

Research Article

# Socialism in Economic Research in the Age of Globalization, Sustainability, and Digitalization: A Theory-Context-Method Systematic Review

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## ABSTRACT

This study presents a PRISMA-guided systematic literature review of 39 Scopus-indexed journal articles published between 2015 and 2025 on socialism in economic systems in the era of globalization, sustainability, and digitalization. Using an integrative Theory–Context–Method (TCM) framework combined with thematic analysis, the review maps how contemporary scholarship mobilizes institutionalist, political economy, and Marxist perspectives across diverse contexts, particularly post-socialist Europe, China, and global socialism debates. The findings show that research is conceptually anchored in comparisons between socialism and capitalism, empirically concentrated on socialist economic reform, post-socialist transitions, and socialist legacy effects, and methodologically dominated by qualitative and case-based designs supplemented by quantitative studies. Global market integration, ideological conflict, and enduring institutional legacies emerge as the core explanatory triangle, while sustainability and digitalization appear mainly as emerging pressures rather than fully theorized mechanisms. The review contributes by uncovering the tight coupling between theory, context, and method that structures cumulative knowledge on socialism, and by proposing a future research agenda that prioritizes cross-context theory deployment, mixed-method designs, and the integration of sustainability and digitalization as central causal mechanisms in analyses of socialist-oriented economic governance.

**Keywords:** Socialism; Socialist Market Economy; Globalization; Theory Context Method (TCM)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Socialism continues to shape economic thought and policy debates as both a historical alternative to capitalism and a living set of institutions that evolves under globalization. From early twentieth-century critiques of industrial capitalism to later state-socialist experiments, socialist political economy has repeatedly raised questions about distribution, coordination, and social welfare (Bockman et al., 2016; Boettke & Candela, 2021; Siu, 2020). Classic controversies such as Polanyi's notion of the embedded economy and the economic calculation debate—demonstrate that the discussion is not merely ideological but also analytical, concerning the informational and institutional conditions under which coordination and development are feasible (Bockman et al., 2016; Boettke & Candela, 2021).

After the Cold War, socialism did not vanish from economic life; instead, it diversified into market-socialist experiments and post-socialist transition trajectories. Market-oriented reforms in China and Vietnam popularized the notion of a “socialist market economy,” renewing questions about how state coordination, market incentives, and ideological commitments coexist in practice (Amighini & Jia, 2019; Siu, 2020; Tian & Wu, 2024). Recent studies highlight the uneven socio-economic consequences of these reforms, including value transformation and widening inequality (Tian & Wu, 2024), as well as durable “socialist imprinting” on entrepreneurship and innovation strategies (Dai et al., 2017; Tran & Freel, 2025). At the same time, scholarship has expanded toward emerging concerns such as environmental sustainability and eco-socialism (Flanagan & Raphael, 2023), technology-enabled planning and optimization (Dapprich, 2023), and new configurations of governance and development in socialist-oriented contexts (Jabbour et al., 2023; Luong & Le-Van, 2024).

Despite this expanding and increasingly heterogeneous body of work, review-based evidence remains fragmented in ways that limit cumulative knowledge. Existing syntheses provide valuable insights into moral and ideological critiques (Liagouras, 2019), historical models of socialist economic reform (Persky & Madden, 2019), and institutional and political-economy foundations of socialist systems (Boettke & Candela, 2021). However, broader review approaches and quantitative syntheses still tend to privilege particular contexts especially post-socialist Europe and China while offering limited

integration across theory, context, and methodology (Guerrero & Marozau, 2023; Nguyen et al., 2023). Moreover, emerging topics such as sustainability, digitalization, and public health in socialist-oriented market economies are often discussed in isolation rather than consolidated into an integrated research agenda (Flanagan & Raphael, 2023; Jabbour et al., 2023; Luong & Le-Van, 2024).

