



The Effect of Supply Chain Risk Management Practices on Resilience and Performance: A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

In today's competitive and rapidly changing economy, client expectations and desires constantly shift, raising the risk of supply chain interruption. To be effective in this circumstance, a business's supply chain must be resilient. Most enterprises in the world recognize that performance evaluation is necessary to achieve the end aim of developing a resilient supply chain. The purpose of this article is to identify several SCRM techniques and practices for enhancing an organization's overall operational resilience and performance. A systematic review of peer-reviewed journal publications published since 2010 was conducted. The literature review drew on various reputable databases, including Scopus, Web of science, Emerald insight, Sage journals, and Taylor and Francis. The findings reveal that most research has correlated supply chain resilience, SCRM practices, and firm performance. SCRM practices are frequently classified into four categories: identification, evaluation, mitigation, and monitoring. Lastly, the results may be used as guidance for future scholars conducting experimental data on SCRM, resilience, and success of the organization.

Keywords:

Supply chain risk management; supply chain resilience; organizational performance

1. Introduction

Stability in the supply chain has been given more focus in the last few decades due to stricter rules, competitive pressures, client pressures, industrialization, outsourcing, unstable economies, demand instability, and a desire for economic competitiveness [1-3]. These recent advancements lead to growing demand volatility, shorter product life cycles and more advanced technology, and the complexity of the supply chain [4]. The necessity to explore the supply chain's resilience has evolved into planning for, preventing, and remediating disturbances in the supply chain. According to previous study, risk can be classified as operational and disruptive risks in the supply chain [1]. The operational risks pertain to regular supply chain operations disruptions such as related operational mechanisms and demand changes, while the risks of interruption involve low average frequency and significant effect incidents like natural disaster and unpredictable crises. Pandemic outbreaks are a case for risks in the supply chain regarding long-term, significant unpredictability, and the spread of infections. Research on the impact of the pandemic on supply chains has emerged over the last ten years to show the range of their threats to the profitability of companies [5].

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The SCRM can be an essential facilitator of successful risk management throughout company's business system, but few studies have conducted in-depth discussions on SCRM [6]. Availability and awareness in the supply chain boost the capacity which include risk identification and management [7]. In addition to assuring risk visibility, supply network participants need to integrate the obtained data into the decision-making system for risk mitigation. Therefore, supply chain risk management is based on the company's innovation capacity across traditional internal and interface borders to successfully deploy business insights and lessen the consequences of interruptions in supply chains [8]. Lavastre *et al.*, [9] concluded that effectively control risk management processes with supply chain members strategically guaranteed SCRM performance. Weingarten *et al.*, [10] showed that the effect of their provider value chains may be supplemented and strengthened by supply chain risk management practices. Revilla *et al.*, [11] discovered in recent years that organizations with inter-organizational supervision have the fewest points of supply chain interruption. Adequately managed information, management skills, and common objectives can establish collaborative and reliable partnerships in the market and between essential stakeholders, which are indispensable for the rapid reaction after interruption.

Product sourcing from around the world is a growing trend in the field of organizational development and this tendency results from organizations around the globe seeking new competitive advantages. However, such choices might unintentionally introduce companies and their supply chains to concealed inputs and capital, sometimes unpredictable risks [6]. For instance, one such threat is ineffective management of the buyer-supplier relationship on a worldwide scale. Indeed, in a global economy, other factors contribute to failure, such as customer satisfaction.

Empirical research, however, reveals that SCRM and resilience affect each other [1]. Increase companies' operational effectiveness and risk management development; for example, reducing stocks could decrease their capacity to supply shocks; investing in partnerships with customers to enhance their sustainable performance could imply more firmness. On the other hand, supply risk requires companies to purchase quickly from multiple sources. Additionally, efficiency and resilience do not guarantee the existence of a business. One such strategy degrades the system's performance by depleting critical components of the system's natural environment. Additionally, as was the case with the Covid 19 pandemic, occasional pauses may result in greater sustained growth possibilities due to a crisis's robust response [12].

Studies have discovered SCRM and resilience's influence on supply chain and organizational performance. Some have recently appealed that integrating SCRM into business operations can improve firm performance [13]. Similarly, resilience should be seen as a source of competitive advantage rather than a mere tool for risk reduction. Organizations increasingly appreciate the need to recognize the relationship between these two concepts and seize emerging opportunities to get up from SCRM and resilient approach.

