


Article

Research on Evaluation of Financial Risks in Agricultural Product Supply Chains Based on An Improved DEMATEL Method

Xiaowo Wu ¹, Xi Zhou ^{2,*}  and Shuxia Sun ²

1 College of Sciences and Engineering, University of Tasmania, Hobart, TAS 7001, Australia; wu20086@gmail.com

2 Jiyang College, Zhejiang A&F University, Zhuji 311800, China; sunnysunxs@163.com

* Correspondence: zhouxi654321@126.com

Abstract: In order to improve the rationality, accuracy, and timeliness of decisions on financial risks in agricultural product supply chains, it is necessary to evaluate and control these risks sensibly. In this paper, research is conducted on financial risk factors in agricultural product supply chains, and on this basis a financial risk evaluation index system for such supply chains is built in four identified dimensions – credit risk, market risk, pledge risk, and supply chain relation risk. Next, the weights of risk indexes are measured by means of combined weighting based on subjective F-AHP method and objective CRITIC method. The final risk weight coefficients are then derived with EDAS method. With the aid of an improved DEMATEL method, the agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors are analyzed, and comprehensive impact degrees of different risk factors in agricultural product supply chains are calculated. The calculation results show that financial risks in agricultural product supply chains are highly influenced by cooperation level, performance record, and financial standing and repayment history of borrowing organization. Based on the findings of this paper, appropriate financial risk management and control measures can be developed in light of the key risk factors identified in agricultural product supply chains, thereby providing a valuable reference for financial risk control in agricultural product supply chains.

Keywords: improved DEMATEL method; EDAS method; supply chain finance; risk evaluation



Citation: Wu, X., Zhou, X., & Sun, S. (2023). Research on Evaluation of Financial Risks in Agricultural Product Supply Chains Based on An Improved DEMATEL Method. *Agricultural & Rural Studies*, 1(1), 15.

<https://doi.org/10.59978/ar01010005>

Received: 3 March 2023

Revised: 9 May 2023

Accepted: 9 June 2023

Published: 12 June 2023



Copyright: © 2023 by the authors. Licensee SCC Press, Kowloon, Hong Kong S.A.R., China. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the [Creative Commons Attribution \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license.

1. Introduction

Internet-based supply chain finance mainly covers the business fields of credit extension and financing. Using Internet as a platform, it serves core enterprises in supply chains as well as those operating in upstream and downstream links. With a long history behind it, supply chain finance is now in 3.0 Era, which is characterized by close connections between Internet, finance systems, and industrial chains that spur rapid social and economic development, and also by more prominent issues related to risk management and control.

Research on agricultural product supply chain finance has gained traction in the academic world with ever-increasing popularity in recent years. Financial risk control in agricultural product supply chains is intended to guarantee healthy and balanced development of agricultural product supply chain finance through effective risk prevention and mitigation. To achieve this, it stands to reason that a “unified front” for governing agricultural product supply chain finance should be built (Peng, 2018; Xu, 2020; Yu, 2018). More specifically, a risk measurement system needs to be put into place to evaluate and predict financial risks in agricultural product supply chains, to accurately quantify major comprehensive impact of various risk factors, and to determine prerequisites for effective control of such risks.

In the present study, in order to achieve more meaningful and logical evaluation of financial risks in agricultural product supply chains, F-AHP method and CRITIC method are used to obtain subjective and objective combined weights of risk indexes respectively. Following that, EDAS method and an improved DEMATEL method are adopted to analyze financial risks in agricultural product supply chains. Based on calculation of comprehensive impact degrees, an agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement model is developed, and risk measurement data is derived. An agricultural product supply chain financial risk control model is subsequently created with the data thus obtained. Measures for controlling these risks are also proposed.

2. Materials and Methods

The Materials and Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on the published results. Please note that the publication of your manuscript implies that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose at the submission stage any restrictions on the availability of materials or information. New methods and protocols should be described in detail while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

Research manuscripts reporting large datasets that are deposited in a publicly available database should specify where the data have been deposited and provide the relevant accession numbers. If the accession numbers have not yet been obtained at the time of submission, please state that they will be provided during review. They must be provided prior to publication.

Interventionary studies involving animals or humans, and other studies that require ethical approval, must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

2.1. Development of Agricultural Product Supply Chain Financial Risk Measurement Indexes

545 Internet users were polled through questionnaire survey or expert interview. To make the survey data more targeted, authoritative, and practical, 78 experts in relevant fields were interviewed, including 22 professors and researchers, 26 adjunct professors and associate researchers, and 30 doctoral students. Among 623 questionnaires distributed, 578 were recovered, with a recovery rate of 92.78%. The specific questionnaire survey flowchart is summarized below in Figure 1, covering the survey plan, expert interviews, and relevant studies (Dan et al., 2016; Jin, 2016; Xu et al., 2018; Q. Yang et al., 2016; Zeng et al., 2018; Zhao, 2021).

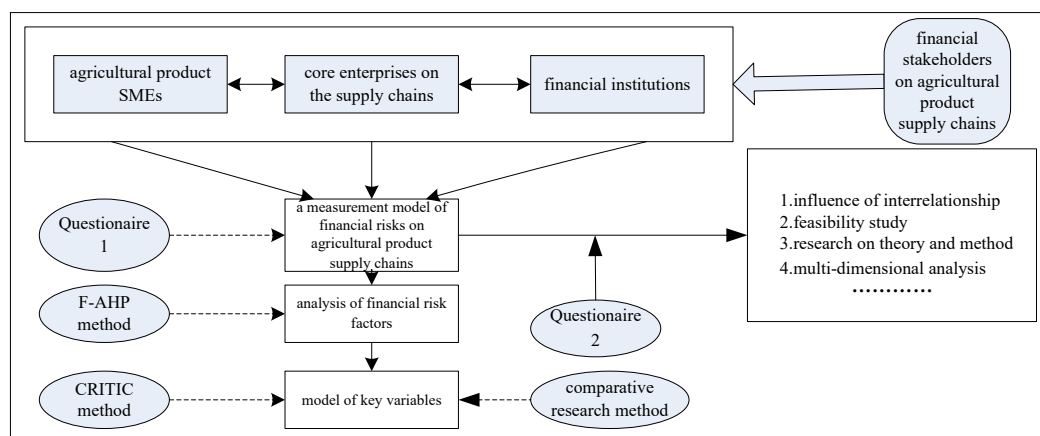


Figure 1. Low chart of questionnaire survey on agricultural product supply chain financial risks.

Based on the above questionnaire survey, expert interviews, and relevant studies (Fang et al., 2017; Higgins, 2010; Huo et al., 2011; Lan et al., 2021; Li et al., 2021; D. Liu et al., 2013; Shi et al., 2019; SZNAJD-WERON & SZNAJD, 2000; Xia et al., 2012; Q. Yang, et al., 2020; Zhang & Zhang, 2009; Zhao & Wang, 2013) four evaluation dimensions, including credit risk, market risk, pledge risk, and supply chain relation risk, are identified as Level 1 indexes, and 13 Level 2 agricultural product supply chain financial risk indexes are defined as well. The system of agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement indexes is given in Table 1 below.

