



Heriot-Watt University
Research Gateway

Automotive recall risk: impact of buyer–supplier relationship on supply chain social sustainability

Citation for published version:

Nassar, S, Mohamed Kandil, TT, Kara, M & Ghadge, A 2020, 'Automotive recall risk: impact of buyer–supplier relationship on supply chain social sustainability', *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, vol. 69, no. 3, pp. 467-487. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-01-2019-0026>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.1108/IJPPM-01-2019-0026](https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-01-2019-0026)

Link:

[Link to publication record in Heriot-Watt Research Portal](#)

Document Version:

Peer reviewed version

Published In:

International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management

Publisher Rights Statement:

This is a post-peer-review, pre-copyedit version of an article published in International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management. The final authenticated version is available online at: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPPM-01-2019-0026>

General rights

Copyright for the publications made accessible via Heriot-Watt Research Portal is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

Heriot-Watt University has made every reasonable effort to ensure that the content in Heriot-Watt Research Portal complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact open.access@hw.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



Automotive recall risk: Impact of buyer-supplier relationship on supply chain social sustainability

Journal:	<i>International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management</i>
Manuscript ID	IJPPM-01-2019-0026.R1
Manuscript Type:	Standard Paper
Keywords:	Supply chain, Sustainability, Automotive industry, Business performance, Collaboration

SCHOLARONE™
Manuscripts

Automotive recall risk: Impact of buyer-supplier relationship on supply chain social sustainability

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to examine the automotive product recall risk in terms of social sustainability performance and evaluate the role of buyer-supplier relationships in improving social sustainability during product recall crises.

Design/methodology/approach: A multi-methodology approach is used to empirically analyse the interrelationship between the proposed constructs and enablers of the buyer-supplier relationship. Structural equation modelling and interpretive structural modelling are followed to analyse the data gathered through a questionnaire survey of 204 executives and interviews with 15 managers from the automotive industry.

Findings: The results of the study provide evidence regarding the impact of the responsible buyer-supplier relationship on customer recall concerns and the social sustainability performance of supply chains. This study also leads to the development of a conceptual model providing a relationship between the three key concepts used in this study.

Research implications: Following social sustainability principles, this study addresses the importance of developing strong, responsible, relational ties with suppliers to reduce vehicle recalls or successfully recover from a product recall crisis.

Originality/value: This study contributes to the literature by providing theoretical and empirical insights for developing socially responsible supply chains and confirming the role of the buyer-supplier governance mechanism during product recalls in the context of the automotive industry.

Keywords: Social sustainability, buyer supplier relationship, product recalls, automotive recalls, interpretive structural modelling, supply chains

1. Introduction

The economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability are extensively studied (Ahi and Searcy, 2013); However, the social dimension remains fairly under-explored within supply chain management (SCM) literature (Tate and Bals, 2016; Lim et al., 2017). Social

1
2
3 sustainability incorporates the responsibility of considering stakeholders' rights (Miemczyk
4 and Luzzini, 2016) and incorporates the notion of avoiding irresponsible actions that may harm
5 stakeholders (Grimm et al., 2014). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and business ethics
6 are two important research streams within sustainable supply chain management (SSCM)
7 (Leppelt et al., 2013; Noack et al., 2017). Social responsibility in supply chains represents
8 implicit and explicit commitment towards stakeholders through incorporating social (and
9 environmental) standards in managing activities (e.g., fair treatment, proper payment, ethical
10 product sourcing) and endeavouring enhancement of ethical and social performance (Matten
11 and Moon, 2008).

12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19 Sustainability is an inevitable part of the global automotive industry (SMMT, 2018) due
20 to the high pressure imposed on automotive supply chains to enhance their sustainability
21 practices (Diabat et al., 2013, Schögggl et al., 2016). There is constant pressure from end
22 customers regarding sustainability concerns and from regulatory bodies to comply with
23 incremental, stringent requirements of laws and regulations such as the recent European
24 transformation towards a circular business model (c.f. SMMT, 2018, European Commission,
25 2015, EU, 2000, 2008). Despite the social sustainability dimension being essential, the
26 automotive industry has shown irregular social behaviour over time (Azevedo and Barros,
27 2017). Particularly, automotive recall continues to be a major concern and better mechanisms
28 are required to anticipate and mitigate this risk (Aragon et al., 2019). Customer safety is an
29 integral component of the social sustainability performance of automotive supply chains (SCs)
30 and should take top priority for internal and external SC stakeholders (Leppelt et al., 2013;
31 Ciravegna et al., 2013; Kumar and Rahman, 2016).

32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43 Product recall is a form of SC risk that occurs as a result of severe quality failure
44 (Zsidisin, 2003; Marucheck et al., 2011). Product recalls are typically associated with
45 outsourcing and off-shoring (Steven et al., 2014), and result in significant adverse
46 consequences such as damage to reputation, long-term financial loss and bankruptcy (Zsidisin,
47 2003; Shah et al., 2016). Interest concerning product recalls is growing due to accelerating
48 competition and dynamism in markets (Steven et al., 2014; Shah et al., 2016). In 2015,
49 Volkswagen's 'dieselgate scandal' rigged its diesel engines to make its diesel vehicles appear
50 to emit lower toxic pollution in emission tests (Mansouri, 2016). After this unethical action,
51 Volkswagen recalled millions of diesel cars affected worldwide and paid considerable penalties
52 to governments and regulatory bodies. In 2017, BMW recalled 312,000 vehicles in the UK and
53 Ireland due to a potentially fatal electrical failure (Fritz, 2018). The growing number of product
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 recalls of global brands, primarily in the automotive industry, is a vivid signal of failures in
4 SCs that are mostly related to manufacturing-related problems, outsourcing issues and global
5 operations (Maruccheck et al., 2011; Steven et al., 2014; Shah et al., 2016; Lim et al., 2017).
6
7

8
9 Product recalls should be examined together with other external factors that affect social
10 sustainability of SCs, e.g., stakeholder partnership, committed long-term relationship, trust
11 between SC partners, knowledge management and information sharing (Grimm et al., 2014;
12 Lim et al., 2017). In recent years, various researchers have highlighted the importance of
13 expanding sustainability across SC networks (Wilhelm et al., 2016a). The public's growing
14 pressure for CSR and expansion of this pressure to supplier and sub-supplier level increases
15 the importance of upstream SCs to improve their ethical and responsible approach towards
16 doing business (Gualandris and Kalchschmidt, 2016). Extant literature shows the scarcity of
17 theoretical frameworks addressing the relationship between social responsibility in SCs and
18 the extent to which manufacturers/buyers and suppliers perform ethically and responsibly
19 during a damaging event such as product recall (Shah et al., 2016; Kordestani et al., 2014).
20 Such events may be seen as a signal for poor buyer-supplier relationships which, in turn, may
21 affect the social sustainability performance of the SC network.
22
23

24
25 Past research has identified a number of sustainability challenges including increased
26 stakeholder and regulatory pressure combined with a lack of understanding on how SCM
27 decisions affect society and the environment in different regions (Wilhelm et al., 2016; Seuring
28 and Müller, 2008). Social aspects of both SC performance and sustainability are relatively
29 understudied due to the complexity of developing associated measures (Tate and Bals, 2016;
30 Azevedo and Barros, 2017). In recent years, assessment of the social lifecycle has become
31 imperative for assessing the corporate social profile and social impact of products throughout
32 their entire lifecycle (Tsalis et al., 2017). However, product recall risks and their impact on
33 social sustainability are largely overlooked (Bruccoleri et al., 2018). Especially, there is an
34 alarming trend, globally, in the frequency, intensity and cost of vehicle recall concerns (Steven
35 et al., 2014; Allianz, 2017). Myriad factors and dynamics trigger product recall, and lack of
36 knowledge exists in understanding and managing this risk. Recall concerns and their impact
37 on social sustainability should be evaluated at the SC- rather than firm-level.
38
39

40
41 Another gap exists concerning how sustainability is seen from different actors'
42 perspectives. Traditional business models mainly focus on manufacturers' concerns and less
43 attention is given to customers' perspectives, especially for social sustainability issues (Wells,
44 2008; Schöggl et al., 2016). In order to contribute to the aforementioned research gaps, this
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 study examines the product recall risk and relevant customer concerns in terms of social
4 sustainability performance and further analyses the role of the buyer-supplier relationship in
5 improving social responsibility during a product recall crisis.
6
7

