

Fostering Sustainability in the Supply Chain: A Systematic Review Using the PRISMA Method to Examine Progress in Green Logistics

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Abstract:

Over the last few years, there has been a surge of interest in the green supply chain and sustainability within academic circles, research communities, and educational institutions. This growing interest can be attributed to the complex environmental challenges posed by global climate change, the global pandemic (COVID-19), uncertain demand, and the emphasis on corporate social responsibility (CSR). This article aims to consolidate previous research efforts, identify key trends and gaps in the field, and understand the impact of green logistics and CSR on the sustainable development (SD) of companies through a comprehensive analysis of papers and articles. We adopted the PRISMA Statement (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) approach to conduct a systematic review. The results highlight a positive correlation between green logistics, CSR, and SD, with organizations reporting lower operating costs due to improved energy efficiency and effective management practices. To gain deeper insights into the opportunities and challenges unique to each area, future research may involve conducting detailed empirical investigations and engaging in interviews with organizations. This literature survey offers a broad perspective on SD and the green supply chain. In order to support well-informed decision-making and strategic planning in the field of corporate sustainability, this literature review offers a comprehensive viewpoint on SD in connection to the green supply chain.

Keywords: Green logistics, sustainable development, sustainable supply chain, CSR, organizational performance.

JEL Classification: Q56

Paper type: Theoretical Research

1. Introduction:

Natural resources are being depleted at an alarming rate due to rapid advancements in civilization, making sustainability one of the most pressing issues of the twenty-first century. Various sectors such as waste management, energy, sustainable performance, green products, low carbon initiatives, climate action, tourism, information technology, healthcare, behavioral science, innovation, economic development, risk assessment, decision-making processes, consumer behavior, business practices, industrial manufacturing, agriculture, supply chain operations, and other areas have underscored the critical importance of environmental sustainability (Mardani et al., 2017). The term "sustainability" is widely used both domestically and internationally.

Efforts to ensure a sustainable supply chain require strategic planning and the establishment of political, social, and technological priorities. There is a growing demand for green and sustainable products among consumers, and regulatory bodies are increasingly imposing regulations in this regard (Richnák & Gubová, 2021). Managing a green supply chain has become more challenging in today's business environment. Companies that have a significant environmental impact during their manufacturing processes are facing mounting pressure from stakeholders such as suppliers, customers, governments, and advocacy groups to address environmental concerns and implement solutions (De Oliveira et al., 2018).

A "green supply chain" integrates environmental considerations into various supply chain management processes, including product design, material procurement, manufacturing practices, product delivery to customers, and end-of-life management (De Oliveira et al., 2018). The logistics sector is crucial for optimizing industrial organization and adding value, playing a significant role in both the supply chain and the broader socioeconomic system. Despite experiencing rapid growth in recent years, the logistics industry is facing several underlying challenges. These include increased air pollution and carbon emissions from transportation, inadequate attention to worker safety, and a lack of enthusiasm for government-led improvement initiatives. Many of these challenges stem from the negligence and lack of social responsibility exhibited by logistics companies. Consequently, businesses are now incorporating sustainable practices such as waste management, energy efficiency, and carbon emissions reduction into their supply chain management (SCM) processes to embed environmental considerations into logistics operations. This approach not only reduces the company's environmental footprint but also aligns with corporate social responsibility objectives.

Our article has illuminated numerous academic achievements concerning sustainable supply chain management (SCM), synthesizing data from various scholars and studies to reveal recurring themes and insights. It emphasizes the growing significance of sustainability in SCM, elucidating companies' strategies for attaining enduring benefits and the challenges they face due to stakeholder pressures and fluctuating demand. The rationale behind corporate environmental sustainability initiatives, such as cost savings and enhanced internal operations, is succinctly summarized. Moreover, the study explores the importance of CSR, green and reverse logistics, performance management, sustainable innovation, and the consideration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in supplier selection.

The identified gap in our research highlights the necessity for further research, particularly in areas such as stakeholder engagement, waste and water management, and the adoption of sustainable practices.

The main aim of this literature review is to analyze the impact of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) and green logistics on sustainable development from 2015 to 2023. A central question guiding this study is: "How do CSR and green logistics influence sustainable development?" Employing the PRISMA statement as a guide, this study systematically investigates the relationship between CSR, green logistics, and sustainable development.

