

Review Paper

Promoting the Most Effective Application of Ethical Theories and Bioethical Principles to Help Nations Achieve Sustainable Development Goals

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ABSTRACT

Globally, because of the non-universal application of bioethical principles and ethical theories, there is still appearance of poverty, hunger and violence; all lives do not flourish; human habitats are not safe, resilient, and sustainable; there is no universal literacy; there is no equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels; healthcare; and social protection; physical, mental, and social well-being is not guaranteed; and so on. All these demonstrate that all parties and stakeholders involved in the SDGs, including communities, people, international organizations, and all the world's governments are not pursuing the right activities at the right time for the right reasons. Pursuing the right actions at the right time for the right reasons will support countries in achieving the SDGs. In all nations there is a need to enact comprehensive and equitable ethical codes of leaving no one behind and life for all. Should ethical theories and bioethical principles assist nations in determining how to respond to the SDGs' unsettling progress? Typically, the answer is yes! Thus, the need for a comprehensive and equitable decentralized bioethics and ethical implementation systems. However, there are insufficient literatures to promote the most effective use of bioethical principles and ethical theories in supporting nations achieve SDGs. Social inclusion, environmental sustainability and economic growth are the main dimensions of sustainable development goals to achieve by 2030. This synthetic and critical analysis and review work aims to show how to effectively employ bioethical principles and ethical theories to support nations achieve the goals of these dimensions.

Keywords: Ethical Theories, Bioethical Principles, Sustainable Development Goals, Social Inclusion, Economic Growth, Environmental Sustainability, United Nations, World Countries

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Introduction

The United Nations (UN) declaration of 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the early 21st century indicates the strongest movement, inspiring commitments, determinations, and frameworks that validate the need for global joint actions to safeguard and ensure appropriate progress of all forms of life on earth [1-3]. The main output of these determinations is to transform our world by securing a better future without leaving anyone behind. All concerned parties and stakeholders must pursue a series of purposeful interventions to reach the triumphs of these ambitions. By the year 3000, the millennium that started in 2001 will come to an end. Thus, the 15-year timescale (2001–2015) for accomplishing the MDGs was not accurately depicted. As a result, the first 15 years allotted for

achieving the MDGs and the remaining 15 years for achieving the SDGs (2016–2030) ought to be regarded as pilot years for developing strategies to assist the implementation of the MDGs [4-5]. Achieving the SDGs would be a landmark for protecting the health, rights, and dignity of people, other living creatures' rights, and the environment's health.

SDGs agenda is a plan of action to promote wealth, the environment, people, and international peace. “*Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a `broad and universal policy agenda`*” to ensure a more peaceful, prosperous and just world [6]. The world leaders may have been prescient in what they said and committed to achieve by 2030, but it is also possible that they were unaware of what was in the store for humanity. The persistence of anomalous climate change, wars and conflicts (Russian-Ukrainian War and Conflicts, Israel-Hams War and Conflicts), and newly and re-emerging infectious diseases like the COVID-19 pandemic, Ebola, etc. are among the wrong major items stored for humanity. While countries have been making progress toward achieving the SDGs since 2015, what was in store for humanity has slowed down the rate of progress toward achieve SDGs in all countries, but particularly in developing countries. By the halfway point (2023) to 2030, as predicted, by 2030, the globe will still be facing unresolved issues due to the identified shortcomings in fulfilling the SDGs worldwide [7]. In fact, on September 18, 2023, the United Nations Secretary General gave a speech saying that there is only a 15% probability of achieving the SDGs. The most urgent issues that need to be addressed are poverty [8], food insecurity and malnutrition [9], an unhealthy state, a non-maximum degree of peace for all [10], and abnormal climate change difficulties [8]. All these demonstrate that all parties and stakeholders involved in the SDGs, including individuals, communities, international organizations, and all the world's governments, are not pursuing the right activities at the right time for the right reasons. Should the most effective application of ethical theories and bioethical principles help nations achieve sustainable development goals? Specifically, should normative theories of ethics—primarily consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics—assist nations in determining how to respond to the SDGs' unsettling progress? Typically, the answer is yes! Using deontology, nations can decide what is right, pursue it, and fulfil their obligations in a way that complies with the laws or duties that are claimed to help achieve the SDGs. Consequentialism can be used by nations to identify and pursue the best course of actions for maximizing the welfare and well-being of their citizens. Countries can empower their population to have right characters to assist them in forming the proper habits or traits to help them accomplish the SDGs by implementing virtue ethics.

