Bulletin of Business and Economics, 13(3), 547-554
https://bbejournal.com
https://doi.org/10.61506/01.00536

Nexus Among Global Partnership, Quality Education and No Poverty: A Moderated Mediation Investigation Approach

Muhammad Ahsan Mukhtar[1], Kiran Shahzadi[2], Eishba Khan Niazi[3], Tehreem Fatima[4], Laique Ahmad[5]

Abstract

Eradicating poverty is essential for advancing sustainable development goals and ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities across the globe. Ensuring equitable distribution of economic benefits, fostering social cohesion, and promoting sustainable development all hinge on inclusive growth. This research examines the complex relationships between peace, justice & strong institutions (SDG 16), no poverty (SDG 1), global partnership (SDG 17), decent work & economic growth (SDG 8), and quality education (SDG 4). Quality education and global partnership are independent variables, whereas SDG 16 is the moderating variable, SDG 8 is the mediating variable, and no poverty is a dependent variable. We use the structural equation modeling technique to investigate the direct and indirect impacts of exogenous and endogenous variables. We execute this investigation using a sample of 107 countries, covering the period from 2000 to 2022. According to empirical results based on direct effects, global partnership promotes significantly decent work and economic growth, but the interaction between global partnership and SDG 16 reduces decent work and economic growth. Quality education reduces decent work and economic growth; however, the interaction between quality education and SDG 16 has a positive and significant influence on SDG 8. Moreover, the empirical findings suggest that global partnership, quality education, and their interaction terms all contribute to eradicating poverty, while SDG 8 significantly reduces SDG 1 in the selected countries. In addition to this, indirect findings show that quality education, the interaction of global partnership, and quality education with SDG 16 have favorable indirect influence on SDG 1, with SDG 8 serving as a mediating factor. However, global partnership has a negative indirect influence on SDG 1. Through this integrated perspective, the study advocates for a concerted effort to build strong institutions, promote justice, and harness the power of education and partnerships to achieve SDG 8 and poverty eradication.

Keywords: No poverty, quality education, global partnership, decent work and economic growth, peace, justice, strong institutions

1. Introduction

All United Nations Member States approved the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, providing a common roadmap for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, both now and in the future. The goal of No Poverty is to eradicate poverty in all its manifestations. By ensuring that the most vulnerable people benefit from global growth, this ambitious objective aims to remove poverty as a roadblock to human potential. A comprehensive strategy that integrates various aspects of development is essential to achieve the goal of eliminating poverty (Feliciano, 2019). Though poverty is both a cause and an effect of several social, economic, and environmental problems, this research explores the interrelationships among numerous crucial Sustainable Development Goals and their collective impact on poverty reduction efforts. It especially looks at the effects of quality education and global partnership as independent variables. Global partnership emphasizes the need for strong international alliances and cross-sector cooperation, stressing the notion that sustainable development depends on group efforts (Turshen, 2014; Audi, 2024)

Successful alliances have the power to mobilize funds, foster creativity, and create synergies that enhance the impact of individual projects. This aim recognizes that governments, the commercial sector, civil society, and other stakeholders must work together and share responsibilities in order to overcome difficult issues like poverty (Pratono & Ratih, 2019; Roussel & Audi, 2024). Quality education is all about making sure that everyone has access to high-quality, inclusive education and encouraging lifelong learning. People often acknowledge education as a key factor in sustainable development. It equips people with the values, information, and abilities needed to properly engage in society and the economy. It provides children and adults with the opportunity to enhance their socioeconomic status, improve their health and well-being, and contribute to the development of their communities. Therefore, investing in high-quality education has the potential to break the cycle of poverty. Societies may provide the groundwork for social inclusiveness, sustainable economic growth, and environmental sustainability by investing in education. The study introduces decent work and economic growth as mediator. The focus of inclusive growth is the development of full and productive employment, decent work for everyone, and sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth. The development of jobs and economic growth are crucial elements in the fight against poverty (Palei, 2015).

The United Nations provides people with resources to raise their standard of living, support their families, and make investments in their futures. However, development alone is not sufficient; it must also prioritize equity and inclusivity to ensure the equitable distribution of the benefits of economic advancement throughout society. Achieving these goals requires decent employment, which is defined by reasonable pay, secure working conditions, and career progression chances (Cameron, 1996). Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) play the role of mediators by demonstrating how the advantages of collaboration and high-quality education translate into job possibilities and economic growth, both of which help reduce poverty. Education and partnerships may boost economic activities that lead to job creation, innovation, and sustainable development by improving human capital and encouraging teamwork. This mediating impact highlights the significance of integrated strategies that connect partnership and education programs to more general economic and social objectives (Mhlanga, 2021; Fatima et al., 2024).

