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SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE AS A STRATEGIC RESEARCH FRAMEWORK: A BIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE TEMPORAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL EVOLUTION OF GLOBAL SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION

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A B S T R A C T

This research aims to analyze global research trends related to sustainable performance through biometric analysis based on the Scopus database, in order to determine the level of scientific interest and the development of research output across years, countries, and scientific fields. The results showed that interest in the topic of sustainable performance has increased significantly in recent years, with the year 2024 topped the volume of scientific production with 21.75%, followed by 2025 with 19.23%, reflecting the growing shift towards integrating sustainability concepts into the fields of management, economics, and engineering. Geographical analysis also showed that Asia ranked first with 48.25% of total scientific output, followed by Europe with 31.89%, while the Americas, Africa, and Oceania recorded lower percentages, reflecting disparities in research capabilities and an imbalance in global interest in sustainability. A detailed analysis of countries showed that China, India, Malaysia, the United Kingdom, and the United States topped the list of the most productive countries in this field, thanks to their advanced research infrastructure and clear institutional support for sustainability policies. In terms of scientific fields, business administration accounted for the largest share of published research (35.5%), followed by engineering (16%) and the environment (11.4%), confirming the integrative nature of sustainable performance as a focus that combines economic efficiency, social responsibility, and environmental conservation. The results of the analysis confirm that sustainable performance has moved from being a theoretical concept to a strategic framework for guiding scientific research and institutional decision-making, and that achieving integration between economic, social, and environmental dimensions has become a strategic necessity for achieving comprehensive development and a sustainable future. The research recommends the need to strengthen international cooperation and fund applied research in this area to ensure that research policies are aligned with current environmental and economic challenges.

1. INTRODUCTION

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Sustainable performance is a key strategic pillar in light of the dynamic changes taking place in the industrial world. It represents a comprehensive approach that aims to achieve a delicate balance between production efficiency and the conservation of environmental resources, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of organizations. This concept is based on the principles of continuous improvement and technological innovation, contributing to the optimal use of resources and reduction of waste, thereby enabling organizations to face future challenges with confidence and sustainability. From this perspective, sustainable performance is the key to success in an era that requires integration between sustainable economic growth and continuous innovation (Dyllick & Muff, 2016). Callan (2012) also emphasizes that adopting sustainable performance practices benefits organizations by simplifying processes, reducing costs, improving organizational efficiency, and establishing benchmarks for performance evaluation in accordance with international laws, standards, and voluntary initiatives. This approach contributes to controlling and addressing negative environmental, social, and governance impacts.

Touni et al. (2022) points out that sustainable performance helps organizations accurately predict the outcomes of their various activities, enabling them to plan for the future and make informed decisions. Al-Kanani (2022, p. 74) also emphasizes that this type of performance enhances the efficiency and stability of the organization by enabling it to predict the effects of its activities and direct its resources towards effectively achieving its strategic objectives. In a related context, Stefan at al. (20225) argue that sustainable performance is a compass that guides organizations toward operational excellence and reconciles the requirements of economic growth and environmental preservation through the optimal use of resources, reduction of waste, and promotion of innovation through continuous improvement mechanisms. Ferreira et al. (2023) emphasize that this approach enhances competitiveness and ensures long-term organizational stability. Based on this, it can be said that sustainable performance embodies the pursuit of efficiency, flexibility, and responsibility, and forms a methodological framework for balanced development in modern industries, supporting the achievement of comprehensive sustainability and sustainable institutional excellence.

Chungyalpa (2019) points out that sustainable performance contributes to ensuring the satisfaction of national and local governments by aligning the organization's goals with sustainable development goals, enabling it to participate more effectively in the development agenda. He also explains that this approach enables organizations to offer innovative solutions and achieve higher performance ratings and better profit margins thanks to close cooperation with local NGOs and donors, which strengthens their institutional and economic position in a competitive environment. In the same context, Hansen and Schaltegger (2016) believe that sustainable performance goals are about striking the right balance between economic, social, and environmental dimensions through several key areas, including: Maximizing efficiency by using as few resources and inputs as possible, contributing to improved environmental and social performance, developing innovative solutions that enhance economic competitiveness, and identifying opportunities for continuous improvement that drive organizations toward achieving comprehensive sustainability goals.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable performance is a vital concept that combines the concepts of performance and sustainability in an integrated framework that reflects an organization's ability to balance the achievement of its operational goals with the conservation of natural and social resources. To clarify this concept, it is first necessary to define its basic components, namely performance and sustainability, as understanding each of them is essential to understanding the nature of sustainable performance in a more profound and comprehensive manner.

