig. 1. PRISMA flow diagram of the study selection process



3. Results

Using the previously mentioned search strategies, 303 items were identified via the database search. From this number, 35 articles were removed from the initial count due to duplication. Following the assessment of titles and abstracts, 189 papers were excluded based on their review types (systematic, meta analysis, article, book series, book, chapter in book, conference proceeding, non-English), language, and subject matter. Out of the remaining 79 papers, 62 were eliminated following a thorough analysis due to their clear irrelevance to the aims of the scoping study. After a thorough screening process, only 17 papers were considered pertinent and aligned with the objectives of this study, in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta Analyses. PRISMA, (Moher et al., 2015) Figure 1.

The selection of articles was only focused on quantitative empirical studies from journal articles within a period of 5 years based on several factors. Firstly, conference proceedings were not included because there was a lack of systematization and transparency due to traditional reviews which are likely influenced by the author subjectivity (Turan & Karabey 2023). Secondly, the concept integration of sustainability into supply chains from an organizational readiness standpoint to fulfil the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has increasingly become a focus of research and practice, especially in the past five years (2020–2024). This corresponds with the growing worldwide focus on corporate responsibility and the necessity for firms to integrate their operations with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Nazarian et. al., 2024). Thirdly, the research on particular topic which has been carried out for a period of at least 5 years indicates the maturity of the subject (Kraus et. al., 2020). Therefore, it is appropriate for this study to select quality articles within at least 5 years to conduct a scoping review.

4. Main Findings

Based on the criteria above, Table 3 shows 17 articles of current research that were included for the scoping review (Shoukohyar & Seddigh, 2020), (Ganeshkumar et. al., 2023), (Ardra & Barua, 2023), (Lee & Park, 2021), (Paul et. al., 2021), (Saha et. al., 2022), (Khan & Ali, 2022), (Chowdhury et. al., 2022), (Leung et. al., 2020), (Sulaiman et. al., 2024), (Ardekani et. al., 2023), (Khan et. al., 2021), (Ferronato et. al., 2024), (Luo et. al., 2022), (Sabuj et. al., 2021), (Lutfi et. al., 2022), (Khurana et. al., 2022)

The ability to adopt and implement sustainable practices depends on various aspects, including organizational readiness for sustainability. Top management must promote sustainability and integrate it into the company's vision and strategy. Resource allocation ensures sustainable operations by investing in technology, training, and infrastructure. A cultural shift is needed to promote sustainability across the organization and encourage people to adopt and promote it. Finally, stakeholder engagement involves working with suppliers, consumers, and communities to develop a shared commitment to sustainability, encouraging collective action, and ensuring that sustainability activities benefit the entire ecosystem. These aspects enable organizations to adopt sustainable practices and meaningfully contribute to global sustainability goals.

Table 3: Data Charting Form

Author	Challenge for sustainability	Sub-themes	Themes
(Shoukohyar & Seddigh, 2020)	Organizations may have difficulties in safeguarding shared information, which is essential for collaborative forecasting. This vulnerability may dissuade firms from adopting sustainable practices due to concerns around data breaches or abuse.	Lack of Information Security	Technological Infrastructure
(Ganeshkumar et. al., 2023)	Technological aspects are essential in the adoption of big data analytics. Organizations without access to innovative technologies or encounter difficulties in integrating new systems may find it challenging to implement sustainable supply chain strategies. This technology disparity may hinder their ability to utilize data analytics for improving sustainability initiatives.	Integration of Systems	

(Ardra & Barua, 2023)	Organizations frequently encounter difficulties stemming from insufficient knowledge in information technology. The absence of knowledge obstructs the efficient execution of circular practices, which are crucial for closing the loops in the food supply chain.	Lack Technological Expertise	
(Lee & Park, 2021)	Operational integration is essential for sustained supplier relationships. Organizations without essential internal integration may struggle to interact effectively with suppliers, hindering sustainability initiatives.	Operational Integration Challenges	
(Paul et. al., 2021)	Establishing confidence among many stakeholders in the supply chain is essential for efficient collaboration. In the absence of trust, stakeholders may hesitate to exchange information or implement sustainable practices, impeding overall advancement towards sustainability.	Trust Issues	Stakeholder Engagement
(Saha et. al., 2022)	Efficient cooperation among supply chain partners is crucial for attaining sustainability. Organizations may encounter obstacles in promoting collaboration, essential for enhancing risk and investment management. In the absence of robust relationships, accessing resources and scaling operations efficiently becomes challenging.	Collaboration Challenges	

