

## **ZAKAT, SUSTAINABILITY, AND THE SDGS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS AND SYSTEMATIC MAPPING OF GLOBAL SCHOLARSHIP**

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### **ABSTRACT**

#### ***Purpose***

*This study aimed to map and analyze the global scholarly landscape and thematic evolution within research integrating zakat with sustainability concepts and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*

#### ***Design/Methodology/Approach***

*This research employed a bibliometric approach by analyzing 50 selected articles from the Scopus database spanning the period 2015-2025. Data were analyzed using VOSviewer software to perform co-authorship network mapping and keyword co-occurrence analysis. The PRISMA flow diagram was applied in the data selection process to ensure sample relevance and accuracy.*

#### ***Findings***

*The results revealed a significant increase in publication volume since 2021, with contributions dominated by Malaysia and Indonesia. Thematic mapping identified three main clusters: (1) Islamic economics, zakat, and poverty; (2) the integration of zakat with SDGs and corporate sustainability; and (3) digitalization and the response to COVID-19. The study also identified limited international collaboration and a shift in research focus from conceptual approaches towards practical applications, particularly in digital accounting and corporate sustainability.*

#### ***Research limitations/implications***

*The primary limitation of this study lies in the use of the Scopus database as a single data source. Implications for future research include the need to expand data coverage to other databases, employ qualitative approaches to explore collaboration dynamics, and develop metrics to quantitatively measure the impact of zakat on SDG indicators.*

#### ***Practical implications***

*The findings recommend that zakat managers adopt digital technologies and strengthen governance to enhance program accountability and impact. For regulators, the results highlight the need for policy frameworks that support the integration of zakat into national development strategies and inter-institutional collaboration.*

#### ***Social implications***

*This study underscores the potential contribution of strategically managed zakat in supporting the achievement of the SDGs, particularly poverty alleviation and economic empowerment, which could ultimately enhance community welfare and social justice.*

#### ***Originality/value***

*To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first bibliometric study to comprehensively map and analyze the evolution of the integration of zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs, thereby providing a foundational framework and a directed research agenda for the future development of this field.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has become a prominent global agenda over the past two decades, particularly since the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations in 2015 (Sachs et al., 2019). The SDG framework prioritizes poverty, social inequality, education, health, and welfare as key elements in achieving inclusive and sustainable development (Saxena et al., 2021). In the context of Muslim-majority countries, discussions on sustainability are inherently linked to Islamic values, including Islamic social finance instruments such as zakat (Ismail et al., 2022). As one of the pillars of Islam, zakat holds significant potential in supporting social and economic development objectives through wealth redistribution, welfare enhancement, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups.

Conceptually, zakat functions as an economic equalization mechanism and a social safety net that aligns with several SDGs, including poverty eradication (SDG 1), quality education (SDG 4), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), and reduced inequalities (SDG 10) (Diallo & Gundogdu, 2021; Nurzaman, 2017). Furthermore, zakat contributes to institutional governance, partnerships, and institutional development (SDGs 16 and 17) through accountable, transparent, and sustainable fund management practices (Singh, 2021). Thus, integrating zakat into the sustainable development framework has the potential to strengthen the Islamic social finance ecosystem in supporting the achievement of the SDGs, particularly in developing countries.

Along with growing global attention to sustainability issues and the expanding discourse on Islamic social finance, research on zakat from sustainability and SDG perspectives has developed rapidly. Various studies have discussed the role of zakat in poverty alleviation, economic empowerment, digitalization of zakat, governance of zakat institutions, and its contribution to social welfare (Diallo & Gundogdu, 2021; Gallien et al., 2024; Rabbani et al., 2022). However, the existing literature remains fragmented and scattered across various research themes. Most studies are conceptual or empirical with limited scope, while comprehensive mapping of global scholarly developments on zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs is still scarce. This makes it difficult for researchers to understand the research landscape, developmental trends, and relevant research gaps that need to be addressed.

