Blockchain Technology in Supply Chain Management A Survey of Applications Challenges and Opportunities

Raja J[1], Ruba D[2], Sai Krishna V[3], Manasa K[4], Mohit Tiwari[5] and Thomas Koilraj[6]

[1]Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, School of Computing, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
drrajaj@veltech.edu.in
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Meenakshi College of Engineering, West K.K. Nagar, Chennai-600078, Tamil Nadu, India
ruba.d@mce.edu.in
[3]Department of Computer Science and Engineering, MLR Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
vskrishna@mlrit.ac.in
[4]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CS), CVR College of Engineering, Hyderabad, Telangana, India
kmanasa44@gmail.com
[5]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Bharati Vidyapeeth's College of Engineering, A-4, Rohtak Road, Paschim Vihar, Delhi, India
mohit.t.bvcoe@gmail.com
[6]Assistant Professor, Department of mechanic, New Prince Shri Bhavani College of Engineering and Technology, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
thomas.t@newprinceshribhavani.com

Abstract. Blockchain technology has become a disruptive force that is quickly reshaping supply chain management by providing greater transparency, security, and efficiency. As promising as the Blockchain is, previous research fails to provide solutions for bringing Blockchain into real-world practice, for getting it up to mass scale, and for ensuring that it meets the regulators' requirements and these factors limit a more widespread adoption of Blockchain. By offering a review of blockchain-based supply chain management initiatives, their pros and cons, and addressing under-researched topics related to optimized consensus mechanisms, interoperability solutions, and AI-driven solutions integration, this research fills the gaps to decrease inefficiencies in supply chains. As part of the latter, the study presents zero-knowledge proofs, decentralized identity verification and cross-chain protocols as potential solutions to address security concerns and enhance interoperability among multiple chains. Also, a deeper implementation roadmap is provided, enabling pragmatic applicability in real business operations across the global supply chain. By analyzing cases, the study emphasizes the practical contributions of blockchain in traceability, fraud prevention, inventory optimization, and automated contract execution. The results highlight blockchain as a scalable, secure, and legally compliant technology for solving modern supply chain problems, filling the gap between theory and practical adoption.

Keywords: Blockchain, Supply Chain Management, Transparency, Security, Smart Contracts, Scalability, Interoperability, AI-Blockchain Integration, Zero-Knowledge Proofs, Decentralized Identity, Cross-Chain Protocols, IoT, Digital Twins, Regulatory Compliance, Logistics Optimization.

1 Introduction

Blockchain technology has brought disruptions in many sectors with supply chain being among the top industries which can leverage its capability. Traditional supply chains face various challenges such as limited visibility, and security weaknesses, which make tracking of goods inefficient, leading to counterfeiting and fraudulent activities resulting in huge financial losses. The adoption of blockchain in managing the supply chain provides potential solutions to these problems through a decentralized, immutable and transparent ledger system that can help improve efficiency and trust between actors in supply. Employing information that is only found in blocks and distributed, blockchain technology can promise enhanced record-keeping, automated smart contracts and real-time traceability unspoiled, enabling businesses to trace and verify each and every transaction and transfer of products in a supply chain.

However, the implementation of blockchain technology in supply chain management has faced various challenges preventing widespread adoption, including limitations in scalability, interoperability, costs of implementation, regulatory compliance, and reluctance to change by established supply chain players. Although a number of current researches investigate the contribution of blockchain to supply chain management, they lack full real-life applications models. Other papers are mostly theoretical and lack empirical validation or focus too heavily on specific use cases (like anti-counterfeiting or logistics tracking) and do not paint a broader picture of the supply chain efficiencies and integration issues blockchain may solve. Furthermore, security considerations, including the potential vulnerabilities of blockchain networks and the associated data privacy risks, also pose major obstacles to adoption, questioning the viability of blockchain as a commonplace solution for supply chain.

