

Research Paper

Sustainable Competitive Advantage: A Bibliometric Systematic Literature Review of Strategic Enablers and Future Research

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Competitive Advantage (SCA) remains a fundamental concept in strategic management; however, existing studies are fragmented across multiple theoretical perspectives, limiting a comprehensive understanding of its conceptual evolution and future research directions. This study aims to examine the development of SCA research, define the concept structure of SCA, and propose evidence-based recommendations for future research. A systematic literature review (SLR) in combination with bibliometric analysis was carried out according to the PRISMA methodology. From the initial set of 3,970 records indexed in Scopus, 303 papers were selected for analysis, published in journals from 2015 to 2025. Descriptive statistics and co-occurrence keyword analysis were performed via VOSviewer. The results confirm a significant increase in the number of SCA research over the last decade and show the existence of three main thematic clusters: Strategic Resources and Capabilities, Innovation and Digital Transformation, and Sustainability and Market Orientation. The results prove a conceptual shift from traditional resource-based theories towards integrative models that combine organizational capabilities, digital transformation, and sustainability aspects. In addition, three promising areas for future research were identified: development of integrative models of strategic enablers, long-run impact of digital transformation on competitiveness, and comprehensive measurement and implementation of SCA. These findings contribute to strategic management literature by providing a systematic synthesis of the intellectual landscape and offering a robust agenda for future theoretical and empirical research.

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Introduction

The topic of sustainable competitive advantage (SCA) has received much attention from academia and business communities because of the importance of SCA in ensuring organizational success in the long run (Distanont & Khongmalai, 2020; Xuetong et al., 2024). SCA relies upon the utilization of unique resources, capabilities, and strategies that would allow firms to distinguish themselves and remain resilient against external uncertainty (Mellat-Parast, 2015). There are several factors that have been identified as important for the realization of sustainable competitive advantage, including technological developments, customer involvement, digitization, and strategic collaborations (Arsawan et al., 2022; Chygryn et al., 2021; Distanont & Khongmalai, 2020). However, despite the widespread acceptance of the sustainability concept, there is a difficulty in implementing and measuring sustainability within different industries and business models (Venkatesh et al., 2019). Companies still have difficulties in moving from short-term competitive advantage to sustainable success due to regulatory problems, financial constraints, and the emergence of new technologies (Chien et al., 2023; Karackattu, 2015). Against this backdrop, it was revealed that digital technologies play an essential role in creating competitive advantage through increased efficiency, reduced environmental impact, and enhanced customer engagement (Agostino, 2020; Cichosz, 2020; Wang, 2023).

A number of previous studies on SCA were carried out from different theoretical backgrounds, such as Resource-Based View (RBV) and Dynamic Capabilities Theory (DCT), focusing on specific resource endowments and capabilities as the sources of competitive advantage for organizations (Da Costa et al., 2023; Mellat-Parast, 2015). Furthermore, there are some studies that have started to incorporate innovations, digitalization, and sustainability in the explanation of SCA dynamics and the use of digital technology and data analytics in enhancing organizational effectiveness and competitiveness (Agostino et al., 2020; Cichosz et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2023). Nevertheless, despite the numerous prior studies, the current body of knowledge in the field of SCA demonstrates a number of shortcomings including domination of fragmented approaches, lack of systematics in the discussion of strategic enablers, and insufficient systematic mapping regarding research development and cluster structure (Chien et al., 2023; Karackattu, 2015; Venkatesh et al., 2019).

Nevertheless, there still exist certain gaps that need to be filled within the existing literature. First of all, earlier works on SCA were based on the incomplete theoretical frameworks, namely Resource-Based View and Dynamic Capabilities Theory, but the whole development of the field had never been reviewed. Another gap concerns the growing importance of strategic enablers, such as digital transformation, innovation and ESG practices, as the key components of sustainable competitive advantage; however, all of them were studied separately, and thus there exists a lack of holistic knowledge about their contribution to SCA development. In addition, there is no systematic review of the SCA literature available that could systematize it and outline the most important concepts, clusters and future trends in research. All this results in the absence of an appropriate direction for further theoretical developments and empirical investigations. Therefore, the systematic literature review along with bibliometric analysis is required in order to provide a comprehensive intellectual map of SCA research and outline future directions.

