Supply Chain Collaboration A Literature Review And

Information is one of the key enablers of modern business. The ever expanding availability of digital information, however, brings with it the challenge of handling this information appropriately. While related challenges now appear in our daily lives, this is even more the case along supply chains, where a multitude of actors is involved. This doctoral thesis addresses the topic by linking theoretical rigor with practical relevance. By assessing the current state of research in supply chain management represented in literature reviews, a range of under-represented areas of research as well as potential future research directions in the field of supply chain management are identified. Focusing on one selected exemplary under-represented area of research, the thesis takes the digital business transformation perspective, portraying the value and role of digital information in a business function context. As research on the intersection of Big Data Analytics and supply chain management is still scarce, the conceptual work offers first insights into an emerging topic, both on the internal operations level and on the supply chain level. This is beneficial from a scientific as well as a managerial perspective, as a thorough understanding of the constituents of a digital ecosystem is a key ingredient for the competitiveness and overall productivity of the company and ultimately of the supply chain as a whole.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 18th IFIP WG 5.5 Working Conference on Virtual Enterprises, PRO-VE 2017, held in Vicenza, Italy, in September 2017. The 68 revised full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 159 submissions. They provide a comprehensive overview of identified challenges and recent advances in various collaborative network (CN) domains and their applications, with a strong focus on the following areas: collaborative models, platforms and systems for data-rich worlds; manufacturing ecosystem and collaboration in Industry 4.0; big data analytics and intelligence; risk, performance, and uncertainty in collaborative data-rich systems; semantic data/service discovery, retrieval, and composition in a collaborative data-rich world; trust and sustainability analysis in collaborative networks; value creation and social impact of collaboration in data-rich worlds; technology development platforms supporting collaborative systems; collective intelligence and collaboration in advanced/emerging applications: collaborative manufacturing and factories of the future, e-health and care, food and agribusiness, and crisis/disaster management.

This book identifies accounting-based management control system practices for managing integrated and flexible supply chains and increasing customer satisfaction. It further explores how a company can enhance its supply chain integration. The book considers the effects of allocating supply chain's joint profit and incentive alignment as managerial instruments to facilitate integration and cooperation among partners. Furthermore, the book examines how to flexibly manage integrated supply chains from the perspectives of the product/service lifecycle, partner switching, and strategic flexibility. It also examines the use of management accounting systems to improve customer satisfaction in supply chains. Management accounting practices examined in the book involve balanced scorecard, switching cost, target costing, value-based pricing, target-pricing, and quality costing. The book also investigates the different types of supply chains: fabless supply chains, an inter-firm network comprising of parts suppliers and assemblers, non-profit supply chains.

Collaboration Strategies in Supply Chain Management: Literature Review and Case Study

Sustainability and Collaboration in Supply Chain Management: A Comprehensive Insight into Current Management Approaches

As the customer is demanding more sustainable and affordable products, the supply chains have to find innovative ways to fulfill this need. In this context, collaboration as well as optimization methods are becoming even more evident to enhance supply chain structure to an efficient and sustainable approach. While collaboration and optimization increase complexity and susceptibility, risk management needs to be applied concurrently. This volume, edited by Wolfgang Kersten, Thorsten Blecker and Christian Ringle, provides valuable insights into: - Sustainability in Logistics - Sustainability and collaboration practices - Supply chain risk management - Optimization methods in supply chain management. This volume addresses timely and relevant topics. Both researchers and practitioners are addressed and can obtain background information from current distributions by international authors presenting a state of the art research overview.

This book presents the latest research on national brand and private label marketing - a collection of original, rigorous and highly relevant contributions of the 2017 International Conference on National Brand & Private Label Marketing in Barcelona. It covers a wide range of topics from fields as varied as retailing, marketing, general business, psychology, economics and statistics. Further, the conference addressed diverse areas of application, including: purchase-decision models, premium private labels, decisions involved in introducing new products, M-commerce, private label adoption, assortment decisions, private label pricing, brand equity and collaborative relationships.

