SPECIAL ISSUE

Invited article

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ADVANCES IN SUPPLY CHAIN AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT FOR A MORE SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY: AN INTRODUCTION

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As part of the concern for achieving a more sustainable society, to effectively adopt the triple bottom line (TBL) approach has become one of the major challenges that organizations have been facing. Increasing customer’s awareness and stronger regulations have been pressing organizations to balance economics objectives, with social and environmental (TBL) concerns in order to effectively contribute to a more equitable and carbon neutral society. Researchers and practitioners are looking for solutions that can support decision makers in the complex task of addressing sustainable issues. In the recent past, an increasing number of papers had focused in the sustainability domain, proposing assessment tools, analytical models and solution tools to support decision makers. 

A real integration of the three TBL’s dimensions is a necessity in the contemporary society, however there is an evident lack of research on how products, process and business models need to be re-shaped in this challenging sustainability setting, as well as how descriptive models and quantitative approaches have to be re-build or enhanced to tackle the aforementioned challenges. Supply chain and logistics management are areas that have an inevitable huge potential to contribute with cutting-edge solutions in order to tackle the myriad of complex problems that organizations have been facing when pursuing sustainability and low-carbon strategies.

Analytical models, empirical studies, case-based studies, and solution approaches that can effectively manage the balances, and synergies associated with the integration of economics, environment and social perspectives into traditional decision making processes are the focus of this special issue.

The aim of this special issue was to publish cutting-edge research capable of dealing with key topics in supply chain and logistics management for sustainability, by proposing tools so that managers and decision-makers will be able to build up a more equitable, sustainable, and carbon zero society. The special issue offers a unique opportunity to be in contact with recent developments in sustainable operations. The manuscripts that are part of the Special Issue are:

- **Locating operations in high labor cost countries – Evidence from Spain**, by Angel Diaz and Elcio Mendoça-Tachizawa, which provides empirical evidence of the location of manufacturing and services in the context of a European country (Spain), exploring the drivers, social implications and organizational theories that can explain it. Based on four Spanish companies, this paper analyzes possible operational responses that can incentive job creation and bringing back jobs lost to offshoring.

- **Comparing Madrid and Salvador GHG emission inventories: Implications for future researches**, by José Celio Silveira Andrade, Andrea Dameno, Javier Pérez, Juan Manuel de Andrés, and Julio Lumbreras. The research aimed at comparing the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission inventories of Madrid and Salvador, with implications for multiple stakeholders.

- **Scanning insights on sustainability and supply chain management in Brazil**, by Minelle E. Silva, Morgane M. C. Fritz, and Breno Nunes, aims at analysing how the publications in Brazil are considering the relationship between sustainability and supply chain management.

- **Sustainable operations management and benchmarking in brewing: A factor weighting approach**, by Dan P. Bumblauskas, sheds light on sustainable brewery performance and establish common metrics for sustainability in the beer supply chain. Ten criteria are proposed to assess environmental and sustainable practices in four brewery companies. Criteria include donations to environmental/social causes and community involvement, transparency, employee sustainability culture/benefits to employees for ‘green’ behaviour, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water conservation and reuse, energy consumption, energy intensity, and waste diversion rates, among others.