The article is organized into three key sections: the first section outlines the methods and materials used for the literature review, the second section presents the findings, and the third section discusses the implications of the results and potential future directions.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Data collection

This research delves into the influence of CSR on the efficacy of green logistics and sustainable supply chains. Employing the PRISMA statement methodology, we conducted a systematic review, which entailed defining keywords and their relevant synonyms within our research domain.

Table 1 below lists important terms and their synonyms to enhance the likelihood of identifying relevant articles. This approach allowed us to refine the criteria for our article search. The research primarily focused on databases and scientific journals such as: SCOPUS; WEB OF SCIENCE; RESEARCH4LIFE.

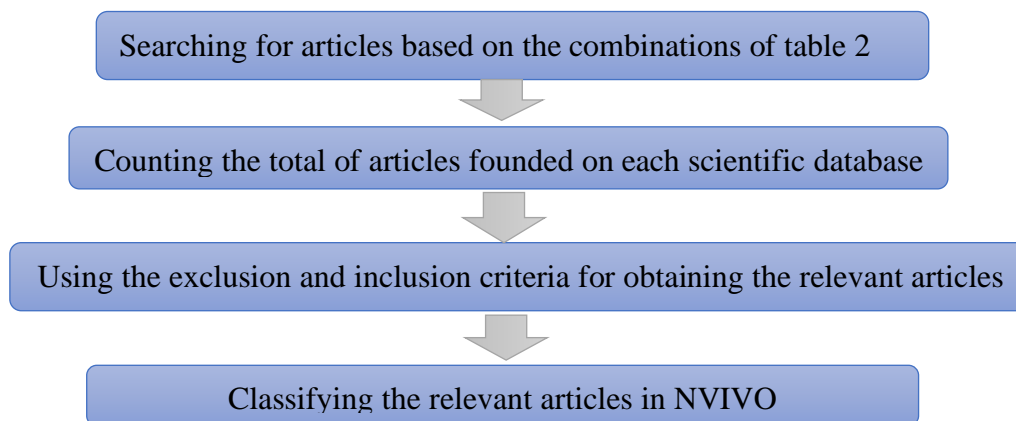
Table 1. Keywords and synonyms

Keywords	Synonym'	Synonym''
Green Logistics	Sustainable Logistics	Eco-responsible logistics
Sustainable Supply Chain	Sustainable Supply Chain	Eco-responsible supply Chain
Supply Chain Management	Supply Chain Management	Supply Chain Management
Corporate social responsibility	Corporate Social Responsibility	Corporate Social Responsibility
Sustainable Development	Environmental sustainability	Global Sustainability
Business Performance	Business performance	Organizational Performance

Source: Authors

Additionally, we have endeavored to establish connections among all the keywords to investigate the impact of CSR on the effectiveness of green logistics and sustainable development. Table 2 below presents the combinations utilized in this study. The total number of articles identified for all these combinations is approximately 9582, aimed at pinpointing the most relevant results demonstrating the influence of green logistics and sustainable supply chains on CSR, sustainable development (SD), and overall company performance. Selection criteria for articles focused on topics such as "sustainable supply chain," "green logistics," "supply chain performance," "supply chain risk management," "sustainable development for companies," and "CSR and its roles." Drawing from the literature review and previous studies on green logistics and sustainable supply chains, the following steps were employed as outlined in Fig. 1:

Figure 1: The steps followed in this literature review



Source: Authors

2.2.Steps of research

Therefore, according to the combinations mentioned on the table 2, we have started to our search for each combination on the data bases (Scopus, Web of science and Research4life). The articles were selected by pertinence by using the exclusion and inclusion criteria. And then, classifying the relevant articles in NVIVO for excluding the word cloud of keywords (figure 2).

The word cloud below illustrates the most prominent and relevant words from the corpus. As observed, these words are closely linked and accurately reflect the key themes of our research. The important topics highlighted by the authors of articles used in this study include:

- Green supply chain and green logistics.
- Environmental performance.
- Sustainable supply chain.
- Sustainable development.
- The impact of CSR practices and decisions on the organization.
- Innovation practices.