(Khan & Ali, 2022)	This study depends on subjective data from owners and management, which may not fully represent the actual effectiveness of sustainability measures. This dependence on perceptual metrics may result in a misinterpretation of the efficacy of sustainability initiatives, hence hindering organizational preparedness for the implementation of sustainable supply chains.	Perceptual Measures of Performance	
(Chowdhury et. al., 2022)	Stakeholders frequently exhibit insufficient awareness and comprehension on the significance of sustainability. This societal disparity might hinder organizational preparedness to adopt sustainable supply chain strategies, since stakeholders may not prioritise or endorse such activities.	Awareness and Education	
(Leung et. al., 2020)	The lack of commitment and assistance from high management can profoundly impact the implementation of sustainable practices. Leadership is essential in cultivating an organizational culture that prioritizes innovation and sustainability.	lack Management Support	
(Sulaiman et. al., 2024)	Insufficient coordination among stakeholders frequently occurs within the supply chain network. The absence of collaboration may result in inefficiency and lost chances for the implementation of sustainable practices. Efficient coordination is crucial for overseeing the collection and disposal of hazardous pharmaceutical waste.	Lack of Coordination	

(Ardekani et. al., 2023)	Organizations may encounter internal opposition to the adoption of new processes and technologies. This reluctance may arise from a lack of comprehension regarding the advantages of comprehensive quality management and Industry 4.0, along with apprehension about the uncertainties linked to altering current procedures.	internal resistance	
(Khan et. al., 2021)	A desire exists for universally recognized guidelines to implement CSR efficiently. The lack of standardized methods may result in difficulties in quantifying and attaining sustainability objectives, which are crucial for fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	Insufficient Guidelines and Standards	Policy Frameworks
(Ferronato et. al., 2024)	Organizations frequently lack capacity-building initiatives and managerial support, essential for maintaining long-term efforts in sustainable waste management systems. This constraint impedes their preparedness to execute effective plans for attaining the SDGs.	Governance and Policies	
(Luo et. al., 2022)	The regulatory landscape may also present obstacles. Inconsistent policies and inadequate enforcement can generate uncertainty, causing organizations to be reluctant in adopting sustainable practices. This is especially apparent in areas where water quality monitoring and pollution control measures are inadequately enforced.	Regulatory Challenges	

(Sabuj et. al., 2021)	Organizations in emerging economies frequently encounter limitations in financial, human, and technological resources. These constraints can profoundly impact their preparedness to adopt sustainable supply chain methods.	Resource Constraints	Sustainability Initiatives
(Lutfi et. al., 2022)	The lack of proficient individuals capable of managing and interpreting sustainability-related data might provide a substantial obstacle. Organizations require proficient professionals capable of promoting the implementation of sustainable practices and efficiently utilizing big data analytics.	Shortage of Skilled Resources	
(Khurana et. al., 2022)	Organizations frequently have constraints in financial resources, impeding their capacity to invest in sustainable practices and technologies. This constraint impairs their general preparedness to execute essential modifications for sustainability.	Resource Constraints	

Based on Figure 2, location for the study of sustainable supply chain from perspective organizations readiness to achieve SDGs is detailed out to indicate the context of the studies. The analysis shows that 17 countries in Asia region. Specifically, four previous studies have focused on supply chain management in India [Ardra & Barua, 2023, Ganeshkumar et. al., 2023, Paul et. al., 2021, Khurana et. al., 2022]. Three studies in Pakistan [Sulaiman et. al., 2024, Khan & Ali, 2022, Khan et. al., 2021] and two studies in the Bangladesh [Sabuj et. al., 2021, Saha et. al., 2022] In addition, only one study has been conducted in eight countries, China [Luo et. al., 2022], Qatar [Ardekani et. al., 2023], Malaysia [Ferronato et. al., 2024], Hong Kong [Leung et. al., 2020], Vietnam [Chowdhury et. al., 2022], Jordan [Lutfi et. al., 2022] Iran [Shoukohyar & Seddigh, 2020] South Korea [Lee & Park, 2021].