Deontologically, SDGs declaration affirms that all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement the SDGs plan [3]. Further, it is imperative to safeguard and promote the interests of present and future generations by leaving no one stranded [11]. There is a need to use the law of conditional probability in searching for and implementing strategies to achieve the SDGs. The law of conditional probability states that an event will occur if another event has already occurred). $P(A|B)$: is the standard notation for conditional probability, meaning the probability of event A given that event B has occurred. Therefore, the formula to express the relationship between ethical actions and the probability of SDGs success can be mathematically represented as shown in Formula 1. The performance of the right actions at the right time for right reasons will probably support countries in achieving the SDGs.

Formula 1: Mathematical Expression of the Probability of SDGs Attainment.

$P(\text{SDGs Triumphs} | \text{Right Actions})$

SDGs Triumphs: This represents the successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all countries worldwide.

Right Actions: This represents the performance of the right actions at the right time for good reasons.

Countries should use normative ethics and other ethical theories to choose the right actions to assist in implementing SDGs. However, the game should not end there. Countries should also use applied ethics to focus their application of moral norms and principles on controversial issues to determine the rightness of specific actions. Bioethics is not restricted to the immediate morality of persons; rather, it embraces a wider spectrum of perspectives and applications [12]. One of such wider perspectives and applications should be to use bioethical principles to ensure that all

countries' populations gain the knowledge of how to use knowledge for their survival and to improve their quality of life, thus assisting in achieving the SDGs. Though not exhaustive, Figure 1 shows a pathway for nations to integrate ethical theories and bioethical principles in SDG Strategies. Social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and economic growth are the main dimensions of sustainable development goal to achieve by 2030 [3,6]. Countries should effectively apply four bioethical principles, namely, autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice, and ethical theories to ensure environmental protection and sustainability, social inclusion, and economic growth and sustainability. If all countries teach how to use knowledge for human survival and improvement in the quality of life for all, then it would be easy to achieve the SDGs. But unfortunately, teaching bioethics in most countries has not been realized. Worldwide, teaching bioethics in primary and secondary schools, and communities has not been considered. Thus, calling for all nations to collaboratively work with ethics and bioethics related parties such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, the International Bioethics Committee, the World Health Organization, and individuals to implement bioethical and ethical principles and goals in decentralized manners so that all people are knowledgeable about the concept and contexts of bioethics and ethics [4-5, 13-15]. A comprehensive and equitable decentralized ethics and bioethics implementation systems will support the entire world population to have the highest level of how to use knowledge for human survival and improvement in the quality of life for all [5]. Unfortunately, there is not enough literature to support the best use of ethical theories and bioethical principles to aid nations in achieving the SDGs. Consequently, countries are unable to identify and follow the right courses of action for the right reasons at the right times to help accomplish the SDGs. Thus, most countries—especially developing ones—show unsettling progress toward accomplishing the SDGs. This synthetic, critical analysis and review work aims to demonstrate how bioethical theories and principles can be used to help countries determine and execute the right policies at the right times for the right reasons to meet the SDGs.