In this context, bibliometric analysis provides a suitable approach to systematically illustrate the structure, publication trends, scholarly collaboration, and research themes on this topic. Bibliometrics enables objective data-based mapping of research developments, identification of influential researchers and institutions, citation analysis, and the evolution of research themes over time (Jing et al., 2024). To the best of the authors' knowledge, bibliometric studies specifically mapping the literature on zakat within the sustainability and SDG framework remain very limited. Previous reviews have predominantly focused on Islamic finance in general, while specific attention to the role of zakat as an instrument for sustainable development has not been comprehensively explored using a bibliometric approach.

Therefore, this study aimed to map and analyze global scholarly developments on the topic of zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs using a bibliometric approach. It examined publication trends, the

most productive and influential authors and institutions, research collaboration, intellectual structure, and emerging thematic evolution in the literature over the past two decades. Thus, this article not only provides a mapping of current scientific knowledge but also helps identify under-researched areas that can inform future research agendas.

Specifically, this study addressed five research questions: (1) What were the publication trends and global research developments related to zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs over the past two decades?; (2) Who were the most productive and influential authors, institutions, countries, and journals in this field?; (3) What were the patterns of collaboration among researchers?; (4) What main themes dominated the literature and how did they evolve over time?; and (5) What research opportunities could be developed in the future?

The main contribution of this article lies in providing a comprehensive scientific mapping of the integration of zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs in global literature through bibliometric analysis. The findings are expected to benefit academics in developing more focused research agendas, practitioners in strengthening sustainability-oriented zakat practices and governance, and policymakers in formulating strategies to enhance the role of zakat in supporting the achievement of the SDGs.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Zakat has been one of the main instruments in the Islamic social finance system, playing a strategic role in supporting social welfare and economic development (Gallien et al., 2024). Normatively, zakat was regarded as a religious obligation aimed at purifying wealth and assisting needy population groups. However, in contemporary development, the perspective on zakat has expanded beyond religious charity to encompass a social and economic policy instrument capable of contributing to sustainable development (Diallo & Gundogdu, 2021; Nawai & Ruzaiman, 2022). This transformation was reflected in the growing body of research on zakat management, distribution effectiveness, governance of zakat institutions, digitalization of zakat collection and distribution, and its impact on community welfare improvement.

The connection between zakat and the concepts of sustainability and SDGs could be observed through the alignment of Islamic values with sustainable development objectives. The concept of sustainability from an Islamic perspective emphasized the balance between economic development, social justice, and environmental preservation as a human trust (Ateş, 2024). Several SDGs directly corresponded with zakat's objectives, including poverty eradication (SDG 1), zero hunger (SDG 2), good health and well-being (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8). In this context, zakat was viewed as a faith-based instrument capable of contributing to SDG achievement through economic empowerment of poor communities, enhancement of human resource capacity, and strengthening of social cohesion in Muslim societies (UNDP & IRTI, 2017).

Furthermore, strengthening zakat institution governance also held relevance to SDGs related to institutions, partnerships, and inclusive development (SDGs 16 and 17). Accountable, transparent, and digitally-based zakat management was believed to enhance public trust, expand the muzakki base, and optimize the social impact of zakat distribution. Contemporary literature trends also indicated growing interest in digital innovations in zakat management, such as the use of fintech, blockchain, and artificial intelligence in collecting and distributing zakat for greater effectiveness and sustainability (Rabbani et al., 2022). This demonstrated that the integration of zakat with sustainability concepts was no longer merely conceptual or normative but was moving toward policy innovation and more modern, adaptive implementation.

On the other hand, the bibliometric approach has become an increasingly utilized method for mapping literature development across various fields, including Islamic economics studies. Bibliometric analysis provided comprehensive understanding of research dynamics through quantitative

data-based measurements such as publication analysis, collaboration networks, citations, and evolving research themes. Various previous studies had applied bibliometrics to themes of *Islamic finance* (Hassanein & Mostafa, 2023), *Islamic social finance* (Tahiri-Jouti, 2019), and *waqf* (Alshater et al., 2022). However, research specifically mapping zakat studies in relation to sustainability and SDGs remained very limited.