Al-Aib and Baqa (2019) point out that performance is how an economic unit uses its material and human resources to achieve its goals efficiently and effectively. It reflects the organization's ability to make optimal use of available resources, the efficiency of its operations, and the quality of its outputs, thereby contributing to the achievement of its strategic goals. In the same context, Damtoft et al. (2025) emphasize that performance represents the integration of the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of an organization and reflects its ability to balance profit maximization with its responsibilities toward employees, society, and the environment to ensure its sustainability across generations.

Sustainability, on the other hand, is an integral part of sustainable performance and is defined as the process of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability has become an essential element in the formulation of the strategic goals and visions of modern economic units (Al-Sharmani, 2022, p. 22). Touni et al. (2022) also points out that sustainability contributes to enhancing the value of an organization by exploiting available opportunities and managing the risks resulting from its environmental, social, and economic activities, while taking into account the impact of these activities on the environment and society to ensure their long-term continuity.

From this perspective, sustainable performance is seen as a concept derived from sustainable development, representing a combination of an organization's economic, social, and environmental performance and expressing the integration resulting from the interdependence of these dimensions (Broumann & Genoulaz, 2014). Benjamin (2020) defines it as an organization's ability to achieve an effective balance between economic goals, environmental responsibilities,

and social commitments by integrating sustainability principles into its strategies and operational processes, resulting in improved efficiency, reduced costs, and enhanced stakeholder satisfaction. Touni et al. (2022) describes it as an expression of the institutional system's ability to maintain a dynamic balance between the requirements of environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic growth by achieving resource efficiency, reducing negative environmental impacts, and promoting community well-being.

In the same vein, Ahmed et al. (2022) argue that sustainable performance is an integrated outcome that reflects an organization's ability to achieve environmental, social, and economic goals by adopting green practices and developing an environmentally conscious organizational culture that motivates employees to adopt sustainable behaviors. Oduro (2024) also emphasizes that sustainable performance measures the environmental, social, and economic outcomes of companies' strategic orientations and seeks to reduce the negative impacts of their activities. Damtoft et al. (2025) argue that it represents the extent to which an organization contributes to the triple bottom line of environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and economic viability, thereby reflecting the organization's impact on society and the environment in line with the principles of sustainable development.

Based on the above, it can be said that sustainable performance is an integrated performance that aims to achieve the economic, social, and environmental goals of the organization, making it more capable of leadership in its field of work and ensuring its continuity, through the combined efforts of all its organizational elements to achieve institutional excellence.

Hatem and Nayef (2023) point out that the importance of sustainable performance is evident in three main aspects:

- Strategic importance: It helps organizations formulate their strategies based on sustainable performance dimensions (social, economic, environmental).
- Design importance: By aligning process design with sustainable strategy, ensuring flexibility and adaptability to challenges.
- Monitoring importance: It enables organizations to track actual performance against predefined indicators, contributing to reduced energy and natural resource consumption, reduced pollution, and improved quality of community life.

Accordingly, sustainable performance is a strategic pillar that enables organizations to survive and excel in a changing industrial environment by achieving productive efficiency and conserving natural and social resources. It also contributes to redesigning processes to reduce waste, gives organizations greater flexibility in facing crises, and enhances their ability to make informed decisions based on accurate indicators, thereby strengthening stakeholder confidence and increasing the organization's attractiveness to talented and distinguished cadres.

Alsalman et al. (2024, p. 159) point out that sustainable performance determinants are key drivers for adopting this approach, including the following:

- Sociological determinants: These are reflected in the interaction between society and organizational culture in adopting sustainability, as internal challenges and external pressures necessitate the development of strategies that support sustainability based on ethical commitment and institutional integrity.
- Economic determinants: These are factors that affect financial efficiency, competitiveness, and sustainable growth, including continuous improvement, attention to quality, cost reduction, and fostering innovation and creativity.

