

JOINT FINANCING AND ORDERING DECISIONS IN A CAPITAL-CONSTRAINED SUPPLY CHAIN WITH RISK PREFERENCE

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Abstract. We consider a two-echelon supply chain consisting of one dominant supplier and one capital-constrained retailer. The retailer needs to solve the shortage of working capital either from a bank or from its core supplier, which offers trade credit when it is also beneficial to itself. We assume the retailer is risk-averse behavior and the supplier has different risk preference behaviors that jointly model risk-averse, risk-neutral, and risk-taking. With a wholesale price contract, we incorporate each member's risk preference behavior into its objective function. Then we derive the optimal decisions in a Stackelberg game under bank credit financing and trade credit financing, respectively. We find that there exists a supplier's risk preference threshold that distinguishes financing scheme. When the supplier is a relatively higher risk preference, trade credit financing makes both the retailer and the supplier better off and is a unique financing equilibrium. Otherwise, the members prefer bank credit financing. Besides, the supplier with relatively higher risk preference behavior prefers the retailer with a low initial capital as a partner; the supplier with relatively lower risk preference behavior prefers the retailer with a higher initial capital level. The above theoretical results are verified by numerical analysis.

Mathematics Subject Classification. 35J20, 35J25, 35J60.

Received April 6, 2020. Accepted September 2, 2020.

1. INTRODUCTION

Working capital plays a significant role in making business decisions. However, limited working capital is a frequent constraint, especially for SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) compared with large enterprises [2]. Hence, it is very necessary to alleviate the working capital pressure of SMEs as the key component of the supply chain. In recent years, supply chain financing (SCF) as an effective means to solve the financing bottleneck of SMEs [4, 14]. SCF has two main financing schemes, one is bank credit financing (BCF), which is the most traditional financing scheme. According to the research report on the financing of SMEs in China, bank loans to SMEs account for 37.8% of enterprise loans in 2017. The other is trade credit financing (TCF), which provides a delay in payment by a seller to its buyer for ordering products. In the 674 listed enterprises of the stock exchange in China from 2001 to 2007, nearly 9.1% of the total financing amount is obtained from TCF [5].

Keywords. Risk preference, initial capital, trade credit financing, bank credit financing, financing equilibrium.

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SCF activities inevitably bring SMEs bankruptcy risks. How to effectively choose a financing scheme has become an important issue faced by many SMEs. In June 2011, Zhejiang Tianshi electronics company could not repay 50 million yuan to the bank and declared bankruptcy. A similar situation also occurred in the bankruptcy of SMEs such as Sanqi Group, Jiangnan Leather, and Portman. With the research on SMEs' operation decisions, the scholars find the managers don't always make decisions based on maximizing the expected profit and minimizing the expected cost when commercial risk exists [1]. Payne *et al.* [25] show empirical evidence that needs to incorporate aspiration target level into the analysis of the risk behavior decision. In addition, a survey of 1500 managers in 90 countries shows that even if the proposed project's expected profit is positive, the extreme risk-averse managers aren't interested in entering the market [20]. Hence, many scholars have begun to break through the traditional assumption that the supply chain members are risk-neutral behavior [32]. Tsay [31] implies that the supply chain members have different risk preferences when commercial risk exists. From the above empirical evidence, the supply chain member's risk preference behavior has an impact on the operation decisions of SMEs.

Based on the above business background, we attempt to investigate the interaction impact of initial capital and risk preference behavior on the supply chain's decisions under BCF and TCF. We focus on the following research questions. (1) How does the retailer's risk-averse behavior affect the supply chain members' operation decisions and performance? (2) How does the combination of initial capital and risk preference behavior affect the members' operation decisions and performance? (3) Which financing scheme will be preferred by both the supplier and the retailer? Is there a win-win financing scheme situation for each member?

To address these above research questions, we consider a two-echelon supply chain consisting of a dominant upstream supplier and a capital-constrained downstream retailer. The retailer's initial capital is insufficient to make its decisions, and needs to solve the shortage of working capital either from a bank or from its core supplier. We consider the retailer to be an SME that facing relatively higher bankruptcy risk compared with the supplier endowed with sufficient capital. The retailer is risk-averse and the supplier has different risk preferences. Then we model each member's risk preference behavior into its objective function, and derive the optimal decisions in a Stackelberg game under BCF and TCF, respectively. Further, we analyze the impact of the members' risk preference and initial capital on the financing decision, and reveal how the degree of risk preference behavior and initial capital affect the supply chain's decisions. Our analysis shows that there exists a supplier's risk preference threshold that distinguishes financing scheme. Besides, we also discuss the impact of the retailer's initial capital on the supply chain financing decision by numerical analysis. Finally, our analysis provides guidance for the capital-constrained supply chain's operation decisions.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 introduces the related literature review. Section 3 describes the framework of our model. Section 4 presents separately the members' optimal decisions under BCF and TCF. Section 5 derives financing equilibrium under two financing schemes. The numerical analysis of the model is performed in Section 6. Section 7 gives the related conclusions and discussions of this paper. Finally, all proofs are presented in the Appendix A.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review of the paper is surveyed from two aspects: supply chain financing and supply chain risk measurement.

2.1. Supply chain financing

Recently, SCF research mainly focuses on bank credit financing and trade credit financing. For example, the capital-constrained supply chain uses BCF to mitigate limited working capital pressure. Specifically, Kouvelis and Zhao [21] study the optimal decisions for a capital-constrained supply chain with bankruptcy costs under BCF, and find that bankruptcy costs reduce the efficiency of the supply chain. Yan *et al.* [36] design an SCF including a bank and a capital-constrained retailer under an imperfect capital market and non-zero bankruptcy costs. Katehakis *et al.* [19] consider an SME's inventory management with BCF to satisfy uncertain demand,

and propose the optimal decisions for maximizing the expected profit of SME. With the bank's risk attitude, Guo and Liu [16] investigate the effect of BCF on mass customization program. Moreover, many scholars also investigate the efficiency of TCF in a capital-constrained supply chain [37]. Chen and Wang [8] examine the optimal decisions for a capital-constrained supply chain with limited liability under TCF, and find that limited liability accounts for that the retailer with lower initial capital initiates a higher ordering level. Chang and Rhee [6] focus on the coordination in a capital-constrained supply chain with TCF and markdown allowance. Giri and Sharma [15] consider an inventory model under two-level TCF, in which the market demand is increasing linearly and the shortages are allowed. Qin *et al.* [27] explore the optimal decisions in a dual-channel supply chain under TCF. Furthermore, some scholars attempt to compare the efficiency of BCF and TCF to obtain an optimal financing scheme. To be more specific, Kouvelis and Zhao [22] explore the impact of working capital and collateral on a capital-constrained supply chain's financing equilibrium under BCF and TCF. Chen [7] studies financing equilibrium in a capital-constrained supply chain under BCF and TCF. Compared with the above literature, our paper falls into the interaction of initial capital and risk preference behavior to explore a capital-constrained supply chain's financing and ordering decisions.

2.2. Supply chain risk measurement

At present, the key measurement criteria of a member's risk-averse behavior are utility function, Mean-variance, VaR and CVaR (conditional value at risk) in the supply chain [40], where CVaR criterion is a coherent risk measure and consistent with a member perspective towards commercial risks [11, 28]. In the supply chain risk measurement, CVaR criterion has been widely used in the newsvendor problem, coordination, and contract design [3]. Specifically, Chen *et al.* [10] study the optimal ordering and pricing decisions for a risk-averse newsvendor problem with multiplicative and additive stochastic demand, respectively. Xu *et al.* [34] explore the optimal decisions for a risk-averse newsvendor problem by minimizing the expected legacy loss, the CVaR of legacy loss, and the combination of expected legacy loss and CVaR of legacy loss. Under CVaR criterion, Shen *et al.* [30] study the coordination in a fashion clothing supply chain with a risk-averse supplier's discount subsidy policy, and investigate the impact of markdown subsidy policy on the supply chain decisions. Ye *et al.* [38] design a coordination contract in an agricultural supply chain with uncertain yield and demand. Yuan *et al.* [39] study the option contract strategies with risk-aversion and emergency purchases. Chen *et al.* [12] explore the coordination in a supply chain with a risk-averse manufacturer under TCF, and find that the supply chain coordination needs an extremely long credit period, while the quantity discount contract is insufficient to coordinate the supply chain. The above literature only considers the member's risk-averse behavior in the supply chain management. In order to characterize a supply chain member's different risk preference behaviors, Mean-CVaR criterion is proposed in [17], which is a convex combination of conditional expected values of low and high profits. Recently, many scholars have widely applied Mean-CVaR criterion to investigate the impact of the supply chain members' risk preference on the optimal decisions [13, 24]. Xie *et al.* [33] study the coordination in a supply chain consisting of a retailer with different risk preferences and a risk-neutral supplier.