The study also includes Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) as a moderator. It emphasizes the necessity of fostering open and peaceful communities, ensuring that everyone has access to justice, and creating inclusive, responsible, and effective institutions at all levels. Having strong governance structures and institutions is essential to fostering an atmosphere that supports

[1] Scholar, Lahore School of Accountancy and Finance, The University of Lahore, Pakistan
[2] Scholar, Lahore School of Accountancy and Finance, The University of Lahore, Pakistan
[3] Scholar, Lahore School of Accountancy and Finance, The University of Lahore, Pakistan
[4] Scholar, Lahore School of Accountancy and Finance, The University of Lahore, Pakistan
[5] Deputy Controller of Examinations, The University of Lahore, Pakistan

sustainable growth. It upholds the rule of law, defends human rights, and offers a secure and predictable environment that fosters the growth of social and economic endeavors. Effective institutions can enhance the impact of other Sustainable Development Goals by efficiently allocating resources, carrying out policies, and distributing development benefits fairly (Albin, 2003). In this study, peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16) play a moderating role in demonstrating how robust institutions and governance frameworks may improve the efficiency of collaborations, learning, and economic development in eliminating poverty. Equitable and peaceful societies provide a solid basis for sustainable development by reducing the likelihood of inequality, corruption, and conflict, all of which can impede advancement. By promoting openness, responsibility, and diversity, robust institutions can ensure that development projects are accessible to the most vulnerable and distribute the advantages of advancement equitably (Turshen, 2014; Ullah et al., 2024).

Determinants Report of The Secretary-General on The Work of The Organization 2023

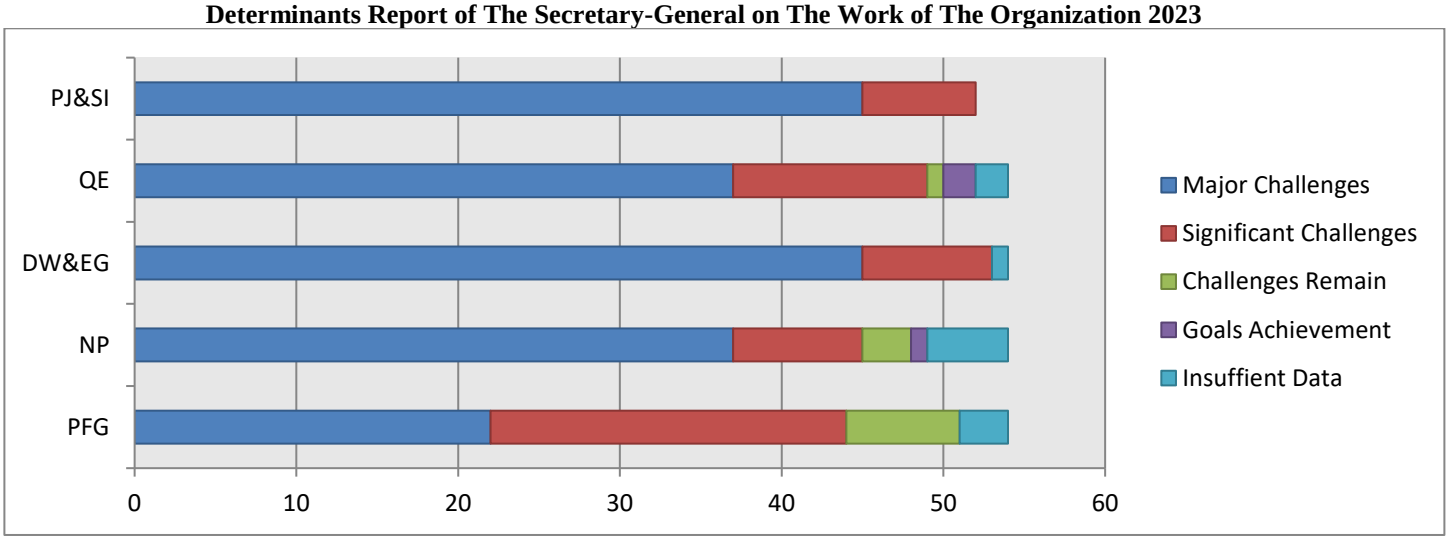


Figure 1

To sum up, the purpose of this study is to clarify the complex relationships between these SDGs 4, 17, SDG 16, and SDG 8 and how they all work together to reduce poverty. This study aims to provide useful insights for policymakers and development practitioners by examining the ways in which partnership for goals and quality education influence decent work and economic growth and how these factors contribute to reducing poverty under the moderating influence of peace, justice, and strong institutions. This interrelated framework clarifies the need for coordinated, inclusive, and integrated actions to realize the goal of a sustainable and just future for everyone while also improving our knowledge of the routes to reducing poverty.