Globalization has also led to a dramatic increase in potential risks in SCRM due to the current outburst of the Covid-19 epidemic and its consequences on supply chains. These are the risks in the supply chain networks globally. The manufacturing industry has fallen prey to these vulnerabilities and is currently in a substantially challenging situation. Hence, the research community needs to investigate various SCRM practices reported in past literature and their impacts on resilience and organizational performance. For this purpose, a systematic literature review is conducted to review literature studies related to SCRM, resilience, and organizational performance.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Suitable Supply Chain Management Practice

Stability is determined by a company's performance measures, and research indicates that viable supply chain management activities are defined by an organization's technology delivery capacity [14,15]. Sustainable supply management strategies show how companies devise and achieve sustainability in supply performance and financial decisions [16]. The total quality management concept considers appropriate supply management capabilities. Market orientation methods have been described in a range of research; thus, according to Pagell *et al.*, [17], the specific supply chain management operations make them durable. Furthermore, many other authors considered sustainable procurement to be the handling of the supply chain. The primary objective is to establish stability in environmental and socio-economic initiatives to achieve further development [18]. According to Kähkönen *et al.*, [16] for a durable supply chain management investigation, the concept of a supply chain system can be described because such research focuses on the business operations, which ensure sustainability when selecting, evaluating, and managing suppliers.

From these notions, it is evident that the sustainable progress of society relies to a considerable extent on SCRM practices. Many academics, therefore, focus on the concept of supply chain management for theory and practice. By contrast, many investors and consumers do not distinguish between company and production capacity-based activities in supply management and procurement, significantly when the challenges and inability of suppliers to develop economically adequately impact organizational effectiveness and recognition of corporate strategy risk [19,20]. Kähkönen *et al.*, [16] hence suggested that stable supply management strategies may offer a broader perspective, including the need to analyze ethical values, together with economic ones. Giunipero *et al.*, [21] have noted that incorporating values contributes to their overall aims' sustainable and profitable achievement. Thus, focusing on sustainable supply management methods is a great beginning point for sustainable business development. Giunipero *et al.*, [21] have referenced sustainable supply chain as the level to which companies provide social, economic, and environmental management techniques incorporated into their supply basis for selection, assessment, and management. Our study is based on this description as we focus on organizational procedures to improve coordination in provider selection, review, and management.

2.2 Supply Chain Risk Management (SCRM)

Business success is determined as economic performance assessed by indicators for capital structure: return on investments, profit, etc. In addition, Pagell *et al.*, [17] linked to the sustainable supply chain of an enterprise, which satisfies both traditional income and cost measures objectives and an extended performance design, incorporating environmental and social aspects.

A recent assessment of the context of sustainable supply chains suggests that additional research calls for further studies and perspectives outside objective rationality [22]. The sole objective is to tackle the financial performance of organizations. The performance of such parts can create a conflict in the conventional business picture, mainly because it places a value on income over the community and examines the business setting rather than its system or supply chain [23]. Especially, risk management is a vital component of performance management, but the concept of literature has been given less attention [24].

According to some studies, static capacities in the supply chain can support resilience for a limited period [25]. Researchers summarized their findings by emphasizing the importance of sustainable concepts and SCRM as a critical step for firms seeking to grow their supply chain management

capabilities and examine organizational stability and efficiency [26]. Kähkönen *et al.*, [16] describe a technique for healthy supply management that enables a business to attain greater longevity through these chain management approaches. Additionally, the resource-based perspective's fundamental concepts are implemented to be consistent with the resource-based view. These non-replaceable, unique, scarce, and precious resources are necessary for competence acquisition and wealth growth [26]. Assume a corporation has unique capabilities and resources for managing the supply chain and can create procedures for successful environmental sustainability in supply and investment intents. In that circumstance, it can generate a sustainable performance advantage over its competitors.

Manuj *et al.*, [27] describe SCRM as a means of identifying possible risk factors and then implementing appropriate procedures in a coordinated manner between supply chain partners to reduce their exposure. The preventive and adaptive strategy towards risk management is the central issue to address the risks of the supply chain in essential situations [28]. The method utilized in SCRM should primarily seek to evaluate and reduce supply chain risk through cooperation competencies amongst supply chain members [15]. In a non-static world characterized by greater volatility and complexity, they plan and strategize their supplier base in a well-organized manner to improve their adaptability and flexibility [29]. SCRM is therefore regarded as a vital aspect of corporate viability.