8
9 This paper investigates the risk of automotive recall in terms of its impact on the social
10 sustainability performance of the SC and assesses the role of the buyer-supplier relationship in
11 potentially improving social sustainability performance during such a crisis. A multi-faceted
12 perspective is followed to examine product recall risk in SCs in relation to CSR, social
13 sustainability and supplier-buyer relationships. The study provides a comprehensive analysis
14 through the integration of interpretive structural modelling (ISM) and structural equation
15 modelling to enhance the empirical findings of the study. First, the key enablers of the buyer-
16 supplier relationship and indicators of sustainability performance are identified through a
17 critical review of the literature and discussion with industry experts. Later, an ISM
18 methodology is applied to analyse the interrelationships between the enablers of the buyer-
19 supplier relationship. The relationship between latent variables such as the social sustainability
20 performance of SCs, buyer-supplier relationship and automotive recall concerns are examined
21 by employing a covariance-based structural equation modelling (CBSEM) approach. The data
22 set for the analysis was gathered thorough a survey of 204 executives and interviews with 15
23 managers from the automotive industry.
24
25

26
27 This study contributes to the literature of buyer-supplier relationships and SC social
28 sustainability performance by introducing the context of UK automotive recalls and customers'
29 concerns in downstream relationships (in the B2B market), a subject that has been neglected
30 in the literature (Leppelt et al., 2013). Moreover, the present work provides theoretical and
31 empirical insights concerning the role and importance of buyer-supplier relationships in the
32 recovery from product recall crises and improvement in social sustainability.
33
34

35
36 The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Section 2 presents interlinking literature on
37 social sustainability performance, product recall, and the buyer-supplier relationship to provide
38 a baseline for the proposed approach. Section 3 describes the research methodology. Section 4
39 introduces the proposed structural model, explains the methodological steps and discusses the
40 results of the ISM and CBSEM methodologies. Finally, the study concludes with theoretical
41 and practical implications, limitations and possible future research directions.
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

2. Literature review

2.1. Social sustainability performance and product recalls in the automotive industry

In recent years, social responsibility and sustainability has been receiving increased attention in the sustainability literature (Kumar and Rahman, 2016, Wilhelm et al., 2016). Garbie (2014) lists the essentials of social sustainability as work management issues, human rights, societal commitment, customers' issues, and business practices. The social sustainability performance of SCs considers the social impacts throughout a product's lifecycle to ensure that environmental and social responsibilities are addressed (Hutchins et al., 2008; Benoît et al., 2010). For the automotive industry, social sustainability performance of SCs has five dimensions - social and environmental responsibility, flexibility, responsiveness, automotive quality, and sustainable knowledge management (Agustin and Schröder, 2015; Bhattacharya, et al., 2014; Thomé et al., 2014; Stadler, 2015). Social sustainability performance of automotive SCs is a major concern due to increasing pressure for additional sustainable practices from end-customers (Leppelt et al., 2013; Flynn et al., 2015; Gualandris and Kalchschmidt, 2016). The main sustainability challenges facing the automotive industry include high variation in styles and models along with developments in technical and smart features (Wells, 2013). This entails massive variation and complexity in SCM processes including R&D, supply, manufacturing, distribution, logistics and relationship management (Quesada et al., 2006). Such complexity is augmented during a product-harm crisis, including product recalls that have damaging consequences on business (Chen et al., 2009). Social sustainability of SCs is important in order to achieve positive social/ethical performance during product recall (Kumar and Rahman, 2016).

The UK Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA, 2014) defines a vehicle related safety defect as: "*a failure due to design and/or construction, which is likely to affect the safe operation of the product/aftermarket part without prior warning to the user and may pose a significant risk to the driver, occupants and others*". Automotive recalls might result in huge financial as well as non-financial losses and it may take longer to recover from the undesired consequences (Rupp, 2004; Zhao et al., 2013). The cost of recalls includes communication and advertising costs, lost sales, inventory losses, cost of refund/compensation, logistics costs and fines/lawsuits. These events diminish profits, decrease customer trust and cause severe harm to the reputation of the company (Bates et al., 2007; Kumar and Schmitz, 2011). From an end customer and market perspective, a lower recall rate is regarded as a positive signal indicating

1
2
3 that the manufacturer is effectively managing not only the production process but, also, the
4 entire SC network.
5

6 In recent years, the total number of reported product recalls and the volume of recalled
7 products have increased exponentially (Shah et al., 2016). The automotive sector accounts for
8 over 70% of the value of total losses resulting from product recall events and their triggering
9 effects (Allianz, 2017). Statistics show a globally increasing trend in the frequency, intensity
10 and severity of vehicle recall events. In Europe, automotive recalls have increased by 73.6%
11 in the first quarter of 2019 (Stericycle, 2019). Trends towards product differentiation, modular
12 design, SC partnership and common product platforms increase product recall risks due to the
13 complexity of the network, diversification of products, dependency on suppliers and other
14 stakeholders and, the possibility, of cross-defect impact (Aragon et al., 2019). In the UK, the
15 DVSA checks and monitors outstanding vehicle recalls with tests conducted by the Ministry
16 of Transport (MOT). Currently, nearly 2.39 million cars in the UK are estimated to have
17 outstanding safety recall, resulting in one in 13 cars likely to fail its MOT test (Hull, 2019).
18 These statistics provide evidence of serious vehicle recall challenges, thus demanding the need
19 for collaborative management approaches to mitigate the vehicle recall risk in automotive SC
20 networks.
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

33 Ensuring product quality and safety is the responsibility of all stakeholders across an SC
34 network (Ni et al., 2014). The increase in product recalls of global brands, especially in the
35 automotive industry, highlights the issue of failures in SC operations (Maruchek et al., 2011;
36 Steven et al., 2014; Lim et al., 2017). Automotive recall concerns in the downstream SC might
37 be seen as a signal for poor buyer-supplier ethical ties in the upstream SC that, in turn, might
38 affect social sustainability performance throughout the chain. Outsourcing has become an
39 effective practice in the automotive industry, and its adoption scope and scale show an
40 incremental trend in the incorporation of partial and full-service vehicle supplies (Ciravegna et
41 al., 2013). Automakers obtain their resources from hundreds of suppliers across the globe, and
42 offshore sourcing has a significant influence on recalls (Steven et al., 2014). Thus, a responsible
43 and ethical buyer-supplier relationship is crucial to mitigate such complications (Narayanan
44 and Narasimhan, 2014).
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54

55 **2.2. Responsible buyer-supplier relationship for sustainability performance**

56 The major challenge in managing a contemporary SC (such as automotive SC) is the intensified
57 interdependency among its activities and stakeholders that, in turn, requires appropriate
58 governance mechanisms for its effective management (Turnbull et al., 1992; Corsten et al.,
59
60

2011; Ciravegna et al., 2013). Governance between business stakeholders/partners is defined as the relationship mechanism that directs parties' behaviour with the aim of achieving some shared goals (Griffith and Zhao, 2015). Opportunistic behaviour, goal differences and different operational routines are key drivers of transformation towards non-relational governance mechanisms (Dyer and Singh, 1998; Zheng et al., 2008). Liu et al. (2012) found that transactional and relational mechanisms are both effective in enhancing operational performance. It is argued that socially responsible activities have a direct and positive impact on SC performance through the mediation effect of cooperation and trust (Carter and Jennings, 2002).

It is contended that trust, openness and honesty are among the most important factors in developing a successful long-term responsible and ethical relationship (Spence and Bourlakis, 2009; Gualandris and Kalchschmidt, 2016). Additionally, communication, information sharing, commitment, knowledge management and partnership development are significant for socially responsible SCs (Van Tulder et al., 2008). In the automotive industry, it is claimed that careful selection of suppliers, constant development of suppliers and close monitoring of their performance have a positive impact on social dimensions of sustainability (Kumar and Rahman, 2016). Furthermore, it is contended that power can predict sharing of value and sustainability-related risks among SC partners (Touboulic et al., 2014).

3. Research methodology

The study follows a multi-methodological approach to examine the links between social sustainability performance, product recall risk and the buyer-supplier relationship. An ethical and contractual relationship framework, adapted from Leppelt et al. (2013), is used to showcase responsible upstream and downstream relationships in automotive SCs. A socially responsible SCM structure is represented by incorporating upstream and downstream stakeholders as shown in Figure 1. The dotted arrows refer to socially responsible or ethical SC relationships, and the solid arrows represent the contractual relationships. Social SCM is described as the integrated feedback of key SC processes from the end customer (Grimm et al., 2014; Kumar and Rahman, 2016). The setting of social SC performance is presented in a cross-functional framework. This would be implemented while addressing the following two issues: i) Examine SCM from a social sustainability performance perspective, and ii) explain how ethical collaborations of upstream and downstream partners of the buyers affect social sustainability performance and related SC decisions. Based on the literature review, five main

dimensions are identified for the sustainability performance of SCs in the automotive industry. The identified dimensions are validated using the data collected from the UK automotive sector.

First, an interpretive structural modelling (ISM) method is used to analyse the identified enablers of the responsible buyer-supplier relationship; in the second stage, a theoretical model is developed to show the interrelationships among these enablers. ISM is widely accepted to determine the structure of any social or technical system (Attri et al., 2013). This study uses an ISM approach to establish how responsible buyer-supplier relational ties influence the social sustainability performance of SCs during periods of automotive recall. The study combines both a triangulation method for data collection (ISM) and a linear structural relationship of SEM to build the models, along with the help of experts from the automotive industry.