As Nafei (2024, p. 15) explains, sustainable performance determinants include an organizational learning culture that promotes knowledge sharing and the development of individual skills to achieve innovative sustainable solutions, and organizational flexibility that enables the organization to adapt to environmental legislation through flexible learning mechanisms. He adds that digital culture is a key determinant of sustainable performance, as it enables the organization to use modern technologies such as the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence to improve operational efficiency and reduce carbon emissions, as well as enhance digital collaboration and protect sensitive environmental data.

Suleiman et al. (2022) argue that achieving sustainable performance requires an integrated system of supporting factors, most notably:

- An effective strategic orientation that integrates sustainable performance concepts into the institutional vision.
- A focus on human capital as the primary driver of sustainable efficiency.
- Enhancing strategic agility to respond quickly to environmental and competitive changes.
- Establishing a creative and proactive culture that encourages innovation and rapid decision-making to achieve sustainable excellence.

In light of this, sustainable performance represents a comprehensive strategic approach that seeks to balance the requirements of economic growth, environmental protection, and the promotion of social welfare, based on the Triple Bottom Line framework proposed by Elkington (1997), which consists of economic, social, and environmental dimensions (Nica et al., 2025; Nogueira et al., 2024).

Many researchers (Al-Abbadi and Al-Saman, 2023; Alsayegh et al., 2023; Caselles & Guevara, 2024) agree that these dimensions represent the fundamental pillars of sustainable performance. The social dimension refers to the organization's responsibility towards its employees and society (Al-Abbadi and Al-Saman, 2023; Aziz et al., 2021), and seeks to achieve a balance between economic efficiency

Social responsibility through the optimal use of resources and the integration of social management into competitive strategies, thereby promoting community development and institutional loyalty (Hristov & Chirico, 2019).

The economic dimension reflects the financial and organizational capabilities of the organization and its

success in achieving stakeholder satisfaction and resource sustainability, and is measured by indicators such as liquidity, profitability, return on assets, and shareholder rights (Abdul Amir, 2022; Hansen & Schaltegger, 2016; Wang et al., 2021).

The environmental dimension represents an organization's ability to manage the impact of its activities on the environment by adopting proactive strategies aimed at rationalizing resource consumption and reducing risks and emissions, while committing to environmental disclosure through sustainability reports to enhance trust and transparency (Hatem & Naif, 2023; Hadi and Kheyt, 2023; (Nafei & Keshk, 2024)

Thus, sustainable performance is an integrated framework that guides organizations toward achieving balanced economic growth, social responsibility, and environmental protection, in order to build a resilient, innovative, and sustainable institutional future.

3. BIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE

The biometric analysis of sustainable performance is reviewed based on the Scopus database using keywords to obtain highly accurate data. The analysis was as follows:

First: By year of publication: Table 1 and Figure 1 shows that 2024 is the year with the highest scientific output, with 199 publications and a percentage of 21.75%. followed by 2025 (up to July) with a percentage of 19.23%, indicating that research momentum is still rising and growing, justified by the fact that the topic occupies a high priority in current research agendas. The year 188 comes next with a percentage of 12.90%. These rising percentages in the last three years indicate a qualitative shift through a focus on sustainable performance, driven by increasing global environmental and climate crises and growing pressure on companies to adopt sustainability in all its forms. On the other hand, we note a decline in research output in the years 2021-2022, with rates of 8.20% and 8.52%. This decline can be explained by the repercussions of the coronavirus pandemic and the major catastrophe that the whole world has experienced, which disrupted research and funding contexts globally before regaining its upward momentum in the following years. As for the years prior to 2020, namely 2018 and 2019 , it was limited and low, reaching (10.16% - 7.54%) respectively, which indicates the importance of sustainable performance as a significant variable that had not yet reached the stage of research maturity or the highest priority given its social, economic, and environmental importance. These data reflect the transition of sustainable performance from an emerging concept to a strategic research framework that forms the basis of many disciplines, whether in economics, management, or the environment, which requires directing more support to sustainability research to ensure that policies are aligned with current and future challenges.

