

Abstract

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The Impact of Organizational Learning, Knowledge Management Capability, Supply Chain Management Practices on Organizational Performance

The focus of this research is developing and examining a conceptual framework relating resource-based organizational capabilities and inter-organizational practices with organizational performance. Specifically, it investigates the relationship between knowledge management capability, organizational learning, supply chain management practices and organizational performance. Such a study is important as it contributes to the growing body of literature that links organizational capabilities and practices with organizational performance. In addition, it also contributes to empirical knowledge by applying the proposed conceptual framework in the Egyptian context, which is currently under-researched. The research approach adopted in this research includes empirical examination of the hypothesized relationships among research variables applied on 63 factories with more than 100 employees located at New Borg Al-Arab industrial city using self-administrated questionnaires. The findings from this research provide evidence that knowledge management capability has an impact on organizational learning as well as on supply chain management practices. However, none of the research variables i.e. knowledge management capability, organizational learning and supply chain management practices have an impact on organizational performance. Furthermore, the results showed that knowledge management capability has no indirect effect on organizational performance, through the moderating effect of organizational learning supply chain management practices. The main conclusion drawn from this study is that knowledge management capability may be useful to managers for predicting organizational learning and coordinating supply chain management practices between supply chain members. In addition, it could be concluded that organizational performance, in the factories under study, is affected by variables other than knowledge management capability, organizational learning and supply chain management practices. This study recommends that future studies should also investigate the impact of other variables on organizational performance such as leadership, organizational structure, innovation, human resources management, and corporate strategy. In addition, further research is recommended to investigate the applicability of the proposed conceptual framework in other Egyptian industrial cities.