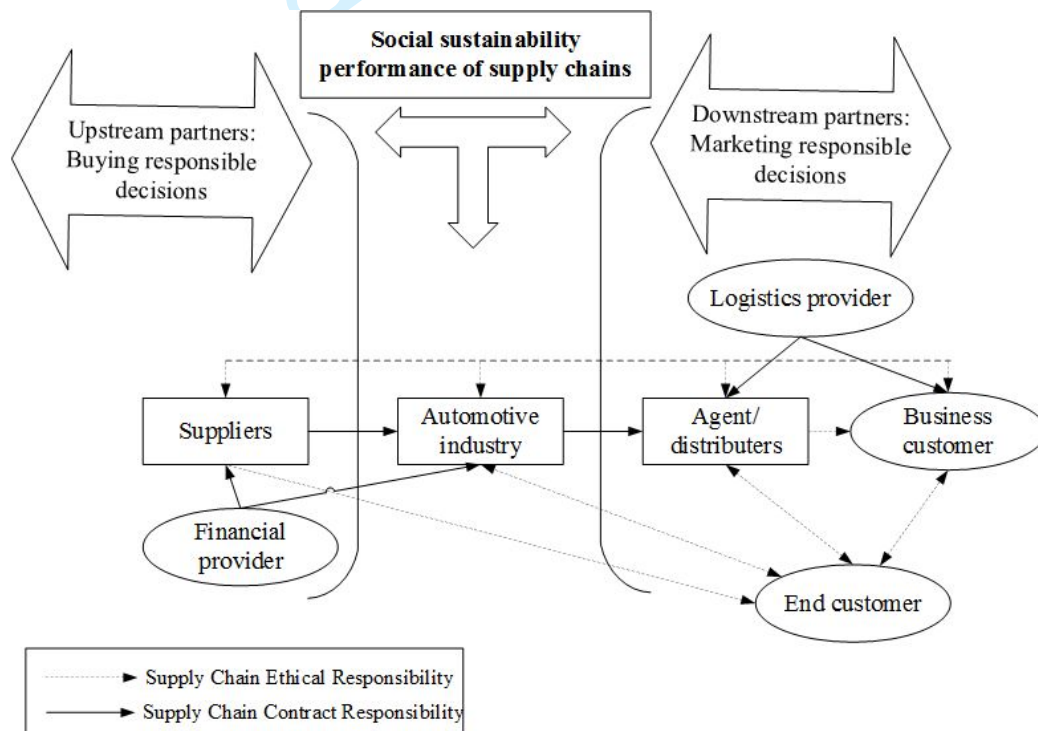


Figure 1. Responsible upstream and downstream relationships in automotive SCs

The proposed structural relationship modelling between latent variables can be understood by using several manifest variables (Caniëls et al., 2013; Wilhelm et al., 2016a). In order to achieve the aim of the present study, a CBSEM approach has been used to interpret the impact of responsible buyer-supplier relationships on managing product recall concerns.

The proposed methodology examines the interrelationships between three main research variables considering the magnitude of the individual as well as the total impact.

Safety recall happens when an automotive manufacturer identifies safety concerns related with design or production defects in their cars. If a vehicle recall occurs, the automotive manufacturer tries to trace all affected vehicles to rectify the defects (Caniëls et al., 2013; Kumar and Rahman, 2016; Miemczyk and Luzzini, 2016). The safety recall is a strategic concern in the UK automotive market. Nearly half of the vehicles registered in the UK (10.8 Million vehicles) were recalled between 1992-2002, and there was a substantial increase between 1998 and 2002 (Bates et al., 2007). In the US, since the 1990s, annual vehicle recalls have almost doubled, and in 2002 over 19 million vehicles were recalled (Consumers Union, 2004). Recall rates can be used as an indicator of process performance in the automotive value chain (Amann et al., 2014; Wilhelm et al., 2016a). The present study addresses the impact of automotive industry recalls on the social sustainability performance of SCs based on the data collected from automotive companies in the UK. A questionnaire survey was sent to 450 executives in the automotive sector. A total of 204 people participated, yielding a response rate of 45.33%. The preliminary scales used in the questionnaire survey were tested by interviewing 15 SC managers from the automotive industry, who closely deal with buyer-supplier relationships. Details of the dimensions of the social sustainability performance of SCs were explained to the managers during the interviews. Each interview took about one to one-and-a-half hours. Finally, 30 scale items were identified based on the results of this pilot test. Each item was assessed by a five-point Likert scale to measure four latent variables of the buyer-supplier relationship, three latent variables of vehicle recall concerns and three latent variables of social sustainability performance (Scale-1: Strongly disagree, 5: Strongly agree).

4. Analysis and development of a conceptual model

4.1. Identification of social sustainability performance indicators for automotive SCs

Following previous classifications of sustainability indicators provided by Agustin and Schröder (2015), Bhattacharya, et al. (2014), Thomé et al. (2014) and Stadler (2015), sustainability indicators of automotive SCs are examined under five main categories. These categories are explained below.

i) Social and environmental responsibility:

Nowadays, socially and environmentally responsible logistics is a rapidly emerging concern among academia and industry. Therefore, automotive manufacturers give increasing attention

1
2
3 to the social and environmental issues in their SC operations. Especially, pollution prevention
4 and vehicle recall minimisation are distinctive elements of the automotive operation
5 management strategy (Yeung and Coe, 2015). Efficient use of environmental technologies can
6 help to mitigate product defects and recalls and can be adapted very quickly due to the process-
7 based operations architecture of the automotive industry (Mao and Jin, 2014).
8
9

10
11
12 *ii) Flexibility:*

13 Flexibility indicators measure the automotive industry partners' capability to adapt their
14 products to the changes (often rapid) in automotive demand or supply (Kumar and Rahman,
15 2016; Miemczyk and Luzzini, 2016). The dynamism and mobility provided by flexibility can
16 help to increase sales substantially. Process flexibility provides the ability to control output
17 levels easily; therefore, it supports the sustainability performance of SCs during automotive
18 recall cases. Also, flexibility in SCs enables automotive SC partners to maintain sustainability
19 practices resulting in decreased product recalls.
20
21
22
23
24
25

26 *iii) Responsiveness:*

27 Responsiveness indicators have been considered as a dominant issue in the social sustainability
28 performance of SCs (Mao and Jin, 2014; Meckenstock et al., 2016). Responsiveness indicators
29 replicate the automotive producers to meet customer concerns before and after recall
30 announcements. Measures of responsiveness play a key role in meeting arranged leading times,
31 delivering the quality required by customers, and maximising safety and security levels in the
32 automotive industry. These indicators help to achieve a competitive advantage in many
33 industries by meeting the requirements of sustainable performance.
34
35
36
37
38
39

40 *iv) Automotive quality:*

41 Product quality is a widely used criterion to measure corporate social performance for different
42 industries due to its influence on customer satisfaction, health and safety. Quality is particularly
43 crucial in the automotive industry. The quality of customer services is very important for the
44 'shared social responsibility value' for downstream partners (Wang et al., 2012; Akdeniz et al.,
45 2014).
46
47
48
49

50 *v) Knowledge management:*

51 Knowledge management capability in the relationship between buyer and supplier is essential
52 for creating a competitive advantage for business (Lim et al., 2017). Knowledge management
53 delivers value from sustainable SC relationships and provides a platform for SC partners to
54 share corporate responsibility and sustainability. Knowledge management transforms useful
55 information into actions to achieve socially responsible and sustainable SCs.
56
57
58
59
60

The structural matrix in Table 1 presents these five dimensions of sustainability performance and relevant criteria.

Table 1. Structural matrix for sustainability indicators in automotive SCs

Aspects of Sustainability Performance	Criteria	Reference(s)
Social & environmental responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social responsibility • Work conditions • Communication & collaboration • Product lifecycle • Lean production 	Yeung and Coe, 2015; Lee and Lam, 2012; Mao and Jin, 2014; Meckenstock et al., 2016
Flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamism and mobility of delivery • Supply chain partners 	Harms, 2011; Mori and Christodoulou, 2012; Ma et al., 2013
Responsiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of product recall announcements • Customer concerns • Competitive advantages 	Mao and Jin, 2014; Meckenstock et al., 2016
Automotive quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and raw materials • Quality of logistics • Customer services • Distribution quality 	Wang et al., 2012; Akdeniz et al., 2014
Sustainable knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information/knowledge sharing • Joint knowledge creation • Information technology • Knowledge storage 	Lim et al., 2017

4.2. Development of the hypothesis

SSCM practices are essential for responsible upstream suppliers to ensure the social responsibility performance (SRP) of their downstream buyers. Some researchers in the SSCM literature have noted that close integration of buyers and suppliers might increase the network-based competitiveness of automotive SCs (Sancha et al., 2016). A close collaboration between both actors positively affects the social sustainability performance of SCs (Fernández et al., 2010). Therefore, the first hypothesis of the present study is identified as follows:

H1: Social responsibility in the buyer-supplier relationship has a positive effect on the social sustainability performance of SCs during an automotive recall crisis.