Asian organizations readiness to create sustainable supply chains differs greatly between industrialized and developing economies. Companies in industrialized countries like South Korea and Hong Kong are more likely to embrace sustainable practices due to better legal frameworks, superior technology infrastructure, and greater environmental and social awareness. Sustainable supply chains in these economies use innovation and collaboration to minimize carbon footprints, improve resource efficiency, and ensure ethical sourcing. Developing economies including China, India, Qatar, Malaysia, Iran, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Jordan, and Vietnam struggle to establish sustainable supply chains due to insufficient resources, weaker regulatory enforcement, and variable organizational readiness. These locations are gaining speed because of global pressure, corporate social responsibility, and long-term economic rewards. China and India are promoting renewable energy and green manufacturing, while Qatar and Malaysia are promoting sustainable infrastructure and circular economy concepts. However, insufficient finance, knowledge, and supply chain fragmentation impede growth. In developing economies, capacity building, stakeholder collaboration, and technology use are needed to prepare for sustainable supply chain operations. Overall, Asia offers potential, but achieving universal sustainability will require specific strategies and cross-border cooperation to meet the different issues faced by industrialized and emerging nations.

Fig. 2. Number Of Studies Based On Countries

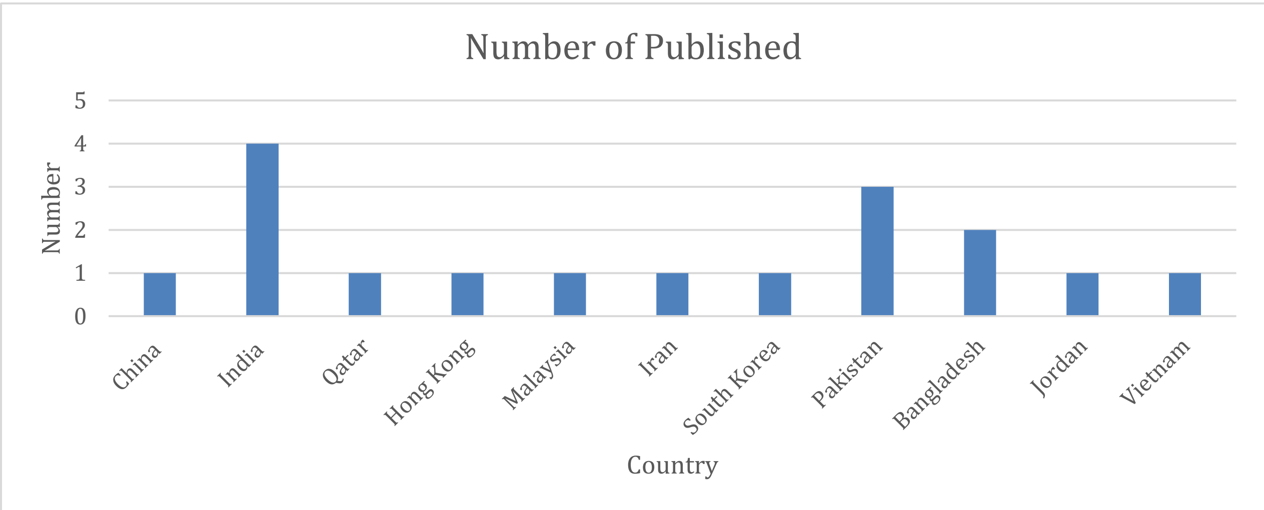
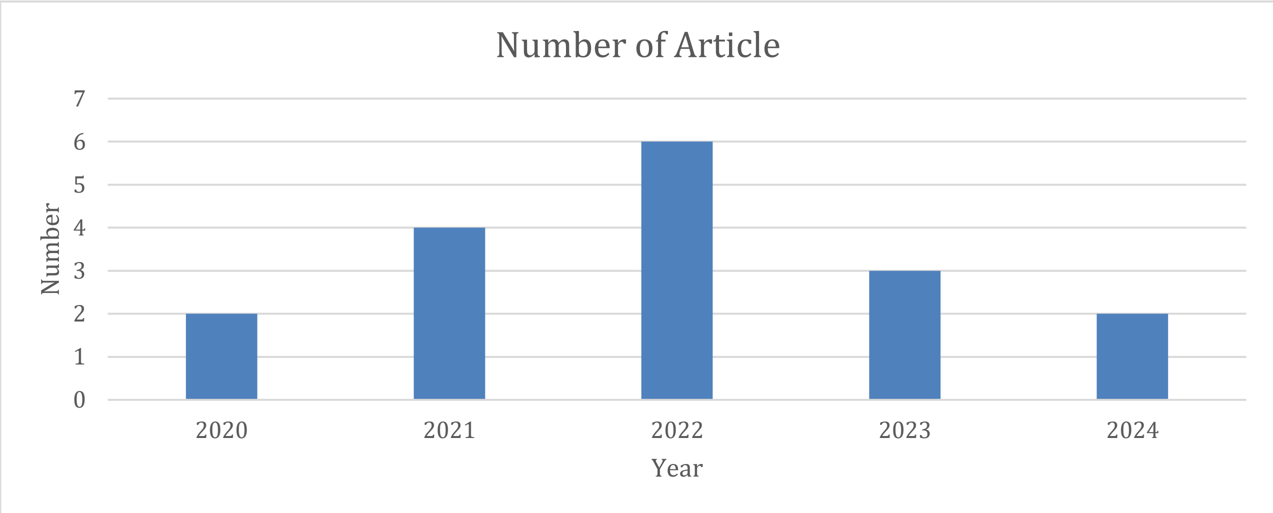