Table 2. Combinations used in our research

Combinaisons	Significations of expressions	Query used
1	Green Logistics, Sustainable Supply Chain, Corporate Social Responsibility	“Green Logistics”AND “Sustainable Supply Chain” AND “Corporate Social Responsibility”
2	Eco-responsible logistics, Corporate Social Responsibility, Global Sustainability	“Eco-responsible logistics” AND “Corporate Social Responsibility” AND “Global Sustainability”
3	Green Logistics,Environmental sustainability,Corporate Social Responsibility	“Green Logistics,Environmental” AND “sustainability”AND “Corporate Social Responsibility”
4	Sustainable Logistics, Eco-responsible Supply Chain, Corporate Social Responsibility, Environmental sustainability, Business performance	“Sustainable Logistics” AND “Eco-responsible Supply Chain” AND “Corporate Social Responsibility” AND “Environmental sustainability” AND “Business performance”

Source: Authors

Figure 2: Research Word cloud of keywords from the corpus (NVIVO software).

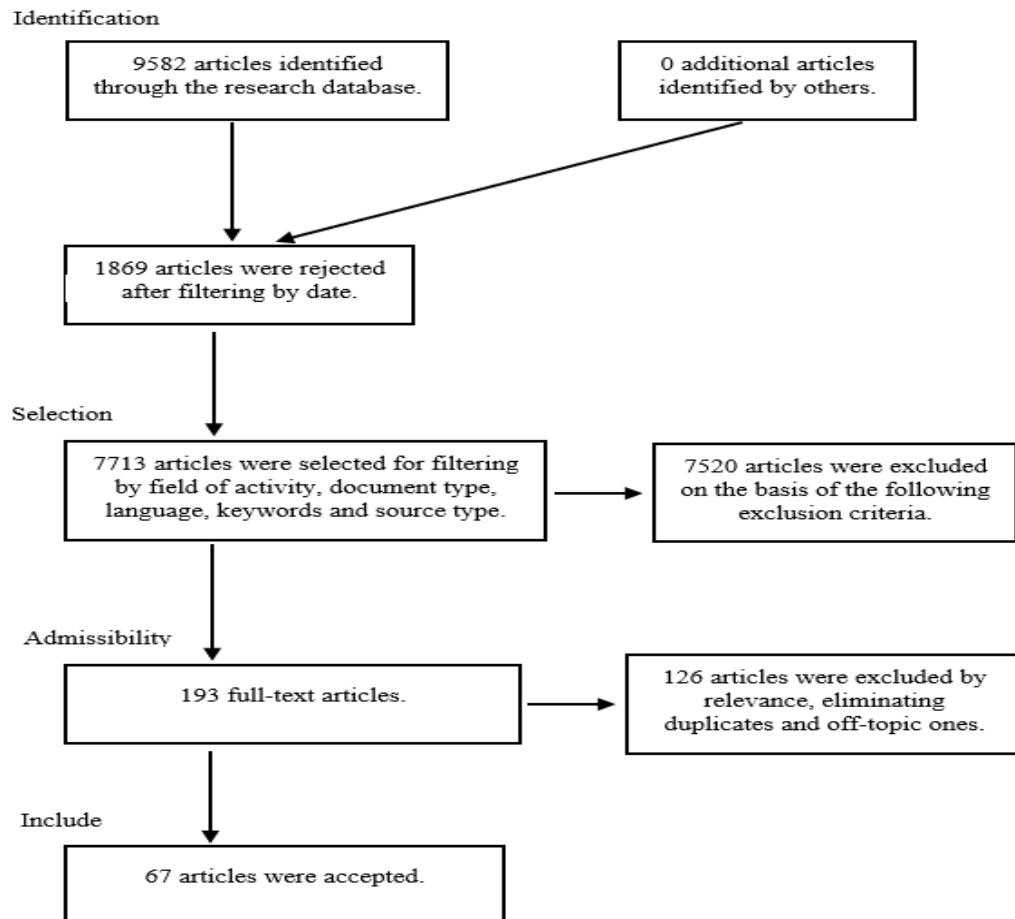


Source: Authors via Nvivo 11 software

4. Results

The culmination of our research yielded 67 significant articles out of a total of 9582 articles reviewed, employing inclusion and exclusion criteria detailed in (Fig. 3). These articles were sourced from various countries, reflecting a global perspective on the subject.

