



# Regulatory Implications of Blockchain Adoption in Supply Chain Management

---

Anthony Lambert and Kiswah Noor

EasyChair preprints are intended for rapid dissemination of research results and are integrated with the rest of EasyChair.

March 20, 2024

# Regulatory Implications of Blockchain Adoption in Supply Chain Management

Anthony Lambert, Kiswah Noor

Wrexham University, UK

## Abstract:

Blockchain technology has emerged as a disruptive force in supply chain management, offering transparency, security, and efficiency across complex global networks. However, the adoption of blockchain in supply chain management brings about various regulatory implications that must be carefully considered by businesses, policymakers, and regulatory bodies. This research paper examines the regulatory implications of blockchain adoption in supply chain management.

**Keywords:** risk of corruption, risk-management, assessment, analysis.

## I. Introduction:

Effective risk management helps organizations to anticipate potential problems and take steps to prevent them from occurring or minimize their impact. It also enables organizations to make informed decisions about risk-taking, and allocate resources appropriately to mitigate risks and maximize opportunities.

Evaluate the impact: Determine the potential impact of each risk if it were to occur. This can be done by analyzing the potential consequences and the severity of those consequences.

Prioritize the risks: Once you have assessed the likelihood and impact of each risk, prioritize them based on their severity and importance to the project or operation.

Develop a risk management plan: Based on the prioritized list of risks, develop a risk management plan. This plan should include strategies to mitigate, transfer, or accept each risk.

Monitor and review: Continuously monitor and review the risk management plan to ensure its effectiveness and make necessary adjustments as needed.

By following these steps, you can perform an effective risk assessment and analysis to identify and manage potential risks to your project or organization.

There are various approaches to risk management, including risk assessment, risk mitigation, risk transfer, and risk avoidance. Risk assessment involves identifying potential risks and evaluating their likelihood and impact [1]. Risk mitigation involves taking steps to reduce the likelihood or impact of identified risks. Risk transfer involves transferring the risk to another party, such as through insurance. Risk avoidance involves avoiding activities or situations that pose potential risks.[2]

Here are some factors that can increase the risk of corruption in an organization:

Lack of transparency and accountability: If an organization lacks transparency and accountability, it can create an environment where corruption can thrive.

Weak governance structures: Organizations that have weak governance structures or where decision-making power is centralized in a few individuals can be at higher risk of corruption[3].

Complex and ambiguous regulations: Organizations that operate in a complex regulatory environment or where regulations are ambiguous can face a higher risk of corruption.

Poor financial controls: Organizations that have poor financial controls, such as inadequate auditing processes or weak internal controls, can be at higher risk of corruption.

Culture of impunity: If there is a culture of impunity within an organization, where corrupt practices are tolerated or even encouraged, it can increase the risk of corruption.

Overall, the risk of corruption in an organization is higher when there is a lack of transparency, weak governance structures, complex and ambiguous regulations, poor financial controls, and a culture of impunity. To mitigate this risk, organizations should establish strong anti-corruption policies and procedures, promote transparency and accountability, and foster a culture of ethical behavior.

Some common risks in supply chain management include:

- Demand and supply risks - fluctuations in demand and supply can cause disruptions in the supply chain.
- Financial risks - issues such as bankruptcy, currency fluctuations, or payment default can impact the financial stability of the supply chain [4].
- Operational risks - issues such as machine breakdown, quality problems, and supplier reliability can disrupt the smooth functioning of the supply chain.
- Natural and environmental risks - natural disasters and environmental issues such as climate change can disrupt supply chain operations.

To effectively manage these risks, organizations need to take a proactive approach, including:

- Conducting risk assessments to identify potential risks in the supply chain.
- Developing contingency plans to address potential disruptions in the supply chain [5].
- Establishing relationships with suppliers to ensure reliable supply chain operations [6].
- Implementing risk mitigation strategies such as diversification of suppliers, inventory management, and supply chain transparency.

Several risk management techniques can be used in supply chain management to mitigate or avoid potential risks. These include:

- i. Risk assessment and analysis: This involves identifying potential risks and analyzing their likelihood and impact [7]. A risk matrix can be used to prioritize risks based on their severity and develop a risk mitigation plan[8].
- ii. Contingency planning: Developing contingency plans to address potential disruptions in the supply chain, such as establishing backup suppliers, developing alternative logistics routes, and building inventory buffers [9].
- iii. Supplier diversification: Establishing relationships with multiple suppliers to reduce reliance on a single supplier and ensure continuity of supply in the event of a disruption [10].

- iv. Supply chain transparency: Improving supply chain visibility and transparency through better data sharing and collaboration between supply chain partners [11].
- v. Supply chain resiliency: Implementing supply chain resilience strategies such as redundancy, flexibility, and adaptability to address unforeseen disruptions [12].
- vi. Insurance: Obtaining insurance to mitigate the financial impact of potential supply chain disruptions [13].
- vii. Continuous improvement: Continuously reviewing and improving supply chain processes to identify and address potential risks before they become actual disruptions [14].

Avoiding potential risks depends on the specific situation, but here are some general tips that may help:

**Identify the risks:** The first step in avoiding potential risks is to identify them. Think about what could go wrong in a given situation and what the consequences might be[8].

