Factors Influencing Supply Chain Sustainability in the Taiwanese and German Biomedical Industry

Shih-Wei Wu
National Taipei University of Technology, Associate Professor

Dustin Haase
National Taipei University of Technology, International Master of Business Administration Program, Postgraduate

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to create an assessment of critical factors which influence a sustainable supply chain (SSC) in the Taiwanese and German biomedical industry using the fuzzy analytical hierarchy process (FAHP) to compare similarities, differences and prioritizations. The methodology of this research encompasses a semi-systematic literature review (SSLR) and expert interview for the selection of criteria used for the FAHP. The FAHP was applied to account for the fuzziness of human thoughts in decision making and prioritize the critical factors influencing a SSC through questionnaire survey which resulted in the inclusion of 3 German and 2 Taiwanese industry expert's responses. The results showed that overall the environmental factors may receive the most attention (overall weight= 41.3%). The Taiwanese expert's perspective showed that the environmental factors have the highest weighting (weight=53.4%) whereas the economic factors have the highest weighting (weight=38%) considering the perspectives of German experts and the social factors being considered to be closely from equal importance to both groups (German Experts weight=29.1%; Taiwanese Experts=29.3%). The results can be a useful source of information for supply chain managers within the German and Taiwanese biomedical industry and could be used for implementing or improving sustainable supply chain strategies.

Key Words: Supply Chain、Sustainability、Biomedical Industry

企業社會責任和公司女性董事比例與獨立董事比例對公司經營績效

吳斯偉
國立台北科技大學 經營管理系 副教授

徐大邦
國立台北科技大學 經營管理系 碩士生

摘要

本研究透過階層迴歸模型來探討企業社會責任是否會影響企業之經營績效及女性董事比例與獨立董事比例之調節效果。企業社會責任的概念被學者提出，從一個被討論的觀點，到現在儼然成為世界各國企業評選的重要標準之一，而近年來女權主義的抬頭，也有越來越多研究女性董事的組成對於企業經營績效之表現。另因獨立董事被認為是分散代理衝突的方式，近年來除國外廣泛使用外，國內也立法規範上市櫃公司之設置獨立董事。而實證結果顯示，女性董事比例在承擔企業社會責任之企業經營績效為負面影響之原因，雖然女性董事能提升企業社會責任之表現但會降低經營績效表現；獨立董事比例在承擔企業社會責任之企業經營績效為正面影響。

關鍵詞：企業社會責任、經營績效、調節效果