Green, Traceable, and Energy-Feasible Mitigation with an AI–FKF Risk Engine

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Abstract—
Contemporary logistics networks now face simultaneous pressure from geopolitics, cyber intrusion, climate shocks, freight bottlenecks, and tightly coupled operational dependencies. This study develops an integrated framework for AI-driven supply-chain risk prediction and mitigation by combining artificial intelligence, IoT, digital twins, blockchain, intelligent transportation systems, FKF/FKL spectral analysis, and quantum optimization. The proposed PREDICT–MITIGATE framework represents resilience as a continuous feedback process in which heterogeneous operational data are transformed into disruption indicators, evaluated through predictive and simulation-based methods, and converted into feasible mitigation actions. FKF/FKL techniques provide complementary multi-scale and temporal representations, while digital twins support scenario analysis and optimization methods assist adaptive decision-making. Blockchain strengthens data provenance and accountability, whereas sustainability and energy constraints ensure that predicted responses remain physically feasible. The study synthesizes the selected research corpus, identifies major technological relationships, and highlights challenges involving explainability, interoperability, cybersecurity, governance, and human–AI collaboration. PREDICT–MITIGATE is therefore offered as a conceptual route from reactive disruption handling toward predictive, adaptive, secure, and sustainable resilience.

Keywords— artificial intelligence; supply chain risk management; predictive analytics; digital twin; blockchain; quantum computing; Industry 5.0; FKF/FKL transform; resilience; mitigation

I. INTRODUCTION

Combinatorial logistics remains a natural target for emerging quantum optimisation methods. Quantum-annealing approaches can formulate logistics and transportation problems as combinatorial optimization models, including Unit Load Device configuration and disruption-aware decision problems [19]. Broader investigations of quantum computing in transportation and logistics indicate potential applications in routing, scheduling, allocation, and other computationally intensive supply-chain problems [21]. That literature argues for coupling quantum search with established analytical and AI decision engines rather than treating annealing as a stand-alone planner [5].

Spectral analysis supplies a second, complementary language for disruption as a multi-scale time series rather than a single event stamp. The distributional extension of the Fourier–Kontorovich–Lebedev (FKF) transform establishes a mathematical foundation for representing generalized supply-chain signals [24], while sequential convergence provides a rigorous basis for its treatment within testing-function spaces [25]. The FKF framework has subsequently been investigated for multi-scale supply-chain dynamics, including spectral analysis and residue-based resonance extraction [7], shift-invariant analysis of multi-echelon lead times [8], and broader spectral characterization of supply-chain dynamics and resilience [9]. Differential properties of the same transform further expose how small lead-time perturbations move resilience signatures [10].

Later FKF/FKL results isolate delay, scale, and amplitude-modulation behaviour inside operational signals. The FKL transform has been investigated for supply-chain analysis and its associated mathematical properties [11]. The time-shift property of the FKF transform enables analysis of delayed or displaced supply-chain events [12], whereas exponential modulation properties can support the representation of changing signal intensities and secure digital supply-chain networks [13]. Taken together, those identities give AI models a spectral coordinate system for lead-time drift, anomalies, and recurring disruption motifs.

Stacking sensing, twins, provenance, mobility data, quantum search, and spectral features opens a path out of purely reactive supply-chain practice. AI can transform heterogeneous observations into predictions and decisions; IoT can provide real-time operational information; digital twins can simulate alternative states; blockchain can support trusted information exchange; quantum computing can address complex optimization problems; and FKF-based spectral analysis can characterize temporal and multi-scale disruption behavior [1]–[3], [5]–[25]. Interface and infrastructure-integrity notes remain in the architecture only as sensing and operator-control antecedents [4], [17].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Supply-Chain Vulnerability, Resilience, and Intelligent Forecasting

Risk, in this paper, is a material, informational, or financial deviation large enough to damage service, cost, or continuity. Resilience refers to the ability of a supply network to anticipate disruptions, absorb their effects, recover operations, and adapt to changing conditions. Prediction involves the statistical or computational estimation of a disruption's occurrence, magnitude, duration, or propagation path before its consequences become fully established. Mitigation is then the set of dual-sourcing, inventory, mode-switch, contractual, cyber-containment, and automated re-planning moves that cut exposure or loss.

Prior digital-transformation reviews treat visibility, connectivity, analytics, and automation as the main resilience levers [23]. The present synthesis therefore asks how those same levers can close a live prediction–mitigation loop instead of only describing disruptions after the fact.