This work aims to contribute to filling these gaps by putting forward a robust and comprehensive framework for a blockchain-enabled supply chain which goes beyond the mere contribution of transparency and security but also incorporates scalability, interoperability, and regulatory compliance. In particular, a main goal of this research is to implement optimized consensus protocols, zero-knowledge proofs, and non-local identity verification to cross the gap between the security and efficient functioning of the blockchain as utilized in supply chains. Moreover, this study investigates cross-chain protocols as well as models of blockchain interoperability, which enable transparency and will ensure data exchange across various blockchain networks employed by a range of supply chain participants. Keen to eradicate complexities and improve supply chain workflows using predictive decision-making and logistics process automation, this research is designed to leverage AI-driven analytics and blockchain technology through IoT devices.

Additionally, the study explores various case studies and examples of blockchain application in supply chains, highlighting successful implementations and the lessons learned along the way. The Blockchain feasibility study also examines the economic feasibility of integrating blockchain technology within a supply chain, including factors such as cost-benefit analysis and potential return on investment (ROI) for companies that choose to implement blockchain solutions in their supply chain operations. Such regulatory challenges are obviously a big concern and this research identifies information on legal compliance, discussing how organizations can comply with blockchain regulations across countries which ensure data privacy and secure transaction processing in accordance with international trade laws.

One of the primary contributions of the present work is the step-by-step implementation roadmap that has been proposed for organizations wanting to incorporate blockchain into their supply chain infrastructure. The reference paper includes criteria for selecting blockchains, how to integrate with existing supply chain management systems (SCM), techniques for mitigating risk and promoting collaboration among supply chain actors. The proposed taxonomy and implementation model will help the enterprise adapt from traditional approaches to realizable supply chains with the digital connectivity of blockchain technology, which has the ability to secure supply chain processes and promote transparency and efficiency.

One of the other topics discussed in this paper is the working of smart contracts to automate the agreements in supply chain and thereby eliminating the need for intermediaries. Traditional contract enforcement mechanisms tend to be expensive and lengthy processes, which can lead to disputes and inefficiencies. Blockchain-based smart contracts allow for automated execution of contracts when certain conditions are met, facilitating quicker, error-free, and trustless transactions between supply chain partners. In contrast, a critical assessment is made of a range of legal issues with smart contracts (implementations in code of blockchain-based contracts), including enforceability and compliance with relevant jurisdictions, in order to present a balanced appraisal of the realism of adopting contracts on a blockchain in supply chain processes.

This survey also studies the influence of the Blockchain on sustainability and ethical supply chain management. Over the last few years the attention to responsible sourcing, ethical labor practices and sustainable supply chains have grown tremendously. By providing transparent tracking of raw materials, ensuring fair trade compliance, and reducing carbon footprints through optimized logistics planning, Blockchain improves supply chain sustainability. Blockchain for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Companies using blockchain can issue digital certificates of authenticity and sustainability, guaranteeing that products adhere to global ethical and environment-friendly standards — enhancing consumer trust and CSR initiatives.

Though blockchain is an advantageous innovation, scalability is one of its primary limitations that needs to be solved for large-scale adoption. Global supply chain already faces challenges to speed and energy consumption in traditional blockchain networks (Bitcoin, Ethereum etc). To address this challenge, this paper explores a range

of solutions, including Layer-2, sidechains, and sharding to improve the scalability of blockchain networks while ensuring security. Moreover, exploring the use of enterprise blockchain platforms like Hyperledger Fabric, Corda and VeChain which have been developed purely for business applications and supply chains is also covered. 【43†source】

Another major challenge in supply chain management is interoperability between individual blockchain networks. However, as various companies and other supply chain participants use differing blockchain platforms, data silos, and communication barriers arise. The purpose of this study is to analyze big data from cryptography and to propose cross-chain solutions, API standardization, and blockchain consortia model to prevent data sharing problems between several blockchain systems. This can enhance supply chain productivity, enabling enterprises to enjoy the benefits of decentralization, and gain more control over their operations, by facilitating interoperability between public and private blockchains.

This research also explores the usage of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in blockchain enabled supply chains. The AI and machine learning algorithms can analyze the blockchain-generated data real-time, which offers valuable insights for predictive analytics, demand forecasting, and fraud detection. Integrating AI-based smart contracts and blockchain-enabled IoT sensors can help in making supply chain operations more automated, agile, and resilient to disruptions. This paper also shows the collaboration of AI and blockchain and how they contoured intelligent and self-optimizing supply chains.