I*PROMS 2005 is an online web-based conference. It provides a platform for presenting, discussing, and disseminating research results contributed by scientists and industrial practitioners active in the area of intelligent systems and soft computing techniques (such as fuzzy logic, neural networks, evolutionary algorithms, and knowledge-based systems) and their application in different areas of manufacturing. Comprised of 100 peer-reviewed articles, this important resource provides tools to help enterprises achieve goals critical to the future of manufacturing.

I*PROMS is an European Union-funded network that involves 30 partner organizations and more than 130 researchers from universities, research organizations, and corporations. "State-of-the-art research results * Leading European researchers and industrial practitioners * Comprehensive collection of indexed and peer-reviewed articles in book format supported by a user-friendly full-text CD-ROM with search functionality

Marco Linz erläutert zentrale wettbewerbliche Herausforderungen für die Unternehmen der klassischen Luftfracht Supply Chain. Anhand von Experteninterviews und Strukturgleichungsmodellen untersucht er zudem die wettbewerblichen Potenziale einer verstärkten Supply Chain Collaboration und leitet konkrete Handlungsempfehlungen ab.

The rise of manufacturing intelligence is fuelling innovation in processes and products concerning a low environmental impact over the product's lifecycle. Sustainable intelligent manufacturing is regarded as a manufacturing paradigm for the 21st century, in the move towards the next generation of manufacturing and processing technologies. The manual "This book explores the creation of integrated supply chains, the developments of virtual business, and the processes of re-engineering for business development"--Provided by publisher.
Business practices are constantly evolving in order to meet growing customer demands. Evaluating the role of logistics and supply chain management skills or applications is necessary for the success of any organization or business. As market competition becomes more aggressive, it is crucial to evaluate ways in which a business can maintain a strategic edge over competitors. Supply Chain and Logistics Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications is a vital reference source that centers on the effective management of risk factors and the implementation of the latest supply management strategies. It also explores the field of digital supply chain optimization and business transformation. Highlighting a range of topics such as inventory management, competitive advantage, and transport management, this multi-volume book is ideally designed for business managers, supply chain managers, business professionals, academicians, researchers, and upper-level students in the field of supply chain management, operations management, logistics, and operations research.

For research in all subjects and among different philosophical paradigms, research methodologies form one of the key issues to rely on. This volume brings a series of papers together, which present different research methodologies as applied in supply chain management. This comprises review oriented papers that look at what kind of methodologies have been applied, as well as methodological papers discussing new developments needed to successfully conduct research in supply chain management. The third group is made up of applications of the respective methodologies, which serve as examples on how the different methodological approaches can be applied. All papers have undergone a review process to ensure their quality. Therefore, we hope that this book will serve as a valid source for current and future researchers in the field. While the workshop on “Research Methodologies in Supply Chain Management” took place at the Supply Chain Management Center, Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg, Germany, it is based on a collaboration with the Supply Chain Management Group of the Department of Operations Management at the Copenhagen Business School and the Department of Production Management at the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration. We would like to thank all those who contributed to the workshop and this book.

Driven to improve their competitive advantages, manufacturers are looking to supply chain collaboration (ESC). The benefits of ESCC have long been described in the literature, but only recently, after considerable advances in the capability of information technology, have these benefits been verified by empirical studies. The high cost of ESCC has limited its early application to large companies. Although interest in ESCC is high in business and information systems circles, the large group of small manufacturers has received meager attention. Theory suggests, however, that ESCC benefits are maximized as more supply chain partners integrate their information systems into a supply chain network. This exploratory triangulation study considered the current state and future implications of ESCC for the small job shop manufacturer. Three lines of research addressed the problem in terms of the JSMS business environment, ESCC technology, and success cases studies. The study found that ESCC integration is proceeding slowly, impeded primarily by a lack of standards for data integration. Advances in the Internet and related technology have, however, eliminated all but the last few barriers to ESCC. The remaining barriers are likely to fall pending acceptance of new ESCC standards such as RosettaNet. ESCC is already well established in select industries and will accelerate into other industries as standards develop. Currently, most ESCC activity is between top- and mid-tier manufacturers, but this activity will eventually spread down to third-tier small manufacturers. The study found no evidence that true integration, or the exchange of data between trading partners without retying, is currently practical for most JSMSs. The study did find that low-integration ESCC is currently practical for JSMSs. In low-integration ESCC, manufacturers use Web portals to remotely access their trading partners' information systems. Low-integration ESCC can be implemented at low cost and offers advantages such as positive return on investment, competitive advantage, and a head start toward advanced ESCC. At the time of the study, only a few JSMSs had attempted even low-integration ESCC. JSMSs have, however, widely adopted the Internet for static Web sites, for email, and for exchanging electronic documents, including CAD drawings. Although neither haste nor large investment are called for, the study recommends that JSMSs take measured steps toward truly integrated ESCC and concludes that skills in ESCC will be necessary for JSMSs to protect their competitive advantages within the next four to eight years.