Figure 3: Research processes following the various stages of the systematic review



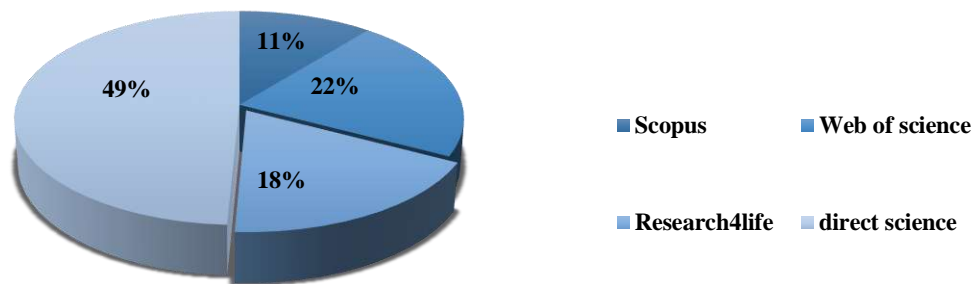
Source: Authors

3.1. Bibliometric analysis

The corpus distribution analysis aims to delve into the specifics of article publication within various journals over a defined time frame, typically focusing on a specific range of years to capture relevant data. In our study, we focused on articles published between 2015 and 2023, chosen for their relevance to contemporary trends and developments in the field. By examining this time-bound collection of publications, we gain insights into the evolution of research themes, methodologies, and the overall scholarly discourse surrounding our topic.

This analytical approach enables us to categorize and quantify the presence of relevant articles across different journals, illuminating the prominence of various publishing platforms within our research domain (see Fig. 4). For example, Direct Science emerges as a significant contributor, representing 49% of the publications, indicating its strong influence and focus on topics related to our study. Following closely is Web of Science, comprising 22% of the publications, followed by Research4life at 18% and Scopus at 11%. These percentages offer a quantitative perspective on the distribution of scholarly output across different journals, highlighting the diversity and depth of research engagement within our subject area.

Figure 4: Classification of publications by databases from 2015 to 2023



Source: Authors

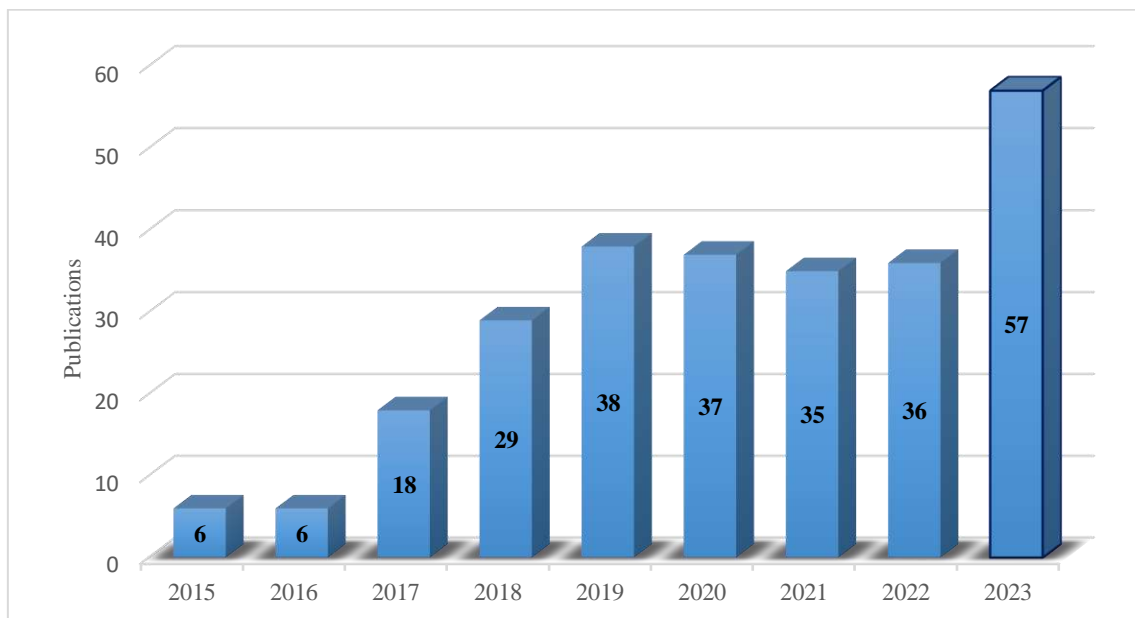
Furthermore, the graphical representation in (Fig. 5) and (Table 3) below vividly illustrate the trend in publication numbers from 2015 to 2023. Notably, there is a significant increase in publications observed in 2023, suggesting a potential surge in research activity or heightened interest in our research topic during that specific year.