The closely related studies to this paper are Chen and Zhou [9] and Yan *et al.* [35]. Both papers discuss the optimal decisions in a capital-constrained supply chain under a single financing scheme, but there exist at least some differences from this paper. Chen and Zhou [9] discuss the optimal decisions in a capital-constrained supply chain with a risk-averse retailer and a risk-neutral supplier under TCF, and Yan *et al.* [35] discuss the optimal decisions in a capital-constrained supply chain with a risk-neutral retailer and a risk-averse supplier under BCF with the supplier's credit guarantee. This paper discusses the optimal decisions in a capital-constrained supply chain with a risk-averse retailer and a supplier has different risk preferences under TCF and BCF. In addition, we incorporate the member's risk preference and initial capital into its objective functions to explore the supply chain's financing and ordering decisions.

TABLE 1. Notation and definition.

Notation	Definition
p	Unit retail price.
c	Unit production cost.
B	Retailer's initial capital.
w_i	Unit wholesale price, where $i = B, T$ represents two cases under BCF and TCF, respectively.
q_i	Retailer's order quantity.
x	Stochastic demand.
η_j	Risk-averse coefficient, where $j = r, s$ represents the retailer and the supplier, respectively.
λ_s	Supplier's pessimistic coefficient.
π_i	Retailer's profit function.
Π_i	Supplier's profit function.
r_f	The risk-free interest rate.
r_B	The interest rate charged by the bank.
r_T	The interest rate charged by the supplier.

3. MODEL DESCRIPTION

We consider a two-echelon supply chain with a dominant upstream supplier (referred to as she) and a capital-constrained downstream retailer (referred to as he). The retailer's initial capital B is insufficient to make his operation decisions. The retailer has two financing schemes to mitigate the pressure of limited working capital: from BCF or from TCF, which the supplier provides TCF if it is also beneficial to herself. We consider the retailer to be a risk-averse SME that facing relatively higher bankruptcy risk. In order to make the model more general, we assume the supplier has different risk preferences that jointly model risk-averse, risk-neutral, and risk-taking. Let the parameter $\eta_j \in (0, 1]$ denote the degree of the member's risk aversion. A smaller η_j means a higher degree of risk aversion.

With a wholesale price contract, we establish a Stackelberg game model in which the supplier acts as a leader and the retailer acts as a follower under BCF and TCF. The sequence of events is as follows: the supplier decides a wholesale price w_i . Then the retailer decides order quantity q_i , and deals with the shortage of working capital by BCF or TCF. Under BCF, the bank charges the retailer an interest rate r_B , which is determined by a fully competitive bank market [8, 18, 22, 26]. Under TCF, the supplier charges the retailer an interest rate r_T . In addition, the supplier ensures the retailer's profit under TCF is not less than that under BCF [7], which is consistent with the firm's financing selection based on its profit.

The market demand is stochastic which is denoted by $x \geq 0$. The probability density function is $f(x)$ and cumulative distribution function is $F(x)$, respectively. $F(x)$ is differentiable, increasing, $F(0) = 0$ and $F(\infty) = 1$; its failure rate $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{F(x)}$ is increasing in x , where $\bar{F}(x) = 1 - F(x)$; $H(x) = xh(x)$ is the generalized failure rate and monotonically increasing in x [7, 18]. Without loss of generality, we assume that the products have no salvage and $p \geq w_i(1 + r_i) \geq c(1 + r_f) > 0$ [21–23]. Table 1 summarizes the notations in this paper.

4. BANK OR TRADE CREDIT FINANCING

In this section, we investigate the equilibrium results of the risk-averse retailer and the supplier with different risk preferences under BCF and TCF, respectively.

4.1. Bank credit financing

At the beginning of the selling season, the supplier decides a wholesale price w_B . The retailer decides an order quantity q_B , and borrows the shortage of working capital $(w_B q_B - B)$ from a fully competitive bank at an interest rate r_B . Then the retailer pays $w_B q_B$ to the supplier for ordering products. At the end of the selling season, the retailer yields revenue $p \min(q_B, x)$, and needs to repay the bank loans and interest of $(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B)$. If $p \min(q_B, x) \geq (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B)$, the retailer repays $(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B)$ to the bank. Otherwise, the retailer goes bankrupt, and must repay all of his revenue $p \min(q_B, x)$ to the bank. To obtain the equilibrium solutions, we use the backward method to solve the Stackelberg game model. Based on a fully competitive bank market, the bank's interest rate r_B^* satisfies

$$(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_f) = E[\min\{p \min(q_B, x), (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*)\}],$$

where r_B^* satisfies $r_B^* \geq r_f$ to compensate the bank for the loss of the retailer's bankruptcy risk.

According to the bank's interest rate r_B^* , the retailer's profit function is given by $\pi_B(q_B, x) = [p \min(q_B, x) - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*)]^+ - B(1 + r_f)$, where $[y]^+ = \max(y, 0)$ and $x_B = \frac{(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*)}{p}$ is the retailer's bankruptcy threshold. To analyze the impact of the risk-averse behavior on the retailer's decision, we adopt CVaR criterion to incorporate his risk-averse behavior into the profit function. Hence, the risk-averse retailer's objective function under CVaR criterion is

$$\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_B(q_B, x)) = \max_{v \in R} \left\{ v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} E[v - \pi_B(q_B, x)]^+ \right\}.$$

The following proposition establishes the risk-averse retailer's optimal ordering decision in the decentralized system under BCF.

Proposition 4.1. *Under BCF, (i) the risk-averse retailer's optimal order quantity $q_B^* = \bar{F}^{-1} \left((1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{w_B(1 + r_f)}{pF(x_B^*)} \right)$; (ii) $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} < 0$, $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial \eta_r} > 0$ and $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial B} < 0$.*

Under BCF, when $\eta_r \in (0, 1)$ (i.e., risk-averse), the capital-constrained retailer transfers partially commercial risks to the bank, but the capital-unconstrained retailer has to bear full commercial risks. Therefore, the capital-constrained retailer's optimal order quantity under BCF is more than that of the capital-unconstrained retailer. This result is different for the risk-neutral and capital-constrained retailer [7, 18, 22]. To more specific, when $\eta_r = 1$ (i.e., risk-neutral), due to a fully competitive bank market, the bank plays the role of a money buffer at no cost for the capital-constrained retailer. Hence, the capital-constrained retailer's optimal order quantity is the same as that of the capital-unconstrained retailer. This is identical to the findings in [7, 18, 22]. Besides, a lower risk-averse coefficient means that the retailer is more sensitive to avoid commercial risks than to pursue higher profits. The retailer further reduces his order quantity to avoid commercial risks. As the risk-averse retailer's initial capital increases, the retailer bears more commercial risks, thereby the lower products his orders. However, when the retailer is risk-neutral, the retailer's initial capital does not influence his order quantity under BCF.

At the beginning of the selling season, the retailer pays the supplier $w_B q_B^*$. With a wholesale price contract, the supplier with different risk preferences under BCF does not bear any commercial risks. Therefore, the supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$U(\Pi_B(w_B)) = \Pi_B(w_B) = (w_B - c)q_B^*(1 + r_f).$$

The following proposition establishes the supplier's optimal wholesale price in the decentralized system under BCF.

Proposition 4.2. *Under BCF, the optimal wholesale price $w_B^* = \frac{pq_B^* f(q_B^*) + \mu_1(w_B^*)c(1 + r_f)}{(\eta_r - F(x_B^*))(1 + r_f)} \bar{F}(x_B^*)$,*

where $\mu_1(w_B^*) = 1 - \frac{1 - \eta_r}{F(x_B^*)} - \frac{(1 - \eta_r)w_B^* q_B^* (1 + r_f)}{p(F(x_B^*))^2} h(x_B^*)$.