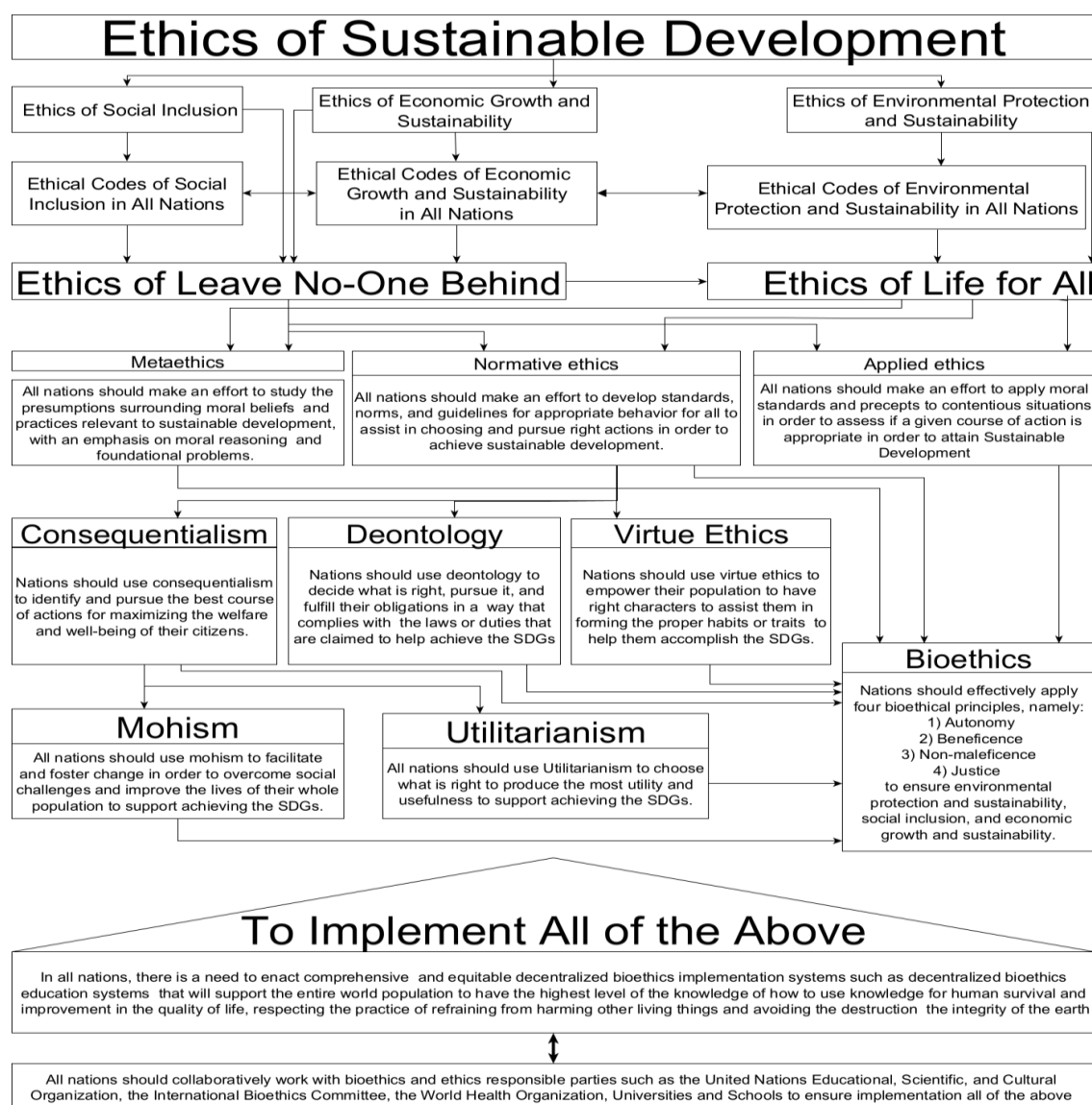
The effective use of ethical theories and bioethical principles to ensure social inclusion for all in all nations

All the years prior to 2000 seem to have been years of social unrest, discord, warfare, suffering, and fractured global societies. The formation of the UN on 24 October 1945 seems to have been one of the ways to unite global people and discover or rediscover moral norms and standards to promote a better life and social harmony worldwide [16-17]. The practice of making all individuals and societal groups feel significant, valued, and appreciated is known as social inclusion. This includes, but is not limited to, practices of improving the terms for which individuals and groups take part in society by improving their ability, opportunity, and dignity based on their identity, such as focusing on the disadvantaged and vulnerability status. The declaration of MDGs and SDGs confirms the desire to facilitate and foster change to overcome social challenges and improve the lives of all people worldwide. All these reaffirm that all people in the world deserve the utmost regard for their rights, dignity, and health. All civilizations require a healthier standard of living. Those standards must conform to the six fundamental values, namely: 1) freedom; 2) equality; 3) solidarity; 4) tolerance; 5) respect for nature; and 6) shared responsibility, proclaimed in the Millennium Declaration and are essential to international relations in the twenty-first century (1). Bioethics is the realm of wisdom; in fact, it is a bridge to the future [18-20]. This is what the world countries' leaders, leaders of international organizations, and the entire global population of the 21st century need to ensure social inclusion. Gaining and properly utilizing such wisdom can save the world from manifesting tragedies such as social unrest, discord, warfare, genocide, suffering, slave trades, colonization, and fractured societies that disrespected the dignity, rights, and health of some of our fellow human beings for all the years prior to 2000.