Table 3. Data excluded from figure 5

Our subject	Period	Total	Mean	Min	Max	Median
Green logistics and sustainable supply chain	2015-2023	262	29,11	6 (2015 & 2016)	57 (2023)	29 (2018)

Source: Authors

Figure 5: The number of publications by year.



Source: Authors

3.2. Results of the Analysis of articles

The findings obtained through the PRISMA method are well-documented and simplified in Table 4 below and figure 3 above (Research processes following the various stages of the

systematic review). Table 4 outlines the steps taken using the PRISMA method to select relevant articles, resulting in a total of 67 articles found by selecting keywords listed in Table 2 and searching in the databases mentioned (Scopus, Web of science, Research4life). The remaining columns in Table 4 denote the inclusion criteria utilized to filter the articles down to 67. Articles were excluded based on criteria such as date, field of application, document type, language, keywords, and open access.

Following these inclusion criteria, we initially identified 193 articles. The subsequent step involved excluding duplicates and off-topic articles after thorough reading, leading us to a final selection of 67 particularly pertinent articles. These articles are pivotal as they directly address our research question and offer comprehensive insights into the impact of green logistics and sustainable supply chains on CSR, overall corporate performance, and sustainable development management, alongside associated risks. They also explore green and reverse logistics' relationship with sustainable development and corporate performance, CSR's influence on corporate performance, and ESG and sustainability in supply chain management. These research areas shed light on the influence of CSR on green logistics' performance and sustainable development.

In conclusion, the 67 final articles selected constitute a comprehensive body of literature emphasizing the importance of our study. However, it's essential to acknowledge the potential bias arising from the limited number of in-depth empirical studies and interviews with companies. Further research in this domain is warranted to better comprehend the challenges and opportunities specific to each field.

In concluding our research, we focused on a section comprising the 67 final articles selected, which were of utmost interest to us. Our analysis led us to recognize a potential bias due to the absence of in-depth empirical studies and interviews with companies, crucial for a better understanding of the specific challenges and opportunities in each field.

Table 4.the numbers of pertinent articles after filtration

Combinations	Scientific Database	Item inclusion criteria									Articles to be rejected		Total of articles retained
		Total of articles founded	From 2015 to 2023	Scope of application	Type of document	Languages	Key-words	Type Source (Journal)	Open Access	Resultant after filtration	Duplication	Out of Topic	
1	Scopus	20	14	13	9	9	8	7	3	3	0	2	21
	Web of science	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	0	1	
	Research4life	75	73	72	70	70	59	59	40	19	0	5	
	Direct science	3156	2556	1820	211	211	18	18	10	9	0	5	
2	Scopus	46	46	43	40	39	34	34	9	14	0	14	3
	Web of science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Research4life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Direct science	1284	1005	768	144	144	12	12	7	6	0	3	
3	Scopus	18	14	10	9	9	7	7	4	4	0	4	15
	Web of science	105	91	77	74	73	73	73	31	39	10	31	
	Research4life	111	107	105	103	103	97	95	73	16	0	8	
	Direct science	3653	2911	2101	221	221	221	221	51	40	10	21	
4	Scopus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
	Web of science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Research4life	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Direct science	1109	892	707	114	114	114	114	30	40	1	11	
Total of articles retained after filtration		9582	7713	5720	999	997	647	644	262	193	21	105	67

Source: Authors

In terms of motivations for embracing corporate environmental sustainability strategies, (Naidoo & Gasparatos, 2018) highlight the significant role of expected economic benefits, such as cost savings from reduced resource utilization. They also discuss strategies focused on internal operations, including energy conservation, emissions reduction measures, and recycling of packaging materials and food waste. The pressure exerted by internal and external stakeholders is noted as a driving force behind the adoption of corporate environmental sustainability initiatives.

Also, (Bastas & Liyanage, 2018; Jajja et al., 2020; Warasthe et al., 2022) aim delve into the exploration of how companies engage in sustainable innovation as a complex adaptive system, outlining five fundamental ontological components and three phenomena inherent in complex adaptive systems. They categorize the five ontological components of sustainable innovation as operational, collaborative, organizational, instrumental, and holistic. Furthermore, they pinpoint three complex phenomena non-linearity, self-organization, and emergence that shed light on the intricate interactions and interdependencies among these components.

