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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluating Key Factors of Container Shipping Lines from the Perspective of High-Tech Industry Shippers

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Abstract

Because of the changes in customers' needs and demands created by the development of container transport in the 1960s, the global container transport business has become increasingly competitive. With the high-tech industry ranged with one of the few competitive industries in Taiwan from 2002, container shipping lines have been forced to implement innovative operating patterns to meet the evolving demands of the high-tech industry shippers. This study conducts a survey questionnaire of domestic high-tech industry shippers to explore the different factors affecting their selection of container shipping lines, evaluating the key influencing factors by maritime marketing's 4C framework: customer needs, customer costs, customer communication, and customer convenience. It aims to detect the appropriateness of key influencing factors and the correlation between them for high-tech industry shippers selecting container shipping lines by the Fuzzy Delphi Method and the Revised Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (the Revised DEMATEL). The conclusions indicates management implications and recommendations for container shipping lines to develop future operating strategies.

Keywords: Container shipping lines, Maritime marketing, the high-tech industry shippers, the Revised Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (the Revised DEMATEL)

1. Introduction

Container transport has been deeply influenced by the needs of the international economy and trade since 1960s. In recent years, the container shipping market has become global, mature, and highly rival. Due to economic globalization and trading trends, it has grown increasingly competitive in the international business environment of container transport. Market uncertainty and unpredictable shipping changes have been the main factors affecting shippers' choices of container shipping lines (CSLs). When selecting a carrier, shippers consider freight tariffs most [1]. Besides the

shipping costs, shippers weigh the service quality of shipping including schedule accuracy, cargo security, cargo tracking systems, and transshipment arrangements [2–4]. In addition, previous experiences with CSLs services could leave specific impressions on shippers. If CSLs get a better understanding of the frequent changes in shippers' needs, they can improve their operating performance in the uncertain shipping market through contingency plans such as reducing shipping costs, improving communication with customers, and providing more convenient services.

The “two-trillion and twin-star development program” in 2002 and the “national development plan”

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in 2008 laid the foundation for the vital position of semiconductors and video displays in Taiwan's future national industrial development. In nowadays, the high-tech industry (HTI) has become one of the few competitory industries in Taiwan. As the semiconductor manufacturing equipment is more time flexible to consumer electronics, sea transport is their main delivery mode, with air transport used only for urgent shipments. Considering the increasing global competitiveness of Taiwan's HTI and the enlarging volume of freight, HTI oriented CSLs should have a more in-depth understanding of the changes in the shipping market and of the demands of HTI in order to enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty. In reality, former researches on shippers' choices about CSLs were based on general shippers and lack of practical values for CSLs management. They have failed to precisely render the actual situation of the container shipping market owing to no analysis of the demands of HTI consignments. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the key factors influencing Taiwan's HTIs when selecting CSLs from the perspective of HTI shippers.

The research combines the Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) with the Revised Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (the Revised DEMATEL) analysis in order to apply more stringent sub-criteria for the selection process. The FDM can effectively deal with ambiguity while retaining the semantic ambiguity of the data obtained from a group of experts. On the other hand, the Revised DEMATEL analysis offers an initial direct relational matrix for defining the suitability and relevance of key factors influencing a HTI's process of selecting CSLs, and clarifying the causality between the key influencing factors. With the two methods, the study not only defines the suitability and relevance of key and affecting factors, but adopt the 4Cs criteria of customer orientation to compare HTISs selections of CSLs. Following this instruction, section two reviews the related literature on the choice of shippers for CSLs and their proposed consolidation. Section three explores methods and the assessment framework. The fourth section provides an empirical analysis of HTISs choices for CSLs. At last, conclusions and recommendations are presented in section five.

2. Literature review

This section reviews the key factors influencing container transport, plus the related literature on

research methods; then provides comprehensive discussions.

2.1. Attributes of the maritime service of container shipping carriers

Whether plying long- or short-distance sea transport routes, the needs of shippers vary over time. McGinnis [5] studied the key factors influencing a shipper's choice of CSLs, with the consideration of delivery speed, reliable schedules, freight tariffs, and cargo damage claims. It concluded that delivery speed and reliable schedules are the most important factors for shippers. In 1980s when freight charges did not vary greatly, carrier reputation was a determining factor in a shipper's decisions [6]. If CSLs creates a better reputation and brand equity, it would increase the differentiation advantages of the company [7].

