Chapter 7

A Review on Logistics and Supply Chain Agenda in the "Supply Chain Forum" Journal

İlker İbrahim Avşar[1]

Abstract

In this study, the journal Supply Chain Forum International Journal (SCFIJ) was analysed using the bibliometric method. The Web of Science (WoS) database was searched and a total of 216 publications were obtained. When these publications were analysed, a significant increase in the number of publications was observed in 2024. Ruel S., Large R.O. and Noireaux V. stand out among the authors with the most publications in the journal. In the country analysis, France is by far the leader with 164 publications. Among the most cited studies, the theme of digital transformation stands out. The SCFIJ journal mainly contains publications on the supply chain, and blockchain, IoT, circular economy, traceability, artificial intelligence and automation are among the most discussed concepts. In addition, it was found that some research topics in the SCFIJ journal have changed since 2024. For example, Industry 4.0 is more closely associated with digital transformation after 2024. The bibliographic analyses show that the journals fall into two main groups within the common citation network. In the author-based analysis, four main themes were found to be prominent. This study is important because it reveals the basic dynamics of the SCFIJ literature. In addition to making a theoretical contribution to the supply chain literature, it provides a perspective on the field by analysing trends in the literature.

1.Introduction

SCFIJ is a regular peer-reviewed journal based in France. The journal covers Supply Chain Management (SCM) from a broad perspective. It focuses on all stages of the Supply Chain (SC) - procurement, production, distribution and sales - and publishes research on the integration of these

1 Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Logistics, iibrahimavsar@osmaniye.edu.tr, Orcid: 0000-0003-2991-380X

https://doi.org/10.58830/ozgur.pub688.c2907

processes. Researchers are expected to work on new methods and strategies that enable the integration of these stages (SCFIJ, 2025).

This study analyses the SCFIJ journal, which focuses on SC, using the bibliometric method. The study aims to provide guidance to academics who will conduct research in the field of SC and logistics by revealing the publication trends in the journal. The theoretical contribution of the research is that it reveals the general trends in the field by analysing the SC literature in a specific journal.

In this research, the SCFIJ journal was analysed in order to gain fundamental insights into the supply chain and therefore the logistics sector. The selection of a supply chain-oriented journal aims to approach the topic from a broader perspective. These insights are a valuable resource for researchers wishing to work in the field. In addition, policy makers can use this data to guide their future planning.

The study consists of four chapters. The first chapter contains the introduction, the second chapter explains the methodology, the fourth chapter contains the data analysis and discussion, and the last chapter contains the conclusion.

2.Methodology

Supply Chain Forum International Journal (SCFIJ) journal is analysed using bibliometric methods. The data obtained from the journal is interpreted in terms of numerical results.

SCF is published by "Taylor & Francis Ltd" and indexed by WoS. The journal is in ESCI Q2 category. Journal Citation Indicator is 0.8 in 2022 and 0.99 in 2023 (WoS, 2025).

2.1. Obtaining Data

On 14.02.2025, a search was made in the WoS database for the journal SCFIJ indexed by WoS. The query used in the search was ("Supply Chain Forum" (Publication Title)) and 216 publications were found in the search.

2.2.Software

The Bibliometrix package was used to obtain the results. This package is a library that can be used within the R programming language. This library has been developed by Aria & Cuccurullo (2017).

2.3. Main Statistics

Table 1 shows the annual publication production and citation statistics of the journal SCFIJ. It can be seen that the journal increases the number of publications in 2023 and 2024. 2020 is considered to be the peak year for citations.

Table 1. Basic Statistics

Year	Articles	MeanTCperArt	N	MeanTCperYear	CitableYears
2019	25	13,32	25	1,90	7
2020	25	29,04	25	4,84	6
2021	26	10,19	26	2,04	5
2022	27	12,85	27	3,21	4
2023	34	8,00	34	2,67	3
2024	75	1,43	75	0,72	2
2025	4	0,25	4	0,25	1

Source: Prepared by the author using Bibliometrix.