The limitations of previous literature indicated an existing research gap that needed to be addressed. Although several studies highlighted zakat's role in supporting sustainable development, comprehensive mapping of global scholarly developments in this field through bibliometric approaches had rarely been conducted. This resulted in insufficient comprehensive understanding of knowledge structure, scholarly collaboration patterns, and research development directions that could form the foundation for future research agenda development. Therefore, this study sought to contribute to the literature by mapping and analyzing the global research landscape concerning zakat, sustainability, and SDGs.

### III. METHODOLOGY

This study employed a bibliometric approach to map global scholarly developments related to zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs. The bibliometric approach was selected due to its capacity to provide comprehensive and objective insights into knowledge structures, research trends, and scholarly collaboration patterns within a research domain (Öztürk et al., 2024). By combining performance analysis and science mapping, this study identified scholarly contributions by authors, institutions, and countries, while also mapping intellectual and thematic relationships within the literature. This approach was deemed appropriate for developing a holistic understanding of how zakat discourse has evolved and connected with sustainable development and SDG issues in academic publications.

The primary data source for this research was the Scopus database, a reputable scientific database widely used in bibliometric studies. Scopus was selected for its extensive coverage of global publications in social sciences and Islamic economics. The use of this database was expected to yield a more representative and accurate depiction of the research landscape.

The literature search process utilized a Boolean search query designed to capture publications relevant to the keywords zakat or zakah combined with sustain\* or SDG\*. The search was focused on titles, abstracts, and keywords (TITLE-ABS-KEY in Scopus). The publication timeframe was limited from 2015 to 2025 to examine research developments over the recent decade. Documents included in the analysis comprised journal articles and review articles published in English.

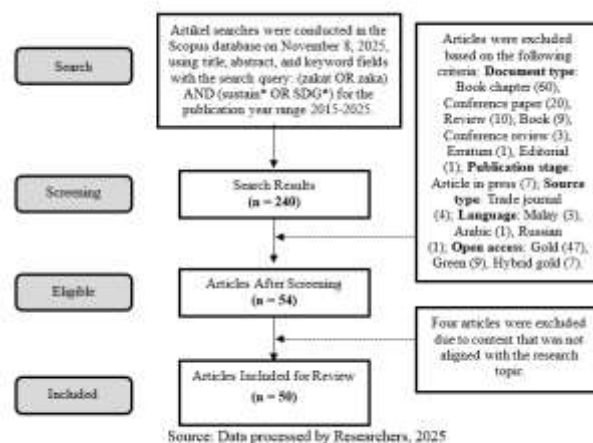


Figure 1.  
Flow Diagram of the Search Strategy

The initial search results from the database were subsequently screened to ensure document relevance. This selection process followed systematic principles referring to the PRISMA guidelines,

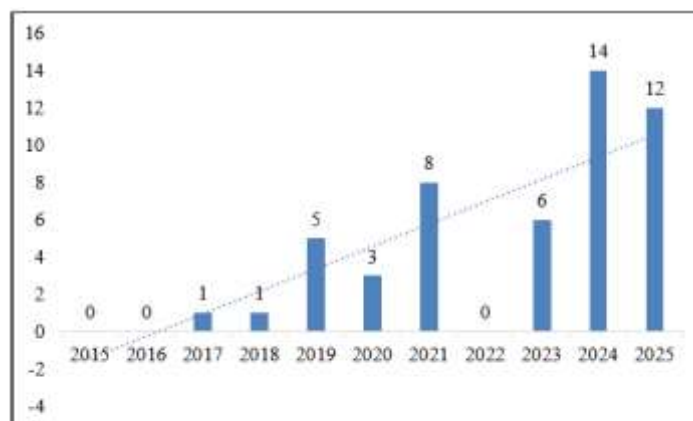
although this study did not conduct a full systematic literature review (SLR). This stage was carried out to enhance the quality of the final analyzed data.

