

Resilient Renewable Energy Conversion and Transparent Supply Chain Finance Under Geopolitical Uncertainty: An Integrative Governance Framework Linking MPPT Control, Blockchain Passports, And Crypto-Asset Interconnectedness

Dr. Daniel K. Mensah

School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Ghana, Ghana

Dr. Lucia Fernández-Ortega

Faculty of Engineering and Digital Economy, University of Barcelona

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Abstract: Renewable energy deployment is increasingly shaped not only by conversion efficiency and control stability but also by the quality of supply chain governance and the financial risk environment in which energy infrastructure is produced, financed, and operated. This study develops an integrative research framework that connects (i) advanced control and optimization practices for wind and photovoltaic (PV) energy conversion, particularly maximum power point tracking (MPPT), inverter-based control, and grid-tied multifunctional operation, with (ii) evolving supply chain transparency mechanisms, including blockchain product passports and alliance-level blockchain adoption, and (iii) the macro-financial risk channels that transmit geopolitical shocks, policy uncertainty, and supply chain pressure into energy security and crypto-asset volatility. Using a qualitative meta-synthesis design grounded in systematic interpretive analysis, the study draws strictly on the provided interdisciplinary literature spanning renewable energy control (fuzzy logic, digital inverter control, ANN optimization, FPGA control, and novel control approaches), risk classification in supply chains, blockchain-enabled transparency, corporate fraud mitigation via transparency, and time-varying linkages among geopolitical risk, metals, supply chain pressure, and cryptocurrency market dynamics. The analysis identifies a central governance gap: technical gains in MPPT accuracy, converter resilience, and intelligent control are often pursued without commensurate mechanisms to assure traceability of critical components, legitimacy of environmental claims, or robustness of financing channels under geopolitical stress. The results synthesize evidence into a practical governance architecture comprising four coupled layers—conversion control integrity, cyber-physical assurance, supply chain traceability, and financial risk buffering—designed to increase energy system reliability while reducing informational opacity that may amplify fraud, alliance breakdown, and capital flight during risk episodes. The study concludes that renewable energy resilience requires co-design between engineering control strategies and institutional transparency instruments to improve system performance, accountability, and investment stability across volatile global conditions.

Keywords: Renewable energy control; MPPT optimization; blockchain transparency; supply chain risk; energy security; cryptocurrency volatility; geopolitical uncertainty.

Introduction: Renewable energy systems have matured from niche technologies to strategic

infrastructure, with wind and photovoltaic (PV) resources increasingly integrated into national grids and decentralized microgrids. The technical motivation is clear: maximizing energy harvest and stabilizing grid interaction improves reliability, reduces levelized costs, and supports energy transition goals through higher capacity utilization of installed assets (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016; Tahir et al., 2018). Yet the contemporary operating environment for renewables is no longer defined solely by electro-mechanical or power-electronic performance. It is also shaped by supply chain risk, transparency deficits, geopolitical disruption, and financial volatility that can influence capital availability, equipment delivery timelines, and even perceived legitimacy of “green” infrastructure investments (Shahbaz et al., 2019; Khan, 2025).

On the engineering side, renewable energy conversion is characterized by a continual search for superior control algorithms. MPPT remains central because wind and PV generation are fundamentally resource-variable: maximum extractable power shifts with irradiance, temperature, wind speed, and rotor dynamics. Consequently, the ability to identify and track optimal operating points is essential for improving yield and avoiding inefficient operating modes (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016). Fuzzy logic controllers have been developed to improve MPPT performance under nonlinear conditions, particularly for PV systems where irradiance fluctuations and partial shading can challenge conventional methods (Abdellatif et al., 2021). In wind systems, broader control objectives—active/reactive power regulation, grid compliance, and stable operation across wind profiles—are often implemented using converter-based architectures such as doubly fed induction generator (DFIG) systems, where fine-grained control is needed for both energy capture and grid support (Kaloi et al., 2016). Digital control techniques for voltage source inverters extend these objectives across renewable configurations, providing a base for higher-order adaptive and intelligent control that can respond to rapidly changing operating conditions (Tahir et al., 2018).

