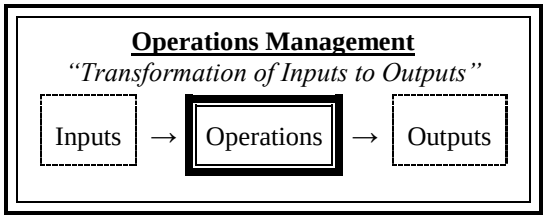
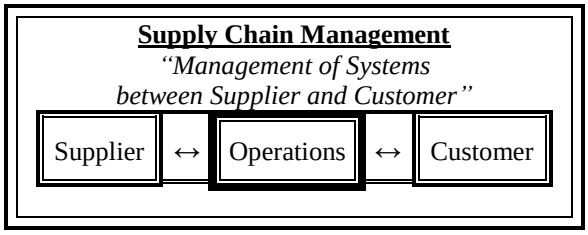
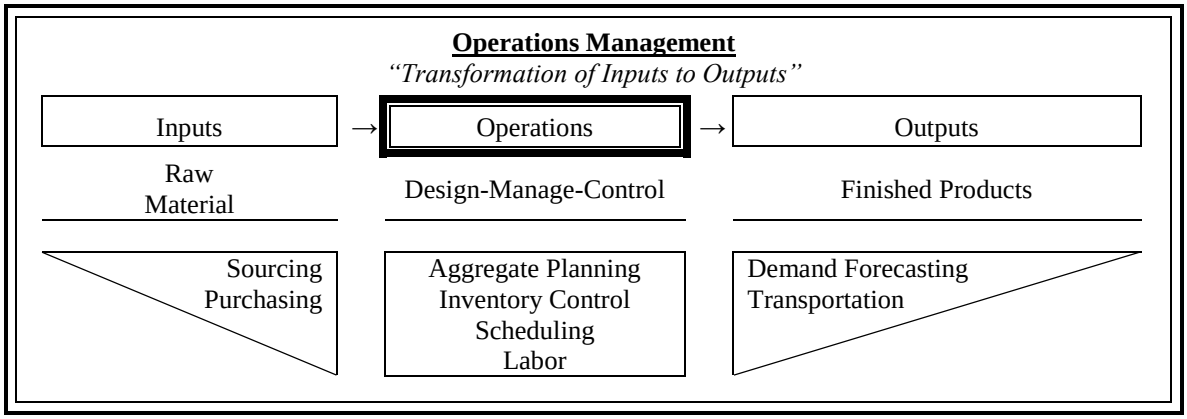
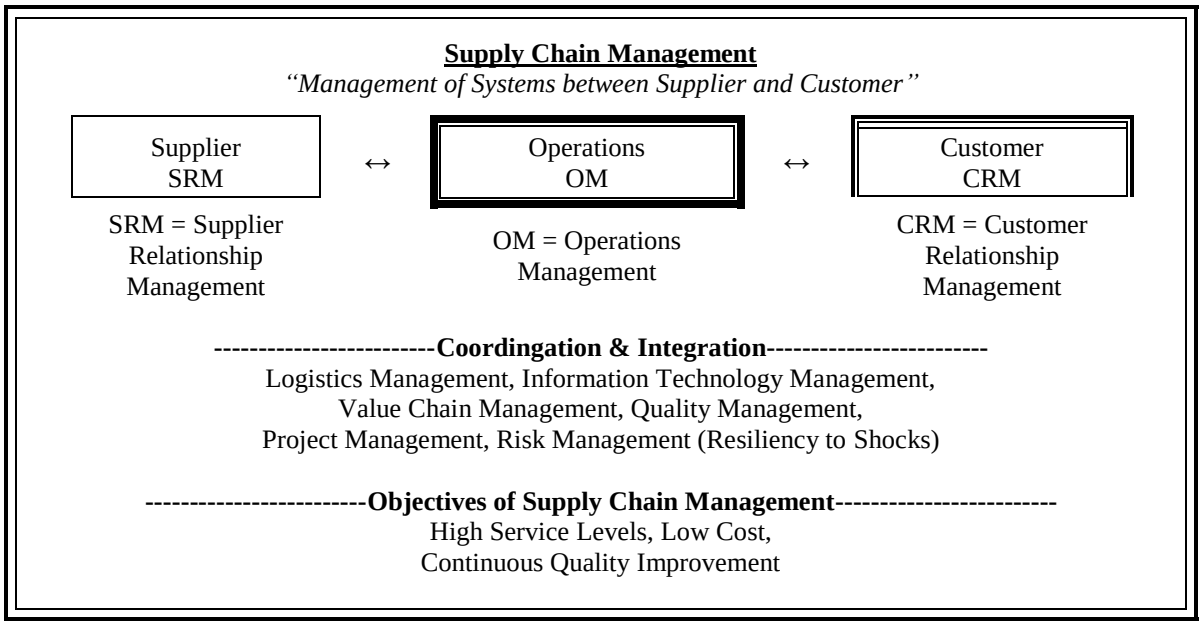
Supply Chain Management (SCM)
Introduction – 2017









Supply Chain Management

Description:
"Management of Systems between Supplier and Customer that Satisfies Customer Demands"

Definition:
"The design, implementation and control of systems that manage the flow of information, material, money, knowledge and services throughout the supply chain to continually improve quality, lower cost and increase customer satisfaction."

