
Coffee Logistics Operation Knowledge Effect on Cooperative Associations Functionalism in Ethiopia with Mediation of Cybernetics and Local People Knowledge Base

Dr. Shashi Kant^{1*}, Bereket Belay², Abasara Dabaso³

^{1}Assistant Professor, College of Business and Economics, Department of Management, Bule Hora University, Ethiopia*

^{2,3}M.B.A, Department of Marketing Management, College of Business and Economics, Bule Hora University, Ethiopia

Corresponding Email: ^{1}skant317@gmail.com*

Received: 23 August 2022 **Accepted:** 07 November 2022 **Published:** 08 December 2022

***Abstract:** Deficit of the perceptual assortment and enclosure of the logistics knowledge notion and philosophies were stated as the declaration of the challenge of the investigation. The objective was to investigate coffee logistics knowledge operations of the cooperative associations in the area of Oromia region from coffee planters to sell overseas phase. Mutually foundations of the both principle and secondary information were used to gather the information from the 3 associates (coffee planters, principle cooperative associations and association of cooperatives) that engaged in coffee logistics on cooperative associations functionalism the investigators used purposive data collection method & random data collection method methodologies by SPSS and AMOS was used to elucidate, comprehend and review information that was gathered from respondents. With regard to interior operation, the explanatory information interpretation from the associates is conveys that there is reasonable functionalism, the networking among the associates that engaged in the logistics is moderate in associates concerning to cybernetics, Leadership operation of logistics knowledge in the area of coffee cooperative is significant as the collective mean manifested in the experiment generate consciousness is foremost phase for operation logistics knowledge, so each associates of coffee cooperative logistics must work on the logistics orientation on cooperative functionalism used 359 specimen size and it direct for future experiments.*

Keywords: *Client and Contractor Relationship, Interior Operation, Leadership, Networking, Cybernetics, Cooperative Functionalism.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Logistics composes of the series of challenges and organizations that supplies are in motion through on their passage from preliminary contractors to end users (Helmold & Terry, 2021). Logistics knowledge has received in current years a great deal of attention by investigators and practitioners. consequently Logistics knowledge will lead to lowering of the total amount of reconditions, required to provide the necessary level of client services to a specific segment and enhancing client service through and enhancing client service through increased product availability and reduced order cycle time, (Salmani & Partovi, 2021). According to (Vegro & (Almeida, 2020) Coffee is the world's most valuable agricultural commodity. One of the ways of enhancing the quality and worth of coffees around the world is to assimilated, collaborate, and improve existing logistics. This can make it increasingly complex to operate an efficient logistics. Administrating the logistics has turn out to be a way of enhancing strategic advantage by reducing uncertainty and enhancing survives (Idris et al., 2022). According to Saber (2011) as cited by (Ayele, 2022), the biggest foundations of export income for Ethiopia are coffee (Prybutok et al., 2021).

According to Otunmala (2021), the Coffee logistics are weakly assimilated to one another and with market systems especially in Ethiopia. Therefore, this learning was intended to examine the consequence of the coffee logistics knowledge operations (supply and costumer relationship, interior operation, leadership networking and cybernetics) in cooperative functionalism in the area of Oromia region Ethiopia.

Shumeta & D'Haese (2018) effect of coffee Logistics knowledge illustrated the leverage of cooperatives to contribute to their overall performance. But, Irungu, M. (2019) in his thesis found that coffee Logistics knowledge affected the coffee cooperatives performance negatively in Kenya. Similarly, Grashuis & Su (2019). while the review of the empirical literature on farmer cooperatives in terms of Logistics knowledge found the negative inverse U shaped relation. Hewavitharana (2021) while studing the impact of global Value Chain on the Performance of SMEs manifested that he SME variable shows negative statistically significant effect. Wijerathne (2021) depicted that cooperative's involvement in the global supply chain has underlying consequences. In the case of coffee Logistics knowledge statistically significant negative effect on global Logistics knowledge participation, both backward and forward linkages that affected the cooperative performance negatively.

Thus, above studies showing the contradictions evidences, therefore researchers motivated to conduct present research to full fill these evidence and geographical gaps.

