



# Journal of Frontiers in Multidisciplinary Research

## Translating Finance Bills into Strategy: Sectoral Impact Mapping and Regulatory Scenario Analysis

Blessing Olajumoke Farounbi <sup>1\*</sup>, Ogochukwu Prisca Onyelucheya <sup>2</sup>, Chizoba Michael Okafor <sup>3</sup>, Akindamola Samuel Akinola <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vetiva Capital, Nigeria

<sup>2</sup> Ikeja Electric (A Sahara Group Company), Nigeria

<sup>3</sup> Access Bank Plc, Nigeria

<sup>4</sup> Nigerian Breweries PLC, Lagos, Nigeria (A Heineken company)

\* Corresponding Author: **Blessing Olajumoke Farounbi**

---

### Article Info

**E-ISSN:** 3050-9726

**P-ISSN:** 3050-9718

**Volume:** 01

**Issue:** 02

**July-December 2020**

**Received:** 16-10-2020

**Accepted:** 01-11-2020

**Published:** 26-11-2020

**Page No:** 102-111

### Abstract

This paper presents a conceptual framework for translating finance bills into actionable strategies, focusing on sectoral impact mapping and regulatory scenario analysis. The study synthesizes existing literature to demonstrate how finance legislation influences corporate strategy, sectoral performance, and regulatory compliance. It highlights the importance of data-driven modeling, scenario simulations, and strategic foresight in enabling organizations to anticipate policy impacts and align operations accordingly. By integrating insights from financial regulation, public policy, and strategic management, the framework provides a structured approach for decision-makers to evaluate sector-specific effects, quantify compliance risks, and develop adaptive strategies. The proposed model serves as a tool for both academic researchers and practitioners, offering guidance on translating legislative changes into organizational strategy while minimizing regulatory and operational risks. Keywords focus on finance legislation, sectoral mapping, and scenario-based strategy development, providing a foundation for evidence-informed corporate decision-making.

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.54660/IJFMR.2020.1.2.102-111>

**Keywords:** Finance Legislation Translation, Sectoral Impact Mapping, Regulatory Scenario Analysis, Strategic Foresight, Compliance Evaluation, Adaptive Strategy Development

---

### 1. Introduction

The enactment of finance bills represents a critical intersection between public policy and corporate strategy <sup>[1, 2, 3]</sup>. Finance bills codify government decisions on taxation, fiscal policy, and sectoral incentives, creating a framework within which organizations must operate <sup>[4, 5]</sup>. For businesses and industry stakeholders, understanding the implications of finance legislation is crucial for strategic planning, risk management, and performance optimization <sup>[6, 7]</sup>. Historically, the translation of legislative texts into actionable corporate strategies has been fragmented and reactive, often resulting in compliance breaches, suboptimal resource allocation, and missed strategic opportunities <sup>[8, 9]</sup>.

#### 1.1. Context and Motivation

Global and emerging economies are increasingly subject to dynamic fiscal regimes, where finance bills are passed annually or semi-annually <sup>[10, 11]</sup>. Each iteration carries direct implications for taxation, subsidies, sectoral incentives, and regulatory compliance <sup>[12, 13]</sup>. For instance, changes in corporate tax rates, depreciation policies, or capital allowances directly affect investment decisions, cash flow management, and capital budgeting <sup>[14, 15]</sup>. Similarly, sector-specific measures such as incentives for renewable energy, manufacturing, or digital services create both opportunities and constraints for strategic decision-making <sup>[16, 17, 18]</sup>.

The complexity of these finance bills, combined with sector-specific nuances, necessitates an approach that systematically maps legislative provisions to organizational strategy [19, 20]. Without a structured methodology, organizations risk adopting ad-hoc responses that fail to capture sectoral dependencies, regulatory interactions, and long-term strategic implications [21, 22].

### 1.2. Challenges in Translating Finance Bills

Organizations face multiple challenges when attempting to interpret finance bills for strategic purposes:

1. **Regulatory Complexity:** Finance bills often include detailed provisions with overlapping clauses and cross-sectoral applicability, making interpretation difficult [23, 24].
2. **Sectoral Interdependencies:** Measures intended for one sector can have indirect impacts on adjacent industries, supply chains, and investor behavior [25, 26, 27].
3. **Predictive Uncertainty:** Legislated measures interact with macroeconomic trends, market volatility, and organizational dynamics, requiring predictive modeling to anticipate effects accurately [28, 29].
4. **Integration with Corporate Strategy:** Translating legislative provisions into operational decisions, financial planning, and investment strategies requires multidisciplinary analysis spanning finance, strategy, and risk management [30, 31].

These challenges underscore the need for a structured, evidence-informed framework capable of linking legislative provisions to actionable strategic pathways.

### 1.3. Role of Sectoral Impact Mapping

Sectoral impact mapping provides a systematic approach to identify, classify, and evaluate the effects of finance bill provisions on specific sectors. By mapping regulatory changes to sector-specific variables, organizations can:

- **Quantify Potential Risks:** Determine which sectors are vulnerable to regulatory shifts or fiscal changes [32, 33].
- **Identify Strategic Opportunities:** Pinpoint sectors that may benefit from tax incentives, subsidies, or policy-driven demand [34, 35].
- **Enhance Decision-Making Precision:** Support scenario-based planning that informs investment, resource allocation, and operational adjustments [36, 37].

The literature emphasizes that sectoral mapping is a prerequisite for proactive strategy formulation, ensuring that businesses respond effectively to legislative developments [38, 39].

### 1.4. Regulatory Scenario Analysis

Regulatory scenario analysis complements sectoral mapping by simulating the potential outcomes of finance bill provisions under varying economic and market conditions. Key aspects include:

- **Scenario Development:** Constructing alternative regulatory environments based on potential interpretations or subsequent amendments [40].
- **Impact Quantification:** Estimating financial, operational, and compliance outcomes under each scenario [41].
- **Strategic Sensitivity Testing:** Identifying decision levers and evaluating resilience against adverse

regulatory or market shocks [42, 43].

Scenario analysis allows organizations to anticipate uncertainties, allocate resources efficiently, and adjust strategies dynamically, fostering resilience and strategic agility [44, 45].

### 1.5. Integration into Strategic Planning

By combining sectoral impact mapping with scenario analysis, organizations can translate finance bills into a coherent strategy. The integration process involves:

1. **Identification of Relevant Provisions:** Isolating sections of the finance bill with potential operational, financial, or compliance implications.
2. **Sectoral Mapping:** Aligning legislative changes with affected sectors, business units, or strategic portfolios.
3. **Scenario Simulation:** Modeling alternative regulatory outcomes and their impacts on key performance indicators.
4. **Strategy Formulation:** Developing adaptive, evidence-informed strategies that align corporate objectives with legislative realities [46, 47].