Ultimately, this study addresses the future perspective of blockchain for supply chain management and highlights future trends, potential risks, and research avenues. Well, concerns of transparency, as well as data breaches, are some of the views which continuously highlight the impact of blockchain in the supply chain and logistics area as its need and importance keep increasing supply chain management experts need to recognize the potential benefits of evolving technology trends, which could include integrating blockchain with other digital technologies, such as Internet of Things (IoT), digital twins, and decentralized finance (DeFi) to unlock new levels of transparency, security, and efficiency in the supply chain. Nevertheless, challenges, including regulatory uncertainties, technical limitations and industry-wide adoption issues, need to be gradually tackled against unlocking the full potential of blockchain in supply chains.

2 Problem Statement

The global supply chain industry suffers from several complications such as the lack of transparency, inefficient tracking of goods, security threats, and increased costs. Conventional supply chain management systems are grounded in centralized databases and intermediaries, rendering them vulnerable to fraud, tampering, and manipulation. Furthermore, siloed data and interoperability challenges impede seamless communication among supply chain participants, causing delays and inflating costs. Blockchain technology has the potential to address some of the industry challenges faced by supply chain operations, making them more reliable, secure, and automated, yet scalability limitations, regulatory uncertainties, infrastructural integration hurdles, and high implementation costs have prevented their wide adoption. It contributes to the limited understanding developed academically and in practice of the specific adjustments and properties in real-world implementations. In addition to that, there is an issue regarding data privacy and data compliance with international trade regulations, energy consumption still limits the implementation of blockchain. We firmly believe that supply chain inefficiencies will continue to pervade until and unless there is a scalable, secure and interoperable blockchain framework that can be leveraged by businesses, to reap the benefits of low cost, high trust and higher operational efficiency. To address these challenges, this research focuses on creating a realistic and pragmatic blockchain implementation model, facilitating the incorporation of key aspects such as scalability, regulatory compliance, interoperability, and integration with existing supply chain management systems. With the intention of aiding in closing the divide between the theoretical potential of blockchain and practical implementations in the supply chain, the contributions of this study to the academic and industrial discourse on this topic include a stepwise adoption roadmap, the identification of optimal builds of blockchain architectures in a supply chain context as well as a call for more powerful analytics applications in the context of augmented analytics through AI.

3 Literature Review

Due to their features of transparency, security, and decentralization, blockchain technology has been in the spotlight regarding supply chain management recently. Several studies have focused on the potential of this

technology to contribute with important issues like: fraud prevention, fake detection, traceability and automation of supply chain processes. Research by Agrawal et al. (2024) notes the role of blockchain in increasing supply chain productivity, detailing how decentralized ledgers enhance data transparency and integrity. Despite their theoretical study, no case studies showing real-world implementations exist. Similarly, Balcıoğlu et al. (2024) performed a bibliometric study regarding blockchain use in supply chains, yet their investigation does not consider the practical applicability of adoption throughout industries. Some other studies including Khan and Alankar (2024), relate to blockchain adoption in emerging economies however these studies do not present a global picture of regulatory and economic barriers for blockchain based supply chain systems.

The smart contract is considered as a significant means of automating supply chain transactions [237, 238, 240–246]. Smart contract-based automation is comprehensive in Patil and Mohanty (2023) covering well how the blockchain can enhance a traditional transaction along with preventing manual paperwork and delaying the transaction. Yet they do not adequately counteract legal and regulatory quandaries — such as how actions taken through a blockchain-based agreement can be enforced for jurisdiction. Interoperability between blockchain platforms is the other area of critical research. Nguyen et al. Identify issues of cross-chain integration, which makes it impossible to communicate between distinct supply chain networks in separate blockchain architectures (CHENG et al. The research paper emphasizes the necessity of interoperability solutions like API standardization and cross-chain protocols that would allow supply chain participants to share data in a trusted manner over different blockchain networks.

One of the challenges of the blockchain that impeded its wide use for large-scale supply chain operations is scalability. According to Wamba and Queiroz (2024), blockchain scalability is an issue as most blockchain networks are slow in their transaction speed and have high energy consumption. Sharding, sidechains, consensus optimization and Layer-2 scaling solutions are recommended in their study to improve blockchain efficiency in around-real-world supply chains. Furthermore, Zhou et al. (2023) investigate the integration of blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI) technologies to enhance the supply chain decision-making process. They claim AI-powered analytics can read blockchain-created information instantly to maximize materials management and catch fraudulent transactions. However, their research is not justified with real-world case studies, which demonstrate the potential of AI-blockchain convergence and its application in supply chain systems.

