

UNIVERSIDAD DEL ROSARIO



**TRADING WITH PURPOSE: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON ETHICAL AND
SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS**

TRABAJO DE GRADO

GABRIEL CHACON CASTILLO

ESCUELA DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

UNIVERSIDAD DEL ROSARIO

BOGOTA D. C, COLOMBIA

2025

UNIVERSIDAD DEL ROSARIO



**TRADING WITH PURPOSE: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON ETHICAL AND
SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS**

TRABAJO DE GRADO

GABRIEL CHACON CASTILLO - ADMINISTRACION DE NEGOCIOS

INTERNACIONALES

HUGO ALBERTO RIVERA

ESCUELA DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

UNIVERSIDAD DEL ROSARIO

BOGOTA D. C, COLOMBIA

2025

Declaración de Autoridad y autonomía

Declaro bajo la gravedad del juramento, que he escrito el documento de título “ Trading with Purpose: A Literature Review on Ethical and Sustainable Practices in Global Supply Chains ”, en la opción de grado de II y que por lo tanto, su contenido es original. Declaro que he indicado clara y precisamente todas las fuentes directas e indirectas de información y que este trabajo no ha sido entregado a ninguna otra institución con fines de calificación o publicación.

Gabriel Chacon Castillo

Declaración de Exoneración de responsabilidad

Declaro que la responsabilidad intelectual del presente trabajo es exclusivamente de su autor. La Universidad del Rosario no se hace responsable de contenidos, opiniones o ideologías expresadas total o parcialmente en él.

Gabriel Chacon Castillo

Declaración uso de Inteligencia Artificial

Declaro que para la elaboración de este trabajo he empleado herramientas de inteligencia artificial, cuyas aplicaciones detallo a continuación:

Propósito	Descripción	Nombre herramienta
Revisión de la literatura	Apoyo en la revisión de los artículos seleccionados para extracción de datos, favoreciendo la comprensión de los resultados e implicaciones de cada uno de ellos.	NotebookLMSciSpace
Redacción y revisión gramatical	Apoyo en la gramática, cohesión y coherencia del texto.	ChatGPT

Reconozco que estas herramientas no reemplazan mi juicio académico, y que soy completamente responsable del contenido final de este trabajo.

GABRIEL CHACON CASTILLO.

Table of Contents

Glossary	9
Resumen.....	11
Abstract.....	12
1. Introduction.....	13
1.1 Topic Identification and Initial Exploration	13
2. Research Question	14
3. General Objective	14
4. Research Perspectives and Types of Studies	14
5. Methodology.....	15
5.1 Keyword Selection and Thesaurus Construction.....	16
5.2 Analytical Process.....	17
6. Review	18
7. Conducting the review	20
8. Results.....	22
8.1 Overview of Key Publication Sources, Authors, and Affiliations.....	22
8.2 Analysis of Countries, Methodologies, Sectors, and Theories Used in the Reviewed Articles.....	23
8.3 Network Visualization	26
9. Conclusion	32
10. References.....	34

List of Tables

Table 1.	18
Table 2.	21
Table 3.	24
Table 4.	25

List of Figures

Figure 1.....	27
Figure 2.....	28
Figure 3.....	30
Figure 4.....	31

Glossary

Bibliometrics: A quantitative approach to measuring scientific output, determining thematic patterns, and mapping intellectual networks in terms of such indicators as keyword co-occurrence, citation patterns and authorship networks.

Corporate Responsibility: This is a strategy that involves having organizations to consider the social, environment and economic impact of their judgments in all processes of its supply chain.

Ethical Supply Chains: Supply chains which are managed using moral values like transparency, favored work principles, respect of human rights and responsible procurement.

Fair Trade: A business framework that dwells in facilitating the fair trading among farmers and laborers, particularly in the third world countries.

Global Value Chains (GVCs): International production systems whereby various processes are represented such as design, manufacture, logistics, distribution, and are taking place in more than one country, now defined by the parameters of sustainability and ethics.

