

9.4: SCMT309

LECTURE 1 - EXAM 1

- Five Driving Forces -
 - Globalization - Ex : Made in china, Honduras, india, pakistan
 - Global marketplace concept
 - Sourcing, Manufacturing, Distribution
 - No Geographic Limitations
 - Supply Chain Challenges
 - Emergence of trading blocs
 - Technology -
 - Faster, Bigger, More Complex, More Integrated
 - "Information Age" provides new and unrestricted access to the 'place' aspect of business
 - "My time, my place"
 - EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) , RFID, Expert Systems
- - The Empowered Consumer
 - Impact on logistics is more direct
 - Low Tolerance for poor quality
 - Changing demographics and 24/7 service
 - Increased customer service
 - A View Of Logistics Management
 - Overview of everything from point of origin to point of sale
 - Effective products, Defective products, etc
 - Money going everywhere, refunds, etc..
-

- Integrated Logistics Management
 - 1960 - Fragmentation (NAPDM)
 - companies didn't care about efficiency or trying to integrate; a product made in japan wouldn't be purchased during this time;
 - 1980 - Evolving Integration (CLM)
 - Materials Management/ Physical Distribution
 - 2000 - Total Integration (CSCMP)
- ◻
- CSCMP - Council of Supply Chain Management Professionals
- ◻
- VMI - Vendor Management Inventory
 - Ships product to distributing source (walmart) when they see they are running low on inventory.
- ◻
- Supply Chain Networks
 - The network facilities and supporting transportation is important
 - Increased complexity for organizations is a problem
 - Inventory Deployments
 - Inventory duplication
 - Bullwhip Effect

09/04/2014

0