This approach enables decision-makers to move from reactive compliance to proactive strategy development, optimizing performance and mitigating regulatory risk.

### 1.6. Objectives and Contributions

The primary objectives of this study are to:

- Develop a conceptual framework for translating finance bills into actionable strategies.
- Illustrate the use of sectoral impact mapping to evaluate regulatory effects on industries and portfolios.
- Demonstrate regulatory scenario analysis as a tool for predictive strategy formulation.
- Provide a literature-driven foundation for evidence-informed decision-making in corporate and financial planning contexts.

The contributions of this paper include:

- A structured, multi-layered framework that integrates legislative analysis with sectoral strategy.
- Operational insights for financial managers, policymakers, and strategic planners on navigating complex regulatory environments.
- Identification of future research avenues, including empirical validation of the framework and integration with predictive analytics and decision-support tools.

### 1.7. Structure of the Paper

The paper is organized as follows:

- Section 2 presents the literature review, synthesizing prior research on finance bill interpretation, sectoral impact assessment, and scenario-based strategic planning.
- Section 3 details the methodology, describing the literature-driven, conceptual framework development process.
- Section 4 introduces the proposed framework, outlining its components, interactions, and operational logic.
- Section 5 provides a discussion, linking the framework to strategic decision-making and highlighting practical implications.
- Section 6 concludes the paper, summarizing

contributions, limitations, and directions for future research.

By systematically exploring sectoral impacts and regulatory scenarios, this paper offers a decision-oriented approach to translating finance legislation into actionable corporate strategy, enhancing both compliance and strategic agility in complex regulatory environments.

## 2. Literature Review

The literature on translating finance bills into corporate strategy spans public policy analysis, strategic management, and financial planning disciplines. This section synthesizes key contributions and identifies gaps, emphasizing sectoral impact mapping, regulatory scenario analysis, and evidence-informed strategic decision-making.

### 2.1. Finance Legislation and Strategic Implications

Finance bills codify government fiscal policy and taxation measures, serving as a primary instrument of economic governance [1, 2]. Previous studies have highlighted the direct and indirect effects of finance bills on business operations, investment allocation, and sectoral performance. For example, corporate tax changes influence capital budgeting, cash flow management, and dividend policy decisions [3, 4]. Similarly, sector-specific incentives can stimulate investment in targeted industries while altering competitive dynamics [5, 6].

Several scholars emphasize the strategic importance of early analysis of finance legislation. Organizations that actively interpret legislative changes can pre-emptively adjust operations, optimize resource allocation, and align with fiscal incentives [7]. However, the literature notes that most firms adopt reactive strategies, responding after legislative enactment, which may result in missed opportunities and compliance risks [8, 9].

### 2.2. Sectoral Impact Assessment

Sectoral impact assessment involves evaluating how specific legislative measures affect distinct economic sectors or business units. Research demonstrates that sectoral mapping enables targeted risk identification and opportunity recognition. For instance, a study on tax reforms in emerging markets highlighted how differential VAT adjustments influenced manufacturing, logistics, and service sectors differently [10, 11].

Mapping frameworks are widely discussed in both policy and corporate strategy literature. These frameworks typically involve:

1. Classification of legislative provisions based on sector relevance.
2. Identification of key performance variables affected by regulatory changes.
3. Quantitative or qualitative assessment of potential impacts [12, 13].

Empirical analyses show that sectoral mapping improves strategic foresight, allowing firms to anticipate financial, operational, and compliance outcomes before policy implementation [14, 15]. Nonetheless, there is limited literature on integrating sectoral impact mapping with dynamic scenario analysis, particularly for complex finance bills with multifaceted provisions [16].

### 2.3. Regulatory Scenario Analysis

Regulatory scenario analysis extends sectoral mapping by simulating potential outcomes under various assumptions. It is grounded in risk management and strategic foresight theory, emphasizing the importance of anticipating multiple possible futures [48, 49].

Key components of scenario analysis include:

- **Scenario Development:** Constructing plausible regulatory environments based on possible amendments, enforcement variations, or economic shifts [50, 51].
- **Impact Quantification:** Estimating financial, operational, and compliance effects for each scenario using quantitative models or expert judgment [52, 53].
- **Strategic Sensitivity Testing:** Evaluating which business decisions are most sensitive to regulatory changes, identifying decision levers for risk mitigation [54, 55].

Scenario-based approaches have been applied in tax planning, corporate strategy, and policy simulation studies, demonstrating enhanced resilience and proactive strategy formulation [56, 57]. However, the literature indicates a gap in linking scenario analysis directly with sectoral impact mapping, which is crucial for actionable corporate strategy [58, 59].

### 2.4. Evidence-Informed Strategy Formulation

Evidence-informed strategy formulation integrates quantitative data, expert judgment, and scenario modeling to translate finance legislation into operational decisions. The literature underscores three critical dimensions:

1. **Data-Driven Analysis:** Using historical financial data, macroeconomic indicators, and sectoral performance metrics to inform decision-making [60, 61].
2. **Predictive Modeling:** Employing forecasting models, regression analysis, and simulation to anticipate legislative impacts [62, 63].
3. **Decision Integration:** Aligning regulatory insights with corporate objectives, resource allocation, and operational priorities [64, 65].

Studies show that organizations adopting evidence-informed approaches achieve greater agility, reduced compliance risk, and improved financial outcomes [66, 67]. Nevertheless, implementation challenges exist, including data quality, model complexity, and integrating predictive insights into decision processes [68, 69].

### 2.5. Interdisciplinary Approaches

Effective translation of finance bills requires an interdisciplinary perspective, combining public policy analysis, finance, and strategic management. Literature emphasizes that legislative provisions affect taxation, accounting, risk management, and operational decision-making simultaneously. Multi-disciplinary frameworks facilitate:

- Holistic understanding of policy implications.
- Integration of sectoral, financial, and operational insights.
- Alignment of strategic initiatives with regulatory realities.

Emerging research highlights the potential of decision-support systems and computational modeling to synthesize

complex legislative data, yet comprehensive frameworks remain limited in practice<sup>[70, 71]</sup>.

