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Bibliometric analysis of logistics and supply chain research (2020–2024)

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Abstract

This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of logistics and supply chain management (LSCM) research published between 2020 and 2024, addressing the central research question: What are the trends, key research themes, and leading contributors in LSCM scholarship during this period? The study has three main purposes: a) providing an overview of research outputs in logistics and supply chain, b) analyzing author, institutional, and country-level productivity and impact using bibliometric indicators, and c) addressing the most impactful journals, publications, and funding bodies contributing to the field. The study employed the bibliometric analysis approach to ensure an in-depth analysis for research development. Drawing on metadata from the OpenAlex scholarly database, 63,095 publications were analyzed to identify the most influential authors, institutions, journals, and funding bodies, as well as thematic and geographic patterns in the literature. The analysis employed structured search strategies, citation metrics, and Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) scores, supported by tools such as the OpenAlex API and Microsoft Excel for data extraction, visualization, and analysis.

The findings reveal a significant increase in research output, with 77.6% of the publications being peer-reviewed journal articles and 53.2% available through open access. English was the dominant language (90.9%), and China led in publication volume (19.8%), followed by the United States and India. The most prolific author by publication count was Biswajit Sarkar, while Dmitry Ivanov ranked highest in both total citations and FWCI. The Journal of Cleaner Production emerged as the top source in terms of both volume and academic impact. Key research themes included digital transformation, Industry 4.0 technologies, sustainability, supply chain resilience, risk management, and blockchain applications. Despite strong national contributions, particularly from Asian countries, the study identified limited cross-institutional collaboration as a persistent gap. Overall, the analysis provides a data-driven overview of the evolving priorities, scholarly influence, and global participation in LSCM research over the past five years.

Keywords: *logistics, supply chains, research outputs, bibliometric analysis.*

Introduction

Bibliometric analysis of research output in any scientific field is an important tool for understanding the current state of scientific research in that field and identifying the latest trends in publishing and authorship in this field.

This study analyzes the published scientific research in one of the most vital fields: logistics and supply chain management. This field has had an effective impact on the global economy throughout the ages.

In the context of logistics and supply chain management, bibliometric analysis helps map the structure and growth of the field and assess its maturity, gaps, and future directions. This study contributes to the field by offering a detailed bibliometric overview of logistics and supply chain research published in the last five years between 2020 and 2024, revealing how the academic landscape has evolved during significant global change.

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The bibliometric analysis will impact the research in logistics and supply chain positively, and support scholars in different aspects:

- Scholars will address the top and most cited journals.
- Publishers will be able to attract the top authors.
- Addressing the most funding institutes for research.
- Addressing the top productive institutes

Methodology

This study seeks to address the following central research question: "What are the trends, key research themes, and leading authors, institutes, and journals in logistics and supply chain management research between 2020 and 2024?" In order to answer the central question, the research set the following specific sub-goals:

1. Provide an overview of research outputs in logistics and supply chain during the target period.
2. Analyze author, institutional, and country-level productivity and impact using bibliometric indicators.
3. Highlight the most impactful journals, publications, and funding bodies contributing to the field.

This research has employed the bibliometric analysis approach to ensure an in-depth understanding of the field's research development.

The bibliometric analysis was conducted using the publications metadata from OpenAlex. Based on specific search strategies, OpenAlex discovered 63,095 publications related to logistics and supply chain research from 2020 to 2024. The search strategy was performed on 01.03.2025, and the data set was downloaded on the same date.

OpenAlex is a massive discovery tool for research publications. It has 265 million works harvested from 261,000 data sources, including publishers, digital repositories, and significant databases of publications metadata such as CrossRef, DOAJ, etc.

This bibliometric analysis focused on the following aspects:

- Publication types and languages.
- Geographic distribution: exploring the top countries and regions
- Is the type of access open access or closed access?
- Author and institute research productivity: evaluation of top authors and institutions based on publication number, citations, and field-weighted citation impact (FWCI).
- Top articles and journals: identifying journals and articles of the highest impact by counting the number of citations and FWCI
- Funding institutes: highlighting major research funders in the field.

Research Coverage

- **Chronological**: The research seeks to discover the most recent trends in logistics and supply chain management. The research covered publications in the last five years, 2020-2024.
- **Geographical**: There are no limitations on geographical coverage. It will explore the publications on the global level.
- **Subjects**: the research focuses on published publications in logistics and supply chain management and the sub-related topics.