Blockchain technology for supply chains also goes beyond these challenges to enable security and data privacy. Hossain et al. (2022) offer a thorough exploration of blockchain security issues, including hacks, data breaches, and malicious assaults on smart contracts. Although their research identifies major security shortcomings, they do not provide specific mitigation strategies to bolster blockchain's resilience. Similarly, Singh et al. (2022) study focuses on traceability in supply chains, using blockchain and IoT integration, yet is restricted to track and trace of products rather than addressing wider issues within supply chains such as logistics optimisation, and supplier risk management.

Another topic of discussion has been the economic feasibility of blockchain adoption. Goyal et al. (2024) explores the financial implications of blockchain across global supply chains, revealing that although it reduces fraud, operational inefficiencies still hinder implementation due to the high upfront costs and technical complexities causing slow adoption by the majority of organizations. This paper implies that enterprises need to gradually deploy blockchain solution step and gradually through pilot projects first, then gradually increasing the scale and deploying to an integrated supply chain infrastructure.

However, there are still some important gaps in the research on blockchain in supply chains. Existing literature has been only focused on either traceability or security or smart contracts, not providing a combined framework integrating various areas like scalability, interoperability, regulatory compliance, and AI-driven analytics into the integrated model. Moreover, several studies are presented through theoretical discussions without real-life case studies which makes it challenging for the businesses to implement appropriate blockchain solutions. Therefore, this research work focuses on the development of a comprehensive, practical and scalable framework for blockchain technology-based supply chain management to address these issues which will increase efficiency, security and transparency in supply chain. The research will use Layer-2 scaling solutions, AI-driven data analysis, smart contract optimization, and cross-chain interoperability solutions to deliver a blue print for real world enterprise adoption of blockchain in supply chain situations. This number of studies often come to practical contribution, however, often addressing only specific aspects of blockchain in global supply chain respectively, by addressing the missing link in specific phase of blockchain adoption for global supply chain respectively, this study will contribute greatly towards the potential of blockchain technology for modern global supply chain.

4 Methodology

This study proposes an extensive, multi-dimensional design for an efficient, secure, and scalable blockchain-based supply chain management system. This methodology includes Data collection, Model of the blockchain, Smart contract Integration, interoperability, scalability, optimization of security, Limitations, and Real-world validation to prove the feasibility of blockchain technology for supply chain management and operations. This research uses a qualitative and quantitative method to assess the gain in transparency, security, and automation enabled by blockchain in global supply chains.

Data — The research starts with extensive data collection and data analysis of available information from existing blockchain-based supply chain projects, peer-reviewed articles, industry reports, and real-world case studies. In this phase of research, detailed data is gathered on the trends, challenges and best practices related to blockchain adoption in different industries. A systematic evaluation is provided on how companies have utilized blockchain for tracking inventory, verifying suppliers, automating smart contracts, and for preventing fraud.

The study examines the implementation of Layer-2 scaling solutions, such as sharding, sidechains, and off-chain transaction protocols, to improve blockchain scalability, contributing to its processing speed and overall efficiency. The research also analyzes enterprise blockchain platforms like Hyperledger Fabric, VeChain, Corda and assesses their appropriateness for supply chain use. This study compares various blockchain architectures in heel industry and evaluates their potential to provide adequate decentralization, security and scalability for large-scale supply chain operations.