Table 1. System of agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement indexes.

| Target level | Level 1 index | Level 2 index |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Agricultural product supply chain finance risk measurement indexes (B) | Credit risk (B1) | Financial standing and repayment history of borrowing organization (B11) Enterprise scale of borrowing organization (B12) Management system of borrowing organization (B13) Core corporate credit risk (B14) |
| | Market risk (B2) | Natural risk (B21) Risk arising from deterioration of external operation environment (B22) Risk due to price change of agricultural products (B23) |
| | Pledge risk (B3) | Stock status (B31) Status of orders (B32) Status of accounts receivable (B33) |
| | Supply chain relation risk (B4) | Supply chain robustness (B41) Cooperation level (B42) Performance record (B43) |

2.2. Creation of an Agricultural Product Supply Chain Financial Risk Evaluation Model Based on An Improved DEMATEL Method

2.2.1. Calculation of Subjective Weight with F-AHP Method

As a fuzzy analytic hierarchy process, F-AHP method features a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques, and consequently provides both fuzziness and consistency properties. It is capable of quantifying expert assessments objectively and turning qualitative problems into quantitative ones through layer-by-layer decomposition. This method, therefore, adds to the reliability of agricultural product supply chain finance evaluation.

Step 1: Starting from the agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement indexes, a $n \times n$ fuzzy judgment matrix $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ is built in consideration of the subjective preferences of experts for n ($n = 13$) risk measurement indexes and the relative importance values assigned to the indexes with F-AHP method as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Relative importance values assigned to indexes with F-AHP method.

| Value | Meaning |
|--------------------|--|
| 0.5 | Two elements are equally important |
| 0.6 | One element is slightly more important than the other |
| 0.7 | One element is significantly important compared with the other |
| 0.8 | One element is very important compared with the other |
| 0.9 | One element is extremely important compared with the other |
| 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 | Comparison in reverse order: $b_{ij} + b_{ji} = 1, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ |

Step 2: In regard to satisfaction consistency and order consistency of the fuzzy matrix, a fuzz consistency matrix $F = (f_{ij})_{n \times n}$ is built out of matrix B , where

$$f_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} - b_{ij}}{2n} + 0.5 \tag{1}$$

Step 3: Subjective weights $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \dots, \chi_n)$ are calculated, where χ_j represents the weight of the j th risk index. The following equations are then derived:

$$c_j = \frac{2\sum_{i=1}^n f_{ji} - 1}{n(n-1)} \tag{2}$$

$$\chi_j = \frac{c_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n c_j} \tag{3}$$

2.2.2. Calculation of Objective Weight with CRITIC Method

As an objective weighting process, CRITIC method takes into account not only the information volume of indexes, but also the level of comparison between indexes. It, therefore, leads to more objective, reasonable, and accurate index weight calculations.

Step 1: The agricultural product supply chain financial risks are processed through relativization. High-priority indexes are transformed with Equation (4):

$$g_{ij} = \frac{y_{ij} - \min y_{ij}}{\max y_{ij} - \min y_{ij}} \tag{4}$$

Low-priority indexes are transformed with Equation (5):

$$g_{ij} = \frac{\max y_{ij} - y_{ij}}{\max y_{ij} - \min y_{ij}} \tag{5}$$

Step 2: Negative indexes are converted into positive ones since they need to have the same sign. The conversion is realized with Equation (6):

$$y'_{ij} = \frac{1}{\eta + \max|Y_j| + y_{ij}} \tag{6}$$

where $\max|Y_j|$ denotes the maximum of the j th risk index, namely the maximum of the j th row in matrix Y , and η is a coordination coefficient ($\eta = 0.1$ in normal cases). This process yields a positive matrix Y' .

Step 3: Since the meaning of the positive matrix Y' varies with the units adopted, dimensionless treatment of the risk indexes using Equation (7) is required:

$$y''_{ij} = \frac{y'_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y'_{ij})^2}} \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m \tag{7}$$

where m is the number of schemes, and n is the number of risk indexes in each scheme. In this way, a standard dimensionless matrix Y'' is generated.

Step 4: Calculation of risk index objective weight. From the standard dimensionless matrix Y'' , standard deviation σ_j and correlation coefficient κ_{ij} of different risk indexes can be derived as follows:

$$\sigma_j = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{ij}'' - \bar{y}_j'')^2} \tag{8}$$

$$\kappa_j = \frac{\text{cov}(Y_j'', Y_i'')}{\sigma_i \sigma_j} \tag{9}$$

where \bar{y}_j'' is the average of the j th risk index, and $\text{cov}(Y_j'', Y_i'')$ denotes the covariance between the j th row and the i th row of the standard matrix Y'' .

R_j is used to represent the information volume of agricultural product supply chain financial risk indexes. It is calculated as follows:

$$R_j = \sigma_j \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \kappa_{ij}) \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \tag{10}$$

where $\sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \kappa_{ij})$ is a quantitative indicator of the degree of conflict between the j th risk index and other risk indexes. The higher the value of R_j , the larger weight of the risk index.

The objective weight w_j is calculated with Equation (11).

$$w_j = \frac{R_j}{\sum_{i=1}^m R_j} \quad (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n) \tag{11}$$

2.2.3. Method for Determining Combined Weight

The subjective weigh $\chi = (\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \dots, \chi_n)$ and objective weights $w = (w_1, w_2, w_3, \dots, w_n)$ of the measurement indexes can be obtained with F-AHP method and CRITIC method respectively, where $\sum_{j=1}^n \chi_j = 1, 0 \leq \chi_j \leq 1; \sum_{j=1}^n w_j = 1, 0 \leq w_j \leq 1$

Assuming W_h is the combined weight of a risk index, the equation $W_h = c_1 w + c_2 \chi$ holds true, where $c_1 + c_2 = 1, c_1 \geq 0, c_2 \geq 0$. By expressing the weighted measurement value of an agricultural product supply chain financial risk with FD_i and the standard value of the j th item of the i th scheme with d_{ij} , the following equation can be established:

$$FD_i = \sum_{j=1}^n [(c_1 w_j + c_2 \chi_j) \times d_{ij}]^2. W_h \text{ should be selected in such a way to achieve maximum value of } FD_i.$$

$$\max F = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(c_1 w_j + c_2 \chi_j) \times d_{ij}]^2 \tag{12}$$

where $c_1 + c_2 = 1, c_1 \geq 0, c_2 \geq 0$. A Lagrange multiplier function is created as follows based on Equation (12):

$$K(c_1, c_2, c_3) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(c_1 w_j + c_2 \chi_j) \times d_{ij}]^2 + c_3 (c_1 + c_2 - 1) \tag{13}$$