B. Scope and Methodology of the Defined Research Corpus

Field-wide systematic reviews usually harvest Scopus or Web of Science records and sort them by algorithm, application, or risk-management stage. While such approaches provide broad field-level coverage, the present reconstruction follows a different methodological scope based on the specified authorial corpus [1]–[25]. The aim here is integrative: the twenty-five sources are read as linked strands so that methods, couplings, and remaining gaps can be named.

C. Major Technological and Methodological Domains

Six technical domains structure the selected corpus.

Connected resilience rests on digital twins of adaptive global networks [1], AI–blockchain traceability [3], and digital-transformation capability [23].

Green-AI logistics [2] is read together with Industry 5.0 human-centric automation [15].

Smart logistics is modelled as a layered IoT–AI–quantum stack [14]. Annealing for disrupted unit-load-device configuration [19] is the only combinatorial primitive taken from that stack.

The FKF/FKL family supplies distributional extensions, sequential convergence, shift and modulation identities, and multi-echelon lead-time spectra [7]–[13], [24], [25].

Battery chemistry and management [6], plug-in sizing [18], solar-assisted architectures [16], [22], and ITS mobility [20] bound what any predicted recovery may physically do.

Swipe-based human–machine control [4] and power-line-carrier anti-theft signalling [17] prefigure operator interfaces and infrastructure watch. They are retained only for sensing, control, and integrity mechanics usable inside a modern control tower.

Each corpus item is assigned one operational role so the reconstruction can be audited. Digital-twin resilience and adaptive global networks are treated in [1]; sustainable and green-AI logistics in [2]; AI–blockchain transparency, traceability, and resilience in [3]; swipe-based human–machine control as an interface antecedent in [4]; quantum opportunities in supply-chain management in [5]; electric-vehicle battery materials and management as energy constraints in [6]; multi-scale spectral analysis and residue-based resonance extraction in [7]; shift-invariant FKF analysis of multi-echelon lead times in [8]; the FKF resilience framework in [9]; spectral differential properties of the distributional FKF transform in [10]; FKL transform properties for supply-chain signals in [11]; the FKF time-shift property in [12]; exponential modulation for secure digital supply-chain networks in [13]; the IoT–AI–quantum smart-logistics stack in [14]; Industry 5.0 human-centric automation in [15]; solar-powered hybrid vehicle architecture in [16]; power-line-carrier anti-theft / infrastructure integrity in [17]; plug-in hybrid battery sizing in [18]; quantum annealing for unit-load-device configuration under disruption in [19]; smart mobility and intelligent transportation systems in [20]; quantum computing in transportation and logistics in [21]; solar-assisted electric mobility architectures in [22]; digital-transformation supply-chain resilience in [23]; the distributional extension of the FKF transform in [24]; and sequential convergence in the testing-function space of the two-sided FKF transform in [25]. Fig. Table II records that one-to-one role map for [1]–[25] in place of a thematic intensity plot.

Table II. Operational role of corpus items [1]–[25].

Ref.	Role inside PREDICT–MITIGATE	Use
[1]–[3], [23]	Twins, blockchain provenance, digital transformation	State, licence, context
[2], [15]	Green logistics and Industry 5.0 authority	Objective and override
[5], [14], [19], [21]	IoT–AI–quantum stack and QUBO packing	Sensing and combinatorial solve
[7]–[13], [24], [25]	FKF/FKL spectra, shift, modulation, residues	Multi-scale features (8)–(13)
[6], [16], [18], [20], [22]	Batteries, solar hybrids, ITS mobility	Physical recovery bounds
[4], [17]	HMI and infrastructure integrity	Interface and sensing trust

III. METHODOLOGY

Methodologically, the paper synthesises the defined corpus [1]–[25] rather than reporting a new field experiment. Heterogeneous contributions—digital twins, blockchain, Industry 5.0, quantum optimization, FKF/FKL spectral theory, energy-constrained mobility, and infrastructure sensing—are organized into a prediction–mitigation cycle. What results is a stage-wise map of functions and a feedback architecture, not a fitted industrial benchmark.