Master's Thesis from the year 2012 in the subject Business economics - Supply, Production, Logistics, grade: A, Heriot-Watt University Edinburgh, course: Maritime Logistics and Supply Chain Management, language: English, abstract: This literature review investigates horizontal collaboration initiatives of ports and terminals. It includes the identification of concepts, drivers, benefits and barriers. Moreover, it examines how collaboration initiatives can be managed effectively. The study shows that ports and terminals collaborate in the field of marketing and business development, operations, administrative, regulatory and spin-off. Organizations are forced to collaborate for drivers: Bargaining power of shipping lines, increased efficiency in sea-transport and hinterland-connections, as well as increased requirements of shippers and shipping lines. The benefits of collaborating can be classified in the sections efficiency / cost reduction, knowledge and competency, positioning of the company, as well as marketing and service benefits. Social benefits and green benefits have also been discovered. The main barriers are anti-competition regulations and discrepancies between partners, strategic fit and different interests. The top three factors of effective collaboration management are regular face to face meetings, integration of information and trust. All in all this literature review makes several contributions to the rarely available literature of horizontal collaboration in the maritime port and terminal industry.

In order to keep up with the changes in technology, business have adopted supply chain management to improve competitive strategies on a strategic and operational level. Supply Chain Management: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications is a reference collection which highlights the major concepts and issues in the application and advancement of supply chain management. Including research from leading scholars, this resource will be useful for academics, students, and practitioners interested in the continuous study of supply chain management and its influences. Companies more and more compete as integrated supply chains rather than as individual firms. Success of the entire supply chain (SC) determines the economic well-being of the individual company. With management attention shifting to supply chains, the role of management accounting (MAC) naturally must extend to the cross-company layer as well. MAC can make a significant contribution to SC success, but is faced with a multitude of problems and challenges when trying to do so. Students both in supply chain management (SCM) or management accounting (MAC) respectively, are typically not familiarized with these issues. There is still a clear gap in higher education when it comes to management accounting in a cross-company setting. This textbook intends to fill the gap. It targets students who are already familiar with the fundamentals of accounting and now want to extend their expertise in the field of cross-company (or network) management accounting – with supply chains being the typical case in point. Practitioners might draw valuable insights from the text as well. This textbook has been developed for university courses conducted in English language, especially in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Additional questions via app: Download the Springer Nature Flashcards app for free and use exclusive additional material to test your knowledge.

This book analyzes how and under what conditions collaborating corporations can effectively manage relationships with their suppliers in order to decrease the risk of suppliers' noncompliance with codes of conduct and standards. In so doing, it represents an important addition to the management literature on corporate social responsibility in supply chains – which is highly topical at a time when companies are increasingly aware of the social and environmental aspects of global sourcing. After an opening systematic review of the literature on agency theory and supply chain management, it explores the rationale underlying collaboration among competitors, and the most critical aspects of
such collaboration, in depth. Thanks to the book’s use of real-life examples, readers will learn how agency theory can help improve relationship management and address the major issues in sustainable global sourcing.

Now that supply chain operations are facing new challenges due to the necessity of reducing costs and CO2 emissions, companies are increasingly leveraging cooperation from companies from other supply chains as a source of competitive advantage. Horizontal Collaboration has been proved an efficient tool for cutting logistic costs up to 49%.