The partial derivatives of c_1, c_2, c_3 are solved with Equation (13):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial K(c_1, c_2, c_3)}{\partial c_1} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(c_1 w_j + c_2 \chi_j) \times d_{ij}] \times w_j d_{ij} + c_3 \\ \frac{\partial K(c_1, c_2, c_3)}{\partial c_2} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(c_1 w_j + c_2 \chi_j) \times d_{ij}] \times \chi_j d_{ij} + c_3 \\ \frac{\partial K(c_1, c_2, c_3)}{\partial c_3} = c_1 + c_2 - 1 \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

The following results can be derived from Equation (14):

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(\chi_j^2 - \chi_j w_j) \times d_{ij}^2]}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(\chi_j^2 - \chi_j w_j) \times d_{ij}^2] + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(w_j^2 - \chi_j w_j) \times d_{ij}^2]} \\ c_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(w_j^2 - \chi_j w_j) \times d_{ij}^2]}{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(\chi_j^2 - \chi_j w_j) \times d_{ij}^2] + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n [(w_j^2 - \chi_j w_j) \times d_{ij}^2]} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

In the second round of survey, the data derived from the agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement index system and corresponding evaluation criteria were supplied to the above-mentioned experts. 78 questionnaires were distributed in this survey, and 69 were recovered, with a recovery rate of 88.46%. The experts were asked to give their measurement of different risk indexes, and their feedback was combined with pertinent literature data for further research (Blackman et al., 2013; Cheng et al., 2016; Z. Liu, 2021; Trkman & McCormack, 2009; Tseng et al., 2021; X. Yang, et al., 2020; Yao & Qin, 2021). 2009AHP method and CRITIC method are used to determine the subject weight and objective weight of different finance risk indexes for agricultural product supply chains respectively, based on which a combined weight $W_h = c_1 w + c_2 \chi$ is obtained for each index. Finally, from the combined weights of different risk indexes, combined weight coefficients are obtained through MATLAB operation, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Weights of different indexes in the agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement index system.

| Level 1 index | Level 2 index | Subjective weight | Objective weight | Combined weight |
|--|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Credit risk (B ₁) | Financial standing and repayment history of borrowing organization (B ₁₁) | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.096 |
| | Enterprise scale of borrowing organization (B ₁₂) | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.038 |
| | Management system of borrowing organization (B ₁₃) | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.064 |
| Market risk (B ₂) | Core corporate credit risk (B ₁₄) | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.030 |
| | Natural risk (B ₂₁) | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.036 |
| | Risk arising from deterioration of external operation environment (B ₂₂) | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.072 |
| Pledge risk (B ₃) | Risk due to price change of agricultural products (B ₂₃) | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| | Stock status (B ₃₁) | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.044 |
| | Status of orders (B ₃₂) | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.074 |
| Supply chain relation risk (B ₄) | Status of accounts receivable (B ₃₃) | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.036 |
| | Supply chain robustness (B ₄₁) | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.074 |
| | Cooperation level (B ₄₂) | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.222 |
| | Performance record (B ₄₃) | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.174 |

2.2.4. Method for Determining Index Weight Based on EDAS

Because experts may find it very difficult to evaluate the agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement index system objectively and accurately, an index weight determination method based on EDAS is proposed in the present study, thus realizing more objective, reasonable, and logical measurement results.

In this method, a probabilistic language term set is introduced and expressed as follows:

$$Q(p) = \left\{ Q^{(k)}(p^{(k)}) \mid Q^{(k)} \in S, p^{(k)} \geq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, \kappa Q(p), \sum_{k=1}^{\kappa Q(p)} p^{(k)} \leq 1 \right\}, \text{ where}$$

$Q^{(k)}(p^{(k)})$ is a language term $Q^{(k)}$ containing probabilistic information $p^{(k)}$. $\kappa Q(p)$ denotes the number of language terms in $Q(p)$, and $\kappa Q(p) = K$. Then the entropy of $Q(p)$ needs to meet the following requirements:

- (1) $0 \leq E(Q(p)) \leq 1$;
- (2) When $g(Q(p)) = 0$ or $g(Q(p)) = 1$, if $p^{(k)} = 1$, $E(Q(p)) = 0$;
- (3) When and only when $\kappa Q(p) = 2$, if $p^{(1)} = p^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2}$ and $g(Q^{(1)}) + g(Q^{(2)}) = 1$, $E(Q(p)) = 1$.

Probabilistic language entropy can be defined based on hesitant fuzzy language entropy and probabilistic language equivalence transformation function:

$$E(Q(p)) = \frac{1}{K(\sqrt{2} + 1)} \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\sin \frac{\pi p^{(k)}}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi p^{(k)}}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi(g(Q^{(k)}) + g(Q^{(K-k+1)}))}{2} + \cos \frac{\pi(1 - g(Q^{(k)}) - g(Q^{(K-k+1)}))}{2} - 1 \right) \tag{16}$$

It is assumed in this study that 13 risk evaluation indexes are selected by an agricultural product supply chain finance emergency department, their weight being denoted by $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{13})^T$,

Eight experts with relevant background can be selected and asked to assign language evaluation values to the 13 risk measurement indexes, and a decision maker can make use of the following set to measure agricultural product supply chain financial risk indexes:

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s_{-4}, s_{-3} = \text{very low}, s_{-2} = \text{low}, s_{-1} = \text{slightly low}, s_0 = \text{medium} \\ s_4 = \text{extremely high}, s_3 = \text{very high}, s_2 = \text{high}, s_1 = \text{slightly high} \end{array} \right\}$$

Based on the language evaluation values offered by the experts, a probabilistic language decision matrix $R = [Q_{ip}(p)]_{m \times n}$ can be created, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Probabilistic language decision matrix based on expert evaluation.

| Ex-pert | B ₁₁ | B ₁₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₂₁ | B ₂₂ | B ₂₃ | B ₃₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₄₁ | B ₄₂ | B ₄₃ |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | S ₁ , S ₂ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₋₂ , S ₋₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₋₃ , S ₋₂ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ |
| 2 | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ |
| 3 | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₋₂ , S ₋₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₋₃ , S ₋₂ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ |
| 4 | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ |
| 5 | S ₋₂ , S ₋₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₋₃ , S ₋₂ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₂ , S ₋₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ |
| 6 | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₃ , S ₄ |
| 7 | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₂ , S ₃ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₂ , S ₃ |
| 8 | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₃ , S ₄ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₁ , S ₀ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₃ , S ₋₂ | S ₀ , S ₁ | S ₋₄ , S ₋₃ | S ₀ , S ₁ |

Next, the probabilistic language decision matrix is standardized. Equations (17) and (18) are then used to calculate weights of risk evaluation indexes, and the results obtained in the present research are listed in Table 5.

$$\begin{cases} \max H(w) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{l=1, l \neq i}^n CE(Q_{ij}(p), Q_{lj}(p)) + (1 - E(Q_{ij}(p)))w_j \right) \\ \sum_{j=1}^n v_j^2 = 1, 0 \leq w_j \leq 1 \end{cases} \tag{17}$$

$$v_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \left[\left(\frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{l=1, l \neq i}^n CE(Q_{ij}(p), Q_{lj}(p)) + (1 - E(Q_{ij}(p))) \right) \right]}{\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^m \left[\left(\frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{l=1, l \neq i}^n CE(Q_{ij}(p), Q_{lj}(p)) + (1 - E(Q_{ij}(p))) \right) \right]} \tag{18}$$

where $\sum_{j=1}^m v_j = 1, 0 \leq v_j \leq 1$.

