International Logistics

Management



dr Marian Krupa

AGENDA:

- 1. Introduction to the International Logistics Management
- 2. International Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- IT and International Logistics Management ERP software overview
- 4. International transportation systems
- International logistics structures and networks management
- Strategic and operational information management in Logistics towards Global Business Intelligence.
- International Logistics Management case study

3. IT and International Logistics Management / SCM

Information FLows

MRP / ERP / BPM

SAP SCM platform

Flexsim / WMS / VMI / RFID



Information Flows in Supply Chain and IT



IT and International Logistics / SCM

Information flows – introduction:

- ✓ Information about the **flow** (process) is the key (<u>first</u> <u>step</u>) that <u>unlocks all activities</u> in supply chain both <u>pull</u> <u>and push model</u>.
- ✓ To ensure 8R principle it is necessary to build a complex and visible information system.
- ✓ To balance demand and supply in real time you have to implement IT software solutions (ERP/SCM).
- ✓ All new business model such as: personalization, customization and e-markets are built on the state-ofthe-art IT platforms – information technology.





Information visibility and transparency:

✓ VISIBILITY — the (technical) ability to see information at various points across the supply chain as and when required.

To have an access to right information at right time.

✓ TRANSPARENCY – <u>authorization</u>, the will of all business partners within a supply chain to share information / data.

SC partners must all agree what data are required, when, and whom. They should at least have <u>ability to "talk" to each other</u>.



IT and International Logistics / SCM

Information visibility and transparency BARRIERS:

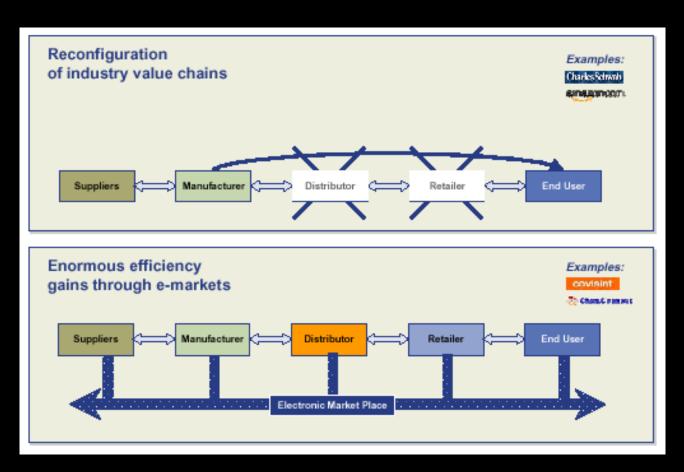
- ✓ COST financial barriers; million of dollars/euros.
- ✓ COMPLEXITY it is very difficult to cover by IT 100% of all key processes and functionalities.
- ✓ Multi CULTURAL / axiological global barriers transparency, trust/loyalty issue.
- Organizational CHANGE obstacles business does not like change in general.
- **√** ?