Objectives of Study

1. To investigate the current level of coffee logistics knowledge operations and cooperative functionalism in Ethiopia.
2. To examine the relation among coffee logistics knowledge operations and cooperative functionalism.
3. To investigate the consequence of coffee logistics knowledge operations on cooperative functionalism



Literature Review

The operation of Logistics knowledge is refers to complete set of actions which are done in organizations towards to improve the consequences in the interior logistic. Logistics knowledge operations are defined also as approaches applied in administrating integration and coordination of supply, demand and association in order to satisfy consumers and profitable manners (Hamid and Woreta, 2021; Zhou et al., 2021; Jermstipparsert et al., 2019). According to Tadele & Hibistu (2022) the Coffee logistics are weakly assimilated to one another and with market systems. The main target of this study was to conduct investigated on the level of perceptual assortment logistics knowledge notion and the operation of logistics knowledge theory on the ground based on five basic perspectives of the logistics knowledge operations developed by (Kot, 2018). These are namely; contractor and client relationship, networking, interior operation, cybernetics and leadership (Tarigan et al., 2021; Rudyanto et al., 2021; (Arrigo, 2018). Organizations depend on their users and therefore should comprehend current and future client needs, meet client requirements (Modgil et al., 2021).

Empirical Literature Review

According to the Logistics knowledge operation Development Centre (in Ethiopia), increasing operational complexities within the coffee logistics knowledge, led to the business sustainability (Yaf & Haider, 2021). According to Chengappa (2018) the Coffee logistics is weakly assimilated to one another and with market systems. According to Rodríguez-Rivero et al (2022) as the Coffee logistics are weakly assimilated to one another and with market systems. Blanco & Galeano (2022) traced in their interpretation that there is a challenge of perceptual assortment and enclosure of logistics knowledge philosophies. The main target of this study was to conduct investigated on the level of perceptual assortment logistics knowledge notion and the operation of logistics knowledge theory on the ground based on five basic perspectives of the logistics knowledge operations developed by Blanco & Galeano (2022). These are namely; contractor and client relationship, networking, interior operation, cybernetics and leadership

According to Tarigan et al (2021) Contractor and client relationship is defined as a set of firms' challenges in administrating its association with users and contractors to improve client satisfaction and synchronize logistics challenges with contractors, leverage contractors' capacity to deliver higher and unique products to users. This is due to the ultimate objective of Logistics knowledge is to deliver products to the satisfaction of end users. Firms that assimilated with users including: planning, implementing, and evaluating a successful relationship among the provider and recipient of both backward and forward of the logistic. Therefore, client relationship knowledge (CRM) is not only focused on inbound client association but also on outbound client association in Logistics knowledge.

Hypothesis

H₁: Contractors And Users has statistically significant relation with Cooperative society's functionalisms.

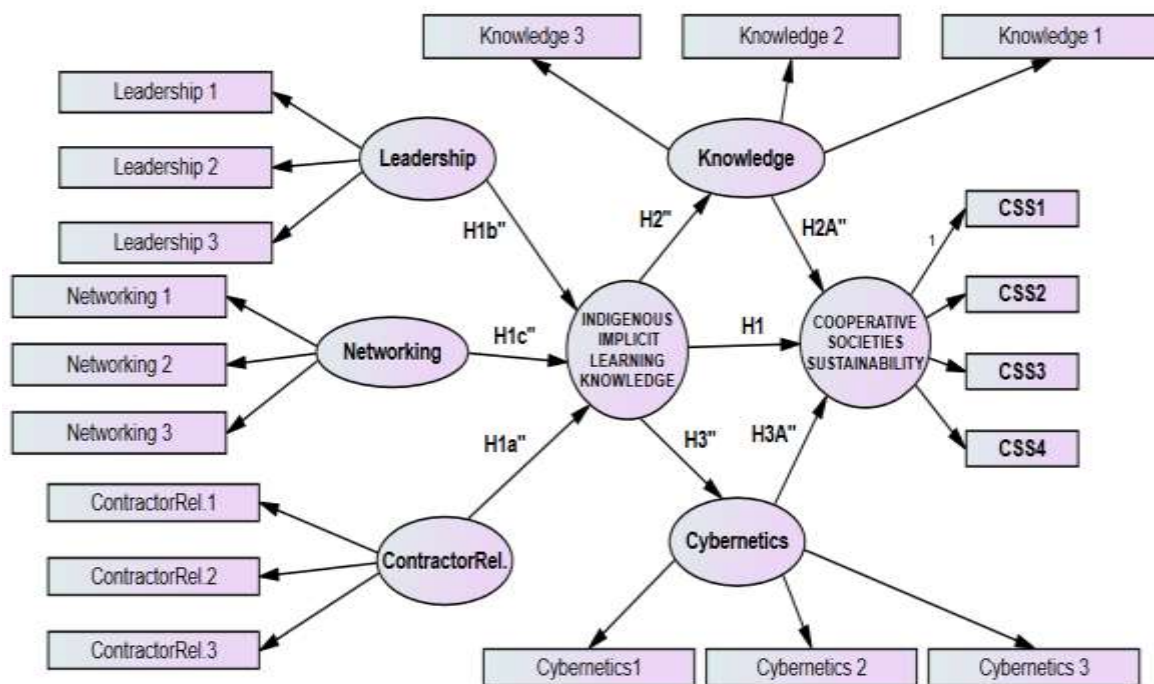
H₂: Interior Operation has statistically significant relation with Cooperative society's functionalisms.