Data processing and tools

The bibliometric analysis depended on several tools in order to achieve the research goals:

- **OpenAlex API** to discover the publication metadata and perform data analysis.
- **Microsoft Excel** for tabular analysis and visualization.
- **Elicit** for initial article screening and systematic review support.

Literature review

A systematic literature review was conducted by Elicit Application to explore the previous research outputs. The review analyzed 40 papers from an initial pool of 79, using six screening criteria. Studies were grouped into thematic categories based on scope: (1) large-scale quantitative studies, (2) thematic reviews on specific technologies or regions, and (3) collaborative and institutional performance assessments. Each paper was reviewed for six key

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aspects that mattered most to the research question.

Elicit screened in papers that met the following criteria:

- **Primary subject focus**: Is logistics and/or supply chain management the primary focus of the study?
- **Publication type**: Is this a research or review article published in a peer-reviewed journal?
- **Bibliometric information**: Does the publication include complete bibliometric information (citations, authors, and clear institutional affiliations)?
- **Academic affiliation**: Is at least one author affiliated with an academic or research institution?
- **Unique publication**: Is this the only/original version of the study (not a duplicate or repeated publication)?
- **Research content**: Is this original research content (not a book review, editorial, letter, trade article, or industry report)?

Volume of publications

With different research goals and focus, 32 research studies covered the total number of output publications in the logistics and supply chain field:

- About 14 studies covered 1000 to 10,000 publications
- About 13 studies analyzed from 100 to 1000 publications
- Only three studies covered less than 100 publications
- Only two studies covered more than 10,000 publications

In comparison with the current study, it is clear there is a big gap regarding the number of documents. Only two studies covered a huge number of publications. The main reasons can be summarized as follows:

- Chronological limitations: Some studies covered the publication in 2-3 years only
- Subject limitations: The current study covers a wide topics; however, the other studies are more specific. For example: smart supply chain, effect of COVID-19 on supply chain, supply chain financing

Geographic distribution and research impact

The vast majority of studies (38/40) had a global focus. One study focused on multiple specific countries (Korea and China) and had a global component.

The USA had the highest total publications (930), while China had the highest Citation Impact (3979 citations) among countries with reported data.

There are common results between the current study and studies covered in the literature review. China and the United States are the top countries regarding volume of publications.

International collaboration

Some articles highlighted the growing trend of international collaboration in logistics and supply chain research:

- Sousa et al. (2018) remarked that research projects by collaboration among researchers play an increasing role in lean supply chain management research across countries.
- Fahim and Mahadi (2022) mention that countries like China, India, Iran, and Taiwan have "powerful international collaborations," indicating active engagement in international research partnerships by emerging economies.
- Habibullah and Pudjianto (2022) emphasize the importance of collaboration across disciplines and countries to make a real contribution to research, education, and the logistics industry".
- However, Kamperos et al. (2024) found minimal collaboration among institutions and suggested potential barriers or challenges in implementing extensive collaborative networks across countries and institutions.

The lack of specific collaboration metrics across most studies highlights a potential area for future research in logistics and supply chain management.

Institutional performance analysis

Institutes from different countries were represented as authors' affiliation; the review can highlight the following:

- 40 institutions from 14 countries were represented
- The USA has the highest institutional representation (12 institutions)
- From the top represented countries: UK (7),

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China (5), and Netherlands (5)

- Other countries represented: Finland, Australia, Denmark, Singapore, Japan, Brazil, India, France, and Iran

Publication counts by institution: some studies examined the distribution of publications across 34 institutions:

- 12 institutions had between 1 and 9 publications
- 5 institutions had between 50 and 100 publications
- 5 institutions had between 40 and 49 publications
- 6 institutions had between 20 and 39 publications
- 5 institutions had between 10 and 19 publications
- 1 institution, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, stood out with over 200 publications (238)

The current study reflects common results regarding the affiliation institutes. China and Iran were represented by six institutes from the top ten. However, the United States was absent.

Although the H-index is typically used to assess individual authors, some studies applied it to institutions. However, data was only available for 5 out of 40 institutions:

- 3 institutions had an H-index between 20 and 29
- 2 institutions had an H-index between 10 and 19
- No H-index data was found for the remaining 35 institutions

Collaboration between institutes

While specific metrics on cross-institutional collaboration are not widely reported in the extracted data, several studies provide insights into collaboration patterns:

- Hamid et al. (2024) identify a network of collaborating institutions, including Cranfield School of Management, the University of Sheffield, Bristol Business School, the University of the West of England, and the University of Liverpool. This suggests the existence of strong collaborative networks, particularly among UK institutions.
- Bahar et al. (2024) noted that some institutions, like Tsinghua University, have a wide network of collaborations, indicating their impact in fostering research partnerships. The same applies to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which is highlighted for its central role in research collaborations.
- However, Kamperos et al. (2024) observed the cooperation among institutions is evidently limited and suggested that while there are examples of strong collaborative networks, there may still be room for improvement in cross-institutional collaboration across the field as a whole.