To address these gaps, this study conducts a PRISMA guided systematic literature review of Scopus indexed journal articles published between 2015 and 2025 and synthesizes findings using an integrative Theory Context Method (TCM) framework complemented by thematic analysis. Two guiding questions structure the review: how is the literature developing in terms of publication patterns, regions, theories, and methods; and what thematic clusters and unresolved debates characterize contemporary research on socialism in economic systems? The paper proceeds by outlining the review protocol, reporting descriptive and thematic results, discussing implications, and concluding with a future research agenda.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) designed and reported in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement, with the aim of strengthening transparency and methodological traceability throughout the review process (Moher et al., 2009). PRISMA was adopted not merely as a reporting convention, but as a procedural scaffold that helps discipline the flow from search to synthesis and reduces avoidable arbitrariness in study selection (Siddaway et al., 2019; Ter Huurne et al., 2017). The review progressed through the four canonical PRISMA phases identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion and the full trajectory of records through these phases is reported in the PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 1).

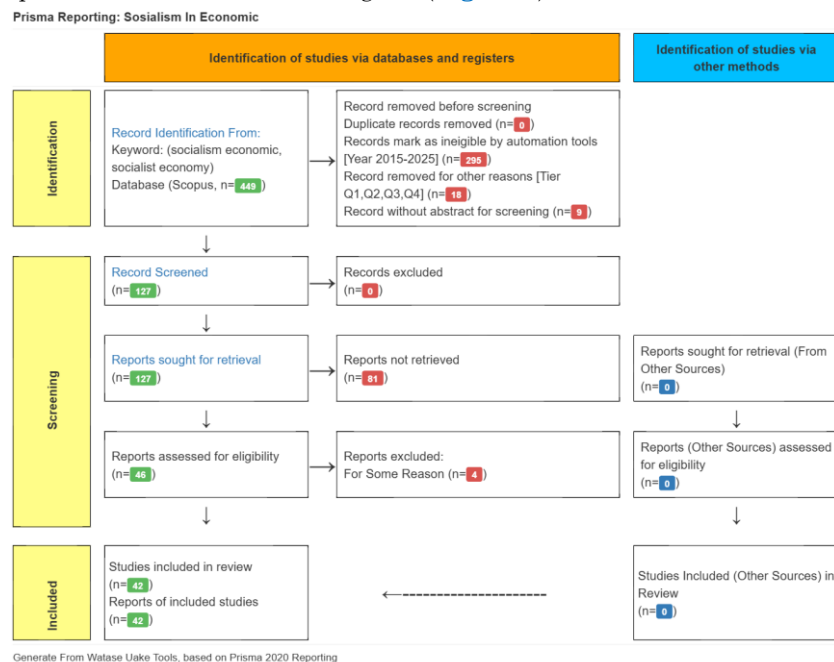


Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram

In the identification phase, we implemented a targeted search strategy intended to capture peer-reviewed scholarship on socialism within economic research, particularly as it intersects with contemporary pressures of globalization, sustainability, and digitalization. We conducted the search in Scopus, which was selected because it offers broad disciplinary coverage while maintaining comparatively stringent indexing standards, thereby supporting the retrieval of high-quality and systematically catalogued journal literature (Bergman, 2012; Rocha & Valença, 2023). Importantly, Scopus was preferred to Google Scholar given longstanding concerns regarding the latter's propensity to return duplicate records, inconsistent source provenance, and perhaps most problematically for evidence synthesis greater exposure to outputs from predatory or weakly vetted outlets (Hariningsih et al., 2024). Using the keywords "socialist economy" and "socialism economic" across titles, abstracts, and keywords, the initial query yielded 449 records.