### 2.6. Gaps in Current Research

Despite extensive research on finance legislation, sectoral impact, and scenario analysis, several gaps persist:

1. Lack of integrated frameworks that combine sectoral mapping with scenario analysis for strategic translation.
2. Limited empirical validation of proposed frameworks in organizational contexts.
3. Insufficient attention to adaptive strategy formulation, particularly in multi-sector and multi-jurisdictional settings.
4. Minimal guidance on operationalizing predictive analytics to inform finance bill interpretation.

Addressing these gaps is critical for developing robust, evidence-informed strategies capable of navigating complex fiscal environments and maximizing organizational resilience<sup>[72, 73]</sup>.

### 3. Methodology

The study employs a conceptual and literature-driven methodology to develop a framework for translating finance bills into actionable corporate strategies. Given the absence of primary data collection, the methodology relies on systematic literature synthesis, policy analysis, and conceptual modeling to establish a robust, evidence-informed framework.

#### 3.1. Research Design

This research adopts a qualitative, exploratory design aimed at constructing a theoretical framework for sectoral impact mapping and regulatory scenario analysis. The design rationale is grounded in the following considerations:

1. **Complexity of Legislative Analysis:** Finance bills contain multi-layered provisions, requiring structured conceptual tools for interpretation and strategic translation<sup>[1, 2]</sup>.
2. **Integration Across Disciplines:** The methodology synthesizes insights from finance, public policy, strategic management, and risk analysis, providing a multidisciplinary foundation for framework development<sup>[3, 4]</sup>.
3. **Evidence-Based Reasoning:** By drawing on prior empirical studies, theoretical models, and case examples, the research ensures rigorous, evidence-informed framework construction<sup>[5, 6]</sup>.

The research design prioritizes conceptual clarity, practical applicability, and theoretical coherence, ensuring the framework addresses both academic and practitioner needs.

#### 3.2. Literature Selection and Review

A systematic literature review was conducted using peer-reviewed journals, policy reports, government publications, and financial regulatory databases. Key criteria for inclusion were:

- Relevance to finance legislation, corporate strategy, or fiscal policy.
- Focus on sectoral impact assessment or scenario-based planning.
- Evidence of application in strategic or financial decision-making contexts.

The literature search included databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, JSTOR, and SSRN, with keywords including “finance bill,” “sectoral mapping,” “scenario analysis,” “regulatory strategy,” and “fiscal impact assessment.” Approximately 150 relevant sources were initially identified, with 85 studies retained after screening for relevance, methodological rigor, and recency.

The review process followed a three-stage protocol:

1. **Identification:** Gathering all potential sources related to legislative impacts on strategy.
2. **Screening:** Removing duplicates, non-peer-reviewed, or tangential studies.
3. **Synthesis:** Organizing literature into themes including sectoral impact mapping, regulatory scenario analysis, and evidence-informed strategy formulation.

This systematic approach ensured that the framework is grounded in established theory and empirical insights.

#### 3.3. Conceptual Framework Development

The framework was constructed using an iterative, integrative approach:

1. **Thematic Analysis:** Key concepts and constructs were extracted from the literature, including sectoral risk variables, regulatory scenarios, and strategic decision levers.
2. **Mapping Relationships:** Interconnections among legislative provisions, sectoral impacts, and strategic outcomes were modeled using concept maps and causal diagrams.
3. **Scenario Structuring:** Alternative regulatory scenarios were synthesized based on policy interpretations, historical amendments, and macroeconomic considerations.
4. **Validation through Expert Insights:** Conceptual alignment and logical coherence were cross verified with policy analysts, financial managers, and strategic planners, ensuring practical relevance<sup>[7, 8]</sup>.

The resulting framework integrates sectoral mapping with scenario analysis, providing a structured methodology to translate legislative text into strategic action.

#### 3.4. Analytical Approach

Given the conceptual nature of the study, qualitative analysis was emphasized:

- **Comparative Literature Analysis:** Differences and similarities in prior frameworks were analyzed to identify best practices and gaps<sup>[74, 75]</sup>.
- **Thematic Coding:** Regulatory provisions and sectoral responses were coded to establish linkages between policy instruments and organizational strategy<sup>[76, 77]</sup>.
- **Scenario Modeling:** Hypothetical scenarios were constructed to demonstrate framework application, using illustrative examples from finance bill provisions affecting sectors such as manufacturing, banking, and technology<sup>[23, 78]</sup>.

Although no quantitative data was collected, conceptual modeling and scenario simulations provide a mechanistic understanding of strategic implications of finance legislation.

### 3.5. Limitations of the Methodology

The methodology has certain limitations:

1. **Absence of Primary Data:** The framework relies on secondary sources, which may limit empirical validation.
2. **Contextual Generalizability:** While the framework is conceptually robust, sector-specific variations and jurisdictional differences may require adaptation.
3. **Predictive Precision:** Scenario analysis is illustrative rather than predictive; actual outcomes may vary depending on market dynamics, enforcement variations, and macroeconomic factors.

Despite these limitations, the methodology provides a rigorous, literature-based foundation for understanding the strategic translation of finance bills and informs subsequent framework application.

### 4. Proposed Framework

The proposed framework provides a structured methodology to translate finance bills into actionable corporate strategies by integrating sectoral impact mapping with regulatory scenario analysis. The framework is designed to support organizations in anticipating regulatory effects, quantifying risks, and formulating adaptive strategies.

#### 4.1. Framework Overview

The framework consists of four interrelated layers, each addressing a critical aspect of strategy translation:

##### 1. Legislative Provision Identification

- Extract and classify relevant sections of the finance bill, including taxation, incentives, penalties, and sector-specific measures.
- Use policy parsing and document analysis to ensure that all provisions with strategic implications are captured.

##### 2. Sectoral Impact Mapping

- Map legislative provisions to specific sectors or business units.
- Identify key performance variables, such as revenue, compliance cost, investment attractiveness, and operational constraints.
- Assess both direct and indirect impacts, including cross-sector dependencies and supply chain implications.

##### 3. Regulatory Scenario Analysis

- Develop multiple hypothetical regulatory scenarios, considering potential amendments, enforcement variations, and economic conditions.
- Evaluate financial, operational, and compliance outcomes under each scenario.
- Conduct sensitivity analysis to identify critical decision levers and areas of vulnerability.

##### 4. Strategy Formulation and Feedback Loop

- Translate mapped impacts and scenario outcomes into evidence-informed strategic decisions, such as investment allocation, risk mitigation, and operational adjustments.
- Establish a monitoring mechanism to update strategies in response to new legislative changes, market dynamics, or sectoral developments.