Green Logistics Green Logistics are practices in logistics to ensure that no emissions are emitted, that energy use is optimized, and that the ecological footprint of transportation and distribution systems is lowered.

Sustainable Supply Chains (SSC): Supply chain management practices, representing a combination of environmental and social impacts aimed at improving the resilience in the

long term and minimizing adverse effects.

Sustainable Trade: International trade fostering inclusive growth, protection of the environment, social development and responsible governance.

Resumen

Este estudio presenta una revisión de literatura y análisis bibliométrico sobre las prácticas éticas y sostenibles en la cadena de suministro global, un tema que ha ganado considerable relevancia debido a su influencia en el comercio internacional, el desarrollo económico y la fortaleza de las organizaciones. Utilizando el conjunto de datos de 209 documentos (obtenidos de la base de datos Scopus entre 1998 y 2024), se examinan las principales tendencias, constructos conceptuales y corrientes de investigación de este campo. A través del análisis de co-ocurrencia y mapeo visual utilizando VOSviewer, se descubrieron tres grandes clusters temáticos: (1) protección ambiental y comercio, (2) sostenibilidad y cadenas de suministro, y (3) comercio ético y globalización.

Los hallazgos revelan una integración creciente de la sostenibilidad como factor estratégico en la competitividad global, así como un papel cada vez mayor de la ética, la responsabilidad corporativa y la gobernanza en la creación de cadenas de suministro más transparentes e inclusivas. El análisis también destaca vacíos en cuanto a la combinación de marcos filosóficos y normativos con la investigación operacional. En conjunto, el estudio extrae las siguientes conclusiones generales sobre la historia del comercio global: La interacción entre la eficiencia logística, la responsabilidad moral y la protección ambiental es central para comprender la evolución del comercio global moderno.

Palabras clave: Sostenibilidad, comercio internacional, cadenas globales de valor, ética, bibliometría, logística verde, responsabilidad corporativa.

Abstract

This study presents a literature review and bibliometric analysis about the ethical and sustainable practices in global supply chain, a topic that has gained considerable relevance due to its influence in international trade, economic development and the strength of organizations. Using the data set of 209 documents (obtained from the Scopus database between 1998 and 2024), the main trends, conceptual constructs and research streams of this field are examined. Through co-occurrence analysis and visual mapping using VOSviewer, three major thematic clusters were discovered: (1) environmental protection and commerce, (2) sustainability and supply chains, and (3) ethical trade and globalization.

The findings reveal an increasing integration of sustainability as a strategic factor in global competitiveness as well as an increasing role of ethics, corporate responsibility and governance in creating more transparent and more inclusive supply chains. The analysis also highlights gaps when it comes to combining philosophical and normative frameworks with operational research. All told, the study draws the following overall conclusions about the history of global trade: The interaction between logistical efficiency, moral responsibility, and environmental protection is central to understanding the evolution of modern global trade.

Keywords : Sustainability, international trade, global value chains, ethics, bibliometrics, green logistics, corporate responsibility.

1. Introduction

1.1 Topic Identification and Initial Exploration

Global trade and global supply chains have ceased to be economic processes in the past few decades; they have instead turned into the processes of forming societies and this world. Each of the products we use, a cup of coffee or a smartphone is the outcome of a huge quantity of choices which may defend or destroy community and ecosystem. Discussing sustainability and ethics in supply chains is not an scholarly form of indulgence, but rather a question of how we desire to live, what we would rather leave behind us, and what values are supposed to be used to oversee our international interactions. The purpose of this literature review is to explore the importance and essentiality of ethical and sustainable practices and to determine their implications on global trade, supply chain, societies and economies. The review incorporates the multiple dimensions including business and logistics to the social and environment. Providing a comprehensive insight of the way ethics and sustainability are transforming the contemporary global economy.