In light of the gaps outlined above, this study is intended to map the development of SCA literature through Systematic Literature Review (SLR) technique and the use of bibliometric analysis, particularly in the analysis of publication trends, clustering of the most prominent research topics, and developing a future research agenda. This study aims at providing a mapping of the SCA research domain by developing a framework that shows the contribution of strategic enablers to it. For this purpose, this study is designed as the following research questions:

RQ1: How do publication trends, journal distribution, and country contributions evolve in research on sustainable competitive advantage (SCA)?

RQ2: What are the main research clusters that emerge in studies on sustainable competitive advantage?

RQ3: What future research opportunities can be identified based on existing research gaps and bibliometric trends in sustainable competitive advantage?

Method

This study used SLR approach combined with bibliometric analysis to map the development of research related to SCA. This approach was chosen because it is able to provide a comprehensive overview of research trends, conceptual structures, and directions for future research development in a systematic and transparent manner (Hanafi et al., 2017; Saranya & Subhashini, 2023). To maintain accuracy and comprehensiveness, this study followed the framework of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA), which provides a structured and transparent review process, as presented in Figure 1.

The primary source of data in this research was Scopus Database which was selected due to its broad coverage of reputable scientific journals (Kitsios & Kamariotou, 2021; Zhao et al., 2021). Search of literature was performed using keywords "Sustainable Competitive Advantage", "competitive strategy", "sustainability" and "strategic enablers" in the TITLE-ABS-KEY column. Time period of the publications was restricted between 2015-2025 in order to keep relevance of the results for the latest research achievements. Criteria of selection include reputable scientific papers in English language relevant to the research question while proceedings, editorials and irrelevant papers are not considered in the research.

The article selection process was carried out through the stages of identification, screening, feasibility, and inclusion in accordance with the PRISMA flow. The initial search results resulted in 3,970 articles, which were then filtered through duplicate removal, filtering by title and abstract, and feasibility evaluation based on the full content of the article. After going through a strict selection process, 303 articles were obtained which were used as the final sample in this study.

Furthermore, data analysis was conducted in several stages. First, a descriptive analysis was conducted to identify trends in publications, journal distribution, and state contributions in SCA research. Second, bibliometric and network analysis was performed using VOSviewer software to identify relationships between studies, including co-occurrence. Third, the results of the analysis were used to identify the main research clusters and map the conceptual structure in the SCA research. Finally, a thematic synthesis was

carried out to formulate future research directions and opportunities based on the identified gaps.