Proposition 4.2 implies that the supplier's optimal wholesale price does not depend on her risk preference behavior under BCF, and only depends on her retailer's initial capital and degree of risk aversion. To gain more profits, the supplier will adjust her wholesale price to affect the risk-averse retailer's ordering decision. For example, as the retailer's initial capital increases, the supplier reduces the wholesale price to promote the retailer to order more products.

4.2. Trade credit financing

At the beginning of the selling season, the supplier decides a wholesale price w_T , and then the retailer decides an order quantity q_T . At the end of the selling season, the retailer yields revenue $p \min(q_T, x)$, and needs to repay the supplier's loans and interest of $(w_T q_T - B)(1 + r_T)$. If $p \min(q_T, x) < (w_T q_T - B)(1 + r_T)$, the retailer repays $(w_T q_T - B)(1 + r_T)$ to the supplier. Otherwise, the retailer goes bankrupt, and must repay all of his revenue $p \min(q_T, x)$ to the supplier. Therefore, the retailer's profit function is $\pi_T(q_T, x) = [p \min(q_T, x) - (w_T q_T - B)(1 + r_T)]^+ - B(1 + r_f)$, where $x_T = \frac{(w_T q_T - B)(1 + r_T)}{p}$ is the retailer's bankruptcy threshold. The risk-averse retailer's objective function under CVaR criterion is as follows

$$\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_T(q_T, x)) = \max_{v \in R} \left\{ v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} E[v - \pi_T(q_T, x)]^+ \right\}.$$

The following proposition establishes the risk-averse retailer's optimal ordering decision in the decentralized system under TCF.

Proposition 4.3. *Under TCF, (i) the risk-averse retailer's optimal order quantity $q_T^* = \bar{F}^{-1} \left((1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_T^*)) \frac{w_T(1 + r_T)}{p} \right)$; (ii) $\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} < 0$, $\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial \eta_r} > 0$ and $\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial B} < 0$.*

Under TCF, the supplier is not only a producer but also an investor. The supplier has to bear the retailer's partial bankruptcy risks and the whole production costs. The lower bound of the supplier's wholesale price \underline{w}_T ensures that the marginal profit of the supplier exceeds or equals her marginal cost under Mean-CVaR criterion. Besides, the upper bound of wholesale price \bar{w}_T satisfies $\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_T(\bar{w}_T)) = \text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_B(w_B^*))$. Therefore, the wholesale price's feasible region satisfies $[\underline{w}_T, \bar{w}_T]$. Proposition 4.3 shows as the wholesale price increases, the retailer uses TCF becomes more costly, thereby reducing his order quantity. Moreover, the capital-constrained retailer's marginal cost is less than that of the capital-unconstrained retailer. Hence, the capital-constrained retailer's optimal order quantity will be more than of the capital-unconstrained retailer. Moreover, the more the retailer's initial capital is, the lower quantity the retailer orders. This is because the retailer reduces his order quantity to avoid commercial risks.

At the end of the selling season, the retailer needs to repay the supplier $\lim\{p \min(q_T^*, x), (w_T q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T)\}$. The supplier's profit function is given by $\Pi_T(w_T) = \min\{p \min(q_T^*, x), (w_T q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T)\} - c q_T^*(1 + r_f) + B(1 + r_f)$. To analyze the impact of the risk preference behavior on the supplier's decision, we adopt Mean-CVaR criterion to incorporate the supplier's risk preference behavior into her profit function. Hence, the supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$U(\Pi_T(w_T)) = \frac{1 - \lambda_s}{1 - \eta_s} E(\Pi_T(w_T)) + \frac{\lambda_s - \eta_s}{1 - \eta_s} \text{CVaR}_{\eta_s}(\Pi_T(w_T)),$$

where $U(\Pi_T(w_T))$ is a convex combination of conditional expected values of low and high profits. The convex combination is described by the pessimistic coefficient $\lambda_s \in [0, 1]$. The higher λ_s is, the weight the supplier puts to the low profits.

Based on the supplier's objective function, the following proposition establishes the supplier's optimal wholesale price in the decentralized system under TCF.

Proposition 4.4. *Under TCF, when $B = 0$, the optimal wholesale price $w_T^* = \underline{w}_T$. When $B > 0$, if $\eta_s \in (0, F(x_T^*))$, the optimal wholesale price $w_T^* = \min\{\max\{\underline{w}_T, \hat{w}_T\}, \bar{w}_T\}$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{where } \hat{w}_T = \frac{(1-\eta_s)c(1+r_f)-p(1-\eta_r)(1-\lambda_s)\mu_2(\hat{w}_T)}{(\eta_r-F(x_T^*))(1+r_T)(1-\lambda_s)\mu_2(\hat{w}_T)}, \\
&\text{if } \eta_s \in [F(x_T^*), 1], \text{ the optimal wholesale price } w_T^* = \min\{\max\{w_T, \tilde{w}_T\}, \bar{w}_T\}, \\
&\text{where } \tilde{w}_T = \frac{\eta_s F(x_T^*)c(1+r_f)-p(1-\eta_r)(\eta_s-\lambda_s F(x_T^*))\mu_2(\tilde{w}_T)}{(\eta_r-F(x_T^*))(1+r_T)(\eta_s-\lambda_s F(x_T^*))\mu_2(\tilde{w}_T)} \text{ and } \mu_2(w_T) = \frac{1-\frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_T^*)}-H(q_T^*)}{1-\frac{1-\eta_r}{F(x_T^*)}-\frac{w_T q_T^*(1+r_T)}{p}h(x_T^*)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Under TCF, when $B = 0$, the risk-averse retailer's bankruptcy risks fully transfer to the supplier. The supplier further increases the wholesale price to compensate for the loss caused by the bankruptcy of the retailer. Hence, the supplier's optimal wholesale price $w_T^* = \underline{w}_T$. When $B > 0$, the retailer needs to bear partial bankruptcy risks. From Proposition 4.4, the more the retailer's initial capital is, the more commercial risks the retailer bears. Moreover, we observe that the supplier's risk preference behavior affects her optimal wholesale price. When the supplier is risk-averse, the supplier is more sensitive to avoid commercial risks than to pursue higher profits. Then the supplier increases her wholesale price to avoid more commercial risks. Otherwise, the supplier reduces her wholesale price to promote the retailer to order more.

5. FINANCING STRATEGY

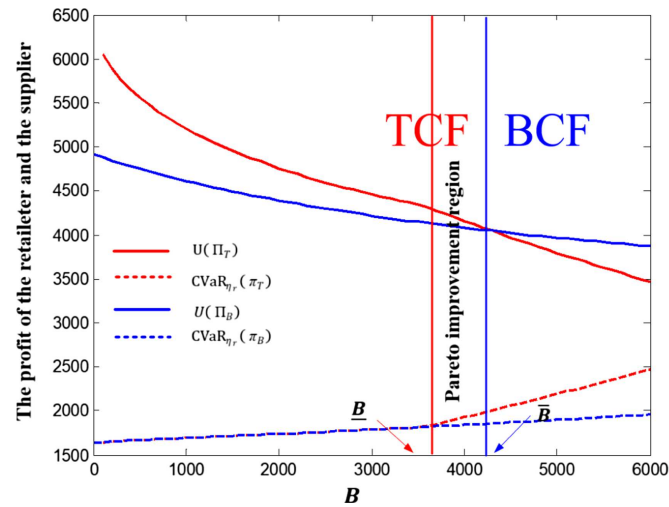
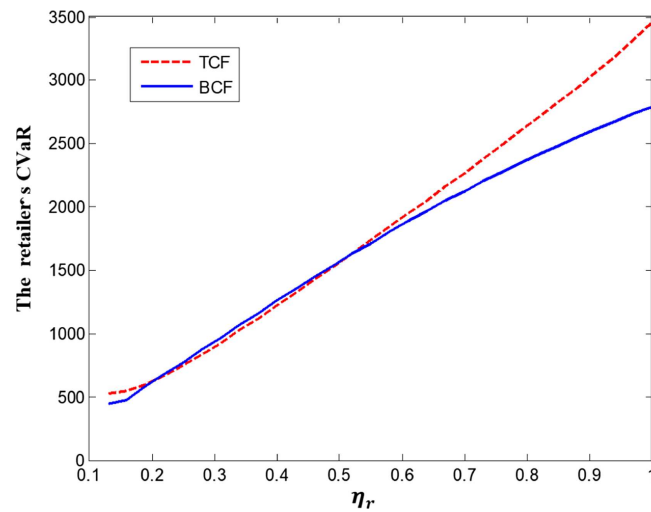
In the previous section, we obtain the equilibrium solutions in the Stackelberg game under BCF and TCF, respectively. The above analysis naturally leads to a problem for the capital-constrained and risk-averse retailer, that is, how to make an effective financing decision. Note that a special result whether the capital-constrained and risk-averse retailer only chooses TCF, due to the supplier ensures that the retailer's profit under TCF is not less than that of the retailer under BCF. However, the supplier can decide whether to provide TCF for the retailer based on her profit. Proposition 5.1 reveals a financing strategy with the supplier's risk preference.