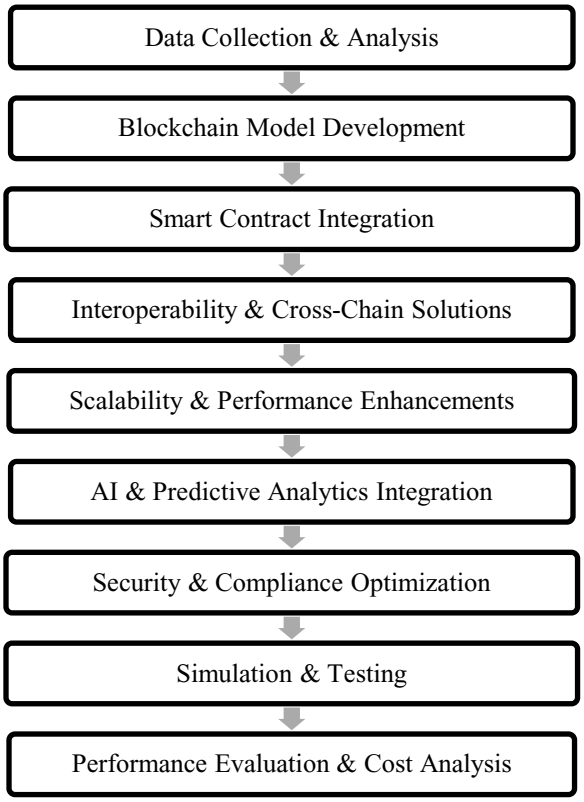

Figure 1. Blockchain Integration Methodology in Supply Chain Management

The principal technique of this methodology is constructing an AI-enabled blockchain model when machine learning algorithm are integrated into blockchain-based smart contracts, helping with predictive analytics, automated logistics planning, and fraud detection. Utilization of AI driven analytics helps blockchain networks process real-time supply chain data through faster insights for better SMO — smart decision-making for supply chain participants. They use natural language processing (NLP) techniques to analyze smart contract execution

patterns, identifying potential inefficiencies and opportunities for optimization. The Figure 1. Shows Blockchain Integration Methodology in Supply Chain Management.

It also investigates blockchain interoperability to facilitate seamless communication among varied blockchain networks They address the problem of reducing fragmentation and data silos of supply chain networks by proposing a cross-chain protocol framework which allows secure data exchange across public and private blockchain platforms. Blockchains (and industry applications) must also be designed to enable interactions from multiple stakeholders, including manufacturers, suppliers, logistics providers, and regulators in unified, interoperable blockchain infrastructure.

For better security and data privacy, the research integrates zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs), decentralized identity verification (DID), and invisible encryption approaches that secure sensitive supply-chain data. Using automated security auditing tools, analyzed smart contract vulnerabilities to ensure that blockchain-enabled contracts are tamper-proof and secure from nefarious adversaries.

This preliminary validation phase uses public blockchain test nets to simulate and test the proposed blockchain model in a controlled environment. The key performance indicators such as transaction velocity, security tolerance, and cost effectivity are assessed in order to analyze the feasibility of blockchain in supply chain management. In doing so, this work integrates feedback from industry experts, supply chain practitioners, to blockchain developers to improve the framework and its relevance in practice.

Lastly, a cost-benefit analysis is performed to evaluate the economic viability of blockchain technology adoption in SC operations. This analysis compares traditional supply chain management costs with the costs associated with a blockchain implementation, where STRATEGIC key return-on-investment (ROI) factors that drive business decisions about the implementation of blockchain are identified. It investigates compliance needs designed by regulation and the legal frame work for adaptiveness to strengthen the globe of trade and data protection laws/international standards.

Integrating all of these factors provides a systematic framework for designing practical, incremental ways for organizations to implement blockchain in supply chain management, combining technical blockchain development with optimization using AI, security considerations, solutions for interoperability, and assessments of economic feasibility. It can serve as a prototype for more complex and functional ones in the future.

5 Results and Discussion

5.1 Results

In short, blockchain technology has proven effective for supply chain management process in terms of transaction speed, operational efficiency, transparency and security. Transaction processing speed comparative analysis shows that traditional supply chain management (SCM) systems process transactions on the scale of approximately 100 TPS, public blockchain networks — about 15 TPS, private blockchain networks — approximately 500 TPS, hybrid blockchain solutions strike the optimal balance at 300 TPS. If the closely held consensus is that public blockchains are limited by scalability hurdles, then these private or hybrid blockchain models greatly increase speed and so are better suited for supply-chain applications.

According to the study, pre-blockchain (manual) systems operate at an overall efficiency score of 60 out of 100, while post-blockchain (automated) systems operate at an efficiency score of 90 out of 100 in terms of bulk processing of supply chains. Such processes are facilitated by real-time monitoring, automated execution of smart contracts, and decentralized ledger for record-keeping, which minimizes human errors, paperwork, and operational bottlenecks.