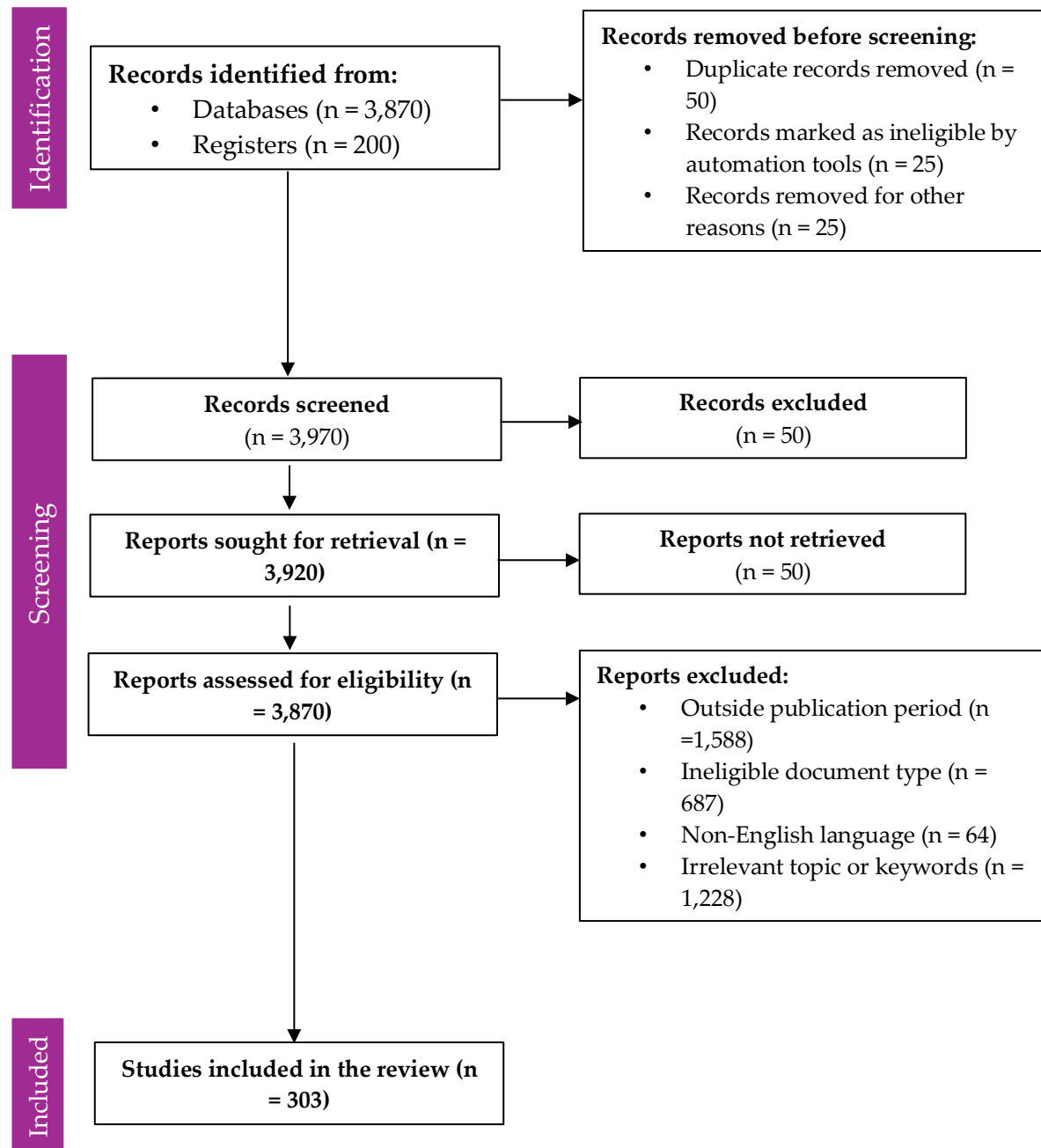


Figure 1. PRISMA Framework for SLR Process

Results

The results are presented systematically based on three research questions (RQ1–RQ3) to provide a structured picture of the development of SCA research. The analysis was carried out through a combination of descriptive and bibliometric approaches, which included identification of publication trends, journal distribution, state contributions, and mapping of relationships between studies using network analysis. Furthermore,

bibliometric findings are synthesized thematically to identify the main research clusters and formulate future research directions. This approach allows for the presentation of results that are not only descriptive, but also provide a more integrated conceptual understanding of the structure and development of SCA research.

RQ1: Publication Trends, Journals, and Country Contributions

Publication Trends

The growing research of SCA-related scientific literature between 2015 and 2025 demonstrates an interesting pattern in light of changes in the nature of strategic research (see Figure 2). It was important to analyze the publication dynamics in order to comprehend the process of shifting academic focus on SCA amid changing business environment, digitalization, and sustainability requirements.