Intelligent resilience sits on four supporting domains rather than on a single algorithm. Physical and energy infrastructure—transportation fleets, warehouses, battery systems, charging facilities, and solar-assisted hybrid architectures—establishes the physical limits within which recovery actions can occur [6], [16], [18], [22]. Infrastructure protection and theft prevention remain fundamental requirements [17]. Operator interfaces [4] and Industry 5.0 rules [15] then decide how far automation may proceed without human release.

The intelligence layer itself mixes learning, twin simulation [1], FKF/FKL analysis [7]–[13], [24], [25], and selective quantum annealing [5], [19], [21]. Sustainability objectives [2] and digital-transformation capability [23] stay as binding context rather than optional extras.

A. Risk Forecasting and Predictive State Generation

Prediction begins by packing multi-echelon telemetry, text, and sensor streams into one feature space. The twin state (1)–(3), FKF/FKL descriptors (8)–(13), and provenance digest (6)–(7) are concatenated in the map (14). Machine-learning models estimate disruption probabilities and digital twins simulate possible future operating states. Confidence is the verification predicate Ver(H_t, y_1:t) in (7), not a generic traffic-light score.

B. Response Optimization and Controlled Intervention

Response opens when the predictive state (14) is handed to the planner (18)–(19). Depending on problem complexity, the planner may use rule-based decisions, mathematical programming, digital-twin scenario exploration, or the QUBO/Ising models (15)–(17) for selected combinatorial configurations [19]. Proposed actions are subjected to policy constraints, auditable data requirements (6)–(7), and human oversight consistent with blockchain and Industry 5.0 principles [3], [15]. Following implementation, residuals update the predictor through (20). Residual feedback may be marked with the FKF exponential-modulation identity (10) before it re-enters learning [13].

C. Operational Principles for Predictive Resilience

Three operating rules discipline the cycle. First, predictions must be constrained by actual energy, transportation, inventory, and capacity conditions to remain operationally meaningful. Second, mitigation decisions require trustworthy data, explicit governance, and mechanisms for human authorization and override. Third, spectral analysis should complement rather than replace machine learning by supplying potentially informative multi-scale features for predictive models. Without shared resilience indicators, the same cycle cannot be audited across firms, a gap already flagged in digital-transformation work [23].

D. Mathematical Formulation of PREDICT–MITIGATE

Named technologies enter the model as operators with explicit inputs and outputs, not as marketing labels. A digital twin supplies the state estimator [1]; green logistics supplies the emission-weighted objective [2]; blockchain supplies the provenance hash that licenses a mitigation action [3]; FKF/FKL analysis supplies the multi-scale feature map [7]–[13], [24], [25]; and quantum annealing is invoked only when the mitigation action is a combinatorial packing or routing decision [5], [19], [21]. The OMML identities that follow are the working pipeline of PREDICT–MITIGATE.

Table III. Operator-to-equation assignment used in Section III.D.

Block	Equations	Technology
Plant and twin	(1)–(3)	Digital twin [1], [14]
Green objective / CO2	(4)–(5)	Green logistics [2], [6], [16], [22]
Hash chain / verify	(6)–(7)	Blockchain traceability [3]
FKF, shift, modulation, FKL, residue	(8)–(13)	FKF/FKL [7]–[13], [24], [25]
Predictor p_t	(14)	AI map on twin + spectrum + digest
QUBO / Ising / constrained plan	(15)–(19)	Quantum logistics [5], [19], [21]
Residual update	(20)	Feedback learning

Digital twin of the physical network

Write the physical multi-echelon state, control, and disturbance at epoch t as x_t, u_t and w_t. The plant and its twin [1], [14] then evolve as.

$$x_{t+1} = \mathrm{F}(x_t, u_t, w_t) \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{x}_{t+1} = \hat{\mathrm{F}}(\hat{x}_t, u_t, y_t; \theta) \quad (2)$$

Identifiable twin parameters sit in θ, while y_t is the IoT/ITS observation [14], [20]. The twin discrepancy that later enters the risk feature is.

$$\delta_t = \|x_t - \hat{x}_t\|_2 \quad (3)$$

Green logistics objective

Every feasible recovery mode k (lane, vehicle, or energy architecture) carries an operating cost c_k and an emission intensity e_k [2], [6], [16], [22]. With binary activation z_k and carbon price λ, the green objective used by the planner is.

$$J_g = \sum_{k=1}^{K} (c_k + \lambda e_k) z_k \quad (4)$$

Assigned flows f_ij also generate network-level CO2 over distance d_ij and mode factor ε_m(i,j).

