

Секція 4
МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ДОСВІД ТА СТРАТЕГІЧНІ ОРІЄНТИРИ
ІМПЛЕМЕНТАЦІЇ ЦІЛЕЙ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ



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**GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:
URGENCY OF SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HEALTHY
DEVELOPMENT²**

The question of institutions beginning to adopt green in their business as a concern about environmental sustainability has been widely debated and thought upon in the field of supply chain management. Bringing down the effects caused by industries by their traditional SCM practices is one of the major objectives of all countries and environmental regulatory bodies. Companies are now very much interested in environmentally friendly rehearsals and performances. This fact can be made apparent by studying the past growth of industries in a developed nation that are involved in the efficacious execution of GSCM in their organization as shown in Figure 1.

On the opposing side, firms in developing nations are still worried to execute GSCM in their respective industries. In vindictiveness of this, industries are still fraught to mix green initiatives into their traditional approach. It may be due to their lack of knowledge or lack of expertise in the subject matter. The other reason behind this could be the cost involved in the acceptance of GSCM practices.

The authors made an overview of the Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) literature and reviewed recent pieces of literatures on GSCM in developing countries to determine a directional area of this emerging field in the public sector. It discusses some of the issues which academician, researchers, and practitioners have already given us. It gives a better

² Ця робота була підтримана Міністерством освіти і науки України (науково-дослідна тема № 0122U000781 «Вплив COVID-19 на трансформацію системи медико-соціального забезпечення населення: економічні, фінансово-бюджетні, інституційно-політичні детермінанти»)

understanding of a wider perspective of the GSCM practices literature in the developing world, especially in the educational sector or institution.

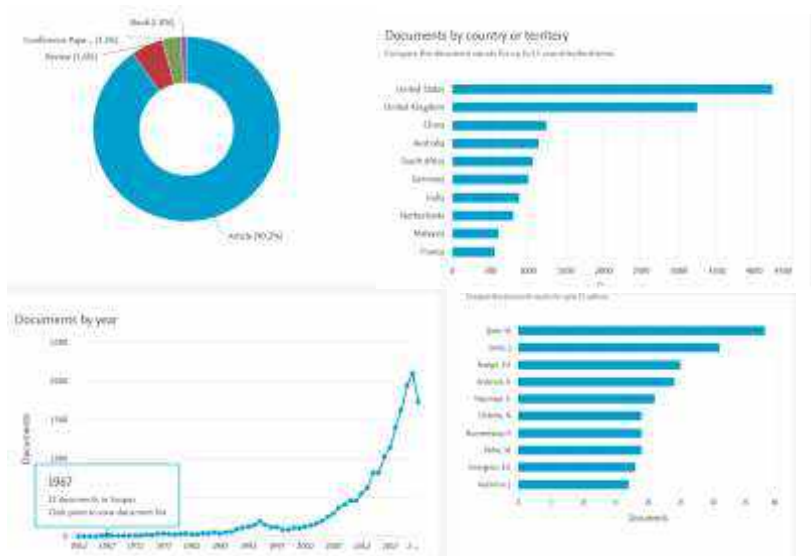


Fig. 1. Bibliometric analysis of the studied area

A detailed review and findings of the study apparently revealed that GSCM is gaining momentum in developing countries. There are limited pieces of literatures available in the social sector.

Little research has been devoted to the concern of GSCM in developing countries, especially in the educational sector or institution. Figure 1 shows the number of articles, books, reviews and conferences on the GSCM. It showed when GSCM practices emerged and the amount of information in developed nations up to this date [1-3].

In conclusion, this project closely examines GSCM practices in the developing world, especially in the educational sector or institution. There are inconsistent arguments and inconclusive findings from the existing supply chain literature. It also sheds new light on the little recognized, acknowledged issue of understanding what constitutes the general GSCM practices in the developing world, especially in the educational sector or institutions.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF CHINESE LISTED COMPANIES

The number of listed companies in China has reached nearly 4,700, with a total market value ranking second in the world. China is making efforts to improve the corporate governance of listed companies and improve corporate social responsibility behavior.

1. Basic information of listed companies in China. As of December 31, 2021, there are 4,697 listed companies in China's stock market. The number of companies in the three exchanges is 2,037 in the Shanghai Stock Exchange (including 377 in the Science and Technology Innovation Board), 2,578 in the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (including 1,090 in the Growth Enterprise Board) and 82 in the Beijing Stock Exchange. The largest number of manufacturers was 3,051, accounting for nearly 65 percent. Information transmission, software and information technology services ranked second with 383 companies, accounting for 8.2 percent. The third is retail 187, accounting for 3.98%.

2. Problems in corporate governance of listed companies in China.

1) Type I agency problems in state-owned enterprises. The main performance is "absence of owner", the long agency chain brings the performance decline. Because the interests of managers and shareholders may be inconsistent, it is inevitable to generate agency costs. The dispersion of equity makes it impossible for shareholders to centrally exercise their rights and reach a consensus. In this case, shareholders are unable to have an effective influence on corporate decisions or effectively supervise