Freight rates are another important factor for shippers when selecting CSLs [2,8]. However, the importance of freight rates may differ over time [9]. In the early 1990s, the most important factor changed from the carrier's reputation to transit time [2,3]. If CSLs do not match transit time with schedules, transport costs would increase [10]. Another research found that transport reliability and flexible communication are more important than freight tariffs [11]. Despite of the needs of shippers, freight tariffs, transit time, sailing frequency, and transport reliability are the primary motivations for shippers to change transport modes [12].

With the vigorous development of the logistics industry, CSLs have responded to shippers' logistic needs through expanding their service scope in a vertically integrated manner, combining transport processes, efficient container yards and ports, and adding branches or commissioned agents to develop their service scale [13,14]. Linking such changes with the concept of supply chain management, carriers need to apply an intermodal transport model from which to choose the lowest cost combination that meets a shipper's needs [15]. With these steps: integrating logistics operations, selecting ports adjacent to shippers, improving operational efficiency effectively, and reducing operating costs, CSLs could enhance their market competitiveness [16,17]. For instance, more concentrated sailing frequencies, higher transit time reliability, and quicker transfers assist them in reducing logistics costs [18]. However, to meet shippers' urgent needs, CSLs must regard not only transshipment

arrangements but service fixed routes, ports, timing, and schedules [4].

CSLs with better logistics capabilities, flexible operations, and reduced costs are able to improve shippers' willingness to work together better [19,20]. In addition, timely delivery, lower freight rates, and integrated inland transport are the key factors for shippers in selecting CSLs [21]. The main factor behind shipping delays and increasing logistics costs is long waiting times in port [22]. Therefore, port operational efficiency and cost are factors that both carriers and shippers value [23]. When CSLs are faced with globalized competition, the following characteristics are their potential advantages: lower freight rates, excellent transport quality, and accurate delivery services [24]. On the other hand, e-commerce also provides customers with more value-added services [25]. If CSLs offer an online cargo tracking and query system and respond quickly to shippers' requests, they could effectively reduce damage rates during handling, improve security during transport, and have reliable and accurate schedules [26]. Moreover, the ability to eligibly reserve shipping space [27,28] is also a key factor for shippers when selecting CSLs.

Since transport is a part of the service industry, CSLs must understand the various needs of shippers in order to effectively maintain existing relationships and develop new customers. In addition to factors such as transport reliability and safety, there are other key influencing factors for shippers when choosing CSLs: low costs, professional expertise, company reputation, transit time, service scope, integrated logistics, concentrated sailing frequency, implementation of e-commerce, accurate documentation [29], customs clearance efficiency [23], varied container types [30], good service attitude [31], and frequent visits to regulars [32].

2.2. Related literature and research methods

The fuzzy set theory (FST) by Zadeh copes with the imprecision and uncertainty which is inherent to human judgment in decision making processes through the use of linguistic terms and degrees of membership [33]. A fuzzy set is a class of objects with grades of membership. The grades present the degree of stability to which certain element belongs to a fuzzy set. CSLs assessment and selection are usually multi-criteria decision problems which, in actual shipping contexts, may be solved without precise information. Hence, the decision process of purchasing could be modeled and structured in a realistic way. In the field of transport, various authors have suggested a fuzzy set theory to inspect

uncertainty and imprecision in choice situations. The theory could model vague preferences in a mathematically precise way, such as setting weights of performance scores on criteria. In addition, FST can be combined with other research methods to improve the quality of the final tools.

The Delphi Method is a systematic method to expedite expert group decisions. Through specific measurement steps of the Delphi Method in terms of reliability and validity, a research could avoid some error variability, and assure the level of reliability and validity [34]. Murray et al. [35] first applied fuzzy logic to the Delphi Method. In addition to reducing the number of surveys, it's also possible to solve the ambiguity of questionnaire questions and of expert opinions through semantic changes, thus giving a more consummate expression of their opinions. Ishikawa et al. [36] further extended the Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) with the concept of cumulative frequency distribution and fuzzy integration. It applied the fuzzy numbers to deal with the expertise captured by the Delphi Method. This method has the advantages of both conferences and traditional questionnaires due to the confidentiality of questionnaires and the effect of brainstorming. In conclusion, the FDM could deal with ambiguity and retain more expertise [37]. Compared to the traditional Delphi Method, it reaches a greater degree of consensus since taking semantic vagueness into account, and retains more complete information [38]. The specific procedures of the Delphi Method not only assist in avoiding errors, but ensure a certain degree of reliability and validity [34].