2. Literature Reviews

All United Nations Member States approved the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, providing a common roadmap for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, both now and in the future. Eradicating poverty is essential for advancing sustainable development goals and ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities across the globe. Mačiulytė-Šniukienė et al. (2022) examined transportation, communication, and information technology; electricity and water are some of the infrastructural facilities that are very essential for economic development. The European Union is focused on enhancing this fundamental framework through the cohesion policy, a costly endeavor. However, it's unclear if these investments actually achieve their main goal: fostering economic development and decreasing the economic disparities within the European Union countries and regions. Firstly, they clarified the definition of infrastructure and its classification. They also discussed different theories regarding infrastructure and economic development. They came up with a theoretical framework for assessing the role of infrastructure in growth and convergence. Setboonsarng (2008) examined the neoclassical economic conception and established an econometric model. They concluded that infrastructure generally has a positive impact on growth and convergence. However, the presentation of information technology and transport infrastructure does not always adhere to statistical significance. This implies that infrastructure investments not only have the potential to stimulate economic development, but also certain types of infrastructure, such as information technology and transportation, appear to have more noticeable and tangible impacts than others (Huang & Quibria, 2013).

Ullah et al. (2024) examined the effects of infrastructure in eradicating poverty in nine developing countries in Asia over the period 1990–2015. This study investigates whether improving infrastructure, specifically power, water, and sanitation, can reduce poverty. They utilized poverty levels, which were the number of people living below $1. They applied Principal Component Analysis (PCA), a statistical technique, to compound the indices for electricity, water, and sanitation, thereby developing an index of infrastructure usage. Their analysis also revealed that levels of poverty decrease with enhancements in infrastructure. In particular, they learned that denial of electricity, water, and sanitation greatly contributes to poverty. This study recommends that there should be investment in infrastructure in an attempt to address the issue of poverty. In this case, by increasing access to these services, governments will be able to improve human capital through education and health. Atapattu (2020) investigates the reduction of income disparity, population growth, unemployment, and even fosters economic stability in terms of remittance. In conclusion, the study underscores the significance of increasing infrastructure development for the developing countries. Infrastructure development not only improves living standards but also contributes to poverty reduction objectives by fostering the formation of human and physical capital (Gu, 2018).

Shokhnekh et al. (2020) examined the first half of the 21st century. It is important that our environment is not only safe but also healthy with the least money and ecology. This is because it is important to consider impacts between various industries when considering how to promote beneficial impacts and prevent damaging ones. The article concentrates on enhancing the environmental safety of regional economies by balancing the effects of various industries. The article recommends the creation of a learning program that focuses on the appropriate use of resources without causing harm to present or future generations. The plan aims to promote the right to a clean environment, encourage efficient resource utilization, use low taxes as a motivation to make superior environmental decisions, and explain how interdependence among industries functions. The article posits that we must educate people about sustainable environmental practices and employ incentives like gentle taxation to maintain the Earth's greenness and promote sustainable resource use.

Erten et al. (2023) examined the determinants of energy consumption among households in Turkey. They utilized a 2019 survey to classify households based on their location, tenure, size, and possession. There, they discovered three main categories. The first category, known as the Urban Majority, comprises individuals residing in urban areas who opt for natural gas as their energy source. Usually, parquet or ceramic tiles cover their floors. The second group, known as remote residents, lives in areas where access to natural gas is more challenging. They tend to use wood or coal for heating because it is more accessible to them than other sources. Although they also live in urban areas, the third group, known as Urban Comfort-Seekers, prioritizes comfort. They use natural gas and may possibly have floor heating and other amenities. These groups indicate that how much energy people use depends on where they live and what they have. While towns lack resources and must make do with what they have, cities design for comfort. Other factors like location and what people own also affect how they prefer to utilize energy at home.

Al-Kez et al. (2024) examined the 'Responsible Consumption and Production' target for utilization of resources efficiently and minimization of waste. It calls on governments, companies, and others not to engage in conducts that are damaging to the environment and people's well-being, including polluting or manufacturing recklessly. This can lead to environmental pollution, a loss of species diversity, and even climate change. Climate action aims to mitigate the effects of climate change. Sustainable consumption is the utilization of the available resources in a manner that does not have a negative impact on the environment. Shokhnekh et al. (2020) explored avoiding the use of dangerous chemicals, minimizing foods that can go to waste, and proper disposal of waste. Therefore, by implementing the principles of responsible consumption and production, we can ensure sustainable environmental protection for future generations through climate action. This means educating individuals about sustainable development goals to make sound decisions that will benefit the environment and society as a whole. We must clarify the connections between responsible consumption, production, and climate action, and integrate these objectives into education to cultivate environmentally conscious citizens.

Anyanwu and Erhijakpor (2009) conducted a study on the widely recognized importance of transportation, energy, information technology, and water systems in economic development and poverty reduction. They play crucial roles in enhancing a country's competitiveness, executing trade, and integrating nations into the global system. However, many African nations continue to grapple with numerous challenges regarding infrastructure acquisition and permanency. Overall tele-density in the Africa region is less than 13%, while it is 40% in other least developed countries on average. Moreover, only 34% of roads in Africa are accessible, compared to 50% in other least developed countries. These infrastructure deficiencies contribute to Africa's lower economic growth rate, minimal poverty eradication, and reduced competitiveness in the global economy. Researchers primarily focus their research on the impact of infrastructure, particularly transport infrastructure, on developed economies and other parts of the globe where infrastructure development is more encouraged than in Africa. There is then a research gap on the effects of infrastructure, especially road infrastructure, on the poverty status of African countries (Huang & Quibria, 2013).