Proposition 5.1. *If $\lambda_s \in [0, \bar{\lambda}_s)$, TCF is unique financing equilibrium; if $\lambda_s \in [\bar{\lambda}_s, 1]$ the members prefer BCF, where $\bar{\lambda}_s = \min(\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s), 1)$ and*

$$\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s) = \begin{cases} 1 - (1 - \eta_s) \frac{(w_B^* q_B^* - c q_B^* - B + c q_T^*)(1+r_f) - p F^{-1}(\eta_s) + \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx}{(w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1+r_T) - p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx - p F^{-1}(\eta_s) + \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx}, & \text{if } \eta_s < F(x_T^*) \\ \eta_s \frac{(w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1+r_T) - c(q_T^* - q_B^*)(1+r_f) - (w_B^* q_B^* - B)(1+r_f)}{p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx}, & \text{if } \eta_s \geq F(x_T^*). \end{cases}$$

Under BCF, the supplier with different risk preferences under BCF does not bear any commercial risks. Then the supplier's Mean-CVaR is not influenced by her risk preference behavior. Under TCF, we show the supplier's Mean-CVaR is decreasing in λ_s . Correspondingly, there exists a supplier pessimistic coefficient $\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s)$ satisfies $U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) = U(\Pi_B(w_B^*))$. Based on the proof of Proposition 5.1, we have the supplier's pessimistic coefficient threshold $\bar{\lambda}_s = \min(\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s), 1)$. Hence, if the supplier's pessimistic coefficient is less than $\bar{\lambda}_s$, the supplier provides TCF for the retailer. Then TCF makes both the retailer and the supplier better off, and is the financing equilibrium of the supply chain. Otherwise, the members prefer BCF.

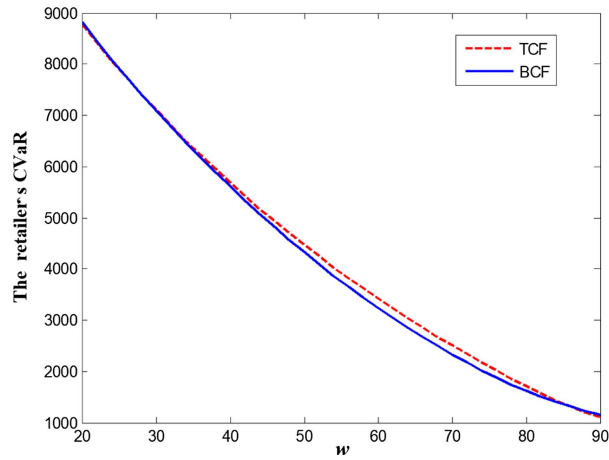
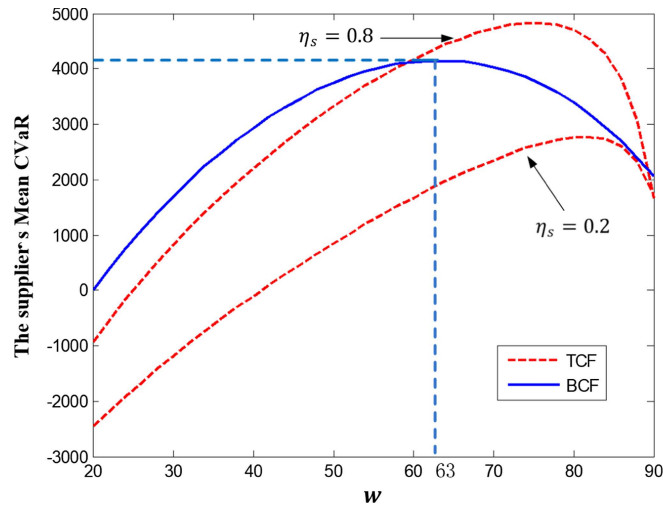
Next, we explore the impact of the retailer's initial capital on the financing equilibrium of the supply chain. Under stochastic market demand, the retailer is risk-averse behavior and the supplier has different risk preferences that jointly model risk-averse, risk-neutral, and risk-taking. Due to the complexity of comparing BCF and TCF analytically, we numerically illustrate the financing equilibrium with the retailer's initial capital. Similar to Chen and Zhou [9], the parameter settings are as follows: $x \sim N(100, 150^2)$, $p = 100$, $c = 20$, $r_T = 0.05$, $r_f = 0$, $\eta_r = 0.6$, $\lambda_s = 0.6$ and $\eta_s = 0.8$. Figure 1 shows the capital-constrained retailer's CVaR is increasing in B , and the supplier's Mean-CVaR is decreasing in B . In addition, Figure 1 also illustrates the supply chain's financing strategy in the interval region of B . When $B \in (0, \bar{B})$, TCF is a unique financing equilibrium; when $B \in (\bar{B}, 6000)$, the retailer only chooses BCF. Moreover, there exists a \underline{B} so that $\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_T(\underline{B})) = \text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_B(\underline{B}))$. Furthermore, there exists a Pareto improvement region $B \in (\underline{B}, \bar{B})$ under TCF, which is a win-win financing scheme situation for each member.

FIGURE 1. The profit of the members with B .FIGURE 2. The retailer's CVaR with η_r .

6. NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

In this section, numerical analysis is used to verify the above theoretical results. The parameter settings are as follows: $x \sim N(100, 150^2)$, $p = 100$, $c = 20$, $r_s = 0.05$, $r_f = 0$ and $B = 1000$. The stochastic variable $x \sim N(100, 150^2)$, which satisfies the property of failure rate and generalized failure rate. When the stochastic variable x satisfies certain conditions, the normal distribution can transform other distributions, such as uniform distribution, exponential distribution. In addition, we set $p = 100$ and $c = 20$, which satisfy our above assumption $p \geq w_i(1 + r_i) \geq c(1 + r_f) > 0$. In order to meet the real business situation and our assumption $w_i q_i \geq B$, we set $B = 1000$. Without loss of generality, we set $r_T = 0.05$ and $r_f = 0$.

Figure 2 illustrates the impact of η_r on the risk-averse retailer's CVaR under BCF and TCF. Figure 2 shows the risk-averse retailer's CVaR is increasing in η_r under BCF and TCF, which is consistent with Propositions 4.1(ii)