The ethical and social responsibility in the buyer-supplier relationship is interrelated with the

customers' concerns on product recall and the sustainability performance of buyers. Therefore, the second and third hypotheses are identified as follows:

H2: *Social sustainability and responsibility in the buyer-supplier relationship during an automotive recall can help to effectively manage customers' concerns resulting from the crisis.*

H3: *Social sustainability indicators related to customers' automotive recall concerns can help to effectively manage the social sustainability performance of the SC.*

The conceptual framework shown in Figure 2 is developed based on these hypotheses. An SEM approach is proposed to analyse these relationships.

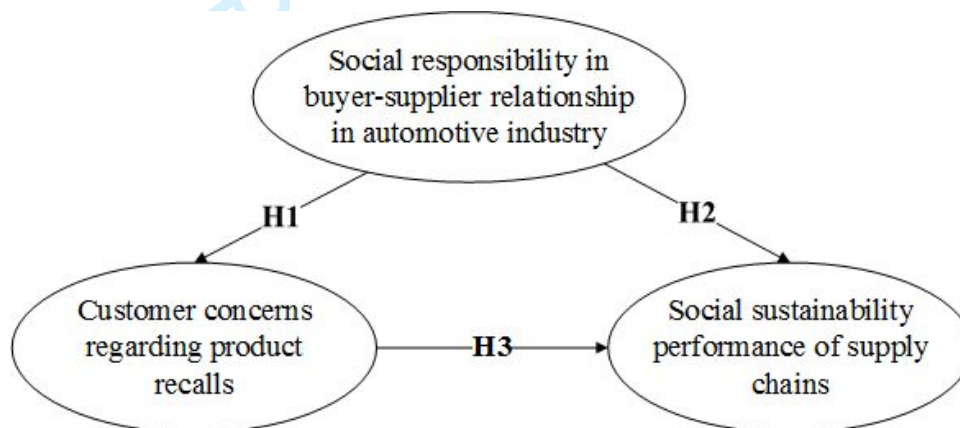


Figure 2. Conceptual model of the study

4.3. ISM Methodology

ISM has been embedded in the present study to provide qualitative factors to measure the impact of the responsible buyer-supplier relationship on customer concerns related to automotive recalls. The ISM methodology can explain the complex pattern of conceptual research variables and their inter-relationships. This study uses the ISM application approach used by Ravi and Shankar (2005) and Kannan et al. (2009):

Step 1: List the variables for social sustainability performance of SCs that affect the variables related to the customer concerns of product recall and responsible buyer-supplier relationship.

Step 2: Establish the pair-wise relationship between the two variables of the research: buyer-supplier relationship and automotive recall concerns.

Step 3: Form the structural self-interaction matrix (SSIM) using the assessment criteria that are gathered by discussions with experts.

Step 4: Draw a directed graph (digraph) based on the aforementioned relationships in the matrix.

Step 5: Replace the variable nodes with statements to generate the ISM-based model.

Step 6: Review the ISM model to ensure that conceptual consistency is supplied, and the necessary modifications are made.

The structural model is generated based on the reachability matrix. If there is a relationship between sustainability aspects and variables, then an arrow is drawn to connect the two points or two stages in the hierarchical model. The digraph of the ISM hierarchical model is provided in Appendix 1. There is a direct relationship between the sustainability aspects, and buyer-supplier relationship and social responsibility. Figure 3 covers the sustainability performance improvement aspects. These aspects enhance the sustainability performance of SC members in relation to customer concerns of automotive recalls. It is very important for the responsible buyer-supplier relationship to ensure social responsibility, work conditions, communication and collaboration, product lifecycle and lean production (social and environmental aspects) which establish a basic foundation to achieve. Furthermore, information/knowledge sharing, joint knowledge creation, information technology, knowledge storage, and social knowledge management play significant roles in improving collaboration and communication during product recall announcements.

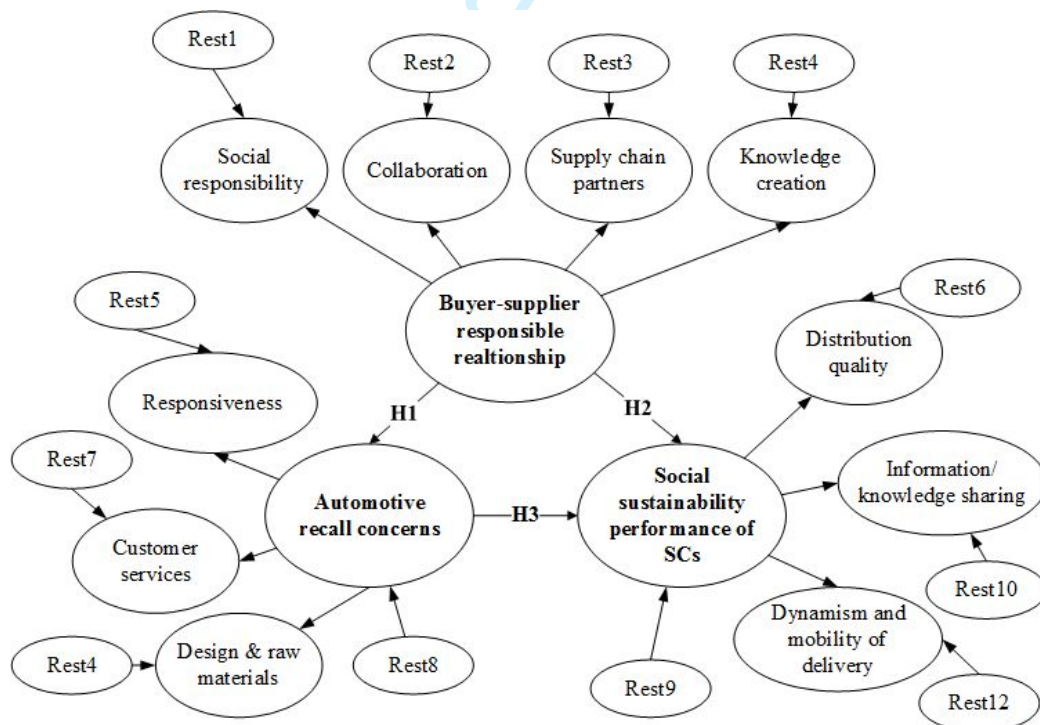


Figure 3. Structure of the hypothesised research model

The final step is aggregating the relationship aspects of sustainability performance with flexibility, automotive quality, responsiveness, sustainable knowledge management and social and environmental responsibility by using upward arrows in the hierarchical model in Appendix 1.

CBSEM methodology involves the estimation of multiple and interrelated dependencies in a single analysis model (Kumar and Rahman, 2016). CBSEM methodology can also test casual relationships. The conceptual model of this study consists of sustainable responsible relationship indicators which are subdivided into criteria and sub-indicators as shown in the structure of the hypothesised research model provided in Figure 3. The main indicators are represented by shaded circles in the middle of the model: buyer-supplier relationship, automotive recall concerns of customers, and social sustainability performance. This model tests the causal relationship between the main research variables of the study.

4.4. Results of the Covariance Based SEM and Hypothesis Testing

First, the reliability of data is checked using Cronbach's alpha as shown in Table 2. A Cronbach alpha value that is greater than 0.7 exhibits excellent reliability (Hair et al., 2009). Since all the Cronbach's alpha values are greater than 0.7, this dataset can be regarded as reliable.

Table 2. Sustainable social SC relationship and scale items: standardised CFA path loadings and statistics

Social sustainability performance and scale items	Standardised path loading	Critical ratio	Cronbach's alpha
Social and environmental responsibility	0.836	9.25	0.864
Flexibility	0.892	10.272	0.879
Responsiveness	0.847	11.855	0.878
Automotive quality	0.745	9.321	0.899
Sustainable knowledge management	0.816	8.761	0.870

*Cronbach's alpha values exceed 0.70 exhibit reliability. The critical ratio (CR) and associated p-value for a one-tailed test of significance are as follows: CR1/41.28, p-value 0.10; CR1/41.64, p-value 0.05; CR1/42.33, p-value 0.01; CR1/43.10, p-value 0.001.

Then, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is applied to test the unidimensionality of the research scales, and the results are presented in Table 3. The chi-square values and associated probability levels are also given in the table. Five measurement models are developed to

analyse the dimensions of social sustainability performance.