Accordingly, it is convenient to decree that, ethical theories and bioethical principles should be used to support countries in achieving social inclusion for all. Thus, in all countries, let bioethical principles and ethical theories be used to let all human beings get rid of poverty, get rid of hunger, get healthy lives and well-being, get quality education, enjoy gender and equality, have access to quality water and sanitation, have access to affordable and clean energy, have access to decent

work and economic growth, get suitable industry and infrastructure while embracing innovation, enjoy reduced inequality, get sustainable cities and communities, and be responsible in consumption and production. Universally, let all human beings be bold in those things that are safe. Let all of them be fearful in those that are dangerous while avoiding all evil methods, behaviours, and cultural practices such as child labour, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, violence against women, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, terrorism, financial malpractices, all causes of abnormal climate change, and discrimination. Let all of them be honourable to the ecosystem, wise in their predictions; pitiful, merciful; not covetous or extortionate; but rather, let all of them take their wages in moderation, according to the work and the wealth of theirs and the dignity, right and health they deserve.

Figure 1: A Pathway for Nations to Integrate Ethical Theories and Bioethical Principles in SDG Strategies



In all nations, the practices of making all individuals and societal groups feel significant, valued need the comprehensive ethical codes of leave no one behind. There is a need of ethical codes to ensure: 1) a world free of poverty, 2) the world free of hunger, 3) a world free of diseases, 4) a world free of fear and violence, 5) the world where all life can thrive, 6) the world where human habitats are safe, resilient and sustainable, 7) a world with Universal literacy, 8) a world with

equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to healthcare and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured, 9) the world where human have right to safe drinking water, sanitation and improved hygiene, and 10) the world where human have right to sufficient, safe, and affordable nutritious food etc. **Table 1** shows how nations can use ethical theories and bioethical principles to ensure social inclusion for all. The three widely recognized ethical principles namely respect for persons: not treating someone as a mere means to a goal or end, 2) Minimizing harms while maximizing benefits: Acting to lessen negative outcomes and promote positive outcomes, 3) Fairness: Ensuring that benefits, resources, and costs are shared equitably should be used to offer effective and efficient interventions to ensure social inclusion for all. Putting these into actions would support all nations, United Nations and other international organizations to meet their core mandates in respect to achieving social inclusion for all and other SDGs.

Table 1: Strategies for Achieving Social Inclusion Based on Ethical Theories and Bioethical Principles

Approaches	The imperative arguments and remarks regarding ethical theories, bioethical concepts, and practices that nations must implement for universal social inclusion
Discovery of the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nations should continuously discover and implement new strategies for social inclusion, using scientific, social, and philosophical approaches. Ethical theories and meta-ethics, through conceptual analysis, are vital for guiding this process towards achieving the SDGs. Social inclusion requires ongoing discovery, informed by ethical theories, meta-ethics, and interdisciplinary research, to identify and implement effective strategies aligned with the SDGs."
Screening of the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The techniques employed to foster social inclusion are often nascent, and our understanding of their efficacy remains limited globally. Therefore, ethical screening of these actions is crucial to optimize their performance. Furthermore, nations must establish normative standards to ensure the ethical and effective implementation of all social inclusion initiatives. Given the relative novelty of many social inclusion strategies, a comprehensive understanding of their effectiveness is lacking worldwide. Ethical evaluation is essential to identify successful approaches. To ensure consistent and ethical implementation, all nations should adopt normative standards for social inclusion practices. Many current social inclusion techniques are relatively new, leading to a significant knowledge gap regarding their effectiveness. Rigorous ethical evaluation is necessary to ensure the desired outcomes. To establish consistent and ethical practices, nations should implement normative frameworks for all social inclusion efforts.
Confirmation of the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To effectively achieve universal social inclusion and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which build upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is crucial to rigorously validate promising strategies. Building on successful MDG approaches like good governance and the Millennium Development Village model, we must compile and assess a comprehensive range of techniques. Furthermore, ethical evaluation is paramount to ensure that all scientific, sociological,

	and philosophical methods employed to promote social inclusion are safe and beneficial.
Implementation of the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To guarantee social inclusion for all, nations must apply the ethical principle of 'leave no one behind' to all specific actions. • Furthermore, the four bioethical principles—autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice—should guide every action, ensuring ethical and timely implementation for the benefit of all.
Optimization of the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical theories and bioethical principles are important in optimizing all the confirmed the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all • Bioethics concepts provide a critical link and visions to the future. • They have potential to strengthen strategic cooperation on driven innovation to ensure achieving social inclusion for all. • They have potential to strengthen strategic cooperation on driven innovation • Ethically, in order to ensure the best possible implementation of social inclusion for all, ethical theories and bioethical concepts should be employed to foster courteous discourse among all parties and stakeholders involved in the SDGs, including communities, individuals, international organizations, and all governments worldwide.
Embracing robustness of the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries should make informed, thoughtful choices to embrace robustness of the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all. • All nations should address scientific, sociological, philosophical, and moral concerns like: under what circumstances do the results of previously right actions of interest confirmed to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all substantially deteriorate? • Or what ethical, scientific, and other prerequisites might result in an unacceptably wide range of responses to the previously validated correct actions that are relevant to helping countries achieve social inclusion for all? • Variation may impede the implementation of social inclusion for all. • All countries should design techniques in their social inclusion systems to regulate and reduce the variability of any acts that they cannot manage very effectively.