Table 5. Weights of the risk measurement index system based on EDAS.

| B ₁₁ | B ₁₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₂₁ | B ₂₂ | B ₂₃ | B ₃₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₄₁ | B ₄₂ | B ₄₃ |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0.0934 | 0.0312 | 0.0571 | 0.0268 | 0.0334 | 0.0626 | 0.0265 | 0.0435 | 0.0664 | 0.0315 | 0.0667 | 0.2789 | 0.1820 |

In order to make these expert-derived weights more rational, accurate, and logical, and to reduce randomness, the following combined weight equation concerning expert evaluation is adopted:

$$w'_z = \alpha_\alpha w_h + \beta_\beta v_i \tag{19}$$

Delphi method is used again to analyze the weight coefficients of $\alpha_\alpha, \beta_\beta$ based on data provided by the eight experts, following which the data from every expert is reviewed and corrected. The revised data is then delivered to the experts so that they can offer opinions on data refinement. This process occurs iteratively until the result of $\alpha_\alpha = 0.6, \beta_\beta = 0.4$ is achieved

unanimously. The resulting final combined weight coefficients of the agricultural product supply chain financial risk indexes in our study are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Final combined weights in the risk measurement index system.

| B₁₁ | B₁₂ | B₁₃ | B₁₄ | B₂₁ | B₂₂ | B₂₃ | B₃₁ | B₃₂ | B₃₃ | B₄₁ | B₄₂ | B₄₃ |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 0.09496 | 0.03528 | 0.06124 | 0.02872 | 0.03496 | 0.06824 | 0.0346 | 0.0438 | 0.07096 | 0.0342 | 0.07108 | 0.24476 | 0.1772 |

2.2.5. Calculation of the Comprehensive Impact Matrix Based on an Improved DEMATEL Method

Shaped by a variety of factors, financial risks in agricultural product supply chains have uncertainties. In order to reduce the number of elements in the agricultural product supply chain financial risk system and to simplify relations between elements, we perform general evaluation from a holistic perspective using an improved DEMATEL method with the following steps:

Step 1: The values of 0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, and 1 are used to represent “no impact”, “very weak impact”, “weak impact”, “average impact”, “strong impact”, and “very strong impact” respectively, and the values of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, and 0.9 correspond to impact degrees between them. By correcting these values based on expert evaluation results and relevant weights, an original matrix of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors can be generated.

Step 2: The data in the agricultural product supply chain financial risk factor matrix also receives dimensionless treatment. Initial value operators are used to generate an initial value matrix. Let $X_h = (x_h(1), x_h(2), \dots, x_h(13))$ be the behavior sequence of factor X_h with D_1 being an operator in the sequence, and we can calculate as follows:

$$X_h D_1 = (x_h(1)d_1, x_h(2)d_1, \dots, x_h(13)d_1) \tag{20}$$

where $x_h(k)d_1 = \frac{x_h(k)}{x_h(1)}$, $x_h(1) \neq 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, 13$. Here D_1 is called initial value operator.

The behavior sequence of the main system risk factor is denoted by X_0 , and that of relevant agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors are denoted by X_h and X_j . If $r_{0h} \geq r_{0j}$ holds true for the corresponding grey relation degree, we say X_h precedes over X_j , and this relation is expressed as $X_h \succ X_j$, where “ \succ ” is the grey relation sequence derived from the grey relation.

Step 3: Calculation of maximum and minimum in the initial value matrix of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors.

$$\Delta_{0h}(s) = |x_0(s) - x_h(s)|, \text{ where } s = 1, 2, \dots, 13; \ h = 1, 2, \dots, 13$$

Step 4: Calculation of correlation coefficient and derivation of direct impact matrix. ρ is used to denote the identification coefficient. In the value range of (0, 1), the lower the ρ value, the higher degree of identification. If $\{x_0(s)\}$ corresponds to a data column of optimal value, a larger $\zeta_h(s)$ is desired. If $\{x_h(s)\}$ corresponds to a data column of worst value, a smaller $\zeta_h(s)$ is desired. Suppose $\rho = 0.5$, and we can obtain the following result:

$$\zeta_h(s) = \frac{\min_h \min_s |x_0(s) - x_h(s)| + \rho \cdot \max_h \max_s |x_0(s) - x_h(s)|}{|x_0(s) - x_h(s)| + \rho \cdot \max_h \max_s |x_0(s) - x_h(s)|}, \text{ where } s = 1, 2, \dots, 13 \tag{21}$$

The values of $\zeta_h(1), \zeta_h(2), \dots, \zeta_h(13)$ are calculated for $h = 1$. Similarly, correlation coefficients for $h = 2, 3, \dots, 13$ are all derived. A direct impact matrix of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors can then be generated, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Direct impact matrix of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors.