Zaragoza Logistics Center, member of the MIT-Scale Network, is publishing this book with the aim of building upon a framework of inter-organizational learning for horizontal collaboration on logistic operations. The outcome of this study is designed to help understand the relationship dynamics and managerial insights of horizontal collaboration for sustainable and profitable cooperation in freight distribution. The proposed collaborative practices are based on senior manager experiences from different industries: home appliances, automotive, retail, and food and beverage. Additionally, collaborative evidence from various successful pilot cases relevant to the distribution operations of the four industries are described, in order to illustrate the framework presented. This book fills a gap in the literature market and its insights encourages the readers to reflect on their own operational circumstances and challenges. Additionally, the book can be used as supplementary reading for master degree courses on supply chain collaboration, as well as courses in executive management.

This book takes a close look at recent progress in the field of supply chain management using agent technology and more specifically multiagent systems. Sixteen chapters are organized in four main parts: Introductory Papers; Multiagent Based Supply Chain Modeling; Collaboration and Coordination Between Agents in a Supply Chain; and Multiagent Based Supply Chain Management: Applications. The result is a comprehensive review of existing literature, and ideas for future research.

To survive and thrive in the competition, firms have strived to achieve greater supply chain collaboration to leverage the resources and knowledge of suppliers and customers. Internet based technologies, particularly interorganizational systems, further extend the firms’ opportunities to strengthen their supply chain partnerships and share real-time information to optimize their operations. Supply Chain Collaboration: Roles of Interorganizational Systems, Trust, and Collaborative Culture explores the nature and characteristics, antecedents, and consequences of supply chain collaboration from multiple theoretical perspectives. Supply Chain Collaboration: Roles of Interorganizational Systems, Trust, and Collaborative Culture conceptualizes supply chain collaboration as seven interconnecting elements including information sharing, incentive alignment, goal congruence, decision synchronization, resource sharing, as well as communication and joint knowledge creation. These seven components define the occurrence of collaborative efforts and allow us to explain supply chain collaboration more precisely. Collaborative advantages are also divided into five components to capture the joint competitive advantages and benefits among supply chain partners. The definitions and measures developed here examine some central issue surrounding supply chain development but this is also followed up with real-life managerial practicalities. This balance of theory and practical application makes Supply Chain Collaboration: Roles of Interorganizational Systems, Trust, and Collaborative Culture a strong resource for industry practitioners and researchers alike.

Traditionally supply chain management has meant factories, assembly lines, warehouses, transportation vehicles, and time sheets. Modern supply chain management is a highly complex, multidimensional problem set with virtually endless number of variables for optimization. An Internet enabled supply chain may have just-in-time delivery, precise inventory visibility, and up-to-the-minute distribution-tracking capabilities. Technology advances have enabled supply chains to become strategic weapons that can help avoid disasters, lower costs, and make money. From internal enterprise processes to external business transactions with suppliers, transporters, channels and end-users marks the wide range of challenges researchers have to handle. The aim of this book is at revealing and illustrating this diversity in terms of scientific and theoretical fundamentals, prevailing concepts as well as current practical applications.

Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, grade: 1.0, Otto Beisheim School of Management Vallendar (Kuehne Foundation Chair of Logistics and Services Management), course: Literature Seminar in Supply Chain Management, language: English, abstract: Today’s business environment is unstable and uncertain. Shorter product life cycles, uncertain demand due to quickly changing customer needs, offshore production, higher supply chain complexity as a consequence of global and severe competition, and fast technological progress are all factors that foster this. “The economic environment is dynamic and the only certainty about it is it will continue to change.” To cope with a high degree of uncertainty and increasing supply chain risk a company needs to establish a robust, resilient but still efficient supply chain. Due to the strong competition companies have to be responsive, introduce customized products quickly to the market and constantly work on their internal and external operations in order to gain a competitive advantage. They not only have to offer quality to gain customer satisfaction, but also speed and a reasonable price. This contributed volume presents state-of-the-art advances in logistics theory in various fields as well as case studies. The book reports on a number of recently conducted studies in the Dinalog and the EffizienzCluster LogistikRuhr, thus bridging the gap between different perspectives of theoretical and applied research. A selection of theoretical topics, practical examples, case studies and project reports is presented in this volume. The editors carefully selected contributions from a wide variety of projects, which were carried out in both the Dinalog cluster and the Effizienzcluster LogistikRuhr. The contributions are grouped in five main sections, each representing key domains in the evolution of logistics and supply chain management: sustainability, urban logistics, value chain management, IT-based innovation, knowledge management. This book is intended for both researchers and practitioners in the field of logistics and supply chain management, to serve as an important source of information for further research as well as to stimulate
further innovation.