The lack of comprehensive data on cross-institutional collaboration metrics in the available abstracts and full texts limits our ability to draw more detailed conclusions about collaborative dynamics in logistics and supply chain management research.

Research Focus Areas

The bibliometric analyses reveal several key research focus areas in logistics and supply chain management:

1. Digital transformation and industry 4.0:

- Increasing focus on digital technologies and their integration into supply chain processes
- Research on Industry 4.0, digital supply chain management
- Application of advanced technologies such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things

2. Sustainability and green supply chain management:

- Significant emphasis on sustainable practices
- Research on green supply chains, circular economy principles
- Environmental impact reduction strategies

3. Supply chain resilience and risk management:

- Increased attention to supply chain resilience, particularly in light of global disruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic
- Focus on risk management and crisis

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response strategies

4. **Blockchain technology:**
   - The rapid rise of blockchain-related research in supply chain management
   - Focus on the potential for enhancing transparency, traceability, and security
5. **Supply chain performance and optimization:**
   - Focus on improving supply chain performance
   - New strategies for lean management and balanced scorecard approaches
6. **Emerging market supply chains:**
   - Growing interest in supply chain management practices in emerging economies
   - Specialized areas like halal supply chain management
7. **Reverse logistics and circular economy:**
   - Increasing research on reverse logistics
   - Often connected with sustainability goals and circular economy principles

The bibliometric method aims primarily to reveal quantitative and qualitative trends in published intellectual publications. The literature review addressed the lack of key aspects of the bibliometric analysis method. None of the studies provided an analysis of the format of publication, language of publications, and publishing models, whether it was an open access model or subscription model. Further, many studies did not provide the impact of research by analysis of citations.

One of the most important aspects of the bibliometric analysis contributed only by this paper is the funding institutes. None of the reviewed studies covered information about the funders of research in logistics and supply chain management.

Results and discussions

1. Type of publications

Table 1 shows that journal articles are the main type of publication format of logistics and supply chain research between 2020 and 2024. Accounting for 77.6% of all entries. This indicates a strong academic interest in disseminating findings through peer-reviewed outlets. The Book chapters and preprints follow, reflecting ongoing research and contributions to edited volumes. Other formats like dissertations, datasets, and standards contribute marginally but highlight a diverse research dissemination landscape.

Table 1: publications by type

Publication Type	No.	%
Article	48964	77.6
Book-chapter	7199	11.4
Preprint	2034	3.2
Review	1438	2.3
Dissertation	1171	1.9
Book	654	1.0
Dataset	319	0.5
Other	370	0.6
Report	210	0.3
Peer-review	207	0.3
Paratext	187	0.3
Standard	144	0.2
Editorial	124	0.2
Grant	74	0.1
	63095	

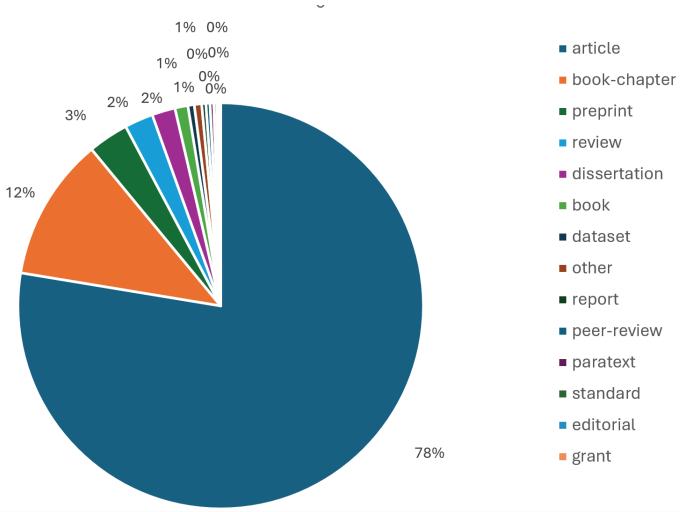

Figure 1: publications by type

1. Language of publications

English dominates the publication language,

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accounting for 90.9% of the works. This is compatible with the international trend of using English as the most common language in academic publishing. Portuguese, Spanish, and Polish follow.