| No. | B ₁₁ | B ₁₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₂₁ | B ₂₂ | B ₂₃ | B ₃₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₄₁ | B ₄₂ | B ₄₃ |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B ₁₁ | 0.0000 | 0.1997 | 0.1807 | 0.1997 | 0.6467 | 0.0571 | 0.1443 | 0.5952 | 0.2071 | 0.0810 | 0.2933 | 0.8467 | 0.8265 |
| B ₁₂ | 0.8745 | 0.0000 | 0.1499 | 0.1885 | 0.5408 | 0.4048 | 0.3453 | 0.2743 | 0.4267 | 0.7600 | 0.2386 | 0.6500 | 0.6345 |
| B ₁₃ | 0.7349 | 0.1718 | 0.0000 | 0.1718 | 0.4833 | 0.7971 | 0.1374 | 0.1569 | 0.5408 | 0.6267 | 0.2871 | 0.7967 | 0.6978 |
| B ₁₄ | 0.6633 | 0.6467 | 0.2414 | 0.0000 | 0.3453 | 0.7867 | 0.2414 | 0.3586 | 0.4333 | 0.2157 | 0.3471 | 0.8629 | 0.7552 |
| B ₂₁ | 0.7967 | 0.6754 | 0.4048 | 0.4894 | 0.0000 | 0.6544 | 0.4048 | 0.5833 | 0.4533 | 0.3667 | 0.6643 | 0.8933 | 0.6136 |
| B ₂₂ | 0.8633 | 0.6467 | 0.6033 | 0.1600 | 0.7867 | 0.0000 | 0.0571 | 0.2667 | 0.2414 | 0.0810 | 0.2667 | 0.7500 | 0.7667 |
| B ₂₃ | 0.6600 | 0.1810 | 0.4892 | 0.4373 | 0.0000 | 0.0910 | 0.0000 | 0.6444 | 0.4048 | 0.7944 | 0.6444 | 0.8300 | 0.3129 |
| B ₃₁ | 0.7680 | 0.2643 | 0.6544 | 0.7899 | 0.3453 | 0.4333 | 0.2071 | 0.0000 | 0.2186 | 0.7643 | 0.7643 | 0.7720 | 0.6233 |
| B ₃₂ | 0.6964 | 0.5952 | 0.4543 | 0.6000 | 0.1374 | 0.3810 | 0.2933 | 0.7136 | 0.0000 | 0.7842 | 0.7136 | 0.5714 | 0.7515 |
| B ₃₃ | 0.5680 | 0.4267 | 0.7871 | 0.3386 | 0.2414 | 0.5873 | 0.0012 | 0.6544 | 0.4048 | 0.0000 | 0.4533 | 0.6967 | 0.7598 |
| B ₄₁ | 0.4129 | 0.1200 | 0.6000 | 0.5733 | 0.4048 | 0.4043 | 0.3453 | 0.6467 | 0.0571 | 0.2667 | 0.0000 | 0.8885 | 0.7269 |
| B ₄₂ | 0.8133 | 0.4000 | 0.5408 | 0.6267 | 0.2871 | 0.7871 | 0.1374 | 0.6544 | 0.4048 | 0.4833 | 0.4533 | 0.0000 | 0.6157 |
| B ₄₃ | 0.6129 | 0.2543 | 0.2871 | 0.7600 | 0.2386 | 0.2667 | 0.2414 | 0.0810 | 0.7971 | 0.4592 | 0.6433 | 0.7512 | 0.0000 |

Step 5: Construction of a comprehensive impact matrix: Assuming G_x is the direct impact matrix of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors, standardization of this matrix will lead to a standard direct matrix G_{xy} .

$$f_x = \frac{1}{\max_{1 \leq h \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n G_{xhj}}, G_{xy} = f_x G_x \tag{22}$$

A comprehensive impact matrix B_{xy} can then be built:

$$B_{xy} = G_{xy} (I - G_{xy})^{-1} \tag{23}$$

where I is a unit matrix. With the aid of MATLAB software, the comprehensive impact matrix of B_{xy} is obtained, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Comprehensive impact matrix of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors.

| No. | B ₁₁ | B ₁₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₂₁ | B ₂₂ | B ₂₃ | B ₃₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₄₁ | B ₄₂ | B ₄₃ |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B ₁₁ | 0.3278 | 0.2093 | 0.2369 | 0.2553 | 0.2709 | 0.2394 | 0.1241 | 0.2997 | 0.2193 | 0.2260 | 0.2705 | 0.4670 | 0.4264 |
| B ₁₂ | 0.5151 | 0.2240 | 0.2826 | 0.2956 | 0.3027 | 0.3311 | 0.1705 | 0.3129 | 0.2886 | 0.3582 | 0.3112 | 0.5234 | 0.4783 |
| B ₁₃ | 0.5078 | 0.2559 | 0.2675 | 0.2983 | 0.3037 | 0.3908 | 0.1447 | 0.3010 | 0.3088 | 0.3435 | 0.3217 | 0.5507 | 0.4967 |
| B ₁₄ | 0.5193 | 0.3265 | 0.3092 | 0.2868 | 0.2974 | 0.4007 | 0.1667 | 0.3366 | 0.3053 | 0.3060 | 0.3412 | 0.5792 | 0.5203 |
| B ₂₁ | 0.6110 | 0.3700 | 0.3818 | 0.4041 | 0.2933 | 0.4378 | 0.2122 | 0.4198 | 0.3491 | 0.3763 | 0.4350 | 0.6681 | 0.5778 |
| B ₂₂ | 0.5165 | 0.3089 | 0.3341 | 0.2904 | 0.3393 | 0.2796 | 0.1358 | 0.3052 | 0.2669 | 0.2710 | 0.3120 | 0.5366 | 0.4944 |
| B ₂₃ | 0.4866 | 0.2449 | 0.3315 | 0.3310 | 0.2310 | 0.2971 | 0.1223 | 0.3621 | 0.2827 | 0.3667 | 0.3632 | 0.5473 | 0.4396 |
| B ₃₁ | 0.5752 | 0.3007 | 0.3968 | 0.4222 | 0.3231 | 0.3951 | 0.1752 | 0.3220 | 0.3039 | 0.4031 | 0.4260 | 0.6232 | 0.5529 |
| B ₃₂ | 0.5730 | 0.3449 | 0.3757 | 0.4047 | 0.2982 | 0.3881 | 0.1893 | 0.4200 | 0.2767 | 0.4163 | 0.4266 | 0.6038 | 0.5742 |
| B ₃₃ | 0.5096 | 0.2969 | 0.3844 | 0.3362 | 0.2864 | 0.3825 | 0.1349 | 0.3741 | 0.3043 | 0.2796 | 0.3577 | 0.5633 | 0.5263 |
| B ₄₁ | 0.4597 | 0.2408 | 0.3417 | 0.3493 | 0.2860 | 0.3399 | 0.1710 | 0.3548 | 0.2430 | 0.2963 | 0.2783 | 0.5563 | 0.4893 |
| B ₄₂ | 0.5559 | 0.3049 | 0.3626 | 0.3815 | 0.3032 | 0.4161 | 0.1578 | 0.3866 | 0.3112 | 0.3509 | 0.3682 | 0.4919 | 0.5252 |
| B ₄₃ | 0.4767 | 0.2586 | 0.2967 | 0.3674 | 0.2597 | 0.3162 | 0.1573 | 0.2867 | 0.3319 | 0.3168 | 0.3584 | 0.5316 | 0.3929 |

Step 6: Analysis of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors: From the comprehensive impact matrix of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors, centrality degree (Lm_h) and causality degree (Lu_h) are derived through the following equations, where LD_h and LR_h represent impact degree and vulnerability degree respectively.

$$LD_h = \sum_{j=1}^n t_{hj} \quad (h = 1,2,\dots,13) \tag{24}$$

$$LR_h = \sum_{j=1}^n t_{jh} \quad (h = 1,2,\dots,13) \tag{25}$$

$$Lm_h = LD_h + LR_h \quad (h = 1,2,\dots,13) \tag{26}$$

$$Lu_h = LD_h - LR_h \quad (h = 1,2,\dots,13) \tag{27}$$

3. Results

Based on the above analysis, the impact degree and vulnerability degree values of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors are calculated with Equations (24) - (27), as shown in Table 9, and the centrality degree and causality degree values are given in Table 10.