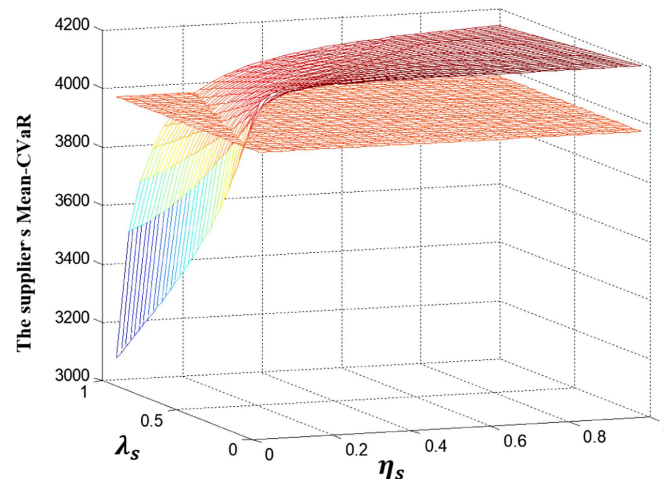
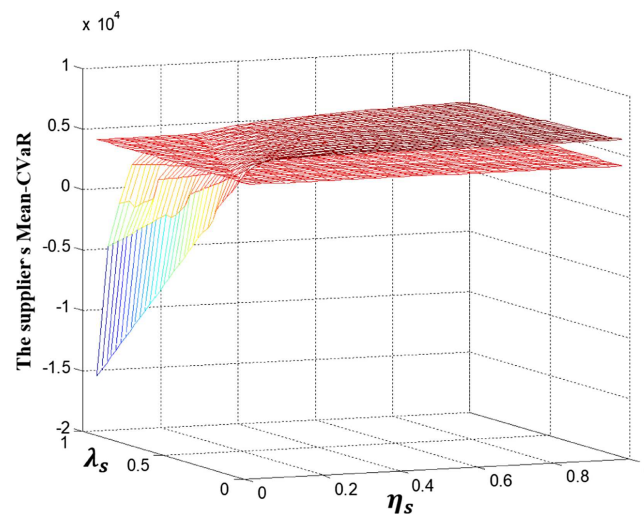
FIGURE 3. The retailer's CVaR with w .FIGURE 4. The supplier's Mean-CVaR with w .

and 4.3(ii). In addition, the retailer's order quantity is more sensitive to its risk-averse behavior under TCF than under BCF.

Taking $\eta_r = 0.6$, we study the impact of w on the risk-averse retailer's CVaR under BCF and TCF. Figure 3 shows the retailer's CVaR is decreasing in w under two financing schemes, which is consistent with Propositions 4.1(ii) and 4.3(ii).

Taking $\lambda_s = 0.6$, $\eta_s = 0.2$ and $\lambda_s = 0.6$, $\eta_s = 0.8$, respectively. We study the impact of w on the supplier's Mean-CVaR under BCF and TCF. Figure 4 shows the Mean-CVaR of the supplier with $\eta_s = 0.2$ under TCF is less than that under BCF. Therefore, the supplier does not provide TCF, the members prefer BCF. The Mean-CVaR of the supplier with $\eta_s = 0.8$ under TCF is more than that under BCF, the supplier prefers to provide TCF, then TCF is financing equilibrium.

Taking $B = 4000$ and $B = 1000$, respectively. We study the impact of the supplier's risk preference on the supply chain's financing strategy under BCF and TCF. Figures 5 and 6 show the supplier's Mean-CVaR under

FIGURE 5. The supplier's Mean-CVaR with η_s and λ_s .FIGURE 6. The supplier's Mean-CVaR with η_s and λ_s .

BCF is not influenced by her risk preference behavior; the supplier's Mean-CVaR under TCF is decreasing in λ_s . In addition, Figures 5 and 6 show there exists a supplier's pessimistic coefficient threshold $\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s)$ such that $U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) = U(\Pi_B(w_B^*))$. In addition, by comparing Figures 5 and 6, we find that the retailer's initial capital B affects the supplier's risk preference threshold.

7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In this paper, we consider a two-echelon supply chain consisting of a dominant supplier and a capital-constrained retailer, where the retailer is risk-averse and the supplier has different risk preferences. With a wholesale price contract, we use CVaR and Mean-CVaR criterion to incorporate each member's risk preference into its objective function, and derive the optimal decisions under BCF and TCF. The results show that: First, the risk-averse and capital-constrained retailer's optimal order quantity is more than that of the risk-averse

and capital-unconstrained retailer, and decreasing in his degree of risk aversion. Second, the retailer's initial capital can make his order decision more conservative. Third, there exists a supplier's risk preference coefficient threshold that affects the financing equilibrium. When the supplier's pessimistic coefficient is less than the threshold, TCF is a unique financing equilibrium. Otherwise, the members prefer bank credit financing. Finally, the retailer's initial capital affects the supply chain's financing strategy.

The management implications of the paper are as follows: First, the risk-averse and capital-constrained retailer needs to consider choosing the supplier with a relatively higher risk preference as a partner to obtain higher profits. Second, the supplier needs to consider choosing a retailer with relatively lower risk aversion as much as possible to pursue higher profits. However, note that the supplier will face a higher commercial risk, and needs to pay attention to control the issues of the commercial risks. Third, the supplier has a relatively higher risk preference behavior prefers the retailer with lower initial capital as a partner; the supplier has a relatively lower risk preference behavior prefers the retailer with a higher initial capital level. There are two directions for further research. First, in our proposed model, we focus on the financing and ordering decisions in a capital-constrained supply chain under BCF and TCF. In a real-world business, there widely exists equity financing. Incorporating equity financing in our model will discover more interesting results. Second, compared with the upstream supplier, the downstream retailer has a better understanding of market demand information. Hence, information asymmetry in the supply chain will be an interesting topic in feature research.

Acknowledgements. The research is supported by the Postgraduate Scientific Research Innovation Project of Hunan Province under Grant No. CX20200456.

APPENDIX A.

Proof of Proposition 4.1. (i) Under BCF, the risk-averse retailer's objective function under CVaR criterion is

$$\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_B(q_B, x)) = \max_{v \in R} \left\{ v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} E[v - \pi_B(q_B, x)]^+ \right\} = \max_{v \in R} \{g(q_B, v)\},$$

then $q_B^* = \arg \max_{q_B > 0} \{\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_B(q_B, x))\}$. Thus $g(q_B, v) = v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} E[v - \pi_B(q_B, x)]^+ = v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_0^{x_B} [v + B(1 + r_f)]^+ dF(x) - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_{x_B}^{q_B} [v - px + (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) + B(1 + r_f)]^+ dF(x) - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_{q_B}^{\infty} [v - pq_B + (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) + B(1 + r_f)]^+ dF(x)$, where $x_B = \frac{(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*)}{p}$. We have the following three cases.

Case 1. If $v \leq -B(1 + r_f)$, then $g(q_B, v) = v$, hence $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v)}{\partial v} = 1 > 0$.

Case 2. If $-B(1 + r_f) < v \leq pq_B - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - B(1 + r_f)$, then $g(q_B, v) = v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_0^{x_B} (v + B(1 + r_f)) dF(x) - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_{x_B}^{\frac{v + B(1 + r_f) + (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*)}{p}} (v - px + (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) + B(1 + r_f)) dF(x)$, hence $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v)}{\partial v} = 1 - \frac{1}{\eta_r} F\left(\frac{v + B(1 + r_f) + (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*)}{p}\right)$. Thus $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v)}{\partial v} \Big|_{v = -B(1 + r_f)} = 1 - \frac{1}{\eta_r} F(x_B)$ and $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v)}{\partial v} \Big|_{v = pq_B - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - B(1 + r_f)} = 1 - \frac{1}{\eta_r} F(q_B)$.

Case 3. If $v > pq_B - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - B(1 + r_f)$, then $g(q_B, v) = v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_0^{x_B} (v + B(1 + r_f)) dF(x) - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_{x_B}^{q_B} (v - px + (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) + B(1 + r_f)) dF(x) - \frac{1}{\eta_r} \int_{q_B}^{\infty} (v - pq_B + (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) + B(1 + r_f)) dF(x)$, hence $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v)}{\partial v} = 1 - \frac{1}{\eta_r} < 0$.

When $v^* = -B(1 + r_f)$, then $0 < \eta_r \leq F(x_B)$, we have $g(q_B, v^*) = -B(1 + r_f)$. Thus $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v^*)}{\partial q_B} = 0$.

When $v^* = pF^{-1}(\eta_r) - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - B(1 + r_f)$, then $F(x_B) < \eta_r \leq F(q_B)$,

we have $g(q_B, v^*) = pF^{-1}(\eta_r) - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - B(1 + r_f) - \frac{p}{\eta_r} \int_{x_B}^{F^{-1}(\eta_r)} F(x) dx$.

From a fully competitive bank market [7, 18, 22, 23], we obtain $(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_f) = (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - p \int_0^{x_B} F(x) dx$, then $\frac{\partial x_B}{\partial q_B} = \frac{w_B(1 + r_f)}{pF^{-1}(x_B)}$.