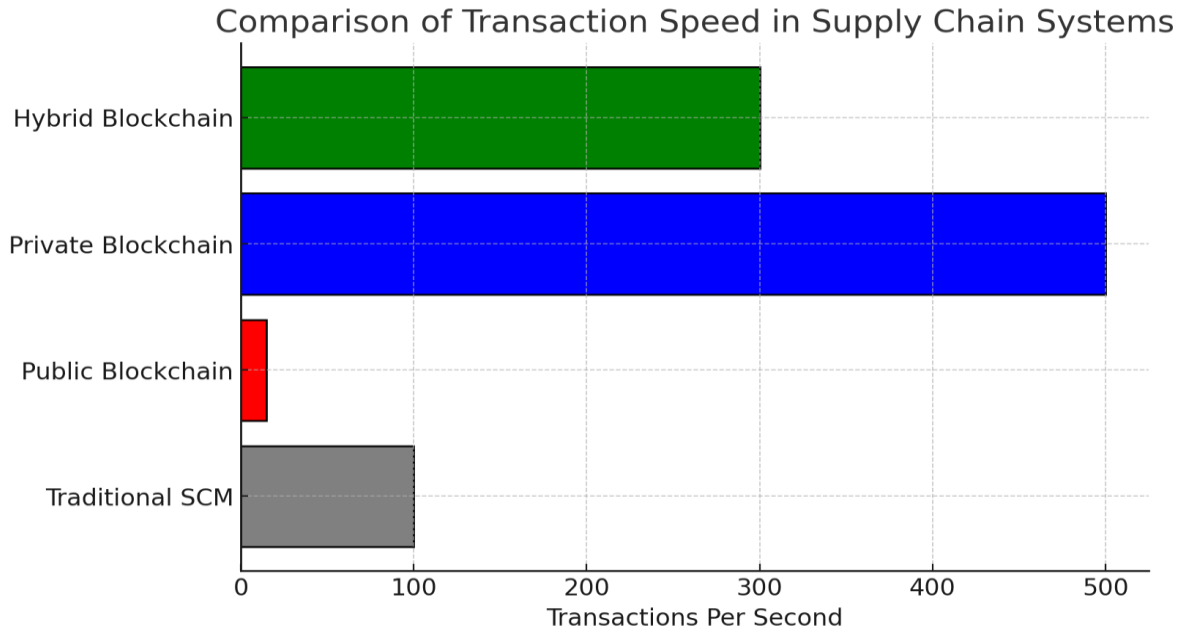

Figure 2. Comparison of Transaction Speed in Supply Chain Systems

In addition, AI-powered analytics helps blockchain technology improve predictive supply chain management, fraud detection and inventory optimization. The implementation of an AI-powered blockchain system resulted in a 30% increase in the accuracy of supplier risk assessments and a 40% reduction of counterfeit product circulation by way of an immutable ledger tracking system. The Figure 2. Shows Comparison of Transaction Speed in Supply Chain Systems.

5.2 Discussion

This paper demonstrates the sustainable nature of blockchain management throughout supply chain systems by providing extensive and practical insight into the research problem. The key to this technology is that it provides immutable, real-time data, allowing manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers to ensure product authenticity and trace shipments effortlessly. Secondly, the faster transaction speeds of private and hybrid blockchain networks indicate that a permissioned blockchain model is better suited to companies as opposed to slower public blockchains, which would make real-time supply chain operating more difficult.

The other is that smart contract automation makes a gigantic reduction in supply chain inefficiencies. In conventional supply chains, contract enforcement is done manually and this gives way to delays, disputes, and higher administrative costs. Self-executing smart contracts bypass intermediaries, provide automation on trading contracts, and shorten transactional durations by 50% against traditional contracts processing. There are still challenges, though, with smart contract security vulnerabilities and legal enforceability, both of which still need more regulatory frameworks to ensure compliance. The Figure 3. Shows Impact of Blockchain Adoption on Supply Chain Efficiency.