Anyanwu and Erhijakpor (2009) examined the relationship between road infrastructure and poverty in 33 African countries for the period 1990–2005. Using paved roads as the measure of road infrastructure, the study was able to prove that there is a positive correlation between infrastructure, especially road infrastructure, and poverty reduction. For instance, if there was an enhancement of the road infrastructure by 10 percent, there would be an increase in trading activities by 5 percent. Therefore, an increase in trade leads to positive changes in both the headcount and intensity of poverty. Atapattu (2020) investigated how income inequality and trade liberalization contribute to an increase in poverty levels in African countries. On the same note, the poverty rate is relatively low where per capita income is high. Moreover, research indicates that cost increases affect poverty in several ways and thus complicate poverty reduction. The findings suggest that African countries need to attempt to improve their infrastructure, particularly their roads, in an effort to foster economic development, reduce poverty, and increase international competitiveness.

Mhlanga (2021) examined the impacts of innovation on economic growth based on different indicators, like research and development spending, patents, and innovation efficiency measurements. The analysis of the empirical data yields three main conclusions: First, innovation significantly contributes to economic growth by enhancing efficiency and competition within the economy. Kemp and Fisher (2022) explored expenditures on research and development and the emergence of new technologies, which not only improve the conditions for production but also encourage the emergence of new products and services, thereby contributing to the overall progress of the economy. Secondly, there are significant positive spillovers of innovation that impact other firms, industries, or countries. Global innovation networks demonstrate a close connection, with domestic companies typically reaping greater benefits than their foreign counterparts. This finding clearly illustrates that while innovation can contribute to the convergence of productivity across various countries, Thirdly, the paper continues the discussion of technological catch-up, suggesting that although technological upgrades are helpful for countries trying to increase productivity, they are not sufficient on their own. Hence, there is a need to enhance sound innovation systems both at the national and global levels to achieve the optimal socio-economic impacts of technological advancement and sustainable development. (Mutasa, 2005; Audi et al., 2024)

Dogaru (2021) examined sustainable production and consumption as a concept that seeks to enroll people in meeting their needs effectively without compromising the future generation's natural resources. It encourages the use of goods and services that not only meet basic needs but also help people achieve better standards of living. This approach focuses on the lesser use of natural resources, minimum usage of toxic materials, waste generation, and emission of hazardous air pollutants in the product life cycle. Given the

prevailing global concerns such as climate change, resource depletion, and environmental degradation, it is crucial for economic systems to adopt this approach. Applying the principles of sustainable development to economically significant processes is imperative in both national and European management. This paradigm shift necessitates innovative approaches to traditional production and consumption frameworks in order to achieve sustainability objectives. Even more importantly, with binding goals and guidelines in place, European policies foster innovation in sustainable technologies and push industries to pursue cleaner and more resource-efficient practices. In line with this, the European nation aims to promote sustainable industrial growth and encourage innovation in environmentally friendly technologies (Engels & Zhou, 2020; Riaz et al., 2024).

Pratono and Ratih (2019) conducted an examination of how infrastructure impacts economic competitiveness, and this study aims to evaluate this aspect. Sound strategies for nurturing and evolving infrastructure exist and play a significant role in enhancing industrial policies and a nation's competitiveness. According to the World Bank, potential determinants of GDP and competitiveness may include institutional quality, infrastructure and communication, macroeconomic conditions, health, education, technology, and scale. Estrades et al. (2023) have provided definitions of various infrastructure attributes that significantly influence a nation's competitiveness, including road networks, railway facilities, aviation accessibility and reliability, and power supply, among others. These infrastructure components are considered essential not only for the effective operation of businesses, but also for all general and specific economic activities, as well as their relationships within and across regions. However, these institutional voids present significant threats to the economy and competitiveness of the country. This makes identification of institutional constraints and how the quality of infrastructure links with economic performance highly relevant for practical usage in the decision-making processes of authorities and managers. (Raufflet et al., 2008)

Feliciano (2019) analyzed how AI technology is gradually integrating into the fourth industrial revolution, leveraging available data, enhanced computational power, and superior algorithms to realize real values. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to understand the impact of AI in achieving the set Sustainable Development Goals, especially in terms of poverty eradication and industrialization, technological advancement, and infrastructure development among emerging economies. Overall, this study found that, through qualitative and quantitative content analysis, AI significantly enhances the effectiveness and credibility of infrastructure, particularly in transport-related industries, in relation to the aforementioned Sustainable Development Goals. Infrastructure enhances economic growth and development, thereby reducing poverty levels in a given society. Kemp and Fisher (2022) further explored the role of AI in reducing poverty by reinventing data gathering tools, particularly poverty maps, to gain a better understanding of poverty levels and their distribution. In areas like agriculture and finance, AI solutions help deliver financial services and knowledge to neglected segments, which can be more involved with the economy (Mhlanga, 2021).

3. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Poverty eradication, as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 1, is a crucial emphasis for global development, with the goal of ensuring that all people have access to basic requirements, economic opportunities, and social protection systems (UN, 2015). A variety of socioeconomic issues influence poverty as a dependent variable, with global collaboration and quality education playing critical roles. According to theoretical foundations such as Sen's Capability Approach, poverty is more than a loss of wealth; it is also a deprivation of fundamental freedoms and possibilities (Sen, 1999). Quality education (SDG 4) provides individuals with the skills required to find a decent job and contribute to economic growth (SDG 8), serving as a critical lever for moving people out of poverty (Todaro & Smith, 2015). Furthermore, global partnerships (SDG 17) enable the cross-border transfer of information, resources, and innovation, assisting developing nations in overcoming structural barriers to poverty reduction (Sachs, 2015). Decent work and economic growth moderate this relationship by creating long-term jobs and increasing economic participation. On the other hand, peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16) moderate the interaction by making sure that everyone has equal access to these opportunities, upholding social justice, and keeping things stable. All of these things are necessary for long-term poverty reduction (World Bank, 2017). The conceptual model of this study (Figure 2) is based on the works of Feliciano (2019), Pratono and Ratih (2019), Turshen (2014), Palei (2015), Sulehri et al. (2024), and Sulehri and Ali (2024).

Following the theoretical and conceptual ideologies, the moderated mediation econometric models can be written as:

$$\mathbf{DWEG} = \beta_O + \beta_1 QE_{it} + \beta_2 PJ\&SI*QE_{it} + \beta_3 GP_{it} + \beta_4 PJ\&SI*GP_{it} + \sum_{it}$$

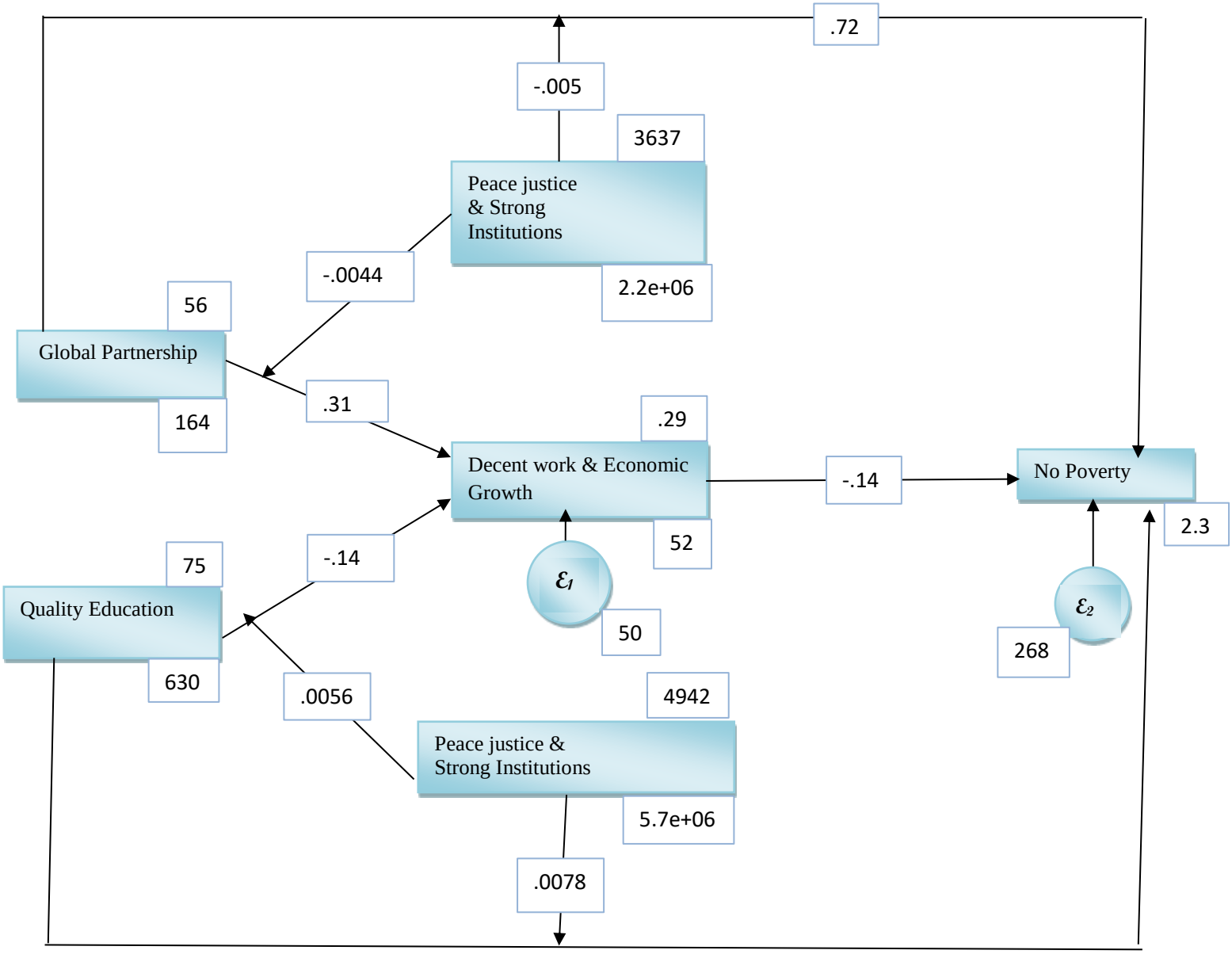
$$\mathbf{NP} = \beta_O + \beta_1 QE_{it} + \beta_2 PJ\&SI*QE_{it} + \beta_3 GP_{it} + \beta_4 PJ\&SI*GP_{it} + \beta_5 DWEG_{it} + \sum_{it}$$