The initial concept is highly realized through economic riches, one of the fastest-growing application areas. Following the idea, we assume that social capital theory is an accumulation, however available, internal potential and present resources derived from the network of ties possessed by a political framework or a member of society. Consistent with social capital theory, SCRM is an ongoing activity that requires permanent commitment and commitment from all stakeholders of the supply chain [27]. Essentially, external threats must be curbed, and connections within the supply chain must take countermeasures [30]. Hence, businesses that implement effective SCRM practices mitigate supply chain risks. Likewise, achieving or increasing business sustainability in the supply chain may become ineffective or significantly adverse if a company fails to embrace appropriate SCRM strategies.

3. Methodology

In this study, a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) was used. Systematic reviews vary from other research reviews since they follow a thorough and unbiased methodology. The SLR was carried out via Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). It takes some time and effort yet deliver better quality and efficient outcomes. Figure 1 shows the procedure of performing an SLR using PRISMA.

The data collecting methodology for this review is centered on using keywords in the specified databases to search for specific literature. This technique offers the benefit of finding the topics in literature, the contributions of earlier research, and the gaps in the literature. The researcher has only extracted articles published in journals that have been peer-reviewed and used different electronic databases to perform this research: Scopus, the Web of science, Emerald insight, Sage journal, and Taylor and Francis. Several keywords were utilized to generate the literature search. The keywords for doing the database search were "Supply Chain Risk Management," "SCRM," "Risk Management in Supply," "Supply Chain Risk Management and Resilience," "SCRM and Resiliency," and the following were included. The papers were checked following the title and the abstract of the investigations to exclude any unnecessary elements. The criteria for inclusion were as follows: the publications should be assessed by experts; they should contain relevant material and have been published between 2010 and 2021.

Finally, the identified publications' citations and references were analyzed, and the study contained four articles that were cited in the selected articles. The flowchart in Figure 1 depicts the search, selection, and final article and information extraction processes. The following step demonstrated how to use the viewer application software to visualize the co-authoring and co-occurrence networks of 133 articles' keywords. Following that, the remaining 15 articles were reviewed.