We then applied a set of preliminary filters before moving to formal screening. Notably, no duplicates were detected in the exported records. We excluded 295 items because they fell outside the predefined publication window (2015 - 2025), a temporal boundary chosen to foreground recent debates and to ensure that the synthesized evidence meaningfully reflects contemporary scholarly developments. Additionally, nine records were removed because they lacked abstracts; while this criterion may appear procedural, it is methodologically consequential, since abstracts are essential for consistent and comparable relevance assessment during early-stage screening. Finally, 18 records were excluded because they did not meet the journal-indexing criterion (Scopus quartiles Q1-Q4). After these exclusions, 127 records proceeded to screening.

During the screening phase, the 127 remaining records were assessed based on titles and abstracts to determine substantive alignment with the scope of the review. Interestingly, no records were excluded at this stage, suggesting that the search terms and database choice were suitably calibrated to the topic. We then attempted full-text retrieval for all screened records; however, access constraints proved non-trivial. Specifically, 79 records could not be obtained due to paywalls or unavailability through accessible channels, leaving 48 articles for full-text evaluation in the eligibility phase.

The eligibility phase involved close reading of the 48 accessible full texts against the predefined inclusion criteria. These criteria required that studies be peer-reviewed journal articles, engage explicitly with economic dimensions of socialism (rather than treating socialism only as a historical label or tangential political reference), and provide sufficient conceptual and methodological detail to support systematic qualitative synthesis. On this basis, five articles were excluded. In most cases, exclusion was driven by limited analytical depth or only peripheral relevance to the review's central objective.

In the inclusion phase, 43 studies met all eligibility requirements and were incorporated into the final corpus for synthesis. No additional studies were added from supplementary sources (e.g., backward or forward citation searching), as the review deliberately maintained a database-bounded strategy to preserve consistency in indexing quality and to minimize heterogeneity arising from mixed-source retrieval. The included studies were then analyzed through qualitative thematic synthesis, using an inductive procedure to identify recurrent patterns and conceptual linkages across theories, contexts, and methodological approaches. To enhance interpretive consistency and to reduce drift in theme assignment, we supported the coding process with the Watase Uake System, which provides a structured mechanism for categorization and cross-checking of thematic decisions (Wahyudi & Sudarmiati, 2024).

Taken together, the PRISMA-guided workflow provided a coherent and auditable pathway from record identification to final synthesis. While access limitations at the full-text retrieval stage inevitably constrained the pool of eligible studies, the resulting dataset remains methodologically defensible: it is bounded by transparent criteria, anchored in a high-quality indexing platform, and analyzed through a systematic thematic procedure that is explicitly documented in relation to [Figure 1 \(Moher et al., 2009\)](#).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Overview of the Reviewed Literature and Evidentiary Architecture

This section reports and interprets the results of the systematic review based on 43 Scopus-indexed journal articles. Rather than merely listing frequencies, the analysis is organized to mirror the Theory–Context–Method (TCM) logic established in the Introduction an intentional choice, because the review's novelty lies not only in mapping the field, but also in showing how theoretical commitments, empirical settings, and methodological decisions co-evolve in socialist economic research.



Figure 2. keyword structure

To maintain transparency and navigability, the reader is guided through the evidence using a sequence of visual elements.