****The year 2025 covers the period between 1 January 2025 and 14 February 2025.***

2.4. Study Limitations and Future Research

In this study, not all bibliometric analyses are available for the dataset. The research can be updated by adding new analyses.

3.Data and Discussion

3.1. Most Relevant Authors

Table 2 lists the researchers with the highest number of publications in the journal SCFIJ. Authors with 3 or more publications are included in the list. Ruel S. has the highest number of publications in SCFIJ with at least 6 studies. This author is followed by Large R.O. and Noireaux V. with 4 publications.

Table 2. Most Relevant Authors

S.N.	Authors	Articles	Articles Fractionalized	S.N.	Authors	Articles	Articles Fractionalized
1	Ruel S.	6	2,33	10	Gunasekaran A.	3	0,83
2	Large R.O.	4	1,50	11	Lissillour R.	3	2,00
3	Noireaux V.	4	2,00	12	Masmoudi M.	3	0,70
4	Carmagnac L.	3	2,00	13	Merminod N.	3	1,17
5	Cassière F.	3	1,50	14	Paché G.	3	1,00
6	Chouki M.	3	0,83	15	Rouquet A.	3	1,08
7	Elomri A.	3	0,92	16	Vanany I.	3	0,92
8	Fritz M.M.C.	3	1,03	17	Viale L.	3	1,83
9	Gonzalez-Feliu J.	3	0,65				

Source: Prepared by the author using Bibliometrix.

3.2. Countries' Scientific Production

Table 3 shows the countries of origin of the authors of the SCFIJ journal. The SCFIJ journal contains the largest number of articles by authors from France (The journal's French origins may have something to do with this: https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tscf20/about-this-journal#editorial-board). This country is followed by the USA and India.

Some of the economically developed countries are included in this list. In addition to these countries, economically developing countries are also included in the top 21.

Table 3. Countries' Scientific Production

SN	Country	Freq	SN	Country	Freq
1	France	164	12	Iran	10
2	USA	43	13	Tunisia	10
3	India	40	14	China	8
4	UK	28	15	Colombia	7
5	Morocco	17	16	Finland	7
6	Germany	16	17	Norway	7
7	Indonesia	15	18	Australia	6
8	Pakistan	15	19	Canada	6
9	Brazil	12	20	Qatar	5
10	Italy	11	21	Saudi Arabia	5
11	Switzerland	11			

Source: Prepared by the author using Bibliometrix

3.3. Most Global Cited Documents

Table 4 shows the most cited studies in general (also outside the SCFIJ journal). The most cited studies are mostly from 2020 and earlier. The interesting result of this list is that the most cited research is "digital" oriented. For example, the most cited research focuses on digital technologies in SC management. Furthermore, according to these results, the SCFIJ journal includes the topic of digital applications in the SC. The other interesting result in this section relates to publication number eight. This publication is a review of the literature. This result shows that the SCFIJ journal includes publications of the literature review type. Researchers who produce such publications may prefer the SCFIJ journal.

Table 4. Most Global Cited Documents

S.N.	Paper	Title	Total Citations	TC per Year	Normalized TC
1	(Attaran, 2020)	"Digital technology … implications for SCM"	168	28,00	5,79
2	(Ageron et al., 2020)	"Digital SC: challenges …"	128	21,33	4,41
3	(Pujawan & Bah, 2022)	"SC under Covid-19 …"	123	30,75	9,57
4	(Gupta et al., 2020)	"… Industry 4.0 and digital SC"	120	20,00	4,13
5	(Munim, 2019)	"Autonomous ships …"	84	12,00	6,31
6	(Preindl et al., 2020)	"… SC: … industry 4.0 and digital transformation"	84	14,00	2,89
7	(Makris et al., 2019)	"…supply chain 4.0 …"	55	7,86	4,13
8	(Magnani et al., 2019)	"… lean: a literature review"	45	6,43	3,38
9	(Khan et al., 2021)	"… Halal SC …"	44	8,80	4,32
10	(Vörösmarty & Dobos, 2020)	"Green purchasing …"	37	6,17	1,27

Source: Prepared by the author using Bibliometrix.