H₃: Leadership has statistically significant relation with Cooperative society’s functionalisms.

H₄: Networking has statistically significant relation with Cooperative society’s functionalisms.

H₅: Cybernetic has statistically significant relation with Cooperative society’s functionalisms. On the base of these alternative hypothesis researchers was framed the below research model.

Figure 1: Proposed Research Model



Foundation: Researchers own Framework (2022)

Research Approach

The research approach of this study was used both quantitative approaches. Consequently both principle and secondary information were used in this study. This study employed the explanatory and explanatory research design.

Study Area

The site of this study is in west Guji Zone. West Guji zone is one of the Zones in the Oromia regional state of Ethiopia that located in southern direction and has distance 470km from Addis Ababa the capital city of Ethiopia. Ethiopia is one of the Administrative of west Guji Zone which found at the centre of West Guji Zone and capital town of West Guji Zone. Bule Hora Town is comprised of eighty (8) kebeles (West Guji Zone agricultural office statics (2022).

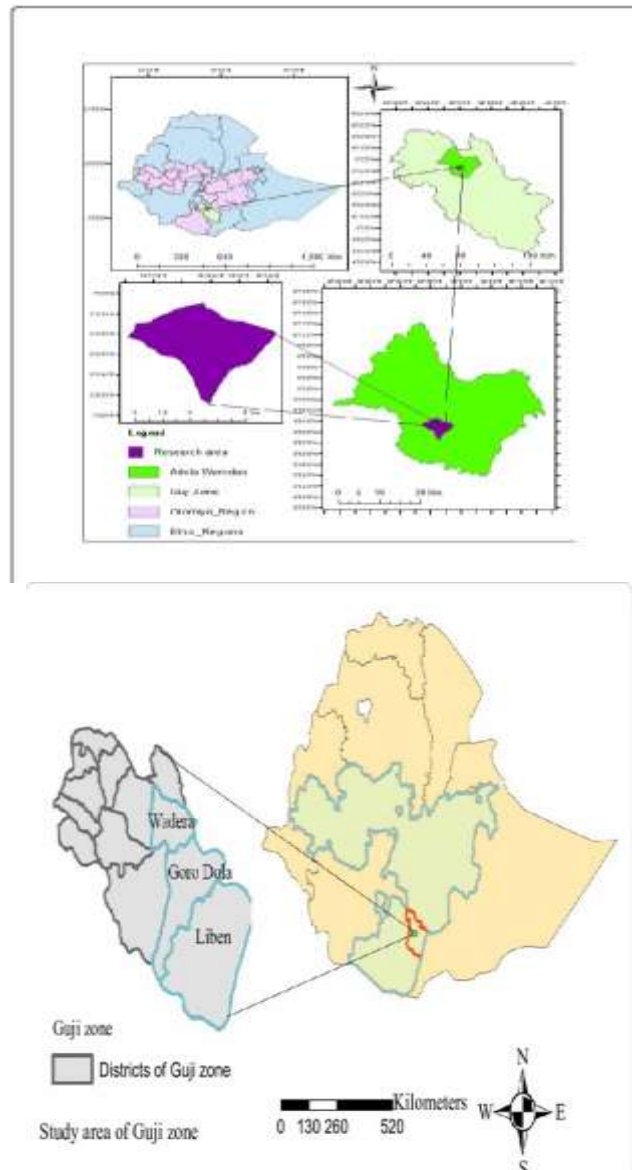


Figure 2: Map of Study Area

Data Collection Method Methodology and Specimen Size

For this study the investigators was used a combination of purposive data collection method and purposive data collection method to obtain a representative specimen. The precision level assumed to be committed in this study would be taken 5%, 95% confidence level, 0.5 degrees of variability and 9% (0.09) level of precision (Yamane, 1967).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{4270}{1 + 4270(0.05)^2} = \text{specimen Size} = 366$$