Purpose: The aim of this thesis is to explore the dimensions of supply chain collaboration and examine its impact on firm performance and its mediating variables. Methodology: A theoretical model was developed from a systematic review of relevant literature and theories. This was then revised by academics and practitioners. The model was empirically tested with survey data of 853 responses of tourism firms in Thailand using Structural Equation Modeling. Findings: Results indicate that supply chain collaboration improves firm performance. This impact is mediated by trust, commitment, transaction costs and sustained competitive advantage. A multiple group analysis supports the research model across four groups, however there are differences in the coefficients in some of the paths. In goods-based transactions suppliers emphasises on collaboration to build relationships and to reduce transaction costs through developing commitment, while buyers focus on trust building. In the service-based transactions, service providers also tend to focus on trust as a key factor than service intermediaries who emphasises on developing commitment. Theoretical contribution: This thesis synthesised six theories to explain how supply chain collaboration affects firm performance. The constructs of supply chain collaboration and transaction costs are also improved. Managerial insight: The results inform managers about how different types of supply chain collaboration can improve the performance of their organisations. It also emphasises the different mechanisms (i.e., trust and commitment) in supply chain relationships between goods-based and service-based transactions. Keywords: Supply Chain Management, Tourism supply chains, Sustained Competitive Advantage, Structural Equation Models, Thailand. JEL Classification 1: C42, D2, L22, L25. 1Classification system by the Journal of Economic Literature, available at: http://www.aeaweb.org/jel/guide/.

Connected customers, using a wide range of devices such as smart phones, tablets, and laptops have ushered in a new era of consumerism. Now more than ever, this change has prodded marketing departments to work with their various IT departments and technologists to expand consumers’ access to content. In order to remain competitive, marketers must integrate marketing campaigns across these different devices and become proficient in using technology. The Handbook of Research on Innovations in Technology and Marketing for the Connected Consumer is a pivotal reference source that develops new insights into applications of technology in marketing and explores effective ways to reach consumers through a wide range of devices. While highlighting topics such as cognitive computing, artificial intelligence, and virtual reality, this publication explores practices of technology-empowered digital marketing as well as the methods of applying practices to less developed countries. This book is ideally designed for marketers, managers, advertisers, branding teams, application developers, IT specialists, academicians, researchers, and students.

This book comprises select proceedings of the International Conference on Production and Industrial Engineering (CPIE) 2018. The book focuses on the latest developments in the domain of operations management and systems engineering, and presents analytical models, case studies, and simulation approaches relevant to a wide variety of systems engineering problems. Topics such as decision sciences, human factors and ergonomics, transport and supply chain management, manufacturing design, operations research, waste management, modeling and simulation, reliability and maintenance, and sustainability in operations and manufacturing are discussed in this book. The contents of this book will be useful to academics, researchers and practitioners working in the field of systems engineering and operations management. Promotions are at the same time beloved and feared by both food retailers and branded goods manufacturers in today's retail environment. Beloved because they attract smart customers and generate an immediate effect on a brand’s sale. Feared because there is uncertainty about the competitors’ behavior and the actual customer demand leading to high forecast errors. For the retailer, this results in a doom loop of over- or understocking with high inventory costs in the supply chain. Collaboration between retailers and the manufacturer disentangles the doom loop. The thesis reveals the appropriate kind and timing of information and develops a so called Competition Index. Inventory in the supply chain is eliminated and the customer is served better at a lower price. Based on a joint inventory and pricing model and an empirical analysis, it shows that the supply chain efficiency gains from collaborative promotions result in a win for customers, retailers and the manufacturer.