3.4. Wordcloud

Figure 1 (see Appendix 1 for a detailed list) shows the most frequently used author keywords in publications in the SCFIJ journal. The words "0" and ">" were not taken as a separate word.

According to the word cloud, authors in SCFIJ used the keywords SCM and SC the most. This result can be interpreted as the journal prioritising publications according to its name. In third place is the term "sustainability". This result shows that sustainability is one of the most researched topics. The term "Covid-19", in fourth place, is an understandable result as it has been on the academic agenda in recent years.

Figure 1. Wordcloud

Some of the concepts in Appendix 1, which are included in SCFIJ and have been an important agenda in recent years, are explained below.

- Blockchain
  - Information accuracy in the healthcare SC (Ritchi et al., 2024).
  - Challenges of moving to blockchain technology in reverse logistics in the food SC (Panghal et al., 2023).
  - Blockchain for SC disruptions (Alkhudary et al., 2024).
  - Blockchain for SCM (Alawi et al., 2022).
  - The impact of blockchain and IoT on sustainable SC (Dutta et al., 2023).
  - Blockchain in SC transformation (Laforet & Bilek, 2021).
  - Blockchain in reverse logistics problems (Muduli et al., 2023).
  - Reimagining reverse logistics with blockchain (Samadhiya et al., 2023).
  - Application challenges of blockchain technology in closed-loop SC (Joshi et al., 2023).
- Industry 4.0
  - Industry 4.0 to address humanitarian SC risks (Hrouga, 2024).
- IoT
  - Security in artificial intelligence of things (AIoT) and blockchain-based SC (Aliahmadi & Nozari, 2023).

  - IoT-blockchain adoption in warehouse management applications (Kumar et al., 2023).
- Circular economy
  - Risk analysis of adopting circular economy practices (Dan et al., 2024).
- E-commerce
  - Buyer-supplier relationships in e-commerce (Saunila et al., 2019).
  - Assessing the difficulty of last mile delivery in terms of the efficiency of smart parcel stations (Eliyan et al., 2021).
  - Innovative solutions for the last mile delivery model (Mohammad et al., 2023).
  - Describe the relationships between customer preferences, innovation and the adoption of last-mile delivery (Alsmairat et al., 2025).
- Traceability
  - Impact of risk aversion on the need for transparency and traceability (Simmers et al., 2023).
  - Cost-benefit model for improving the traceability system in bulk liquid plants (Gunawan et al., 2019).
  - The impact of Brexit on supply chains in terms of potential risks (Philipp, 2024).
- Artificial intelligence
  - The role of artificial intelligence in the supply chain when analysed from a supply chain perspective (Georgiev et al., 2024).
  - Impacts of AIoT and supply chain alignment on product development and alignment to supply chain intelligence (Lai et al., 2024).
  - Artificial intelligence-driven supply chain strategies (Debnath et al., 2024).
- Automation
  - Automation applications in logistics and supply chain management (Nitsche et al., 2021).

- The impact of digitalisation on procurement processes through the example of robotic automation (Viale & Zouari, 2020).
- Use of automation in ordering by product classification (Juhala & Shamsuzzoha, 2024).

According to the literature listed above, blockchain technology is mostly related to security and transformation in SC processes. Due to its structure, blockchain represents an innovative approach in the SC model. Blockchain stands out as a tool of the new generation of traceable SC model. Second, Industry 4.0 technologies are important for SC. Third, blockchain and IoT are related. By combining these two technologies, efficient results can be achieved. Fourth, e-commerce seems to be related to last-mile delivery models. Fifth, traceability is important in supply chain processes. Sixth, artificial intelligence offers opportunities in supply chain applications. Sixth, the use of automation in the supply chain is an important part of digitalisation.