Thus $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v^*)}{\partial q_B} = -p(1 - \frac{F(x_B)}{\eta_r}) \frac{\partial x_B}{\partial q_B} < 0$ and $\frac{\partial^2 g(q_B, v^*)}{\partial (q_B)^2} = f(q_B) \left(\frac{w_B(1 + r_f)}{pF(x_B)} + (1 - \frac{F(x_B)}{\eta_r}) \frac{w_B(1 + r_f)}{(F(x_B))^2} \right) \frac{\partial x_B}{\partial q_B} > 0$.

When $v^* = pq_B - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - B(1 + r_f)$, then $\eta_r > F(q_B)$, we have $g(q_B, v^*) = pq_B - (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - B(1 + r_f) - \frac{p}{\eta_r} \int_{x_B}^{q_B} F(x) dx$. Thus $\frac{\partial g(q_B, v^*)}{\partial q_B} = p(1 - \frac{F(q_B)}{\eta_r} - (1 - \frac{F(q_B)}{\eta_r}) \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B)})$. Notice that $\bar{F}(q_B^*) = (1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)}$, thus $\frac{\partial^2 g(q_B, v^*)}{\partial (q_B)^2} \Big|_{q_B=q_B^*} = -p \left(\frac{F(q_B^*)}{\eta_r} - \frac{\eta_r f(q_B^*)(1-\eta_r)}{(\eta_r \bar{F}(x_B^*))^2 \bar{F}(x_B^*)} \left(\frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p} \right)^2 \right) = -p \left(\frac{(1-\eta_r)h(x_B^*)}{\eta_r} - \frac{(1-\eta_r)h(x_B^*)}{\eta_r} \left(\frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)} \right)^2 - \frac{(\eta_r - F(x_B^*))h(x_B^*)}{\eta_r} \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)} \right) < 0$. Therefore, due to the continuity of the retailer's order quantity q_B , q_B^* satisfies $\bar{F}(q_B^*) = (1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)}$, then

$$q_B^* = \bar{F}^{-1} \left((1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)} \right).$$

- (ii) The following proofs give that q_B^* is decreasing in w_B . Taking the derivative of the implicit function $\bar{F}(q_B^*) = (1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)}$ with respect to w_B yields $f(q_B^*) \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} = f(x_B^*) \frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial w_B} \frac{(1-\eta_r)w_B(1+r_f)}{p(F(x_B^*))^2} - \frac{(\eta_r - F(x_B^*))(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)}$. Then taking the derivative of $(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_f) = (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - p \int_0^{x_B} F(x) dx$ with respect to w_B yields $w_B(1 + r_f) \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} + q_B^*(1 + r_f) = p\bar{F}(x_B^*) \frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial w_B}$. Based on the above formula, we have

$$\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} = - \frac{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2(1+r_f) \left(1 - \frac{1-\eta_r}{F(x_B^*)} - \frac{(1-\eta_r)w_B^*q_B^*(1+r_f)}{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} h(x_B^*) \right)}{(p\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2 \bar{F}(q_B^*)h(q_B^*) - (1-\eta_r)(w_B(1+r_f))^2 h(x_B^*)}.$$

Then taking the derivative of x_B^* with respect to w_B yields

$$\frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial w_B} = - \frac{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)\bar{F}(q_B^*)(1+r_f) \left(1 - \frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*)} - q_B^*h(q_B^*) \right)}{(p\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2 \bar{F}(q_B^*)h(q_B^*) - (1-\eta_r)(w_B(1+r_f))^2 h(x_B^*)}.$$

Similar to [7, 8], we also use proof by contradiction to prove $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} < 0$. Assume $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} \geq 0$ holds, then both x_B^* and $\frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*)} + q_B^*h(q_B^*)$ are increasing in w_B . Let w_0 satisfy $\frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*(w_0))} + q_B^*(w_0)h(q_B^*(w_0)) = 1$. Recall the wholesale price satisfies $c \leq w_B \leq \bar{w}_B = \frac{p}{1+r_B^*}$. There exist the following three cases for w_B .

Case 1. $w_0 \geq \bar{w}_B$, we have $q_B^*(w_B)h(q_B^*(w_B)) + \frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*(w_B))} \leq q_B^*(\bar{w}_B)h(q_B^*(\bar{w}_B)) + \frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*(\bar{w}_B))} \leq q_B^*(w_0)h(q_B^*(w_0)) + \frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*(w_0))} = 1$, thus $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} \leq 0$. It is a contradiction to our assumption.

Case 2. $c < w_0 < \bar{w}_B = \frac{p}{1+r_B^*}$, we have x_B^* being decreasing in w_B under $[c, w_0]$. It is also a contradiction to our assumption.

Case 3. $w_0 = c$, we have $\frac{1-\eta_r}{F(x_B^*(c))} + \frac{(1-\eta_r)cq_B^*(c)(1+r_f)}{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*(c)))^2} h(x_B^*(c)) < q_B^*(c)h(q_B^*(c)) + \frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*(c))} < q_B^*(w_0)h(q_B^*(w_0)) + \frac{1-\eta_r}{F(q_B^*(w_0))} = 1$, thus $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} < 0$. Again, it is a contradiction.

From the above three cases, we find that it is contradictory to the assumptions. Therefore, we obtain $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} < 0$. The following proofs give that q_B^* is decreasing in η_r . Taking the derivative of the implicit function $\bar{F}(q_B^*) = (1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)}$ with respect to η_r yields

$$-f(q_B^*) \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial \eta_r} = -1 + \frac{(1-f(x_B^*) \frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial \eta_r}) \bar{F}(x_B^*) + f(x_B^*)(\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial \eta_r}}{(F(x_B^*))^2} \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p}.$$

Then taking the derivative of $(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_f) = (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_B^*) - p \int_0^{x_B} F(x) dx$

with respect to η_r yields $w_B(1 + r_f) \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial \eta_r} = p\bar{F}(x_B^*) \frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial \eta_r}$. Based on the above formula, we have $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial \eta_r} =$

$$\frac{p\bar{F}(x_B^*)(p\bar{F}(x_B^*) - w_B(1+r_f))}{(p\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2 \bar{F}(q_B^*)h(q_B^*) - (1-\eta_r)(w_B(1+r_f))^2 h(x_B^*)} > 0.$$

The following proofs give that q_B^* is decreasing in B . Taking the derivative of the implicit function $\bar{F}(q_B^*) = (1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{pF(x_B^*)}$ with respect to B yields $f(q_B^*) \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial B} = \frac{(1-\eta_r)f(x_B^*)}{(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} \frac{w_B(1+r_f)}{p} \frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial B}$. Then taking the derivative of $(w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_f) = (w_B q_B - B)(1 + r_f^*) - p \int_0^{x_B} F(x) dx$ with respect to B yields $(w_B \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial B} - 1)(1 + r_f) = p \bar{F}(x_B^*) \frac{\partial x_B^*}{\partial B}$. Based on the above formula, we have $\frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial B} = -\frac{(1-\eta_r)h(x_B^*)w_B(1+r_f)}{(p\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2 F(q_B^*)h(q_B^*) - (1-\eta_r)(w_B(1+r_f))^2 h(x_B^*)} < 0$. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.2. The supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$U(\Pi_B(w_B)) = \Pi_B(w_B) = (w_B - c)q_B^*(1 + r_f).$$