In supply chain management, the buyer-supplier relationship plays the key role in improving the buying firm's performance. Over time various strategies have been adopted by buying firms in relation to their key suppliers in order to improve their performance. In the last five years, buying firms have become more inclined to develop social capital with their key suppliers as a mechanism to improve their performance. Considering the potential of social capital as a value creating mechanism, this thesis presents empirical research that investigates the antecedent and impacts of social capital in the buyer-supplier relationship and its consequences for improving a buying firm's performance. Thus the study seeks to advance previous research in two principal ways. First, the literature on the motives for developing social capital suggests that the achievement of strategic benefits is the key motive. Drawing on previous literature, this study investigates rational perspectives of buying firms for developing social capital with their key suppliers. Examining rational perspectives explicates the necessary conditions for the buying firm to build social capital with key suppliers. Second, previous studies on social capital theory in the buyer-supplier relationship have highlighted the impact of developing social capital between the buyer and key suppliers on the buying firm's performance improvement. As social capital theory demonstrates its usefulness in creating value in terms of developing knowledge and collaboration with others, the present study explores this social capital-performance linkage by incorporating the quality of supply chain collaboration and knowledge between them. Investigating the unique effect of three dimensions of social capital (i.e., social interaction, trust and shared vision) on the buyer-supplier relationship is important in understanding the theory as an enduring mechanism for developing supply chain collaboration and knowledge, which enhance the competitiveness of the firm. In addition, the study investigates the unique effect of supply chain collaboration and the quality of
supply chain knowledge on the buying firm's operational performance in terms of cost, quality, delivery and flexibility. Such an investigation is essential in identifying the relative importance of supply chain collaboration and knowledge in enhancing a buying firm's operational performance. In response to these literature gaps, this study presents a research framework which develops and incorporates two research questions that focus on ten hypotheses. A triangulation approach has been employed by combining quantitative and qualitative methods. In the first phase, quantitative data were obtained from a mail survey, completed by the managers (self-administered) from 204 manufacturing firms in Australia. Structural Equation Modelling was used as the primary tool for analyzing the relationships among the variables articulated in the research questions. The findings of the quantitative phase were confirmed and followed up in a qualitative phase in which data were obtained through interviews with six senior/mid-level managers from six companies. Content analysis was used to analyse the interview data. The findings from both quantitative and qualitative analysis were then synthesised and discussed with reference to relevant theories and previous research. Three major findings were obtained from the empirical study. First, the rational perspective of buying firms is shown to be significantly and positively related with three dimensions of social capital (i.e., social interaction, trust and shared vision). This result indicates that satisfying the strategic needs of buying firms requires developing social capital with key suppliers as a rational choice. The findings also highlight that rational perspectives play a relatively more important role in developing shared vision and trust compared to social interaction. This suggests that firm's rational choice of accessing complementary resources (tangible, e.g., design and manufacturing capability, or intangible, e.g., reputation), required compatibility of goals or vision between firms (i.e., the buyer and its key suppliers) and a trustworthy relationship which will avoid opportunism. Second, findings of this study support the proposition that social capital between buyer and its key suppliers facilitates the development of supply chain collaboration and the quality of supply chain knowledge. Specifically, the result reveals that social interaction and shared vision play the key role in developing collaboration and knowledge between a buyer and its key suppliers. This demonstrates that sharing a common vision or goal motivates both firms to achieve mutual benefits through joint actions. Therefore, shared vision is a mandatory component for beginning collaboration and developing an updated knowledge base between the buyer and its key suppliers. Apart from a shared vision, buying firms also need to interact socially with their key suppliers to maintain the collaboration in terms of sharing strategic information and technology. The other dimension of social capital, i.e. trust, shows no significant relationship with supply chain collaboration and knowledge. Such a result indicates that trust is not necessary at the outset of developing collaboration and knowledge in the buyer-supplier relationship but acts as a catalyst for maintaining such collaboration and updating the knowledge base. Overall, the finding suggests that social capital provides a new strategic means for developing supply chain collaboration and knowledge. Third, supply chain collaboration and quality of supply chain knowledge are shown as significantly and positively related to the buying firm's operational performance in terms of cost, quality, delivery and flexibility. The result indicates that quality of supply chain knowledge plays a relatively more important role compared to supply chain collaboration for improving a buying firm's operational performance. This finding suggests that firms need to focus more on developing and maintaining supply chain knowledge rather than collaboration for improving their performance.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2018 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 1.0, Northumbria University, language: English, abstract: Over the last few decades, the status of a supplier changed from a simple supplier of goods to a strategic partner. Numerous companies have recognised this development and drive for collaboration with their suppliers, in order to enable mutual growth. The literature review will firstly discuss supply chain management in general, followed by a presentation of the different SCM practices for supply chain improvement. The strategic supplier partnership will be further discussed, and the different buyer-supplier relationships will then be presented. Multiple studies will be listed which disclose the positive impact of a successful and long-term buyer-supplier relationship. Nevertheless, should exceptional long-lasting buyer-supplier relationships not be seen as a universal key to success, therefore a management system for supplier relationships will be introduced. The results from the literature review will be compared with the collected primary data. The primary research consists of 5 semi-structured interviews with representatives from global acting companies, which have an implemented SRM system. The findings of the research show, that all of the involved organisations see their suppliers as strategic partners, but at the same time allocate different relationship types to their different suppliers. In addition, the numerous processual and organisational impacts on the supply chain after the implementation of an SRM system have been disclosed. These include the centralisation and standardization of processes and supplier data as well as a significant increase in companywide transparency. Furthermore, a positive impact of an SRM system on the company's performance has been identified, throughout the completion of the research project. Therefore, an SRM system should be seen as a tool that promotes and extracts the benefits of a successful buyer-supplier relationship.