When analysing Figure 1 and Appendix 1, the most frequently used words are "logistics" in 13th place, "reverse logistics" in 15th place and "logistics service provider" in 41st place. Given the relationship between supply chain and logistics, it is to be expected that some logistics-oriented developments will be at the forefront. However, the prominence of reverse logistics is one of the notable findings of this section.

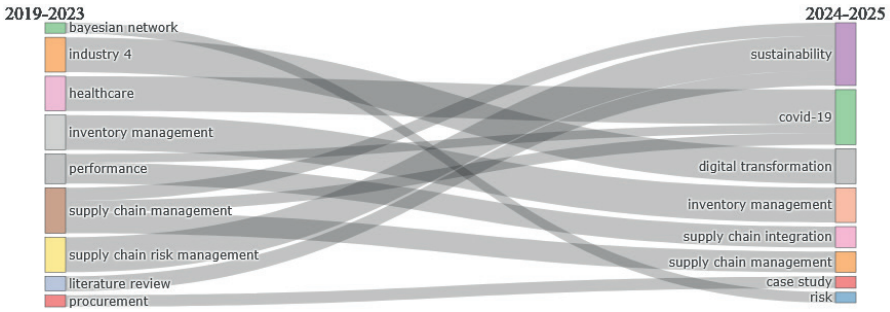
According to Figure 1 and Appendix 1, "e-commerce" is the 36th most frequently used keyword. E-commerce has significant potential for both supply chain and logistics-oriented research. It has become popular in recent years and continues to be on the agenda.

3.5. Thematic Evolution

Figure 2 shows the thematic evolution of publications in the SCFIJ journal according to their keywords. Publications have been cut from 2024 onwards. The first part covers the years 2019-2023 and the second part 2024 and beyond. This shows the changes that occur after 2024.

Changes are seen in two time periods: industry 4- digital transformation, performance- SC integration and SC risk management- sustainability.

Figure 2. Thematic Evolution



After 2024, there are themes that are prominent and important. A brief summary of the research on these themes is given below:

- Sustainability
  - The importance of integrated reverse supply chain networks in sustainability and blockchain assessment (Jraisat et al., 2023).
  - Innovation and Industry 4.0 in a sustainable supply chain (El Maalmi et al., 2023).
- Digital transformation
  - Determinants of the digital SC adoption process (Cagliano et al., 2021).
  - The effects of digital technologies on SC processes (Attaran, 2020).
  - Cloud technology proposal for SC (Mededjel et al., 2022).

Among the findings, sustainability and digital transformation stand out as the most prominent themes from 2024 onwards. When analysing the literature on these topics, the concept of Industry 4.0 and related technologies such as blockchain come to the fore. The new generation of SC is intertwined with these concepts.

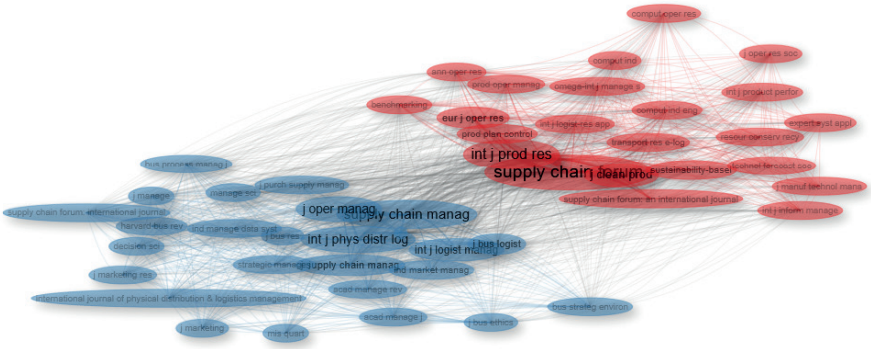
3.5. Co-citation Network

The co-citation network is shown in Figure 3. This network shows the intellectual structure of the publications in the journal SCFIJ. The network was constructed according to the sources and the network shows the structure formed according to the bibliographies of the publications. In the construction of the figure, ";" has been used as a separator. The network layout value was taken as "automatic layout", the clustering algorithm as

"walktrap", the number of nodes as 5, the repulsion force as 0.1, the removal of isolated nodes as "yes" and the minimum number of edges as 2. Detailed numerical values for Figure 3 are given in Appendix 2.