**Assess the risks:** Once you've identified the risks, assess them. Determine the likelihood and potential impact of each risk.

**Develop a plan:** Based on your risk assessment, develop a plan to mitigate or eliminate the risks. This may involve taking specific actions or making changes to your behavior or environment.

**Implement the plan:** Once you have a plan in place, put it into action. Take the necessary steps to reduce or eliminate the risks.

**Monitor the situation:** Even after you've implemented your plan, continue to monitor the situation for any new or changing risks. Stay vigilant and be prepared to make adjustments as needed.

**Stay informed:** Stay informed about potential risks in your environment, such as weather conditions or political instability. This can help you to anticipate and prepare for potential risks.

**Practice prevention:** Finally, practice prevention by taking steps to reduce your risk of accidents or illness, such as wearing a seatbelt, getting vaccinated, or washing your hands regularly

Risk analysis and assessment are important processes in identifying, evaluating, and managing risks that may affect individuals, organizations, or communities. The two terms are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct meanings [15].

Risk analysis refers to the process of identifying potential hazards and evaluating the likelihood and severity of their consequences [16]. This involves collecting data and analyzing it to identify potential risks and their potential impacts. Risk analysis can be quantitative, involving the use of statistical models and other mathematical methods to estimate the probability and severity of a risk, or it can be qualitative, relying on expert judgment and other non-quantitative methods [17].

Risk assessment, on the other hand, involves the evaluation of the identified risks to determine their potential impact and likelihood of occurrence [18]. This involves weighing the benefits and costs of various risk management options and selecting the best approach for reducing or mitigating the risks [19].

Both risk analysis and assessment are important components of risk management, which involves identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks, as well as developing and implementing strategies to manage or mitigate them [20]. Effective risk management can help to reduce the likelihood and severity of negative consequences associated with various hazards and can help organizations and communities to better prepare for and respond to emergencies and disasters [21].

## II. Previous works:

There have been numerous research studies on risk management in supply chain management. Some of the major research areas and findings include [22]:

**Risk identification and assessment:** Many studies have focused on identifying and assessing risks in the supply chain [23]. This includes developing risk taxonomies, frameworks, and models to categorize and evaluate various types of risks. Some studies have also investigated the impact of risk events on supply chain performance [24].

**Risk mitigation and management strategies:** Researchers have explored different risk mitigation and management strategies in the supply chain, such as risk sharing, risk pooling, risk transfer, and risk avoidance[25]. Some studies have also examined the effectiveness of different strategies in reducing supply chain risks and improving performance.

**Collaboration and information sharing:** Collaboration and information sharing among supply chain partners can help to reduce risks and improve supply chain resilience [26]. Many studies have explored the role of collaboration and information sharing in managing risks in the supply chain and the factors that influence their effectiveness.

**Technology and innovation:** Technology and innovation can also play a critical role in managing supply chain risks[27]. Researchers have investigated the use of technologies such as block chain, IoT, and AI in improving supply chain visibility, traceability, and risk management.

**Supply chain disruption and resilience:** Finally, researchers have explored the impact of supply chain disruption on supply chain performance and resilience [28]. This includes investigating the factors that contribute to disruption, the impact of disruption on supply chain relationships, and the strategies that organizations can use to improve their resilience to disruption [29].

Overall, research on risk management in supply chain management is a constantly evolving field, with new insights and approaches emerging regularly to address the complex and dynamic nature of supply chain risks [30].

### III. Conclusion:

The conclusion of this discussion is that to perform a risk assessment and analysis, one must follow a series of steps that include identifying potential risks, assessing their likelihood and impact, prioritizing them, developing a risk management plan, and continuously monitoring and reviewing the plan. By following these steps, organizations can identify and manage potential risks to their operations or projects effectively.