The effective use of bioethical principles and ethical theories to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations

Ethically, all actions to promote economic growth and sustainability should not have a detrimental effect on the present and future communities' social norms and environmental and cultural elements. However, in the past, this was not the case because most actions that aimed to advance economic growth have had detrimental effects on the community's social, environmental, or cultural elements. History tells us that the economic growth of the most current super-power countries resulted from unethical practices such as colonization, taking away the natural resources from their colonies, slave trade, inducing wars with other countries, and emitting greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Developing nations, particularly those on the African continent, bear most of the negative impacts of those unethical practices. The United Nations included economic growth and sustainability in its SDG Declaration. Because all nations must accomplish all SDGs, all nations must ensure that economic resources fulfil the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations. Is the world on track to achieve economic growth

and sustainability? Probably the answer is not. Why not? In all nations, one of the essential economic resources is money! And it is impossible for nations (especially developing ones) to fulfill the needs of their current population without compromising the needs of their future population if those nations are ever accumulating a high burden of debt. "Higher borrowing costs will exacerbate debt sustainability risks for developing countries" [21]. In different international forums, most presidents of developing countries complain about high debt rates, possibly because they realize that money is not ethically (equitably and justly) distributed to their nations. Nations could borrow such money at a high rate; if there are no financial malpractices, then it is possible to fulfill the needs of the current population; however, the future population would be compromised due to such high amounts of debt or high debt rates, of which the situation would be worst in those nations with financial malpractices. Firmly, it was asserted in the SDGs declaration that "we can be the first generation to succeed in ending poverty, just as we may be the last to have a chance of saving the planet" [3]. But the complex question is: how do we achieve this? In the current globalized world, should the answer to such a complex question be to align and integrate the principles and goals of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights with all the principles and goals of the many declarations and ambitions we have today, such as the Universal Declaration of Fundamental Human Rights, the SDGs Declaration, and the vision of various world regions and nations, such as the Africa Agenda 2063, which are rooted in the United Nations Charter? **Table 2** shows how to use ethical theories and bioethical principles to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations. With these, all parties and stakeholders involved in the SDGs, including communities, people, international organizations, and all of the world's governments, can gain wisdom to support them in choosing and pursuing the right activities at the right time for the right reasons to ensure economic growth and sustainability. Thus, it should be an intensifying imperative to change the landscape to promote the use of bioethical principles and ethical theories to develop comprehensive codes of conduct to ensure the just distribution of economic resources and opportunities for all nations.

The current globalized world can offer enormous opportunities to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment, decent work, and meaningful work, but only if bioethical principles and ethical theories are effectively used to choose the right economic actions and pursue those actions at the right time for the right reasons to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations. SDGs 8 affirm the moral obligations to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all [3]. One of the most important parts of being human is working. Our capacity to behave freely and live independently is something we acquire through our employment. However, to achieve that, we need meaningful work. Such meaningful work must be characterized by: (1) a work where a worker freely chooses; (2) paying enough for a worker to satisfy their basic needs; (3) providing workers opportunities to exercise their autonomy and independence; (4) fostering rational development; (5) supporting moral development; and (6) not interfering with a worker's pursuit of happiness. In all nations, it remains a mystery how to ensure all people get productive employment, decent work, and meaningful work.

It is evident that nations with sophisticated scientific and technological activities have achieved advanced economic growth in comparison to those without advanced scientific and technological practices, even though reciprocal scientific and technological trade benefits all of us. For instance, approximately 85% of the United States' economic growth may be attributed to scientific advancements, according to Professor Romain Murenzi during the International Network for Governmental Science Advice Conference (INGSA2024). It is easier today to collaborate and to bring the brightest minds, the best men and women, together. With this, it would be easier to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions. However, at the same time, we see ourselves confronted with global economic challenges. Ethically, given these challenges, how can we ensure equitable production of economic goods and services in all nations to support ending poverty in all its dimensions everywhere? How can we ensure maximal partnership to promote economic growth and sustainability in all nations? Innovation, science, and technology are predicted to be the cornerstones of most, if not all, SDGs achievements. Thanks to UNESCO for recognizing and proclaiming in the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights

that, “based on the freedom of science and research, scientific and technological developments have been and can be of great benefit to humankind in increasing, inter alia, life expectancy and improving the quality of life. Developments should always seek to promote the welfare of individuals, families, groups, or communities, and humankind through the recognition of the dignity of the human person and universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, Science and technologies are the source of most economies [14-15]. Theoretical frameworks and concepts rooted in bioethics and ethics have the capacity to optimize Science and technologies for the goal of eliminating extreme poverty worldwide. In all nations, advancing scientific activities can be one of the strongest ways to ensure all people get productive employment, decent work, and meaningful work. It is unethical that numerous nations do not sufficiently support the advancement of scientific activities [22]. *“African heads of state and government have committed to raise their national gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) to at least one per cent of their gross domestic product (GDP) in order to drive innovation, productivity and economic growth”* [23]. However, in Africa, no single country has allocated even 1% of its gross domestic product towards scientific research and development. Thus, efforts to advance science and economic growth and sustainability as a means of guaranteeing that everyone has access to a gainful job, respectable employment, and meaningful work continue to be jeopardized. In all nations, without scientific advancement it would be extremely difficult to guarantee economic growth and sustainability for all. With the SDGs in effect, there is an excellent opportunity to apply consequentialism to enable all countries to optimize scientific endeavours. This can be one approach to guarantee that, by 2030, national definitions of poverty will have been met in all countries, with a minimum of half of all men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty. Ethical theories and bioethical principles can ensure achieving economic growth and sustainability that meet the economic needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, so all actions taken to ensure achieving these goals should be in line with them. The economic well-being of individuals, families and nations can be raised if bioethical principles and ethical theories are used in all programs to ensure economic growth and sustainability. Economic well-being is determined by several factors such wealth, income, work prospects, accessibility to essential products and services, social support, and general life happiness. SDGs agenda proclaim that, “by 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance”. Further, SDGs agenda claims that nations should *“ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions”*. Justice is a bioethical principle which holds that the benefits and resources should be fairly distributed for all people. It is a principle to ensure that all people are treated in a similar manner, whatever the religion, race, sex, economic condition, social position. To encourage increased investment in initiatives to eradicate poverty, the principle of justice should be used to spur the development of strong policy frameworks at the national, regional, and global levels. These frameworks should be founded on development strategies that are gender-sensitive and pro-poor.

Table 2: Strategies for Achieving Economic Growth and Sustainability Through Ethical and Bioethical Considerations

Approaches	The imperative arguments and remarks regarding ethical theories and bioethical concepts that nations are obligated to adopt to guarantee economic growth and sustainability for all.
Discovery of the right actions to ensure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the journey to ensure economic growth and sustainability, all countries should constantly embrace the discovery of the new right actions and materials or combinations to support in achieving to ensure economic growth and sustainability for all.

economic growth and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific, social and philosophical approaches should be used to discover the right actions to support nations economic growth and sustainability for all. • Ethical theories should be used to discover and understand all strategies with the potential to support achieving economic growth and sustainability for all. • Using conceptual and epistemological questions, meta-ethics can be used in all nations to discover the inherent existence and human's understanding of the right actions to support in achieving economic growth and sustainability for all
Screening of the right actions to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, in all nations, some of the techniques used in the systems to ensure economic growth and sustainability are relatively new. • In all nations, we still do not know much about what works and what does not work to economic growth and sustainability for all. • Ethically, screening the right actions to support nations in achieving economic growth and sustainability for all is essential if we are to efficiently get the desired performance from any techniques, programs, or projects designed for ensuring economic growth and sustainability for all. • All nations should use normativity approaches to ensure standards for any actions that support achieving economic growth and sustainability for all.
Confirmation of the right actions to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very important to confirm the right actions with the potential to support Nations achieve ensure economic growth and sustainability for all. • SDGs are the continuation of MDGs. • Some countries shown exceptional results for the approaches such as good governance and the Millennium Development Village utilized in implementing MDGs. • Virtuously, those approaches plus others should be collated and validated to help achieve SDGs. • Ethically, to prevent harm, all scientific, sociological, and philosophical techniques to help countries achieve ensure economic growth and sustainability for all should first be evaluated and confirmed.
Implementation of the right actions to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all nations, applied ethics of leave no one behind should be used to ensure application of moral norms and principles in all specific actions whose aims are to ensure economic growth and sustainability for all. • Ethically, in all nations, the four bioethical principles, namely, autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice, should be used to ensure the performance of the right actions at the right time for good reasons for all specific actions whose aims are to economic growth and sustainability for all.
Optimization of the right actions to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical theories and bioethical principles are important in optimizing all the confirmed the right actions to support nations in achieving social inclusion for all • Bioethics concepts provide a critical link and visions to the future. • They have potential to strengthen strategic cooperation on driven innovation to ensure achieving economic growth and sustainability for all. • Ethically, in order to ensure the best possible implementation of social inclusion for all, ethical theories and bioethical concepts