**Table 1** publication and citation patterns

No	Author	Year(s)	Title	Journal	Citation
1	Bockman, Johanna; Fischer, Ariane; Woodruff, David	2016	"Socialist Accounting" by Karl Polanyi: with preface "Socialism and the embedded economy"	Theory and Society	43
2	Uberti, Luca J.	2018	Corruption in transition economies: Socialist, Ottoman or structural?	Economic Systems	37
3	Akyeampong, Emmanuel	2018	African socialism; or the search for an indigenous model of economic development?	Economic History of Developing Regions	31
4	Williams, Colin C.; Franic, Josip	2016	Explaining Participation in the Informal Economy in Post-Socialist Societies: A Study of the Asymmetry between Formal and Informal Institutions in Croatia	Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe	27
5	Lengyel, Imre; Vas, Zsofia; Szakalne Kano, Izabella; Lengyel, Balazs	2017	Spatial differences of reindustrialization in a post-socialist economy: manufacturing in the Hungarian counties	European Planning Studies	27
6	Dang, Hung Ngoc; Hoang, Khanh; Vu, Van Thuy; Nguyen, Linh Van	2021	Do socially responsible firms always disclose high-quality earnings? Evidence from an emerging socialist economy	Asian Review of Accounting	26
7	Dai, Weiqi; Liu, Yang; Liao, Mingqing; Lin, Qiao	2018	How does entrepreneurs' socialist imprinting shape their opportunity selection in transition economies? Evidence from China's privately owned enterprises	International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	25
8	Guerrero, Maribel; Marozau, Radzivon	2023	Assessing the influence of institutions on students' entrepreneurial dynamics: evidence from European post-socialist and market-oriented economies	Small Business Economics	22
9	Archer, Rory	2018	The moral economy of home construction in late socialist Yugoslavia	History and Anthropology	20
10	Stanek, Lukasz	2022	Socialist worldmaking: The political economy of urban comparison in the Global Cold War	Urban Studies	19
11	Gong, Xun; Cortese, Corinne	2017	A socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics: The accounting annual report of China Mobile	Accounting Forum	19
12	Yang, Zhenshan; Dunford, Michael	2017	Cluster evolution and urban industrial dynamics in the transition from a planned to a socialist market economy: the case of Beijing	Spatial Economic Analysis	19
13	Flanagan, Erin; Raphael, Dennis	2023	From personal responsibility to an eco-socialist state: Political economy, popular discourses and the climate crisis	Human Geography (United Kingdom)	17
14	Dapprich, Jan Philipp	2023	Optimal Planning with Consumer Feedback: A Simulation of a Socialist Economy	Review of Political Economy	13
15	Persky, Joseph; Madden, Kirsten	2019	The economic content of G.D.H. Cole's guild socialism: behavioral assumptions, institutional structure, and analytical arguments	European Journal of the History of Economic Thought	11
16	Boettke, Peter J.; Candela, Rosolino A.	2021	János Kornai, the Austrians, and the political and economic analysis of socialism	Public Choice	10
17	Nguyen, Canh Phuc; Nguyen Quang, Binh; Su, Thanh Dinh	2023	Institutional frameworks and the shadow economy: new evidence of colonial history, socialist history, religion, and legal systems	Journal of Industrial and Business Economics	7
18	Olma, Nikolaos	2021	Monotonous motorscapes: Uzbekistan's car industry and the consolidation of a post-socialist shortage economy	Central Asian Survey	6
19	Phan, My Dung; Bae, Yooil	2021	Job attraction and career choice motivation in a socialist-market economy: the case of the young Vietnamese workforce	Asian Journal of Political Science	6
20	Manioudis, Manolis	2021	J.S. Mill and the Irish Land Question: From Irish Economic History to Coherent Socialism and Irish Historicism	Irish Economic and Social History	6

**Table 1** summarises annual publication and citation patterns, **Figure 2** displays the keyword co-occurrence structure (capturing the conceptual “terrain” of the literature), and Tables 2-4 consolidate the classification outputs for theory, context, and thematic categories.