Over time, optimization and machine intelligence have become increasingly prominent in control research. Reviews of artificial neural network (ANN) optimization techniques highlight a growing emphasis on data-driven tuning, adaptive control design, and metaheuristic-enhanced intelligence for complex energy systems (Abdolrasol et al., 2021). FPGA-based control, including ANN optimized by modern metaheuristics, has further been explored for hybrid PV/wave/fuel-cell systems, reflecting a shift toward higher-speed embedded intelligence for multi-source

integration and real-time decision-making (Talaat et al., 2022). Novel control approaches have also been proposed for grid-tied multifunctional solar conversion, emphasizing the coordination of power quality and control objectives alongside energy harvesting (Prasad et al., 2023). These contributions collectively suggest that renewable energy technology is increasingly “software-defined,” where algorithmic capability is a primary determinant of performance, robustness, and compliance (Tahir et al., 2018; Abdolrasol et al., 2021). However, the same global environment that drives renewable expansion also introduces disruptions. Wind energy development in emerging contexts illustrates not only resource potential but also constraints involving policy, infrastructure, and project execution, implying that technical pathways to scale must coexist with institutional readiness (Baloch et al., 2016). Supply chain fragility intensifies these constraints, especially when critical components are sourced globally and are susceptible to geopolitical friction, transport shocks, and upstream material scarcity. Risk classification research emphasizes that supply chain threats are multi-dimensional and require structured taxonomies to guide mitigation strategies (Shahbaz et al., 2019). For energy systems, such threats extend beyond logistics: they include quality uncertainty, counterfeit components, opaque subcontracting, and documentation gaps that undermine both reliability and trust.

At the governance frontier, blockchain-based tools have emerged to address supply chain opacity. Blockchain product passports have been proposed as a mechanism to enhance transparency by standardizing traceability and data-sharing across product lifecycles (Canciani et al., 2024). Similarly, research on blockchain application in supply chain alliances indicates that adoption can reshape inter-firm coordination and potentially influence alliance outcomes through improved information integrity (Yan et al., 2025). Transparency is not merely operational: it intersects with financial integrity. Evidence linking supply chain transparency to corporate financial fraud suggests that opacity can facilitate misrepresentation and opportunistic behavior, implying that transparency mechanisms can have direct relevance for investment confidence in infrastructure-intensive sectors (Shang & Chen, 2025).

Parallel to these governance developments is a changing financial landscape. Crypto-assets have evolved from fringe instruments into a broader market with measurable volatility patterns, cross-asset co-movements, and sensitivity to macro uncertainty. Systematic analysis frames cryptocurrency as a financial asset class with distinctive features and

market behaviors (Corbet et al., 2019). Return equicorrelation evidence indicates that cryptocurrency markets can become more tightly coupled under certain conditions, shaping portfolio risk in ways that matter for investors exposed to energy-adjacent digital assets (Bouri et al., 2021). Research also links cryptocurrency volatility to climate policy uncertainty, providing a channel through which policy environments can influence speculative markets (Jin & Yu, 2023). Under heightened geopolitical risk, comparative analyses show that crypto and conventional assets can behave differently, affecting allocation decisions and potentially influencing financing conditions for capital-intensive industries (Ullah et al., 2024). Moreover, work on geopolitical risk, metals prices, and global supply chain pressure highlights time-varying macro linkages that are directly relevant to renewable energy supply chains, given the dependence of wind and PV technologies on critical metals and global manufacturing networks (Jia et al., 2025).

These threads—control engineering, supply chain transparency, and financial volatility—are often studied separately. The literature rarely offers integrated frameworks showing how improvements in MPPT and converter control translate into resilience when equipment is delayed by supply chain disruption or when financing costs rise due to geopolitical shocks. Similarly, blockchain transparency proposals often focus on traceability without fully integrating how improved transparency might lower fraud risk and stabilize investment under uncertainty (Canciani et al., 2024; Shang & Chen, 2025). Finally, the rise of crypto-assets and tokenization in supply chains introduces new instruments and exposure channels, including evidence of smart supply chain cryptocurrency augmentation and quantile-based interconnectedness across tokenized markets (Viriyasitavat et al., 2021; Mbarek & Msolli, 2025).

This study addresses the integration gap by constructing an interdisciplinary governance model linking renewable energy conversion performance to supply chain traceability and financial risk transmission. The objectives are to: (1) synthesize control and optimization insights for wind and PV conversion relevant to resilience and grid integration; (2) map supply chain risk classes and transparency mechanisms that influence renewable system reliability and trust; (3) analyze macro-financial risk channels—geopolitical risk, policy uncertainty, and crypto market interconnectedness—that can destabilize energy security and investment; and (4) propose a unified framework for resilient deployment, emphasizing co-design between technical controls and institutional transparency.

METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a qualitative meta-synthesis approach grounded in systematic interpretive analysis of the provided references. The purpose is not to statistically aggregate outcomes but to build a coherent conceptual framework that explains how technical control strategies, supply chain governance, and financial risk interact in real renewable energy contexts. This design is appropriate when the evidence base spans different disciplines—power electronics, control engineering, supply chain management, and financial economics—each using different methods and outcome measures (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016; Shahbaz et al., 2019; Corbet et al., 2019).

The synthesis proceeded in four phases.

First, conceptual extraction: each reference was reviewed to identify its primary constructs, claims, and implied mechanisms. For example, MPPT reviews were treated as sources of algorithmic categories, performance concerns, and typical operating challenges in wind energy systems (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016). The PV fuzzy logic MPPT work was used to represent rule-based intelligent control under nonlinearity and uncertainty (Abdellatif et al., 2021). Digital inverter control review evidence was interpreted as foundational for grid-tied operation and stable conversion across renewable modalities (Tahir et al., 2018). ANN optimization review content and FPGA hybrid control research were extracted to characterize modern intelligent optimization trajectories in renewable control implementations (Abdolrasol et al., 2021; Talaat et al., 2022). Grid-tied multifunctional solar control research was treated as evidence of multi-objective conversion architectures that expand beyond energy harvesting to include grid support and system services (Prasad et al., 2023).

Second, thematic coding: extracted concepts were grouped into three macro-domains: (A) conversion control and optimization, (B) supply chain risk and transparency, and (C) macro-financial volatility and interconnectedness. Domain A included MPPT algorithms, fuzzy logic control, inverter digital control, DFIG power control, ANN optimization, embedded control, and hybrid system coordination (Abdellatif et al., 2021; Kaloi et al., 2016; Tahir et al., 2018; Talaat et al., 2022). Domain B included risk classification, blockchain product passports, blockchain alliance impact, and transparency–fraud linkages (Shahbaz et al., 2019; Canciani et al., 2024; Yan et al., 2025; Shang & Chen, 2025). Domain C included energy security threats from geopolitical and supply chain risks, policy uncertainty spillovers, crypto volatility determinants, and token interconnectedness (Khan, 2025; Gao et al.,

2025; Jin & Yu, 2023; Bouri et al., 2021; Mbarek & Msolli, 2025).

Third, comparative synthesis: within and across domains, convergences and contradictions were interpreted. For instance, control research largely assumes component availability and stable procurement, whereas supply chain risk literature emphasizes that disruptions can alter project feasibility and performance outcomes, implying an under-addressed coupling between control robustness and procurement uncertainty (Shahbaz et al., 2019; Khan, 2025). Similarly, blockchain transparency is positioned as an enabler of trust, while financial fraud evidence implies that transparency also has direct relevance for investment credibility and capital costs (Canciani et al., 2024; Shang & Chen, 2025). In macro-financial research, time-varying linkages among geopolitical risk, metals prices, and supply chain pressure suggest that renewable expansion is exposed to variable input costs, creating feedback into investment and deployment pacing (Jia et al., 2025).

Fourth, integrative model development: based on synthesized mechanisms, a multi-layer governance architecture was designed. The framework specifies how conversion control integrity (algorithmic robustness and embedded implementation) interacts with supply chain traceability (product passports and alliance governance) and financial risk buffering (monitoring volatility channels and maintaining liquidity resilience). The model's purpose is to generate testable propositions for future empirical research while providing practice-oriented guidance consistent with the reference base (Prasad et al., 2023; Canciani et al., 2024; Khan, 2025).

RESULTS

The synthesis produced six descriptive findings that together explain why renewable energy resilience depends on simultaneous progress in control engineering, transparency governance, and financial risk awareness.

First, MPPT and conversion control research demonstrates a continuing shift from static heuristic methods toward intelligent, adaptive, and embedded optimization. Wind MPPT research catalogs conventional and advanced algorithms, emphasizing that performance differences become material under rapidly changing wind regimes, measurement noise, and mechanical constraints (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016). PV MPPT research similarly identifies nonlinearity challenges and supports fuzzy logic controllers as practical tools for improving tracking under dynamic irradiance patterns, particularly when rule-based reasoning can be designed to handle

uncertain conditions (Abdellatif et al., 2021). The broader implication is that renewable yield is increasingly tied to algorithmic quality and tuning, not only physical hardware rating (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016; Abdellatif et al., 2021).

