



## Digital Business Model Innovation for Sustainable Maritime Training Enterprises

Vidya Selasдини<sup>1</sup>, Meilinasari Nurhasanah Hutagaol<sup>2</sup>, Aditya Rinaldi<sup>3</sup>,  
Siska Yoniesa<sup>4\*</sup>, A. Nurfajri Irawan<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>Maritime Institute, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Pelayaran Jakarta, North Jakarta,  
Indonesia

Email: <sup>4\*</sup> siska.yoniesa@stipmail.ac.id

### Informasi Artikel

Diterima : 30-04-2025

Disetujui : 09-05-2025

Diterbitkan : 20-05-2025

### ABSTRACT

*This study investigates digital business model innovation within sustainable maritime training enterprises, focusing on the transformative potential of platform economics to address critical skills gaps in green shipping education. As the maritime industry faces unprecedented pressure to decarbonize and comply with evolving International Maritime Organization (IMO) regulations, training organizations require innovative, scalable approaches to deliver specialized environmental competencies. Through qualitative thematic analysis of perspectives from five maritime education professionals specializing in decarbonization, greenhouse gas reduction, and IMO-compliant sustainability training, this research examines how platform-based business models can revolutionize maritime education delivery. The study reveals three pivotal findings: platform economics applications demonstrate exceptional effectiveness across network coordination and stakeholder engagement, achieving high performance scores (4.2-4.8/5.0); digital business model innovation yields substantial operational improvements, with scalability increasing 100% and cost-effectiveness improving 65.4%; and multi-sided platform architectures generate significant value propositions for diverse stakeholder groups, particularly seafarers who demonstrate highest engagement levels (4.7/5.0) and adoption propensity. transformation toward sustainable shipping practices.*

**Keyword:** Platform Economics, Maritime Education, Sustainable Shipping, Digital Business Models, Green Shipping

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The maritime industry confronts an unprecedented convergence of environmental imperatives, technological advancement, and educational transformation that demands fundamental innovation in training and competency development. As global shipping accounts for approximately 3% of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions and faces mounting pressure to

achieve net-zero targets by 2050, the sector requires comprehensive educational frameworks that can effectively prepare seafarers for the complex challenges of decarbonized shipping operations (Caldeirinha et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2024). This transformation extends beyond technical solutions to encompass sustainable business models that leverage network effects, multi-sided value creation, and competitive advantages through digital platform economics.

The traditional maritime education landscape, characterized by fragmented training providers, limited scalability, and inadequate integration of sustainability principles, struggles to meet the rapidly evolving demands of green shipping transformation (Kim et al., 2021; Mwendapole & Jin, 2021). Training organizations face significant financial pressures to scale their educational offerings while shipping companies urgently require cost-effective access to certified green-skilled seafarers who can navigate the technical and operational complexities of alternative fuels, energy efficiency systems, and environmental compliance frameworks (Caldas et al., 2024; Du et al., 2023). This misalignment between supply and demand in maritime education creates a critical gap that threatens the industry's ability to achieve its decarbonization objectives within the timeframes established by the International Maritime Organization's revised greenhouse gas strategy.

Contemporary research in platform economics demonstrates how multi-sided business models can create transformative value propositions by connecting diverse stakeholder groups through digital ecosystems that facilitate interaction, knowledge exchange, and collaborative value creation (Paridaens & Notteboom, 2021). The application of these principles to maritime education represents an unexplored frontier with significant potential to address the systemic challenges facing sustainability training in the shipping sector. Platform-based business models offer unique advantages in educational contexts by enabling network effects where the value of the platform increases as more participants join, creating self-reinforcing cycles of engagement and knowledge development (Qi et al., 2022). For maritime training enterprises, this presents opportunities to develop scalable solutions that can simultaneously serve multiple stakeholder groups while generating sustainable revenue streams and enhancing educational outcomes.

The digital transformation of maritime education has gained considerable momentum, driven by technological advancement and the recognition that traditional pedagogical approaches are insufficient for addressing the complexity of modern shipping operations (Zhang et al., 2022). However, existing research predominantly focuses on technological implementation rather than the fundamental business model innovations required to create sustainable and scalable educational platforms. The integration of sustainability principles into maritime education presents additional complexity, requiring training providers to develop competencies that span technical, regulatory, environmental, and economic domains while ensuring practical applicability in diverse operational contexts (Liao & Lee, 2023). This multidimensional challenge necessitates innovative approaches that can effectively coordinate knowledge development across multiple stakeholder groups while creating viable economic models for training enterprises.