Looking at the graph created according to the bibliography section of the publications in the SCFIJ journal, we can see that the sources supporting the field are clustered in two groups (first 50 journal). The SCFIJ journal in the first cluster has a betweenness value of 74.870. The journals in the second cluster have a lower betweenness value compared to the first cluster.

Figure 3. Co-citation Network

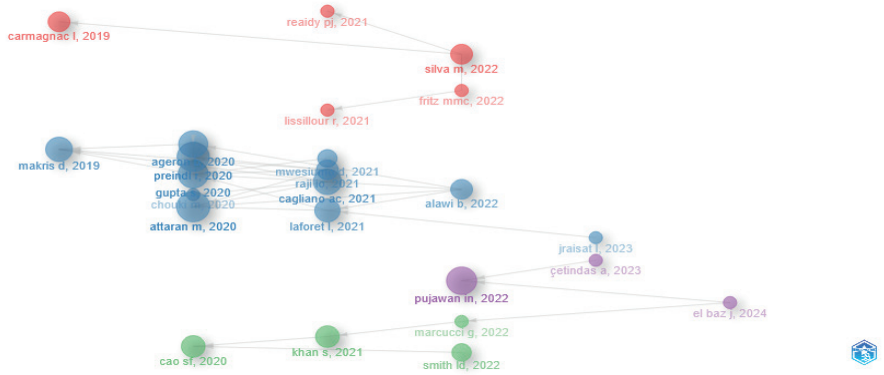


3.6. Historiograph

Figure 4 shows the historiograph prepared according to the author and year parameters. Number of nodes value is 20, node label "short id (1st, aouthor, year", remove isolated nodes "yes", label size value is 3 and node size value is 4.

Figure 4 illustrates the inspiration of the authors in the SCFIJ journal in terms of their bibliographies. In this way it is possible to see the prominent publications in the literature. An analysis of the figure shows that four schools stand out among the publications.

Figure 4. Historiograph



4.Conclusion

This study analyses the journal SCFIJ. As a result of the review, a total of 216 publications were obtained and a significant increase in the number of publications was observed in 2024 (Table 1). Ruel S., Large R.O. and Noireaux V. stand out among the authors with the most publications in the journal (Table 2). When analysing the distribution of publications by country, France is by far the leader with 164 publications (Table 3). The theme of digital transformation stands out among the most cited studies (Table 4).

The SCFIJ journal contains mainly publications on the SC. In this context, blockchain, IoT, circular economy, traceability, artificial intelligence and automation are among the prominent concepts (Figure 1). In addition, it can be seen that some topics in the SCFIJ journal have changed by 2024. For example, Industry 4.0 is more closely associated with digital transformation after 2024 (Figure 2).

The analysis by bibliographies shows that the journals fall into two main groups within the co-citation network (Figure 3). The analysis by authors reveals four main theme (Figure 4).

It is only natural that logistics should be at the forefront of a magazine that focuses on the supply chain. The most frequently used keywords include terms such as "e-commerce", which can be associated with both logistics and supply chain. In addition, 'reverse logistics' stands out as the most frequently used keyword after logistics. This is one of the more striking results of the logistics research.