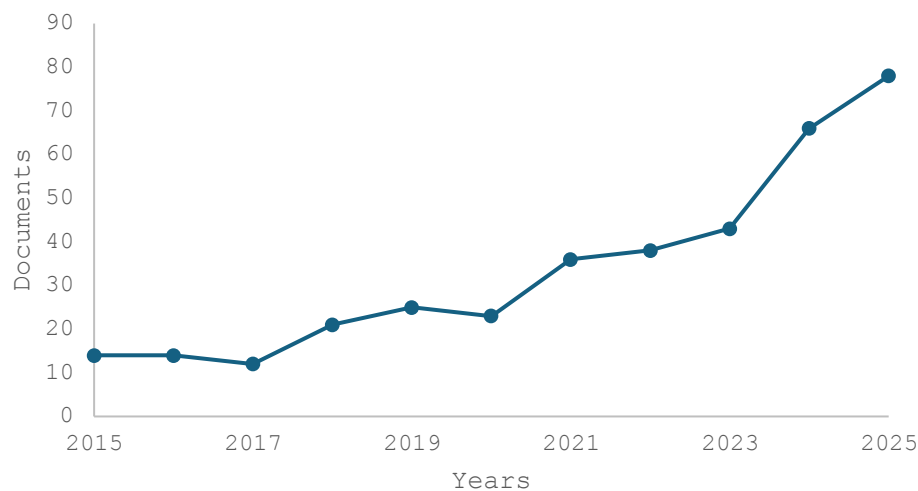


Figure 2. Distribution of Articles between 2015 and 2025

Figure 2 presents that the number of publications related to SCA experienced fluctuating development in the early period, namely 2015–2020, with a relatively low number of publications and tended to be stable in the range of 11–25 documents per year. Small declines were seen in 2017 and 2020, indicating the inconsistency of research attention in these phases. However, since 2021 there has been a more pronounced increase, marked by an increase in the number of publications from about 36 documents and continuing to increase until reaching a peak in 2025 with around 78 documents. A significant surge is especially seen in the 2023–2025 period, which indicates the acceleration of the growth of SCA research in recent years. This pattern indicates that research related to SCA is entering a faster growth phase after the previous period which was relatively stable.

Sources of Publications

The distribution of articles based on publication sources provides an overview of the main channels of SCA research dissemination and shows the dominant discipline tendency in developing this topic. This analysis is important to identify the journals that are central

to scientific contributions as well as the direction of development of the field of SCA research academically (see [Figure 3](#)).

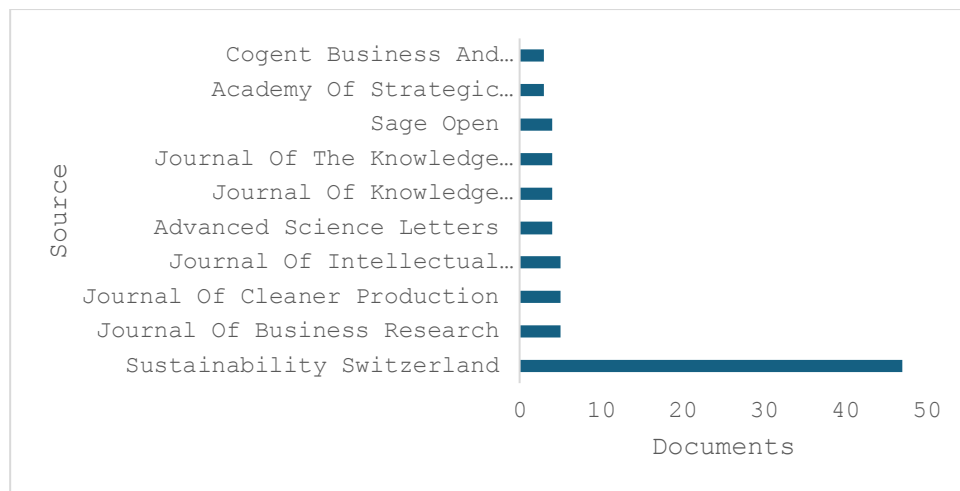


Figure 3. Journals and number of articles (2015–2025)

Based on [Figure 3](#), SCA research publications show a fairly clear concentration on a few specific journals, with Sustainability (Switzerland) being the most dominant contributor with a number of publications far exceeding that of other journals. This shows that the current SCA issue is very closely related to the theme of sustainability. Other journals such as the Journal of Cleaner Production, Advanced Science Letters, and the Journal of the Knowledge Economy show more moderate contributions, while other journals have relatively small and even distributions. This pattern indicates that SCA research is multidisciplinary, but with a strong tendency towards integration between business strategy and sustainability. The dominance of sustainability-based journals also reinforces that the direction of SCA research is increasingly shifting from a traditional competitive perspective to a more sustainability-oriented approach and environmental responsibility.

Country Contributions

The analysis of country contributions aims to identify the geographical distribution of SCA research as well as understand the role of each country in developing this field. This distribution provides an overview of global research centers as well as the potential for international collaboration in SCA studies (see [Figure 4](#)).

Based on [Figure 4](#), SCA research contribution is dominated by countries in the Asian region, with Indonesia being the largest contributor with 58 publications, followed by China (51) and Malaysia (29). Developed countries such as the United States (21), the United Kingdom (15), and South Korea (12) also showed significant contributions, although not as large as some Asian countries. In addition, countries such as India (19), Iran (14), and Saudi Arabia (12) have also strengthened the position of developing regions in SCA research. This means that SCA research has no longer been dominated by developed countries only, but is increasing rapidly in developing countries, especially within the Asian region.