Table 1. Research outputs by year of publication.

year	Number of published scientific outputs	Percentage
2025 Until July	176	19.23%
2024	199	21.75%
2023	118	12.90%
2022	78	8.52%
2021	75	8.20%
2020	107	11.69%
2019	93	10.16%
2018	69	7.54%
Total	915	100%

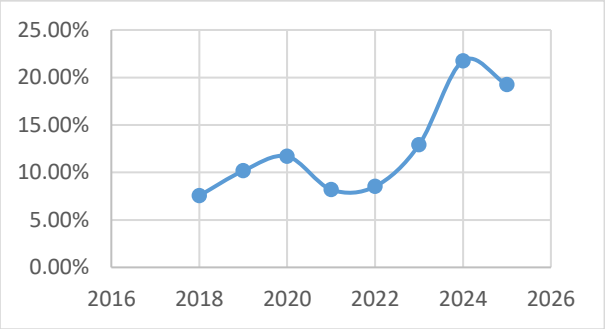

Figure 1. Research outputs by year of publication.

Second: According to the output of the continents: Sustainable performance is a vital component in building resilient economies and conscious societies that feel environmentally and socially responsible. This, in turn, makes investment in this variable a scientific necessity rather than an option. We believe that promoting knowledge production in this field requires institutional support, cross-border international cooperation, and the activation of research funding mechanisms geared towards sustainability, for research funding mechanisms geared towards sustainability. Table 2 and Figure 2 show that there is a significant disparity in research output related to the variable of sustainable performance across continents, with Asia leading the rest of the continents in research output, with an estimated 48.25% of scientific research 746 studies, accounting for 48.25% of the total. This reflects an increasing and growing research focus on sustainability issues, driven by economic growth and growing environmental and social pressures on the continent. Europe follows with 493 studies, accounting for 31.89% of the total, which is consistent with the continent's policies of adopting sustainability principles within. Its development and economic plans are contemporary and responsive to the needs of current generations, while taking into account future generations. As for the Americans, their share was only 11%, with an estimated 170 research projects 170, which is a very small number compared to the enormous research potential of this continent, which may indicate a dispersion of interest or a disparity in research priorities. Meanwhile, Africa and Oceania recorded very modest percentages estimated at 0.50% and 3.36% This, in turn, reflects the extent of the structural challenges related to scientific research that hinder its work, despite the urgent need to adopt sustainability concepts in light of the

worsening economic and environmental challenges on both continents.

Table 2. Research outputs by continent.

Continents	Number of scientific publications	Percentage
Asia	746	48.25%
Africa	85	5.50%
Europe	493	31.89%
The Americas	170	11.00%
Oceania	52	3.36%

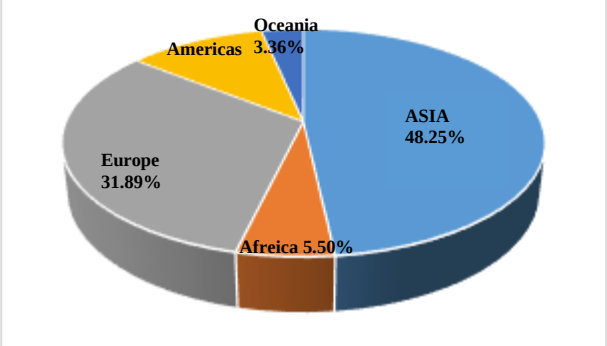

Figure 2. Research outputs by continent

Table 3 and Figure 3 show the distribution of scientific research that adopted sustainable performance as a research variable in Asia, revealing a noticeable variation between countries in Asia in terms of research output, which highlights the disparity in research capabilities and interest in this vital variable. The table 3 shows that China ranks first with a percentage of (22.25%) with (166) research papers. This indicates a clear and significant awareness of this variable, in line with its strategic, developmental, and research plans that support the major transformation that China is undergoing. India came in second place with a percentage of 12.60% with 94 research papers, indicating that this country has a mature academic discourse on the concepts of environmental, economic, and social governance, which today form part of global public and sectorial policies. India is followed by countries such as Pakistan with 7.77%.