The bibliometric analysis was performed using VOSviewer software, which is commonly utilized in bibliometric studies. VOSviewer was employed to visualize collaboration networks and intellectual linkages within the literature, such as co-authorship, co-citation, bibliographic coupling, and keyword co-occurrence.

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### Global Research Trends on Zakat, Sustainability, and the SDGs

The annual publication distribution revealed a clear increase in scholarly interest regarding the interconnection between zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs throughout the 2015–2025 period. No publications were recorded during 2015–2016, despite the establishment of the SDGs, indicating an initial academic response lag to this global development agenda. Research began to emerge gradually in 2017–2018 and increased significantly in 2019, marking the initial phase of this issue's consolidation within Islamic social finance literature. This momentum continued with a surge in publications in 2021, which represented a turning point where zakat began to be positioned not merely as a philanthropic instrument but also as a sustainable development mechanism and a means of strengthening socio-economic resilience. Following a temporary decline in 2022, potentially related to post-pandemic publication disruptions, the trend strengthened again in 2023 and peaked in 2024, reflecting mainstream acceptance and expanding global scholarly attention. The consistent publication output in 2025 further confirmed the academic maturation of this topic and its evolving position as a strategic research domain aligned with global development discourse. The visualization of these annual publication trends is presented in Figure 2.



Source: Data processed from the Scopus database, 2025

Figure 2.

##### Publication Trends of Zakat, Sustainability, and SDGs Research

##### Most Productive and Influential Authors, Journals, Institutions, and Countries

The mapping of publication sources revealed that studies on zakat, sustainability, and the SDGs were distributed across several journals focusing on Islamic finance, sustainable development, and Islamic legal studies, with varying productivity levels. The *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance* emerged as the most productive publication source with four articles, indicating the journal's strategic position in advancing academic discourse on the integration of zakat and sustainable development. Subsequently, the *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning* and *Metro Islamic Law Review* each contributed three publications, reflecting interdisciplinary connections between sustainability perspectives, zakat governance, and Islamic legal approaches. Several other journals, including *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial*, *ISRA*

*International Journal of Islamic Finance*, and *Juris: Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah*, also contributed with two publications per journal, demonstrating that this topic developed within a reasonably diverse publication ecosystem. Further details can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1.**  
**Most Productive Journals Publishing**  
**Zakat, Sustainability, and SDGs Research**

Source Title	Total
Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance	4
International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning	3
MIL Rev: Metro Islamic Law Review	3
Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial	2
ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance	2
Juris: Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah	2

Source: Data processed from the Scopus database, 2025

From an institutional perspective, as shown in Table 2, the bibliometric mapping results indicated that publication productivity related to zakat, sustainability, and SDGs remained concentrated in specific institutions, with strong dominance from Malaysia and Indonesia. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia occupied the top positions with four publications each, followed by International Islamic University Malaysia (3 publications), reflecting more mature and consistent research capacity in examining the integration of zakat with sustainable development agendas. Meanwhile, contributions from Indonesian institutions such as Universitas Indonesia, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, and UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, each with two publications, demonstrated increasing academic attention, though still less intensive compared to Malaysia. The presence of universities from Jordan, such as Amman Arab University and Jadara University, with two publications that signified the emerging flow of contributions from the Middle East, although still limited. Overall, this pattern indicated existing collaboration gaps and research capacity disparities among countries, necessitating strengthened cross-regional research cooperation to broaden perspectives, enhance publication quality, and accelerate knowledge development on zakat and sustainability within the SDGs context.