The FDM has been extensively applied to the selection of evaluation criteria in science and technology forecasting, public policy analysis, program planning, and other fields. For instance, it explored important evaluation criteria in the third-party logistics industry in order to provide an effective decision-making tool for enhancing customer service and reducing costs [39]. Another case was establishing supply chain risk assessment indicators [40]. Therefore, the related businesses can reduce supply chain risks, improve resilience, and develop appropriate business strategies to meet customers' needs in an increasingly competitive environment. Sheu et al. [41] explored the key factors and importance of clustering in Taiwan's intelligent transport system with the FDM and fuzzy hierarchical analysis to provide a reference for government to promote relevant industry clustering decisions. To summarize, the FDM is beneficial for offering more objective evaluation factors for group decisions.

Subsequently, the DEMATEL was developed by the Battelle Memorial Institute of the Geneva Research Centre between 1972 and 1976. It solved sophisticated problems and improved the understanding of specific problems [42]. Through comparing the interrelationship between factors, the direct, indirect and combined effects among them can be calculated to clarify the nature of problems, thus contributing to research of countermeasures for relevant issues [43]. By Fuzzy DEMATEL, decision-makers could make decisions in an unstable environment [44]. For instance, airlines conducted an analysis of safety management systems [45]. Governments established an impact relation map and a network relation map to explore causal relationships that influence transport policy decisions [46]. Carriers explored key determining factors when choosing shippers on the basis of relevant environmental factors [47].

Through opinions based on practical experience provided by survey questionnaires, DEMATEL can be used to understand the causal relationships and level of influence of the factors that shippers consider selecting a carrier. Nevertheless, its initial direct relationship matrix may not show convergence. Fortunately, the Revised DEMATEL improves the previous problem [48]. [49] and [50] analyzed the correlation between the key influencing factors for CSLs in selecting ship management companies, and the ones for ocean freight forwarders in selecting CSLs by the Revised DEMATEL. Their purpose was to find the most influential and affected relevant factors, and to effectively understand the correlation between the key factors influencing CSLs and freight forwarders for these issues.

2.3. Comprehensive discussions

It's necessary for CSLs to understand the needs of shippers in order to provide the best shipping service and develop different marketing strategies. This study compiles the evaluation criteria for the factors influencing Taiwan's HTIs when choosing container shippers from the standpoint of HTIs. Through the FDM, it leverages relevant work experience and objective expertise, then eliminating the uncertainty and ambiguity of expert opinion in order to collect the appropriate assessment criteria effectively. The Revised DEMATEL, which could achieve the convergence effect of the initial direct relation matrix, benefits to explore the causality

between the evaluation criteria. The results could serve as the basis for CSLs' development of ocean freight marketing strategies.

Considering the contributions from previous related studies, this study would bring together the factors influencing shippers when choosing CSLs and the elements that CSLs should possess, as shown in Table 1.

As shown in Table 1, before 2000, dedicated wharves and documentation accuracy were not considered significant by shippers; after 2000, the underrated factors were a company's financial status, and staff appearance. On the other hand, the following factors had all become important considerations for shippers when selecting CSLs: customer clearance efficiency, container types and condition, megaships, convenience of obtaining equipment, e-commerce systems, delivery service attitude, simple transport procedures, freight tariffs, timely delivery, transport reliability, sailing frequency, integrated logistics operations, transit time, maritime expertise, cargo security, portfolio of operating routes, maintenance of business relationship, corporate reputation and image, freight surcharges, direct access network, and cargo handling charges.

3. Research methods and evaluation framework

The following describes the research methods and framework for assessing the influencing factors, along with the key evaluation criteria, sub-criteria and their implications.

3.1. Fuzzy Delphi Method

In view of the fact that the traditional Delphi Method requires several times to meet acceptable expert standards of conformity, it is not easy to reach a convergence in the opinions of experts [56]. However, if fuzzy theory is applied to the Delphi Method, not only can similar results be obtained, but the time and expense of the survey can be reduced. Thus, Fuzzy Delphi Method is regarded as suitable for selecting the key evaluation criteria [57]. Subsequently, Wang et al. [58] pointed out that FDM can extract specific key factors from among various influencing factors. Therefore, the study adopts the Revised FDM based on triangular fuzzy numbers to conduct an appropriate analysis of the key factors influencing HTIs when selecting CSLs, which not only solves the shortcomings of the

Table 1. Relevant sub-criterion of factors influencing maritime service for CSLs.