Indonesia (6.43%) and Saudi Arabia (4.83%) are considered to be in the middle range of research contributions, but at the same time, they indicate a growing trend toward adopting sustainable methodologies. On the other hand, countries such as Jordan, Taiwan, Iran, Oman, Qatar, South Korea, and others) have contributions ranging from 1% to 2%. This research initiative reflects that these countries still need to recognize the importance of a significant and important variable such as sustainable performance and its impact on the world's aspirations for purity at all levels in the service of the entire world. As for the rest of the countries in Asia, their contributions were marginal, estimated at low percentages ranging from 1% to 0.67%. This, in turn, reflects either a weakness in the research structure or a lack of sufficient support for the topic of sustainable performance.

Table 3. Research outputs in Asian countries.

state	No. research	%	state	No. research	%
China	166	22.25%	Japan	9	1.21%
Malaysia	99	13.27%	Palestine	9	1.21%
India	94	12.60%	Singapore	8	1.07%
Pakistan	58	7.77%	Philippines	6	0.80%
Indonesia	48	6.43%	Iraq	5	0.67%
Saudi Arabia	36	4.83%	Yemen	5	0.67%
Vietnam	26	3.49%	Kuwait	4	0.54%
United Arab Emirates	25	3.35%	Lebanon	3	0.40%
Bangladesh	24	3.22%	Brunei Darussalam	3	0.40%
Thailand	17	2.28%	Sri Lanka	2	0.27%
Hong Kong	16	2.14%	Azerbaijan	1	0.13%
Jordan	15	2.01%	Bahrain	1	0.13%
Taiwan	14	1.88%	Kazakhstan	1	0.13%
Iran	12	1.61%	Kyrgyzstan	1	0.13%
Oman	12	1.61%	Cambodia	1	0.13%
Qatar	12	1.61%	Macau	1	0.13%
South Korea	11	1.47%	Uzbekistan	1	0.13%

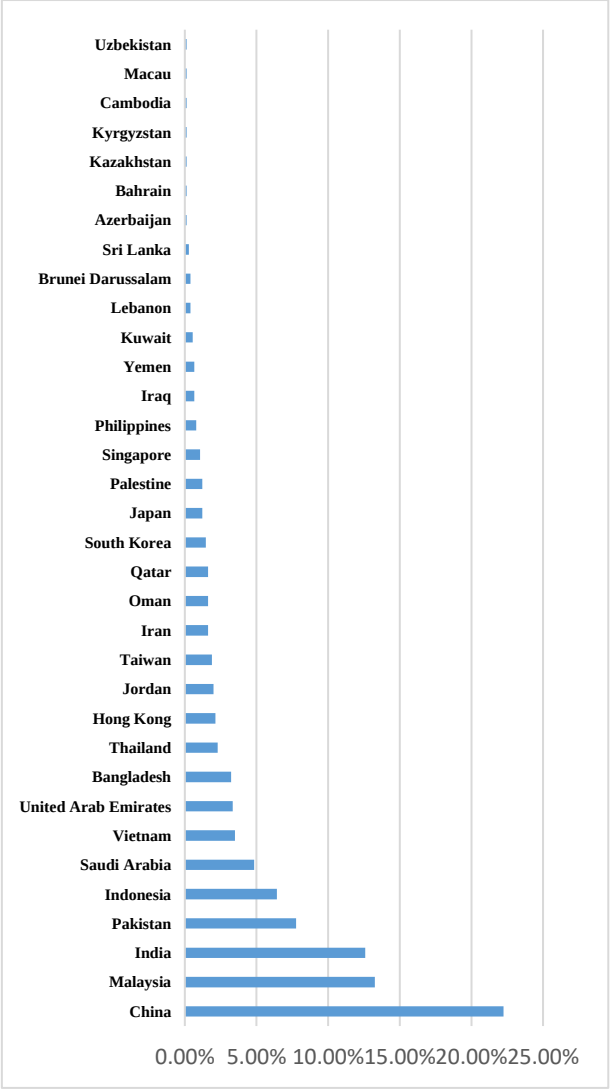

Figure 3. Research output in Asia.