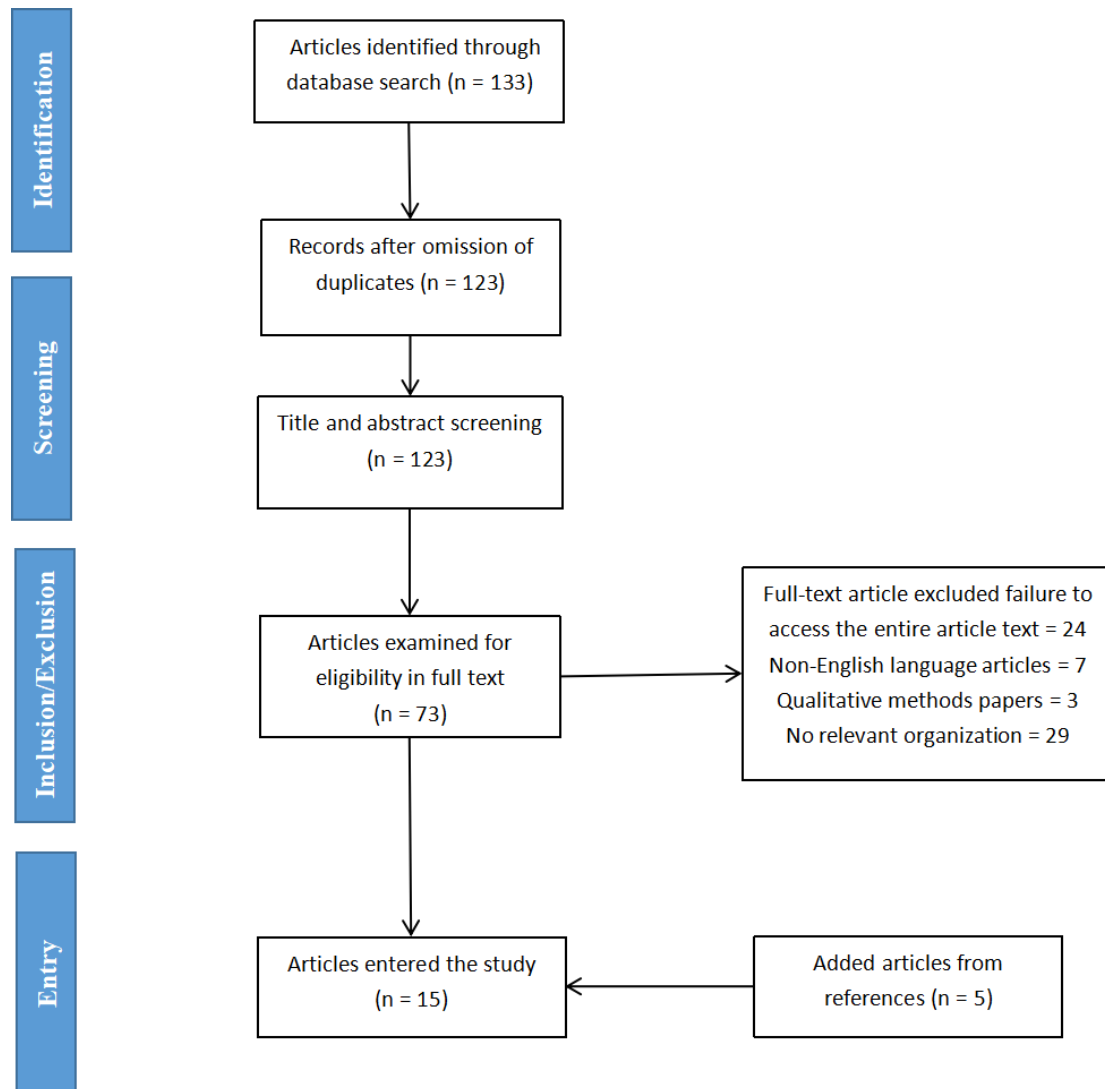


Fig. 1. Procedure of Systematic Literature Review

3. Results and Discussion

The first section of the findings reviewed and presented important details for 133 articles acquired during the initial stage of the investigation. The founder and co-existing systems were displayed to demonstrate the linkages between the authors of those publications and the study on the effects of supply chain risk management methods on the economy's resilience and performance. Additionally, we extracted all keywords from these articles to determine the most frequently used

terms in 133 publications. To grasp the concept's several perspectives, materials were gathered from 15 journals published between 2010 and 2021, as the Table 1 represents.

Author name	Articles title	Main finding	Year	Index location
Simba et al.	Supply chain risk management processes for resilience: A study of South African grocery manufacturers	According to the research, most businesses informally follow SCRM practices of risk identification, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring to limit disruptions.	2017	Scopus, Web of science
Yue et al.	Risk identification of seismic landslides by joint Newmark and RockFall analyst models: a case study of roads affected by the Jiuzhaigou earthquake.	Risk identification can be used to deal with natural disasters and unexpected risks to avoid supply chain disruption.	2018	Emerald Insight, Web of science
Asamoah et al.	Antecedents and outcomes of supply chain security practices: the role of organizational security culture and supply chain disruption occurrence.	The involvement of safety performance and disruption of the supply chain	2021	Emerald insight, Scopus
Zhen et al.	Transportation disruption risk management: business interruption insurance and backup transportation	Logistics systems risk assessment is crucial for supply chain risk management.	2016	Web of Science, Emerald insight
Polatidis et al.	Cyber-attack path discovery in a dynamic supply chain maritime risk management system.	Specific requirements necessitated by the dynamic nature of supply chain risk management	2018	Web of science
Sato et al.	Managers' risk perception of supply chain uncertainties.	Managers' perceived risk varies between organizations and the management departments within the company, requiring possible strategy changes based on environmental instability.	2020	Emerald insight
Gaudenzi et al.	Assessing project risks from a supply chain quality management (SCQM) perspective.	Disputable incentives among supply chain participants can jeopardize the project performance	2020	Emerald insight, Scopus
Sarker et al.	Internal visibility of external supplier risks and the dynamics of risk management silos.	Findings show that the visibility of the risks between different actors varies considerably because of their hierarchical levels, overall organizational positions, and business contexts.	2016	Scopus, emerald insight
Prakash et al.	Risk analysis and mitigation for perishable food supply chain: a case of dairy industry	The part of risk mitigation can be used in supply chain risk management.	2017	Web of Science, Taylor, and Francis