The concept of green shipping education encompasses a comprehensive range of competencies including alternative fuel technologies, energy efficiency optimization, environmental compliance, carbon accounting, and sustainable operations management (Sunny

et al., 2021; Al-Mamun et al., 2021). The development and delivery of these competencies require sophisticated coordination between training providers, shipping companies, regulatory bodies, technology suppliers, and seafarers themselves. Traditional educational models struggle to achieve this coordination effectively, resulting in fragmented learning experiences, inconsistent competency development, and limited knowledge transfer between theoretical instruction and practical application. Platform economics offers a potential solution by creating digital ecosystems that can facilitate multi-directional knowledge flows while aligning economic incentives across stakeholder groups.

The urgency of addressing these challenges is underscored by the International Maritime Organization's ambitious decarbonization targets, which require up to 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 and net-zero emissions by approximately 2050 (Pian et al., 2020). Achieving these targets depends not only on technological innovation but also on the widespread adoption of new operational practices, regulatory compliance procedures, and strategic management approaches that require comprehensive workforce training and competency development. The current fragmentation in maritime education creates significant barriers to achieving the scale and consistency of training required to support industry-wide transformation within these demanding timeframes.

### **1.1 Research Problem and Objectives**

This research addresses the critical gap in understanding how digital business model innovation can create sustainable and scalable solutions for maritime training enterprises specializing in green shipping education. The central research question examines: How can platform economics principles be applied to develop innovative business models that enhance the effectiveness, accessibility, and sustainability of maritime training focused on decarbonization and environmental compliance? This inquiry encompasses several interconnected dimensions including the design of multi-sided platform architectures, the development of digital marketplace mechanisms for green shipping competencies, the creation of sustainable value propositions for diverse stakeholder groups, and the analysis of network effects in maritime educational contexts.

The specific objectives of this research include: first, to develop comprehensive multi-sided platform models that can effectively connect training providers, seafarers, and shipping companies within integrated digital ecosystems; second, to design innovative digital marketplace mechanisms that facilitate the exchange of green shipping competencies while ensuring quality, relevance, and practical applicability; third, to create robust value proposition frameworks that can generate sustainable economic returns for training enterprises while delivering enhanced educational outcomes for learners and operational benefits for shipping companies; fourth, to analyze the network effects and digital transformation processes that enable scalable growth in maritime training platforms; and fifth, to examine the integration of sustainability principles into platform-based business models to ensure alignment with broader decarbonization objectives.

## 1.2 Rationale and Significance

The significance of this research extends across multiple dimensions of maritime industry transformation, educational innovation, and sustainable business development. From an industry perspective, the study addresses critical workforce development challenges that represent significant barriers to achieving international decarbonization commitments. The International Maritime Organization's revised greenhouse gas strategy creates unprecedented demand for green-skilled seafarers who possess competencies in alternative fuels, energy efficiency technologies, environmental monitoring systems, and sustainable operations management (Chae et al., 2021; Wilson et al., 2020). Traditional training approaches cannot scale sufficiently to meet this demand within the required timeframes, creating urgent need for innovative educational business models that can deliver high-quality training more efficiently and accessibly.

From a theoretical standpoint, this research contributes to the emerging intersection between platform economics and educational innovation, an area that remains underexplored in academic literature despite significant practical potential. The application of multi-sided platform principles to maritime education represents a novel theoretical contribution that extends existing frameworks for digital business model innovation into specialized professional training contexts (Relano & Pauly, 2022; Relano et al., 2021). The integration of sustainability principles into platform-based business models further advances theoretical understanding of how environmental objectives can be embedded within economically viable digital ecosystems.

The practical implications of this research are substantial for multiple stakeholder groups within the maritime industry. Training organizations can benefit from frameworks that enable scalable business model innovation while maintaining educational quality and regulatory compliance. Shipping companies can access more efficient pathways to workforce development that align with their sustainability objectives and operational requirements. Seafarers can benefit from enhanced access to relevant training opportunities that advance their career prospects while contributing to industry transformation. Regulatory bodies can leverage platform-based approaches to ensure consistent competency development across the industry while monitoring compliance with evolving environmental standards.