Second, modern grid integration demands multi-objective control beyond maximizing power capture. Digital inverter control reviews highlight that voltage source inverter techniques provide foundational capabilities for regulating voltage, current, and reactive power, enabling renewable systems to operate as grid-supporting assets rather than passive generators (Tahir et al., 2018). DFIG control research reinforces that active and reactive power regulation is central for wind systems, especially for maintaining grid code compliance and enabling stable operation during fluctuations (Kaloji et al., 2016). Work on grid-tied multifunctional solar conversion suggests a similar multi-objective transition in PV, where control strategies are built to deliver multiple functions simultaneously, reflecting the modernization of distribution grids and demand for ancillary services (Prasad et al., 2023).

Third, intelligent optimization and high-speed embedded control are becoming implementation realities rather than speculative concepts. Reviews of ANN-based optimization techniques emphasize the expanding toolbox for parameter tuning, prediction, and adaptive strategy selection across power electronics and energy systems (Abdolrasol et al., 2021). FPGA-based control with ANN optimization indicates that these methods can be deployed in real-time embedded contexts to coordinate hybrid systems, implying that computational intelligence is increasingly integral to conversion stability and performance at the edge (Talaat et al., 2022). The result is a control landscape where "resilience" includes not only physical robustness but also algorithmic and computational resilience in embedded architectures (Abdolrasol et al., 2021; Talaat et al., 2022).

Fourth, supply chain risk is not an external background variable; it shapes renewable feasibility, performance assurance, and trust. Risk classification literature argues that supply chain risks must be systematically categorized to design mitigation strategies, implying that ad hoc responses are structurally insufficient for complex global sourcing networks (Shahbaz et al., 2019). Energy security analysis adds that geopolitical and supply chain risks can threaten energy security through disruptions, price shocks, and systemic vulnerabilities, which directly affect renewable procurement and maintenance (Khan, 2025). Empirically grounded reflections on wind energy development in Pakistan illustrate how deployment

contexts face challenges and constraints that include institutional and infrastructural limitations, underscoring the operational reality of supply chain and policy fragility for renewable expansion (Baloch et al., 2016).

Fifth, transparency mechanisms based on blockchain are emerging as governance tools that can reduce opacity and improve coordination, with downstream implications for fraud risk and investment credibility. Blockchain product passports are positioned as a mechanism to enhance traceability and transparency across supply chains, including tracking provenance, lifecycle data, and compliance attributes (Canciani et al., 2024). Research on blockchain's impact on supply chain alliances suggests that blockchain adoption can influence alliance dynamics, potentially improving information integrity and coordination in inter-firm arrangements (Yan et al., 2025). Importantly, evidence connecting supply chain transparency and corporate financial fraud indicates that transparency has a financial governance role: opacity can facilitate fraud, while improved transparency can strengthen informational environments that investors rely upon (Shang & Chen, 2025). For renewable infrastructure—where projects rely on long-term financing—this transparency channel is directly relevant.

Sixth, macro-financial conditions and crypto-asset market dynamics create new risk channels that can amplify uncertainty around energy investments and supply chain costs. Research identifies linkages between geopolitical risk, metals prices, and global supply chain pressure, implying that renewable technology costs can fluctuate due to geopolitical and commodity-market dynamics (Jia et al., 2025). Evidence that US economic policy uncertainty spills over to emerging markets through transnational supply chains reinforces the view that macro uncertainty can transmit via trade and supply networks, potentially affecting procurement costs and delivery reliability (Gao et al., 2025). Cryptocurrency research shows that crypto markets behave as financial assets with systematic properties and volatility patterns, and that return equicorrelation can rise, shaping systemic risk (Corbet et al., 2019; Bouri et al., 2021). Climate policy uncertainty is linked to crypto volatility, suggesting that policy environments relevant to the energy transition can indirectly influence digital asset markets and risk sentiment (Jin & Yu, 2023). Comparative evidence indicates that crypto and conventional assets can respond differently under geopolitical risk, affecting portfolio decisions and potentially influencing the availability and cost of financing (Ullah et al., 2024). Finally, token and asset linkages—such as time-frequency quantile connectedness between supply

chain tokens and other assets and quantile VAR interconnectedness in healthcare-related tokens—suggest that tokenized markets can develop cross-sector dependencies that may affect risk management in broader financial ecosystems (Mbarek & Msolli, 2025; Yousaf et al., 2023). While not all renewable projects use crypto finance, the broader point is that financial risk and investor sentiment are increasingly multi-asset and interconnected, and this environment affects capital-intensive transition investments (Corbet et al., 2019; Ullah et al., 2024).