Influencing Factors	Before 2000	After 2000
Financial KPI report	McGinnis [1]; Brown [30]	
Staff Appearance	Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Brooks [6]; Chow and Poist [31]	
Dedicated wharves		Yang et al. [28]; Vernimmen et al. [10]; Panayides [22]; Notteboom [18]
Document accuracy		Fanam et al. [51]; Yen and Chen [29]
Customs clearance efficiency	Slack [23]	Chen [52]
Container types and condition	Brown [30]	Yen and Chen [29]
Megaships	Mentzer et al. [11]; McGinnis [1]	Yang et al. [28]
Convenience of obtaining equipment	Subhash and Sanjay [27]; McGinnis [1]; Chow and Poist [31]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Liang et al. [7]; Yen and Chen [29]
e-commerce systems	McGinnis [1]; Chow and Poist [31]	Fanam [51]; Penaloza [25]; Yen and Chen [29]
Delivery service attitude	Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Brooks [26]; Chow and Poist [31]	Chen [52]
Simple transport procedures	Chow and Poist [31]	Yang et al. [28]; Liang et al. [7]; Yen and Chen [29]
Freight tariffs	Mentzer et al. [11]; Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Brown [30]; Murphy and Hall [9]; McGinnis [1,5]; Brooks [2,6,26]; Chow and Poist [31]; Krapfel and Mentzer [15]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Fanam et al. [51]; Rogerson et al. [19]; Ng et al. [8]; Chen [52]; Brooks and Trifts [12]; Liang [7]; Salleh [24]; Zsidisin et al. [21]; Douglas et al. [13]; Wilding and Juriado [20]
Timely delivery	Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Brooks [3]; McGinnis [1]; Chow and Poist [31]	Chen [52]; Brooks and Trifts [12]; Liang et al. [7]; Vernimmen et al. [10]; Salleh [24]; Penaloza et al. [25]; Zsidisin et al. [21]; Douglas et al. [13]; Notteboom [18]; Liao et al. [4]
Transport reliability	Mentzer et al. [11]; Subhash and Sanjay [27]; McGinnis [1,5]; Brooks [6]; Chow and Poist [31]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Fanam et al. [51]; Chen [52]; Brooks and Trifts [12]; Vernimmen et al. [10]; Salleh [24]; Panayides [22]; Notteboom [18]; Yen and Chen [29]; Liao et al. [4]; Premeaux [54]
Sailing frequency	Brown [30]; Slack [23]; Brooks [2,6]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Fanam et al. [51]; Yang et al. [28]; Brooks and Trifts [12]; Vernimmen et al. [10]; Notteboom [18]
Integrated logistics operations	Brown [30]; Brooks [6]; Krapfel and Mentzer [15]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Fanam et al. [51]; Rogerson et al. [19]; Yang et al. [28]; Vernimmen et al. [10]; Zsidisin et al. [21]; Panayides [22]; Yeung [14]; Yen and Chen [29]; Wilding and Juriado [20]; Tiwari et al. [17]
Transit time	Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Brown [30]; McGinnis [1,5]; Slack [23]; Brooks [2,6]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Finnsgård et al. [55]; Yang et al. [28]; Chen [52]; Brooks and Trifts [12]; Zsidisin et al. [21]; Douglas et al. [13]
Maritime expertise	Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Brooks [6,26]; McGinnis [1,5]; Chow and Poist [31]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Liang et al. [7]; Yen and Chen [29]
Cargo security	Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Slack [23]; Brooks [6]; Chow and Poist [31]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Chen [52]; Liang et al. [7]; Yen and Chen [29]
Portfolio of operating routes	Brown [30]; Brooks [6]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Rogerson et al. [19]; Vernimmen et al. [10]; Douglas et al. [13]; Liao et al. [4]
Maintenance of business relationship	Panayides and Gray [32]; Subhash and Sanjay [27]; Brown [30]	Yang et al. [28]; Yen and Chen [29]; Tiwari et al. [17]
Corporate reputation and image	Brooks [3]; Slack [23]; Chow and Poist [31]	Fanam and Ackerly [53]; Chen [52]; Yen and Chen [29]
Freight surcharges	Slack [23]	Rogerson et al. [19]; Yang [28]; Ng et al. [8]; Wilding and Juriado [20]; Zsidisin [21]
Direct access network	Subhash and Sanjay [27]	Yen and Chen [29]
Cargo handling charges	Slack [23]	Chou [16]; Ng et al. [8]

conventional Delphi Method, but ensure that the results are not easily affected by extreme opinions. The operational process is as follows:

3.1.1. Aggregate experts' opinions

The questionnaires involves semantic variables to find each expert's evaluation index of the importance of each factor.