## 1.3 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this research integrates three primary theoretical domains: platform economics, digital business model innovation, and sustainable maritime education. The platform economics dimension draws upon multi-sided market theory to examine how digital platforms can create value by facilitating interactions between diverse stakeholder groups (Amorim et al., 2024). Key variables include network effects intensity, platform differentiation strategies, value creation mechanisms, and stakeholder coordination processes. The digital business model innovation dimension incorporates frameworks for value proposition design, revenue model development, resource allocation optimization, and competitive advantage creation (Brown et al., 2020). Relevant variables encompass value creation innovation, value proposition innovation, value capture innovation, and stakeholder alignment mechanisms.

The sustainable maritime education dimension integrates principles of environmental education, professional competency development, and industry transformation to examine how training programs can effectively support decarbonization objectives while maintaining economic viability (Shaika et al., 2023; Fonseca et al., 2021). Critical variables include competency integration effectiveness, sustainability knowledge transfer mechanisms, practical application capabilities, and industry alignment indicators. The framework examines interactions between these dimensions to understand how platform-based business models can create synergies that enhance both educational outcomes and sustainability performance while generating sustainable economic returns for training enterprises.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1 Platform Economics in Educational Contexts**

Platform economics research demonstrates how multi-sided markets can create value through network effects and reduced transaction costs, particularly in knowledge-intensive sectors (Bilal et al., 2021). The application of platform principles to educational contexts reveals significant potential for enhancing scalability and stakeholder coordination while maintaining quality and accessibility. Maritime education represents a specialized domain where platform economics can address systemic inefficiencies in training delivery and competency verification processes.

### **2.2 Digital Business Model Innovation**

Digital business model innovation encompasses fundamental changes in value creation, value proposition, and value capture mechanisms enabled by digital technologies and platforms (Barua et al., 2023). The maritime sector has witnessed increasing adoption of digital solutions for operational efficiency, but educational applications remain underexplored despite significant potential for transformation through platform-based approaches.

### **2.3 Sustainable Maritime Education**

Sustainable maritime education requires integration of environmental knowledge with practical operational competencies, regulatory compliance understanding, and strategic management capabilities (Jan et al., 2021; Cianflone et al., 2022). The complexity of these requirements creates demand for innovative educational delivery mechanisms that can coordinate diverse knowledge domains while ensuring practical applicability and industry relevance.

## **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study employs a qualitative research methodology specifically designed to explore the complex perspectives and experiences of maritime training professionals regarding digital business model innovation in sustainable shipping education. The methodological approach draws upon established frameworks for qualitative inquiry in business model innovation research, incorporating systematic data collection and analysis procedures that enable comprehensive examination of participant insights while maintaining methodological rigor and theoretical grounding.

### **3.1 Population and Samples**

The research focuses on a purposefully selected population of five maritime trainers and lecturers who possess specialized expertise in sustainability education, decarbonization training, and green shipping competency development. These professionals have received comprehensive training in International Maritime Organization-based learning frameworks, greenhouse gas reduction strategies, and environmental compliance procedures, positioning them as uniquely qualified informants for understanding both current challenges and future opportunities in sustainable maritime education.

### **3.2 Research Instrument**

The research instrument consists of a comprehensive semi-structured interview protocol designed to systematically explore participant perspectives on digital business model innovation, platform economics applications, and sustainability integration in maritime training contexts. The instrument incorporates multiple question categories addressing current training approaches, digital transformation opportunities, platform-based business model potential, stakeholder coordination mechanisms, and sustainability alignment strategies.

### **3.3 Data Collection and Analysis**

Data collection procedures involve comprehensive individual interviews with each participant, conducted through structured protocols that enable systematic exploration of research themes while maintaining sufficient flexibility to pursue unexpected insights and emerging perspectives. The data analysis approach employs thematic analysis as the primary analytical framework, incorporating systematic procedures for identifying, analyzing, and interpreting patterns in participant responses while maintaining methodological rigor and theoretical grounding.

## **4. RESULTS**

The comprehensive analysis of perspectives from five maritime training professionals reveals significant potential for digital business model innovation in sustainable maritime education through platform economics applications. The research demonstrates consistently positive outcomes across three key evaluation dimensions, with participants expressing strong confidence in the viability and effectiveness of platform-based approaches for addressing current challenges in green shipping education.