**Table 2.** Theory Category

No	Theory	Citation	Total Article	Authors
1	Institutional theory and institutional imprinting theory	1	1	Tran and Freel, 2024
2	The grand theory used is Polanyis theory of embeddedness and Thompsons moral economy framework.	2	1	Swader and Ross, 2019
3	The grand theory used in this article is the Veblen-Ayres-Foster paradigm.	3	1	Siu, 2020
4	The grand theory used in the research is Karl Polanyi's theory of embeddedness and socialism.	43	1	Bockman et al., 2016
5	Socialist worldmaking	19	1	Stanek, 2021
6	Samuelsons Overlapping Generations model	2	1	Istenic and Sambt, 2019
7	Public Service Motivation (PSM)	6	1	Phan and Bae, 2021
8	Marxist theory,	17	1	Flanagan and Raphael, 2022
9	Marxist theory	4	1	Zhang, 2023
10	Marxist egalitarian political philosophy and communitarianism	3	1	Amighini and Jia, 2019
11	Marxism and Market Socialism Theory	1	1	Tian and Wu, 2024
12	Agency Theory, Stakeholder Theory	26	1	Dang et al., 2021
13	Institutional theory	27	1	Williams and Franic, 2016
14	Institutional Persistence Theory	37	1	Uberti, 2018
15	Institutional economics and economic freedom as a driver of economic development linking market institutions and property rights to long run living standards	2	1	Mladina, 2020
16	Institutional Economic Theory	22	1	Guerrero and Marozau, 2022
17	Imprinting theory and attention-based view	25	1	Dai et al., 2017
18	Grossman Health Capital Model; Public Goods Provision Theory; Kutzin's Health Financing Framework; McKinlay's upstream intervention model	0	1	Luong and Le-Van, 2024
19	Ethnomethodology	4	1	Vargha, 2018
20	Epistemic institutionalism	10	1	Boettke and Candela, 2020
21	Eclectic Paradigm, Springboard Theory	5	1	Hilger et al., 2023

**Table 3.** Context Category

No	Context	Citation	Total Articles
1	The context of the research is the socialist calculation debate of the 1920s, particularly Polanyi's response to Ludwig von Mises' claim that socialism is impossible, and the broader intellectual and political context of early 20th-century socialist thought	43	1
2	Eastern Europe and MENA countries.	37	1
3	Economic history of developing regions, focusing on Ghana, Guinea, Senegal, and Tanzania.	31	1
4	The context is the post-socialist economy of Hungary, with a focus on manufacturing between 2009 and 2014.	27	1
5	The context of the study is Croatia, a post-socialist society with a significant informal economy.	27	1
6	Vietnam, an emerging socialist economy	26	1
7	China	25	1
8	European post-socialist and market-oriented economies	22	1
9	The context is late socialist Yugoslavia, focusing on housing shortages and the moral economy of home construction among blue-collar workers.	20	1
10	Beijings transition from a planned economy to a socialist market economy integrated into global markets.	19	1

In other words, these visuals do not function as decorative summaries; they are the scaffolding for the interpretive claims that follow.

**Table 4.** Classification Category

Classification (Theoretical)	Count	Classification (Thematic)	Count	Classification (Temporal/Historical)	Count
Political Economy	16	Socialist Politics and Ideology	11	Post-Socialist (1990–present)	16
Institutionalism	11	Socialist Economic Reform	9	Contemporary Economic Reforms	13
Marxist Theory	6	Transition from Socialism to Market	9	Socialist Era (1945–1990)	8
Transition Theory	6	Informal Economy and Shadow Economy	4	Pre-Socialist (before the 20th century)	3
New Institutional Economics	1	Entrepreneurial Behavior	3		
		Socialist Welfare Policy	3		
		Social and Economic Inequality	1		

### 3.2 Temporal Dynamics: Stability, Punctuations, and Citation Concentration

Across 2016–2025, publication volume remains broadly steady typically four to six papers per year yet the pattern is not entirely flat. As Table 1 indicates, the modest peak in 2019 (and, to a lesser extent, 2023) is especially instructive. Interestingly, the uptick does not appear to reflect a sudden “rediscovery” of socialism as an abstract ideology; rather, it coincides with renewed scholarly attention to institutional resilience, transition frictions, and the political economy of reform under intensified global integration (Amighini & Jia, 2019; Sumskas & Matonyte, 2019). Citation distributions, however, are more uneven than publication counts. Notably, higher citation figures cluster around contributions that either (a) re-engage foundational debates with conceptual clarity, or (b) situate socialism in broader historical-political economy narratives. Akyeampong’s (2018) work on African political economy trajectories and Boettke & Candela’s (2021) reframing of socialist planning debates exemplify this pattern, suggesting that the field continues to reward scholarship that can connect empirical specificity to enduring theoretical puzzles. At the same time, the fact that citation “leaders” often stem from historically oriented or theory-forward studies hints at a lingering imbalance: contemporary empirical work on hybrid socialist-market arrangements is growing, but its broader theoretical consolidation remains partial.