Concerning performance management, (Bastas & Liyanage, 2018) stress its crucial role within the realm of sustainable supply chain management. They advocate for research in supply chain management, particularly emphasizing waste, water, and stakeholder management (Warasthe et al., 2022), alongside studies on implementing sustainable practices. Additionally, they advocate for the integration of various sustainability risks and their close alignment with performance metrics. (Jajja et al., 2020) accentuate the positive impact of social responsibility standards on organizational citizenship behavior, with mediation elucidating the favorable effect of these standards on organizational performance through the enhancement of organizational citizenship behavior. Meanwhile, (Jajja et al., 2020) underscore the synergies between quality and supply chain management, highlighting the necessity for more sustainable supply chains employing multidimensional approaches, including the incorporation of sustainability into supply chain quality management. Amidst the growing acceptance of sustainability standards, (Y. Bai et al., 2024; Fernandes Martins et al., 2022) observe a trend where companies are increasingly integrating these standards into their operations to bolster their social and environmental practices. They emphasize the consideration of environmental, social, and economic aspects within supply chain management.

The importance of sustainable innovation is highlighted by (C. Bai & Satir, 2022; Gao et al., 2017; Khan et al., 2021; Prashar & Sunder M, 2020) who advocate for exploring the drivers and mechanisms of sustainable innovation within the supply chain. They define supply chain innovation as a spectrum of inventive activities encompassing various forms of innovation undertaken by suppliers or buyers. (Prashar & Sunder M, 2020) stress the significance of incorporating economic, environmental, and social dimensions in supply chain innovation, while (Khan et al., 2021) underscore the necessity of embracing environmentally friendly practices, particularly for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in the manufacturing sector. They propose the integration of ecological, economic, and social dimensions to ensure the sustained viability of these enterprises.

Moreover, concerning the management of environmental risks in the supply chain, (Ghufran et al., 2022; Oliveira et al., 2019) shed light on approaches for prioritizing and addressing these risks. They highlight agility, information sharing, strategic risk planning, corporate social responsibility, and visibility as indispensable tools to help organizations effectively navigate disruptions in the supply chain.

In the realm of green and reverse logistics and their influence on sustainable development and business performance, various studies have yielded significant insights: (Meixell & Luoma, 2015, 2015; Mughal et al., 2023) scrutinized the effects of green supply chain management practices on sustainable performance. They delved into specific attributes of green practices, highlighting the pivotal role of internal environmental management, green purchasing, and

collaboration with customers in enhancing sustainable performance. While, (Meixell & Luoma, 2015) analyzed the impact of stakeholder pressure on supply chain sustainability, emphasizing the importance of sustainability awareness and the adoption of sustainability objectives. Also, (Mafini & Loury Okoumba, 2018) investigated the correlation between green supply chain management activities and operational performance, revealing the positive influence of certain green supply chain management practices on supply chain performance. (Richnák & Gubová, 2021) focused on implementing green and reverse logistics, highlighting its significance in fostering stronger customer-supplier relationships. (Gohoungodji et al., 2020; Hasan et al., 2019; Kusi-Sarpong et al., 2016) addressed sustainable supply chain management, underscoring the importance of strategic partnerships, end-of-life practices, and green strategies in enhancing sustainable performance. (Martinez Leon & Calvo-Amodio, 2016) discussed the integration of sustainability into supply chain management to generate shared value, stressing the importance of amalgamating the financial and non-financial dimensions of sustainability. (Van Engeland et al., 2018) explored topics such as network design in reverse supply chains, reverse logistics integration, and environmental management. (Su et al., 2021) examined the nexus between green technologies, zero waste management, and green supply chain, highlighting the necessity of developing green supply chain practices to enhance waste management. (Govindan et al., 2021) deliberated on the importance of sustainable sourcing practices, employee education and training, and infrastructure in mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. While, (Andalib et al., 2022) investigated the driving forces of stakeholders in buyer-supplier collaboration on green practices.