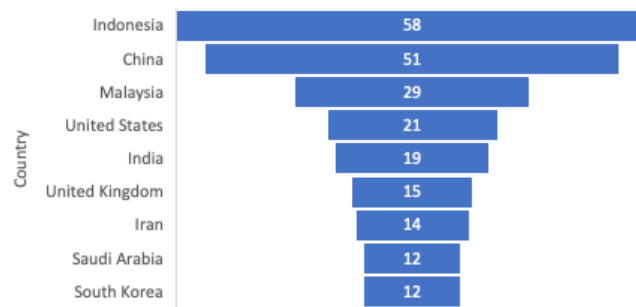


Figure 4. Countries Focused in the Selected Articles

RQ2: Main Research Clusters in Sustainable Competitive Advantage

To answer RQ2, a bibliometric analysis was conducted using a co-occurrence approach to identify the conceptual structure and relationships between topics in SCA research. This analysis aims to uncover the main research clusters that shape the development of the SCA literature systematically. The mapping process was carried out using the VOSviewer software (Kharchenko, 2023) by utilizing data extracted from the Scopus database in CSV format.

Table 1. Top Keywords based on Occurrence and Link Strength

No.	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
1	Digital Transformation	121	735
2	Competition	72	691
3	Sustainable Development	51	468
4	Competitive Advantage	31	260
5	Artificial Intelligence	21	230
6	Decision Making	20	215
7	Sustainability	26	176
8	Information Management	14	165
9	Strategic Planning	14	152
10	Digital Technologies	14	151
11	Commerce	12	145
12	Metadata	11	143
13	Innovation	19	138
14	Big Data	10	118
15	Industry 4.0	14	106
16	Sustainable Competitive Advantages	12	106
17	Digitalization	16	102
18	Information Systems	9	97
19	Information Use	9	97
20	Case Studies	9	80

The analysis was carried out by choosing a type of co-occurrence analysis with an analysis unit in the form of all keywords and a full counting calculation method. Furthermore, a minimum threshold for the occurrence of keywords is set twice, so that out of a total of 1,392 keywords identified, as many as 272 keywords meet the criteria for further analysis. The selected keywords were then selected based on the total link strength value to identify the relationships between the most significant topics in the research network (see Table 1).

Based on Table 1, the keywords with the highest level of emergence and linkage are digital transformation, competition, and sustainable development, which shows that SCA's current research focuses a lot on the integration of digital transformation, competition dynamics, and sustainability aspects. In addition, the emergence of keywords such as artificial intelligence, big data, and Industry 4.0 indicates a shift in research towards a technology- and data-based approach. Meanwhile, keywords such as innovation, strategic planning, and information management show that the strategic dimension remains the main foundation in SCA development.

The findings of the co-occurrence network visualization presented in Figure 5 reflect the connections among the keywords in the SCA research. Node size reflects the number of times that the keywords have been used, while the thickness of the lines illustrates the relationships among different topics. From the visualization, it is evident that the keywords sustainable competitive advantage, sustainability, and competitive advantage have occupied the center position and have a strong link with different other topics. Moreover, the appearance of the keywords digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and innovation reflects the relationship between the traditional strategic concepts and modern technological innovations. It is also reflected through the visualization that there are certain groups of topics that are interrelated with each other, and they have been synthesized into three major groups.