We believe that this disparity not only reflects differences in capabilities but also points to the absence of a unified regional policy to support research on the variable of sustainable performance. Table 4 shows the research

outputs related to the variable of sustainable performance in Africa. There is a clear disparity in research capabilities among the countries of the continent, with Egypt and Ghana leading the list with 17 papers each, accounting for 20% of the total. They are followed by Morocco with 15 studies (17.65%) and then South Africa with 14 studies (16.47%) (Table 4 and Figure 4). These figures and percentages indicate that these countries have a relatively better scientific infrastructure compared to other countries on the continent. As for the rest of the countries, such as Tunisia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Cameroon, and Zimbabwe, Modest contributions estimated at 5% were recorded reflecting the need to stimulate scientific research through funding and the development of academic partnerships, especially in light of the specific impacts of extractive activities and their effects on environmental, social, and economic systems.

Table 4. Research outputs in African countries

state	No. research	%	state	No. research	%
Egypt	17	20%	Ethiopia	3	3.53%
Ghana	17	20%	Uganda	3	3.53%
Morocco	15	17.65%	Mauritius	2	2.35%
South Africa	14	16.47%	Tanzania	2	2.35%
Nigeria	5	5.88%	Cameroon	1	1.18%
Tunisia	4	4.71%	Zimbabwe	1	1.18%
			Botswana	1	1.18%

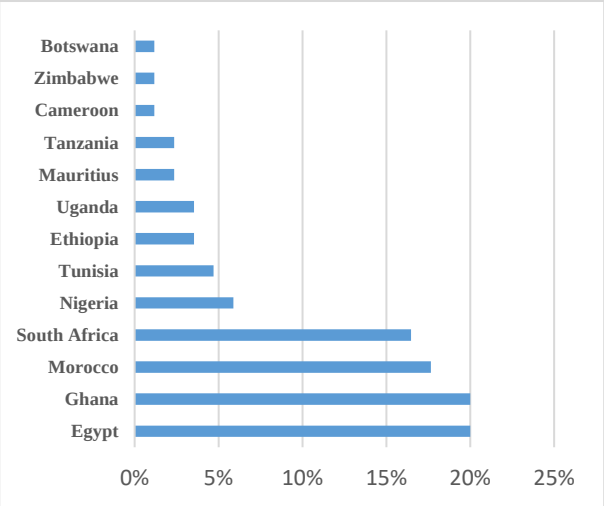

Figure 4. Research outputs in Africa

Therefore, integrating the concept of sustainable performance into scientific research as a variable of study is not an option but a strategic necessity to achieve a balance between economic development and resource conservation. Based on the data available in the table 4, the distribution of research on sustainable performance is influenced by several factors, including those related to academic infrastructure and the level of development. This, in turn, leads us to the scientific conclusion that there is a discrepancy between the actual need to adopt sustainable performance and the size of the scientific community in most African countries. This requires a strategic shift in scientific research priorities on the African continent. Table 5 reflects the distinctive distribution of research outputs in relation to the variable of sustainable performance. This distinction is clear in terms of quantity, diversity, and geographical spread among countries in the European continent, indicating the maturity and awareness in these countries of the importance of sustainability as a key variable in the development of economic, environmental, and social policies. The Table 5 and Figure 5 show that Britain leads with 124 studies (25.15%), followed by Italy with 57 studies (11.56%), then France in third place with 54 studies (10.95%). Spain came fourth with 44 studies, accounting for 8.92%.

Based on the above, we conclude that there is a clear trend towards integrating the concepts and dimensions of sustainable performance into scientific research and practical applications, supported by the European Union's strict policies in the field of renewable energy and sustainability. This interest also extends to countries such as Germany, Turkey, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, and Norway), where percentages ranged between 2.23% and 6.29%. These percentages indicate the existence of a cohesive research network and academic partnerships that support the dissemination of sustainable knowledge across borders. Countries with rates below 2% may have made smaller research contributions, but they remain active and in line with Europe's overall drive towards sustainability. Research output in Europe in the field of sustainable performance is characterized by consistency, dissemination, and integration with public policies, making Europe an example and model to be followed in terms of integrating sustainability into the scientific research system. This indicates that Europe has concluded that progress in sustainable performance is not a result of the continent's economic capacity, but rather a recognition of the need for a clear vision and integration between scientific research and public policy.