	should be employed to foster courteous discourse among all parties and stakeholders involved in the SDGs, including communities, individuals, international organizations, and all governments worldwide.
Embracing robustness to ensure economic growth and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries should make informed, thoughtful choices to embrace robustness of the right actions to support in achieving economic growth and sustainability for all. • All nations should address scientific, sociological, philosophical, and moral concerns like: under what circumstances do the results of previously right actions of interest confirmed to support nations in achieving economic growth and sustainability for all substantially deteriorate? • Or what ethical, scientific, and other prerequisites might result in an unacceptably wide range of responses to the previously validated correct actions that are relevant to helping countries achieve economic growth and sustainability for all? • Variation may impede the implementation of economic growth and sustainability for all. • Ethically, all countries should design techniques in their economic growth and sustainability systems to regulate and reduce the variability of any acts that they cannot manage very effectively.

The Effective Use of Ethical Theories and Bioethical Principles to Ensure Environmental Protection and Sustainability

Environment is one of the essential shared resources for all living things. The contents of environment lead to the possibility of all of forms life on the earth via ensuring interaction of abiotic and biotic factors. Atmosphere is one of the most crucial components of the environment. Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon Dioxide are essential elements and chemical compounds found in the atmosphere which maintain the life of living things on the Earth. Dangerously and unethical, due to some human's economic related egoism (self-economic interest), they have destroyed atmosphere via emitting Greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases refer to a set of gases in the Earth's atmosphere with features of absorbing infrared radiations and cause retention of heat inside the atmosphere [4]. Unethically, human beings have injured the environment without knowing that, they were harming themselves! Such an unethical act began with industrial revolution in 1750s -1760s. The outcome of those acts has become permanent abnormal climate change [24]. Other living things are bearing the negative impacts of human's action. The apparent of abnormal climate change indicate that environment has been wounded. The wounded environment negatively impacts all humans' activities and impairs the functioning capability of all living things. Naturally, all living things have some capacity to adapt to climate change. However, they possess different capacity for such adaptation, and even some failure to adapt. The current global population are struggling to heal such an injured environment. Because of the suboptimal adaptation strategies to the adverse impacts of the wounded environment continue to appear, vulnerable people, typically those from developing nations continues to face challenges [3,25]. It is unlikely to achieve all the goals and vision of the ambitions including SDGs of which the eminent world leaders have opted to achieve. To meet the need of current and future generations of living things including human beings, the wounded environment must be healed. It is very important to use theoretical frameworks, concepts and practices rooted in bioethics, ethics, science and technology to optimize adaptation and mitigation strategies to abnormal climate change as means to respecting the integrity of all living things and the earth.

Deontologically, the first principle to respecting the life of all living things should be to protect the environment and ensure its sustainability. In the 2015 report entitled "Environmental Sustainability for Human Well-Being in the Post-2015 Development Agenda," The United Environment Programme (UNEP) claimed that "we can ensure a life of dignity for all" [26]. This can only be achieved by establishing the ethics of life for all to ensure respecting every living being

on principle as an end and treating it as such if possible' [27-29]. All nations should enact ethical codes of life for all. Thanks to all individuals, organizations, and governmental bodies—individuals, organizations, and leaders of nations—who have contributed to all these acts of safeguarding the environment. Their goals have been to preserve the natural environment and its natural resources, as well as to reverse trends and repair harm where feasible. However, there remain many things to be done to ensure environmental protection and sustainability. Extreme events such as draughts, floods, tornadoes, and hurricanes resulting from abnormal climate change still occur. They do negatively impact humans' lives and their activities. The functionality of other living things is also affected. Bioethical principles and ethical theories can support countries for quick responses in planning, assessment, and rapid restoration of services to ensure the “protection of the environment, the biosphere, and biodiversity,” as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights [14].