### 3.3 Conceptual Topography: Keyword Clusters and the Field’s Organising Tensions

The keyword co-occurrence map in Figure 2 reveals a conceptual landscape structured by a small set of recurring tensions. At the centre sits socialism predictably but what is more revealing is its persistent coupling with capitalism. This proximity suggests that many studies still operate within a comparative frame, where socialism is analysed either as an alternative to capitalism or as a set of institutional residues that condition capitalist transformation. A second, and arguably more contemporary, cluster revolves around market socialism and socialist market economy. Here, China and Vietnam feature prominently, not simply as “cases,” but as empirical laboratories for theorising hybridization systems in which market coordination is embraced while political authority and strategic sectors remain strongly state-steered (Siu, 2020; Jabbour et al., 2023). However, and this is crucial, the literature does not converge on a single interpretation of such hybridity: some contributions frame it as pragmatic adaptation, while others treat it as ideological dilution or even a re-labelling of state-capitalist trajectories. A third cluster is anchored by post-socialism and transition. The recurrence of these terms along with adjacent concepts such as institutional legacy, reform, and inequality signals that post-socialist transformation remains a primary empirical and analytical preoccupation, especially in Eastern Europe. Yet the conceptual implication is broader: transition is rarely treated as a completed “phase”; instead, it is increasingly read as a prolonged and contested process in which socialist-era institutions and norms continue to shape market outcomes (Persky & Madden, 2019; Nguyen et al., 2023). Perhaps most notably, emergent keywords inequality, state-owned enterprises, sustainability, and, more sporadically, digitalization suggest that the field is gradually retooling its agenda. That said, these newer themes appear less densely connected in the network, implying that they are still being absorbed into the mainstream conversation rather than constituting an established research core.

### 3.4 Methodological Choices: Why Qualitative Dominates, and What That Enables (and Constrains)

Methodologically, the dataset is clearly skewed toward qualitative designs (approximately 60%), as summarised in Table 3. This predominance is not surprising: socialist and post-socialist economic arrangements are deeply institutional, historically contingent, and politically saturated conditions under which thick description, process tracing, and interpretive analysis often provide superior explanatory leverage. Case studies, historical analyses, and ethnographic approaches therefore recur, particularly where authors seek to capture how reforms are negotiated, implemented, and experienced within specific institutional settings (Lencsés, 2016; Olma, 2021).

Notably, qualitative work also tends to attract stronger citation visibility in this corpus, which may indicate that influential contributions in this field are those that clarify mechanisms and institutional logics rather than merely estimating correlations. However, this methodological leaning comes with trade-offs. The limited proportion of quantitative and longitudinal studies restricts the field's capacity to generalise across contexts, especially when scholars attempt to explain systemic outcomes such as productivity effects, distributive change, or the determinants of shadow economic activity at scale (Dai et al., 2017; Guerrero & Marozau, 2023). Patterns in data collection (see Table 4) reinforce the same conclusion. Literature-based synthesis and archival research are particularly common, underlining the discipline's continued reliance on historical documentation and interpretive reconstruction. Surveys and secondary datasets appear, but more selectively often in studies focused on entrepreneurship, informal economies, or institutional quality indices—where comparability is feasible, even if imperfect.