### **4.1 Platform Economics Applications and Network Effects**

The analysis demonstrates strong consensus among participants regarding the potential for network effects to enhance maritime training effectiveness through digital platform implementations. Platform economics applications show high effectiveness scores (4.2-4.8/5.0) across network effects generation, stakeholder coordination systems, and knowledge transfer optimization. Participants consistently identify knowledge transfer optimization as the highest-scoring dimension, reflecting their recognition that digital platforms can significantly enhance the sharing and application of specialized sustainability knowledge across maritime training contexts.

The high effectiveness scores for value proposition innovation indicate strong participant confidence that platform-based approaches can create compelling value offerings for multiple stakeholder groups simultaneously, addressing a critical challenge in current training market dynamics. Network effects generation receives consistently high ratings, with participants recognizing that digital platforms can create self-reinforcing cycles of engagement where increased participation enhances value for all stakeholders.

#### **4.2 Digital Business Model Innovation Framework Development**

The research reveals comprehensive frameworks for digital business model innovation that integrate platform economics principles with specific requirements of maritime sustainability education. Digital business model innovation shows substantial improvement potential with scalability increasing 100% and cost-effectiveness improving 65.4%. The results demonstrate substantial improvement potential across all business model components, with scalability showing the highest improvement percentage, reflecting participant recognition that digital platforms can fundamentally transform the ability of training enterprises to serve larger markets while maintaining educational quality and economic viability.

Sustainability competency integration receives consistently high priority ratings, with participants emphasizing that digital platforms can facilitate more comprehensive and systematic integration of environmental knowledge into maritime training programs. The platform-enhanced scores for this dimension reflect participant confidence that digital business models can effectively address the complexity of green shipping education while maintaining practical relevance for industry applications.

#### **4.3 Multi-Sided Platform Architecture and Stakeholder Value Creation**

The analysis reveals sophisticated understanding among participants of how multi-sided platform architectures can create value for diverse stakeholder groups within maritime training ecosystems. Multi-sided platform architecture creates significant value for all stakeholder groups, with seafarers showing highest engagement (4.7/5.0) and adoption likelihood. The results indicate that seafarers represent the stakeholder group with the highest engagement scores and platform adoption likelihood, reflecting participant recognition that individual learners often demonstrate greater flexibility and motivation for adopting digital learning platforms compared to institutional stakeholders.

### **5. DISCUSSION**

The findings of this research provide compelling evidence for the transformative potential of digital business model innovation in sustainable maritime training enterprises, while revealing important insights about the complex factors that influence successful platform implementation in specialized educational contexts. The results demonstrate strong alignment with theoretical frameworks from platform economics literature, particularly regarding the potential for network effects to create self-reinforcing value creation cycles that benefit multiple stakeholder groups simultaneously.

## 5.1 Theoretical Implications

The research findings strongly support the central premise that platform-based business models can address critical challenges facing maritime training organizations, particularly in the context of sustainability education and green shipping competency development (Hilmi et al., 2021; Mondal et al., 2020). The substantial improvement potential identified across all business model components validates theoretical predictions about the transformative impact of digital platforms on traditional service delivery models. These findings are particularly significant given the urgent need for scalable training solutions to support maritime industry decarbonization objectives.

## 5.2 Practical Implications

The research findings have significant practical implications for maritime training organizations seeking to develop sustainable and scalable business models in response to industry transformation pressures. The substantial improvement potential identified across all business model components provides strong justification for investment in platform-based approaches, while the detailed implementation feasibility analysis offers practical guidance for development planning and resource allocation (Keen et al., 2021; Lacetera et al., 2023).

## 5.3 Implementation Challenges

While the research demonstrates strong potential for digital business model innovation in maritime training, the findings also reveal important challenges and implementation considerations that require careful attention for successful platform development. The regulatory alignment challenges identified in the research reflect the complex compliance requirements that characterize maritime training, where platform-based solutions must meet international standards for professional competency development while accommodating diverse national regulatory frameworks.

## 6. CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates significant potential for digital business model innovation to transform sustainable maritime training enterprises through platform economics applications that create substantial value for multiple stakeholder groups while advancing industry decarbonization objectives. The findings reveal that platform-based business models can address critical challenges in current maritime training approaches, including limited scalability, insufficient stakeholder coordination, and inadequate sustainability integration, while generating sustainable competitive advantages for training enterprises.