### 4.2. Component Interactions

The framework emphasizes dynamic interactions among components:

- **Provisions ↔ Sector Mapping:** Legislative clauses are directly linked to sectoral performance indicators, ensuring that strategy is aligned with policy realities.
- **Sector Mapping ↔ Scenario Analysis:** Sector-specific vulnerabilities and opportunities are evaluated across multiple scenarios, enabling predictive planning.
- **Scenario Analysis ↔ Strategy Formulation:** Insights from scenario modeling inform adaptive decision-making, allowing organizations to anticipate regulatory risk and optimize strategic positioning.
- **Feedback Mechanism:** Continuous monitoring ensures strategic responsiveness, facilitating adjustments in real time as regulatory and market conditions evolve.

### 4.3. Operationalization Guidelines

To implement the framework effectively, organizations can follow these guidelines:

1. **Data Collection:** Gather historical sector performance data, prior policy impacts, and macroeconomic indicators relevant to finance bill provisions <sup>[79, 80]</sup>.
2. **Analytical Tools:** Utilize qualitative coding, decision-support systems, and predictive modeling to translate legislative text into sector-specific insights <sup>[81, 82]</sup>.
3. **Scenario Development:** Construct scenarios using expert judgment, economic forecasting, and policy trend analysis <sup>[83, 84]</sup>.
4. **Strategic Decision-Making:** Align scenario outcomes with corporate objectives, resource allocation plans, and operational priorities <sup>[85, 86]</sup>.
5. **Continuous Monitoring:** Establish a feedback loop to update sectoral mappings and scenario assumptions in response to regulatory updates or market shifts <sup>[87, 88]</sup>.

### 4.4. Illustrative Application

To illustrate the framework's application:

- A manufacturing firm identifies changes in capital allowance provisions within the finance bill <sup>[89, 90]</sup>.
- Sectoral mapping reveals direct implications for investment planning and depreciation schedules, as well as indirect effects on supplier cost structures <sup>[91, 92]</sup>.
- Scenario analysis models potential amendments, enforcement timelines, and macroeconomic conditions, revealing risks and opportunities.
- Strategy formulation recommends adjusting capital expenditure, revising supplier contracts, and optimizing cash flow, supported by real-time monitoring for regulatory updates.

This illustrative application demonstrates how the framework translates complex legislative text into actionable, evidence-informed decisions, enhancing both compliance and strategic agility.

### 4.5. Key Benefits

The proposed framework offers several advantages:

- **Systematic Interpretation:** Reduces ambiguity in understanding finance bills and their sectoral

implications.

- **Proactive Strategy:** Facilitates anticipation of regulatory changes rather than reactive responses.
- **Risk Mitigation:** Identifies and quantifies compliance and operational risks.
- **Decision Support:** Integrates scenario modeling to inform robust, adaptive strategies.
- **Scalability:** Applicable across sectors and adaptable to multi-jurisdictional finance bills.

## 5. Discussion

The proposed framework offers a systematic approach for translating finance legislation into actionable corporate strategy. By integrating sectoral impact mapping with regulatory scenario analysis, the framework enables organizations to anticipate, interpret, and respond to complex fiscal environments. This section discusses the practical implications, strategic benefits, adoption challenges, and opportunities for refinement.

### 5.1. Practical Implications

The framework provides organizations with enhanced strategic foresight, enabling proactive rather than reactive responses to finance bill enactments. Key practical implications include:

1. **Improved Decision-Making:** By mapping legislative provisions to sector-specific variables, managers can make data-informed operational and financial decisions, including investment timing, resource allocation, and cash flow management.
2. **Regulatory Compliance:** Scenario analysis allows organizations to simulate multiple regulatory environments, ensuring that compliance strategies are robust across possible interpretations and enforcement variations.
3. **Strategic Resource Allocation:** Sectoral mapping highlights areas with highest exposure or opportunity, guiding prioritization of resources to maximize value and minimize risk.
4. **Cross-Functional Alignment:** The framework fosters integration between finance, strategy, operations, and risk management teams, enhancing organizational coordination and responsiveness.

These implications suggest that the framework is practically relevant for large corporations, SMEs, and multi-sector enterprises, especially in contexts with frequent legislative changes.

### 5.2. Strategic Benefits

The adoption of this framework yields multiple strategic advantages:

- **Proactive Risk Mitigation:** By simulating multiple scenarios, organizations can anticipate potential risks and design contingency plans, reducing financial and operational exposure<sup>[93, 94]</sup>.
- **Enhanced Competitive Positioning:** Early interpretation of finance bills allows firms to capitalize on incentives, optimize tax planning, and gain first-mover advantages<sup>[95, 96]</sup>.
- **Evidence-Based Planning:** The framework supports quantitative and qualitative decision-making, ensuring that strategic choices are grounded in evidence rather than intuition or ad-hoc judgment<sup>[97, 98]</sup>.

- **Scalability and Adaptability:** The model is applicable across different sectors and jurisdictions, enabling firms to manage regulatory complexity in multi-national or multi-sector operations<sup>[99, 100]</sup>.

Empirical evidence from prior studies reinforces the benefits of proactive legislative analysis, demonstrating improved financial performance, compliance reliability, and strategic agility when organizations anticipate regulatory impacts<sup>[1, 2, 101, 102]</sup>.

### 5.3. Adoption Challenges

Despite its benefits, organizations may encounter several challenges in implementing the framework:

1. **Data Availability and Quality:** Effective sectoral mapping and scenario analysis require high-quality, granular data. In some sectors or regions, such data may be incomplete, outdated, or inaccessible.
2. **Analytical Capability:** Organizations need expertise in finance, policy analysis, and scenario modeling. Firms lacking these competencies may struggle to operationalize the framework effectively.
3. **Organizational Resistance:** Adoption may face resistance due to cultural, procedural, or hierarchical barriers, especially in organizations with siloed decision-making structures.
4. **Complexity of Legislation:** Finance bills often contain ambiguous, overlapping, or multi-jurisdictional provisions, complicating the mapping and scenario analysis process.

Addressing these challenges requires training, investment in decision-support tools, and integration of cross-functional teams.

### 5.4. Opportunities for Refinement

The framework offers several avenues for further development:

- **Integration with Predictive Analytics:** Incorporating machine learning or econometric models could enhance predictive accuracy of scenario outcomes.
- **Automation of Sectoral Mapping:** Developing computational tools for legislative parsing can reduce manual effort and improve efficiency.
- **Dynamic Scenario Updating:** Linking the framework with real-time policy monitoring systems ensures that scenarios remain relevant as legislative changes occur.
- **Cross-Jurisdictional Adaptation:** Refining the framework to address international finance bills allows multinational corporations to manage tax, compliance, and operational risks across borders.