Table 5. Research outputs in European countries.

state	No. research	%	state	No. research	%
United Kingdom	124	25.15%	Belgium	8	1.62%
			Hungary	8	1.62%
Italy	57	11.56%	Greece	7	1.42%
France	54	10.95%	Switzerland	7	1.42%
Spain	44	8.92%	Cyprus	6	1.22%
Germany	31	6.29%	Lithuania	5	1.01%
Turkey	28	5.68%	New Zealand	4	0.81%
Netherlands	15	3.04%	Russia	4	0.81%
Portugal	15	3.04%	Croatia	3	0.61%
Finland	13	2.64%	Serbia	3	0.61%
Sweden	12	2.43%	Romania	2	0.41%
Norway	11	2.23%	Slovakia	2	0.41%
Denmark	9	1.83%	Austria	1	0.20%
Czech Republic	9	1.83%	Ireland	1	0.20%
Poland	9	1.83%	Liechtenstein	1	0.20%

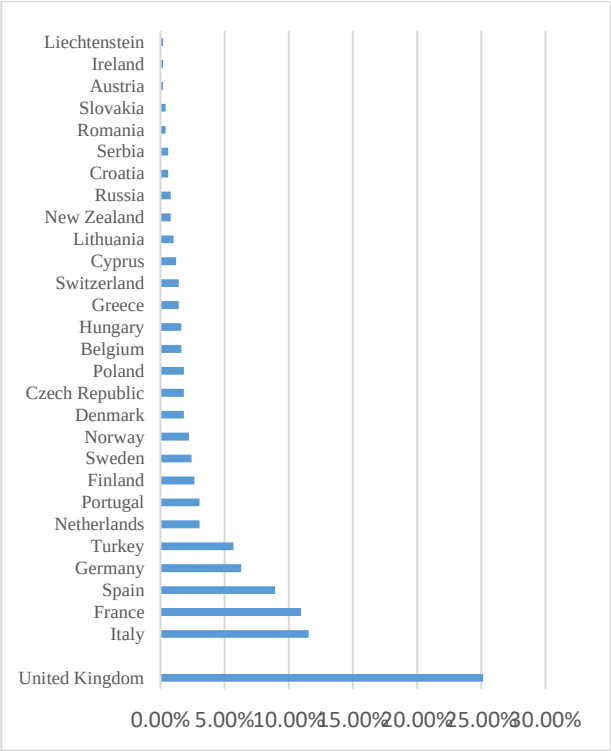

Figure 5. Research outputs in Europe

Table 6 and Figure 6 indicate that the research distribution for the American continent in terms of sustainable performance shows a clear dominance of the United States with 97 studies, accounting for 57.06% of the continent's total output. This reflects the leadership of the United States in terms of its academic institutions and advanced research centers that focus on sustainability concepts and practices, especially in light of global environmental challenges and pressures. The contributions of Latin American countries (Colombia, Mexico, Chile, and Peru) are modest, estimated at 5.29% and 1.76%, despite the fact that these countries suffer from and face severe environmental challenges. The results show that there are research centers in North America, compared to a relative marginality in Latin America, revealing a disparity in scientific research infrastructure and interest in sustainable performance as an influential variable in creating a state of environmental, social, and economic integration in general. Therefore, it is necessary to push for sustainable performance applications from the planning stage to the actual implementation stage. to actual implementation.