During the preliminary research, generic resources including sustainability manual, business ethics lexicons, and canonical literature on corporate social responsibility (CSR), fair trade, environmental social and green logistics were used. Scholarly databases such as Scopus, Web of science,

Key trends were determined with the help of SpringerLink, and Google Scholar, where

the most appropriate search strategies were developed.

2. Research Question

What is the role and significance of ethical and sustainable practices and their impact on global trade, supply chains, societies, and economies, as discussed in recent academic literature?

3. General Objective

To critically analyze recent academic literature on the role and significance of ethical and sustainable practices and their impact on global trade, supply chains, societies, and economies.

4. Research Perspectives and Types of Studies

The literature review will be varied in terms of types of studies, exploratory and descriptive, correlational and explanatory, interpretive and critical, in order to have a multidimensional and complete understanding of ethical and sustainable practice in global supply chain. They will include exploratory and descriptive research as they offer the basis for clues to the trends, influencing concepts, and the prevailing state of sustainable and global trade ethical practices. Such studies assist in determining what is already done, what is being talked about, and areas which there is lack of knowledge.

The relationships have to be analyzed with the help of correlational and explanatory studies, between sustainability or morality and quantifiable results like economic.

Social impact, supply chain resilience or performance. These studies contribute to not only to know what is going on but to know why it is significant, to be able to support the strategic decision-making with evidence-based reasons.

The question of interpretive and critical studies provides an ethical and philosophical view that is needed.

through the analysis of such problems like inequality, power imbalances, and institutional obstacles that keep sustainable practices implemented. Such studies are especially active in terms of a review where philosophical and societal aspects should be incorporated into the study of international trade.

5. Methodology

In this article, the bibliometric approach has been taken to review the scholarly output on the ethical and sustainable practices in global supply chains. In line with Rivera-Rodriguez, Beltran, and Sanchez (2024), the intended goal is to graphically and conceptually understand the structure of this area of study using the method of co-occurrence analysis and define the key clusters of research, the ways they relate and interact, and the gaps that are observed regarding the literature.

The sources that were used to find the data in this study were the Scopus database that is known to have wide coverage of the peer-reviewed journals and is commonly used in bibliometric research. Although it is true that other researchers use Web of Science (WoS) (Andrade-Valbuena et al., 2023), Scopus is demonstrated to have a more extensive coverage, indexing 99.11% of the WoS journals and containing a more extensive range of the sources

(Singh et al., 2021). This is why and in line with the recent bibliometric studies (Rathore et al., 2023; Koseoglu and Parnell, 2020; Rivera-Rodriguez et al., 2024), Scopus was chosen as the main source.

The query search was done in 2025 with the following query:

(TITLE-ABS-KEY("sustainable supply chain" OR "ethical supply chain" OR "responsible supply chain" OR "green logistics" OR "sustainable trade" OR "ethical trade")) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY("global trade" OR "international trade" OR "global value chain*" OR "international logistics")) AND (PUBYEAR > 1984 AND PUBYEAR < 2025)***

This search identified 209 documents that were published during 1998-2024 including journal articles, conference papers, reviews, books and book chapters. Only peer-reviewed sources were used, which guaranteed academic integrity of the information.

5.1 Keyword Selection and Thesaurus Construction

One of the sources where bibliometric studies are based is the examination of keywords utilized as the characterization of article material and the conceptual associations that authors tend to make (Callon et al., 1991; Giannakos et al., 2020). The keywords that were obtained in the dataset were manipulated such that the co-occurrence network was constructed. In line with Liu et al. (2012), the use of the keywords gives a sufficient coverage of the knowledge area and enables an organization and retrieval of the information in a systematic review.

The following criteria were used to create a thesaurus due to the need to have high quality, as suggested by Rivera-Rodriguez et al. (2024) and Gomez-Cruz et al. (2022):

Standardization of singular and plural forms.

1. Integration of equivalent expressions in American and British English.
2. Combination of acronyms with their corresponding full terms.
3. Elimination of irrelevant or purely methodological terms.
4. Grouping of related terms under broader conceptual categories (e.g., “ethical supply chain” and “responsible supply chain” were unified).