n= 359 male and female respondents in five kebeles

Reliability Test

Table 1: Coffee Logistics Knowledge Operations Reliability Statistics

Items	Number of Items	KMO	Result
Contractors And Users Rel.	5	0.757	Accepted
Interior Operationt	6	0.738	Accepted
Leadership	5	0.757	Accepted
Networking	5	0.738	Accepted
Cybernetics	4	0.845	Significant
Coop. associations functionalisms	5	0.756	Accepted
Overall Reliability	30	0.765	Accepted

Foundation: SPSS Output, 2022

In table 1, Overall KMO was 0.765, which is more than 0.7. Therefore high reliability found for the instrument of data collection during the pilot test. 352 questionnaires were distributed. 325 were collected and after data cleaning 302 were used for the study.

Normality Test

Table 2: Table of Normality Test

Residuals Statistics ^a					
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	3.0589	4.0151	3.6727	.22462	350
Std. Predicted Value	-2.733	1.524	.000	1.000	350
Standard Error of Predicted Value	.034	.099	.046	.014	350
Adjusted Predicted Value	3.0183	4.0234	3.6725	.22486	350
Residual	-2.41747	1.94112	.00000	.69339	350
Std. Residual	-3.482	2.796	.000	.999	350
Stud. Residual	-3.492	2.825	.000	1.002	350
Deleted Residual	-2.43094	1.98174	.00019	.69747	350
Stud. Deleted Residual	-3.540	2.850	.000	1.004	350
Mahal. Distance	.005	7.468	.998	1.461	350
Cook's Distance	.000	.094	.003	.007	350
Centered Leverage Value	.000	.018	.002	.004	350

Foundation: SPSS Out Put, 2022



In table 2, distribution is Normal in nature because it takes a symmetric ball shaped curve form. According to Garson, the normal acceptable scale is 0 to 7. The result show that there normal distribution was analyzed through range of Mahal. Distance and Cook's Distance.

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.909
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	11999.859
	df	1326
	Sig.	.000

Foundation: SPSS explanatory interpretation, 2022

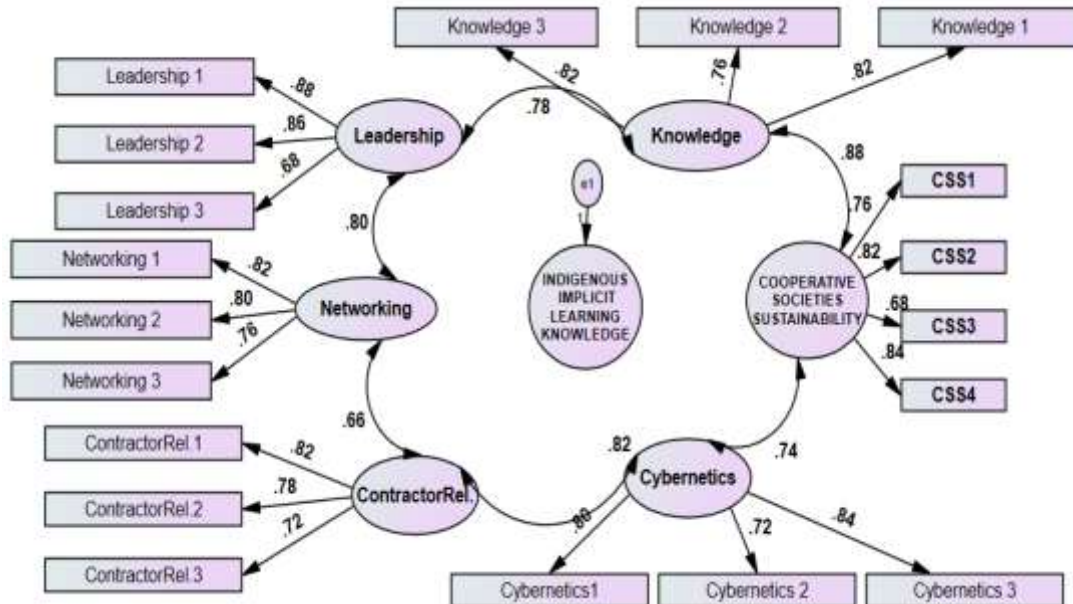
According to the above Table 3, there were statistically significant positive relationship among five determinants of coffee logistics and Cooperative functionalism at p<0.01 level, with KMO more tha 0.9. Therefore, we can say that cooperative functionalism had correlation with all the five explored determinants.