Supply Chain Model: Stages, Flow, Functions, Drivers and Types

← Flow of Information ←

Supplier → Manufacturer → Distributor → Retailer → Customer

→ Flow of Material →

Functions: Inventory, Logistics, Relationships, Information, Integration

Drivers: Technology, Globalization

Types: Reverse, Global, Green, Smart

Functions of Supply Chain Management

Inventory	Logistics	Relationships
Echelon Inventory	Network Configurations	Procurement
Forecasting	Transportation	Outsourcing
Risk Pooling	Cross-Docking	Alliances

Information	Integration
Communication	PUSH-PULL Strategies
Analysis	Standardization
Bullwhip Effect	Delayed Differentiation

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Drivers of Supply Chains

Technology	Globalization
Information Science	Perspectives Growth

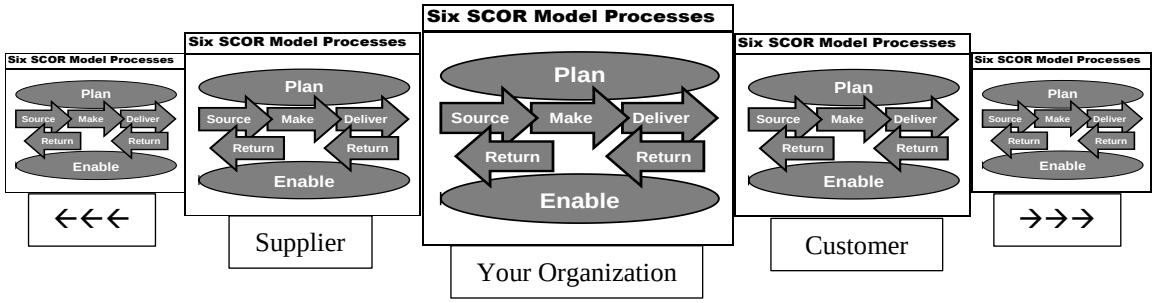
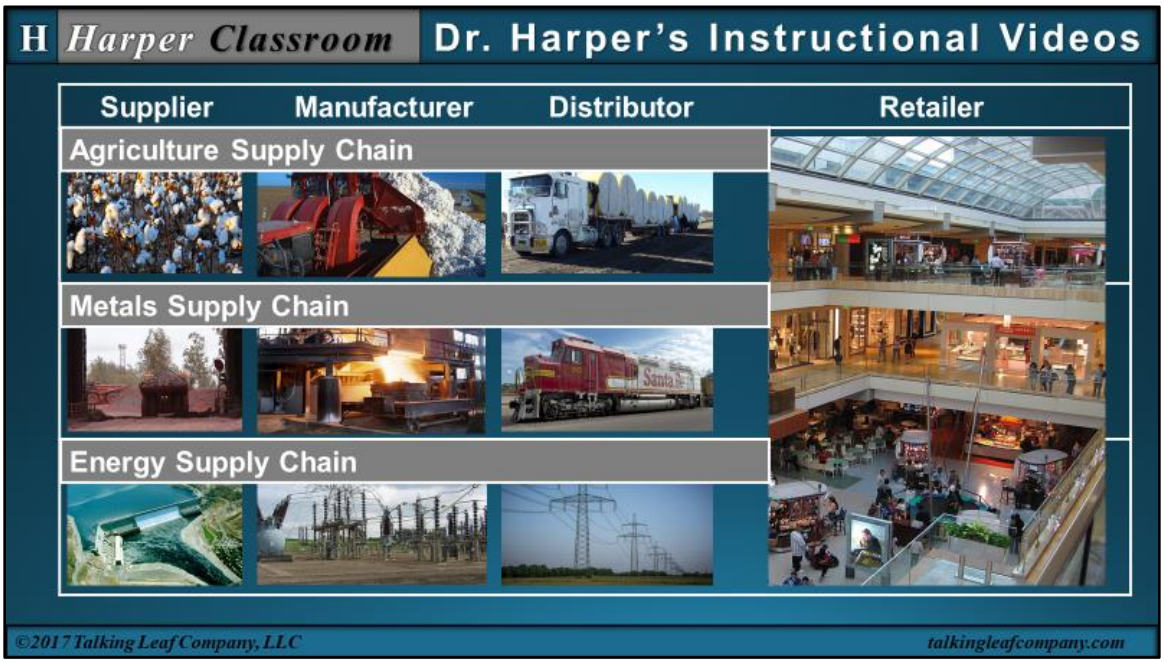
Types of Supply Chains

Reverse Supply Chains	Global Supply Chains
Returns, Recalls, Recycle	Drivers, Strategies
Green Supply Chains	**Smart Supply Chains**
Sustainability, TBL	Technology, Innovation, Disruption

Coordination of Supply Chain Management

From the APICS Supply Chain Council (SCC).

The Supply Chain Operations Reference model (SCOR) is the world's leading supply chain framework, linking business processes, performance metrics, practices and people skills into a unified structure.



Examples of Supply Chain Management