- **In the discourse surrounding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its implications on organizational performance, various studies have contributed valuable insights:**

Chen delved into the relationship between CSR practices among logistics firms and their impact on supply chain performance, underlining the constructive effect of CSR on fostering better supply chain coordination (Chen et al., 2023). They advocated for enhancements in transparency, intra-chain collaboration, and regulatory oversight. (Luo et al., 2021) conducted an assessment of CSR practices within the Chinese transport sector, identifying specific areas ripe for improvement. (Wang et al., 2022) investigated the linkage between CSR endeavors and profit distribution across the supply chain, revealing a direct positive correlation between CSR performance and overall chain profitability. While, (Lee & Seo, 2017) examined how perceptions of CSR influence organizational commitment and citizenship behavior. (Song et al., 2022) explored CSR-related decision-making processes within closed-loop supply chains. (Govindan et al., 2021) scrutinized CSR performance within the logistics sector, highlighting the advantageous impact of gender diversity on boards of directors. (Do et al., 2021) evaluated the influence of factors conducive to total quality management on CSR and organizational performance, showcasing a noteworthy enhancement in CSR outcomes. (Valdez-Juárez et al., 2018) investigated the effects of CSR on innovation, brand image, reputation, and profitability of SMEs, stressing the interconnected nature between CSR practices and effective supply chain management. While, undertook a bibliometric analysis of CSR within supply chain management, advocating for more pragmatic research and the integration of viewpoints from emerging economy suppliers to enrich existing theoretical frameworks (Feng et al., 2017).

- **In the realm of Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) and sustainability in Supply Chain Management (SCM), several studies offer valuable insights:**

Keszey (Keszey, 2020) emphasizes the imperative for companies to integrate ESG criteria when selecting third-party logistics service providers, employing a multi-criteria decision analysis

methodology for this evaluation. Likewise, (Liu et al., 2020) investigates the relationship between senior management support and green purchasing in manufacturing firms, highlighting the crucial role of green training in mediating this connection. Both studies underscore the significance of environmental and social considerations in operational contexts and decision-making processes. Meanwhile, (Corral-Marfil et al., 2021) delve into non-financial factors such as ESG criteria and innovation in the context of sustainable business models. They argue that innovation positively impacts these models, aligning with the objective of fostering a favorable environmental footprint.

Kluza (Kluza et al., 2021) present an economic model that integrates behavioral, circular, and ecological economics to curtail consumption and safeguard the environment, aligning with sustainability objectives focused on reducing environmental impacts. While, Sarkar (Sarkar, 2022) delves into how corporate environmental orientation influences environmental marketing and corporate performance, indicating a rising awareness of environmental considerations in business practices. Additionally, Keszey (Keszey, 2020) re-evaluates corporate environmental performance, stressing the necessity of factoring in environmental impact when defining performance criteria. Dragomir (Dragomir, 2018) underscores the importance of implementing circular policies and strategies, alongside leveraging eco-labels and standards in circular procurement, a strategy tightly linked with the promotion of sustainable practices. Similarly, Sönnichsen (Sönnichsen & Clement, 2020) highlight the intricate relationship between environmentalism and consumerism, advocating for a balanced approach that involves multiple stakeholders in developing an environmentally friendly business model, in line with sustainability goals.

Moreover, Panizzut (Sönnichsen & Clement, 2020) advocate for advanced social impact assessment methodologies, emphasizing the incorporation of social indicators into supply chain optimization models. This underscores the growing recognition of social aspects and the broader societal impact of operational decisions. In addition, Messmann (Messmann et al., 2020) delve into sustainability reporting within the logistics sector, with a specific focus on environmental, social, and economic indicators. Their study sheds light on the absence of consensus regarding the materiality of these indicators and underscores the critical necessity to align operational practices with sustainability objectives, mirroring the overarching emphasis on sustainability within the logistics industry.

In conclusion, the collective findings from the aforementioned studies underscore the significant impact of green logistics and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives on sustainable development. Strategies emphasizing internal environmental management, green purchasing, and collaboration with customers emerge as pivotal factors in enhancing sustainable performance within the realm of green logistics. Studies by (Mafini & Loury Okoumba, 2018; Meixell & Luoma, 2015; Mughal et al., 2023) underscore the significance of these approaches in mitigating the environmental impact of logistics operations, promoting resource efficiency, reducing emissions, and aligning with sustainable development goals.

Moreover, the incorporation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) into supply chain management has demonstrated its ability to enhance supply chain coordination, operational performance, and overall chain profitability, as highlighted in the findings of (Chen et al., 2023). These studies underscore the critical importance of transparency, collaboration within the supply chain, and regulatory oversight in realizing these benefits.