Data Link

https://www.webofscience.com/wos/woscc/summary/5404bc2b-5047-43d7-a4e7-6f75a1beddeb-0149534852/relevance/1

References

Ageron, B., Bentahar, O., & Gunasekaran, A. (2020). Digital supply chain: challenges and future directions. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *21*(3), 133–138. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2020.1816361

Alawi, B., Al Mubarak, M. M. S., & Hamdan, A. (2022). Blockchain evaluation framework for supply chain management: a decision-making approach. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *23*(3), 212–226. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2021.1996862

Aliahmadi, A., & Nozari, H. (2023). Evaluation of security metrics in AIoT and blockchain-based supply chain by Neutrosophic decision-making method. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 31–42. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2101898

Alkhudary, R., Queiroz, M. M., & Féniès, P. (2024). Mitigating the risk of specific supply chain disruptions through blockchain technology. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *25*(1), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2090273

Alsmairat, M. A. K., Garza-Reyes, J. A., Dahmani, N., & Elrehail, H. (2025). Connecting the dots: investigating the relationships between customer preferences, innovation and last-mile delivery adoption: a mediated model. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2025.2452148

Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). bibliometrix : An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *Journal of Informetrics*, *11*(4), 959–975. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007

Attaran, M. (2020). Digital technology enablers and their implications for supply chain management. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *21*(3), 158–172. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2020.1751568

Cagliano, A. C., Mangano, G., & Rafele, C. (2021). Determinants of digital technology adoption in supply chain. An exploratory analysis. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *22*(2), 100–114. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2021.1875789

Dan, A., Raj, A., Kumar, P., Singh, R. K., & Ahmed, F. (2024). Risk analysis of adopting the circular economy practices: a perspective of resource-dependent theory. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *25*(4), 504–521. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2023.2296387

Debnath, R., Majumder, P., Tarafdar, A., Bhattacharya, B., & Bera, U. K. (2024). Artificial intelligence based supply chain management strategy during COVID-19 situation. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *25*(4), 446–465. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2024.2303307

Dutta, P., Chavhan, R., Gowtham, P., & Singh, A. (2023). The individual and integrated impact of Blockchain and IoT on sustainable supply chains:a systematic review. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 103–126. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2082851

El Maalmi, A., Jenoui, K., & El Abbadi, L. (2023). Sustainable supply chain innovation: model validity and resilience study in the Moroccan context. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(2), 194–216. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2023.2172956

Eliyan, A., Elomri, A., & Kerbache, L. (2021). The last-mile delivery challenge: evaluating the efficiency of smart parcel stations. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *22*(4), 360–369. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2021.1918532

Georgiev, S., Polychronakis, Y., Sapountzis, S., & Polychronakis, N. (2024). The role of artificial intelligence in project management: a supply chain perspective. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, 1–14. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2024.2384823

Gunawan, I., Vanany, I., & Widodo, E. (2019). Cost-benefit model in improving traceability system: case study in Indonesian bulk-liquid industry. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *20*(2), 145–157. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2019.1570671

Gupta, S., Modgil, S., Gunasekaran, A., & Bag, S. (2020). Dynamic capabilities and institutional theories for Industry 4.0 and digital supply chain. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *21*(3), 139–157. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2020.1757369

Hrouga, M. (2024). Application of industry 4.0 technologies for mitigating humanitarian supply chains risks: the case of Covid-19. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *25*(3), 247–266. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2024.2303692

Joshi, S., Sharma, M., & Barve, A. (2023). Implementation challenges of blockchain technology in closed-loop supply chain: A Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) management perspective in developing countries. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 59–80. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2135972

Jraisat, L., Jreissat, M., Upadhyay, A., & Kumar, A. (2023). Blockchain Technology: The Role of Integrated Reverse Supply Chain Networks in Sustainability. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 17–30. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2090853

Juhala, T., & Shamsuzzoha, A. (2024). Automation in purchasing order through items classifications: a case study in Finland. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2024.2399501

Khan, S., Haleem, A., & Khan, M. I. (2021). Assessment of risk in the management of Halal supply chain using fuzzy BWM method. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *22*(1), 57–73. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2020.1788905

Kumar, S., Raut, R. D., Priyadarshinee, P., & Narkhede, B. E. (2023). Exploring warehouse management practices for adoption of IoT-blockchain. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 43–58. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2082852