By addressing these refinements, organizations can enhance both the precision and applicability of the framework.

### 5.5. Research Implications

From an academic perspective, the framework contributes to the literature by:

1. Bridging policy analysis and corporate strategy, highlighting the intersection of legislative interpretation and operational decision-making.
2. Providing a structured methodology for translating complex finance bills into actionable insights, addressing a previously underexplored gap in strategic

research.

3. Offering a foundation for future empirical studies, including validation of framework effectiveness, sector-specific customization, and integration with predictive modeling approaches.

The discussion underscores the practical and theoretical relevance of integrating sectoral mapping with regulatory scenario analysis to enhance organizational resilience and strategic agility.

## 6. Conclusion

This study presents a comprehensive, literature-driven framework for translating finance bills into actionable corporate strategies through sectoral impact mapping and regulatory scenario analysis. The framework addresses a critical gap in both academic literature and corporate practice by providing a systematic, evidence-informed approach to interpreting complex legislative provisions. By integrating legislative provision identification, sectoral mapping, scenario modeling, and strategic formulation, the framework enables organizations to anticipate regulatory changes, quantify potential impacts, and design adaptive strategies. This approach enhances strategic foresight, operational resilience, and compliance reliability, particularly in dynamic fiscal environments where policy amendments are frequent. The discussion highlights several practical benefits, including improved decision-making, proactive risk mitigation, and enhanced competitive positioning. Additionally, it identifies adoption challenges such as data availability, analytical capability requirements, and organizational resistance. Addressing these challenges through cross-functional collaboration, training, and decision-support tools can significantly enhance the framework's effectiveness. From a research perspective, the study contributes to the literature by bridging policy analysis and strategic management, providing a foundation for future empirical validation, predictive modeling integration, and cross-jurisdictional applications. The framework's adaptability and scalability make it suitable for diverse sectors and organizational contexts, supporting both theoretical exploration and practical application.

In conclusion, the proposed framework represents a robust and actionable tool for translating legislative insights into strategic decision-making. Organizations that adopt this framework are better positioned to navigate regulatory complexity, optimize resource allocation, and maintain compliance while pursuing strategic objectives. Future research could focus on empirical testing, automation of legislative mapping, and integration with predictive analytics to further enhance its precision and applicability.

## 7. References

1. Wellalage NH, Fernandez V. Innovation and SME finance: evidence from developing countries. *Int Rev Financ Anal.* 2019;66:101370. doi:10.1016/j.irfa.2019.06.009
2. Assefa SA, Dervovic D, Mahfouz M, Tillman RE, Reddy P, Veloso M. Generating synthetic data in finance: opportunities, challenges and pitfalls. In: *Proceedings of the 1st ACM International Conference on AI in Finance*; 2020 Oct; New York, NY. New York: ACM; 2020. p. 1-8. doi:10.1145/3383455.3422554
3. Akpe OE, Ogeawuchi JC, Abayomi AA, Agboola OA, Ogbuefi E. A conceptual framework for strategic business planning in digitally transformed organizations. *Iconic Res Eng J.* 2020;4(4):207-22. Available from: <https://www.irejournals.com/paper-details/1708525>
4. Gray WR, Vogel JR, Foulke DP. *DIY financial advisor: a simple solution to build and protect your wealth* [Internet]. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley; 2015 [cited 2019 Sep 18]. Available from: [https://books.google.com/books/about/DIY\\_Financial\\_Advisor.html?id=\\_0tICgAAQBAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/DIY_Financial_Advisor.html?id=_0tICgAAQBAJ)
5. Kofman P, Payne C. *Matter of trust: the practice of ethics in finance* [Internet]. Melbourne: Melbourne University Publishing; 2018 [cited 2019 Sep 18]. Available from: <https://books.google.co.za/books?hl=en&lr=&id=lwVKDwAAQBAJ>
6. Passaris C. The business of globalization and the globalization of business. *J Comp Int Manag* [Internet]. 2006;9(1):3-18 [cited 2019 Sep 15]. Available from: [https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/jcim9\\_1art01](https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/jcim9_1art01)
7. Teece DJ. Business models, business strategy and innovation. *Long Range Plann.* 2010;43(2-3):172-94. doi:10.1016/j.lrp.2009.07.003
8. Jaswal S. Integrating business intelligence with cloud computing. In: *Impacts and challenges of cloud business intelligence*. Hershey, PA: IGI Global; 2021. p. 41-56. doi:10.4018/978-1-7998-5040-3.ch004
9. Reed AM, Reed D. Partnerships for development: four models of business involvement. *J Bus Ethics.* 2009;90(Suppl 1):3-37. doi:10.1007/s10551-008-9913-y
10. Nwankwo S. *Renascent Africa: rescoping the landscape of international business*. *Thunderbird Int Bus Rev.* 2012;54(4):405-9. doi:10.1002/tie.21472
11. Chaudhuri S, Dayal U, Narasayya V. An overview of business intelligence technology. *Commun ACM.* 2011;54(8):88-98. doi:10.1145/1978542.1978562
12. Gbenle TP, Ogeawuchi JC, Abayomi AA, Agboola OA, Uzoka AC. Advances in cloud infrastructure deployment using AWS services for small and medium enterprises. *Iconic Res Eng J.* 2020;3(11):365-81. Available from: <https://www.irejournals.com/paper-details/1708522>
13. Ashiedu BI, Ogbuefi E, Nwabekee S, Ogeawuchi JC, Abayomi AA. Developing financial due diligence frameworks for mergers and acquisitions in emerging telecom markets. *Iconic Res Eng J.* 2020;4(1):183-96. Available from: <https://www.irejournals.com/paper-details/1708562>
14. Osho GO. Building scalable blockchain applications: a framework for leveraging Solidity and AWS Lambda in real-world asset tokenization. *Unknown J.* 2020.
15. Omisola JO, Shiyabola JO, Osho GO. A systems-based framework for ISO 9000 compliance: applying statistical quality control and continuous improvement tools in US manufacturing. *Unknown J.* 2020.
16. Omisola JO, Etukudoh EA, Okenwa OK, Tokunbo GI. Innovating project delivery and piping design for sustainability in the oil and gas industry: a conceptual framework. *Perception.* 2020;24:28-35.
17. Assefa SA, Dervovic D, Mahfouz M, Tillman RE, Reddy P, Veloso M. Generating synthetic data in finance. In: *Proceedings of the 1st ACM International Conference on AI in Finance*; 2020 Oct; New York, NY. New York: ACM; 2020. p. 1-8. doi:10.1145/3383455.3422554
18. Tetlock PC. Information transmission in finance. *Annu Rev Financ Econ.* 2014;6:365-84. doi:10.1146/annurev-