In the last two decades, supply chain operations have changed drastically. Globalization of the market, shortened product life cycle, global outsourcing and offshoring, and increasing complexity of the supply base has resulted in modern supply chains becoming more vulnerable than ever. There are also more frequent natural or man-made disasters which disrupt the supply chain operations. All these have led to higher exposure of risks of supply chains and the failure to manage these risks has costed organizations dearly. Supply chain risk management has thus emerged as an important area for both practitioners and academics. As a nascent area, research in supply chain risk management is characterized by gaps in terms of no clear consensus on the understanding of supply chain risks and inadequate empirical studies in risk management strategies. This study is thus developed to address these gaps. Drawn on the Theory of Swift, Even Flow and the relational view, this study proposes that supply chain risk undermines supply chain performance and supply chain collaboration reduces supply chain risks and empirically examines these relationships. This study takes a supply chain perspective and examines
risks from the supply side, the internal production process and the demand side which compose a direct supply chain. This is in line with a holistic and systems view of supply chain management. Furthermore, this study also attempts to understand the mechanism by which supply chain collaboration reduces supply chain risks. This empirical study applied a mixed method with two-phase research design. In Phase One, a survey research was conducted and quantitative data were collected from 203 manufacturing companies in Australia. Structural equation modeling was used to test eight hypotheses about the relationships between supply chain risk, supply chain performance and supply chain collaboration. In Phase Two, two in-depth case studies were conducted in Australia and China, and qualitative data were collected from six companies involved. These include one Australian company manufacturing scientific instruments and two of its suppliers, and one Australian provider of sport hardware and two of its suppliers. Qualitative data analysis included cross-case analysis and pattern matching to further improve and deepen the understanding of supply chain risks as well as supply chain collaboration as a risk mitigation strategy. The results of this study indicate that supply chain risks undermine supply chain performance and supply chain collaboration reduces supply chain risks. This study contributes to the literature through empirically verifying these relationships (the relationship between supply chain risk and supply chain performance; the relationship between supply chain collaboration and supply chain risk) which have not been empirically investigated thoroughly in earlier studies. This study also contributes to risk management in general and supply chain risk management in particular, through clarifying the confusion in the extant literature and providing a better understanding of supply chain risk. Furthermore, this study contributes to the body of knowledge on supply chain risk management through fostering a supply chain perspective. It investigates risks along a direct supply chain, including supply risk, process risk and demand risk, as well as the interrelations between them. The study also improves the understanding of a collaborative approach in risk mitigation through providing an explanation of the approach based on the relationship between information and uncertainty as well as the relational view. The major theoretical contribution of this study is the application of the Theory of Swift, Even Flow which is very limited in its application since it was proposed. This study empirically tested the propositions of this theory through a survey study which is scant in the extant literature. This study also provides insights to supply chain practitioners to manage supply chain risks with a systems approach and a holistic view. This book examines cross-chain control centers (4Cs), an ambitious concept in supply chain management and logistics that is intended to foster collaboration between different supply chains to increase efficiency. It