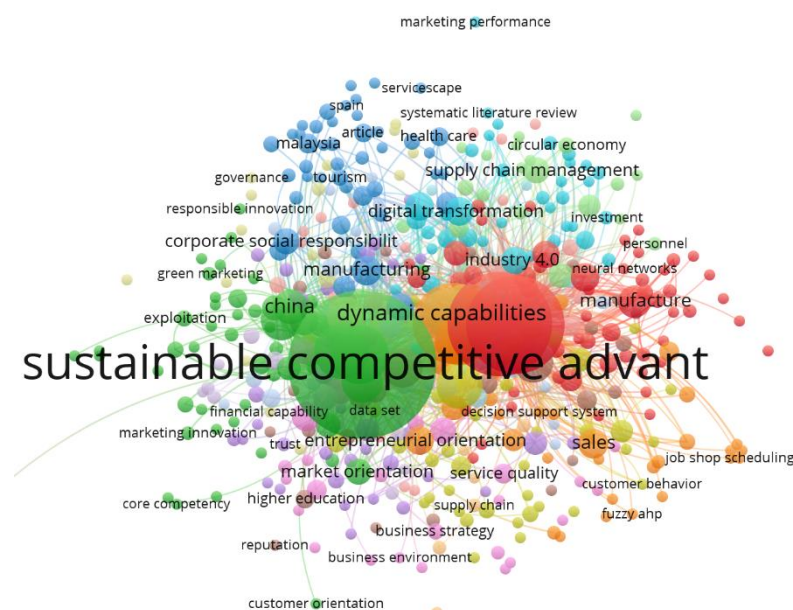


Figure 5. Keyword Co-occurrence Visualization

As presented in [Figure 5](#), the clusters formed not only show the grouping of research topics, but also illustrate the direction of development of the SCA literature which is increasingly integrated between the aspects of resources, technology, and sustainability. To simplify interpretation and improve the clarity of the analysis, the resulting clusters are then synthesized into three main themes that represent the research focus in the field of SCA (see [Table 2](#)).

Table 2. Main Research Clusters in Sustainable Competitive Advantage

Cluster	Theme	Sub-Theme	Research Focus	Citation
Red	Strategic Resources and Capabilities	Resource-Based View (RBV)	Focus on the utilization of internal resources, organizational	(Almuslamani & Daud, 2017; Da Costa et al., 2023; Jeong & Chung, 2023)
		Dynamic Capabilities	capabilities, and resilience in creating a	(Da Costa et al., 2023; Holm et al., 2016; Maçada et al., 2020)
		Organizational Resilience	sustainable competitive advantage	(Liu & Zhang, 2024; Olaleye et al., 2024; Yuwono et al., 2025)
Green	Innovation and Digital Transformation	Digital Transformation	The use of digital technology, data, and innovation as	(Probojakti et al., 2024; Tian et al., 2024; Yuwono et al., 2025)
		Artificial Intelligence & Big Data	the main drivers of increasing competitiveness	(Lu & Shaharudin, 2024; Mageto, 2022)
		Innovation Strategy	and strategic decision-making	(Ahmad, 2015; Malik et al., 2023; Ramadan et al., 2022)
Blue	Sustainability and Market Orientation	Sustainability & ESG	Integration of sustainability, market orientation, and circular	(Li & Pang, 2023; Xi & Wang, 2024; Zhang et al., 2023)
		Market Responsiveness	economy aspects in creating long-term value and	(Islam et al., 2023; Jazairiy & von Haartman, 2020; Sweis et al., 2018)
		Circular Economy	competitive advantage	(Abina et al., 2022; Enríquez-Díaz et al., 2021; Mageto, 2022)

Strategic Resources and Capabilities

The first group (red) of [Table 2](#) denotes the approach based on resources and organizational capabilities as the primary basis in SCA research. The findings of the analysis prove that concepts like resource-based view (RBV) (Almuslamani & Daud, 2017; Da Costa et al., 2023; Jeong & Chung, 2023), dynamic capabilities (Da Costa et al., 2023; Holm et al., 2016; Maçada et al., 2020), and organizational resilience (Liu & Zhang, 2024; Olaleye et al., 2024; Yuwono et al., 2025) play a vital role and highlight the significance of the proper management of internal resources for sustaining competitive advantage in the future. The high degree of linkage between the keywords in this cluster demonstrates that SCA research

remains internally-oriented regarding the creation, integration, and optimization of resources and capabilities.

Additionally, this cluster demonstrates how the static approach to competitiveness transitions into the dynamic one, whereby adaptive capacity and resilience become crucial elements in addressing uncertainties in the business environment. In other words, this aspect is shown in the increased focus on dynamic capabilities and organizational resilience, which means that the company has to be capable of responding rapidly to changes on the market, technological, and legislative fronts. Consequently, this cluster reveals the fact that the sustainability of competitive advantage is not dependent solely on the possession of resources, but also on their management and transformation in a sustainable manner.

Innovation and Digital Transformation

Cluster two (Green) in [Table 2](#) reflects the innovation and digital transformation as the primary determinant for the generation of SCA. As evident from the outcomes of the analysis, keywords such as digital transformation ([Probojakti et al., 2024](#); [Tian et al., 2024](#); [Yuwono et al., 2025](#)), artificial intelligence, big data ([Lu & Shaharudin, 2024](#); [Mageto, 2022](#)), and innovation ([Ahmad, 2015](#); [Malik et al., 2023](#); [Ramadan et al., 2022](#)) have a strong connection with each other in the network. This suggests that in SCA research, there is a growing focus on the use of technology and data in making organizations more competitive.