Laforet, L., & Bilek, G. (2021). Blockchain: an inter-organisational innovation likely to transform supply chain. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *22*(3), 240–249. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2021.1953931

Lai, J.-Y., Wang, J., & Cai, R.-H. (2024). The effects of AIoT-SC strategic alignment on SC intelligence and NPD performance. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, 1–19. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2024.2384824

Magnani, F., Carbone, V., & Moatti, V. (2019). The human dimension of lean: a literature review. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *20*(2), 132–144. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2019.1570653

Makris, D., Hansen, Z. N. L., & Khan, O. (2019). Adapting to supply chain 4.0: an explorative study of multinational companies. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *20*(2), 116–131. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2019.1577114

Mededjel, M., Belalem, G., & Neki, A. (2022). A cloud-fog architecture for physical-internet-enabled supply chain. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *23*(3), 307–322. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2021.1996861

Mohammad, W. A., Nazih Diab, Y., Elomri, A., & Triki, C. (2023). Innovative solutions in last mile delivery: concepts, practices, challenges, and future directions. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(2), 151–169. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2023.2173488

Muduli, K., Luthra, S., Garza-Reyes, J. A., & Huisingh, D. (2023). Application of blockchain technology for addressing reverse logistics challenges: current status and future opportunities. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 1–6. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2023.2165279

Munim, Z. H. (2019). Autonomous ships: a review, innovative applications and future maritime business models. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *20*(4), 266–279. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2019.1631714

Nitsche, B., Straube, F., & Wirth, M. (2021). Application areas and antecedents of automation in logistics and supply chain management: a conceptual framework. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *22*(3), 223–239. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2021.1934106

Panghal, A., Manoram, S., Mor, R. S., & Vern, P. (2023). Adoption challenges of blockchain technology for reverse logistics in the food processing industry. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 7–16. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2090852

Philipp, B. (2024). Brexit consequences on supply chains: towards a risk management framework. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2024.2424742

Preindl, R., Nikolopoulos, K., & Litsiou, K. (2020). Transformation strategies for the supply chain: the impact of industry 4.0 and digital transformation. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *21*(1), 26–34. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2020.1716633

Pujawan, I. N., & Bah, A. U. (2022). Supply chains under COVID-19 disruptions: literature review and research agenda. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *23*(1), 81–95. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2021.1932568

Ritchi, H., Harnowo, A., Sugianto, L. P. M., Setiono, K., & Saputro, V. (2024). Reviving the information veracity in healthcare supply chain with blockchain: a systematic review. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *25*(1), 111–130. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2023.2199904

Samadhiya, A., Kumar, A., Agrawal, R., Kazancoglu, Y., & Agrawal, R. (2023). Reinventing reverse logistics through blockchain technology: a comprehensive review and future research propositions. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(1), 81–102. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2067485

Saunila, M., Ukko, J., Sore, S., Rantala, T., & Nasiri, M. (2019). Managing buyer-supplier relationships in e-commerce projects: implications for relationship value. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *20*(4), 299–309. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2019.1672505

Simmers, C. S., Rast, R., Schaefer, A. D., & Hammons, D. (2023). Risk aversion impacts on need for transparency and traceability pre- and post-pandemic. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *24*(4), 397–405. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2022.2099759

Viale, L., & Zouari, D. (2020). Impact of digitalization on procurement: the case of robotic process automation. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *21*(3), 185–195. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2020.1776089

Vörösmarty, G., & Dobos, I. (2020). Green purchasing frameworks considering firm size: a multicollinearity analysis using variance inflation factor. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, *21*(4), 290–301. https://doi.org/10.1080/16258312.2020.1776090

Internet References

SCFIJ, Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal, https://www.tandfonline.com/journals/tscf20/about-this-journal#aims-and-scope, Access date: 14.02.2025