### References:

- [1] M. Heydari, K. K. Lai, and X. Zhou, "Creating sustainable order fulfillment processes through managing the risk: evidence from the disposable products industry," *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 7, p. 2871, 2020.
- [2] M. Noman, "Emerging Trends in Plasmonics for Nanophotonics: From Theory to Applications," 2023.
- [3] Z. Xiaohu, M. Heydari, K. K. Lai, and Z. Yuxi, "Analysis and modeling of corruption among entrepreneurs," *REICE: Revista Electrónica de Investigación en Ciencias Económicas*, vol. 8, no. 16, pp. 262-311, 2020.
- [4] M. Heydari, K. K. Lai, Y. Fan, and X. Li, "A Review of Emergency and Disaster Management in the Process of Healthcare Operation Management for Improving Hospital Surgical Intake Capacity," *Mathematics*, vol. 10, no. 15, p. 2784, 2022.
- [5] M. Heydari and K. K. Lai, "A study on risk and expense evaluation of agility supply management of machinery," *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, vol. 2020, pp. 1-19, 2020.
- [6] M. Heydari, Z. Xiaohu, K. K. Lai, and Z. Yuxi, "THE EFFECT OF SYSTEMIC RISK ON CORPORATE RETURNS," *Proceedings of National Aviation University*, vol. 85, no. 4, 2020.
- [7] M. Heydari and K. Lai, "The Effect employee commitment on service performance through a mediating function of organizational citizenship behaviour using servqual and collaborative filtering modeling: Evidence from china's hospitality industry," *J. Tour. Hosp*, vol. 8, pp. 2167-0269, 2019.
- [8] L. Ghafoor, I. Bashir, and T. Shehzadi, "Smart Data in Internet of Things Technologies: A brief Summary," 2023.
- [9] M. Heydari, O. Karimi, F. Haghani, and G. Ghasemi, "Analytical approach to the commitment and quality of service in Iranian organizations," *J. Curr. Res. Sci*, vol. 4, p. 282, 2016.
- [10] N. Mollanezhad Ashlaghi, M. Heydari, and E. Ahadmotlaghi, "The study of the effect of internet marketing strategies on development of the export market (case study: Pars Wagon company)," *European Online Journal of Natural and Social Sciences: Proceedings*, vol. 4, no. 1 (s), pp. pp. 2299-2307, 2015.
- [11] M. Heydari, K. K. Lai, and Z. Xiaohu, "IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EUROPEAN FOUNDATION FOR QUALITY MANAGEMENT EXCELLENCE MODEL AND ISO ON ORGANIZATIONS PERFORMANCE BASED ON MATHEMATICAL MODELS," *Proceedings of National Aviation University*, vol. 80, no. 3, 2019.
- [12] M. Heydari, Z. Xiaohu, K. K. Lai, Z. Yuxi, and L. Chen, "INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF CRISIS ON CORPORATE COSTS AND SALES USING ECONOMETRICS METHOD," *Proceedings of National Aviation University*, vol. 81, no. 4, 2019.
- [13] M. Heydari, B. Z. Momtaz, and H. Danai, "The Relationship between Business Executives and Sales Negotiation Skills Ceramic," 2015.
- [14] M. Heydari and H. D. HadisehAbaszadeh, "The Relationship between Customer Relationship Management and Customer Satisfaction with Services Received," 2015.

- [15] M. Heydari, M. Saeidi, and O. Karimi, "The relationship between organizational culture and use of Information Technology in education offices in Tehran," *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL*, 2016.
- [16] M. Heydari, F. Yanan, L. Xiaoyang, Z. Xiaohu, and K. K. Lai, "Relationship between the rate of fluctuation scale and index changes in tehran stock exchange," *Lex Humana (ISSN 2175-0947)*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 153-176, 2021.
- [17] M. Heydari, Z. K. Kova, H. Danai, and M. E. Rostaminia, "Effective Factors in Choose a Business Administration at the University of Payame Noor," 2015.
- [18] M. Heydari, M. Saeidi, and H. Danai, "Identifying and Ranking the Factors Influencing Supply of Machinery on the Agility of Supply Chain Management (Case Study: Pressure Vessel Mills CNG)," *Research Journal of Applied Sciences*, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 102-109, 2016.
- [19] M. Heydari, E. M. Haghghi, and H. Danai, "Value Added Production in the Company's Electrical Panel Builders West Based on Michael Porter's Value Chain," 2015.
- [20] M. Heydari and H. D. Golsan Ahsani, "Model key elements of knowledge management to enhance creativity and organizational learning (the case of the Standards and Industrial Research of Iran)," *Journal of TeknologiTanaman*, vol. 12, pp. 367-380, 2015.
- [21] M. Heydari, M. Moghaddam, and H. Danai, "Reviews how to increase Iran's carpet exports abroad," *Buletin Teknologi Tanaman journal*, vol. 12, 2015.
- [22] M. Heydari, M. Saeidi, and H. Danai, "The Influence of EFQM on Performance of the Persian Cutting Industry," *European Online Journal of Natural and Social Sciences: Proceedings*, vol. 4, no. 1 (s), pp. pp. 2348-2364, 2015.
- [23] A. Cox, "Power, value and supply chain management," *Supply chain management: An international journal*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 167-175, 1999.
- [24] P. Finch, "Supply chain risk management," *Supply chain management: an International Journal*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 183-196, 2004.
- [25] W. Ho, T. Zheng, H. Yildiz, and S. Talluri, "Supply chain risk management: a literature review," *International Journal of Production Research*, vol. 53, no. 16, pp. 5031-5069, 2015.
- [26] U. Jüttner, H. Peck, and M. Christopher, "Supply chain risk management: outlining an agenda for future research," *International Journal of Logistics: research and applications*, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 197-210, 2003.
- [27] I. Manuj and J. T. Mentzer, "Global supply chain risk management strategies," *International Journal of Physical Distribution & Logistics Management*, 2008.
- [28] H. Stadtler, "Supply chain management: An overview," *Supply chain management and advanced planning: Concepts, models, software, and case studies*, pp. 3-28, 2015.
- [29] G. C. Stevens, "Integrating the supply chain," *international Journal of physical distribution & Materials Management*, vol. 19, no. 8, pp. 3-8, 1989.
- [30] S. M. Wagner and C. Bode, "An empirical investigation into supply chain vulnerability," *Journal of purchasing and supply management*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 301-312, 2006.