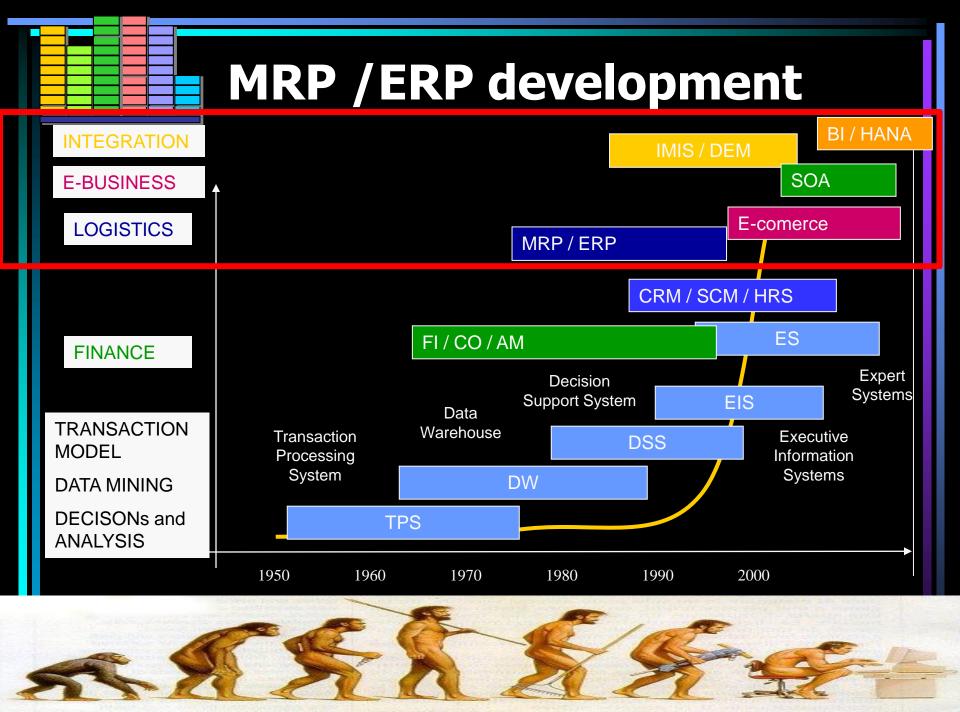
AND THE POPULATION OF THE POPU

Information flow MODELS:

Reconfiguration of industry value supply chain by IT



IT applications in Logistics and SCM IT standards



MRP I Material Requirements Planning

MRP I — definition

MRP - Material Requirements Planning

- ✓ Software based production planning and inventory control system used to manage the complexity of procurement process.
- ✓ Information tool that plans the types of material needed in the production process.
- ✓ What MATERIAL? What quantity? When? Where? What cost?

MRP I — purpose

MRP – the basic purpose of MRP software is:

To ensure that proper amount

of the right materials

are available for the PRODUCTION process

at the right time.

JiT principles!

R. Schulteis, M. Sumner, Management Information Systems, Irwin, USA 1989, p. 414.

MRP I - objectives

MRP system is intended to meet 3 **objectives**:

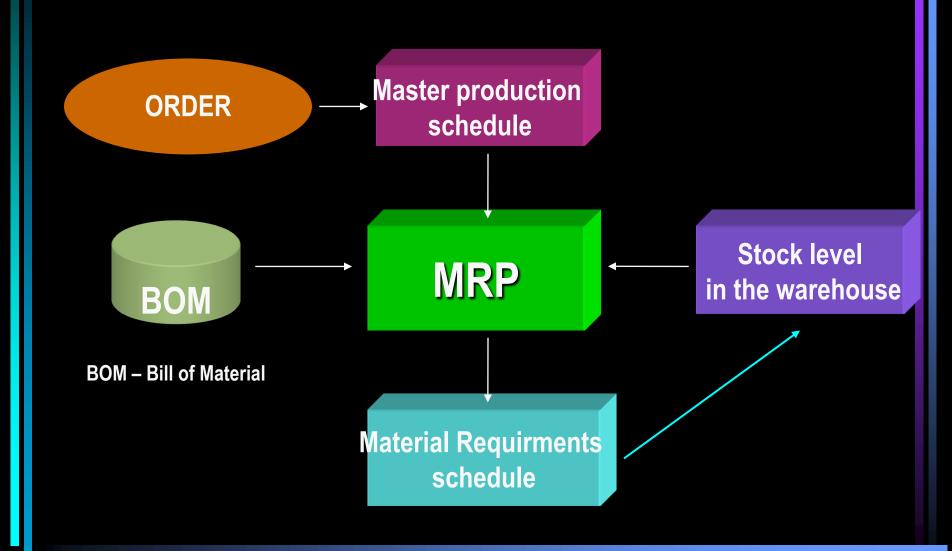
- 1. Ensure materials and products are <u>available</u> for production and delivery to customers.
- 2. Maintain the lowest possible level of inventory/ costs.
- 3. Plan 1) manufacturing activities, 2) delivery schedules and 3) purchasing activities.