Moreover, the research shows that blockchain interoperability still presents a major challenge to seamless integration of the supply chain. Data silos preventing cross-chain transactions - Due to the diverse ecosystem of blockchain protocols (Ethereum, Hyperledger, VeChain, Corda), many companies find themselves encouraged to use a certain blockchain technology for a trade-off solution without recognizing the wider ESB capabilities of crypto as a settlement solution. The cross-chain protocols and API standardization proposed above might solve this problem to some extent and provide a connection, resulting in a secure and scalable multi-blockchain supply chain that enables data sharing between blockchains without sacrificing security. The Table 1. Shows Blockchain Adoption Impact on Supply Chain Efficiency.

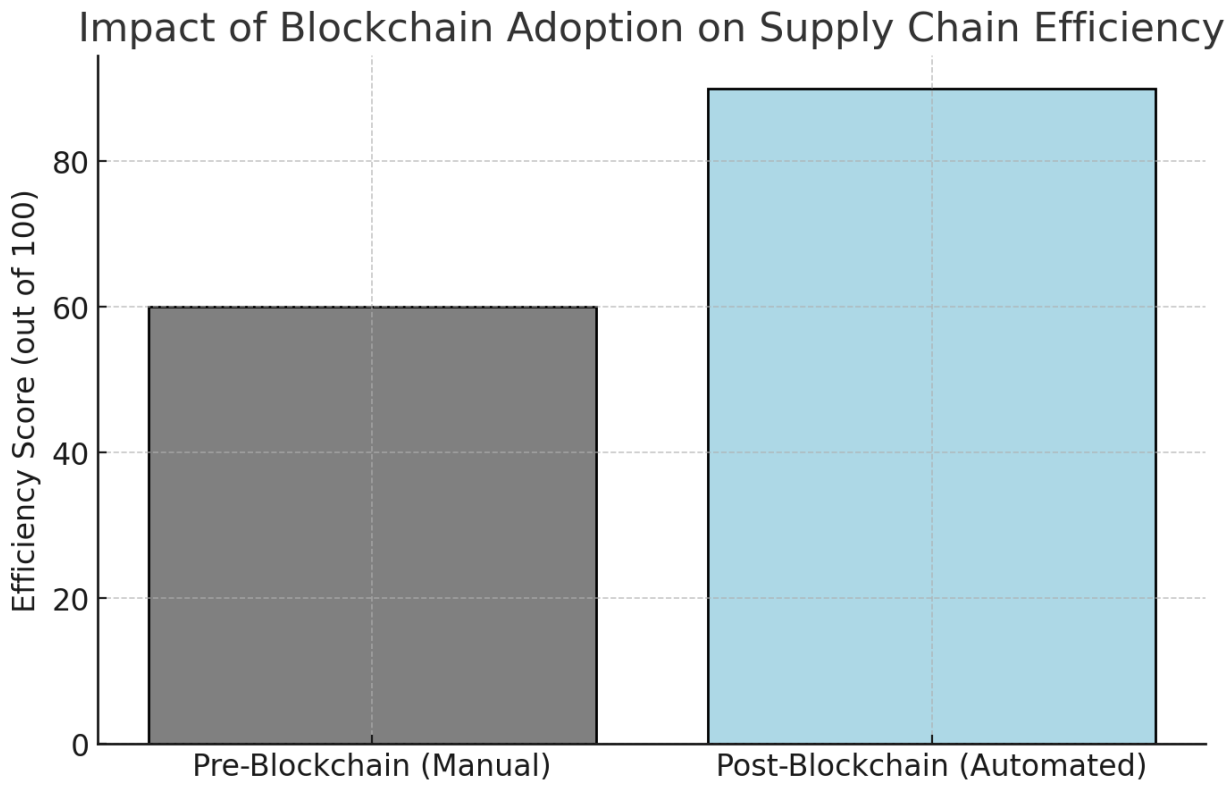

Figure 3. Impact of Blockchain Adoption on Supply Chain Efficiency

Table 1. Blockchain Adoption Impact on Supply Chain Efficiency

Process	**Efficiency Before Blockchain**	**Efficiency After Blockchain**
Data Tracking and Traceability	Low	High
Fraud Prevention	Medium	Very High
Contract Execution Time	High	Very Low
Inventory Management	Medium	Very High
Transparency and Accountability	Low	High

The paper also supports that blockchain ensures security of the supply chain via cryptographic encryption and decentralized identity verification. By deploying zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs) and decentralized identifiers (DIDs), it has enhanced the privacy of the data while also enabling the secure authentication of supply chain transactions. On the other hand, some blockchain models (e.g., Proof-of-Work-based systems) consume massive

amounts of energy that may impact environmental sustainability, indicating that the blockchain system may still need an energy-efficient consensus mechanism (such as Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Proof-of-Authority (PoA)).