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	
dimension0	1	13.969	26.864	26.864	13.969	26.864	26.864
	2	4.160	8.001	34.865	4.160	8.001	34.865
	3	3.094	5.951	40.816	3.094	5.951	40.816
	4	2.733	5.256	46.072	2.733	5.256	46.072
	5	2.016	3.878	49.950	2.016	3.878	49.950
	6	1.691	3.252	53.202	1.691	3.252	53.202
	7	.387	.744	90.913			
	8	.371	.713	91.626			
	9	.362	.695	92.322			
	10	.348	.670	92.992			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

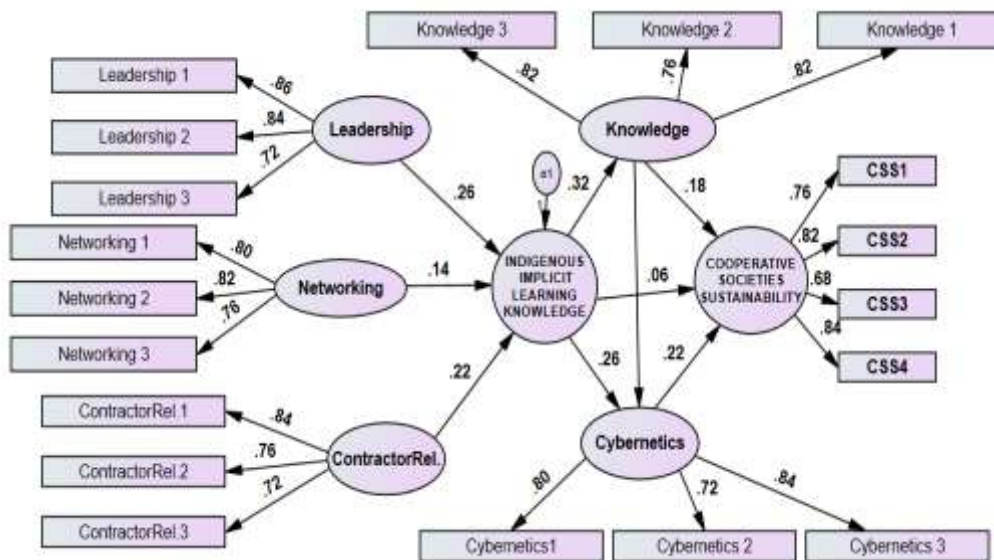
From the Table 4 during conduction the Total Variance Explained, Initial Eigen values for 6 factors found to be more than 1, therefore all these 6 predicators used for further analysis. Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings showed tha all 6 predicators explained the total variance explained behavior by 53.202 %.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis



AMOS OUTPUT (2022)

Findings and Discussion: Sem



AMOS OUTPUT (2022)

Cybernetics and knowledge fully mediate between the coffee cooperatives people implicit knowledge and cooperative society’s sustainability. Previous researches by Wijerathne, T. (2021); Hewavitharana, C. G. (2021); Grashuis, J., & Su, Y. (2019); Irungu, M. (2019) and Shumeta, Z., & D’Haese, M. (2018) also found the negative and inverse but significant relation between the determinants of Logistics Knowledge Operations and Cooperative functionalism. Thus these studies supported the result of present research.

Hypothesis Testing

Table 5: Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Result	Reason
H1: there are significant relationship Contractor client Relationship and Cooperative associations Functionalism	Supported	$\beta = .533, p < 0.000$
H2: there are significant relationship Interior operation and Cooperative associations Functionalism	Supported	$\beta = -.288, p < 0.001$
H3: there are significant relationship Leadership and Cooperative associations Functionalism	Supported	$\beta = .1.0497, p < 0.000$
H4: there are significant relationship networking and Cooperative associations Functionalism	Supported	$\beta = -.071, p < 0.04$
H5: there are significant relationship cybernetics and Cooperative associations Functionalism	Supported	$\beta = -.418, p < 0.001$

Foundation: SPSS ouput, 2022

2. CONCLUSION

The interpretation was able to investigate logistics knowledge operation in the area of the 3 logistics associate from coffee planters to Export phase (reach at the hand of the cooperative associations association). LA operations, the area of the coffee logistics knowledge operation of cooperative has a great challenge on leadership and IT operations at the different phase. These two operations play a decisive role for creating consequences and efficient LA. Leadership is significantly contributing get better the logistics functionalism. Leadership play great role for each associate at different phase of the logistics. Weak facilities of IT lead to weak networking and weak operations abilities that make a logistics knowledge complex. Opposite to this, client and contractor relationship knowledge next to the coffee logistics is weak. To generate the confidence and commitment, networking is required. There is weak accomplishment of the logistics knowledge within coffee cooperative associations related with logistics knowledge.