provides an overview of the main results, insights, and other developments in the academic field of horizontal collaboration. Furthermore, it gives recommendations to governments, commercial companies, and academia on how to proceed with horizontal logistics collaboration in the years to come. To link research with practice, the book takes the Dutch project on cross-chain collaboration centers (4Cs) and identifies a typology of existing patterns for horizontal collaboration in supply chains. Finally, the book zooms in on the Netherlands as a case-study of intense public-private partnerships to develop 4C as a mature logistics value proposition. It provides an overview of the accomplishments in the government supported 4C projects and offers a critical reflection of why some more ambitious and structural solutions have not found solid ground yet. The book is of value to researchers and professionals in the supply chain domain. This edited volume honours the exemplary contribution of Professor William Darley to the creation and development of the Academy of African Business and Development (AABD). As disciples of Dr. Darley, the contributors cover the various aspects of business in the Africa Context, especially as digital technology changes the African society. Entrepreneurship, HR management, Supply chain management, Globalization; private and NGOs are emerging with greater capabilities. This is a carefully developed work focused on the analysis of supply chain interaction issues in emerging markets and industry sectors. It is a leading-edge handbook that will emphasize areas of study where, thus far, little work has been done and where the “rubber meets the road” – the supply chain process, information, and systems integration. These are pertinent issues facing practitioners and researchers in today’s business environment. This is a gap-bridging handbook that analyzes interaction issues from both the research and practitioner sides. The result is a volume that examines and provides practical solutions on the similarities and differences in collaboration and collaboration approaches. We have analyzed both theoretical and collaborative methodologies used by the companies in each case study, and we have identified a number of key findings that address each of the four research objectives. On one hand there is evidence to support the use of collaboration in supply
chain management between Taiwanese and Chinese companies. However, to increase collaboration, we propose agreements between the countries and identification of key suppliers. On the other hand, dominant and powerful partners may prevent good collaboration within the supply chains. Therefore, in order to create an open minded and collaborative culture, we propose greater trust between Taiwanese buyers and Chinese and Taiwanese suppliers. The value in collaborative supply chain can then be realised, which has a positive impact on the business in terms of increasing competitive advantage and customer satisfaction. In addition, such collaborative practices provide the motivation for collaborative supply chain management between Taiwanese buyers and Chinese and Taiwanese suppliers.

This book contains the results of the latest research on energy-related topics in transportation, economics, and management. The book is composed of select research proceedings of the EMMFT 2019 conference, and covers such issues as energy efficiency in the transport sector, infrastructure, mobile equipment, rail transportation safety and reliability assessment methods, communication and signal, traction power supply, operation organization, and modeling unique transport scenarios. This book also gathers cutting-edge studies on the relationship between energy innovations and economic growth, the impacts of globalization and energy policies of countries on economics and environmental quality, and design and analysis of energy management systems. This book is of considerable interest to engineers, scientists, graduate students, and researchers in the field of transportation engineering, as well as to professionals working in the energy industries. It is also of use to employees and investors concerned with energy management, including utilities and industry professionals, and regulators.