***Supply Chain Management (SCM)***

***Strategy***

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| ***Supply Chain Industry*** |
| 🡨 Flow of Information 🡨

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| Supplier | **↔** | Manufacturer | **↔** | Distributor | **↔** | Retailer | **↔** | Customer |

🡪 Flow of Material 🡪 |
|  |  | *Supply Chain Characteristics* |  |
|  |  | Lean(Cost,Waste) | Green(TBL,CSR) | Resilient(Risk) | Responsive(Agile) | Smart(Technology) |  |
| *Supply Chain Types* | Commodity Supply Chain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Global Supply Chain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Service Supply Chain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reverse Supply Chain  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *Functions* | Inventory – Logistics – Relationships – Information – **Strategy** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | *Drivers* | Analytics – Globalization – Sustainability |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | *SCOR* | SCOR Model: Supply Chain Operations Reference Model |  |
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|  | *Supply Chain**Functions* |  | *Supply Chain**Characteristics* |  | *Supply Chain**Types* |  | *Supply Chain**Development* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Logistics |  | Lean |  | Commodity |  | 1. Introduction |  |
|  | Inventory |  | Green |  | Global |  | 2. Analyses |  |
|  | Relationships |  | Responsive |  | Service |  | **3. Strategy** |  |
|  | Information |  | Resilient |  | Reverse |  |  |  |
|  | Strategy |  | Smart |  |  |  |  |  |

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| ***Supply Chain Analytics*** |
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| ***Supply Chain Functions*** |
| **Inventory** | **Logistics** | **Relationships** | **Information** | **Strategy** |
| Stochastic DemandEchelon InventoryRisk Pooling | ConfigurationsTransportationCross-Docking | ProcurementOutsourcingAlliances | CommunicationAnalysisBullwhip Effect | PUSH-PULLStandardizationPostponement |

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***Chapter 6. Supply Chain Integration***

***PUSH-PULL Strategies***

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| PULL system. Dependent on actual (realized) demand. Dependent on system status.PUSH system. Dependent on forecasted demand. Not dependent on system status.PUSH–PULL Boundary. Position in the supply chain where PUSH and PULL characteristics meet. |

***Chapter 9. Procurement and Outsourcing Strategies***

***Outsourcing***

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| **Outsourcing Products** |
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| Drivers to Outsource (*Fine & Whitney*) |
| \*Limited capacity\*Limited knowledge/ability |
| Product Types (*Ulrich & Swaminathan*) |
| \*Modular: Functionality based on the individual ‘modules.’\*Integral: Functionality based on the ‘integration’ of the modules. |

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| **Outsourcing Components** |
| **Kraljic (Supply side)** | **Fisher (Demand side)** |
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| **Procurement Supply Strategies** |
| Factors in Procurement of Material (*Kraljic*).\*Profit Impact. \*Supply Risk.  |

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| **Supplier Footprint** |
| Two Types of Products (*Fisher*).\*Functional Product. \*Innovative Product. |

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***Chapter 11. Coordinated Product and Supply Chain Design***

**Supply Chain Design & Development Chain Design**

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| **Supply Chain Design** | >Demand uncertainty>Economies of scale>Lead time |
| **Development Chain Design** | >Technology clockspeed. *Product Introduction.* Innovative product vs. Functional product>Make/buy decisions. *Outsourcing Decisions.* Modular product vs. Integral product combined with knowledge or capacity.>Product structure. *Design for logistics.* Packaging, parallel processing, standardization. |