Bühler et al.	Accounting for external turbulence of logistics organizations via performance measurement systems.	Focusing the use of the performance management system by management promotes the incorporation of a risk element into the firm's performance management platform.	2016	Emerald Insight, Sage journal
Hoffmann et al.	Uncertainty, supply risk management and their impact on performance.	Findings found that significant and behavioral instability in transaction costs harm the performance of the supply risk management	2013	Scopus, Web of science
Panigrahi et al.	Sustainable supply chain management.	As supply management is crucial for improving corporate competitiveness, the current work seeks to explore the theoretical perspectives of SSCM to develop a better understanding of recent research development and business possibilities.	2019	Emerald insight
Dubey et al.	Blockchain technology for enhancing swift-trust, collaboration, and resilience within a humanitarian supply chain setting.	In collaborative product development, the division of collaboration space is essential.	2020	Taylor, and Francis
Pettit et al.	The evolution of resilience in supply chain management: a retrospective on ensuring supply chain resilience.	The Importance of supply chain resilience in the modern world.	2019	Scopus, Web of science
Aghaei et al.	Redundancy allocation problem for k-out-of-n systems with a choice of redundancy strategies.	Using redundant components to enhance the accuracy of a particular system is a popular method, which is referred to as the redundancy allocation problem.	2016	Scopus, Sage journal

Table 1 Bibliography of articles cited in the study

3.1 Supply Chain Risk Management

In today's economy, SCRM involves monitoring and data collection, risk analysis and evaluation, measuring prescription and implementation, and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of a technique and its outcomes. SCRM practices have been characterized in the previous studies as identification, assessment, treatment or mitigation, and monitoring approaches. Each approach is explored in detail below.

3.1.1 Risk identification

Risk identification is the first level in any risk management system, and SCRM begins by identifying a potential supply chain hazard. A case study stressed that identifying risks might enhance the ability and competence of the SCRM [31]. To establish adequate risk mitigation strategies, the sensitive areas of the supply chain in organizations should be recognized. Risk identification in the relevant studies is provided in two ways: creativity, and taxonomy risk identification. Previous study explores and execute creativity by focusing on the supply chain's potential risks. Risk identification with classifications was developed based on delay systems, interruptions, and projections to ascertain supply chain risks [32].

There are no set rules on how much risk an organization should take. The appropriate number depends on the circumstances and could be connected to, among others, risk propensity, i.e., a person or organization's readiness to participate in risky behaviour and to take unknown results in decision-making [33]. However, willingness to take a risk does not mean that the risk must be overlooked. It should be monitored so as not to increase the acknowledged results. If the effects surpass a particular threshold, businesses must assess how the risk might be prevented, transferred, shared, or mitigated. Risk transfer suggests that another party is handed accountability. For example, the risk of product failure can be shared by insuring company disruption [34]. However, risk transfers look more suited for disruptive risks that are small and highly affected, e.g., environmental catastrophes and acts of terrorism, than for strong chance and low effect operative risks. Risk sharing is transferring some or all risks with another person. Risk can generally be handled from the demand perspective using agreements with terms that allow for any alterations in the risks involved and the ability to interact. For example, if financial restrictions exist, producers would pre-order the portion of inventory risk or boost their capability when the purchases are assured by their clients, like transfer of risk.

3.1.2 Assessment of risk

Risk assessment is the process of determining the likelihood and chance of an understanding risk occurring. Risk assessment is a crucial element in an organization's operational risk management since it allows them to understand the probability of risk occurrence. A different evaluation technique must be appropriately established for each specific risk in the supply chain [35]. Studies have employed various methodologies for risk assessment, such as the Delphi method, investment forecasting transfer, Monte Carlo Simulation, and others.

A complete yet quick and cost-effective assessment of supply chain risks is needed for optimal SCRM. Data, personal observation, and situations can all be used to assess risk. This means that risk assessment can be direct or indirect and can be structured or unstructured. According to Gaudenzi *et al.*, [36], risk assessment is necessarily objective because each expert understands what defines a risk and the structure of upstream/downstream connections. Sato *et al.*, [37] stated that integrating actual data and cognitive abilities could lead to a more substantial risk design, increasing risk factors, and assessing efficacy. The following element is important while calculating risk: prioritization of risks aids companies in identifying the most critical threats. Risks with a high degree of influence or those that may be mitigated quickly may be given full attention. Risk treatment activities take time and money to design and implement, and it's unlikely that a corporation will address all potential hazards. As a result, risk prioritization aids in determining which risk categories to develop actions for, helping

a company use its minimal risk treatment efforts better. Until now, authors have studied to prioritize risks primarily through the discovery of risk interrelationships.

