



Transparency for Sustainability in the German MedTech Industry? Ways forward from a Sustainable Supply Chain Management Perspective

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HWR Research Competence Centre
CHALLENGES AND RESILIENCE OF
GLOBAL SUPPLY AND VALUE CHAINS

Ein (Forschungs)projekt an der HWR Berlin.



Hochschule für
Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin
Berlin School of Economics and Law

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Who We Are



Research competence centre
„Challenges and resilience of global supply and value chains
(GSVCs)“

Research project – Cluster E
„Sustainability in global supply chains of B2B-products“



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Conducting institution:

Berlin School of Economics and
Law (HWR Berlin)

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Duration:

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MedTech Industry in General



Production and marketing of goods and services that serve to preserve and restore health (BioCon Valley, 2025)



Medical devices
(BMWK, 2024a)

Hetero-
geneous
product
range

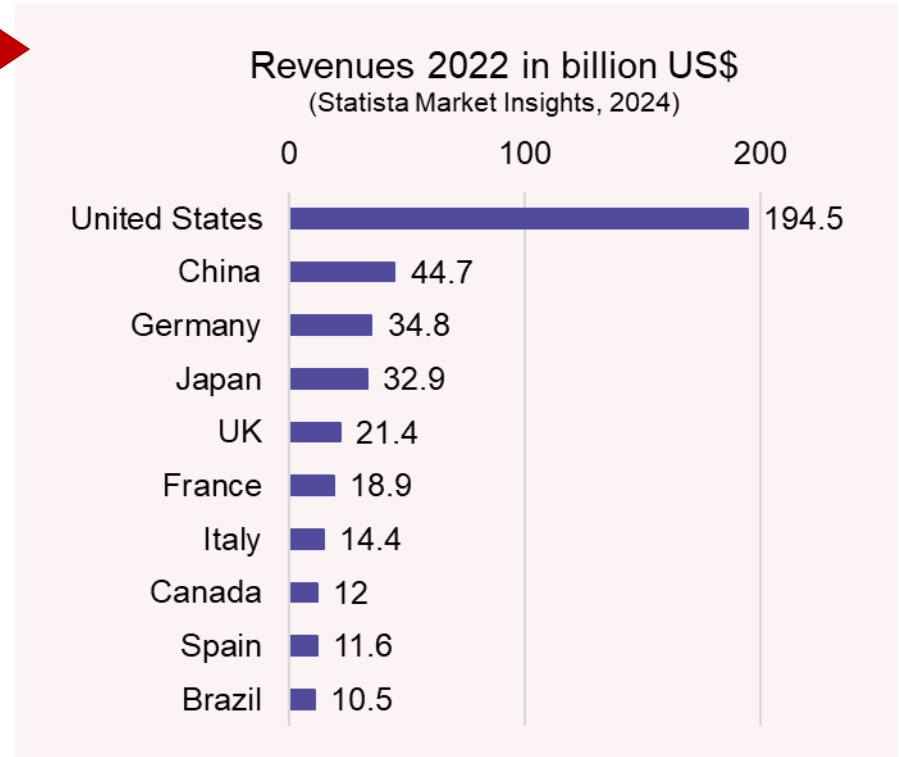
Medical technology/ large
medical-technical equipment
(BMWK, 2024b)