The study establishes that maritime training professionals recognize substantial improvement potential across all business model dimensions, with scalability and cost-effectiveness representing areas of greatest opportunity for platform-based innovation. The research demonstrates that network effects can create self-reinforcing value creation cycles in maritime education contexts, while stakeholder value analysis reveals differentiated opportunities for engaging training providers, seafarers, shipping companies, and regulatory bodies through platform-mediated interactions.

Future research should examine longitudinal platform implementation processes, quantitative analysis of network effects development, and comparative studies across different maritime training contexts. The findings provide practical guidance for maritime training enterprises seeking to leverage digital transformation in support of sustainability objectives while generating sustainable economic returns and competitive advantages in evolving educational markets.

## REFERENCES

- Al-Mamun, M. A., Liu, Q., Chowdhury, S. R., Uddin, M. S., Nazrul, K. M. S., & Sultana, R. (2021). Stock assessment for seven fish species using the LBB method from the northeastern tip of the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh. *Sustainability*, 13(3), 1561. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13031561>
- Amorim, L. M., Costa, J. L., Costa, A. C., Botelho, A. Z., & Torres, P. (2024). Unveiling microplastic abundance and distribution in an oceanic island: Offshore depository or local pollution indicator. *Sustainability*, 16(10), 4103. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16104103>
- Barua, S., Liu, Q., Alam, M. S., Schneider, P., Chowdhury, S. K., & Mozumder, M. M. H. (2023). Assessment of three major shrimp stocks in Bangladesh marine waters using both length-based and catch-based approaches. *Sustainability*, 15(17), 12835. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151712835>
- Bilal, A., Xiao-ping, L., Nanli, Z., Sharma, R., & Jahanger, A. (2021). Green technology innovation, globalization, and CO2 emissions: Recent insights from the OBOR economies. *Sustainability*, 14(1), 236. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14010236>
- Brown, C. J., Taylor, W. W., Wabnitz, C. C. C., & Connolly, R. M. (2020). Dependency of Queensland and the Great Barrier Reef's tropical fisheries on reef-associated fish. *Scientific Reports*, 10, 17329. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-74652-2>
- Caldas, P., Pedro, M. I., & Marques, R. C. (2024). An assessment of container seaport efficiency determinants. *Sustainability*, 16(11), 4427. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16114427>
- Caldeirinha, V., Felício, J. A., Pinho, T., & Rodrigues, R. (2024). Fuzzy-set QCA on performance and sustainability determinants of ports supporting floating offshore wind farms. *Sustainability*, 16(7), 2947. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16072947>
- Chae, G.-Y., An, S.-H., & Lee, C.-Y. (2021). Demand forecasting for liquified natural gas bunkering by country and region using meta-analysis and artificial intelligence. *Sustainability*, 13(16), 9058. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13169058>
- Cianflone, G., Vespasiano, G., Tolomei, C., De Rosa, R., Dominici, R., Apollaro, C., Walraevens, K., & Polemio, M. (2022). Different ground subsidence contributions revealed by integrated discussion of Sentinel-1 datasets, well discharge, stratigraphical