To obtain the supplier's optimal wholesale price, we take the first-order derivative of $U(\Pi_B(w_B))$ with respect to w_B . Then we have

$$\frac{\partial U(\Pi_B(w_B))}{\partial w_B} = \frac{c(1 + r_f)}{\mu_1(w_B)} \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} \left(\eta_r - F(q_B^*) - q_B^* f(q_B^*) - \frac{c(1 + r_f)\mu_1(w_B)}{p} \right),$$

where $\mu_1(w_B) = 1 - \frac{1-\eta_r}{\bar{F}(x_B^*)} - \frac{(1-\eta_r)w_B q_B^*(1+r_f)}{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} h(x_B^*)$. $\frac{\partial U(\Pi_B(w_B))}{\partial w_B}$ depends on $\eta_r - F(q_B^*) - \frac{c(1+r_f)\mu_1(w_B)}{p}$. When $w_B \leq w_0$, we obtain $\frac{\partial U(\Pi_B(w_B))}{\partial w_B} > 0$, the supplier's profit is increasing in w_B . When $w_B > w_0$, we have $\eta_r - F(q_B^*) - q_B^* f(q_B^*) > 0$. Then the following proves that $u(w_B) = \eta_r - F(q_B^*) - q_B^* f(q_B^*) - \frac{c(1+r_f)\mu_1(w_B)}{p}$ is increasing in w_B .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u(w_B)}{\partial w_B} &= (-2f(q_B^*) + f(q_B^*)H(q_B^*) - q_B^* \bar{F}(q_B^*)h'(q_B^*)) \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} + \frac{c(1 + r_f)}{p} \left(2 \frac{1 - \eta_r}{\bar{F}(x_B^*)} h(x_B^*) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{(1 - \eta_r)w_B q_B^*(1 + r_f)}{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} h'(x_B^*) + \frac{2(1 - \eta_r)w_B q_B^*(1 + r_f)f(x_B^*)}{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^3} h(x_B^*) \right) \\ &> \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} \left(-f(q_B^*)(2 - H(q_B^*)) - q_B^* \bar{F}(q_B^*)h'(q_B^*) + \frac{(1 - \eta_r)w_B q_B^* c(1 + r_f)^2}{(p\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} h'(x_B^*) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{c(1 + r_f)}{p} \left(2 \frac{1 - \eta_r}{\bar{F}(x_B^*)} + \frac{2(1 - \eta_r)w_B q_B^*(1 + r_f)f(x_B^*)}{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^3} \right) h(x_B^*) \right) \\ &> \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} \left(-2 \frac{\eta_r - F(x_B^*)}{\bar{F}(x_B^*)} - \frac{\eta_r - F(x_B^*)}{(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} + H(q_B^*) + \frac{2w_B q_B^*(1 + r_f)f(x_B^*)}{p(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} \right) h(x_B^*) \\ &> \frac{\partial q_B^*}{\partial w_B} \left(-2 \frac{\eta_r - F(x_B^*)}{\bar{F}(x_B^*)} - \frac{\eta_r - F(x_B^*)}{(\bar{F}(x_B^*))^2} + 2 \frac{\eta_r - F(q_B^*)}{\bar{F}(q_B^*)} - \frac{\eta_r - F(q_B^*)}{(\bar{F}(q_B^*))^2} \right) h(x_B^*) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

We get $u(w_B)$ is increasing in w_B . When $w_B = c$, then $\eta_r - F(q_B^*(c)) - q_B^* f(q_B^*(c)) < \frac{c(1+r_f)\mu_1(c)}{p}$.

When $w_B = \frac{p}{1+r_B^*}$, then $\eta_r - F(q_B^*(\frac{p}{1+r_B^*})) - q_B^* f(q_B^*(\frac{p}{1+r_B^*})) > \frac{c(1+r_f)\mu_1(\frac{p}{1+r_B^*})}{p}$.

Further, w_B^* satisfies $\eta_r - F(q_B^*) - q_B^* f(q_B^*) = \frac{c(1+r_f)\mu_1(w_B^*)}{p}$.

Based on q_B^* , then we obtain $w_B^* = \frac{pq_B^* f(q_B^*) + \mu_1(w_B^*)c(1+r_f)}{(\eta_r - F(x_B^*)) + (1+r_f)} \bar{F}(x_B^*)$. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.3. (i) Under TCF, the risk-averse retailer's objective function under CVaR criterion is

$$\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_T(q_T, x)) = \max_{v \in R} \left\{ v - \frac{1}{\eta_r} E[v - \pi_T(q_T, x)]^+ \right\} = \max_{v \in R} \{g(q_T, v)\},$$

then $q_T^* = \arg \max_{q_T > 0} \{\text{CVaR}_{\eta_r}(\pi_T(q_T, x))\}$. Similar to the proof of Proposition 4.1, q_T^* satisfies

$\bar{F}(q_T^*) = (1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_T^*)) \frac{w_T(1+r_T)}{p}$, then the retailer's optimal order quantity

$$q_T^* = \bar{F}^{-1} \left((1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_T^*)) \frac{w_T(1+r_T)}{p} \right).$$

(ii) The following proofs give that q_T^* is decreasing in w_T . Taking the derivative of the implicit function

$\bar{F}(q_T^*) = (1 - \eta_r) + (\eta_r - F(x_T^*)) \frac{w_T(1+r_T)}{p}$ with respect to w_T yields

$f(q_T^*) \frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} = f(x_T^*) \frac{\partial x_T^*}{\partial w_T} \frac{w_T(1+r_T)}{p} - \frac{(\eta_r - F(x_T^*))(1+r_T)}{p}$. Hence, we get

$$\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} = - \frac{p \bar{F}(x_T^*)(1+r_T) \left(1 - \frac{1-\eta_r}{\bar{F}(x_T^*)} - \frac{w_T q_T^*(1+r_T)}{p} h(x_T^*) \right)}{p^2 \bar{F}(q_T^*) h(q_T^*) - (w_T(1+r_T))^2 \bar{F}(x_T^*) h(x_T^*)}.$$

Moreover, taking the derivative of x_T^* with respect to w_T yields

$$\frac{\partial x_T^*}{\partial w_T} = - \frac{p \bar{F}(q_T^*)(1+r_T) \left(1 - \frac{1-\eta_r}{\bar{F}(q_T^*)} - H(q_T^*) \right)}{p^2 \bar{F}(q_T^*) h(q_T^*) - (w_T(1+r_T))^2 \bar{F}(x_T^*) h(x_T^*)}.$$

Similar to the proof the Proposition 4.1, we also use proof by contradiction to prove $\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} < 0$. Assume

$\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} \geq 0$ holds, similar to the proof of Proposition 4.1, we find that it is contradictory to the assumptions.

Therefore, we obtain $\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} < 0$.

Taking the derivative of the optimal order quantity q_T^* with respect to η_r , we obtain

$$\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial \eta_r} = \frac{p^2 - w_T(1+r_T)}{p^2 \bar{F}(q_T^*) h(q_T^*) - (w_T(1+r_T))^2 \bar{F}(x_T^*) h(x_T^*)} > 0.$$

Therefore, q_T^* is increasing in η_r .

Taking the derivative of the optimal order quantity q_T^* with respect to B , we obtain that

$$\frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial B} = - \frac{p(1+r_T) \bar{F}(x_T^*) h(x_T^*)}{p^2 \bar{F}(q_T^*) h(q_T^*) - (w_T(1+r_T))^2 \bar{F}(x_T^*) h(x_T^*)} < 0.$$

Therefore, q_T^* is decreasing in B .

□

Proof of Proposition 4.4. Under TCF, the supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$\begin{aligned} U(\Pi_T(w_T)) &= \frac{1 - \lambda_s}{1 - \eta_s} \left((w_T q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T) + B(1 + r_f) - c q_T^*(1 + r_f) - p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx \right) \\ &+ \frac{\lambda_s - \eta_s}{1 - \eta_s} \begin{cases} p F^{-1}(\eta_s) + B(1 + r_f) - c q_T^*(1 + r_f) - \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx, & \text{if } \eta_s < F(x_T^*) \\ (w_T q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T) + B(1 + r_f) - c q_T^*(1 + r_f) - \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx, & \text{if } \eta_s \geq F(x_T^*). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

When $\eta_s < F(x_T^*)$, we get

$$\frac{\partial U(\Pi_T(w_T))}{\partial w_T} = p \frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} \left(\frac{1 - \lambda_s}{1 - \eta_s} \bar{F}(q_T^*) \mu_2(w_T) - \frac{c(1 + r_f)}{p} \right),$$

where $\mu_2(w_T) = \frac{1 - \frac{1-\eta_r}{\bar{F}(q_T^*)} - H(q_T^*)}{1 - \frac{1-\eta_r}{\bar{F}(x_T^*)} - \frac{w_T q_T^*(1+r_T)}{p} h(x_s^*)} \cdot \frac{\partial U(\Pi_T(w_T))}{\partial w_T}$ depends on $\frac{1-\lambda_s}{1-\eta_s} \bar{F}(q_T^*) \mu_2(w_T)$. Obviously, we can show that $\frac{1-\lambda_s}{1-\eta_s} \bar{F}(q_T^*)$ is increasing in w_T . In this paper, we assume demand distributions with increasing and convex failure rates, $h'(\xi_2) \geq h'(\xi_1) \geq 0$ for $\xi_2 \geq \xi_1 \geq 0$ similar to [21, 29], e.g., uniform, exponential, power and Weibull with parameter meet the assumption. Similar to the proof of Proposition 4.2, we obtain show that $\mu_2(w_T)$ is increasing in w_T . \underline{w}_T is determined by $\frac{1-\lambda_s}{1-\eta_s} \bar{F}(q_T^*) \mu_2(\underline{w}_T) = \frac{c(1+r_f)}{p}$, then, $\hat{w}_T = \frac{(1-\eta_s)c(1+r_f) - p(1-\eta_r)(1-\lambda_s)\mu_2(\hat{w}_T)}{(\eta_r - F(x_T^*))(1+r_T)(1-\lambda_s)\mu_2(\hat{w}_T)}$. In summary, $w_T^* = \min\{\max\{\underline{w}_T, \hat{w}_T\}, \bar{w}_T\}$.