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} d_{ij}\, \varepsilon_{m(i,j)}\, f_{ij} \quad (5)$$

Blockchain provenance and intervention licence

Provenance is implemented as a hash chain on the observation that justifies u_t [3], not as a dashboard badge. With cryptographic hash h and concatenation ‖,.

$$H_t = \mathrm{h}(H_{t-1} \,\|\, y_t \,\|\, t) \quad (6)$$

Release of a mitigation command requires verification against the payload window y_1:t.

$$\mathrm{Ver}(H_t, y_{1:t}) = 1 \quad (7)$$

FKF and FKL spectral operators

Lead-time and disruption signals s are sent through the two-sided Fourier–Kontorovich–Lebedev operator of the corpus [7]–[10], [24]. With modified Bessel kernel K_{iτ},.

$$\mathcal{F}_{KF}(s)(\tau) = \int_0^{\infty} s(x)\, K_{i\tau}(x)\, \frac{dx}{x} \quad (8)$$

Delayed multi-echelon events are handled by the documented time-shift identity [8], [12].

$$\big(s(t - t_0)\big)(\tau) = e^{-i\tau\, \varphi(t_0)}\, \mathcal{F}_{KF}(s)(\tau) \quad (9)$$

Exponential modulation records both a change in spectral intensity and a mark on residual feedback for a secure digital channel [13].

$$\big(e^{\alpha t}\, s(t)\big)(\tau) = \mathcal{F}_{KF}(s)(\tau + i\alpha) \quad (10)$$

The companion FKL operator [11] swaps the Kontorovich kernel for an L-kernel on the same half-line.

$$\mathcal{F}_{KL}(s)(\nu) = \int_0^{\infty} s(x)\, L_{i\nu}(x)\, dx \quad (11)$$

Residue-based resonance extraction [7] isolates a scale peak by a contour integral about a neighbourhood C_n of a suspected pole.

$$R_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{C_n} \mathcal{F}_{KF}(s)(\zeta)\, d\zeta \quad (12)$$

Streaming updates of (8) are justified by sequential convergence in the testing-function space [25].

$$\langle s_n, \psi \rangle \to \langle \mathcal{F}_{KF}\, s, \psi \rangle \quad (13)$$

Predictive state and quantum mitigation

The control tower consumes a calibrated disruption probability built from the twin state, the FKF feature, and the provenance digest.

$$p_t = \sigma\big(w^T\, \phi(\hat{x}_t, \mathcal{F}_{KF}\, s_t, H_t)\big) \quad (14)$$

If the chosen action is unit-load-device (re)packing or disruption-aware assignment, the decision is handed to a QUBO solved by quantum annealing [19], [21].

$$\min\ z^T\, Q\, z + q^T\, z \quad (15)$$

$$\text{s.t.}\ \ z \in \{0,1\}^n \quad (16)$$

The same assignment has an Ising form for analog annealers.

$$\mathrm{H}(s) = \sum_i h_i s_i + \sum_{i<j} J_{ij} s_i s_j \quad (17)$$

Every non-combinatorial action stays classical. The constrained planner that mixes twin loss, green cost, battery state-of-charge, and human/blockchain licence [6], [15], [18] is.

$$\min_u\ \mathcal{J}\big(\mathrm{L}(\hat{x}, u)\big) + \lambda J_g \quad (18)$$

$$u \in U(\mathrm{SoC}_t, H_t, \delta_t) \quad (19)$$

After execution, predictor parameters are written from the residual.

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t + \gamma_t \nabla_\theta\, \ell(y_t, \hat{y}_t) \quad (20)$$

Equations (1)–(3) implement the digital twin; (4)–(5) implement green logistics; (6)–(7) implement blockchain traceability; (8)–(13) implement FKF/FKL analysis; (14) is the predictor; and (15)–(19) implement quantum-or-classical mitigation under energy and governance constraints. Fig. 2 is the numerical sketch of (3), (14) and (18); Fig. 3 is the sketch of (8)–(12); Fig. Tables III–V summarise those operator assignments without relying on plotted trajectories.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Early-Warning Generation: From Data Streams to Risk Signatures

Identification starts when mixed telemetry, text, and operational observations are turned into recognisable risk signatures. IoT platforms and intelligent transportation systems provide continuous data streams [14], [20], while AI–blockchain integration can improve the reliability, transparency, and traceability of these observations [3]. Power-line-carrier integrity monitoring [17] remains the reminder that physical tampering can erase those signatures before any model runs.

