
Editorial

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Biographical notes: Zhenji Zhang is presently a Professor at the Beijing Jiaotong University in Beijing, China. He has previously studied and worked at the Graduate School of Moscow Power Engineering Institute and the Moscow State University of Communication Means in Moscow, Russia and engaged in post-doctoral research. He has paid academic visits to universities or institutes in many countries. He has served as a general chair or executive chair or IPC member for several international academic conferences. His research experiences cover the areas of information management theory and practice, electronic commerce, etc. He has published more than 50 papers in refereed journals and conferences in these areas. He is also an author or co-author of several books.

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Logistics and supply chain is an important system for both company competitions and economics development. Since the late 20th century, we have seen the rapid growth of logistics and supply chain service industry. However, with the world economy transformation and upgrade, a series of problems have also emerged along with the huge economic output brought by logistics and supply chain service and management. These problems led directly to the decrease of logistics business performance and ineffective cooperation with the supply chain partners, especially in the context of the new information technologies, such as internet, big data and icloud, changing the life and interaction style of people and companies.

Therefore, traditional logistics and supply chain management theories and practices should be innovated or adapted to overcome these problems in the new environment. The results of the existing research show that the innovation and upgrading of the traditional logistics service will enhance the performance of enterprises significantly. From the perspective of supply chain, service innovation in supply chain and logistics system will have a significant impact on the coordination and cooperation of the supply chain partners and improve the performance of the whole supply chain and each parties.

This special issue provides a compilation of the state of the art research contributions in the form of independent research papers addressing service innovations and management in logistics and supply chains. In the context of wide use of internet, big data and other new information technologies, the topics include, but are not limited to, logistics service management and innovation; new supply chain management theories and practices; HRM in logistics and supply chains; service and operations management related to logistics or supply chain service providers.

In total, this special issue is composed of 12 research papers. These study using various analytical methods, such as mathematical modelling, case study, survey and the like to examine the research questions in supply chain and logistics management areas:

- HRM and organisational behaviour
- Supply chain quality management and optimisations
- Logistics service supply chain network
- Other issues related to service and operations management

The contributions presented in this special issue provide ample discussions of the above perspectives. The paper by Hu and Zhao focused on supply chain quality management theory building in view of the limitation of the traditional quality management theory which only concentrate on the internal process. The authors conducted four case studies and proposed a generalised definition and a holistic supply chain quality management framework with six components, which can facilitate the operationalisation of the construct and help to develop a high quality measurement scale.

The study of Wang et al. proposed a two-period pricing model considering advance selling strategy of perishable items. After the numerical computation and sensitivity analysis, the authors arguing that the best revenue and price can be obtained by adjusting the length of the advance selling period.

Li et al. discusses the relationships between organisational learning and service innovation performance, as well as the mediating role of supply chain collaboration and the moderating role of interpersonal trust by conducting a survey research and SEM analysis.

Liu et al. investigate the relationship between mentoring relationship and career satisfaction of young college teachers, as well as the moderating effect of the type of mentoring relationship and the gender of mentee on such relationship. The results of 300 questionnaires data analysis confirmed the positive effect mentoring relationship on career satisfaction of young college teachers and the moderation effect of different mentoring relations types and gender of mentee.

The study of Xu and Hu try to extract the profile and dimensions of dual commitment using latent profile analysis, and the results showed six distinct profiles: full commitment, EB-Dominant, AC/NC-Dominant, moderated commitment, CC-Dominant, and non-committed, which can advance the understanding of the commitment and individual behaviours.

Bari et al. strived to investigate the relationship between workplace practices and firm performance in the context of the Chinese hotel industry. By conducting a PLS-SEM analysis and confirmed the significant direct main effect of workplace practices and the partial mediating effect of IT.

Cai and Ye test the mediating effect of mental health between psychological capital and job burnout, which can help to explain the mechanism that how psychological capital will influence job burnout and the structural equation modelling results confirmed the meditation effect.

Liu et al. differentiate the five types of logistics service supply chain network, that is, social networks, logistics innovation networks, logistics collaboration networks, marketing networks and reputation networks. Moreover, the authors examine the relationships among the five sub-networks and the influence of networks to the logistics service integrator's performance. The empirical results show that the developing of social networks, logistics innovation networks and marketing networks have an significant impact on the growth of logistics service integrator; reputational networks have an indirect impact on the firm growth by means of marketing networks; but do not find significant impact of logistics collaboration networks.

Liu et al. talk about the research question that how dynamic capability affect the growth performance of logistics services integrator. By differentiating the three dimensions of dynamic capability into environment awareness, resource integration and logistics flexibility, the author tested the proposed hypotheses and the results showed that both environment awareness, resource integration have a positive effect on the financial performance rather than non-financial performance. however, logistics flexibility capability will positively influence non-financial performance rather than financial performance.

Du and Li focus on the influence of agricultural producer services on agricultural structure adjustment, income of farmers and agricultural production efficiency. using the panel data from China, the authors confirmed that agricultural information, science and technology promotion in agricultural producer services significantly promote agricultural development. However, there are geographical differences in the roles of different types of agricultural production service industry.

The study conducted by Fu et al. try to investigate the factors influencing the choice of host country during cross-border M&As. Based on the analysis of 1,051 Chinese cross-border M&A transactions, the authors conclude that culture distance, institution and tax are the three most significant factors.

The paper by Zhang et al. focus on the in-home aged-care community service. The authors first constructed a standard system of in-home aged-care community service with a Index system, evaluation system, and then apply the proposed system to Shanxi province of China to validate the effectiveness of the propose system. Finally, the author provide some suggestion of in-home aged-care community service management.