Figure 3 shows the quantity of papers published in Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus from 2020 to 2024. In 2020, two publications were published [Leung et al., 2020, Shoukohyar & Seddigh, 2020]. In 2021, four articles were published [Khan et al., 2021, Sabuj et al., 2021, Lee & Park, 2021, Paul et al., 2021]. Subsequently, six articles were published in 2022 [Lutfi et al., 2022, Khurana et al., 2022, Luo et al., 2022, Saha et al., 2022, Khan & Ali, 2022, Chowdhury et al., 2022], followed by three articles published in 2023 [Ardekani et al., 2023, Ardra & Barua, 2023, Ganeshkumar et al., 2023]. Two articles were recently published in 2024 [Ferronato et al., 2024, Sulaiman et al., 2024]. Furthermore, the publications pertained to the domains of business, management, accounting, social sciences, economics, econometrics, and finance.

Fig. 3. Year Of Publication In Web Of Science & Scopus



In summary, this topic is getting more papers every year. However, it is still low compared to sustainability publications. This suggests that organization ready to achieve SDGs is still in its infancy and needs further research on sustainable supply chain. The publishing peaked at 2 publications in 2020, indicating that sustainability supply chain from an organization's readiness to accomplish SDGs is still understudied and could be a future priority. Progress towards global sustainability requires Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for solving significant social, economic, and environmental issues, and supply chains help organizations achieve them. Assessing organizational readiness, including leadership commitment, resource availability, and cultural alignment. Help organizations discover gaps and opportunities to implement sustainable practices. In accordance with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), circular economy research can examine how organizations can transition from linear to circular supply chains, reducing waste and promoting resource efficiency (Ting et al., 2023).

5. Discussion

To provide a comprehensive overview of the topic and based on the findings, this section makes use of thematic analysis. Generating themes is the purpose of thematic analysis. During the procedure, the author tried to recognize patterns that developed within the data that was abstracted from all of the publications that were evaluated. Any abstract data that was comparable or connected to one another was gathered in a group, and eventually, a total of four primary groups were established.