DISCUSSION

The synthesis indicates that resilient renewable deployment requires moving beyond “technical optimization in isolation” toward “socio-technical co-design,” where control engineering, supply chain transparency, and financial risk governance are designed as mutually reinforcing elements. This discussion elaborates the integrated governance framework and clarifies practical implications grounded in the reference base.

A central insight is that conversion efficiency and stability are necessary but not sufficient for resilience. MPPT optimization improves energy harvest and reduces operational waste, but its benefits can be undermined when hardware quality is inconsistent, components are delayed, or maintenance inputs are constrained by procurement shocks (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016; Shahbaz et al., 2019). For example, an advanced MPPT controller cannot compensate for inferior inverter components or counterfeit sensors whose provenance is unclear. This is not merely a technical inconvenience: it is a governance vulnerability because reliability claims become harder to verify when supply chains are opaque. Blockchain product passports address this verification challenge by enabling traceability and lifecycle documentation, potentially supporting higher confidence in component quality and compliance claims (Canciani et al., 2024). In this sense, transparency mechanisms can be interpreted as part of the reliability stack: they support a “trust infrastructure” around technical systems.

From the perspective of grid integration, multi-objective control also interacts with supply chain conditions. Digital inverter control and DFIG active/reactive control show that renewables increasingly provide grid services and must meet strict performance requirements (Tahir et al., 2018; Kaloi et al., 2016). Meeting these requirements depends on converter quality, firmware reliability, and stable maintenance pathways. When geopolitical risk disrupts supply chains—especially for power electronics components or critical metals—grid compliance can

degrade across fleets if replacements and upgrades are delayed (Khan, 2025; Jia et al., 2025). Thus, control strategies should be evaluated not only for nominal performance but also for operational resilience under component substitution, delayed maintenance, and supply shortages. The literature base does not yet provide a complete set of engineering standards for such “supply-constrained control robustness,” but it strongly motivates the need for integrated evaluation criteria (Shahbaz et al., 2019; Khan, 2025).

Intelligent control introduces additional governance needs. ANN optimization techniques and FPGA implementations suggest that embedded intelligence is increasingly used to coordinate hybrid systems and optimize performance in real-time (Abdolrasol et al., 2021; Talaat et al., 2022). Embedded intelligence raises questions about verification, update governance, and cyber-physical assurance. While the provided references do not focus explicitly on cybersecurity in power electronics, the inclusion of cryptographic scheme research highlights that secure information handling and protection against brute force or cryptanalytic attacks is a recognized engineering concern in digital systems (Joshi et al., 2015). In a renewable context, the implication is that as control becomes more digital and connected, protection of control data, firmware integrity, and communication channels becomes part of resilience planning. Even where systems are not fully networked, supply chain transparency and secure documentation can reduce vulnerabilities associated with tampering, unauthorized modification, or falsified certification data (Canciani et al., 2024; Joshi et al., 2015).

Financial risk channels provide another layer of reasoning. Renewable infrastructure investment depends on stable financing conditions. Research linking geopolitical risk and supply chain disruption to energy security implies that shock events can affect prices, availability, and strategic planning, shaping investor sentiment and policy response (Khan, 2025). Evidence that policy uncertainty can transmit through supply chains into emerging markets implies that uncertainty can raise transaction costs and reduce predictability in procurement, affecting project schedules and cashflow planning (Gao et al., 2025). Simultaneously, the broader financial ecosystem—where crypto assets are increasingly analyzed for volatility, correlation, and co-movement—suggests that risk conditions may propagate across assets and influence broader liquidity and allocation patterns (Corbet et al., 2019; Bouri et al., 2021). The link between climate policy uncertainty and crypto volatility is particularly interesting: climate policy is central to renewable markets, and if the same

uncertainty that affects renewable incentives also influences risk assets, capital costs could rise in synchronized ways (Jin & Yu, 2023). This does not require renewables to be financed by crypto; rather, it suggests a common risk factor environment that can influence multiple asset classes and reshape portfolio risk preferences (Ullah et al., 2024).