Table 3. Unidimensionality and reliability analyses of SRSD and CSR scales

Social sustainability performance and scale items	AGFI	GFI	CFI	NFI	NNFI	Construct reliability	Average variance extracted
Social and environmental responsibility	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.93	1.00	0.95	0.62
Flexibility	0.98	0.94	0.92	0.95	0.99	0.89	0.66
Responsiveness	0.97	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.99	0.88	0.75 & 0.71
Automotive quality	0.96	0.94	0.91	0.93	0.91	0.80	0.60
Sustainable knowledge management	0.96	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.94	0.83	0.62
Customer recall concerns	0.96	0.92	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.89	0.85

*Cronbach's alpha values exceed 0.70 exhibit reliability. The critical ratio (CR) and associated p-value for a one-tailed test of significance are as follows: CR1/41.28, p-value 0.10; CR1/41.64, p-value 0.05; CR1/42.33, p-value 0.01; CR1/43.10, p-value 0.001.

Table 4 provides the goodness of fit results. The results indicate that all models exhibit fit indices with a score of 0.90 or greater, implying that all models have a satisfactory fit and that all of the items are valid in reflecting their corresponding constructs.

Table 4. Goodness of fit of the model

Fitting Index	CMIN/DF	NFI	IFI	CFI	RMR	RMSEA
Evaluation criterion	< 3	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	<0.05
Test value	2.784	0.912	0.921	0.920	0.016	0.081

Table 5 presents the results of the convergent validity assessment that shows whether items underlying a specific construct are convergent or share a high proportion of variance in common (Hair et al., 2009). To establish convergent validity, the significance of item factor loading, average variance extracted (AVE), and construct reliability (CR) are assessed (Hair et al., 2009). Firstly, the study assesses examined multi-collinearity for prediction by using SPSS software. Then, the study examines the relevance of the CBSEM model relationships using an

SPSS AMOS module.

As seen from Table 5 and Figure 4, the coefficient of the relationship between automotive recall concerns and the social sustainability performance of SCs has the highest coefficient value, 0.62. The relationship of buyer-supplier relationship with automotive recalls and social sustainability performance achieves coefficient values of 0.48 and 0.53, respectively. The buyer-supplier relationship dimension implies that automotive buyers should employ a social responsibility feedback system for monitoring and managing customer concerns associated with automotive recalls. According to the results, p-values are smaller than 0.05, meaning that the results are statistically significant. Therefore, we **do not reject** H1, H2, and H3.

Table 5. Results for structural model evaluation

Hypotheses	Path Direction	Path coefficient	P-Value	Acceptance Result
H1	Buyer-supplier relationship → → Social sustainability performance	0.53	***	Accepted
H2	Buyer-supplier relationship → → Automotive recall concerns	0.48	0.0002	Accepted
H3	Automotive recall concerns → → Social sustainability performance	0.62	****	Accepted

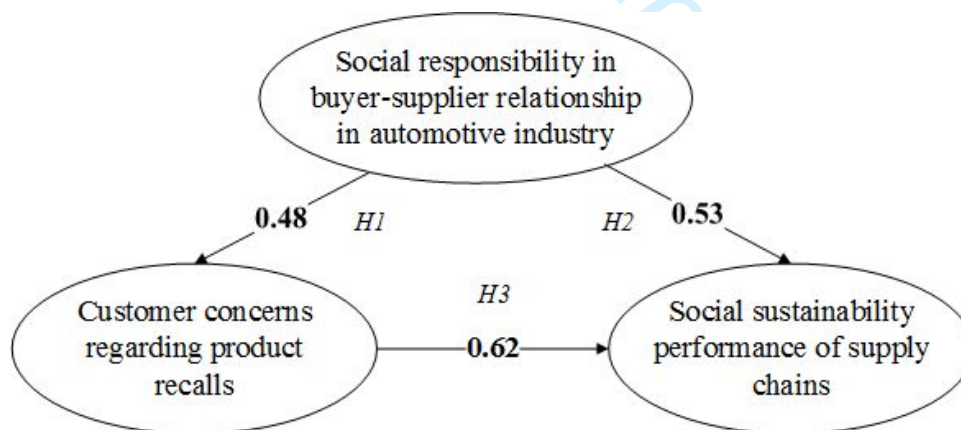


Figure 4. Structural equation model of the study

Table 6 provides the means, standard deviations, correlations, and chi-square differences of the five pre-identified categories of the **social sustainability performance**. The results in Table 6 reveal that the automotive buyer companies always have to be ready to update their

responsible relationships and share knowledge with their top-tier suppliers. This can help automotive buyer companies to be involved in the ethics-related problem-solving efforts of their suppliers, especially during manufacturing recalls (Zhu, 2004; Miemczyk and Luzzini, 2016; Wilhelm et al., 2016a-b). Automotive companies need such an interrelationship to be dynamic for problem-solving once the automotive recall comes into play (Amann et al., 2014; Kumar and Rahman, 2016).

Table 6. Mean, standard deviations, correlations, and chi-square differences

Social sustainability performance and scale items	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Social and environmental responsibility	2.45	0.69	55 **							
Flexibility	2.66	0.74	38.5 ***	0.39 **						
Responsiveness	2.67	0.84	0.49 **	34.1 ***	73.7 ***					
Automotive quality	1.96	0.80	77.6 ***	0.60 **	0.25 **	11.28 **				
Sustainable knowledge management	2.96	0.76	0.20 **	0.40 **	0.46 **	34.5 ***	0.53 *			
Customer recall concerns	1.96	0.62	114.5 *	0.68 **	0.54 **	31.7 ***	0.45 **	0.53 *	0.54 **	0.46 **

**p < 0.01; *p < 0.05 (2-tailed).

Chi-square difference with df 1/4 1; ***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05.

4.5. Discussion

The findings of the study provide evidence of the relationship between responsible buyer-supplier relational ties and customer recall concerns in the UK automotive industry. It also confirms the associated impact on the social sustainability performance of supply chains. These findings support extant literature through demonstrating how social sustainability practices in the upstream SC chain can help to improve social sustainability performance in the downstream SC (Leppelt et al., 2013). Five key indicators of social sustainability performance were identified for the automotive sector, and three research hypotheses were developed and accepted. Social responsibility in buyer-supplier relationships in the automotive industry was proved to reduce customer concerns regarding product recalls. This suggests that automotive manufacturers should develop better backward information sharing mechanisms with their

1
2
3 suppliers regarding customer automotive recall concerns. As a result, improved collaborative
4 managerial actions should be implemented not only to monitor and manage these concerns but
5 also to mitigate the risks of product recalls. This study confirms that responsible buyer-supplier
6 relationships can be considered as enablers to minimise customer concerns related to
7 automotive recalls and, in turn, improve social sustainability performance. It is contended that
8 identifying the enablers of reducing customer concerns in the automotive industry has been
9 under-researched in the extant literature (Bruccoleri et al., 2018). The findings of this study
10 provide new insights to better manage the vehicle recall risk, diminish customer recall concerns
11 and enhance social sustainability performance.
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21

22 **5. Conclusion**

23 Product recall is one of the most disruptive risks for social sustainability, especially in the
24 automotive industry. This risk may cause many long-term disruptions and losses including
25 financial losses, damage to brand image and trust, deterioration of market share, and even
26 health and safety problems. This study has addressed product recalls as a growing sustainability
27 concern that needs further academic investigation. The literature on socially sustainable SCs
28 and buyer-supplier relationships has been integrated to generate a general framework for
29 managing customer recall concerns through developing ethical and responsible ties among SC
30 partners. The role and importance of responsible buyer-supplier relationships concerning
31 recovery from a product recall crisis and improvement of social sustainability are emphasised
32 based on the empirical results. First, five main categories have been identified and defined as
33 social sustainability performance indicators through literature review: i) social and
34 environmental responsibility, ii) flexibility, iii) responsiveness, iv) automotive quality, and v)
35 sustainable knowledge management. The study combines a triangulation method for data
36 collection (ISM) and a linear structural relationship of SEM to build the models, along with
37 the help of experts in the automotive industry. The ISM method has been used to analyse social
38 sustainability performance indicators and their interrelationship. Discussions and interviews
39 conducted with experts, used to construct a structural self-interaction matrix, have then been
40 used in structuring the ISM-based model. ISM has been embedded to provide qualitative
41 factors to measure the impact of the responsible buyer-supplier relationship on customer
42 concerns related to automotive recalls. Later, the relationship between the latent variables
43 including social sustainability performance of supply chains, buyer-supplier responsible
44 relationship and automotive recall concerns were examined by employing the CBSEM
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 approach to a number of manifest variables. The proposed methodology examined the
4 interrelationships between three main research variables considering the magnitude of the
5 individual as well as the total impact. The buyer-supplier relationship dimension implies that
6 automotive buyers should employ a social responsibility feedback system for monitoring and
7 managing customer concerns associated with automotive recalls.
8
9