### 3.5 Theoretical Anchors: Institutionalism and Political Economy as the Field's Workhorses

Turning to theory, Table 2 indicates that Institutionalism and Political Economy dominate the literature's explanatory toolkit. This is, in many respects, understandable: both frameworks are well-suited to analysing how rules, incentives, and power relations shape economic organization particularly in settings where the state is not merely a regulator but an economic actor. Moreover, studies grounded in these approaches often accrue relatively higher citations, plausibly because they speak to broader interdisciplinary audiences and connect more directly to policy-relevant debates (Uberti, 2018; Tran & Freel, 2025). Marxist theory remains present, but its distribution is more context-bound appearing especially in China-related work and in studies explicitly addressing ideology, class relations, or debates over what constitutes "actually existing socialism" (Xu, 2020; Tian & Wu, 2024). Interestingly, citation patterns suggest that Marxist framings are influential when they are analytically integrated with institutional or political-economic mechanisms; when deployed as a primarily normative lens, they may be read as less portable across empirical contexts. Taken together, the theoretical landscape reveals a telling gap: despite frequent co-presence in the dataset, Institutionalism and Marxist critique are rarely brought into sustained dialogue. This matters for the review's novelty and problem formulation, because the most pressing contemporary questions global market integration, sustainability transitions, and digital-economic reconfiguration—arguably require frameworks capable of linking structural critique (a Marxian strength) with institutional specificity (an institutionalist strength).

### 3.6 Contextual Concentration and the Limits of Geographic Imagination

Contextually, the literature concentrates heavily on Post-Socialist Europe and China (Table 5). Post-Socialist Europe remains a dominant setting for examining legacy effects, institutional persistence, and reform path-dependency, often framed through the long shadow of socialist governance on market-building trajectories (Boettke & Candela, 2021). China, by contrast, is typically treated as the paradigmatic hybrid case one that invites analysis of state capacity, strategic industrial policy, and the political management of market expansion. However, a subtle but important asymmetry emerges: although China appears frequently, its studies often attract more modest citation footprints in this corpus. One plausible interpretation is that China focused analyses are sometimes perceived as highly context-specific, or that they circulate within partially segmented scholarly communities. By comparison, post-socialist European work may be more readily absorbed into wider comparative transition literatures. The category of Global Socialism is conceptually promising because it links socialism to transnational concerns environmental justice, welfare-state arrangements, and global inequality thereby moving beyond region-bound transition narratives (Flanagan & Raphael, 2023). Yet, in practical terms, its footprint remains smaller. More importantly, Africa and Latin America are still marginal in the dataset, a limitation that constrains the field's ability to claim global representativeness, particularly when discussing socialism under globalisation pressures.

### 3.7 Integrative Synthesis: What the Patterns Suggest, and Why the TCM Lens Matters

Across Categories 1-4, the literature increasingly treats socialism less as an immutable ideological blueprint and more as a mutable institutional configuration one that is reshaped through reform, path-dependent legacies, and the realities of global market participation. Notably, dominant thematic emphases socialist reform, transition processes, legacy effects, and ideological conflict under global integration signal that the field is preoccupied with adaptation and institutional endurance rather than doctrinal purity. Yet the review also exposes persistent constraints. Theoretical fragmentation remains visible, especially in the limited synthesis between Marxist critique and institutional political economy. Methodologically, the dominance of qualitative work generates rich context but inhibits cross-context generalisation, particularly for contemporary issues that demand scale-sensitive evidence (e.g., inequality trajectories, digital transformation, or sustainability policy outcomes). Empirically, geographic concentration narrows the field's horizon and risks reproducing a "China–Eastern Europe" lens as if it were synonymous with socialism's global evolution. It is precisely here that the TCM-based contribution of this study becomes salient. By structuring the evidence around the interaction of theory, context, and method, the review does not only map "what exists"; it clarifies why certain debates dominate, how methodological habits

shape claims, and where the literature's blind spots persist. In doing so, the study helps reposition socialist economic research within the contemporary triad of globalisation, sustainability, and digitalisation, and, importantly, offers a more analytically integrated platform for future research agendas.

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