**Table 2.**  
**Most Productive Institutions Publishing**  
**Zakat, Sustainability, and SDGs Research**

Affiliation	Country	Document
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Malaysia	4
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	Malaysia	4
International Islamic University Malaysia	Malaysia	3
Universiti Malaya	Malaysia	2
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia	Malaysia	2
Universiti Utara Malaysia	Malaysia	2
Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia	2
UIN Imam Bonjol Padang	Indonesia	2
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya	Indonesia	2
Amman Arab University	Jordan	2
Jadara University	Jordan	2

Source: Data processed from the Scopus database, 2025

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**Table 3.**  
**Most Productive Authors Publishing Zakat, Sustainability, and SDGs Research**

Author	Affiliation	Country	Publications
Al-Zaqeba, M.A.A.	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Malaysia	2
Wahid, H.	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Malaysia	2

Source: Data processed from the Scopus database, 2025

The analysis of the most productive authors in zakat, sustainability, and SDGs research revealed that academic contributions remained very limited and concentrated among specific individuals, as illustrated in Table 3. The data showed that only two authors, namely Al-Zaqeba, M.A.A. and Wahid, H., each produced two publications in this field, both affiliated with Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. This pattern indicated that research on the integration of zakat and sustainable development agendas remained at an early developmental stage and had not yet engaged a broad base of researchers. The dominance of a single institution and country also demonstrated a global imbalance in scholarly contributions, while simultaneously presenting opportunities for cross-national research collaboration to develop more comprehensive and globally representative perspectives and findings.

**Table 4.**  
**Top Highly Cited Documents**

Authors	Title	Cited by
(Tahiri-Jovti, 2019)	An integrated approach for building sustainable Islamic social finance ecosystems	73
(Arifah et al., 2020)	Economics During Global Recession: Sharia-Economics as a Post COVID-19 Agenda	25
(Ghofur & Utami, 2023)	The Role of Muslim Generation Community in Zakat Collection on Realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Era of Digital Society 5.0	23
(Arwar et al., 2021)	Islamic Philanthropy and Poverty Reduction in Indonesia: The Role of Integrated Islamic Social and Commercial Finance Institutions	23
(Al-Tamr et al., 2024)	Exploring the impact of digital accounting and digital zakat on improving business sustainability in the Middle East and Malaysia	21
(Mikail et al., 2017)	Utilisation of zakah and waqf fund in micro-takfih models in Malaysia: an exploratory study	18
(Khan et al., 2023)	Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition through Social Safety Nets: A Pathway to Sustainable Development	15
(Sa'adah & Hasnah, 2021)	The Common Goals of BAZNAS' Zakat and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) according to Maqasid Al-Sharia Perspective	15
(Hodaedi et al., 2020)	Zakat And Sdg 8: A Case Study of BAZNAS, Indonesia	14
(Humaidi et al., 2024)	Green philanthropy: Islamic activism on Indonesia's environmental democracy	13
(Husein et al., 2024)	Zakat and Empowerment of the Bajo Tribe Fishing Community in Bone, South Sulawesi: Collaboration between BAZNAS and the Ministry of Religion	11
(Alshahadah et al., 2024)	The effect of digital zakat and accounting on corporate sustainability through financial transparency	11
(Haji-Othman et al., 2021)	Analyzing zakat as a social finance instrument to help achieve the sustainable development goals in Kedah	10
(Al Haq et al., 2021)	Understanding The Impact of Institutional Factors on Amal Sustainability: A PIS-SEM Approach	8
(Fadhilah et al., 2021)	Multidimensional scaling (Mds): Sustainability assessment model of community economic empowerment	7
(Fatcharrohman et al., 2024)	Shari'a Stock Zakat: Alternative Financial Inclusion for Empowering Mustahiq MSMEs with Qasr al-Fitan Products	6
(Sarif et al., 2024)	Zakat for generating sustainable income: an emerging mechanism of productive distribution	6
(Sharari et al., 2021)	Islamic Social Finance and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic	6
(Mukhlisin et al., 2023)	Zakat and Waqf Synergies to Accelerating Sustainable Development	5
(Wibisono & Mufta, 2019)	Influence of local tax and Zakat Infaq Manlahah through to regional income (overview of new trends in sustainable development)	5
(Ahmed, 2019)	Fiscal policy and deficit financing: Islamic perspectives	5
(Dahari & Aboulatah, 2018)	Dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model for the Islamic economy	5