Relevance of German MedTech Industry



- Important site for MedTech globally



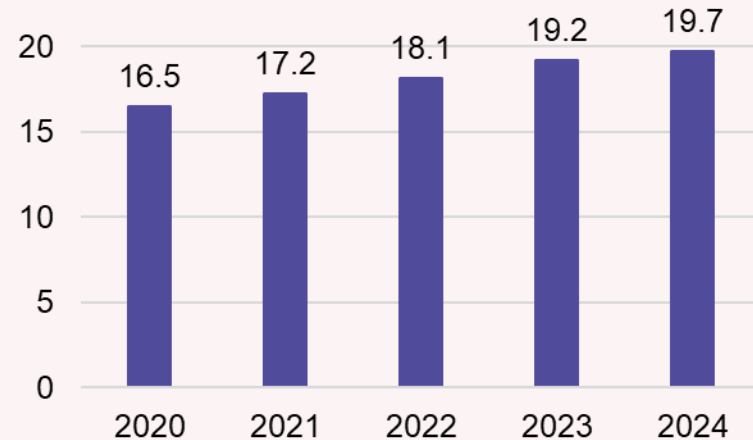


Relevance of German MedTech Industry

- Important site for MedTech globally
- Significant for national economy

212,100 employed people in 2024 (BMWK, 2025)

Gross value added in billion EUR
(BMWK, 2025)





Relevance of German MedTech Industry

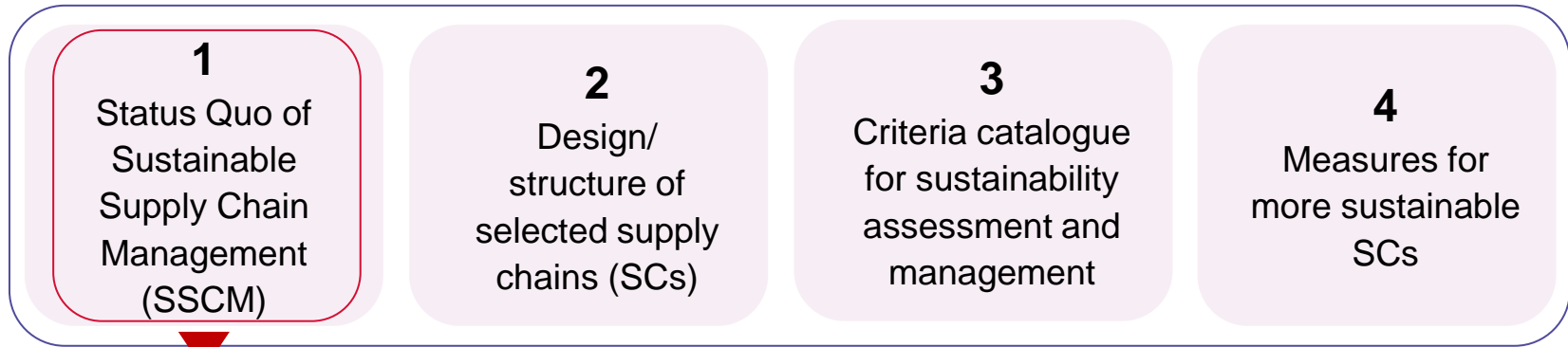
- Important site for MedTech globally
- Significant for national economy
- Industry with GSVCs
- Challenge to implement more sustainable GSVCs
- Numerous research gaps related to sustainability of MedTech supply and value chains



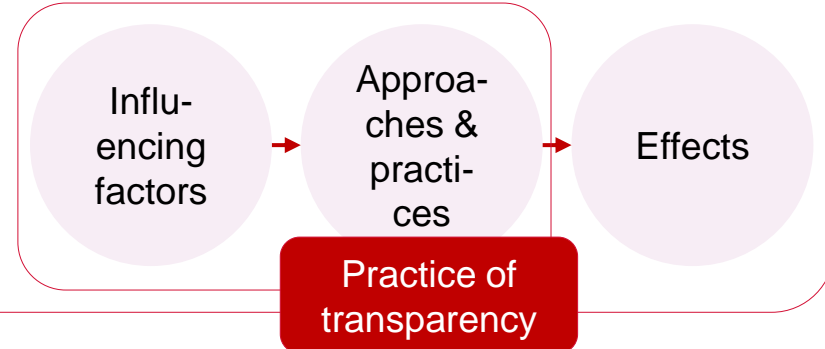
German MedTech industry footprint 2020
(Gerlach et al., 2022)

8.9 Mio t GHGs	62% in GSVCs
2,953 t Fine dust with a particle size of PM2.5	86% in GSVCs
1,782,000 t Waste	82% in GSVCs
61.2 Mio m ³ Water	87% in GSVCs
23,900 Work accidents	63% in GSVCs
3,200 Cases of child labour	100% in GSVCs

Goals of Research Project



- (1) What strategic approaches and practices are applied to increase the sustainability of medical technology supply chains?
- (2) What factors promote or hinder the implementation?
- (3) What are the effects of implementation (performance, resilience)?