Furthermore, the implementation of green and reverse logistics practices within the supply chain has yielded positive outcomes, including improved relationships between customers and suppliers, strengthened strategic partnerships, and better management of stakeholder pressures, as evidenced by (Hasan et al., 2019; Kusi-Sarpong et al., 2016; Richnák & Gubová, 2021). These studies underscore the significance of adopting green strategies and end-of-life practices to drive sustainable performance improvements.

Additionally, the integration of non-financial factors such as innovation and circular practices into sustainable business models (Corral-Marfil et al., 2021), along with an increased emphasis on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria in logistics supplier selection, significantly contributes to sustainable development.

4. Discussion

In essence, green logistics and CSR initiatives yield multifaceted effects on sustainable development. They promote more efficient resource utilization, reduced environmental impact, improved inter-company relations, and responsible governance. These outcomes underscore the critical role of green logistics and CSR in advancing sustainable development goals within the complex framework of global supply chains. Researchers are particularly intrigued by how these initiatives influence sustainable development, drawing insights from the aforementioned studies:

- **Understanding Sustainable Practices:** Scientific interest lies in comprehending how various authors identify green logistics and CSR practices impacting sustainable development. This includes adopting ESG criteria, efficient resource management, emission reduction, and supply chain coordination.
- **Impact on Economic Performance:** Studies demonstrate a positive correlation between sustainable practices like CSR and economic performance. Establishing a link between social responsibility, profitability, and financial sustainability is crucial in gauging their contribution to overall supply chain profitability.
- **Business-to-Business Relationships and Strategic Partnerships:** The influence of green logistics and CSR on customer-supplier relations and strategic partnerships garners scientific attention. Examining how these practices enhance business relations is vital for supply chain resilience and sustainability.
- **Responsible Governance and Transparency:** Incorporating ESG criteria in supplier selection underscores the significance of responsible governance. Understanding how this fosters transparency and responsible decision-making in supply chains is an essential scientific inquiry.
- **Sustainable Business Models and Innovation:** Integrating sustainable innovations and circular practices into business models is a key research area. Investigating how these practices bolster long-term sustainability is critical for evolving business strategies.

In summary, scientific interest in understanding the mechanisms translating green logistics and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) into tangible drivers of sustainable development arises from the imperative to comprehend their broader implications beyond environmental factors. These approaches have profound consequences across economic, social, and governance dimensions, underscoring their significance in sustainability and supply chain management research.

From the perspective of the green supply chain, sustainable development offers numerous benefits and exerts a substantial influence. This study elucidates how strategies such as internal environmental management, environmentally conscious purchasing, client cooperation, integration of CSR into supply chain management, adoption of green and reverse logistics practices, and consideration of non-financial factors like innovation and circular practices contribute to sustainable performance within supply chains.

These approaches culminate in improved inter-business relationships, reduced environmental impact, more responsible governance, and enhanced resource utilization. By integrating CSR and green logistics into supply chain operations, businesses can bolster their overall sustainability, enabling them to make informed decisions and devise strategic plans in the realm of corporate sustainability. By ensuring that businesses prioritize social, environmental, and

economic considerations in their operations, supply chains become more resilient and accountable, thus advancing the cause of sustainable development.

5. Conclusion

This review has enabled us to explore the nexus between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), green logistics performance, and sustainable development, elucidating their impact on business performance and stakeholders. Employing the systematic review methodology outlined in the PRISMA statement, our objective was to comprehensively address our research problem.

In summary, findings from research in these domains indicate that the effectiveness of supply chain management increasingly relies on sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and governance. These findings underscore the pivotal role these factors play in bolstering businesses' competitiveness and performance. Furthermore, they highlight key strategies such as the adoption of green logistics practices, fostering sustainable innovation, adherence to sustainability standards, and effective environmental risk management to promote supply chain sustainability while advancing corporate social responsibility.

In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of transparency, collaboration, social responsibility, and education in successfully integrating these elements into supply chain management practices. For practitioners and decision-makers, our analysis offers valuable insights to proactively embed sustainability, CSR, and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) responsibilities into supply chain operations, thereby contributing to a more environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable future. Nonetheless, further empirical research is essential to fully comprehend the dynamics of the CSR-green logistics-sustainable development relationship, facilitating the development of practical guidelines and frameworks.

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