Source: Data processed from the Scopus database, 2025

Analysis of the most highly cited documents, as presented in Table 4, indicated that research on zakat, sustainability, and SDGs had begun to gain significant academic attention, particularly works

linking zakat with social development, economic empowerment, and the achievement of sustainable development goals. The article by Tahiri-Jouti (2019) occupied the top position with 73 citations, confirming the influence of research examining sustainable Islamic social finance ecosystem frameworks. Other frequently cited publications such as (Arfah et al., 2020) and (Ghofur & Utami, 2023) also demonstrated that zakat issues within contexts of economic crisis, digitalization, and social empowerment had become themes attracting the most attention from global researchers. Dominant topics included zakat digitalization, zakat-waqf integration, the role of zakat in poverty alleviation and food security, and zakat's contribution to SDGs, particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). This citation pattern confirmed that studies developing innovative models and offering practical zakat-based solutions to support sustainable development agendas possessed stronger scholarly appeal and served as important references in developing global academic discourse.

**Collaboration Patterns in Zakat, Sustainability, and SDGs Research**

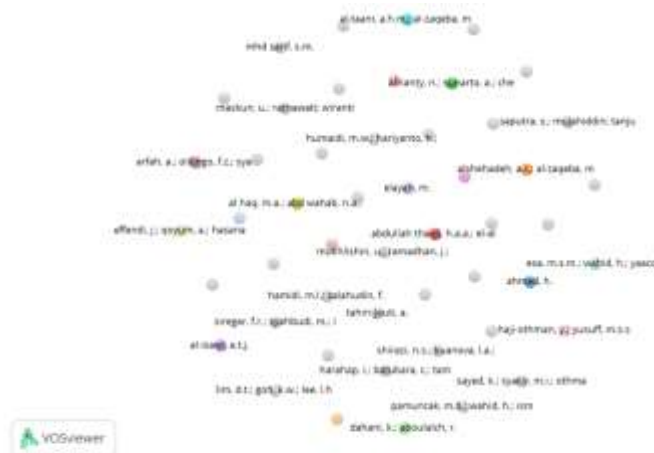


Source: Data processed by the author with VOSviewer, 2025

**Figure 3.**  
**Network Visualization Map of Co-Authorship Among Countries**

Based on the analysis of the country co-authorship network, as presented in Figure 3, it was identified that Malaysia and Indonesia occupied central and dominant positions in international research collaboration. Countries such as Australia, Austria, and Nigeria emerged as key collaborative partners, forming clusters interconnected with Indonesia. Nevertheless, the intensity and distribution of collaboration remained limited to specific countries, indicating that research collaboration on zakat related to sustainability and SDGs had not yet become truly global. The majority of publications on this topic were still dominated by countries with large Muslim populations, while participation from non-Muslim countries or other regions such as the Americas remained absent.

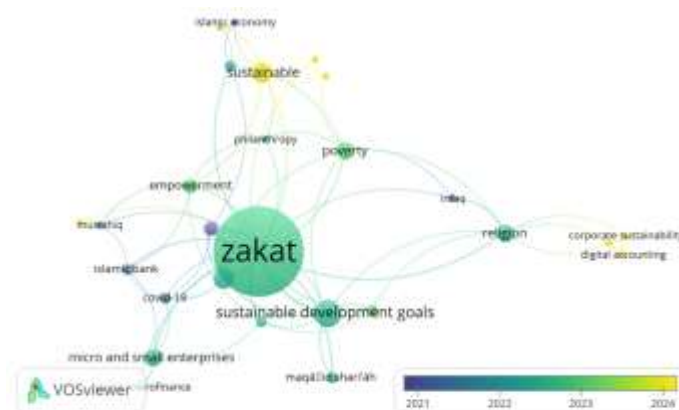
Analysis of the co-authorship network visualization in Figure 4 revealed a unique collaboration structure characterized by the complete absence of edges (connecting lines) between nodes representing authors. This lack of connections indicated that within the analyzed dataset, no authors collaborated on article writing with authors from different clusters. Each color group (for example, the red, green, or blue groups) collaborated exclusively within their own cluster. This finding demonstrated that research collaboration on this topic remained very limited and fragmented.