Table 2: the language of publications

Language	No.	%
English	56418	90.9
Portuguese	2045	3.3
Spanish	830	1.3
Polish	599	1.0
German	456	0.7
French	421	0.7
Czech	389	0.6
Turkish	348	0.6
Russian	336	0.5
Ukrainian	243	0.4

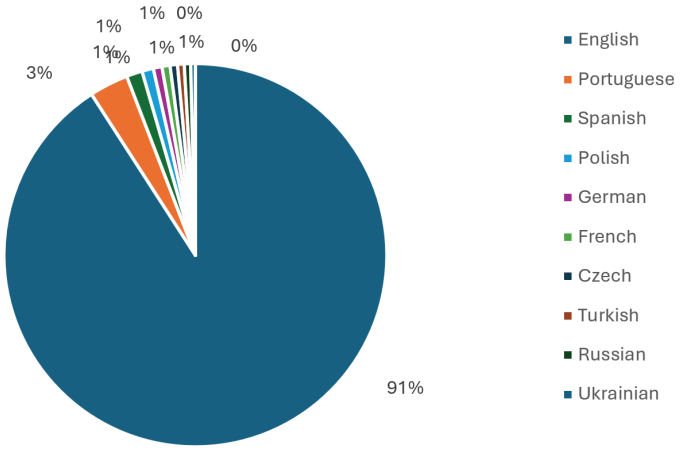

Figure 2: language of publications

2. Country of publication

China is the top country in publications volume with 19.8%, followed by the United States (12.0%) and India (10.6%). The analysis shows that Asia has increasing research outputs. China, India, and Iran produce 34% of publications, likely due to their expanding academic infrastructure and investment in logistics and supply chain innovations. European countries like the UK, Germany, and France also contribute 23% of publications.

Table 3: top 10 countries

Country	No.	%
China	8838	19.8
United States	5333	12.0
India	4743	10.6
United Kingdom	3248	7.3
Brazil	2553	5.7
Germany	1981	4.4
France	1815	4.1
Iran	1775	4.0
Italy	1769	4.0
Poland	1396	3.1

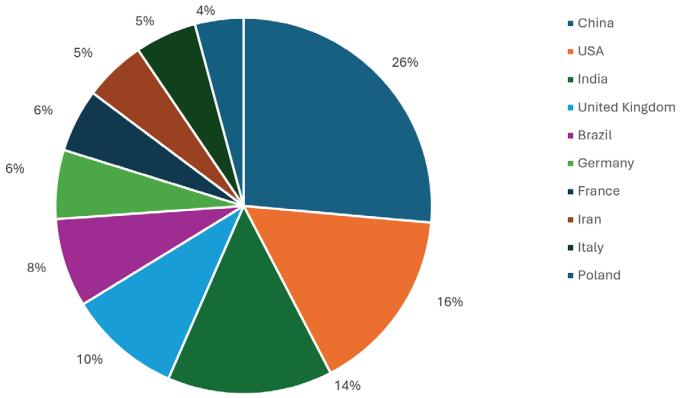

Figure 3: top 10 countries

3. Open access publications

A significant portion of the publications (53.2%) are open access, indicating a trend toward accessible science. This enhances the visibility and potential impact of the research, allowing practitioners and policymakers easier access to findings.

Table 4: open access vs. closed access

Model	Count	%
Open access	33525	53.2
Non-open access	29570	46.8
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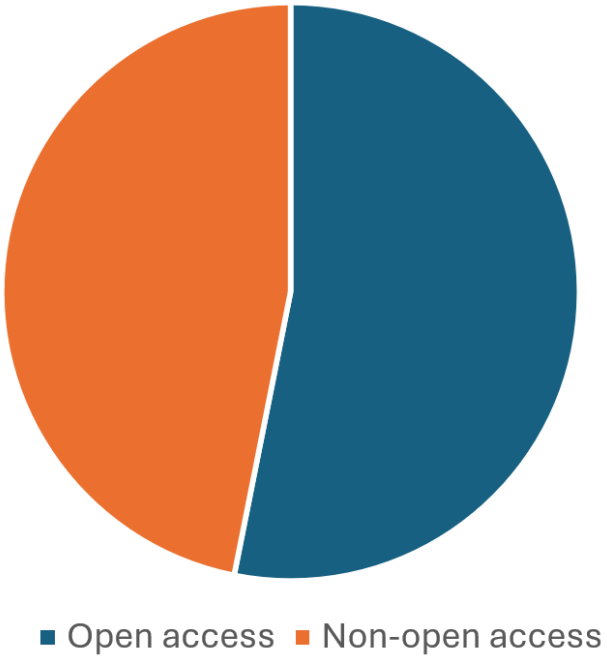