Limitation & Further Research Implications

The research methodology in the study was only quantitative in research approach. In future researchers can apply the sequential exploratory research approach that is mixture of both qualitative and quantitative. Study is not supported with theoretical foundation, it is better to use theories for construction of model. Only evidence and geographical research gap was used, therefore further researchers should suggested to fulfill this theoretical, methodological and knowledge gaps in present research to extend and further test of the research.



3. REFERENCES

1. Al Rawashdeh, & Al-Rawashdeh, B. (2021). Advantages and disadvantages of using e-learning in university education: Analyzing students' perspectives. *Electronic Journal of e-Learning*, 19(3), 107-117.
2. Alimo, P. K. (2021). Reducing postharvest losses of fruits and vegetables through logistics functionalism evaluation: an illustration of the application of SCOR model. *International Journal of Logistics Systems and Knowledge*, 38(3), 384-407.
3. Arora, S., & Brintrup, A. (2021). How does the position of firms in the logistics affect their functionalism? An empirical study. *Applied Network Science*, 6(1), 1-31.
4. Asamoah, D., Nuerter, D., Agyei-Owusu, B., & Akyeh, J. (2021). The consequence of logistics responsiveness on client development. *The International Journal of Logistics Knowledge*.
5. Ayele, G. M (2022). The Consequence of Everything But Arms Trade Preference on the Exports of Ethiopia: Empirical Evidence Using Gravity Model. *THE ETHIOPIAN ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION (EEA)*, 103.
6. Bag, S., Wood, L. C., Xu, L., Dhamija, P., & Kayikci, Y. (2020). Big information analytics as an operational excellence approach to enhance sustainable logistics functionalism. *Refoundations, Conservation and Recycling*, 153, 104559.
7. Bahadur, R., Ruth, K., & Jones, K. T. (2022). Reexamining relative bar functionalism as a function of non-linearity, heteroscedasticity, and a new explained variable. *NML Rev.*, 52, 119.
8. Bogale, S. A. (2021). Market orientation and functionalism of agro-food worth chains in developing and emerging markets: the area of maize, teff, and beans seed logistics in Ethiopia (Doctoral dissertation, Wageningen University).
9. Chkanikova, O., & Sroufe, R. (2021). Third-party sustainability certifications in food retailing: Certification design from a sustainable logistics knowledge perspective. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 282, 124344.
10. de Brauw, A., & Bulte, E. (2021). African Cofffee planters, Worth Chains and Agricultural Development. *Palgrave Experiments in Agricultural Economics and Food Policy*.
11. De Giovanni, P., & Cariola, A. (2021). Process innovation through industry 4.0 technologies, lean operations and green logistics. *Research in Transportation Economics*, 90, 100869.
12. Dolgui, A., & Ivanov, D. (2022). 5G in digital logistics and operations knowledge: fostering flexibility, end-to-end connectivity and real-time visibility through internet-of-everything. *International Journal of Production Research*, 60(2), 442-451.
13. dos Santos, I. M., de Miranda Mota, C. M., & Alencar, L. H. (2021). The strategic alignment among logistics process knowledge maturity model and competitive strategy. *Business Process Knowledge Journal*.
14. Fattahi, M., & Govindan, K. (2022). Information-driven rolling horizon approach for dynamic design of logistics distribution networks under disruption and demand uncertainty. *Decision Sciences*, 53(1), 150-180.