Source: Data processed by the author with VOSviewer, 2025

**Figure 4.**  
**Network Visualization Map of Co-Authorship Among Authors**





Source: Data processed by the author with VOSviewer, 2025

Figure 6.

Overlay Visualization Map of Author Keywords with at Least Two Occurrences

### Future Research Agenda

Based on the findings of the bibliometric analysis in this study, several future research agendas can be developed. First, there is a need for geographical expansion and interdisciplinary perspectives, given that current research remains concentrated in Malaysia and Indonesia with approaches dominated by Islamic economics and finance. International collaboration involving researchers from non-Muslim countries and the integration of multidisciplinary perspectives such as development studies, environmental sociology, and public policy would enrich academic discourse. Additionally, empirical research exploring the implementation of zakat in supporting understudied SDGs, such as SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), represents a promising research area.

Second, digitalization and governance challenges offer significant research opportunities. Future research needs to thoroughly examine the effectiveness of financial technologies such as blockchain and artificial intelligence in enhancing the accountability, transparency, and impact of zakat distribution. Furthermore, studies on integrative governance models connecting zakat institutions with sustainable development stakeholders, including the private sector and government, remain very limited. Experimental research testing innovative zakat distribution models, such as blended finance combining zakat with other social finance instruments for micro and small enterprise empowerment, is also urgently needed.

Third, methodological aspects and impact measurement require further development. Future research agendas should focus on developing standardized conceptual frameworks and metrics to quantitatively measure zakat's contribution to achieving SDG indicators. Longitudinal research analyzing the sustainable impact of zakat-based empowerment programs on mustahik welfare improvement is also essential. Finally, comparative studies analyzing the effectiveness of zakat models across countries with different regulatory and socio-economic contexts would provide valuable policy lessons for strengthening zakat's role in global sustainable development.

## V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study successfully mapped the global research landscape on the integration of zakat, sustainability, and SDGs through bibliometric analysis of Scopus-indexed publications from 2015 to 2025. The main findings directly address the research questions posed. First, publication trends showed significant development, particularly since 2021, indicating strong growing academic interest in this topic, with Malaysia and Indonesia as the most dominant contributors. Second, productivity analysis revealed research concentration in specific institutions and authors, with international collaboration remaining limited and fragmented, as demonstrated by the absence of networking between author clusters. Third, thematic mapping identified three main clusters: (1) core concepts of zakat in Islamic economics and

poverty alleviation, (2) integration of zakat with SDGs and corporate sustainability, and (3) contemporary themes such as digitalization and response to COVID-19. Fourth, research evolution showed a shift from conceptual-normative approaches toward practical-operational applications, with increasingly strong focus on digital accounting and corporate sustainability in recent years.

Based on these findings, this study provides feasible practical implications for stakeholders. For zakat managers (such as BAZNAS), these findings underscore the urgency of adopting digital technologies and strengthening transparent governance to enhance accountability and impact of zakat distribution. Empowerment schemes should be designed to directly address SDG indicators, such as strengthening micro and small enterprises (SDG 8) and food security (SDG 2). For regulators and policymakers, these research results emphasize the need for regulatory frameworks supporting Islamic social finance innovation, including zakat integration into national development strategies and incentives for building strategic collaboration between zakat institutions, Islamic banks, and the private sector in implementing sustainability programs.

Despite providing comprehensive mapping contributions, this study has several limitations that present opportunities for future research. First, the study only used the Scopus database. Further research could combine sources such as Web of Science to obtain broader literature coverage. Second, findings regarding fragmented collaboration require in-depth exploration of root causes and strategies for building more integrative networks. Third, the limited research quantitatively measuring zakat's impact on SDG indicators demands the development of metrics and longitudinal studies in the future to empirically demonstrate zakat's contribution to sustainable development. By exploring these research agendas, subsequent studies can deepen and expand the findings of this bibliometric study.

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