Technological Infrastructure

Information security, system integration, and technological knowledge are three major difficulties in sustainable supply chain management. Organizations struggle to adopt sustainable practices due to these difficulties. First, companies struggle to secure shared information needed for collaborative forecasting due to information security issues. According to Shoukohyar and Seddigh (2020), data leaks and misuse deter enterprises from sustainable projects. Stakeholders fear data exposure, which makes them unwell to offer essential information for resource optimization and waste reduction. Second, integrating systems is problematic for many businesses, especially when implementing modern technologies like big data analytics. According to Ganeshkumar et al. (2023), this technology mismatch hinders organization ability to use data-driven insights to improve sustainability initiatives. Enterprises cannot fully utilize emerging tools to improve productivity or reduce environmental impact without seamless integration. Finally, technical inexperience increases these issues. Many businesses lack the knowledge to deploy and manage new technological solutions, which hinders circular behaviors like recycling and reusing resources. This information gap is especially harmful in areas like the food supply chain, where efficient resource management is crucial to closing the loop, according to Ardra and Barua (2023). In conclusion, technological infrastructure is essential for sustainable supply chain practices, but organizations must address information security risks, system integration issues, and workforce upskilling to fully realize its potential and drive meaningful sustainability efforts.

Stakeholder Engagement

Sustainable supply chain management exposes numerous major obstacles to collaboration and sustainability activities. Organizations without operational integration fail to communicate with suppliers, which is crucial for long-term relationships and sustainability (Ardra & Barua, 2023). Trust concerns among stakeholders can also hinder progress by preventing them from sharing information or adopting sustainable practices (Paul et al., 2021). Organizations struggle to form solid partnerships for risk and investment management, resource access, and scaling operations (Saha et al., 2022). Another issue is the use of subjective performance measures from owners and management, which may misinterpret sustainability initiatives and hinder sustainable supply chain implementation (Khan & Ali, 2022). Many stakeholders lack awareness and education on sustainability, which can delay or undermine organizational efforts to adopt sustainable practices (Chowdhury et al., 2022). Lack of management support exacerbates these issues, as leadership commitment is essential for developing an innovative and sustainable organizational culture (Leung et al., 2020). Inefficiencies and missed opportunities for sustainable practices, especially in hazardous waste management, result from supply chain stakeholders not cooperating (Sulaiman et al., 2024). Finally, internal opposition to new processes and technology, typically caused by a lack of understanding or fear of change, might hinder sustainable and innovative solutions (Ardekani et al., 2023). These problems show that stakeholder involvement hurdles must be overcome to execute sustainable supply chain solutions.

Policy Frameworks

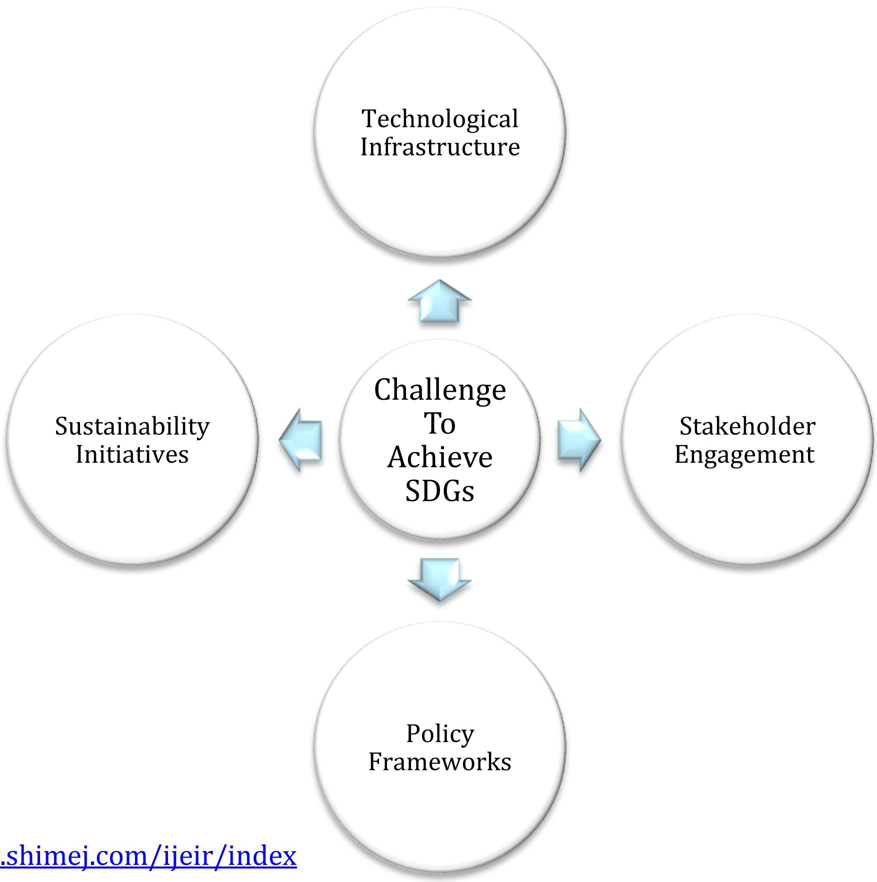
Sustainable supply chain management has three main challenges, inadequate rules and standards, governance and policy gaps, and regulatory issues. First, the lack of consistent principles and standards hinders CSR and sustainability goals. Khan et al. (2021) noted that organizations struggle to quantify progress and align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) without established procedures. Lack of frameworks can cause inconsistent behaviors and make sustainability measurement difficult. Governance and policy inadequacies impede sustainable practices. Many businesses lack capacity building and managerial support needed to sustain long-term efforts, especially in waste management. Ferronato et al. (2024) note that this constraint hinders their SDG strategy development and implementation. Organizations face regulatory uncertainty due to uneven regulations and poor enforcement. In industries like water quality monitoring and pollution management, poor enforcement undermines sustainable practices (Luo et al., 2022). These problems demonstrate the need for robust, uniform policy frameworks, stronger governance structures, and consistent regulatory enforcement to help organizations achieve sustainability and SDG alignment.