On the spectral side, a disruption is read as a resonance, a shift, or a multi-scale change rather than as an isolated timestamp. Multi-scale spectral analysis and residue-based resonance extraction provide mechanisms for detecting hidden periodic stress in hybrid-vehicle and logistics systems [7]. Shift-invariant FKF analysis of lead times seeks to preserve relevant spectral characteristics when disruptions introduce temporal delays without fundamentally changing the underlying pattern [8], [12]. The broader FKF resilience framework extends this concept by treating transform outputs as persistent monitoring signatures [9]. The FKL transform provides an alternative spectral representation for related classes of supply-chain signals [11]. Distributional extensions and sequential-convergence theorems then license the same operators on irregular and heavy-tailed streams [24], [25].

Table IV. FKF/FKL identities used for identification and monitoring.

Identity	Eq.	Operational reading
Two-sided FKF of s	(8)	Lead-time / disruption spectrum
Time shift by t_0	(9)	Delayed multi-echelon events
Exponential modulation	(10)	Intensity change and channel mark
FKL companion	(11)	Alternate kernel on the same half-line
Contour residue R_n	(12)	Resonance extraction
Sequential pairing	(13)	Streaming update of (8)

Green logistics adds an identification axis that cost-and-service models routinely omit. Green-AI research [2] indicates that environmental and regulatory risks may remain poorly represented when prediction systems emphasize only cost and service-related variables. Risk is therefore defined by the loss function an organisation actually optimises, not only by the detector it trains.

B. Risk Quantification: Linking Predictions with Network Consequences

Assessment converts a detected signature into probability, severity, exposure, and propagation. Digital twins are particularly relevant because they permit alternative disruption scenarios to be simulated without physically exposing the supply network to failure [1]. The same reviews still report no stable resilience metric across studies, which limits how far any assessed score can be compared [23].

Spectral differentials of the distributional FKF transform ask how a lead-time perturbation moves a resilience signature [10], [24]. The resulting question is therefore not simply whether a spectral resonance exists, but how sensitive that resonance is to additional disturbances. Energy and mobility research supplies important physical constraints for this assessment stage. Battery chemistry, battery-management systems, and sizing approaches influence available transportation capacity following grid or charging disruptions [6], [18]. Solar-assisted and hybrid vehicle architectures introduce additional energy-generation capabilities and consequently modify the feasible recovery space [16], [22]. If those energy limits are ignored, predicted last-mile recovery will look more feasible than the fleet can actually deliver.

C. Intelligent Intervention: From Prediction to Adaptive Action

Mitigation is the step that turns a prediction into an operational intervention. Quantum-computing studies frame several mitigation problems as combinatorial optimization tasks involving transportation configuration, rerouting, scheduling, and unit-load-device packing under disrupted capacity [5], [19], [21]. These approaches remain largely prospective, whereas conventional digital twins can already support counterfactual mitigation experiments and what-if analysis [1]. IoT therefore senses, AI predicts, and quantum search is reserved for the packing and scheduling kernels that exhaust classical heuristics [14].

Table V. Mitigation classes and the solver permitted to touch them.

Action class	Solver	Governing relations
What-if reroute / inventory	Digital twin + classical MP [1]	(18)–(19)
ULD (re)pack under lost capacity	Quantum QUBO / Ising [19], [21]	(15)–(17)
Mode switch with emissions price	Green objective [2]	(4)–(5)
Release / block command	Blockchain verify + human override [3], [15]	(6)–(7)
Energy-feasible dispatch	SoC and fleet constraints [6], [18], [22]	(19)

Whether an automated action may fire is a governance question before it is a control question. AI–blockchain integration can provide an auditable record of decisions and the data underlying those decisions [3]. Industry 5.0 places the human operator at the center of exception handling, supervision, and ethical intervention rather than treating human involvement as merely a source of residual error [15]. Control-tower design therefore inherits the same concerns of latency, error, and decision authority that already appeared in early operator-interface work [4].

Exponential modulation of the FKF transform has been proposed as a marking method for secure digital supply-chain channels [13]. That marking matters whenever a mitigation decision is computed from a signal that an adversary could spoof.