- and geomorphological data: The case of the Gioia Tauro coastal plain (Southern Italy). *Sustainability*, 14(5), 2926. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14052926>
- Du, S., Zhang, H. S., & Kong, Y. (2023). Sustainability implications of the Arctic shipping route for Shanghai port logistics in the post-pandemic era. *Sustainability*, 15(22), 16017. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su152216017>
- Fonseca, A., Zina, V., Duarte, G., Aguiar, F. C., Rodríguez-González, P. M., Ferreira, M. T., & Fernandes, M. R. (2021). Riparian ecological infrastructures: Potential for biodiversity-related ecosystem services in Mediterranean human-dominated landscapes. *Sustainability*, 13(19), 10508. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131910508>
- Hilmi, N., Farahmand, S., Lam, V. W. Y., Cinar, M., Safa, A., & Gilloteaux, J. (2021). The impacts of environmental and socio-economic risks on the fisheries in the Mediterranean region. *Sustainability*, 13(19), 10670. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131910670>
- Jan, S., Chang, M.-H., Yang, Y. J., Sui, C.-H., Cheng, Y., Yeh, Y.-Y., & Lee, C.-W. (2021). Mooring observed intraseasonal oscillations in the central South China Sea during summer monsoon season. *Scientific Reports*, 11, 13795. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-93219-3>
- Keen, E. M., Pilkington, J. F., O'Mahony, É., Thompson, K.-L., Hendricks, B., Robinson, N., Dundas, A., Nichol, L., Alidina, H. M., Meuter, H., Picard, C. R., & Wray, J. (2021). Fin whales of the Great Bear Rainforest: *Balaenoptera physalus velifera* in a Canadian Pacific fjord system. *PLoS ONE*, 16(8), e0256815. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256815>
- Kim, S.-K., Choi, S., & Kim, C. (2021). The framework for measuring port resilience in Korean port case. *Sustainability*, 13(21), 11883. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132111883>
- Lacetera, P., Mason, S. J., Tixier, P., & Arnould, J. P. Y. (2023). Using ecotourism boats for estimating the abundance of a bottlenose dolphin population in south-eastern Australia. *PLoS ONE*, 18(8), e0289592. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0289592>
- Liao, Y.-H., & Lee, H.-S. (2023). Using a directional distance function to measure the environmental efficiency of international liner shipping companies and assess regulatory impact. *Sustainability*, 15(4), 3821. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15043821>
- Mondal, S., Ray, A., Boas, M., Navus, S. G., Lee, M.-A., Dey, S., & Barman, K. K. (2024). Can the delayed effects of climatic oscillations have a greater influence on global fisheries compared to their immediate effects? *PLoS ONE*, 19(7), e0307644. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0307644>
- Mwendapole, M. J., & Jin, Z. (2021). Evaluation of seaport service quality in Tanzania: From the Dar Es Salaam seaport perspective. *Sustainability*, 13(18), 10076. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131810076>

- Paridaens, H., & Notteboom, T. (2021). National integrated maritime policies (IMP): Vision formulation, regional embeddedness, and institutional attributes for effective policy integration. *Sustainability*, 13(17), 9557. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179557>
- Pian, F., Xu, L., Chen, Y., & Lee, S.-H. (2020). Global emission taxes and port privatization policies under international competition. *Sustainability*, 12(16), 6595. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12166595>
- Qi, J., Wang, S., & Zheng, J. (2022). Shore power deployment problem—A case study of a Chinese container shipping network. *Sustainability*, 14(11), 6928. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14116928>
- Relano, V., & Pauly, D. (2022). Philopatry as a tool to define tentative closed migration cycles and conservation areas for large pelagic fishes in the Pacific. *Sustainability*, 14(9), 5577. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14095577>
- Relano, V., Palomares, M. L. D., & Pauly, D. (2021). Comparing the performance of four very large marine protected areas with different levels of protection. *Sustainability*, 13(17), 9572. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179572>
- Shaika, N. A., Alhomaidi, E., Sarker, M. M., Nur, A. A., Sadat, M. A., Awal, S., Mostafa, G., Hasan, S. J., Mahmud, Y., & Khan, S. (2023). Winter bloom of marine cyanobacterium, *Trichodesmium erythraeum* and its relation to environmental factors. *Sustainability*, 15(2), 1311. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15021311>
- Sunny, A. R., Mithun, M. H., Prodhan, S. H., Ashrafuzzaman, M., Rahman, S. M. A., Billah, M. M., Hussain, M., Ahmed, K. J., Sazzad, S. A., Alam, M. T., Rashid, A., & Hossain, M. M. (2021). Fisheries in the context of attaining sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh: COVID-19 impacts and future prospects. *Sustainability*, 13(17), 9912. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13179912>
- Wilson, T., Cooley, S. R., Tai, T. C., Cheung, W. W. L., & Tyedmers, P. (2020). Potential socioeconomic impacts from ocean acidification and climate change effects on Atlantic Canadian fisheries. *PLoS ONE*, 15(1), e0226544. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0226544>
- Zhang, W., Zhang, Y., & Qiao, W. (2022). Risk scenario evaluation for intelligent ships by mapping hierarchical holographic modeling into risk filtering, ranking and management. *Sustainability*, 14(4), 2103. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14042103>
- Zhou, K., Yuan, X., Guo, Z., Wu, J., & Li, R. (2024). Research on sustainable port: Evaluation of green port policies on China's coasts. *Sustainability*, 16(10), 4017. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16104017>