Figure 4: open access vs. closed access

4. Authors productivity

Author productivity analysis depended on three main rankings: a) Total volume of publications. b) Number of citations. c) Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)

Biswajit Sarkar leads in publication count, but Dmitry Ivanov is the top citation metric and Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI), indicating strong influence despite slightly fewer publications. High FWCI values for Ivanov and others suggest that their work is prolific and impactful globally.

Although Ivanov is the third top author by volume of publications, his research impact put him among the top authors according to the number of citations and FWCI. On the other hand, Kumar is the second top contributing author. However, according to the number of citations and FWCI, his ranking is the 6th and 5th in the order.

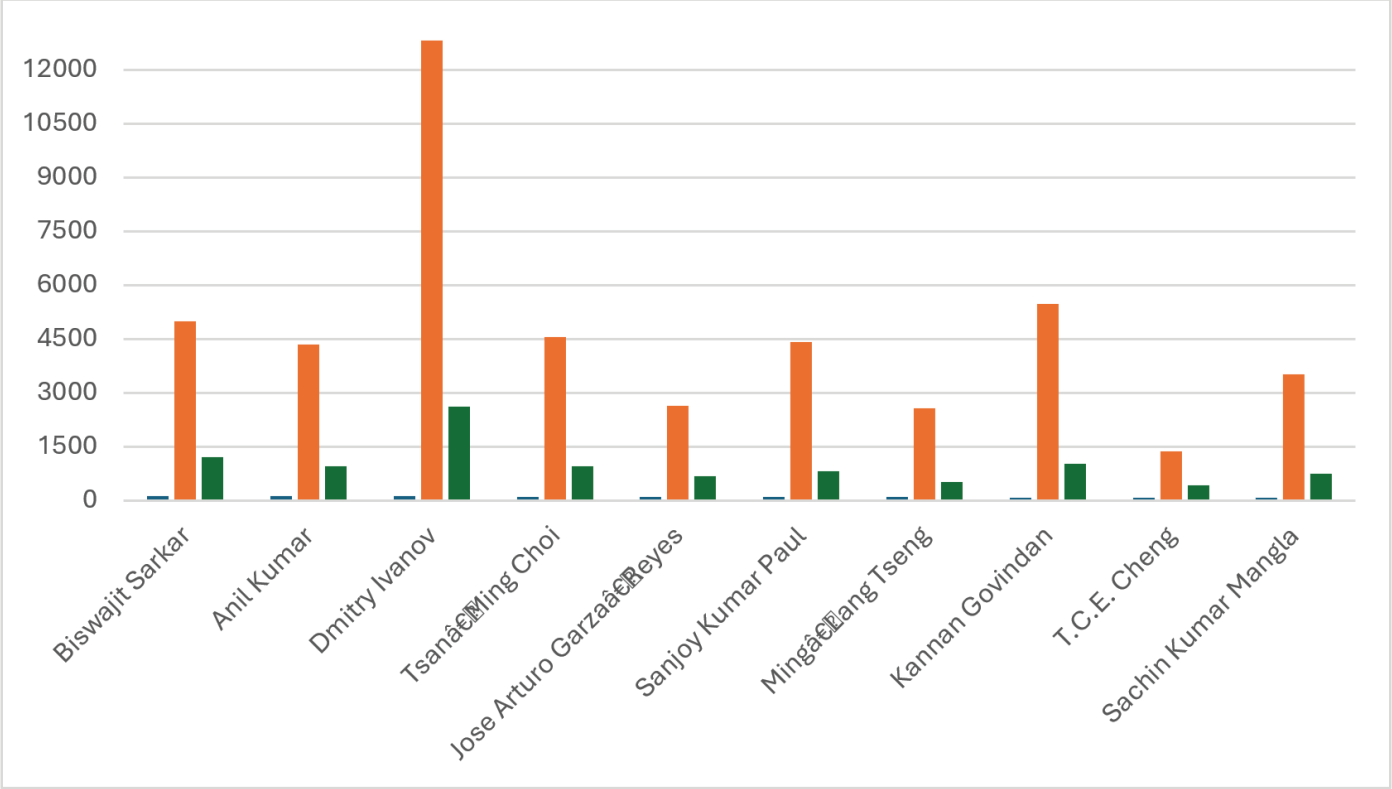

Figure 5: top authors productivity

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The following three tables provide detailed statistics on the top 10 authors' productivity.