Appendices

Appendix 1. Wordcloud Data

S.N.	Terms	Frequency	S.N.	Terms	Frequency
1	supply chain management	21	26	supply chain performance	4
2	supply chain	20	27	supply chain risk management	4
3	sustainability	15	28	automotive industry	3
4	covid-19	9	29	bayesian network	3
5	blockchain	7	30	buyer-supplier relationship	3
6	risk	7	31	case study	3
7	supply chain integration	7	32	circular economy	3
8	digital supply chain	6	33	covid-19 pandemic	3
9	literature review	6	34	developing countries	3
10	performance	6	35	disruption	3
11	blockchain technology	5	36	e-commerce	3
12	financial performance	5	37	france	3
13	logistics	5	38	green supply chain management	3
14	procurement	5	39	information sharing	3
15	reverse logistics	5	40	innovation	3
16	additive manufacturing	4	41	logistics service providers	3
17	coordination	4	42	performance measurement	3
18	digital transformation	4	43	risk management	3
19	healthcare	4	44	sme	3
20	industry 4	4	45	strategic alignment	3
21	internet of things	4	46	supply chain resilience	3
22	inventory management	4	47	traceability	3
23	purchasing	4	48	analytic hierarchy process	2
24	resilience	4	49	artificial intelligence	2
25	risk assessment	4	50	automation	2

Appendix 2. Co-citation Network Data (Source)

Node	Cluster	Betweenness	Closeness	PageRank
supply chain forum	1	74,87	0,014	0,044
int j prod econ	1	69,017	0,014	0,042
int j prod res	1	44,565	0,014	0,037
j clean prod	1	22,882	0,014	0,03
eur j oper res	1	15,168	0,014	0,026
sustainability-basel	1	12,317	0,014	0,023
transport res e-log	1	8,781	0,014	0,022
prod plan control	1	14,031	0,014	0,022
comput ind eng	1	3,846	0,014	0,02
supply chain forum: an international journal	1	12,663	0,014	0,021
int j logist-res app	1	11,015	0,014	0,021
ann oper res	1	4,352	0,014	0,017
benchmarking	1	8,014	0,014	0,016
prod oper manag	1	6,397	0,014	0,017
technol forecast soc	1	4,726	0,014	0,015
int j inform manage	1	2,947	0,014	0,012
resour conserv recy	1	3,564	0,014	0,015
omega-int j manage s	1	4,582	0,014	0,015
expert syst appl	1	2,845	0,014	0,014
j manuf technol mana	1	4,278	0,014	0,014
comput ind	1	2,199	0,014	0,013
comput oper res	1	0,158	0,011	0,009
j oper res soc	1	0,896	0,013	0,01
int j product perfor	1	2,886	0,014	0,012
supply chain manag	2	46,703	0,014	0,036
j oper manag	2	27,021	0,014	0,033
int j phys distr log	2	35,997	0,014	0,033
int j oper prod man	2	24,461	0,014	0,031
j supply chain manag	2	16,901	0,014	0,026
int j logist manag	2	26,739	0,014	0,027
j bus logist	2	16,125	0,014	0,025
ind market manag	2	10,321	0,013	0,023
j bus ethics	2	2,747	0,013	0,013
j bus res	2	8,659	0,014	0,021
j purch supply manag	2	8,456	0,014	0,019
strategic manage j	2	7,671	0,014	0,021
acad manage rev	2	6,224	0,014	0,021
manage sci	2	7,735	0,014	0,017

harvard bus rev	2	3,601	0,013	0,015
acad manage j	2	3,414	0,013	0,016
bus strateg environ	2	3,481	0,013	0,011
mis quart	2	1,999	0,013	0,012
decision sci	2	4,483	0,014	0,016
ind manage data syst	2	6,93	0,014	0,016
j marketing res	2	3,205	0,013	0,016
j manage	2	3,545	0,013	0,016
supply chain forum: international journal	2	4,651	0,014	0,013
j marketing	2	0,841	0,013	0,012
international journal of physical distribution & logistics management	2	2,886	0,013	0,012
bus process manag j	2	3,203	0,013	0,012