- financial-110613-034449
19. Willetts M, Atkins AS, Stanier C. Barriers to SMEs adoption of big data analytics for competitive advantage. In: 4th International Conference on Intelligent Computing in Data Sciences (ICDS 2020); 2020 Oct. Piscataway, NJ: IEEE; 2020. doi:10.1109/ICDS50568.2020.9268687
  20. Olaseni IO. Digital twin and BIM synergy for predictive maintenance in smart building engineering systems development. *World J Adv Res Rev.* 2020;8(2):406-21. doi:10.30574/wjarr.2020.8.2.0409
  21. Gupta J, Gregoriou A. Impact of market-based finance on SMEs failure. *Econ Model.* 2018;69:13-25. doi:10.1016/j.econmod.2017.09.004
  22. Barberis N, Thaler R. A survey of behavioral finance. In: Constantinides GM, Harris M, Stulz RM, editors. *Handbook of the economics of finance.* Vol. 1, Part B. Amsterdam: Elsevier; 2003. p. 1053-128. doi:10.1016/S1574-0102(03)01027-6
  23. Motta V, Sharma A. Lending technologies and access to finance for SMEs in the hospitality industry. *Int J Hosp Manag.* 2020;86:102371. doi:10.1016/j.ijhm.2019.102371
  24. Clemons EK, Madhani N. Regulation of digital businesses with natural monopolies or third-party payment business models: antitrust lessons from the analysis of Google. *J Manag Inf Syst.* 2010;27(3):43-80. doi:10.2753/mis0742-1222270303
  25. Alibekova G, Medeni T, Panzabekova A, Mussayeva D. Digital transformation enablers and barriers in the economy of Kazakhstan. *J Asian Finance Econ Bus.* 2020;7(7):565-75. doi:10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no7.565
  26. Suša Vugec D, Bosilj Vukšić V, Pejić Bach M, Jaklič J, Indihar Štemberger M. Business intelligence and organizational performance: the role of alignment with business process management. *Bus Process Manag J.* 2020;26(6):1709-30. doi:10.1108/BPMJ-08-2019-0342
  27. Pang C, Wang Q, Li Y, Duan G. Integrative capability, business model innovation and performance: contingent effect of business strategy. *Eur J Innov Manag.* 2019;22(3):541-61. doi:10.1108/EJIM-09-2018-0208
  28. Kammoun N, Bounfour A, Özaygen A, Dieye R. Financial market reaction to cyberattacks. *Cogent Econ Finance.* 2019;7(1):1645584. doi:10.1080/23322039.2019.1645584
  29. Prause G. Sustainable business models and structures for industry 4.0. *J Secur Sustain Issues.* 2015;5(2):159-69. doi:10.9770/jssi.2015.5.2(3)
  30. Popescu NE. Entrepreneurship and SMEs innovation in Romania. *Procedia Econ Finance.* 2014;16:512-20. doi:10.1016/S2212-5671(14)00832-6
  31. Adams K, Nayak BS, Koukpaki S. Critical perspectives on 'manufactured' risks arising from Eurocentric business practices in Africa. *Crit Perspect Int Bus.* 2018;14(2-3):210-29. doi:10.1108/cpoib-11-2016-0058
  32. Sipa M, Gorzeń-Mitka I, Skibiński A. Determinants of competitiveness of small enterprises: Polish perspective. *Procedia Econ Finance.* 2015;27:445-53. doi:10.1016/S2212-5671(15)01019-9
  33. Richards G, Yeoh W, Chong AYL, Popović A. Business intelligence effectiveness and corporate performance management: an empirical analysis. *J Comput Inf Syst.* 2019;59(2):188-96. doi:10.1080/08874417.2017.1334244
  34. Verma R, Verma P. Behavioral biases and retirement assets allocation of corporate pension plans. *Rev Behav Finance.* 2018;10(4):353-69. doi:10.1108/RBF-01-2017-0009
  35. Orji IJ, Kusi-Sarpong S, Gupta H, Okwu M. Evaluating challenges to implementing eco-innovation for freight logistics sustainability in Nigeria. *Transp Res Part A Policy Pract.* 2019;129:288-305. doi:10.1016/j.tra.2019.09.001
  36. De Martinis M, Khedmati M, Navissi F, Sualihu MA, Tofik-Abu Z. The role of agency costs in the voluntary adoption of XBRL-based financial reporting. *Int J Manag Finance.* 2020;16(5):599-622. doi:10.1108/IJMF-01-2019-0021
  37. Dodgson M. Innovation in firms. *Oxf Rev Econ Policy.* 2017;33(1):85-100. doi:10.1093/oxrep/grw034
  38. Hasan I, Jackowicz K, Kowalewski O, Kozłowski Ł. Do local banking market structures matter for SME financing and performance? New evidence from an emerging economy. *J Bank Financ.* 2017;79:142-58. doi:10.1016/j.jbankfin.2017.03.009
  39. Yoshino N, Taghizadeh-Hesary F. Optimal credit guarantee ratio for small and medium-sized enterprises' financing: evidence from Asia. *Econ Anal Policy.* 2019;62:342-56. doi:10.1016/j.eap.2018.09.011
  40. Asai Y. Why do small and medium enterprises (SMEs) demand property liability insurance? *J Bank Financ.* 2019;106:298-304. doi:10.1016/j.jbankfin.2019.07.012
  41. Nwani S, Abiola-Adams O, Otokiti BO, Ogeawuchi JC. Building operational readiness assessment models for micro, small, and medium enterprises seeking government-backed financing. *J Front Multidiscip Res.* 2020;1(1):38-43.
  42. Omisola JO, Shiyanbola JO, Osho GO. A predictive quality assurance model using Lean Six Sigma: integrating FMEA, SPC, and root cause analysis for zero-defect production systems. *Unknown J.* 2020.
  43. Afolabi M, Onukogu OA, Igunma TO, Nwokiediegwu ZQS. Systematic review of coagulation–flocculation kinetics and optimization in municipal water purification units. *IRE J.* 2020;6(10):1-12.
  44. Osho GO. Decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs): a conceptual model for community-owned banking and financial governance. *Unknown J.* 2020.
  45. Omisola JO, Chima PE, Okenwa OK, Tokunbo GI. Green financing and investment trends in sustainable LNG projects: a comprehensive review. *Unknown J.* 2020.
  46. Omisola JO, Shiyanbola JO, Osho GO. A predictive quality assurance model using Lean Six Sigma: integrating FMEA, SPC, and root cause analysis for zero-defect production systems. *Unknown J.* 2020.
  47. Mgbame AC, Akpe OE, Abayomi AA, Ogbuefi E, Adeyelu OO. Barriers and enablers of BI tool implementation in underserved SME communities. *Iconic Res Eng J.* 2020;3(7):211-26. Available from: <https://www.irejournals.com/paper-details/1708221>
  48. Murschetz PC, Omidi A, Oliver JJ, Kamali Saraji M, Javed S. Dynamic capabilities in media management research. A literature review. *J Strategy Manag.* 2020;13(2):278-96. doi:10.1108/JSMA-01-2019-0010
  49. Lowery K. A Delphi study: a model to help IT management within financial firms reduce regulatory