10 11 12 **5.1. Contribution to theory**

13
14 There are a limited number of research studies on social sustainability in SCs and the strategies
15 to cope with associated challenges. The study offers better understanding of how supply chain
16 management decisions affect society and the environment in the automotive industry which is
17 an overlooked area in SC sustainability research (Wilhelm et al., 2016, Seuring and Müller,
18 2008). This study also contributes to the SSCM literature by proposing a structural model for
19 the relationship between social sustainability, the buyer-supplier relationship, and product
20 recall concerns in the automotive industry. The analysis supports this model by empirically
21 exploring the proactive role of the buyer-supplier relationship during vehicle recalls through
22 implementing CSR. Such a relationship is able to improve the social sustainability performance
23 of both suppliers and buyers.
24
25

26
27 Furthermore, this study contributes to the theory by filling a gap on knowledge on the
28 factors that may be used to minimise product recall risk and mitigate the negative effects of
29 this disruptive risk on the social sustainability of SCs (Bruccoleri et al., 2018). In addition, this
30 study provides a new theoretical insight in managing customer recall concerns through
31 addressing the significance of buyer-supplier governance mechanisms for building socially
32 responsible SCs in the market. The proposed mixed methodology that employs ISM and
33 structural equation modelling provides empirical evidence for the findings.
34
35

36 37 **5.2. Contribution to practice**

38
39 The end customer's growing pressure on companies for sustainability and spread of this
40 pressure to the supplier and sub-supplier level increases the importance of upstream SCs to
41 improve ethical and responsibility performance. Ethical and socially responsible upstream SCs
42 provide a competitive advantage through improved stakeholder management and visibility
43 (Berns et al., 2009; Li et al., 2006). Both upstream and downstream relationships are very
44 important, especially during product recall risk; nevertheless, this is generally overlooked by
45 companies. This study empirically shows the importance of responsible buyer-supplier
46 relationships for recovery from product recall crises and, in general, improvement of the social
47 sustainability performance of SCs. The proposed structural framework and empirical results
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 provide critical insights for SC practitioners to develop proactive strategies for product recall
4 and enhance the robustness of their SCs.
5
6

7 The study informs automotive manufacturers about the significance of developing strong,
8 responsible, relational ties with their suppliers for eliminating customer recall concerns through
9 better managing these concerns. The findings of the integrated ISM and CBSEM methodology
10 reveal that, if automotive buyers do not build a strong, responsible relationship at the strategic
11 level with their suppliers, the policies of CSR and performance will be unsustainable,
12 especially during the recall crisis. Secondly, the findings also show that if companies do not
13 enhance their responsible buyer-supplier relationships, the effect of customer recalls will be
14 devastating, and it will be harder to manage existing recall concerns. Socially responsible
15 feedback systems should be integrated by automotive buyer companies to monitor and manage
16 customer concerns associated with automotive recalls effectively. Thirdly, the most important
17 factors for the development of these relational ties are also addressed and explained in detail
18 for the automotive industry. The rapid development of quality, information technology,
19 communication and collaboration, and knowledge-sharing bring new opportunities for
20 developing strategies to successfully manage the growing product recall risk. This requires
21 developing a socially responsible feedback system that should be integrated by automotive
22 buyer companies to monitor and manage customer concerns associated with automotive recalls.
23 As a result, improved social sustainability performance can be achieved by applying the
24 proposed strategies and approaches in the automotive sector.
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38

39 **5.3. Limitations and future research dimensions**

40 This study has several limitations which provide scope for future research opportunities and a
41 possible extension of the present work. The data set gathered from the automotive industry is
42 limited and, hence, difficult to generalise, globally. Although the automotive industry has the
43 greatest share of lost costs related to product recall, recent statistics show an increasing global
44 trend in this risk in many different sectors such as food, pharmaceuticals, etc. Therefore, future
45 research can include data from other industries and different regions for the validation of the
46 findings (which will also result in a more accurate confirmatory factor analysis). Finally,
47 although the 15 pairs of responsible buyer-supplier relationships in the data-set of this study
48 can be deemed acceptable when compared with similar, prior studies (e.g., Luo, 2006; Krause
49 et al., 2007), examination of the impact of other relationships within SC networks is another
50 future research direction for the investigation of product recall risk and its mitigation.
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

REFERENCES

- ADSV (2014). Manufacturers' Guide to Recalls in the UK Automotive Sector. Driver & Vehicle Standards Agency, 2 (04/14), https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/302389/manufacturers-guide-to-recalls-in-the-uk-automotive-sector.pdf (22 June 2019).
- Agustin, T.L.D., Schröder, M. (2015). The Indian Automotive Industry and the ASEAN Supply Chain Relations. ERIA Discussion Paper Series, <http://www.eria.org/ERIA-DP-2015-24.pdf> (19 June 2018).
- Ahi, P., Searcy, C. (2013). A comparative literature analysis of definitions for green and sustainable supply chain management. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 52, 329-341.
- Akdeniz, M.B., Calantone, R.J., Voorhees, C.M. (2014). Signalling Quality: An Examination of the Effects of Marketing- and Nonmarketing-Controlled Signals on Perceptions of Automotive Brand Quality. *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, 31(4), 728-743.
- Allianz (2017). Product recall - Managing the impact of the new risk landscape. <https://www.agcs.allianz.com/news-and-insights/reports/product-recall.html> (18 June 2019).
- Amann, M., Roehrich, J.K., Eßig, M., Harland, C. (2014). Driving sustainable supply chain management in the public sector: The importance of public procurement in the European Union. *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*, 19(3), 351-366.
- Aragon, A., Huber, U., Möller, T., Nick, H. (2019). Return to sender: Resolving the automotive-recall resurgence. <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/automotive-and-assembly/our-insights/return-to-sender-resolving-the-automotive-recall-resurgence> (18 June 2019).
- Attri, R. Dev, N., Sharma, V. (2013). Interpretive Structural Modelling (ISM) approach: An Overview. *Research Journal of Management Sciences*, 2(2), 3-8.
- Azevedo, S., Barros, M. (2017). The application of the triple bottom line approach to sustainability assessment: The case study of the UK automotive supply chain. *Journal of Industrial Engineering and Management*, 10(2), 286-322.
- Bates, H., Holweg, M., Lewis, M., Oliver, N. (2007). Motor vehicle recalls: Trends, patterns and emerging issues. *Omega*, 35(2), 202-210.
- Benoît, C., Norris, G.A., Valdivia, S., Ciroth, A., Moberg, A., Bos, U., Prakash, S., Ugaya, C., Beck, T. (2010). The guidelines for social life cycle assessment of products: just in time! *The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, 15(2), 156-163.
- Berns, M., Townend, A., Khayat, Z., Balagopal, B., Reeves, M., Hopkins, M.S., Kruschwitz, N. (2009). Sustainability and Competitive Advantage. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 51(1), 18-27.
- Beske, P., Seuring, S. (2014). Putting sustainability into supply chain management. *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*, 19(3), 322-331.
- Boyko, C.T., Gaterell, M.R., Barber, A.R.G, Brown, J., Bryson, J.R. et al. (2012). Benchmarking sustainability in cities: The role of indicators and future scenarios. *Global Environmental Change*, 22(1), 245-254.
- Caniëls, M.C.J., Gehrsitz, M.H., Semeijn, J. (2013). Participation of suppliers in greening supply chains: An empirical analysis of German automotive suppliers. *Journal of Purchasing & Supply Management*, 19(3), 134-143.
- Carter, C.R., Jennings, M.M. (2002). Social responsibility and supply chain relationships. *Transportation Research Part E: Logistics and Transportation Review*, 38(1), 37-52.