Authors by number of publications

Table 5: top 10 authors by volume of publications

Rank	Name	No. of publications
1	Biswajit Sarkar	131
2	Anil Kumar	130
3	Dmitry Ivanov	116
4	Tsanâ Ming Choi	99
5	Jose Arturo Garzâ Reyes	96
6	Sanjoy Kumar Paul	88
7	Mingâ Lang Tseng	87
8	Kannan Govindan	85
9	T.C.E. Cheng	77
10	Sachin Kumar Mangla	68

Authors by citations

Table 6: top 10 authors by number of citations

Rank	Name	Citations	Publications	Average of citations
1	Dmitry Ivanov	12821	116	110.5
2	Kannan Govindan	5482	85	64.5
3	Biswajit Sarkar	4991	131	38.1
4	Tsanâ Ming Choi	4548	99	45.9
5	Sanjoy Kumar Paul	4412	88	50.1
6	Anil Kumar	4351	130	33.5
7	Sachin Kumar Mangla	3509	68	51.6
8	Jose Arturo Garzâ Reyes	2632	96	27.4
9	Mingâ Lang Tseng	2557	87	29.4
10	T.C.E. Cheng	1373	77	17.8

Authors by FWCI

Table 7: top 10 authors by FWCI

Rank	Name	FWCI	Publications
1	Dmitry Ivanov	2604	116
2	Biswajit Sarkar	1206	131
3	Kannan Govindan	1024	85
4	Tsanâ Ming Choi	954	99
5	Anil Kumar	941	130
6	Sanjoy Kumar Paul	803	88
7	Sachin Kumar Mangla	756	68
8	Jose Arturo Garzâ Reyes	670	96
9	Mingâ Lang Tseng	513	87
10	T.C.E. Cheng	431	77

5. Top cited publications

The following tables list the top-cited articles and top FWCI articles. "Predicting the impacts of epidemic outbreaks on global supply chains" has 1806 citations as the top cited articles. However, the top cited work, according to FWCI, was a book chapter, "Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence in the Circular Economy."

This result reflects that the effect of COVID-19 on logistics and supply chains is the most trending topic. Six articles of the top 10 cited works were on COVID-19 and supply chains.

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Table 8: top 10 cited articles

Title	Authors	Journal	Year	Citations	FWCI
Predicting the impacts of epidemic outbreaks on global supply chains: A simulation-based analysis on the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19/ SARS-CoV-2) case	Dmitry Ivanov	Transportation Research Part E Logistics and Transportation Review	2020	1806	318.131
Viability of intertwined supply networks: extending the supply chain resilience angles towards survivability. A position paper motivated by COVID-19 outbreak	Dmitry Ivanov|Alexandre Dolgui	International Journal of Production Research	2020	1390	228.853
A digital supply chain twin for managing the disruption risks and resilience in the era of Industry 4.0	Dmitry Ivanov|Alexandre Dolgui	Production Planning & Control	2020	986	143.348
Effective supply chain management	Tom Davis	Strategic Direction	2020	925	16.975
Viable supply chain model: integrating agility, resilience and sustainability perspectivesâ€" lessons from and thinking beyond the COVID-19 pandemic	Dmitry Ivanov	Annals of Operations Research	2020	895	139.156
Principles for a sustainable circular economy	Anne P.M. Velenturf|Phil Purnell	Sustainable Production and Consumption	2021	793	135.431
Stable-Baselines3: Reliable Reinforcement Learning Implementations	Antonin Raffin|Ashley Hill|Adam Gleave|Anssi Kanervisto|Maximilian Ernestus|Noah Dormann	Journal of Machine Learning Research	2021	790	151.291
Impact of COVID-19 on logistics systems and disruptions in food supply chain	Sube Singh|Ramesh Kumar|Rohit Panchal|Manoj Kumar Tiwari	International Journal of Production Research	2020	774	131.192
Impacts of epidemic outbreaks on supply chains: mapping a research agenda amid the COVID-19 pandemic through a structured literature review	Maciel M. Queiroz|Dmitry Ivanov|Alexandre Dolgui|Samuel Fosso Wamba	Annals of Operations Research	2020	757	130.354
COVID-19 pandemic related supply chain studies: A systematic review	Priyabrata Chowdhury|Sanjoy Kumar Paul|Shahriar Kaisar|Md. Abdul Moktadir	Transportation Research Part E Logistics and Transportation Review	2021	751	30.198