Moreover, the cluster reveals that the innovation has stopped being regarded as a supporting element in the strategy of competitiveness and has become one of the key elements in the sustainability strategy of competitive advantage. Using innovative technologies, including artificial intelligence and data analytics, allows companies to optimize the business process and understand the market behavior. Therefore, the current cluster highlights that digital transformation and innovation strategy should be considered as strategic enablers which help companies to sustain their competitive advantage amidst the complexities of the business environment.

Sustainability and Market Orientation

The third cluster (blue) in [Table 2](#) represents the integration between sustainability and market-oriented aspects in forming a SCA. The results of the analysis show that keywords such as sustainability, sustainable development, corporate social responsibility, ([Li & Pang, 2023](#); [Xi & Wang, 2024](#); [Zhang et al., 2023](#)) and market responsiveness ([Islam et al., 2023](#); [Jazairy & von Haartman, 2020](#); [Sweis et al., 2018](#)) have strong interconnectedness, reflecting the increasing attention to business strategies that are not only oriented towards internal efficiency, but also on long-term value and stakeholder needs. This cluster shows that SCA research is increasingly leading to approaches that integrate environmental, social, and economic dimensions in strategic decision-making.

Further, this cluster helps identify that sustainability is no longer an extra element but has turned into a core element of organizational competitive strategy. The ideas of circular economy and market orientation indicate that organizations should be capable of creating sustainable value and responding to the dynamic requirements of their customers. Hence, this cluster demonstrates the evolution to a more comprehensive SCA framework, where sustainability and market orientation become important components of competitiveness.

RQ3: Future Research Directions

According to the results of the bibliometric analysis and thematic synthesis conducted, there are several promising avenues for future research on Sustainable Competitive Advantage (SCA). In fact, these research directions are aimed at overcoming the conceptual gaps existing in the literature and responding to new trends in strategic management, digitalization, and sustainability. Thus, future research should move from fragmented studies of SCA to integrated and multidimensional research that will contribute to the development of theory and practice of sustainable competitive advantage creation and maintaining.

First of all, further research should address the issue of developing integrated models incorporating different strategic enablers of SCA. In fact, the existing literature keeps considering the strategic enablers such as digital transformation, innovation, ESG and others as individual SCA determinants which leads to the lack of understanding of the ways in which these factors interact and complement each other (Bhandari et al., 2022; Priya & Jabarethina, 2016; Zhang et al., 2022). Therefore, there is a need to develop integrated conceptual models based on the perspectives of Resource Based View, Dynamic Capabilities and external approach such as stakeholder theory.

Another area for future research involves examining how digital transformation helps an organization maintain its competitiveness. While digital technologies like artificial intelligence, big data, and Industry 4.0 have gained recognition as strategic assets, the ways in which they help develop competitive advantage are not fully known (Behl et al., 2022; Boonmee et al., 2025; Lu & Shaharudin, 2024). Accordingly, the focus of future research must be on understanding how digital competencies can be leveraged along with business strategies to produce sustainable value as opposed to short-term gains in performance.

Another possibility for future research is related to the measurement and implementation of SCA. In spite of increased attention towards sustainability strategies, it is still hard to find an instrument that would take into account multiple aspects of sustainable competitive advantage (Borowski, 2021; Hansen et al., 2025; Thi et al., 2023). Future research can be focused on developing better and more relevant instruments for measurements as well as investigating the implementation of SCA strategies in different industries including the industries where sustainable competitive advantage was not studied before (service and digital sectors). In addition, use of multi-method approaches would allow getting better results of research.

Discussion

It should be noted that the results of the current study contribute valuable information about the development of the concept of Sustainable Competitive Advantage (SCA) throughout the last ten years, as well as give answers to the research questions posed in the current research, which include mapping the intellectual structure of the field under consideration, discovering its conceptual clusters, and formulating future research directions. As it becomes clear from the bibliometric and thematic analysis, SCA has developed from being focused on the resource-based view into becoming an interdisciplinary approach encompassing organizational capabilities, digital transformation, and sustainability. In other words, the results imply that sustainable

competitive advantage can no longer be achieved through one aspect of strategy but through the interplay of various organizational and environmental factors.