MRP I - benefits

MRP - <u>Material Requirements Planning</u>

- the process of identifying stock that is low (JiT),
- identifying the lead time to get the stock from suppliers (forwarding, shipping management),
- identifying the most cost-effective order quantities,
- and then producing purchase orders for those stock items in the right amount at the right time,
- to ensure the stock will be on hand in the right place.

MRP I – how the system works?



MRP I - advantages

MRP - Material Requirements Planning

- ✓ reduction of the stock level
- ✓ precise time of delivery creation
- ✓ precise production cost evaluation (cost of material)
- ✓ better production capacity implementation
- ✓ faster response to the change in the environment
- ✓ better production process control at every stage from material management point of view.

MRP

Manufacturing Resource Planning

MRP II - definition

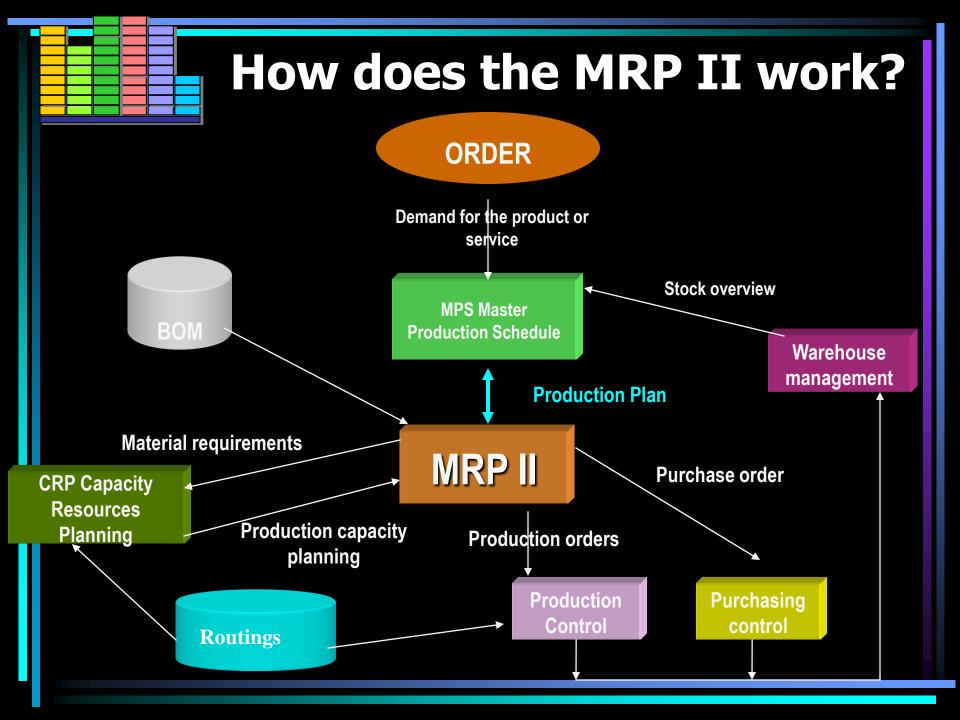
MRP II (Manufacturing Resource Planning)