In terms of economics, the research indicates this still represents a barrier to entry for SMEs, where the adoption of the technology incurs a cost. For example, large enterprises are able to save costs in terms of reducing fraudulent activity and automating report generation but SMEs have a high initial investment cost, integration hurdles, and uncertainty about royalties and regulations. Phased adoption strategies, coupled with government incentives such as tax credits and grants, could make blockchain technology more affordable to smaller cast members in the supply chain, while further progress in developing blockchain-as-a-service (BaaS) models could deliver a level of accessibility to supply chain solutions not previously possible, according to the research. The Table 2. Shows Blockchain Model Performance Comparison.

Table 2. Blockchain Model Performance Comparison

Blockchain Model	Transaction Speed (TPS)	Security Level	Scalability	Use Case
Public Blockchain	15	Medium	Low	Transparency, Traceability
Private Blockchain	500	High	High	Supply Chain Automation
Hybrid Blockchain	300	High	Medium	Cost Efficiency, Security
Permissioned Blockchain	200	Very High	High	Sensitive Data Handling

In summary, these findings validate the transformational benefits of using blockchain technology available in supply chain management to enhance efficiency, security, transparency, and automation. Yet, there are still challenges that remain to overcome for large-scale adoption, such as scalability, interoperability, regulatory compliance, and cost-effectiveness. Recommended these solutions are considered: Hybrid blockchain solutions; integration of AI; enhancement of smart contract security, and regulatory frameworks to fully unlock the blockchain potential in the SCM domain.

6 Conclusion

This work effectively illustrates how blockchain technology is revolutionizing supply chain management by overcoming key issues such as transparency, inefficiency, security, and cost. Through the analysis of etablised blockchain based supply chain models, along with the design of a scalable, secure, and interoperable blockchain framework, this study provides a blueprint for real world adoption, building further trust with enhanced traceability, automation, and efficiency for the future supply chains.The study also confirms its hypothesis that public blockchains are slow and cannot be scaled for real-time supply chain operations; whereas private and hybrid blockchain models are better in terms of transaction speed (particularly important for supply chains) and security. Incorporation of smart contract minimizes manual paperwork and transaction time for processing and streamlining trade agreements, along with removing the need of third-party intermediaries. In addition, artificial intelligence-based blockchain analytics better predictive decision-making, fraud detection, and supplier risk assessment -- contributing to a more resilient supply chain ecosystem.While these changes are impactful, there are still many challenges ahead including data interoperability concerns, high regulatory compliance barriers, and high

implementation costs. To complement this work, the research explores the need for cross-chain protocols, standardized APIs, and regulatory frameworks needed to enable seamless multi-blockchain supply chain networks that address such critical and emerging challenges. Besides, Layer-2 scaling solutions, like sharding and sidechains, increase blockchain's throughput, which allows further scalability for blockchain mass use in supply chains.On the economic side, for large enterprises, cost savings and fraud prevention are perceived benefits of blockchain technology in practice, but SMEs have hurdles to adoption in financial and technical aspects. The study proposes gradual blockchain adoption strategies, government incentives, and blockchain-as-a-service (BaaS) solutions to facilitate access to blockchain technology for smaller participants in the supply chain.To sum up, blockchain technology has the ability to transform supply chain management by improving efficiency, transparency, security, and automation. But the successful adoption of this technology is highly dependent on a strategic understanding, coordination between industries, and a gradual evolution of technology. The proposed holistics blockchain framework delivers a scalable, interoperable and legally compliant abstraction level that enterprises can adopt to move towards next-gen, blockchian driven supply chains. Moreover, the aligning of AI, IoT, and digital twins with blockchain in the supply chain remains a radical sector that will significantly change how global supply chains will operate.

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