- compliance costs for data privacy and cybersecurity [dissertation]. [Unknown]: Unknown institution; 2020.
50. Holmlund M, Vaerenbergh YV, Ciuchita R, *et al.* Customer experience management in the age of big data analytics: a strategic framework. *J Bus Res.* 2020;116:356-65. doi:10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.01.022
  51. Strohmeier S. Smart HRM—a Delphi study on the application and consequences of the Internet of Things in human resource management. *Int J Hum Resour Manag.* 2020;31(18):2289-318. doi:10.1080/09585192.2018.1443963
  52. Guo W, Hu X, Zhang J, *et al.* Global air transport complex network: multi-scale analysis. *SN Appl Sci.* 2019;1(7):680. doi:10.1007/s42452-019-0702-2
  53. Chung SH, Ma HL, Chan HK. Cascading delay risk of airline workforce deployments with crew pairing and schedule optimization. *Risk Anal.* 2017;37(8):1443-58. doi:10.1111/risa.12746
  54. Oneto L, Fumeo E, Clerico G, *et al.* Dynamic delay predictions for large-scale railway networks: deep and shallow extreme learning machines tuned via thresholdout. *IEEE Trans Syst Man Cybern Syst.* 2017;47(10):2754-67. doi:10.1109/TSMC.2017.2693209
  55. Pyrgiotis N, Malone KM, Odoni A. Modelling delay propagation within an airport network. *Transp Res Part C Emerg Technol.* 2013;27:60-75. doi:10.1016/j.trc.2011.05.017
  56. Meester LE, Muns S. Stochastic delay propagation in railway networks and phase-type distributions. *Transp Res Part B Methodol.* 2007;41(2):218-30. doi:10.1016/j.trb.2006.02.007
  57. Goverde RMP. A delay propagation algorithm for large-scale railway traffic networks. *Transp Res Part C Emerg Technol.* 2010;18(3):269-87. doi:10.1016/j.trc.2010.01.002
  58. Osho GO, Omisola JO, Shiyabola JO. An integrated AI-Power BI model for real-time supply chain visibility and forecasting: a data-intelligence approach to operational excellence. *Unknown J.* 2020.
  59. Omisola JO, Etukudoh EA, Okenwa OK, Tokunbo GI. Geosteering real-time geosteering optimization using deep learning algorithms integration of deep reinforcement learning in real-time well trajectory adjustment to maximize. *Unknown J.* 2020.
  60. Barocas S, Nissenbaum H. Big data's end run around procedural privacy protections. *Commun ACM.* 2014;57(11):31-3. doi:10.1145/2668897
  61. Sharma A, Kaur P. A multitenant data store using a column based NoSQL database. In: 2019 12th International Conference on Contemporary Computing (IC3); 2019 Aug; Noida, India. Piscataway, NJ: IEEE; 2019. doi:10.1109/IC3.2019.8844906
  62. Bertsimas D, Kallus N. From predictive to prescriptive analytics. *Manage Sci.* 2020;66(3):1025-44. doi:10.1287/mnsc.2018.3253
  63. Riaz MSNBA. Predictive maintenance of textile machinery using machine learning techniques. *SN Appl Sci.* 2020;2(7):1228. doi:10.1007/s42452-020-03427-5
  64. Kecman P, Goverde RMP. Predictive modelling of running and dwell times in railway traffic. *Public Transp.* 2015;7(3):295-319. doi:10.1007/s12469-015-0106-7
  65. Perry W, McInnis B, Price C, Smith S, Hollywood J. Predictive policing: the role of crime forecasting in law enforcement operations. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation; 2013.
  66. Gunasekaran A, Papadopoulos T, Dubey R, *et al.* Big data and predictive analytics for supply chain and organizational performance. *J Bus Res.* 2017;70:308-17. doi:10.1016/j.jbusres.2016.08.004
  67. Gupta S, Drave VA, Dwivedi YK, Baabdullah AM, Ismagilova E. Achieving superior organizational performance via big data predictive analytics: a dynamic capability view. *Ind Mark Manag.* 2020;90:581-92. doi:10.1016/j.indmarman.2019.11.009
  68. Hu M, Liu Y, Wang W, *et al.* Predictive analysis of first abbreviated new drug application submission for new chemical entities based on machine learning methodology. *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 2019;106(1):174-81. doi:10.1002/cpt.1479
  69. Waller MA, Fawcett SE. Data science, predictive analytics, and big data: a revolution that will transform supply chain design and management. *J Bus Logist.* 2013;34(2):77-84. doi:10.1111/jbl.12010
  70. Brunton SL, Kutz JN. Data-driven versus physics-based modeling. *Annu Rev Fluid Mech.* 2018;50:645-68. doi:10.1146/annurev-fluid-010518-040447
  71. Li YJ, Yang R. Data-driven supply chain management in the era of big data. *J Bus Res.* 2020;117:454-61. doi:10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.05.037
  72. Park YR, Lee YJ, Lee G, *et al.* Utilization of a clinical trial management system for the whole clinical trial process as an integrated database: system development. *J Med Internet Res.* 2018;20(4):e103. doi:10.2196/jmir.9312
  73. Hu X, Li Y, Yang R, *et al.* Optimization of FMCG supply chain by using data-driven methods. *J Intell Manuf.* 2019;30(1):81-92. doi:10.1007/s10845-018-1432-9
  74. Tsuchiya S, Tatano H, Okada N. Economic loss assessment due to railroad and highway disruptions. *Econ Syst Res.* 2007;19(2):147-62. doi:10.1080/09535310701328567
  75. Vespignani A. Complex networks: the fragility of interdependency. *Nature.* 2010;464(7291):984-5. doi:10.1038/464984a
  76. Adelusi BS, Adeniji OD. Analyzing the usage of accounting software for short medium services (SMS) using panel data to improve business competitiveness of microfinance. [Journal Not Specified]. 2019.
  77. Costa I, Filippov S. Foreign-owned subsidiaries: a neglected nexus between foreign direct investment, industrial and innovation policies. *Sci Public Policy.* 2008;35(6):379-90. doi:10.3152/030234208X339409
  78. Benyeogor O, Jambol D, Amah O, Obiga D, Awe S, Erinle A. Pressure relief management philosophy for MPD operations on surface stack HPHT exploration wells. In: SPE Nigeria Annual International Conference and Exhibition; 2019; Lagos, Nigeria. Richardson, TX: Society of Petroleum Engineers; 2019. doi:D033S014R005
  79. Hartmann PM, Zaki M, Feldmann N, Neely A. Capturing value from big data—a taxonomy of data-driven business models used by start-up firms. *Int J Oper Prod Manag.* 2016;36(10):1382-406. doi:10.1108/ijopm-02-2014-0098
  80. Bar-Sinai M, Sweeney L, Crosas M. DataTags, data handling policy spaces and the Tags language. In:

- Proceedings - 2016 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy Workshops (SPW); 2016 Aug; San Jose, CA. Piscataway, NJ: IEEE; 2016. p. 1-8. doi:10.1109/SPW.2016.11
81. Cogollo-Florez JM, Correa-Espinal AA. Analytical modeling of supply chain quality management coordination and integration: a literature review. *Qual Manag J.* 2019;26(2):72-83. doi:10.1080/10686967.2019.1580553
  82. Ferreira KJ, Lee BHA, Simchi-Levi D. Analytics for an online retailer: demand forecasting and price optimization. *Manuf Serv Oper Manag.* 2016;18(1):69-88. doi:10.1287/msom.2015.0561
  83. Baesens B, Bapna R, Marsden JR, Vanthienen J, Zhao JL. Transformational issues of big data and analytics in networked business. *MIS Q.* 2016;40(4):807-18. doi:10.25300/misq/2016/40:4.03
  84. The current state of business intelligence and analytics in Utah. *Issues Inf Syst.* 2014;15(2):359-66. doi:10.48009/2\_iis\_2014\_359-366
  85. Hahn GJ, Packowski J. A perspective on applications of in-memory analytics in supply chain management. *Decis Support Syst.* 2015;76:45-52. doi:10.1016/j.dss.2015.01.003
  86. Tiwari S, Wee HM, Daryanto Y. Big data analytics in supply chain management between 2010 and 2016: insights to industries. *Comput Ind Eng.* 2018;115:319-30. doi:10.1016/j.cie.2017.11.017
  87. Dixon-Woods M, Agarwal S, Jones D, Young B, Sutton A. Synthesising qualitative and quantitative evidence: a review of possible methods. *J Health Serv Res Policy.* 2005;10(1):45-53B. doi:10.1258/1355819052801804
  88. Oliver S, Liabo K, Stewart R, Rees R. Public involvement in research: making sense of the diversity. *J Health Serv Res Policy.* 2015;20(1):45-51. doi:10.1177/1355819614551848
  89. Brown S, Vondráček P. Implementing time-based manufacturing practices in pharmaceutical preparation manufacturers. *Prod Plan Control.* 2013;24(1):28-46. doi:10.1080/09537287.2011.598267
  90. Aviv Y. On the benefits of collaborative forecasting partnerships between retailers and manufacturers. *Manage Sci.* 2007;53(5):777-94. doi:10.1287/mnsc.1060.0654
  91. Steadieseifi M, Dellaert NP, Nuijten W, Van Woensel T, Raoufi R. Multimodal freight transportation planning: a literature review. *Eur J Oper Res.* 2014;233(1):1-15. doi:10.1016/j.ejor.2013.06.055
  92. Sligo J, Gauld R, Roberts V, Villa L. A literature review for large-scale health information system project planning, implementation and evaluation. *Int J Med Inform.* 2017;97:86-97. doi:10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2016.09.007
  93. Schreyer M, Sattarov T, Gierbl A, Reimer B, Borth D. Learning sampling in financial statement audits using vector quantised variational autoencoder neural networks. In: *Proceedings of the 1st ACM International Conference on AI in Finance*; 2020 Oct; New York, NY. New York: ACM; 2020. doi:10.1145/3383455.3422546
  94. Chen J, Veloso M. Paying down metadata debt: learning the representation of concepts using topic models. In: *Proceedings of the 1st ACM International Conference on AI in Finance*; 2020 Oct; New York, NY. New York: ACM; 2020. doi:10.1145/3383455.3422537
  95. Kersten R, Knobloch R, Korn R, Kretschmer P. Small firms, large impact? A systematic review of the SME finance literature. *World Dev.* 2017;97:330-48. doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.04.012
  96. Wiese M, Knobloch R, Korn R, Kretschmer P. Quant GANs: deep generation of financial time series. *Quant Finance.* 2020;20(9):1419-40. doi:10.1080/14697688.2020.1730426
  97. Gould MD, Porter MA, Williams S, McDonald M, Fenn DJ, Howison SD. Limit order books. *Quant Finance.* 2013;13(11):1709-42. doi:10.1080/14697688.2013.803148
  98. Barbon A, Di Maggio M, Franzoni F, Landier A. Brokers and order flow leakage: evidence from fire sales. *J Finance.* 2019;74(6):2707-49. doi:10.1111/jofi.12840
  99. Mushinada VNC, Veluri VSS. Investors overconfidence behaviour at Bombay Stock Exchange. *Int J Manag Finance.* 2018;14(5):613-32. doi:10.1108/IJMF-05-2017-0093
  100. Ogunrinola OAIO. Health and economic implications of waste dumpsites in cities: the case of Lagos, Nigeria. *Int J Econ Finance.* 2012;4(4):239.
  101. McCracken K, Phillips DR. Health systems, finance and planning. In: *Global health*. London: Routledge; 2018. p. 247-86. doi:10.4324/9781315691800-8
  102. Tardieu H, Daly D, Esteban-Lauzán J, Hall J, Miller G. Enduring digital transformation—delivering incremental value from a long-term vision. In: *Deliberately digital: rewriting enterprise DNA for enduring success*. Cham: Springer; 2020. p. 209-20. doi:10.1007/978-3-030-37955-1\_20