- 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
- Chen, X. (2015). A Sustainability Analysis on the Wuhan-Guangzhou High-Speed Railway in China. *International Journal of Sustainable Transportation*, 9(5), 348-363.
- Chen, Y., Ganesan, S., Liu, Y. (2009). Does a firm's product-recall strategy affect its financial value? An examination of strategic alternatives during product-harm crises. *Journal of Marketing*, 73(6), 214-226.
- Choi, Y. and Y.-H. P. R. R. Lin, 35 (1), 18–22. (2009). Consumer response to crisis: Exploring the concept of involvement in Mattel product recalls. *Public Relation Review*, 35(1), 18-22.
- Churchill, G.A. (1979). A Paradigm for Developing Better Measures of Marketing Constructs. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 16(1), 64-73.
- Ciravegna, L., Romano, P., Pilkington, A. (2013). Outsourcing practices in automotive supply networks: an exploratory study of full-service vehicle suppliers. *International Journal of Production Research*, 51(8), 2478-2490.
- Consumers Union (2004). Consumer Reports investigates the trouble with recalls. *Consumer Reports*. <https://consumersunion.org/news/consumer-reports-investigates-the-trouble-with-recalls/> (22 June 2019)
- Corsten, D., Gruen, T., Peyinghaus, M. (2011). The effects of supplier-to-buyer identification on operational performance - An empirical investigation of inter-organisational identification in automotive relationships. *Journal of Operations Management*, 29(6), 549-560.
- Danese, P., Bortolotti, T. (2014). Supply chain integration patterns and operational performance: a plant-level survey-based analysis. *International Journal of Production Research*, 52(23), 7062-7083.
- Dos Santos, S.F., Brandi, H.S. (2015). Model framework to construct a single aggregate sustainability indicator: an application to the biodiesel supply chain. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, 17(7), 1963-1973.
- Dyer, J., H., and W. Chu (2003). The role of trustworthiness in reducing transaction costs and improving performance: Empirical evidence from the United States, Japan and Korea. *Organization Science* 14(I January-February), 57-68.
- Dyer, J.H., Singh, H. (1998). The Relational View: Cooperative Strategy and Sources of Interorganizational Competitive Advantage. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(4), 660-679.
- Fernández, P., Del Rio, M.L., Varela, J., Bande, B. (2010). Relationships among functional units and new product performance: The moderating effect of technological turbulence. *Technovation*, 30(5-6), 310-321.
- Flynn, B., Huang, X., Zhao, X. (2015). Supply chain management in emerging markets: critical research issues. *Journal of Supply Chain Management*, 51(1), 3-4.
- Flynn, B.B., Huo, B., Zhao, X. (2010). The impact of supply chain integration on performance: A contingency and configuration approach. *Journal of Operations Management*, 28(1): 58-71.
- Fritz, V. (2018). BMW recall: What owners need to do. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-44068042> (Accessed on 25 June 2019).
- Garbie, I.H. (2014). An analytical technique to model and assess sustainable development index in manufacturing enterprises. *International Journal of Production Research*, 52(16), 4876-4915.
- Glavas, A., Mish, J. (2015). Resources and Capabilities of Triple Bottom Line Firms: Going Over Old or Breaking New Ground? *Journal of Business Ethics*, 127(3), 623-642.

- 1
2
3
4 Gopal, P.R.C., Thakkar, J. (2016). Analysing critical success factors to implement sustainable
5 supply chain practices in Indian automobile industry: a case study. *Production Planning &*
6 *Control*, 27(12), 1005-1018.
- 7 Griffith, D.A., Zhao, Y. (2015). Contract Specificity, Contract Violation, and Relationship
8 Performance in International Buyer-Supplier Relationships. *Journal of International*
9 *Marketing*, 23(3), 22-40.
- 10
11 Grimm, J. H., Hofstetter, J.S., Sarkis, J. (2014). Critical factors for sub-supplier management:
12 A sustainable food supply chains perspective. *International Journal of Production*
13 *Economics*, 152, 159-173.
- 14 Gualandris, J., Kalchschmidt, M. (2016). Developing environmental and social performance:
15 the role of suppliers' sustainability and buyer-supplier trust. *International Journal of*
16 *Production Research*, 54(8), 2470-2486.
- 17
18 Gupta, K., Laubscher, R.F., Davim, J.P., Jain, N.K. (2016). Recent developments in sustainable
19 manufacturing of gears: a review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 112(4), 3320-3330.
- 20
21 Hair, J.F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., Anderson, R. E. (2009). *Multivariate data analysis*. 7th
22 ed., Pearson.
23 River, New Jersey: Pearson Education International.
- 24 Harms, D. (2011). Sustainability and internal supply chain management - A conceptual
25 approach to intra-organisational knowledge transfer. The Corporate Responsibility
26 Research Conference,
27 http://www.crrconference.org/Previous_conferences/downloads/crrc2011harms.pdf (19
28 June 2018).
- 29
30
31 Ho, W., Zheng, T., Yildiz, H., Talluri, S. (2015). Supply chain risk management: a literature
32 review. *International Journal of Production Research*, 53(16), 5031-5069.
- 33
34 Hong, J., Zhang, Y., Ding, M. (2018). Sustainable supply chain management practices, supply
35 chain dynamic capabilities, and enterprise performance. *Journal of Cleaner Production*,
36 172, 3508-3519.
- 37
38 Hull, R. (2019). DVSA wants the MOT test to include checks for outstanding safety recalls
39 that could see 1 in 13 UK cars FAIL. [https://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/cars/article-
40 6557589/DVSA-wants-MOT-test-include-checks-outstanding-safety-recalls.html](https://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/cars/article-6557589/DVSA-wants-MOT-test-include-checks-outstanding-safety-recalls.html) (18 June
41 2019).
- 42
43 Hult, G.T.M. (2011). Market-focused sustainability: market orientation plus!. *Journal of the*
44 *Academy of Marketing Science*, 39(1).
- 45
46 Hutchins, M. J., Sutherland, J.W. (2008). An exploration of measures of social sustainability
47 and their application to supply chain decisions. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 16(15),
48 1688-1698.
- 49
50 Kannan, G., Pokharel, S., Kumar, P.S. (2009). A Hybrid Approach Using ISM and Fuzzy
51 TOPSIS for the Selection of Reverse Logistics Provider. *Resources, Conservation and*
52 *Recycling*, 54(1), 28-36.
- 53
54 Kordestani, A., Amini, M., Salehi-Sangari, E. (2014). Environmentally and Socially
55 Responsible Buyer-Supplier Relationship Management. In: Kubacki K. (eds) *Ideas in*
56 *Marketing: Finding the New and Polishing the Old. Developments in Marketing Science:*
57 *Proceedings of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Springer, 445-446.
- 58
59 Kumar, D., Rahman, Z. (2016). Buyer-supplier relationship and supply chain sustainability:
60 empirical study of Indian automobile industry. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 131, 836-
848.

- 1
2
3 Kumar, S., Schmitz, S. (2011). Managing recalls in a consumer product supply chain - root
4 cause analysis and measures to mitigate risks. *International Journal of Production*
5 *Research*, 49(1), 235-253.
- 6
7 Spence, L., Bourlakis, M. (2009). The evolution from corporate social responsibility to supply
8 chain responsibility: the case of Waitrose. *Supply Chain Management: An International*
9 *Journal*, 14(4), 291-302.
- 10
11 Lee, C.K.M., Lam, J.S.L. (2012). Managing reverse logistics to enhance sustainability of
12 industrial marketing. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 41(4), 589-598.
- 13
14 Leppelt, T., Foerstl, K., Hartmann, E. (2013). Corporate Social Responsibility in Buyer-
15 Supplier Relationships: Is it Beneficial for Top-Tier Suppliers to Market their Capability to
16 Ensure a Responsible Supply Chain? *Business Research*, 6(2), 126-152.
- 17
18 Lewis, M., Brandon-Jones, A., Slack, N., Howard, M. (2010). Competing through operations
19 and supply: The role of classic and extended resource-based advantage. *International*
20 *Journal of Operations & Production Management*, 30(10), 1032-1058.
- 21
22 Li, S., Ragu-Nathan, B., Ragu-Nathan, T.S., Rao, S.S. (2006). The impact of supply chain
23 management practices on competitive advantage and organisational performance. *Omega*,
24 34(2), 107-124.
- 25
26 Lim, M. K., Tseng, M.L., Tan, K.H., Bui, T.D. (2017). Knowledge management in sustainable
27 supply chain management: Improving performance through an interpretive structural
28 modelling approach. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 162, 806-816.
- 29
30 Linderbaum, B.A., Levy, P.E. (2010). The development and validation of the Feedback
31 Orientation Scale (FOS). *Journal of Management*, 36(6), 1372-1405.
- 32
33 Liu, Y., Huang, Y., Luo, Y., Zhao, Y. (2012). How does justice matter in achieving buyer-
34 supplier relationship performance?. *Journal of Operations Management*, 30(5), 355-367.
- 35
36 Ma, Z.X., Li, P.P., Yi, R. (2013). The Efficiency Analysis of R&D Activities for Listed High
37 Technology Enterprises in Western China. *Applied Mechanics and Materials*, Vols. 380-
38 384, 4516-4520.
- 39
40 Mansouri, N. (2016). A Case Study of Volkswagen Unethical Practice in Diesel Emission Test.
41 *International Journal of Science and Engineering Applications*, 5(4), 211-216.
- 42
43 Mao, Z., Jin, Y. (2014). Reverse Logistics in Automotive Industry: A multiple case study in
44 automotive industry. Master thesis, University of Gävle, Faculty of Engineering and
45 Sustainable Development.
- 46
47 Maruchek, A., Greis, N., Mena, C., Cai, L. (2011). Product safety and security in the global
48 supply chain: Issues, challenges and research opportunities. *Journal of Operations*
49 *Management*, 29(7-8), 707-720.
- 50
51 Matten, D. and J. Moon (2008). Implicit' and "explicit' CSR: A conceptual framework for a
52 comparative understanding of corporate social responsibility." *Academy of Management*
53 *Review*, 33(2), 404-424.
- 54
55 Meckenstock, J., Barbosa-Póvoa, A.P., Carvalho, A. (2016). The Wicked Character of
56 Sustainable Supply Chain Management: Evidence from Sustainability Reports. *Business*
57 *Strategy and the Environment*, 25, 449-477.
- 58
59 Meixell, M.J., Luoma, P. (2015). Stakeholder pressure in sustainable supply chain
60 management: a systematic review. *International Journal of Physical Distribution &*
Logistics Management, 45(1/2), 69-89.
- Miemyczyk, J., Luzzini, D. (2016). Sustainable Purchasing: The Influence on Risk Practices on
the Triple Bottom Line. 7th EDSI Conference, Finland, <https://vtk.uni->