This cleaning procedure brought together the information into more accurately representing the thematic space so that the clusters produced by the analysis indeed represented the research landscape of sustainable and ethical supply chains.

5.2 Analytical Process

The full methodological process is summarized as follows (adapted from Rivera-Rodríguez et al., 2024):

1. Database selection (Scopus).
2. Query design and execution.
3. Export of metadata and CSV files.
4. Keyword extraction.
5. Thesaurus construction and data cleaning.
6. Network visualisation (VOSviewer).
7. Normalisation and clustering.
8. Cluster interpretation and characterisation.

6. Review

Table 1

Constructs Related to Ethical and Sustainable Practices in Global Supply Chains

Construct / Concept	Articles found	Description	Example Authors	Example Titles
Sustainable Supply Chains (SSC)	33	Integration of environmental and social considerations into supply chain management, aiming at long-term resilience and reduced negative impacts.	Van Holt T.; Delaroche M.; Atz U.	<i>Financial benefits of reimagined, sustainable, and circular supply chains</i>
Ethical Supply Chains	3	Supply chains guided by moral principles, ensuring transparency, human rights protection, and fair labor conditions.	George J.; Whitten D.; Metters R.	<i>Emancipatory technology and developing-world supply chains</i>

Responsible Supply Chains	2	Focus on corporate accountability in procurement, environmental performance, and stakeholder engagement.	Wahl A.; Bull G.Q.; Oelze N.	<i>Mapping Research Topics and Theories in Private Sustainability Standards</i>
Green Logistics	9	Logistics practices aimed at reducing carbon emissions, optimizing energy use, and reducing ecological footprint.	Kobzev V.; Izmaylov M.; Nagaty A.M.	<i>Prospects and Opportunities for Green Logistics Development</i>
Sustainable Trade	19	International trade fostering equitable growth, environmental protection, and inclusiveness.	Ma Q.; Han X.; Badeeb R.A.	<i>On the sustainable trade development: Do Financial Development and Eco-Innovation Matter?</i>
Ethical Trade / Fair Trade	19	Commercial practices ensuring fairness for producers, workers, and	Partzsch L.; Eskelinen	<i>It's a women's thing? Narratives in ethical trade and empowerment</i>

		communities, often linked to Fair Trade movements.	T.; Khan J.	
Inclusive Trade	0	Trade frameworks involve marginalized groups and developed economies.	—	—
Global Value Chains (GVCs)	15	Cross-border production networks where sustainability and ethics increasingly determine competitiveness and legitimacy.	Van Holt T.; Delaroche M.; Atz U.	<i>Financial benefits of reimagined, sustainable, and circular supply chains</i>

Note. Own elaboration based on the reviewed literature (e.g., Van Holt et al., 2021; George et al., 2020; Wahl & Bull, 2014). The table summarizes the main conceptual constructs related to ethical and sustainable global supply chains identified in the dataset.

7. Conducting the review

This section starts with a descriptive argumentation of the 209 sampled articles (found in Table 2). The period of the publications was between 1998 and 2024, with the majority of the publications dating after 2014, the year when the trend has become especially popular, resulting

in the peak in 2024. In the past, the advertisement of the field was more limited, but the active evolution of the field since 2017 indicates the harmonization of the sphere. Sustainability and ethics in supply chain is a new and emergent area of research, and therefore the median number of citations per article is average. The mean authors per article were large and just a small outnumber (less than 10 percent) of the work is carried out by an individual. The largest percentage of the documents (71.8 percent) were journal articles followed by conference papers (12 percent), book chapters (5.7 percent), reviews (5.7 percent), books (3.3 percent) and other minor percentages of other papers.)

Table 2.