When $\eta_s \geq F(x_T^*)$, we get

$$\frac{\partial U(\Pi_T(w_T))}{\partial w_T} = p \frac{\partial q_T^*}{\partial w_T} \left(\frac{\eta_s - \lambda_s F(x_T^*)}{\eta_s \bar{F}(x_T^*)} \bar{F}(q_T^*) \mu_2(w_T) - \frac{c(1+r_f)}{p} \right),$$

$\frac{\partial U(\Pi_T(w_T))}{\partial w_T}$ depends on $\frac{\eta_s - \lambda_s F(x_T^*)}{\eta_s \bar{F}(x_T^*)} \bar{F}(q_T^*) \mu_2(w_T)$. We show $\frac{\eta_s - \lambda_s F(x_T^*)}{\eta_s \bar{F}(x_T^*)} \bar{F}(q_T^*)$ is increasing with w_T , then obtain $\frac{\eta_s - \lambda_s F(x_T^*)}{\eta_s \bar{F}(x_T^*)} \bar{F}(q_T^*) \mu_2(w_T)$ is increasing in w_T . Hence, \tilde{w}_T is determined by $\frac{\eta_s - \lambda_s F(x_T^*)}{\eta_s \bar{F}(x_T^*)} \bar{F}(q_T^*) \mu_2(\tilde{w}_T) = \frac{c(1+r_f)}{p}$, then $\tilde{w}_T = \frac{\eta_s F(x_T^*)c(1+r_f) - p(1-\eta_r)(\eta_s - \lambda_s F(x_T^*))\mu_2(\tilde{w}_T)}{(\eta_r - F(x_T^*))(1+r_T)(\eta_s - \lambda_s F(x_T^*))\mu_2(\tilde{w}_T)}$. In summary, $w_T^* = \min\{\max\{\underline{w}_T, \tilde{w}_T\}, \bar{w}_T\}$. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.1. Under BCF, with a wholesale price contract, the supplier with different risk preferences does not bear any commercial risks, the supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$\begin{aligned} U(\Pi_B(w_B^*)) &= (w_B^* - c)q_B^*(1+r_f) \\ &= pE[\min(x, x_B^*)] - cq_B^*(1+r_f) + B(1+r_f). \end{aligned}$$

Under TCF, when $\eta_s < F(x_T^*)$, the supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$\begin{aligned} U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) &= \frac{1-\lambda_s}{1-\eta_s} \left((w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1+r_T) + B(1+r_f) - cq_T^*(1+r_f) - p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\lambda_s - \eta_s}{1-\eta_s} \left(pF^{-1}(\eta_s) + B(1+r_f) - cq_T^*(1+r_f) - \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx \right). \end{aligned}$$

According to Proposition 4.4, taking the derivative of the above formula with respect to λ_s yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U(\Pi_T(w_T))}{\partial \lambda_s} &= \frac{-1}{1-\eta_s} \left((w_T q_T^* - B)(1+r_T) - p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - pF^{-1}(\eta_s) + \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx \right) < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $U(\Pi_T(w_T))$ is decreasing in λ_s . When $\lambda_s = \eta_s$, that is, the supplier is risk-neutral.

Similar to [15], we suppose that the interest rate r_T satisfies $r_T = r_B^*$. Under TCF, according to Propositions 4.1 and 4.3,

we get $q_T^*(w_B^*, r_B^*) > q_B^*$. From the above discussion, we have $x_T(w_B^*) = \frac{w_T q_T - B}{p} (1+r_T) = \frac{(w_B^* q_T^*(w_B^*, r_B^*) - B)(1+r_B^*)}{p}$,

then $x_T^* > x_B^*$. The supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$U(\Pi_T(w_B^*, r_B^*)) = pE[\min(x, x_T^*)] - cq_T^*(1+r_f) + B(1+r_f).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
& U(\Pi_T(w_B^*, r_B^*)) - U(\Pi_B(w_B^*, r_B^*)) \\
&= pE[\min(x, x_T(w_B^*))] - cq_T^*(1 + r_f) - pE[\min(x, x_B^*)] - cq_B^*(1 + r_f) \\
&= w_B^*(q_T^* - q_B^*)(1 + r_B^*) - c(q_T^* - q_B^*)(1 + r_f) - p \int_{x_B^*}^{x_T(w_B^*)} F(x) dx \\
&> (q_T^* - q_B^*) (w_B^* \bar{F}(x_T(w_B^*)) (1 + r_B^*) - c(1 + r_f)) \\
&> (q_T^* - q_B^*) (p\bar{F}(q_T^*) - c(1 + r_f)) > 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Then $\lim_{\lambda_s = \eta_s} U(\Pi_T(w_B^*, r_B^*)) > U(\Pi_B(w_B^*, r_B^*))$, thus $\lim_{\lambda_s = \eta_s} U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) > U(\Pi_B(w_B^*))$.

There exists a $\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s) = 1 - (1 - \eta_s) \frac{(w_B^* q_B^* - cq_B^* - B + cq_T^*)(1 + r_f) - pF^{-1}(\eta_s) + \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx}{(w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T) - p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx - pF^{-1}(\eta_s) + \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx}$ satisfies $U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) = U(\Pi_B(w_B^*))$.

When $\eta_s \geq F(x_T^*)$, the supplier's objective function under Mean-CVaR criterion is

$$U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) = (w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T) + B(1 + r_f) - cq_T^*(1 + r_f) - p \frac{\lambda_s}{\eta_s} \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx.$$

According to Proposition 4.4, taking the derivative of the above formula with respect to λ_s yields $\frac{\partial U(\Pi_T(w_T))}{\partial \lambda_s} = -\frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx < 0$. Hence, $U(\Pi_T(w_T^*))$ is decreasing in λ_s . When $\lambda_s = \eta_s$, similar with the above discussion, we obtain $\lim_{\lambda_s = \eta_s} U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) > U(\Pi_B(w_B^*))$. There exists a supplier's risk preference threshold $\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s) = \eta_s \frac{(w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T) - c(q_T^* - q_B^*)(1 + r_f) - (w_B^* q_B^* - B)(1 + r_f)}{p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx}$ satisfies $U(\Pi_T(w_T^*)) = U(\Pi_B(w_B^*))$.

In summary, if $\lambda_s \in [0, \bar{\lambda}_s]$, TCF is unique financing equilibrium; if $\lambda_s \in [\bar{\lambda}_s, 1]$ the members prefer BCF, where $\bar{\lambda}_s = \min(\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s), 1)$ and

$$\bar{\lambda}_s(\eta_s) = \begin{cases} 1 - (1 - \eta_s) \frac{(w_B^* q_B^* - cq_B^* - B + cq_T^*)(1 + r_f) - pF^{-1}(\eta_s) + \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx}{(w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T) - p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx - pF^{-1}(\eta_s) + \frac{p}{\eta_s} \int_0^{F^{-1}(\eta_s)} F(x) dx}, & \text{if } \eta_s < F(x_T^*) \\ \eta_s \frac{(w_T^* q_T^* - B)(1 + r_T) - c(q_T^* - q_B^*)(1 + r_f) - (w_B^* q_B^* - B)(1 + r_f)}{p \int_0^{x_T^*} F(x) dx}, & \text{if } \eta_s \geq F(x_T^*). \end{cases}$$

□

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