3.1.3 Risk mitigation

The following phase of SCRM is managing risk and establishing the most appropriate and effective methods for resolving risk-related loss before or after [20]. Risk mitigation can reduce the incidence and chance of risk in a global supply chain if it is essential and highly developed. Appropriate risk management strategies have been established in prior studies involving diversifying supply sources, utilizing many modes of transportation rather than a single one, price plan methods, and risk assessment. Generally, it is known as the risk mitigation resilience strategy.

Mitigation aims at reducing risk effectively to an appropriate standard. It pertains both to reducing the likelihood of the risk occurring incident and to the repercussions. Mitigation techniques are often suitable for high likelihood and low effect operations risks [31]. The decision of a risk mitigation strategy also depends on the level of risk and the cost of the business. Before picking a management plan, companies should carefully assess the acceptance, provenance, cooperation, and transfer choices. Risks are typically linked, mitigating one type of risk might exacerbate and mitigate others, therefore, mitigation measures should be used with minor contradictions, focusing on such risks with unfavourable dependencies [38].

Various risk groupings may require different risk treatment tactics. As a company has scarce resources, it is crucial to recognize where they are best used and when obsolete methods need to be changed. Investing in mitigating risk is indeed essential to lower the possibility of substantial likelihood of effect hazards. However, tolerance of risks could be acceptable for slight chance and low impact risks. Risk mitigation looks most suited for high probability, low effect risks. In contrast, risk transfer/sharing seems most appropriate to low probability and highly-impact disruptive threats such as catastrophic and terrorism events [39]. But the subject of the next part should be examined continuously for each risk and over risk to record the development of the approaches and guarantee that the tactics continue to be matched with the risks.

3.1.4 Monitoring of risk

Several companies with effective monitoring and management approach for risk management have adequate power to mitigate risks to their supply chains. These companies are capable of identifying and prevent problems far before they materialize in the supply chain. Risk monitoring is also crucial in testing and evaluating the total effectiveness and profitability of SCRM strategies [31]. Risk does not constitute a static occurrence. It must be examined constantly to see how risk factors grow and whether adjustments are needed to treatment efforts. It is necessary for risk monitoring to be dependent on perception and the existing framework, e.g., so that current SCRM development is subject to change and revised to handle products and get additional knowledge.

While risk monitoring is an essential component of risk management, less consideration has been devoted to it [40]. Further exploration is necessary at this stage, mainly because of the variations of opinion between academics and organizations. Studies have suggested establishing risk event monitoring information systems, developing monitoring capabilities and warning systems, and conceiving instruments to spot patterns. By contrast, management should include monitoring responsibilities into the present organization's policies by combining surveillance, risk assessment, and monitoring via essential performance indicators and quality management systems [41].

3.2 The Effect of Supply Chain Risk Management on Supply Chain Resilience and Organizational Performance in Chinese Economy

Without resilience capability and an operable supply chain network, industrial enterprises cannot compete successfully on the broader world market in the twenty-first century. Globalization has intensified in recent years, and supply chains have become far more dispersed and expanded, putting critical nodes in the supply chain network at risk [42]. As more businesses and industries increase their market share to cope with the influx of clients and competitive environment, management teams are commonly under pressure to enhance the efficacy of their supply chains by lowering the cost and speed of transporting goods within and outside the company, reducing inventory levels, and implementing just-in-time delivery services. Organizations should place a premium on implementing effective SCRM policies to boost financial performance and enhance the customer experience in today's rapidly evolving business market.