3.1.2. Establish a symmetric triangular fuzzy number

It calculates the triangular fuzzy number evaluation weight from the group of experts. The formula is shown in Eq. (1). Assuming the appraisal index of influencing factor k ($k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$) for expert i ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$) is $wik = (Lik, Mik, Uik)$, then the fuzzy weight wk of the influence factor k is:

$$\tilde{W}k = (Lk, Mk, Uk), k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

Where $Lk = \min_i \{Lik\}$, $Mk = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Mik$, $Uk = \max_i \{Uik\}$

3.1.3. Defuzzification

In general, the Graded Multiple Integrals Representation (GMIR) Method [59] can convert fuzzy sets into explicit sets to facilitate decision-making. The GMIR defuzzifies the fuzzy weights $\tilde{W}k$ into explicit weights $\tilde{S}k$, as shown in Eq. (2) below.

$$S_k = \frac{Lk + 4 \cdot Mk + Uk}{6} \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

This study defuzzifies the weight of each influencing factor into a non-fuzzy value by GMIR in order to obtain each influencing factor's weight. Next, it considers the thresholds adopted in previous studies of transport-related fields to determine the threshold for this article. Any value greater than this threshold are accepted and those below the threshold are removed, thereby screening the evaluation criteria.

3.2. The revised DEMATEL analysis

The DEMATEL analysis was developed by the Battelle Memorial Institute of the Geneva Research Centre between 1972 and 1976. It is a method of combining linear algebra with expert questionnaires to clarify the causality of complex issues. By observing the degree of interaction between factors and using a matrix and related mathematical theory to calculate the causal relationship and degree of impact of all factors, this method can effectively clarify complex causal structures and the directionality of the influencing factors [60,61]. Since the initial direct relationship matrix may not produce a convergence effect

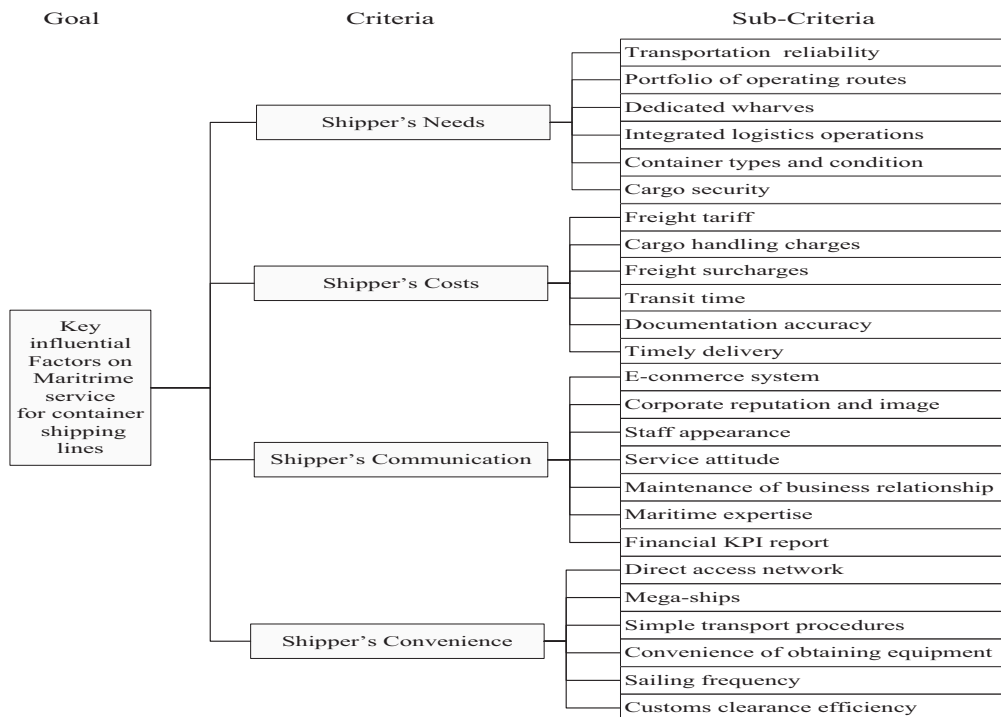


Fig. 1. Evaluation framework of key influencing factors for HTISs selecting CSLs.

Table 2. The assurance analysis of factors influencing HTISs’ selection of CSLs.