Descriptive Analysis of Articles on Sustainable Supply Chains

Description	Results
Timespan	1998–2024
Documents	209
Sources (journals, books, etc.)	162
Document Types	Articles (150), Conference papers (25), Reviews (12), Book chapters (12), Books (7), Conference reviews (2), Short surveys (1)
Total citations	8,060
Average citations per document	38.56

Unique authors	651
Average co-authors per document	3.38
Single-authored documents	<10% (estimated)
Open Access %	40.7%
Top 10 Author Keywords	sustainability (19), international trade (17), sustainable trade (16), ethical trade (15), sustainable supply chain management (14), sustainable supply chain (11), supply chain (11), cites (11), certification (10), global value chains (10)

Note. Own elaboration based on bibliometric data extracted from Scopus and following bibliometric analysis guidelines (Donthu et al., 2021; Rivera-Rodríguez et al., 2024). The table presents the descriptive characteristics of the 209 analyzed documents.

8. Results

8.1 Overview of Key Publication Sources, Authors, and Affiliations

In order to analyse the picked articles, the initial step was the identification of the most relevant sources of publication. Sustainability Switzerland, Journal of Cleaner Production, and Resources Policy are the most popular journals in this area as they have already published

several contributions about sustainability and ethics in global supply chains. The other relevant journals include Sustainable Development, Ecological Economics and Conservation Biology.

One line of literature that shows the highest figures of contributions is authored by Vermeulen, W.J.V. (5 articles), Foster, S.J. (4), and Raynolds, L.T. (4), 2-3 articles respectively by Barrientos, S. and other contributors. These findings demonstrate the interdisciplinary and collaborative character of the discipline.

Publications are disseminated in terms of institutional affiliations in both developed and emerging economies among universities and research institutes; however, European, North American and Asian institutes have been particularly involved. The evidence of the publication dynamics displays a growing trend, and the dynamism is evident starting in 2017, reaching a high point in 2024 (41 articles).

8.2 Analysis of Countries, Methodologies, Sectors, and Theories Used in the Reviewed Articles

Among 209 articles selected in this review, most of the researches used quantitative and empirical methods with less proportion using a qualitative or conceptual framework. This diversity of methods captures the multidisciplinary and multi-faceted character of sustainability and ethics in the world trade and supply chains.

Table 3 gives the countries of study where this was done. United Kingdom will be on the top with 43 articles followed by China (34), United States (28), and India (18). Other nations that have made major contributions are Germany, Netherlands, and Canada. In the research field, overall, the European studies prevail, then the Asian, and finally the North American ones.

Most articles include industrial focus on manufacturing, agriculture, food supply chains, energy, and logistics, as they are the core areas of the discussion of the ethical sourcing, green logistics, and inclusive trade. Such conceptual frameworks are the stakeholder theory, global value chain (GVC) analysis, corporate social responsibility (CSR), and discussions on governance and inclusive development, which are usually complimentary.

Table 3.

Country-Specific Distribution of Studies on Sustainable Supply Chains

Country	Documents
United Kingdom	43
China	34
United States	28
India	18
Germany	17
Netherlands	15
Canada	11
Denmark	9
Australia	8
Italy	8

Note. Own elaboration based on bibliometric country analysis procedures (Singh et al., 2021; Köseoglu & Parnell, 2020). The table shows the geographical distribution of the reviewed studies.

Note. Table 4 offers a clear view of the different sectors studied concerning the ethical practices in the global supply chains. Most of the research is a mix of different industries and sectors with environmental and social sciences being the most examined ones, featuring 87 and 81 documents respectively, followed by business and engineering with 52 and 47 documents each.

Table 4.

Subject-Specific Distribution of Studies on Sustainable Supply Chains

Subject Area	Documents
Environmental Science	87
Social Sciences	81
Business, Management and Accounting	52
Engineering	47
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	38
Energy	37
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	31
Computer Science	23
Decision Sciences	12
Mathematics	10

Note. Own

elaboration based on Scopus subject classification and bibliometric clustering methods (Giannakos et al., 2020;

Gómez-Cruz et al., 2022). The table displays the disciplinary distribution of the analyzed articles.