Sustainability Initiatives

Sustainability initiatives note that resource restrictions and a lack of experienced workers prevent organizations, especially in emerging economies, from adopting sustainable supply chain strategies. The first obstacle is resource limits, as companies often lack financial, human, and technological resources. Sabuj et al. (2021) and Khurana et al. (2022) stated that these constraints significantly limit their investment in sustainable practices and technologies. Without sufficient funds and improved tools, organizations struggle to make sustainability improvements, compromising their preparedness and progress. Second, the skilled resource shortage worsens these issues. Organizations struggle to find skilled sustainability data managers and interpreters. According to Lutfi et al. (2022), competent professionals are needed to execute sustainable practices and use big data analytics to make decisions. Without such skills, organizations cannot optimize sustainability projects using data-driven insights. These problems demonstrate the need for additional resource investment and skills development to overcome barriers and implement sustainable supply chain strategies.

A diversified strategy is needed to achieve sustainable supply chain practices and SDG alignment in Asian countries. While addressing information security, system integration, and personnel upskilling, organizations must prioritize technological infrastructure development. Implementing sustainable solutions requires overcoming stakeholder involvement challenges. To enable sustainability activities, legislative frameworks, governance structures, and regulatory enforcement must be solid. Finally, investing more in resources and expertise is essential to overcome hurdles and advancing sustainable supply chain solutions. Organizations can improve their SDG readiness and regional sustainability by addressing these interconnected concerns. Figure 3 provides an overview of the themes described above.

Fig. 4. Framework For Challenges Sustainability Supply Chain From Perspective Organization Readiness To Achieve SDGs



6. What Are The Barriers For Sustainability Supply Chain Toward SDG From Perspective Organizations Readiness

The primary reason for the multiple obstacles that organizations encounter when attempting to achieve sustainable supply chain practices that are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is that they experience difficulties in preparation. The lack of access to sophisticated technologies and skills in big data analytics is a key impediment that hinders the efficient implementation of circular practices and sustainable supplier relationships (Muhunzi et al., 2024). This is a significant obstacle since it makes it more difficult to execute these practices. Additionally, internal opposition to embracing new technology, such as Industry 4.0, and insufficient collaboration among supply chain stakeholders further worsen inefficiencies and inhibit growth (Zafar, 2024). In the absence of commitment from senior management and guidelines that are universally recognized for corporate social responsibility (CSR), uncertainty is created, which in turn restricts the ability to measure and accomplish sustainability goals (Giang & Hien, 2024). Furthermore, investments in environmentally friendly practices and technology are hampered by resource limits, such as financial limitations and a lack of employees with the necessary skills. Furthermore, inconsistent regulatory environments and inadequate enforcement mechanisms discourage long term commitments. These obstacles, taken as a whole, highlight the necessity of measures aimed at capacity-building, improved collaboration, and support from leadership to improve organizational readiness for sustainable supply chain practices.