Criteria	Sub-criteria	Geometric mean	Threshold ≥ 0.7
Shipper’s needs	Transport reliability	0.789	
	Portfolio of operating routes	0.672	Ignore
	Dedicated wharves	0.574	Ignore
	Integrated logistics operations	0.654	Ignore
	Container types and condition	0.651	Ignore
Shipper’s costs	Cargo transport security	0.731	
	Freight tariffs	0.733	
	Cargo handling charges	0.695	Ignore
	Freight surcharges	0.692	Ignore
	Transit time	0.752	
Shipper’s communication	Documentation costs	0.743	
	Timely delivery	0.762	
	E-commerce systems	0.649	Ignore
	Corporate reputation and image	0.552	Ignore
	Staff personal appearance	0.509	Ignore
Shipper’s convenience	Maintenance of Business Relationship	0.717	
	Transport service attitude	0.637	Ignore
	Maritime expertise	0.705	
	Financial KPI report	0.536	Ignore
	Direct access network	0.659	Ignore
	Mega-ships	0.527	Ignore
	Convenient shipping procedures	0.725	
	Equipment accessibility	0.662	Ignore
	Sailing frequency	0.690	Ignore
	Customs clearance efficiency	0.711	

when using the original version of DEMATEL, the Revised DEMATEL improves on this disadvantage and produces more accurate results [48]. The formula for calculating it is shown as follows:

3.2.1. Define and determine the relationship between the factors

Filter and define factors in the system are based on experts’ experience and the literature review.

3.2.2. Calculate the initial average matrix

Let $A = (a_{ij})n \times n$ be an average matrix of the respondents’ direct matrices in which the entry (i, j) indicates the direct influence factor i exerts on factor j . The initial average matrix $A = (a_{ij})n \times n$ is shown in formula (3) below:

$$A = \frac{1}{H} \sum_{k=1}^H B^{(k)} \tag{3}$$

Where B^k is the matrix of the respondent k ’s answer.

3.2.3. Calculate the initial–direct relation matrix normalized to X

Calculate the initial–direct relation matrix normalized to X with formula (4) as follows:

$$X = \frac{A}{s} \tag{4}$$

Where s is calculated using formula (5) as follows:

$$s = \max(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}, \epsilon + \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}) \tag{5}$$

In this formula, ϵ is a very small positive number.

3.2.4. Derive the total influence matrix S

All the matrices with indirect influence are $X_2, X_3, \dots, X_k, \dots, X^\infty$, and the total influence matrix is $S = X +$

Table 3. Correlation values of influencing factors.

Factors which influence or are influenced	D_k	R_k	$D_{k+}R_k$ (ranking)	$D_{k+}R_k$ (ranking)
(C11) Transport reliability	0.5386	0.5274	1.0660 (1)	0.0112 (4)
(C16) Cargo security	0.3488	0.1750	0.5238 (5)	0.1738 (3)
(C21) Freight tariffs	0.5114	0.1649	0.6763 (4)	0.3465 (1)
(C24) Transit time	0.5259	0.3434	0.8693 (2)	0.1825 (2)
(C26) Timely delivery	0	0.7141	0.7141 (3)	-0.7141 (5)

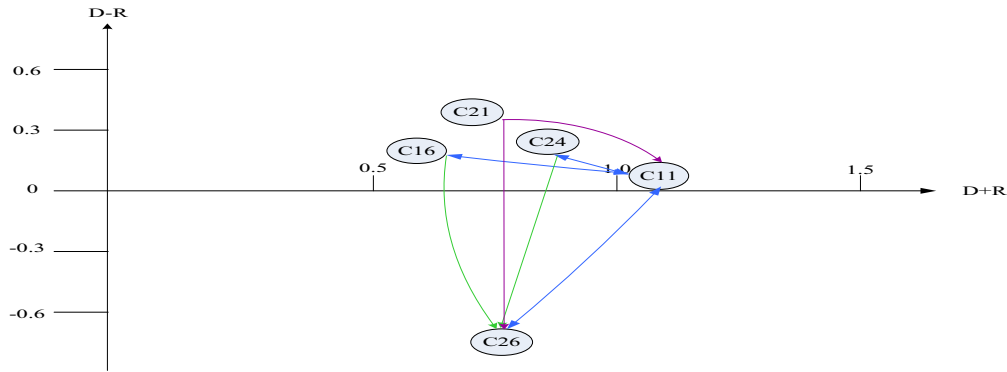


Fig. 2. Causal relationships of factors which influence or are influenced.