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Top 10 publications by FWCI

Table 9: top 10 articles/book chapters by FWCI

Title	Authors	Type	Journal/Book	FWCI	Citations
Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence in the Circular Economy	D. Dhanya|S. Satheesh Kumar|A. Thilagavathy|D. V. S. S. S. V. Prasad|Sampath Boopathi	book-chapter	Advances in Civil and Industrial Engineering book series	399.82	90
Predicting the impacts of epidemic outbreaks on global supply chains: A simulation-based analysis on the coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19/ SARS-CoV-2) case	Dmitry Ivanov	Article	Transportation Research Part E Logistics and Transportation Review	318.131	1806
Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning for sustainable and resilient supply chain and logistics management	Nitin Liladhar Rane|Pravin Desai|Jayesh Rane|Mallikarjuna Paramesha	book-chapter	Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in Industry and Society	244.492	23
Viability of intertwined supply networks: extending the supply chain resilience angles towards survivability. A position paper motivated by COVID-19 outbreak	Dmitry Ivanov|Alexandre Dolgui	article	International Journal of Production Research	228.853	1390
Conceptualizing the Circular Economy (Revisited): An Analysis of 221 Definitions	Julian Kirchherr|Nan-Hua Nadja Yang|Frederik Schulze-SpÃ¼ntrup|Maarten J. Heerink|Kris Hartley	article	Resources Conservation and Recycling	198.013	451
Sustainability and survivability in the manufacturing sector	Ankita Awasthi|Kuldeep K. Saxena|Vanya Arun	book-chapter	Modern Manufacturing Processes	193.038	176
Delineating Business for Sustainability: Contextual Evolution and Elucidation	Demetris Vrontis|Alkis Thrassou|Leonidas Efthymiou|Meliz Bozat	book-chapter	Palgrave studies cross-disciplinary business research in association with the EuroMed Academy of Business	191.025	43
Stable-Baselines3: Reliable Reinforcement Learning Implementations	Antonin Raffin|Ashley Hill|Adam Gleave|Anssi Kanervisto|Maximilian Ernestus|Noah Dormann	article	Journal of Machine Learning Research	151.291	790
Circular Economy Principles: Shifting Towards Sustainable Prosperity	Vinay Kandpal|Anshuman Jaswal|Ernesto D. R. Santibanez Gonzalez|Naveen Agarwal	book-chapter	Sustainable Energy Transition	148.821	16
A digital supply chain twin for managing the disruption risks and resilience in the era of Industry 4.0	Dmitry Ivanov|Alexandre Dolgui	article	Production Planning & Control	143.348	986

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1. Top journals

Journals are the most common source of publication in logistics and supply chain research. About 69% of publications were published in journals, and 31% for all other sources (books, conference proceedings, institutional repositories, etc.)

Table 10: type of sources

Type	No.	%
Journal	43545	69.01
Other	19550	30.99
	63095	

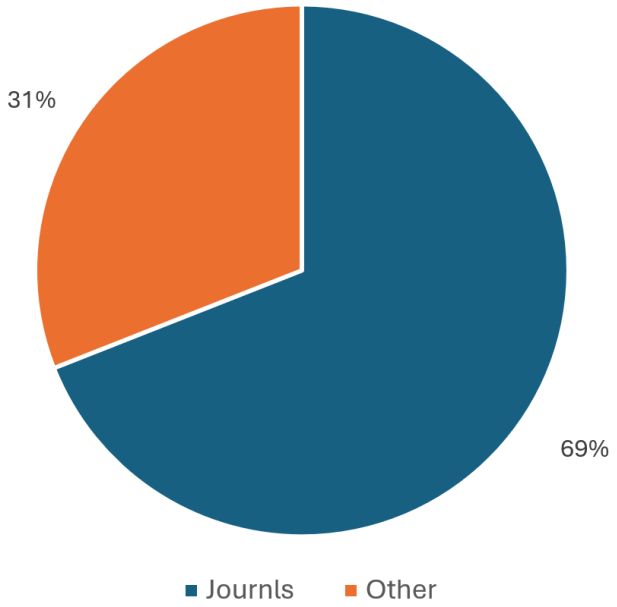

Figure 6: type of sources

The bibliometric analysis stated that "Sustainability" and "Journal of Cleaner Production" are the top journals in terms of volume of publication. However, by citations "Journal of Cleaner Production" is the top cited journal.