15. Grabs, J., Cammelli, F., Levy, S. A., & Garrett, R. D. (2021). Designing consequenceive and equitable zero-deforestation logistics policies. *Global Environmental Change*, 70, 102357.
16. Grashuis, J., & Su, Y. (2019). A review of the empirical literature on farmer cooperatives: Performance, ownership and governance, finance, and member attitude. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics*, 90(1), 77-102.
17. Guo, L., Chen, J., Li, S., Li, Y., & Lu, J. (2022). A blockchain and IoT based lightweight framework for enabling information transparency in logistics finance. *Digital Communications and Networks*.
18. Harrison, C. S. (2021). Analyses of association among aural skills and background variables: LISREL versus multiple regression. *Visions of Research in Music Education*, 16(1), 76.
19. Helmold, M., & Terry, B. (2021). *Operations and Supply Knowledge 4.0: Industry Insights, Area Experiments and Best Operations*. Springer Nature.
20. Helmold, M., & Terry, B. (2021). *Operations and Supply Knowledge 4.0: Industry Insights, Area Experiments and Best Operations*. Springer Nature.
21. Helo, P., & Hao, Y. (2021). Artificial intelligence in operations knowledge and logistics knowledge: an exploratory area study. *Production Planning & Control*, 1-18.
22. Hewavitharana, C. G. (2021). Impact of Global Value Chain on the Performance of SMEs. Available at SSRN 3940380.
23. Huo, B., Guo, M., & Tian, M. (2022). The impact of logistics specific investments on firms' market functionalism: the mediating role of innovation. *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing*.
24. Idris, L. M., Temesgen, A., & Biftu, D. (2022). MODELING TOTAL OILSEED EXPORT FUNCTIONALISM IN ETHIOPIA: APPLICATION OF DYNAMIC PANEL GRAVITY MODEL (Doctoral dissertation).
25. Irungu, M. (2019). Firm Level Performance Factors Of Coffee Cooperative Associations In Kenya And The Mediating Role Of Entrepreneurial Orientation (Doctoral dissertation).
26. Kumar, P., Singh, R. K., & Kumar, V. (2021). Administrating logistics for sustainable operations in the era of industry 4.0 and circular economy: Interpretation of barriers. *Refoundations, Conservation and Recycling*, 164, 105215.
27. Madhani, P. M. (2022). Strategic Logistics Knowledge (SLA): Developing Notional Framework and Research Propositions. *Facets of Business Excellence in IT*, 389-399.
28. Mansfield, C., Hodgkiss, J., Djahel, S., & Nag, A. (2022). An Efficient Detour Computation Scheme for Electric Vehicles to Support Smart Cities' Electrification. *Electronics*, 11(5), 803.
29. Matthes, M., Kunkel, S., Xue, B., & Beier, G. (2022). Contractor sustainability investigatgement in the age of Industry 4.0–Insights from the electronics industry. *Cleaner Logistics and Logistic*, 4, 100038
30. Modgil, S., Singh, R. K., & Hannibal, C. (2021). Artificial intelligence for logistics resilience: Learning from COVID-19. *The International Journal of Logistics Knowledge*.
31. Mukhtar, U., & Azhar, T. (2020). Inter-functional coordination to co-generate worth within assimilatedd worth chains for competitive logistic. *Operations and Logistics Knowledge: An International Journal*, 13(1), 11-22.



32. Otunmala, S. J. (2021). Strategic Impact of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) on Trade and Infrastructural Development in Nigeria,(2000-2019) (Doctoral dissertation, Kwara State University (Nigeria)).
33. Partanen, J., Kohtamäki, M., Patel, P. C., & Parida, V. (2020). Logistics ambidexterity and manufacturing SME functionalism: The moderating roles of network capability and strategic information flow. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 221, 107470.
34. Qin, Z., & Lu, Y. (2021). Self-organizing manufacturing network: A paradigm towards smart manufacturing in mass personalization. *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, 60, 35-47.
35. Ramos, E., Patrucco, A. S., & Chavez, M. (2021). Dynamic capabilities in the “new normal”: a study of organizational flexibility, integration and agility in the Peruvian coffee logistic. *Logistics Knowledge: An International Journal*.
36. Richey, R. G., Roath, A. S., Adams, F. G., & Wieland, A. (2022). A responsiveness view of logistics and logistics knowledge. *Journal of Business Logistics*, 43(1), 62-91.
37. Roy, V. (2021). Contrasting logistics traceability and logistics visibility: are they interchangeable?. *The International Journal of Logistics Knowledge*.
38. Rudyanto, R., Pramono, R., & Purwanto, A. (2021). The influence of antecedents of logistics integration on company functionalism. Bagchi, PK & Chun HB (2005). *Logistics Integration: a European experiment*. *The International Journal of Logistics Knowledge*, 16(2), 275-294.
39. Saberi, S., Kouhizadeh, M., Sarkis, J., & Shen, L. (2019). Blockchain technology and its association to sustainable logistics knowledge. *International Journal of Production Research*, 57(7), 2117-2135.
40. Salmani, Y., & Partovi, F. Y. (2021). Channel-level refoundation allocation decision in multichannel retailing: A US multichannel company application. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 63, 102679.
41. Santistevan, D. (2022). Boundary-spanning coordination: Insights into lateral collaboration and lateral alignment in multinational enterprises. *Journal of World Business*, 57(3), 101291.
42. Shin, N., & Park, S. (2021). Logistics leadership driven strategic resilience capabilities knowledge: A leader-member exchange perspective. *Journal of Business Research*, 122, 1-13.
43. Shumeta, Z., & D’Haese, M. (2018). Do coffee farmers benefit in food security from participating in coffee cooperatives? Evidence from Southwest Ethiopia coffee cooperatives. *Food and nutrition bulletin*, 39(2), 266-280.
44. Spina, J. D., & Spina, L. J. (2022). Perceptual assortment How “Win/Win” Leadership Works. In *The New HR*. Emerald Publishing Limited.
45. Stadler, M., Sailer, M., & Fischer, F. (2021). Knowledge as a formative construct: A significant alpha is not always better. *New Ideas in Psychology*, 60, 100832.
46. Stekelorum, R., Laguir, I., Gupta, S., & Kumar, S. (2021). Green logistics knowledge operations and third-party logistics providers’ functionalisms: A fuzzy-set approach. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 235, 108093.
47. Tadele, E., & Hibistu, T. (2022). Spatial production distribution, economic viability and worth chain features of teff in Ethiopia: Systematic review. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 10(1), 2020484.