$X^2 + \dots, X^\infty = \sum_{k=1}^\infty X^k$, which is equivalent to formula (6) as shown below:

$$S = X(I - X)^{-1} \tag{6}$$

3.3. Evaluation framework of influencing factors

The paper reviews the key factors influencing consolidating shippers' selection of CSLs on the basis of the literature review and the combined marketing 4Cs framework [62], including customer/shipper needs, costs, communication, and convenience. Moreover, it evaluates the objectives, criteria, and sub-criteria to construct an evaluation framework of the key factors influencing HTISs when choosing CSLs, as shown in Fig. 1.

According to the literature review, the key influencing factors for shippers to select CSLs are based on the shipping marketing concepts distinguishing between the 4 aspects: shipper's needs, cost, communication, and convenience. Then, HTIS determines the most suitable key influencing factors by FDM, and assesses the correlation between the key influencing factors by Revised DEMATEL.

4. Empirical analysis and discussion

This section is based on the experience and knowledge of appropriate shipping industry experts obtained through an effective questionnaire. The study analyzes the appropriateness and relevance of the key factors influencing shippers' CSL choices, and considers the implications for CSL management.

4.1. Survey Results

The questionnaire conducts its survey through convenient sampling and email delivery, referring

to Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs' 2016 Directory of Excellent Exporters and Importers (2017) [63]. The study collects the data from an expert questionnaire. 40 experts are selected from industrial and academic institutions with professional knowledge and experience, with an average of working with the HTI over 10 years. It targets 25 high-level senior managers of HTI exporters and importers, including 19 in integrated circuit manufacture, 10 in photoelectric and optical related industry, 6 in computer and consumer electronics manufacturing industry, and 5 in electronics-related industry. Particularly, they are the managers responsible for selecting CSLs for their firms. A total of 40 questionnaires concerning the factors affecting HTI companies' selection of CSLs are issued, with 31 are responded and valid. The effective questionnaire response rate is 77.5%.

4.2. Appropriateness analysis of influencing factors

The first stage explores the opinions of HTI experts and screen for the most critical evaluation sub-criteria by the FDM and a threshold concept. An appropriateness level greater than 70% or 80% indicates that a criterion can be considered to be appropriate [64]. Most of the transport-related studies have set the threshold value at 0.7 [41,65]. In addition to satisfying the standard criteria for experts' consensus set by Hwang et al. [64]; the integrity of the criteria can also be ensured. This paper sets the geometric mean of the evaluation criteria greater than or equal to 0.7 as the appropriateness standard. Therefore, the evaluation sub-criteria are retained. The screening results for selecting the evaluation criteria of the key factors influencing HTISs' selection of CSLs are shown in Table 2.

In terms of evaluation sub-criteria, the research divides into 10 factors as the basis for a correlation

analysis of key factors influencing HTISs' selection of CSLs: transport reliability, cargo security, freight tariffs, transit time, documentation costs, timely delivery, business relationship maintenance, maritime expertise, convenient shipping procedures, and customs clearance efficiency.

4.3. Correlation analysis of influencing factors

In order to obtain stronger correlation among key influencing factors, this study sets 0.16 as the threshold value. It removes any factors that have low correlation since a direct or indirect relationship value greater than 0.16 indicates greater significance. After obtaining the sum of the determinant for each row and column, the influencing factors and the total extent of their influence are calculated, and the key influencing factors are sorted according to the rank. D_i displays the total extent of the factor's influence on other factors, R_j shows the total extent to which the factor is influenced, and $(D_k + R_k)$ implies the intensity of the relationship between the factor and other factors. The larger the value, the greater the total impact of the factor. $(D_k - R_k)$ indicates the extent of the factors' influence or by which it is influenced. A positive number signifies that the factor is an influencing factor, while a negative number means the factor is influenced by other factors. The numerical value indicates the causal relationship between key influencing factors given a set threshold value. The diagram of their causal relationships is shown in Table 3 and in Fig. 2.

Table 3 shows that, beyond a given threshold value, factors with a high degree of correlation contains transport reliability (C11), cargo security (C16), freight tariffs (C21), transit time (C24), and timely delivery (C25).

4.4. Implications and discussions

In terms of the main influencing factors, cargo transport costs, transit time, cargo security, and transport reliability are the primary affecting factors. First, cargo transport costs unilaterally influence transport reliability. Transport reliability bilaterally affects both transit time and transport security. In addition, HTISs are more sensitive to freight tariffs due to the global economic recession and slowdown in shipping growth. The cargo consignments of HTISs have high unit costs and are

characterized by precision, timing, and a short shelf life. Besides transport costs, the main influencing factors include cargo security, transport reliability, and transit time.