8.3 Network Visualization

The co-occurrence analysis was conducted using VOSviewer, a widely recognised software for bibliometric mapping (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010; Donthu et al., 2021).

VOSviewer applies text-mining techniques to titles, abstracts, and keywords, generating visual networks in which:

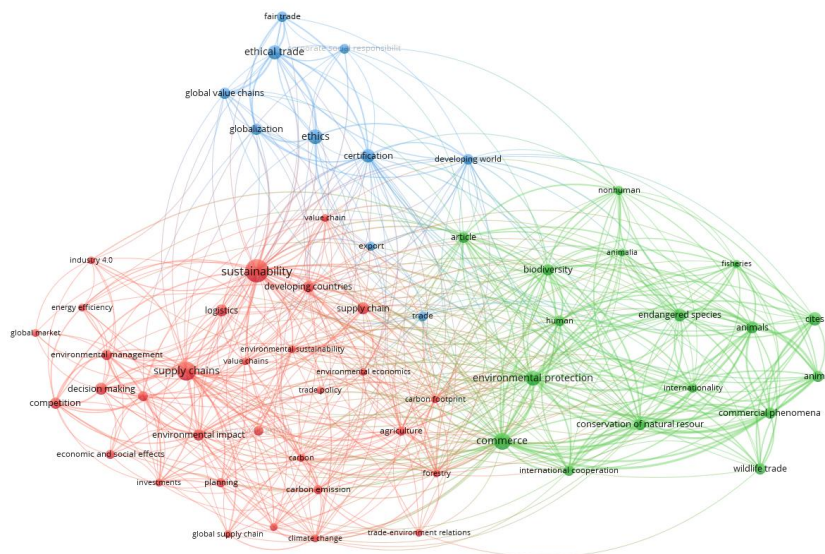
1. Nodes represent keywords (the larger the node, the higher its frequency).
2. Links indicate co-occurrence between keywords.
3. The thickness of links reflects the strength of the relationship.
4. Colors denote clusters of related terms.

For this study, the LinLog normalization method was applied, with attraction and repulsion parameters set to 2 and 1, respectively, to optimize the separation between clusters (Rivera-Rodríguez et al., 2024). A minimum threshold of 5 keyword occurrences was established to include terms in the final network.

8.4 Cluster Identification

The co-occurrence network produced three main clusters, each representing a thematic pillar in the literature on sustainable and ethical supply chains.

Figure 1.
The network of bibliographic coupling based on keywords



Note. Own elaboration using VOSviewer software (Van Eck & Waltman, 2010; Donthu et al., 2021). The figure illustrates the keyword co-occurrence network of the dataset.

Environmental Protection/ Commerce (Green): Completely focused on the preservation of the biodiversity and the global business consequences. The latter cluster is referring to the intersection of trade, biodiversity conservation, and environmental policy, which can be evidently seen in articles like Cook, Fraser, and Haddock-Fraser (2023) in the *Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy* and Vaidyanathan et al. (2024) in *Conservation Biology*.

Such keywords as author keys such as biodiversity, CITES, environmental protection, preserving the natural resources and international agreements can be classified under this group.

supply chains and sustainability in various industries. This cluster implies the technical and operation aspect of sustainability in global supply chains. The papers attached to this theme focus on the ideas of green supply chain management, carbon footprint, logistics, Institute 4.0 and sustainable decision-making.

The significant articles to be included are Jamwal et al. (2022), who conduct a scientometric analysis of sustainability and Industry 4.0 integration; Sirilertsuwan, Thomassey, and Zeng (2020), who suggest strategic decision models of sustainable manufacturing locations; and Wang, Cheng and Wang (2022) explore the risk management models within the area of sustainable supply chain.