7. Implication Of Study

Technological Infrastructure, Stakeholder Engagement, Policy Frameworks, and Sustainability Initiatives come up in the scoping review on organizational preparation for sustainable supply chains to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each has major consequences. First, supply chain transparency, traceability, and efficiency need investing in blockchain, IoT, and AI. Organizations need these technologies to monitor environmental and social repercussions in real time, and policymakers should subsidize their use and set interoperability standards. To guarantee successful implementation, suppliers and consumers must engage on training and capacity-building programs.

Second, stakeholder participation promotes inclusive decision-making and different demands. Organizations could strengthen relationships with suppliers, customers, and communities, while policymakers can support multi-stakeholder dialogues and public-private partnerships to meet SDGs targets. Stakeholders must participate and keep organizations accountable for their promises.

Thirdly, sustainable behaviors require strong policy frameworks. To decrease risks and achieve a competitive edge, organizations must follow current and future rules. Stakeholders should promote and monitor clear, enforceable policies that stimulate innovation and accountability. Finally, key company strategy must include circular economy and sustainable energy projects. Policymakers can fund and recognize organizations that set SDG-aligned measurable targets. Consumers and investors should demand sustainable products and fund sustainable firms.

Sustainable supply chains must prioritize collaboration, capacity building, and comprehensive measurement frameworks to achieve SDGs. Organizations, policymakers, and stakeholders must collaborate to find scalable and adaptive solutions, especially in developing nations with supply chain issues. These themes can help organizations become more resilient and competitive while improving global sustainability.

8. Limitation & Recommendation

This study possesses specific shortcomings that warrant acknowledgement. The analysis is limited to data from two databases, Web of Science and Scopus, potentially overlooking the comprehensive research on organizational readiness for sustainable supply chains in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Excluding databases like PubMed, IEEE Xplore, or Emerald may result in the omission of pertinent papers, hence creating an inadequate depiction of the research environment. The dependence on Web of Science and Scopus may introduce bias due to their indexing criteria and priority areas, which could favor specific journals, disciplines, or geographies. This may restrict the generalizability of the findings and lead to the exclusion of significant contributions from sources not encompassed by these platforms. These constraints highlight the necessity for future research to integrate a broader array of databases and sources to guarantee a more thorough and inclusive comprehension of the subject.

As proposed by Petrosino et. al., (2002). Future researchers could use a systematic literature review, which can be defined as finding, integrating, and evaluating all accessible data produced in qualitative and quantitative studies to offer observationally determined answers for research. According to the findings of this study, future research could focus on in depth analysis of the obstacles of sustainability in supply chains and organizational preparedness for SDGs, a more concentrated analysis is required on how Asian nations might improve their organizational readiness to attain these objectives. The distinct socio-economic, cultural, and legal environments of Asian nations offer both opportunities and challenges necessitating customized solutions. This forthcoming study intends to fill this vacuum by presenting a complete framework to enhance organizational readiness in Asia, emphasizing supply chain sustainability.

9. Conclusion

The endeavor to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Asia entails distinct problems and opportunities, especially regarding supply chain sustainability. This study underscores the significant difficulty of organizational preparation in attaining these global objectives, stressing the necessity for customized strategies that include the region socio-economic, cultural, and regulatory intricacies. This study reveals four dimensions of challenges Technological Infrastructure, Stakeholder Engagement, Policy Frameworks, and Sustainability Initiatives. This research highlights the significance of leadership, technical innovation, regulatory frameworks, and multi-stakeholder engagement in overcoming barriers and facilitating facilitators of sustainable supply chains to advance the SDGs. The findings indicate that although numerous organizations in Asia are starting to acknowledge the significance of sustainability, substantial deficiencies persist in their preparedness to incorporate SDGs into their supply chain operations.

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