Table 3: Practical Approaches to Environmental Sustainability Through Ethics and Bioethics

Approaches	The imperative arguments and remarks regarding ethical theories, bioethical concepts, and practices that nations must implement for universal environmental sustainability
Discovery of the right action to ensure environmental protection and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the journey to ensure economic growth and sustainability, all countries should constantly embrace the discovery of the new right actions and materials or combinations to support in achieving environmental protection and sustainability. • Scientific, social and philosophical approaches should be used to discover the right actions to support nations achieve environmental protection and sustainability. • Ethical theories should be used to discover and understand all strategies with the potential to support achieving environmental protection and sustainability. • Using conceptual and epistemological questions, meta-ethics can be used in all nations to discover the inherent existence and human's understanding of the right actions to support in achieving environmental protection and sustainability.
Screening of the right actions to support ensure environmental protection and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, in all nations, some of the techniques used in the systems to ensure environmental protection and sustainability are relatively new. • In all nations, we still do not know much about what works and what does not work to ensure environmental protection and sustainability. • Ethically, screening the right actions to support nations in achieving economic growth and sustainability for all is essential if we are to efficiently get the desired performance from any techniques, programs, or projects designed for ensuring environmental protection and sustainability. • All nations should use normativity approaches to ensure standards for any actions that support achieving environmental protection and sustainability.
Confirmation of the right actions ensure environmental protection and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very important to confirm the right actions with the potential to support Nations achieve ensure environmental protection and sustainability. • SDGs are the continuation of MDGs. • Some countries shown exceptional results for the approaches such as good governance and the Millennium Development Village utilized in implementing MDGs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtuously, those approaches plus others should be collated and validated to help achieve SDGs. • Ethically, to prevent harm, all scientific, sociological, and philosophical techniques to help countries achieve ensure environmental protection and sustainability for all should first be evaluated and confirmed.
Implementation of the right actions ensure environmental protection and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all nations, applied ethics of life for all should be used to ensure application of moral norms and principles in all specific actions whose aims are to ensure environmental protection and sustainability. • Ethically, in all nations, the four bioethical principles, namely, autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice, should be used to ensure the performance of the right actions at the right time for good reasons for all specific actions whose aims are to ensure environmental protection and sustainability
Optimization of the right actions to ensure environmental protection and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical theories and bioethical principles are important in optimizing all the confirmed the right actions to support nations in achieving ensure environmental protection and sustainability. • Bioethics concepts provide a critical link and visions to the future. • They have potential to strengthen strategic cooperation on driven innovation to ensure achieving environmental protection and sustainability. • Ethically, in order to ensure the best possible implementation of environmental protection and sustainability, ethical theories and bioethical concepts should be employed to foster courteous discourse among all parties and stakeholders involved in the SDGs, including communities, individuals, international organizations, and all governments worldwide.
Embracing robustness ensure environmental protection and sustainability in all nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries should make informed, thoughtful choices to embrace robustness of the right actions to support in achieving environmental protection and sustainability. • All nations should address scientific, sociological, philosophical, and moral concerns like: under what circumstances do the results of previously right actions of interest confirmed to support nations in achieving environmental protection and sustainability substantially deteriorate? • Or what ethical, scientific, and other prerequisites might result in an unacceptably wide range of responses to the previously validated correct actions that are relevant to helping countries achieve environmental protection and sustainability? • Variation may impede the implementation of environmental protection and sustainability. • Ethically, all countries should design techniques in their environmental protection and sustainability systems to regulate and reduce the variability of any acts that they cannot manage very effectively.

Conclusion

Globally, there remain pressing problems and challenges to ensure social inclusion, economic growth and sustainability, and environmental protection and sustainability. One of the reasons for all of these is that none of the parties and stakeholders involved in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) fully employ bioethical principles and ethical theories in all initiatives meant to achieve the SDGs. To ensure that the SDGs are reached, all parties and stakeholders involved in

the SDGs must select and pursue the appropriate activities at the appropriate time for the appropriate purposes. Only then will the SDGs be realized. To ensure that this happens, comprehensive, equitable, and decentralized ethical implementation procedures that enable nations to pursue the right courses of action at the right times for the right reasons to support realizing the SDGs must be put in place. How to achieve such decentralized, egalitarian, and complete systems of bioethics and ethical implementation across all nations is still a mystery. To guarantee that all nations in the world integrate ethical theories and bioethical concepts into all programs aimed to support achieving sustainable development goals by 2030, new approaches must be developed.

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