Table 9. Impact degree and vulnerability degree of agricultural product supply chain financial risk.

| No. | B ₁₁ | B ₁₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₂₁ | B ₂₂ | B ₂₃ | B ₃₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₄₁ | B ₄₂ | B ₄₃ |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Impact degree | 3.5726 | 4.3942 | 4.4909 | 4.695 1 | 5.5364 | 4.390 6 | 4.405 9 | 5.2194 | 5.291 4 | 4.7363 | 4.406 3 | 4.9160 | 4.3509 |
| Vulnerability degree | 6.6341 | 3.6862 | 4.3017 | 4.422 8 | 3.7950 | 4.614 2 | 2.061 5 | 4.4815 | 3.791 7 | 4.3107 | 4.570 1 | 7.2423 | 6.4941 |

Table 10. Centrality degree and causality degree of agricultural product supply chain financial risk.

| No. | B ₁₁ | B ₁₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₂₁ | B ₂₂ | B ₂₃ | B ₃₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₄₁ | B ₄₂ | B ₄₃ |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Centrality degree | 10.206 7 | 8.0805 | 8.7926 | 9.1179 | 9.3314 | 9.0048 | 6.4674 | 9.7009 | 9.0831 | 9.0470 | 8.9764 | 12.158 3 | 10.845 0 |
| Causality degree | 3.0615 | 0.7080 | 0.1893 | 0.2723 | 1.7414 | 0.2236 | 2.3444 | 0.7379 | 1.4998 | 0.4256 | 0.1638 | 2.3264 | 2.1432 |

With the centrality degree and causality degree values, a causal relation graph is plotted, as shown in Figure 2:

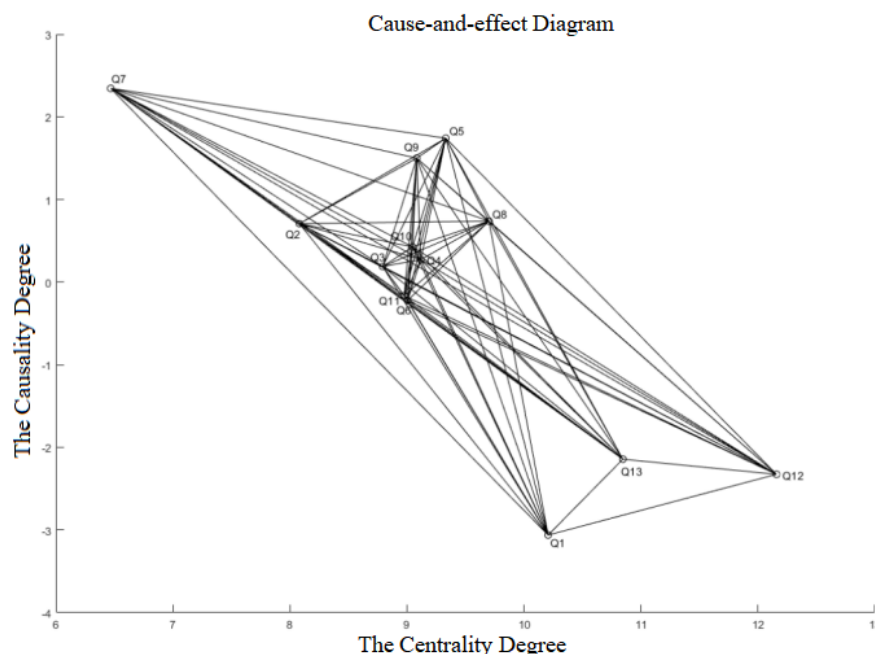


Figure 2. Causal relation of comprehensive impact of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors.

Based on the combined weight coefficients and calculation results of DEMATEL method, the product of a centrality degree and corresponding weight of an agricultural product supply chain financial risk factor is calculated as the comprehensive impact degree of that risk factor. The comprehensive impact degree serves as an accurate measure of the importance of risk factors, and helps reduce subjectivity of combined weight coefficients and improve DEMATEL method. The multiplication operation is expressed as follows:

$$z_h = Lm_h \cdot w'_z \quad (h = 1, 2, \dots, 13) \tag{28}$$

where w'_z is a weight of an agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement index in the final combined weight coefficient method. The calculation results are given in Table 11:

Table 11. Comprehensive impact degree of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors.

| Impact factor | B ₁₁ | B ₁₂ | B ₁₃ | B ₁₄ | B ₂₁ | B ₂₂ | B ₂₃ | B ₃₁ | B ₃₂ | B ₃₃ | B ₄₁ | B ₄₂ | B ₄₃ |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| z_h | 0.9692 | 0.2851 | 0.5385 | 0.2619 | 0.3262 | 0.6145 | 0.2238 | 0.4249 | 0.6445 | 0.3094 | 0.6380 | 2.9759 | 1.9217 |
| Ranking | 3 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 |

Centrality degree reflects the importance of different impact factors in the course of agricultural product supply chain financial risk evaluation. It can be seen from Figure 2 that the risk indexes of cooperation level, performance record, financial standing and repayment history of borrower organization, and stock status have a high centrality degree that exceeds 9.5. They belong to supply chain relation risk, credit risk, and pledge risk respectively. This indicates that these risk factors play a more significant role in agricultural product supply chain financial risk evaluation.

Based on the comprehensive degrees of agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors listed in Table 9, cooperation level, performance record, financial standing and repayment history of borrower organization, status of orders, supply chain robustness, and risk arising from deterioration of external operation environment are main agricultural product supply chain financial risk impact factors, among which cooperation level, performance record, financial standing and repayment history of borrower organization have a higher comprehensive impact degree. Hence, stricter control of supply chain relation risk and credit risk is required.

4. Discussion

Current management of agricultural product supply chain financial risks is still confronted with many challenges, such as difficult risk warning, delayed risk monitoring, and lack of coordination by financial regulatory authorities for agricultural product supply chains. It is therefore imperative for the government to reinforce agricultural product supply chain financial risk control (Fan et al., 2017; Jing et al., 2021; J. Liu et al., 2019). The government should build and refine a financial information sharing platform for agricultural product supply chains, and improve warning, intervention, response, and post-event accountability mechanisms for relevant risks, thereby laying systematic groundwork for control of such risks. It is advisable for the government to make use of block chain technology to help agricultural product SMEs improve their risk management capabilities, and to refine the government regulatory system. The block chain concepts and principles may aid optimization of financial models in agricultural product supply chains (Song et al., 2017; M. Yang et al., 2021), and may be coupled with experiences of managers to facilitate risk control in agricultural product SMEs. The specific risk control mechanisms are illustrated in Figure 3:

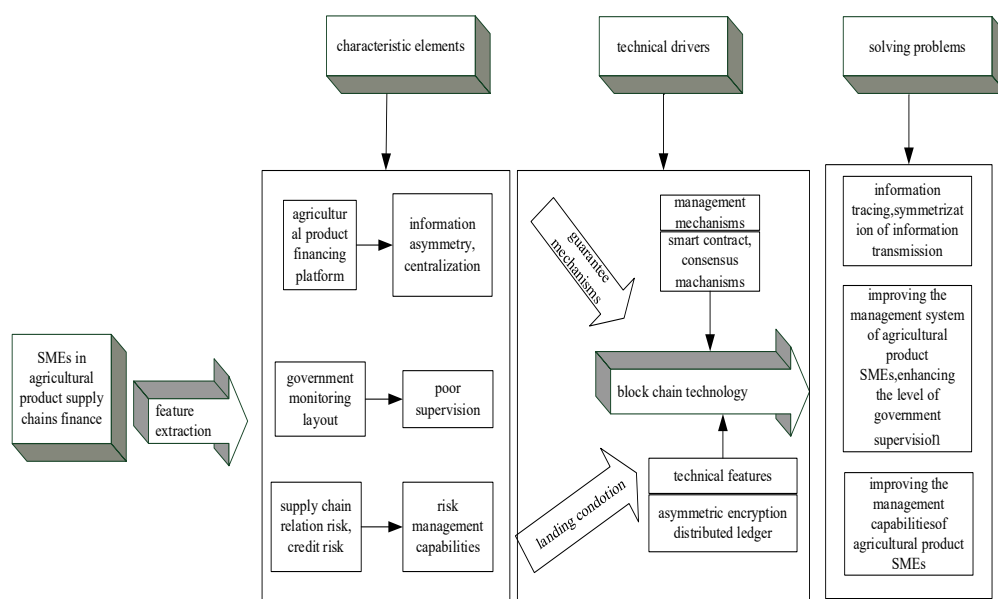


Figure 3. Finance risk control mechanisms based on block chain technology for agricultural product supply chains.

Block chain technology can give full play to network effects and application synergies between users, and help build a real-time information sharing database. Consequently, a more flexible and practical knowledge configuration can be created to provide assurance for agricultural product SMEs in their risk prevention and control. The intelligent coordination of risk control between banks, core enterprises, and agricultural product SMEs will also be boosted (Y. Liu & Cui, 2016; Luo & Chen, 2016; Wu et al., 2022). Moreover, block chain technology contributes to effectiveness and confidentiality of risk control, as well as traceability and efficient transmission of pertinent knowledge and information. Thanks to tamper-proof functions and intelligent contracts enabled by block chain technology, the government is able to provide agricultural product SMEs with different paths for mitigating various risks, improving their risk immunity and making sure that all supply chain financial risks are controllable and manageable.

5. Conclusions

Based on research on agricultural product supply chain financial risk impact factors, four dimensions of the agricultural product supply chain financial risk measurement index system are identified – credit risk, market risk, pledge risk, and supply chain relation risk. Weight measurement is performed on the risk indexes with subjective F-AHP method and objective CRITIC method, and the final risk weight coefficients are obtained with EDAS method. Next, an improved DEMATEL method is adopted to analyze agricultural product supply chain financial risk factors, and the comprehensive impact degrees of different risk factors are calculated. According to findings of the present research, cooperation level, performance record, financial standing and repayment history of borrower organization, status of orders, supply chain robustness, and risk arising from deterioration of external operation environment are main financial risk impact factors for agricultural product supply chains.

Recommendations for the government: In the context of Finance 4.0 for supply chains, the government can make use of fintech such as block chain to help agricultural product SMEs improve their risk monitoring, prevention and control capabilities. By exploiting the tamper-proof and decentralized nature of block chain technologies, the government may create a supply chain financial risk monitoring system to enable transaction tracking and automatic monitoring among agricultural products SMEs, which will mitigate the credit risks confronted by them. In the meanwhile, it is necessary to grant stronger support to agricultural product SMEs by creating a favorable financing environment and improving the credit extension system to solve their financing difficulties. Besides, given the unstable operation of some agricultural product SMEs, the government should promote establishment of associations of SMEs and micro enterprises. The members of such associations may support and cooperate with each other for mutual benefit. Through creation of credit guarantee funds, it is possible to make up for core enterprise credit guarantee losses. Recommendations for financial institutions: A risk monitoring and punishment management system should be set up to urge agricultural product SMEs to share information effectively. This will contribute to better understanding of the operation and financial status of agricultural product SMEs. Recommendations for agricultural products: They should give priority to financial and accounting transparency and improve credibility of information disclosure to ensure standard statement of their internal financial information.

The present research makes certain breakthrough and innovation in highlighting research viewpoints, promoting research concepts, and integrating research methods. The scope of the research extends to the realms of agricultural product supply chain management, risk management, information economics, and supply chain finance. In particular, the in-depth research on supply chain risk management may provide more experiences and reproducible risk control patterns and paths for financial institutions. On the other hand, there are certain aspects in this research that need to be improved in the future, and a more insightful research outlook needs to be developed.

Future research direction and outlook: The research on agricultural product supply chain financial risks may evolve from QCA analysis to MEM study. While QCA analysis involves relevant risk impact factors, MEM analysis covers collection, calculation, and visualization of credit data of research objects. These two methods may be combined in the future to enable deep study on some risk indexes that are hard to quantify, to better verify correctness of conclusions, and to give birth to long-term mechanisms for preventing and mitigating risks.

CRedit Author Statement: Xiaowo Wu: Conceptualization, Investigation, Data Curation, and Visualization; Xi Zhou: Data curation, Writing – original draft, and Formal Analysis; Shuxia Sun: Writing – review & editing.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Funding: This research was funded by the Shaoxing City Key Planning Projects of Philosophy and Social Science (145228) and the Talent Launch Project of Scientific Research Development Fund of Jiyang College of Zhejiang A&F University (RC2021D10).

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments: Not applicable.

References

- Blackman, I. D., Holland, C. P., & Westcott, T. (2013). Motorola's global financial supply chain strategy. *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*, 18(2), 132–147.
- Cheng, H., Yang, Y., & Wang, C. (2016). Research on internet industrial chain financial business models and risk management. *Financial Regulation Research*, (4), 85–98. <https://doi.org/10.13490/j.cnki.frr.2016.04.006>
- Dan, B., Zheng, K., Liu, M., & Shao, B. (2016). Research on "Internet+" C2B business model for agricultural product supply chain based on community economics. *Journal of Business Economics*, (8), 16–23. <https://doi.org/10.14134/j.cnki.cn33-1336/f.2016.08.002>
- Fan, F., Su, G., & Wang, X. (2017). Research on management of credit risk evaluation and management of SMEs in supply chain finance models. *Journal of Central University of Finance & Economics*, (12), 34–43.
- Fang, H., Zhang, Y., & Wang, P. (2017). Supply chain concentration and comparability of enterprise accounting information in legal environment. *Accounting Research*, (7), 33–40.
- Higgins, M. (2010). The sage handbook of public opinion research. *British Politics*, 5(3), 385–386. <https://doi.org/10.1057/bp.2010.5>
- Huo, L.A., Huang, P., & Fang, X. (2011). An interplay model for authorities' actions and rumor spreading in emergency event. *Physica A: Statistical mechanics and its applications*, 390(20), 3267–3274.
- Jin, M. (2016). Research on agricultural supply chain finance innovation paths based on Internet. *Agricultural Economics*, (5), 106–107.
- Jing, J., Feng, L., & Song, X. (2021). Research on supply chain finance models based on industrial ecological platforms: Theoretical analysis and case demonstration. *Journal of Financial Development Research*, 470(2), 80–87. <https://doi.org/10.19647/j.cnki.37-1462/f.2021.02.010>
- Lan, J., Wang, F., & Fu, Z. (2021). Research on safety evaluation and optimization of fresh agricultural product cold chain logistics. *Price Theory and Practice*, (3), 126–129. <https://doi.org/10.19851/j.cnki.CN11-1010/F.2021.03.163>