GP=Global Partnership
QE= Quality Education
PJ&SI = Peace justice & Strong Institution
DWEG = Decent work and economic growth
NP = No Poverty

4. Methodology

Karl Gustav Joreskog, a well-known statistician from Sweden, introduced the concept of structural equation modeling (SEM) in 1969. Structural equation modeling (SEM) is a comprehensive statistical approach used in the social sciences to investigate complex interactions between variables (Jöreskog 1969). This study conducted empirical analysis on a sample of one hundred and nine countries, covering a time period from 2000 to 2022. This study uses structural equation modeling (SEM) to investigate the real-world relationship between independent variables, global partnership and quality education, mediating variable SDG 8, moderating variable SDG 16, and dependent variable no poverty. We employed many approaches to measure the model's goodness of fit, including the standard root mean square residual (SRMSR), Tucker-Lewis index (TLI), root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), and comparative fit index (Jenatabadi, 2015; Cain, 2021).

Figure 2: Conceptual Model



5. Results and Discussions

The results presented in Table 1 demonstrate a direct correlation between independent variables and dependent variables. The outcome of the regression analysis for the structural effects involving SDG 8 indicates a positive association with SDG 16, which has a coefficient of 3.141487 and a p-value of 0.000. In contrast, we find a significant negative influence of SDG 4 on SDG 8, with a coefficient value of -.1399339 and a p-value of 0.000. However, the impact of the interaction terms of SDG 17 and SDG 16 on SDG 8 is significant and negative. In conclusion, the interaction term between SDG 4 and SDG 16 significantly and positively influences decent work and economic growth, with a coefficient value of.005608 and a p-value of 0.000. Moreover, SDG 8 and the interaction terms of SDG 17 and SDG 16 have a negative and significant influence on no poverty. However, global partnership, quality education, and the interaction terms between quality education and SDG 16 have a positive and significant impact on achieving zero poverty.

As per table 2, the indirect results show that decent work and economic growth negatively and significantly mediates the relationship between global partnership and no poverty. Similarly, SDG 8 negatively and significantly mediates the relationship between the interaction term of SDG 4 and SDG 16 and no poverty. In contrast, quality education and its interaction term with SDG 16 positively and significantly impact no poverty through SDG 8 mediation.

The outcomes of Table 3 reveal an outstanding level of fit to the data. Specifically, the Root Mean Squared Error of Approximation (RMSEA) is reported as 0.000, with both the lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval also at 0.000. This RMSEA value indicates that the model has no approximation error, and the fit is considered perfect according to conventional criteria, as RMSEA values below 0.05 generally indicate a good fit. Furthermore, the probability that the RMSEA is less than or equal to 0.05 (pclose) is 1.000, which signifies a high degree of confidence that the model's RMSEA is indeed satisfactory. In addition, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) are both reported as 1.000. These indices are comparative measures of fit that compare the specified model to a baseline model, often a null model with no relationships among variables. A CFI and

TLI of 1.000 suggest that the model fits the data perfectly compared to this baseline, as values of 0.90 or above are typically considered indicative of good fit, with values closer to 1.000 representing an exceptional fit.

Table 1: Direct Effects

Endogenous variables
Observed: SDG 8, SDG 1
Exogenous variables
Observed: SDG 17, SDG 4, SDG 16, SDG 17* SDG 16
Number of observations = 3,795
Estimation method = maximum likelihood
Log likelihood = -100889.16