The emergence of smart supply chain crypto augmentation and quantile connectedness between supply chain tokens and other assets adds an additional interpretive layer: tokenization may become a mechanism through which supply chain activity and financing are linked to digital asset markets (Viriyasitavat et al., 2021; Mbarek & Msolli, 2025). In such a world, transparency mechanisms like blockchain product passports could have dual roles: they support traceability and they support credible data flows for tokenized representations of inventory, compliance, or carbon attributes. However, tokenization also introduces new volatility exposures, and thus the governance system must incorporate risk buffering and monitoring for time-varying interconnectedness (Mbarek & Msolli, 2025; Bouri et al., 2021). The healthcare token–stock interconnectedness evidence illustrates that sector-specific token markets can be linked to traditional equity markets, reinforcing that token ecosystems can influence or reflect broader financial conditions (Yousaf et al., 2023).

Based on these synthesized findings, the study proposes a four-layer governance architecture:

1. **Conversion Control Integrity Layer:** emphasizes robust MPPT and inverter control, including fuzzy logic and advanced algorithmic approaches, and explicit consideration of performance under variability (Abdellatif et al., 2021; Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016; Tahir et al., 2018).
2. **Embedded Intelligence and Assurance Layer:** addresses ANN optimization and high-speed control implementation, with attention to secure information handling and integrity in digital systems (Abdolrasol et al., 2021; Talaat et al., 2022; Joshi et al., 2015).
3. **Supply Chain Traceability Layer:** deploys blockchain product passports and alliance-level blockchain governance to reduce opacity and coordinate quality assurance across suppliers (Canciani et al., 2024; Yan et al., 2025).
4. **Financial Risk Buffering Layer:** monitors and mitigates exposure to geopolitical risk, supply chain pressure, policy uncertainty spillovers, and multi-asset volatility, including crypto market co-movements and token connectedness (Khan, 2025; Jia et al., 2025; Gao et al., 2025; Corbet et al., 2019; Mbarek & Msolli, 2025).

The theoretical implication is that renewable resilience is best treated as a coupled system property: hardware, algorithms, governance, and finance are interdependent. A purely technical view can produce high-performance designs that fail to scale due to procurement fragility or credibility issues. Conversely, transparency and finance mechanisms without strong control integrity can produce well-documented systems that still underperform or destabilize grid operations. The literature suggests each layer exists in practice, but integration across layers remains underdeveloped (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016; Canciani et al., 2024; Khan, 2025).

Limitations follow from the study's synthesis nature. The approach relies on secondary research and does not provide new empirical measurement. The heterogeneous evidence base also limits direct causal claims; rather, the contribution is a structured integration of mechanisms supported by the references. Future research should empirically test the proposed framework by studying renewable projects with different levels of traceability adoption and observing how procurement disruptions and risk episodes influence performance, maintenance, and financing outcomes. Time-varying risk methods used in supply chain pressure and token connectedness studies provide methodological inspiration for such evaluation, though this paper intentionally remains descriptive and non-mathematical as required (Jia et al., 2025; Mbarek & Msolli, 2025).

CONCLUSION

This study develops an integrative governance framework for resilient renewable energy deployment that links advanced conversion control to supply chain transparency and financial risk awareness. The synthesis shows that MPPT optimization, fuzzy logic control, inverter digital control, and intelligent embedded approaches improve energy capture and grid compliance, but their benefits can be compromised when supply chains are opaque, disrupted, or vulnerable to fraud and quality uncertainty (Abdellatif et al., 2021; Tahir et al., 2018; Shahbaz et al., 2019; Shang & Chen, 2025). Blockchain product passports and alliance-level blockchain adoption offer mechanisms for traceability and coordination that can reduce opacity and strengthen trust, with potential downstream benefits for investment credibility (Canciani et al., 2024; Yan et al., 2025). Meanwhile, geopolitical risk, policy uncertainty spillovers, supply chain pressure, and crypto-asset volatility introduce a complex risk environment that can influence energy security and financing conditions, demanding proactive monitoring and buffering strategies (Khan, 2025; Gao et al., 2025; Jin & Yu, 2023;

Ullah et al., 2024).

The overarching conclusion is that renewable energy resilience is best achieved through co-design: technical control strategies should be developed alongside transparency mechanisms and financial risk governance to ensure that high-performing systems remain reliable, accountable, and investable under volatile global conditions. The framework offers a practical pathway for researchers and practitioners to align engineering excellence with institutional integrity, supporting renewable deployment that is both technically robust and socio-economically resilient (Kumar & Chatterjee, 2016; Canciani et al., 2024; Khan, 2025).

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