Table 11: top 10 journals by publications

	Journals	No. of Publications
1	Sustainability	2054
2	Journal of Cleaner Production	1164
3	Computers & Industrial Engineering	630
4	International Journal of Production Economics	553
5	International Journal of Production Research	447
6	Annals of Operations Research	442
7	Business Strategy and the Environment	424
8	Academy of Management Proceedings	362
9	European Journal of Operational Research	348
10	Transportation Research Part E Logistics and Transportation Review	309

Table 12: top 10 journals by citations and FWCI

	Title	Pub.	Citations	FWCI	Avr
1	Journal of Cleaner Production	1164	49662	10247	42.7
2	Sustainability	2054	35924	7629	17.5
3	International Journal of Production Economics	553	19272	4533	34.8
4	Business Strategy and the Environment	424	17915	3888	42.3
5	International Journal of Production Research	447	17498	3539	39.1
6	Computers & Industrial Engineering	630	14129	3627	22.4
7	Sustainable Production and Consumption	277	13695	2676	49.4
8	Transportation Research Part E Logistics and Transportation Review	309	12755	2853	41.3
9	Resources Conservation and Recycling	203	11750	2172	57.9
10	Annals of Operations Research	442	10692	2352	24.2

2. Top affiliated institutes

Iran and China lead the authors' affiliations. Among the top 10 institutes, three belong to China, and three to Iran. The Islamic Azad University (Iran) is the most affiliated institute. Followed by CNRS (France). Hong Kong, Slovakia, and the UK were also represented in the top 10 institutes.

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Table 12: the top affiliated institutes

	Institute	Country	Publications
1	Islamic Azad University, Tehran	Iran	469
2	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique	France	431
3	Hong Kong Polytechnic University	Hong Kong	393
4	University of Tehran	Iran	358
5	Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	346
6	University of Zilina	Slovakia	286
7	Tianjin University	China	259
8	University of London	UK	258
9	Shanghai Maritime University	China	242
10	Iran University of Science and Technology	Iran	230

3. Top research funders

The analysis showed that 50% of the funding institutes are from China; this reflects strong national support for research. The National Natural Science Foundation of China is the largest provider of research funding; it funded 2773 research from 2020-2024. The European and Brazilian institutes also contribute significantly.

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	Funders	Country	Publications
1	National Natural Science Foundation of China	China	2773
2	Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities	EU	352
3	National Social Science Fund of China	China	249
4	European Commission	EU	185
5	National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences	China	151
6	Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES)	Brazil	141
7	Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico	Brazil	141
8	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada	Canada	134
9	China Postdoctoral Science Foundation	China	114
10	Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	China	106

Conclusions

This study gives a clear picture of how research in logistics and supply chain management has developed from 2020 to 2024. It shows that the number of studies in this field has grown quickly, with more attention given to topics like digital technology, sustainability, and how to handle risks and disruptions.

A volume of 63.095 publications was included in the bibliometric analysis. Articles were the top type of publications by 77.6% and then book chapters 11.4%. English was the most common language for authorship by 90.9% followed by Portuguese 3.3%. For the country of publications, China published 19.8% of publications, the United States 12%, and India 10.6%. The results show that open access and subscription access are almost equal: 53.2% for open access and 46.8% for the subscription model.

Regarding the top productive authors, Biswajit Sarkar (131), Anil Kumar (130), and Dmitry Ivanov (116) were the top three authors. in terms of citation count, Dmitry Ivanov was the top author with 12,821 citations. Finally, according to OpenAlex metric FWCI; Dmitry Ivanov was the top author as well.

Journals were the most common source of publications. Almost 70% of publications were published in journals and 30% in all other sources. "Sustainability" published the highest number of articles in 2054. According to citations and FWCI, "Journal of Cleaner Production" was the top journal (49662 citations, and 10247 FWCI), followed by "Sustainability" (35924 citations, 7629 FWCI)

For the contribution of academic institutes in research, "Islamic Azad University, Tehran" in Iran was the most affiliated institute with 469 publications. This was followed by "Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique" in France with 431 publications, and the third was "Hong Kong Polytechnic University" with 393 publications. The analysis of top funders shows that "The National Natural Science Foundation of China" funded 2773 research, the "Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities" in the EU funded 352 research, and "The National Social Science Fund of China" funded 249 research.

Overall, this analysis helps us understand the main

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areas of focus in recent years and points out some gaps, like the need for more collaboration between researchers and institutions.

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