48. Tarigan, Z. J. H., Siagian, H., & Jie, F. (2021). Impact of enhanced Enterprise Refoundation Planning (ERP) on firm functionalism through green logistics knowledge. *Sustainability*, 13(8), 4358.
49. Teka, S. (2019). *Investigateme nt Of Logistics Knowledge Operations-A Area Study On Kojj Food Processing Complex Plc (Doctoral Dissertation, St. Mary's University)*.
50. Utrilla-Catalan, R., Rodríguez-Rivero, R., Narvaez, V., Díaz-Barcos, V., Blanco, M., & Galeano, J. (2022). Growing Inequality in the Coffee Global Worth Chain: A Complex Network Investigateme nt. *Sustainability*, 14(2), 672.
51. Vegro, C. L. R., & de Almeida, L. F. (2020). Global coffee market: Socio-economic and cultural dynamics. In *Coffee consumption and industry strategies in Brazil* (pp. 3-19). Woodhead Publishing.
52. Wei, X., Prybutok, V., & Sauser, B. (2021). Review of logistics knowledge within project knowledge. *Project Leadership and Society*, 2, 100013.
53. Wijerathne, T. (2021). Impact of Global Value Chain on the Performance of SMEs. Available at SSRN 3940460.
54. Woreta, K. (2021). *The Consequence Of Logistics Knowledge Operations On Logistics Responsiveness And Competitive Advantage Of The Firm-A Area Study On Etete Construction, In Public Building Projects (Doctoral Dissertation, St. Mary's University)*.
55. Yafi, E., Tehseen, S., & Haider, S. A. (2021). Impact of green leadership on environmental functionalism through mediating role of competencies and motivation. *Sustainability*, 13(10), 5624.
56. Yan, Y., Gupta, S., Licsandru, T. C., & Schoefer, K. (2022). Integrating machine learning, modularity and logistics integration for Branding 4.0. *Industrial Marketing Knowledge*, 104, 136-149.
57. Ye, Y., Hung Lau, K., & Teo, L. (2021). Transforming logistics for a new competitive market alignment—a area study of Chinese fashion apparel companies. *International Journal of Logistics Research and Applications*, 1-33.
58. Youniss, D. (2022). The Mediating Role of Client Experience Knowledge in the Relationship Among E-Commerce and Logistics Knowledge Operations. In *Digital Transformation Technology* (pp. 283-310). Springer, Singapore.
59. Zhan, J. X. (2021). GVC transformation and a new investment landscape in the 2020s: Driving forces, directions, and a forward-looking research and policy agenda. *Journal of International Business Policy*, 4(2), 206-220.
60. Zhou, Q., Meng, C., Yuen, K. F., & Sheu, J. B. (2021). Remanufacturing authorization strategy for an original equipment manufacturer-contract manufacturer logistic: Cooperation or competition?. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 240, 108238.