Table 6. Research outputs in countries in the Americas.

state	No. research	%	state	No. research	%
United States	97	57.06%	Colombia	9	5.29%
			Mexico	9	5.29%
Brazil	26	15.29%	Chile	4	2.35%
Canada	22	12.94%	Peru	3	1.76%

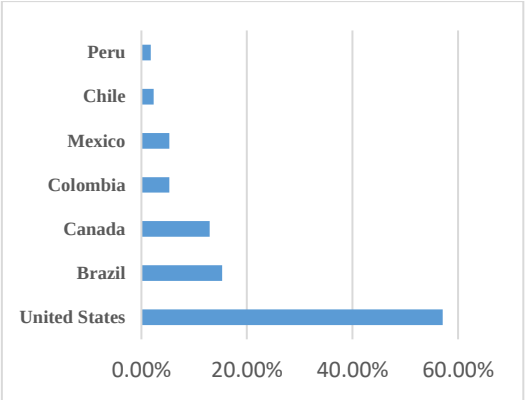

Figure 6. Research outputs in the Americas

The biometric analysis indicated that the research distribution of Oceania in terms of sustainable performance shows a clear dominance of Australia with 52 studies, accounting for 100% of the continent's total output. This reflects Australia's complete uniqueness and lack of research competition from other countries on the continent.

Figure 7. Global distribution by scientific fields related to the sustainable performance variable

Figure 7 shows the thematic distribution by scientific fields related to the sustainable performance variable, with business administration ranking first at (35.5%). Business administration is considered the field that most addresses the sustainable performance variable, reflecting the significant focus on sustainability in the business field, followed by engineering at 16%), indicating the role of engineering technologies and innovation in achieving sustainable performance, especially in the fields of energy, smart infrastructure, and environmental design that responds to rapid changes at all levels. The environmental field comes in third place with a percentage of 11.4%, reflecting the direct relationship between sustainable performance and environmental conservation and the extent of researchers' interest in assessing the environmental impact of the policies and practices of companies operating in various fields (Figure 8).

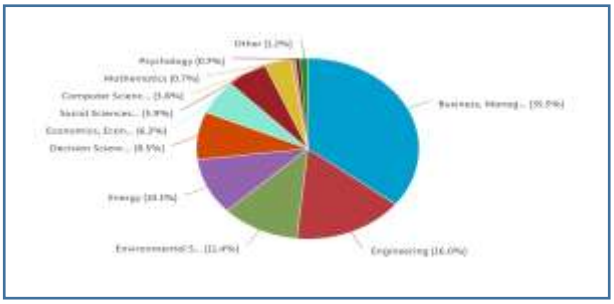

Figure.8 Subjective distributions according to scientific fields related to sustainable performance variables

4. CONCLUSION

The biometric analysis of the sustainable performance variable shows a remarkable development in global research interest in this field, reflecting the gradual shift from being an emerging concept to a strategic research framework that intersects with various scientific, economic, and environmental disciplines. The results of the temporal analysis show that the last three years (2023–2025) have witnessed a notable increase in scientific output, driven by growing environmental and climate challenges and global market pressures toward the adoption of comprehensive sustainability practices. Geographically, the analysis showed a clear dominance of Asia, accounting for 48.25% of total scientific output, while Europe came in second with 31.89%, reflecting the institutional maturity and integrated research trends in these continents towards linking sustainability with development and economic policies. Other continents, such as the Americas, Africa, and Oceania, showed variation in the level of interest and research capabilities, indicating a global imbalance in the production of knowledge related to sustainable performance, despite the urgent need to adopt it as a strategic priority. Detailed results within continents revealed significant differences between countries, with China, India, Malaysia, the United Kingdom, and the United States topping the list of countries with the highest contributions, which can be explained by the existence of strong research infrastructures, clear policy support, and national strategies that seek to integrate sustainability principles into economic and social planning. On the other hand, countries with limited contributions still need to stimulate their academic environments and develop funding and scientific research frameworks to keep pace with the requirements of the stage. Objectively, it has been found that the field of business administration represents the main focus of research related to sustainable performance (35.5%), followed by engineering (16%) and the environment (11.4%), confirming the integrative and multidimensional nature of the concept of sustainable performance as the link between economic efficiency, social responsibility, and environmental conservation. Based on the above, it can be said that biometric analysis confirms that sustainable performance has become a central element in the global research agenda and that it constitutes a growing knowledge base that contributes to the formulation of new directions towards a more flexible economy, more responsible institutions, and more balanced development. As a researcher, I believe that the next phase requires greater international cooperation and integration of academic and research efforts to strengthen the theoretical and practical frameworks of sustainable performance and transform it from an analytical concept into a systematic institutional practice capable of supporting global sustainable development goals.

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