Supply chain disruptions are growing more widespread in global firms due to the supply chain networks' complexity and layered structure. Supply chains encompass all areas of the economy. While businesses are starting to recognize the importance of an appropriate SCRM approach in their activities, over 83 percent of companies continue to face some disruption. The frequent disorders in firms' supply chains result from the intricate architecture of supply chain networks. Wright et al. [43] demonstrated the influence of changing the scope and processes of a corporation on operations and SCRM. They believe that, while development may have increased business performance, locally concentrated dangers are now internationally integrated into nature, encompassing various levels of risk along with the supply chain network. Different outcomes and economic challenges associated with the changing nature of business, variable demand, market insecurity, and different levels of credibility among supply chain network participants show that firms are constantly exposed to supply chain risks. Many organizations analyse and pursue performance enhancement opportunities inside their supply chain network [44]. It is essential to recognize risks and develop strategic steps to reduce or avoid unplanned supply chain impacts. By adopting suitable and effective humanitarian supply chain plans, businesses can manage supply chain risks in their intended commercial operations.

Earlier research has demonstrated that SCRM techniques can enhance supply chains and increase business efficiency. Supply chain resilience refers to an organization's ability to endure, adapt, and recover from disruptions. SCRM techniques can considerably improve a firm's capability to advance the organization's performance [45]. Firms with resilient supply chains, on the other hand, can demonstrate superior SCRM approaches [44]. Thus, organizations with resilient supply networks are assured of increased firm productivity. Supply chain resilience is concerned with resiliency in the face of transient disruptive events. It is defined simply as the capacity to arrange and construct the supply chain's system so that it can anticipate and respond to unanticipated difficult or negative occurrences while maintaining control over the supply chain's approach and design. Supply chain resilience can revert to its pre-disaster form or be significantly enhanced and productive. This definition incorporates all of supply chain resilience's characteristics, including strength, preparedness, adaptive capability, and timely restoration to the initial state, ideally a superior state. There are several supply chain resilience criteria, and if a supply network meets even one of them, it is resilient.

Collaboration in the supply chain is simply cooperatively managing supply chain operations by mainly independent firms for mutual benefit. Collaboration facilitates the anticipation of disruptions and the prudent management of risks [46]. Collaboration enables supply chain enterprises to maintain connectivity in the event of a crisis. Risks can be reduced by collaborating extensively throughout supply chains [45]. The two key benefits of supply chain collaboration are incentive matching and decision synchronization, which are critical for successfully responding to

organizational change. Flexibility in the supply chain can be defined as the ability to react quickly to unanticipated changes in market conditions. A flexible supply chain has increased velocity to promptly adapt to unpredictable changes in consumer preferences or supply and acceleration to reduce response times. Flexibility, it is understood, requires agility to respond quickly to random occurrences and maintain an option benefit in an uncertain and fluffy environment. By cultivating effective, proactive suppliers, supply chains may decrease stock risk.

Redundancy is the critical and significant usage of excess stock generated during an event to respond to increased demand or supply limitations [47]. Additionally, it is stated that reliability encompasses the doubling of boundaries with the goal of continuing operations in the event of a failure and so can be viewed as a path to adaptability. Redundancy is akin to a buffer reserve; it can be a critical component of developing resilience because it takes inventory levels into account. To be resilient, a supply chain must be flexible, which is described as the capacity of a supply chain to respond quickly to customer demand and environmental circumstances. The literature highlights numerous adaptation strategies that can aid in increasing supply chain resilience, including flexible mobility, alternate work team tactics, delay, a flexible supplier base, and adaptability in order fulfilment [35]. According to Chopra *et al.*, [48], adaptability may be applied to both a business and the entire supply chain.

4. Conclusions

Supply networks support the world market by facilitating trade, demand, and economic development. Globalization's evolving stages, lean production methods, and exporting to low-income nations have increased the efficiency of supply chain operations and altered their supply chain risk composition. Technology has increased inter-supply chain competition; businesses aim to provide the optimum value to consumers while increasing efficiency and lowering costs; interaction with retailers will be critical in many enterprises. The concept of resilience encompasses a broader range of activities than integrated supply chain management, consistency strategy, risk management, or a combination of these controls. The purpose of this review is to examine SCRM methods from previous research and their influence on supply chain resilience and organizational effectiveness. A systematic review of the literature revealed four distinct approaches to SCRM practices: identification, evaluation, mitigation, and monitoring.

Additionally, SCRM has been shown to improve supply chain resilience and performance outcomes. The findings may assist future researchers doing empirical studies on SCRM, resilience, and company performance. Additionally, these results are beneficial for practitioners since increasing SCRM incorporation must be focused on firm supply chain management strategies to achieve better performance of the organization and outcomes.

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