



Modeling the Colombian Swine Supply Chain from a Knowledge Management Perspective

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Abstract. The Colombian swine supply chain (CSSC) has a low level of national competitiveness compared to other supply chains such as coffee and fruit. While consumption of pork has raised in Colombia, most dealers are importing it from The United States and Canada, since farmers in those countries have received agricultural incentives to breed and commercialize pigs. Additionally, agribusiness have received technological developments to share information and develop the swine sector. This article aims to state theoretical Knowledge Management (KM) dimensions for CSSC that were built under authors' assumptions on the literature. These were proposed to identify the competitiveness level in CSSC, because only two different kinds of measuring for swine competitiveness were found, but on the other hand, no model about Swine Supply Chain (SSC) was found. Perspectives of researching KM in CSSC would integrate stakeholders using a technological web platform which allows interchange of information among them.

Keywords: Swine supply chain · Colombian swine sector · Knowledge management model · Theoretical model · Knowledge sharing · Competitiveness

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The swine sector is very attractive for Colombian economy, because it generates employment [1]. However, it does not have enough technology and knowledge transfer, specialized transportation, or government subsidies. Furthermore, swine smallholders and technified producers are searching to lower its cost, because pork consumption in Colombia has been growing for the last ten years according to statistics from the