Research Questions Focused Today



“

*To what extent is transparency
applied as a practice of sustainable
supply chain management in German
MedTech companies?*

”

What influences its implementation?

Understanding of SC transparency (Schäfer, 2023)



“Supply chain transparency can be defined as the visibility and disclosure of sustainable supply chain information to stakeholders within and outside the supply chain.”
(Schäfer, 2023, p. 594)

Sustainable supply chain information
E.g.: material information, process information, traceability information

Involved stakeholder
E.g.: focal company, supplier, third party, public, consumer, investor

Perspective
Supply chain visibility as state
Supply chain disclosure as process



Method: Expert interviews

- **Data gathering:** Semi-structured expert interviews
 - **Period:** July – November 2025
 - **Number of interviews:** 12
 - **Number of interviewees:** 15
 - 6 industry experts
 - 9 company representatives
- **Data analysis:** Qualitative content analysis according to Mayring (2019)



Study Findings: Transparency as SSCM practice

- Creating **transparency is not a widespread SSCM practice** (explicitly named only by 3 out of 12 interviews)

→ Rather a **lack of transparency is perceived as a main challenge for SSCM** (9 out of 12 interviews)

- **Barriers for enhancing SC transparency:**

- Unwillingness of lead firms and suppliers to provide information out of commercial reasons
- Complexity of data collection (especially for small businesses)
- Lack of influence and control mechanisms (low 'market power')
- Lack of regulatory obligations for sustainability related SC transparency
- Lack of interest among businesses ('what I don't know doesn't bother me' mentality)
→ Traditional separation between sustainability and supply chain management, keep business as usual, medical devices less in focus than consumer products, Code of Conducts & desk audits as box-ticking-activities (lack of verification)



Study Findings: Transparency as QM practice

- Creation of SC transparency / traceability in the course of quality management (QM) processes (due to strict regulatory requirements)
 - Close cooperation to ensure engineering quality
 - Data exchange of product and material information required (especially for critical components and products with risk class II and III)
 - Regular audits of the QM system by legal manufacturers and notified bodies (worldwide)

→ Rarely linked to sustainability

“The way of thinking is also different. Suddenly I have to consider, is child labour involved? Or do the people who produce certain raw materials have an 8-hour working day? What is their environment like, where they produce, where they manufacture for me? Do they have access to clean water? It's a completely different way of thinking. It's very different from what is usually done in supply chain management. Supply chain management is just about when I'll get the stuff on time and in a certain quality. That's it. There is no before. It arises, so to speak, de novo. So godlike, so to speak” (Interview 2_BG, Pos. 155).

Study Findings: Ways forward from a SSCM perspective



- (1) Linking quality management with sustainability
- (2) Strengthening capabilities of supply chain actors to effectively request and exchange information
- (3) Collaboration-oriented approaches
- (4) Overarching platform for collecting and providing suppliers' sustainability certificates
- (5) Introduction of legal obligations for sustainability related SC transparency
- (6) Strengthening awareness for relevance of SC sustainability

Discussion & Outlook



- **Limitations:**

- Limited generalizability of results
 - Number of interviews with company representatives
 - Lack of interviews with representatives from big multinational companies
- Limited in-depths insights due to wider general study focus on SSCM

- **Next steps:**

- Quantitative survey
- Participatory SC mapping workshop with project company partners

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Thank you!

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