D. Feedback Intelligence: Continuous Monitoring and Model Updating

Monitoring closes the loop by measuring what an implemented action actually changed and by feeding that residual forward. Digital-transformation research emphasizes continuous visibility while identifying weaknesses in standardized resilience metrics [23]. Smart mobility and intelligent transportation systems generate extensive operational data from connected vehicles, charging infrastructure, and traffic-management systems that can support post-disruption learning [20]. Sustainability monitors then add emissions, energy use, and circularity to the usual delivery and cost KPIs [2].

Spectral monitors track frequency and scale drift instead of waiting for a KPI threshold to break [9]. Sequential-convergence results [25] become relevant when streaming observations are incorporated as mathematically consistent elements of the transform's testing-function framework. Detection, assessment, intervention, and learning then form one cycle rather than four disconnected reports.

V. IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

Researchers should treat the corpus as a programme with unequal parts rather than as a flat reference list. Digital-twin, blockchain, Industry 5.0, and digital supply-chain reviews are most relevant when discussing managerial architecture [1], [3], [15], [23]. The FKF/FKL series should be cited when the contribution is spectral [7]–[13], [24], [25]. Quantum papers are appropriate when the instance is combinatorial and current heuristics fail [5], [19], [21]. Battery-sizing and swipe-controller papers specify constraints or interfaces; they are not evidence that AI predicts supply-chain risk [4], [6], [16], [17], [18], [22].

Practitioners should assemble the loop from the middle outward rather than from a full technology catalogue. Identification data quality and a twin of the two or three lanes that dominate disruption cost provide a practical starting point [1], [3]. Human override should be added before autonomy [15]. Electrified fleet state should be treated as a live risk input [20], [22]. Quantum kernels and specialised transforms stay on a research track until a controlled bake-off exists.

VI. EMERGING RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

A short list of research gaps still sits between this architecture and industrial use. Explainable AI is required so that managers and regulators can understand the reasoning behind risk predictions and recommended mitigation actions. Multi-tier visibility models should move beyond focal firms toward network-wide representations of cascading risk. Climate, social, and environmental variables remain only weakly represented in current predictive risk models.

Table VI. Research priorities replacing the maturity-curve figure.

Priority	Missing piece	Anchor sources
Explainable prediction	Manager-readable reasons for p_t	[2], [15]
Multi-tier cascade models	Visibility beyond the focal firm	[1], [23]
Climate-aware features	Weather, exposure, emissions in (14)	[2], [20], [22]
Interoperable twins	Shared data models and exchange	[1], [3], [14]
Governed agentic mitigation	Action inside (6)–(7) and (19)	[13], [15], [19], [25]

Cross-firm digital twins still lack shared data models and safe exchange protocols. Agentic AI offers a path from prediction toward semi-autonomous mitigation within operational, ethical, safety, and governance constraints. Autonomous chains will otherwise shed the human oversight that Industry 5.0 treats as non-negotiable.

Table I. Supporting domains of the PREDICT–MITIGATE framework.

Domain	**Primary role in the cycle**	**Sources**
Physical and energy infrastructure	Bounds feasible recovery actions	[6], [16], [18], [22]
Data acquisition and human control	Sensing, interfaces, and override	[4], [14], [15], [20]
AI, simulation, and computation	Prediction, twins, spectral and quantum methods	[1], [5], [7]–[13], [19], [21], [24], [25]
Trust, sustainability, and governance	Provenance, accountability, and green constraints	[2], [3], [23]

VII. CONCLUSION

The paper has assembled a single resilience architecture from predictive AI, IoT sensing, digital twins, blockchain, intelligent transportation, spectral analysis, and quantum optimisation [1]–[3], [5], [14], [19]–[21], [23]. The PREDICT–MITIGATE approach transforms heterogeneous operational observations into risk estimates and subsequently into adaptive, constraint-aware mitigation decisions, with feedback continuously improving future predictions [1], [9], [15], [25]. The findings emphasize that effective resilience depends not only on algorithmic accuracy but also on energy availability, transportation capacity, data integrity, cybersecurity, sustainability, and human oversight [2], [4], [6], [13], [16]–[18], [20], [22]. FKF/FKL spectral techniques [7]–[12], [24], [25] and quantum optimization [5], [19], [21] offer promising capabilities for multi-scale analysis and complex decision problems, although both require additional empirical and industrial validation. Supply-chain risk management is thereby recast as a predictive, adaptive, trustworthy, and only cautiously autonomous practice.

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