- Li, J., Liu, M., & Liu, P. (2021). Optimization of vehicle paths for fresh agricultural product logistics with multiple vehicle types. *Journal of China Agricultural University*, 26(7), 115–123.
- Liu, D., Wang, W., & Li, H. (2013). Evolutionary mechanism and information supervision of public opinions in Internet emergency. *Procedia Computer Science*, 17, 973–980.
- Liu, J., Wang, Y., & Wang, J. (2019). Creation of credit risk evaluation system for SMEs in supply chain finance models. *Journal of Financial Development Research*, 11, 63–67. <https://doi.org/10.19647/j.cnki.37-1462/f.2019.11.009>
- Liu, Y., & Cui, Y. (2016). Risk evaluation of SMEs in supply chain finance – based on SEM and grey relation model. *Journal of Technical Economics & Management*, (12), 14–19.
- Liu, Z. (2021). Literature review of supply chain finance based on blockchain perspective. *Open Journal of Business and Management*, 9, 419–429. <https://doi.org/10.4236/ojbm.2021.91022>
- Luo, Y., & Chen, Z. (2016). Cause and prevention of legal risks in supply chain finance. *Finance and Accounting Monthly*, (23), 84–87. <https://doi.org/10.19641/j.cnki.42-1290/f.2016.23.019>
- Peng, L. (2018). Research on magnification effect of agricultural supply chain finance moral risks. *Journal of Financial Research*, (4), 88–103.
- Shi, M., Wang, Y., Dan, B., & Wen, Y. (2019). Research on information sharing based on asymmetrical demand forecast for green supply chain. *China Journal of Management Science*, 27(4), 104–114. <https://doi.org/10.16381/j.cnki.issn1003-207x.2019.04.010>
- Song, H., Lu, Q., & Yu, K. (2017). Comparative study on impact of supply chain finance and bank loan on financing performance of SMEs. *Chinese Journal of Management*, 14(6), 897–907.
- SZNAJD-WERON, K., & SZNAJD, J. (2000). Opinion evolution in closed community. *International Journal of Modern Physics C*, 11(6), 1157–1165. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0129183100000936>
- Trkman, P., & McCormack, K. (2009). Supply chain risk in turbulent environments—A conceptual model for managing supply chain network risk. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 119(2), 247–258. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2009.03.002>
- Tseng, M.-L., Bui, T.-D., Lim, M. K., Tsai, F. M., & Tan, R. R. (2021). Comparing world regional sustainable supply chain finance using big data analytics: A bibliometric analysis. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 121(3), 657–700. <https://doi.org/10.1108/imds-09-2020-0521>
- Wu, X., Tu, J., Liu, B., Zhou, X., & Wu, Y. (2022). Credit risk evaluation of forest farmers under internet crowdfunding mode: The case of China's collective forest regions. *Sustainability*, 14(10), 5832. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14105832>
- Xia, Z., Yu, Q., & Wang, L. (2012). The public crisis management in micro-blogging environment: Take the case of dealing with governmental affairs via micro-blogs in China. *Advances in Intelligent and Soft Computing*, 141, 627–633.
- Xu, P. (2020). Study on agricultural product supply chain finance incentive contract from an overconfidence perspective. *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management*, 34(4), 60–67. <https://doi.org/10.13587/j.cnki.jieem.2020.04.007>
- Xu, P., Fu, H., Wang, L., & Peng, X. (2018). Research on 3PL incentive and monitoring mechanisms adopted by banks in agricultural product supply chain finance. *Management Review*, 30(10), 26–39. <https://doi.org/10.14120/j.cnki.cn11-5057/f.2018.10.003>
- Yang, M., Yang, X., & Ma, M. (2021). New development of supply chain finance in the context of Internet. *Journal of Financial Development Research*, 470(2), 73–79. <https://doi.org/10.19647/j.cnki.37-1462/f.2021.02.009>
- Yang, Q., Cheng, Y., & Song, P. (2020). Study on double entrusted agency incentive mechanism in agricultural product pledge financing with reputation consideration. *Finance and Accounting Monthly*, 870(2), 126–130. <https://doi.org/10.19641/j.cnki.42-1290/f.2020.02.016>
- Yang, Q., Yang, Q., & Song, P. (2016). Discussion on online supply chain financial operation risks based on Bayesian network. *Finance and Accounting Monthly*, (32), 95–100. <https://doi.org/10.19641/j.cnki.42-1290/f.2016.32.020>
- Yang, X., Huang, Y., Li, Y., & Dong, Z. (2020). Research on supply chain financial risks of e-commerce platforms – Analysis based on logistic models. *China Economic & Trade Herald*, (4), 75–79.
- Yao, F., & Qin, Z. (2021). Block chain based supply chain financial risk management research. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1744(2), 022027. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1744/2/022027>
- Yu, J. (2018). Agricultural product supply chain finance models and typical case analysis. *Business and Economics*, (11), 163–165.
- Zeng, L., Cheng, X., & Sun, L. (2018). Agricultural supply chain finance model optimization and economic benefit measurement. *Finance and Accounting Monthly*, (6), 160–166. <https://doi.org/10.19641/j.cnki.42-1290/f.2018.06.023>
- Zhang, Z.-l., & Zhang, Z.-q. (2009). An interplay model for rumour spreading and emergency development. *Physica a-Statistical Mechanics and Its Applications*, 388(19), 4159–4166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physa.2009.06.020>
- Zhao, L. (2021). Research on optimization paths for agricultural product cold chain logistics collaborative operation system in “Internet+” background. *Agricultural Economics*, 414(10), 129–131.
- Zhao, T., & Wang, D. (2013). Research on agricultural product pledge financing based on repurchase contract. *Gui-zhou Agricultural Sciences*, 41(3), 192–196.

Disclaimer: The views, statements, and data presented in *Agricultural & Rural Studies (A&R)* reflect solely the perspectives of the individual authors and contributors, and do not represent the official positions of SCC Press and/or the editorial team. SCC Press and/or the editorial team assume no liability for any harm, injury, or damage to persons or property arising from the ideas, methodologies, instructions, or products referenced herein.