- nke.hu/document/vtk-uni-nke-hu/eds2016proceedingsfinal.original.pdf (19 June 2018).
- Mori, K., Christodoulou, A. (2012). Review of sustainability indices and indicators: Towards a new City Sustainability Index (CSI). *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 32(1), 94-106.
- Narayanan, S., Narasimhan, R. (2014). Governance Choice, Sourcing Relationship Characteristics, and Relationship Performance. *Decision Sciences*, 45(4), 717-751.
- Ni, J.Z., Flynn, B.B., Jacobs, F.R. (2014). Impact of product recall announcements on retailers' financial value. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 153, 309-322.
- Noack, D., Miller, D.R., Smith, D. (2017). Let Me Make It Up to You: Understanding the Mitigative Ability of Corporate Social Responsibility Following Product Recalls. *Journal of Business Ethics*.
- Panackal, N., Singh, A. (2015). Using Interpretive Structural Modeling to Determine the Relation between Youth and Sustainable Rural Development. *IBMRD's Journal of Management and Research*, 4(1), 58-74.
- Pathak, A., et al. (2010). Nasal carriage and antimicrobial susceptibility of *Staphylococcus aureus* in healthy preschool children in Ujjain, India. *BMC pediatrics* 10(1), 100.
- Pava, M.L. (2008). Why Corporations Should Not Abandon Social Responsibility. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 83(4), 805-812.
- Ravi, V., Shankar, R. (2005). Analysis of interactions among the barriers of reverse logistics. *International Journal of Technological Forecasting & Social change*, 72(8), 1011-1029.
- Quesada, G., Syamil, A., Doll, W.J. (2006). OEM New Product Development Practices: The Case of the Automotive Industry. *Journal of Supply Chain Management*, 42(3), 30-40.
- Rupp, N.G. (2004). The attributes of a costly recall: Evidence from the automotive industry. *Review of Industrial Organization*, 25(1), 21-44.
- Sancha, C., Wong, C.W.Y., Thomsen, C.G. (2016). Buyer-supplier relationships on environmental issues: a contingency perspective. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 112(3), 1849-1860.
- Schaltegger, S., Burritt, R. (2014). Measuring and managing sustainability performance of supply chains: Review and sustainability supply chain management framework. *Supply Chain Management: An International Journal*, 19(3), 232-241.
- Seuring, S., Müller, M. (2008). Core issues in sustainable supply chain management—a Delphi study. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 17(8), 455-466.
- Seuring, S., Müller, M. (2008b). From a literature review to a conceptual framework for sustainable supply chain management. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 16, 1699–1710.
- Shah, R., Ball, G., Netessine, S. (2016). Plant operations and product recalls in the automotive industry: An empirical investigation. INSEAD Working Paper No. 2016/01/TOM. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2356315 (accessed 15 June 2018).
- Shahabaddkar, P., Hebbal, S.S., Prashant, S. (2012). Deployment of Interpretive Structural Modeling Methodology in Supply Chain Management –An Overview. *International Journal of Industrial Engineering & Production Research*, 23(3), 195-205.
- Shibin, K. T., Gunasekaran, A., Dubey, R. (2017). Explaining sustainable supply chain performance using a total interpretive structural modeling approach. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 12, 104-118.
- Stadtler, H. (2015). Supply Chain Management: An Overview. In: Stadtler H., Kilger C., Meyr H. (eds) *Supply Chain Management and Advanced Planning*. Springer Texts in Business and Economics. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 3-28.

- 1
2
3 Stericycle (2019). European Recall & Notifications Index - Q1 2019. Stericycle Expert
4 Solutions, <https://www.stericycleexpertsolutions.co.uk/recall-index/> (18 June 2019).
5
6 Steven, A. B., Dong, Y., Corsi, T. (2014). Global sourcing and quality recalls: An empirical
7 study of outsourcing-supplier concentration-product recalls linkages. *Journal of Operations*
8 *Management*, 32(5), 241-253.
9
10 Tate, W.L., Bals, L. (2016). Achieving Shared Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Value Creation:
11 Toward a Social Resource-Based View (SRBV) of the Firm. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 1-
12 24.
13
14 Tate, W. L., et al. (2010). Corporate social responsibility reports: a thematic analysis related to
15 supply chain management. *Journal of Supply Chain Management* 46(1): 19-44.
16
17 Thirupathi, R.M., Vinodh, S. (2016) Application of interpretive structural modelling and
18 structural equation modelling for analysis of sustainable manufacturing factors in Indian
19 automotive component sector. *International Journal of Production Research*, 54(22), 6661-
20 6682.
21
22 Thomé, A.M.T., Scavarda, L.F., Pires, S.R.I., Ceryno, P. (2014). A multi-tier study on supply
23 chain flexibility in the automotive industry. *International Journal of Production Economics*,
24 158, 91-105.
25
26 Touboulic, A., Chicksand, D., Walker, H. (2014). Managing Imbalanced Supply Chain
27 Relationships for Sustainability: A Power Perspective. *Decision Sciences*, 45(4), 577-619.
28
29 Tsalis, T., Avramidou, A., Nikolaou, I.E. (2017). A social LCA framework to assess the
30 corporate social profile of companies: Insights from a case study. *Journal of Cleaner*
31 *Production*, 164, 1665-1676.
32
33 Turnbull, P., Oliver, N., Wilkinson, B. (1992). Buyer-supplier relations in the UK - automotive
34 industry: Strategic implications of the Japanese manufacturing model. *Strategic*
35 *Management Journal*, 13(2), 159-168.
36
37 Van Tulder, R., Van Wijk, J., Kolk, A. (2008). From Chain Liability to Chain Responsibility:
38 MNE Approaches to Implement Safety and Health Codes in International Supply Chains .
39 *Journal of Business Ethics*, 85(2), 399-412.
40
41 Wang, J., Li, J., Arinez, J., Biller, S. (2012). Indicators for quality improvability and bottleneck
42 sequence in flexible manufacturing systems with batch production. *International Journal of*
43 *Production Research*, 50(22), 6388-6402.
44
45 Wells, P. (2013). Sustainable business models and the automotive industry: A commentary.
46 *IIMB Management Review*, 25(4), 228-239.
47
48 Wilhelm, M., Blome, C., Wieck, E., Xiao, C.Y. (2016a). Implementing sustainability in multi-
49 tier supply chains: Strategies and contingencies in managing sub-suppliers. *International*
50 *Journal of Production Economics*, 182, 196-212.
51
52 Wilhelm, M.M., Blome, C., Bhakoo, V., Paulraj, A. (2016b). Sustainability in multi-tier supply
53 chains: Understanding the double agency role of the first-tier supplier. *Journal of*
54 *Operations Management*, 41, 42-60.
55
56 Wu, F., Yenyurt, S., Kim, D., Cavusgil, S.T. et al. (2006). The impact of information
57 technology on supply chain capabilities and firm performance: A resource-based view.
58 *Industrial Marketing Management*, 35(4), 493-504.
59
60 Yeung, H.W.C., Coe, N.M. (2015). Toward a Dynamic Theory of Global Production
61 Networks. *Economic Geography*, 91(1), 29-58.
62
63 Yu, V.F., Tseng, L.C. (2014). Measuring social compliance performance in the global
64 sustainable supply chain: an AHP approach. *Journal of Information and Optimization*

Sciences, 35(1), 47-72.

Zhao, X., Li, Y., Flynn, B.B. (2013). The financial impact of product recall announcements in China. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 142(1), 115-123.

Zheng, J., Roehrich, J.K., Lewis, M.A. (2008). The dynamics of contractual and relational governance: Evidence from long-term public-private procurement arrangements. *Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management*, 14(1), 43-54.

Zhu, K. (2004). The Complementarity of Information Technology Infrastructure and E-Commerce Capability: A Resource-Based Assessment of Their Business Value. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 21(1), 167-202.

Zsidisin, G.A. (2003). A grounded definition of supply risk. *Journal of Purchasing and Supply Management*, 9(5-6), 217-224.

Appendix 1. Digraph of the ISM hierarchical model