Cluster one emphasizes the relevance of the Resource-Based View (RBV) and Dynamic Capabilities theory as the theoretical framework to explain SCA. This is in line with the results reported previously (Da Costa et al., 2023). At the same time, the bibliometric analysis shows that there is a trend towards considering the aspect of organizational resilience as the emerging element in the discussed cluster. Such result suggests that competitive advantage is increasingly considered from the perspective of an ability to adapt rather than having valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable resources. In the fast-changing environment, it is not enough for organizations to have strategic resources; it is necessary to constantly reconfigure them in the face of technological disruption, market uncertainty, and environmental changes. Thus, the current results contribute to the classical RBV by indicating that resilience serves as the dynamic tool for sustaining competitive advantage.

The second research cluster shows that digital transformation has now become one of the key strategic enablers in recent SCA research. This conclusion adds another point to the previously identified literature on the significance of the use of digital technologies in fostering organizational competitiveness (Agostino et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2023), but at the same time provides a more extensive perspective on the strategic importance of digital technologies. Digital technologies are not only used as operational means to enhance efficiency but are increasingly used as organizational capabilities that can transform business models, aid strategic decision-making, and innovate. The emergence of terms like artificial intelligence, big data, and Industry 4.0 in the bibliometric network is an indicator of the increasing importance of technology-based capabilities as the core elements of sustainable competitiveness. It shows a shift in perception from technology adoption to technology-enabling strategic transformation and shows that organizations able to leverage digital capabilities into strategic actions will be more competitive.

The third group of studies also serves to prove the growing integration of sustainability and market orientation in the SCA body of knowledge. This result is coherent with the research devoted to highlighting the significance of ESG strategy (Xuetong et al., 2024). Nevertheless, this paper adds some extra evidence showing that sustainability has moved beyond being an obligatory practice and has become more of a strategic tool for strengthening organizational legitimacy, building stakeholder trust, and generating value creation in the long term. Moreover, the strong correlation revealed during the bibliometric review shows that companies regard customer responsiveness and sustainability as compatible rather than alternative strategies. This result proves the transformation of strategic management in terms of achieving competitive advantage through the combination of economic value generation and environmental/social one.

Overall, it can be stated that the conceptualization of SCA has become much more integrated compared to the previous literature on this topic. The results show that, instead of treating the resources, technology, and sustainability as independent factors of competitive advantage, the literature reveals that these factors work interdependently within the same strategy. The current result is an answer to the problem stated in the introduction part, which concerns the fragmentation of previous SCA research. Through the synthesis of the mentioned research clusters, this study makes its contribution to the strategic management literature.

Theoretical contributions can be identified in the development of the concept of SCA from the theory focused on the use of resources to a multifaceted approach incorporating organizational capabilities, technological innovation, and sustainability. It extends the current theories through showing that the competitive advantage is developed through the combination of internal and external strategic factors, but not through using one particular theory only. Practical implications of the results indicate that organizations should not depend on the conventional competitive approaches. They have to build adaptive competencies, implement digitalization strategies, and incorporate sustainability considerations in their strategic planning.

Conclusion

The current study provides a systematic mapping of the development of Sustainable Competitive Advantage (SCA) research using of Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and bibliometrics based on 303 indexed articles published in Scopus from 2015 to 2025. The results indicate the high growth rate of SCA studies over the last decade, along with a tendency of shifting towards combining aspects of strategic management, digitalization, and sustainability in the framework of SCA research. Three clusters of research have been revealed: Strategic Resources and Capabilities, Innovation and Digital Transformation, and Sustainability and Market Orientation, thus forming the current conceptual structure of SCA studies. The research results prove that sustainable competitive advantage can be achieved through the interactions of organizational capabilities, innovations and technology, and sustainability-oriented strategy implementation and cannot be viewed from the point of view of one theoretical approach. Hence, the current research paper contributes to the strategic management literature as it presents systematic bibliometric mapping, conceptual structure of SCA, and further directions for research.

However, despite all these contributions, there are also some weaknesses inherent in this study. First of all, the study was conducted based only on publications found in the Scopus bibliographic database, meaning that the sample may have been rather incomplete in terms of the totality of all SCA literature. Secondly, the bibliometric approach used in this study is largely focused on the analysis of the metadata of the publications and their relationships. In addition, this study does not consider the peculiarities of the implementation of SCA strategy by industries and regions. It is, thus, recommended for further research to use more than one bibliographic database and apply multistage research methods involving both bibliometrics and qualitative analysis as well as analyze SCA application in different industrial and geographic environments.

Authors' Declaration

The authors made substantial contributions to the conception and design of this study. The authors take responsibility for the data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of the results. The authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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