The study discovers that timely delivery, a stable shipping schedule, cargo transport security, and transit time all affect the confidence level of HTISs in CSLs. Due to the rise of logistics and transport services, sea transport is just another logistics link. If a CSL effectively integrate logistics operations, they can not only reduce transit time and enhance timely delivery, cargo transport security, and flexible tariffs, but use their IT platforms to integrate freight forwarding, logistics operations, customs brokerage, warehousing, and distribution. Through increasing value-added services, they can improve profitability and raise the willingness of HTISs to use their services. Logistics operations assist CSLs in creating competitive advantages, and are significant in both enhancing corporate profitability and improving customer satisfaction [66]. In addition to providing their products and services, CSLs need to have sound logistics systems for the purpose of gaining market advantage [14].

The factor affected most by others among the major influencing factors is timely delivery. It can be unilaterally influenced by freight tariffs, transit time, and cargo transport security. When considering timely delivery, HTISs shall exercise discretion in giving thought to CSL's freight tariffs, cargo transport security, and transit time. On the other hand, in order to improve cargo transport security, shorten transit time, and reduce freight costs, CSLs shall integrate their logistics operations to lower operating costs through the consolidation of the transport processes. Then, they can provide more competitive freight rates and shorten the transit time, which increases the willingness of HTISs to use their services.

In addition, timely delivery and transport reliability have a mutual influence. Because maritime transport is more time-consuming than other modes of transport, CSLs must conform to legal requirements and transport safety regulations to maintain the safety of the carriers, stable schedules, and arrival times consistent with planned arrival times. Timely delivery would increase the acceptance for HTISs. Although freight tariffs is the key influencing factor, the transport reliability shows a higher overall impact. In other words, CSLs should not only be reliable carriers or focus on reducing

freight costs. If they employ what above-mentioned and other key influencing factors to improve their timely delivery, they may be favoured by HTISs.

In the previous relevant literatures for shipper to select CSLs, the “shippers” refers to general shippers. Only rare of them separated OFFs from shippers. There was no other related literature. Therefore, this research summarizes the literatures on the factors affecting the selection of CSLs by all shippers from 1982 to 2019. The purpose is to assist HTIS in evaluating the factors by the FDM when selecting CSLs. Based on the results, transport reliability, cargo transport security, freight tariffs, transit time, documentation costs, timely delivery, business relationship maintenance, maritime expertise, convenient shipping procedures and customs clearance efficiency and other factors are more appropriate. It indicates that these criteria are more suitable for assessing the elements of HTIS choosing CSLs. The research is proved to be favorable for the CSLS’ future reference toward market segmentation.

5. Concluding remarks

1. As global container transport is a mature global transport service business, it is deeply influenced by the global economy and the demands of trade. Market uncertainty and unpredictable changing factors in the shipping environment become the important references to HTISs’ choices of CSLs. This study constructs an evaluation framework for assessing key factors influencing choices of CSLs from the standpoint of HTISs. The research design is based on four evaluation aspects, “shippers’ demands, costs, communication and convenience,” and 25 evaluation sub-criteria through a survey questionnaire targeting domestic HTISs. It first evaluates the relevance of evaluation sub-criteria by FDM; then examines the correlation between evaluation aspects and sub-criteria, lastly explores the relevance of the key factors influencing HTISs when selecting CSLs by the Revised DEMATEL.
2. As for the key influencing factors affecting HTISs when selecting CSLs, there are ten evaluation criteria: transport reliability, cargo security, freight tariffs, transit time, documentation accuracy, timely delivery, maintenance of business relationship, maritime expertise, simple transport procedures, and customs clearance efficiency. These factors are the most appropriate evaluation sub-criteria, and are used to process the correlation analysis of key factors. By the Revised DEMATELs, the main influencing factors are freight tariffs, transit time, and cargo security and transport reliability. Another main factor influenced by others is timely delivery.
3. For the selection of CSLs by OFFs, service quality, document accuracy, freight rates, schedule reliability and quick handling are the most influential factors to freight forwarders when purchasing liner shipping service [51]. In the research of fresh produce shippers, even though freight rates are high in Tasmania, Tasmania shippers do not highly concentrate on pricing [53]. The most critical influencing factors are cargo safety, following by network and schedule, corporate social responsibility, pricing of service and door-to-door service. The results suggests that HTIS should not place too much emphasis on freight tariffs when selecting CSLs, since one factor link with another ones. Freight tariffs will affect timely delivery and transport reliability. Transport reliability will interact with cargo security, transit time and timely delivery. In conclusion, timely delivery, transport reliability, cargo security and transit time are the key evaluation factors when selecting CSLs.

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