

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**SUPPLY CHAIN EFFICIENCY  
FRAMEWORK OF  
MANUFACTURER'S MALAYSIA  
TOWARDS TRADE  
COMPETITIVENESS BASED ON PLS  
MODEL**

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**PhD**

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## AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study is to assess factors that influence supply chain efficiency as one of SCM strategy in Malaysia manufacturing industries towards trade competitiveness due to ASEAN liberalization. Lack of study relation towards supply chain efficiency practices as solid competitive advantages development in manufacturing has been a shortcoming of this thesis addresses. As a result, a model of supply chain efficiency was proposed and established using the existing theory on Resources-Advantage Theory (R-A Theory). Furthermore, the mediating effects of this supply chain efficiency investigated competitiveness in the ASEAN liberalization perspective. Constructs models were developed from the professional view of manufacturers to understand deeper on how the factors of supply chain efficiency can determine the trade competitiveness. This study found four factors that influence the supply chain efficiency which consist of cost performance, collaboration in network, quality infrastructure, and logistics performance. Using quantitative method, only cost performance, logistics performance, and collaboration in the network showed evidence at a significant level and mediation of supply chain efficiency towards competitiveness in the trade liberalization was justified. Those factors were the main elements that can influence competitive advantage as the effort of strategizing the supply chain efficiency development in trade competitiveness. From the sample, it showed that factors like infrastructure and logistics performance were not significant enough to support the SCE relation to trade competitiveness. The significance of this study is that it may help the manufacturer to identify factors that support the strategy for competitiveness in trade, including how to upsurge the infrastructure and become an efficient supply chain integration network.

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