The primary journals of these cluster include Sustainability (Switzerland), Production Engineering and Environmental Science and Pollution Research. All this makes sense as their editorial scopes revolve around environmental performance, technological innovation, and industrial sustainability, which prove the scientific and technical orientation of this research stream. Reoccurring keywords in the manuscript that are arranged according to authors include carbon footprint, global value chain analysis, decision making, and environmental management indicating that this stream of research seeks to translate the concept of sustainability to some quantifiable and actionable operational practices in the context of supply chains.

Note. Own elaboration based on bibliometric clustering and co-word analysis methods (Callon et al., 1991; Liu et al., 2012). The figure represents the ethical trade and globalization cluster.

The clusters were then typified according to their primary ideas and authors that were representative together with their impacts on the discipline. The process additionally found major themes, but also the literature gap which is especially in incorporating the ethics frameworks (e.g. being either philosophical or normative approach) into the operative realm of supply chains.

9. Conclusion

Together, the three clusters present the conceptual development in the perception of sustainable trade, the development that shifts between the application and justification to preservation.

The first dimension is implementation and indicates how sustainability is no longer a discourse but a concept that is in the hearts of the mechanics of global supply chains in the forms of innovation, data-driven management, and low-carbon plans. The second dimension deals with the question of justification; according to it, economic globalization can not be ethically neutral; it should be regulated by transparency, fairness and shared responsibility.

Lastly, the third dimension concerns preservation, to which the input of the topic of sustainability is expanded to encompass the notion of systems and biodiversity protection as an

inherent part of global welfare. All these dimensions make ethical and sustainable trade a multidimensional and related network that involves the efficacies of technology, morality values and environmental consideration.

The entire literature in these clusters converges to the single homogenous argument of legitimacy of global trade that is, it takes place within the context of reconciliation of efficiency and ethics and ecology.

Sustainability is no business-market fashion or company pressureful action but is more of a moral and systemic need of a structural adjustment in reimagining and reconstituting its position in the global economy.

10. References

- Andrade-Valbuena, N. A., Valenzuela-Fernández, L., & Merigó, J. M. (2023). Thirty-five years of strategic management research: A country analysis using bibliometric techniques for the 1987–2021 period. *Cuadernos de Gestión*, 22(2), 7–22. <https://doi.org/10.5295/cdg.221720na>
- Callon, M., Courtial, J. P., & Laville, F. (1991). Co-word analysis as a tool for describing the network of interactions between basic and technological research: The case of polymer chemistry. *Scientometrics*, 22(1), 155–205. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02019280>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Giannakos, M., Papamitsiou, Z., Markopoulos, P., Read, J., & Hourcade, J. P. (2020). Mapping child–computer interaction research through co-word analysis. *International Journal of Child-Computer Interaction*, 23–24, 100165. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcci.2020.100165>
- Gómez-Cruz, N. A., Montes, J., & Anzola, D. (2022). Interactions between innovation and digital transformation: A co-word analysis. *IEEE Access*, 10, 111607–111622. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3216809>
- Köseoglu, M. A., & Parnell, J. A. (2020). The evolution of the intellectual structure of strategic management between 1980 and 2019. *Journal of Strategy and Management*, 13(4), 503–534. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSMA-12-2019-0210>

- Liu, G., Hu, J., & Wang, H. (2012). A co-word analysis of the digital library field in China. *Scientometrics*, 91(1), 203–217. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-011-0586-4>
- Rathore, B. S., Maheshwari, N. K., & Verma, S. (2023). Bibliographic analysis and strategic management research in India. In *Handbook of Evidence-Based Management Practices in Business* (pp. 623–631). Routledge.
- Rivera-Rodríguez, H. A., Beltrán Duque, A., & Sánchez-López, J. C. (2024). What characterizes strategy research in Latin America? A bibliometric analysis for the 1990–2023 period. *Journal of Management History*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMH-12-2023-0129>
- Singh, V. K., Singh, P., Karmakar, M., Leta, J., & Mayr, P. (2021). The journal coverage of Web of Science, Scopus, and Dimensions: A comparative analysis. *Scientometrics*, 126(6), 5113–5142. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-021-03948-5>
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523–538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>