	Coefficient	OIM Standard Error	Z	P >|Z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Structural						
IG <-						
GP	.3141487	.0547342	5.74	0.000	.2068716	.4214257
QE	-.1399339	.0329246	-4.25	0.000	-.2044648	-.075403
GP * PJSI	-.0043698	.0007664	-5.70	0.000	-.0058719	-.0028677
QE * PJSI	.005608	.0005344	10.49	0.000	.0045606	.0066554
_CONS	51.64666	.9048342	57.08	0.000	49.87322	53.42011
NP <-						
IG	-.1373927	.0468703	-2.93	0.003	-.2292568	-.0455285
GP	.7211594	.128115	5.63	0.000	.4700587	.9722602
QE	.2939112	.0768355	3.83	0.000	.1433165	.444506
GP * PJSI	-.0050302	.0017937	-2.80	0.005	.0085459	- .0015146
QE * PJSI	.0078281	.0012701	6.16	0.000	.0053388	.0103175
_CONS	2.276017	3.207198	0.71	0.478	.4.009976	8.56201
var (e.ig)	49.51532	1.411558			46.82458	52.36067
var (e.np)	267.6993	7.63144			253.1522	283.0824

Table 2: Indirect Effects

NP <-						
DWEG	0	(no path)				
GP	-.0431617	.0165335	-2.61	0.009	-.0755667	-.0107567
QE	.0192259	.0079674	2.41	0.016	.00361	.0348418
GP*PJSI	.0006004	.0002303	2.61	0.009	.000149	.0010517
QE*PJSI	-.0007705	.0002729	-2.82	0.005	-.0013054	-.0002356

The Standardized Root Mean Squared Residual (SRMR) is also reported as 0.000, which indicates that the standardized residuals, which reflect the discrepancies between observed and predicted values, are nonexistent in this case. This further reinforces the conclusion that the model's predicted values align perfectly with the observed data. Overall, these fit indices collectively demonstrate that the model provides an exceptional fit to the data, with virtually no discrepancy between observed and predicted values, and effectively explains a large proportion of the variance.

Table 3: Overall Goodness of Fit

Fit Statistic	Value	Description
Population error		
RMSEA	0.000	Root mean squared error of approximation
90% CI, lower bound	0.000	
upper bound	0.000	
pclose	1.000	Probability RMSEA <= 0.05
Baseline comparison		
CFI	1.000	Comparative fit index
TLI	1.000	Tucker-Lewis index
Size of residuals		
SRMR	0.000	Standardized root mean squared residual
CD	0.78	Coefficient of determination

6. Conclusions

The present study shows that there is positive and negative correlation between independent variables and dependent variables. The outcome of the regression analysis for the structural effects involving SDG 8 indicates a positive association with peace, justice, and strong institutions. In contrast, we find a significant negative influence of quality education on decent work and economic growth. However, the impact of the interaction terms of SDG 17 and SDG 16 on SDG 8 is significant and negative. In conclusion, the interaction term between quality education and SDG 16 significantly and positively influences decent work and economic growth. Moreover, SDG 8 and the interaction terms of SDG 17 and SDG 16 have a negative and significant impact on the elimination of poverty. However, global partnership, quality education, and the interaction terms between quality education and SDG 16 have a positive and significant impact on achieving no poverty. The indirect results indicate that the relationship between global partnership and no poverty is negatively and significantly mediated by decent work and economic growth. Similarly, the relationship between the interaction terms of SDG 4 and SDG 16 and no poverty is negatively and significantly mediated by decent work and economic growth. On the other hand, quality education, along with its interaction term with SDG 16, has a positive and significant impact on no poverty, which is mediated through SDG 8. Overall, the fit indices collectively demonstrate that the model provides an exceptional fit to the data, with virtually no discrepancy between observed and predicted values and effectively explaining a large proportion of the variance.

References

Al Kez, D., Foley, A., Lowans, C., & Del Rio, D. F. (2024). Energy poverty assessment: Indicators and implications for developing and developed countries. *Energy Conversion and Management*, *307*(March), 118324.

Albin, C. (2003). Negotiating international cooperation: Global public goods and fairness. *Review of International Studies*, *29*(3), 365–385.

Anyanwu, J. C., & Erhijakpor, A. E. O. (2009). The impact of road infrastructure on poverty reduction in Africa*. In *Poverty in Africa* (Issue January 2009).

Atapattu, P. J. (2020). Poverty Reduction Effect of Infrastructure: A Cross Country Study of Developing Countries in Asia. *Journal of Business and Technology*, *4*(1–2), 20–41.

Audi, M. (2024). A Discussion on the Role of International Regimes in Mitigating Global Warming and Climate Change. *Journal of Energy and Environmental Policy Options*, *7*(2), 36-42.

Audi, M., Poulin, M., & Ali, A. (2024). Environmental impact of business freedom and renewable energy: a global perspective. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, *14*(3), 672-683.

Cain, M. (2021). Structural Equation Modeling using Stata. *Journal of Behavioral Data Science*, *1*(2), 156–177.

Cameron, G. (1996). Centre For Economic Performance Discussion Paper No.277 February 1996 Innovation And Economic Growth. *Centre for Economic Performance Discussion Paper*, *277*.

Dogaru, L. (2021). *About Sustainability between Responsible Production and Consumption*. 69.

Engels, D., & Zhou, X. N. (2020). Neglected tropical diseases: An effective global response to local poverty-related disease priorities. *Infectious Diseases of Poverty*, *9*(1), 1–9.

Erten, E. Ü., Esfahani, I. J., Ifaei, P., & Güzeloğlu, E. B. (2023). Dwelling, Habits, and Possessions: Clustering Turkey's Household Energy Choices through Responsible Consumption and Poverty. *Energies*, *16*(24), 0–20.

Estrades, C., Maliszewska, M., Osorio-Rodarte, I., & Seara e Pereira, M. (2023). Estimating the economic impacts of the regional comprehensive economic partnership. *Asia and the Global Economy*, *3*(2), 100060.

Fatima, K., Azam, H., Sulehri, F. A., Bukhari, S. A. F., Virk, H. K. U. R., Geng, Y., ... & Ashraf, M. S. (2024). Sustainability Disclosures and Their Influence on Cost of Capital: A Comprehensive Bibliometric Study. *Bulletin of Business and Economics (BBE)*, *13*(2), 799-810.

Feliciano, D. (2019). A review on the contribution of crop diversification to Sustainable Development Goal 1 "No poverty" in different world regions. *Sustainable Development*, *27*(4), 795–808.

Gu, J. (2018). Glossary: Emerging Economies and the Changing Dynamics of Development Cooperation. *IDS Bulletin*, *49*(3).

Huang, Y., & Quibria, M. G. (2013). *WIDER Working Paper No . 2013 / 059 The global partnership for inclusive growth*.

Jenatabadi, H. S. (2015). An Overview of Path Analysis: Mediation Analysis Concept in Structural Equation Modeling. *ArXiv*, *1504*(03441), 1–12.

Kemp, A. H., & Fisher, Z. (2022). Wellbeing, Whole Health and Societal Transformation: Theoretical Insights and Practical Applications. *Global Advances In Health and Medicine*, *11*, 1–16.

Mačiulytė-Šniukienė, A., Butkus, M., & Davidavičienė, V. (2022). Development of the model to examine the impact of infrastructure on economic growth and convergence. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, *23*(3), 731–753.

Mhlanga, D. (2021). Artificial intelligence in the industry 4.0, and its impact on poverty, innovation, infrastructure development, and the sustainable development goals: Lessons from emerging economies? *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *13*(11), 0–16.

Mutasa, C. (2005). The Politics of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa : Is Global Partnership Really Working ? The Politics of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa : Is Global Partnership Really Working ? *Development*, *6*(1), 21–25.

Palei, T. (2015). Assessing the Impact of Infrastructure on Economic Growth and Global Competitiveness. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, *23*(October 2014), 168–175.

Pratono, A. H., & Ratih, R. V. S. (2019). International alliance strategies: A case study of the indonesian medical device industry. *Contributions to Management Science*, 381–400.

Raufflet, E., Berranger, A., & Gouin, J. F. (2008). Innovation in business-community partnerships: Evaluating the impact of local enterprise and global investment models on poverty, bio-diversity and development. *Corporate Governance*, *8*(4), 546–556.

Riaz, K. Abubakar, S. H. M. Audi, M. & Sumaira. (2024). Impact of Financial Development on Export Performance: Evidence from

South Asia. *Bulletin of Business and Economics*, 13(3), 539-546.
Roussel, Y., & Audi, M. (2024). Exploring the Nexus of Economic Expansion, Tourist Inflows, and Environmental Sustainability in Europe. *Journal of Energy and Environmental Policy Options*, *7*(1), 28-36.
Sachs, J. D. (2015). *The age of sustainable development*. Columbia University Press
Sen, A. (1999). *Development as freedom*. Oxford University Press.
Setboonsarng, S. (2008). Global Partnership in Poverty Reduction : Contract Farming and Regional Cooperation ADB Institute Discussion Paper No . 89. *ADBI Discussion Paper*, *89*.
Shokhnekh, A. V., Telyatnikova, V. S., Mushketova, N. S., & Panova, N. S. (2020). Ensuring Environmental Security Strategies in Social and Economic Development on the Platform of Responsible Consumption System. *E3S Web of Conferences*, *220*.
Sulehri, F. A., & Ali, A. (2024). Nexus among Regulatory Framework, Economic Growth and Sustainable Development: Insights from Structural Equation Modeling Approach. *Bulletin of Business and Economics*, *13*(1), 110–117.
Sulehri, F. A., Ali, A., & Alam, M. (2024). Country Risk and Sustainable Development: Mediating Role of Economic Growth. *Journal of Policy Research*, *10*(1), 54–61.
Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. (2015). *Economic development* (12th ed.). Pearson.
Turshen, M. (2014). A global partnership for development and other unfulfilled promises of the millennium project. *Third World Quarterly*, *35*(3), 345–357.
Ullah, A., Khan, S., & Pinglu, C. (2024). Income distribution and sustainable development nexus: Fostering poverty reduction and integrated sustainability amidst multi-dimensional regional integration. *Sustainable Futures*, *7*(September 2023), 100159.
United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.
World Bank. (2017). *World development report 2017: Governance and the law*. World Bank Group.