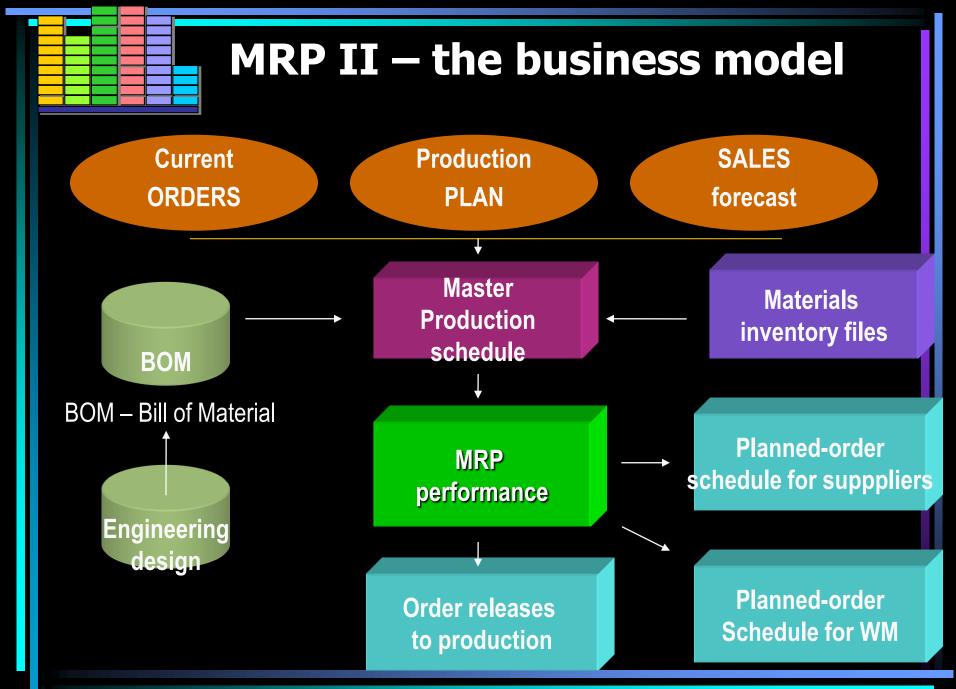
 Business software that extends the procurement information system (material requirements planning – MRP I) to production resources planning (PP) and distribution (SD).

MRP II – key features

MRP II refers to the following key features:

- ✓ Project, production orders planning
- ✓ Planning and production control
- ✓ Material Requirements Planning (MRP I)
- ✓ Production capacity planning





MRP II – new advantages

MRP II - Material Requirements Planning

- ✓ reduction of waste time / material / people
- ✓ precise control of the production time performance
- ✓ precise production cost evaluation
- ✓ better production <u>capacity control</u>
- √ faster response to the change in supply / demand
- ✓ better entire <u>production process control</u> at every stage.

ERP Enterprise Resource Planning

ERP – definition (1)

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)

- Software, business management concept and automation information system that integrates multiple (or all) business processes, including planning, manufacturing, logistic, inventory, accounting, human resources, sales, and marketing.
- All and total (entire) enterprise resource planning (MK).

ERP – definition (2)

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)

- System that integrates (or attempt to integrate) all data and processes of an organization into a single unified, collaborative system within SCM.
- The acronym ERP originated in the manufacturing (production) environment.
- Today's use of the term ERP systems has much broader scope – ERP II.

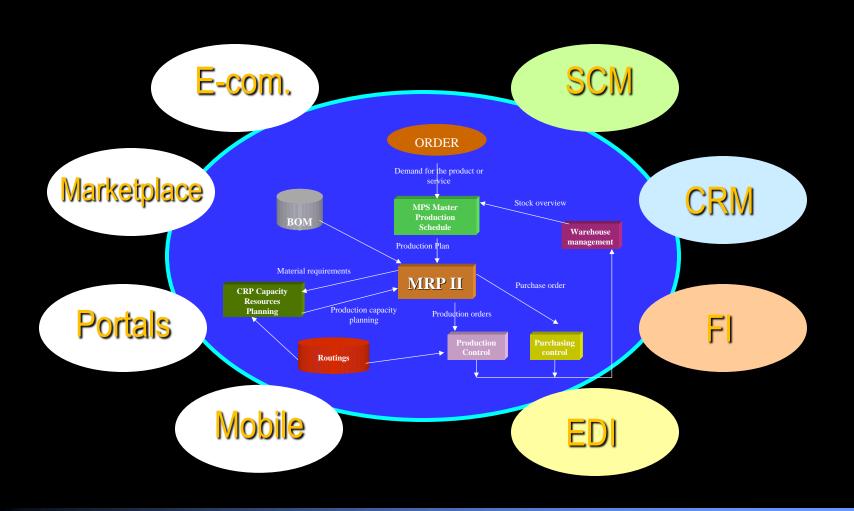
ERP – **definition**

ERP (I) additionaly consists of:

- CRM Customer Relationship Management,
- SCM Supply Chain Management,
- EDI Electronic Document Interchange,
- Finance bookeeping, accounting, reporting.

E-business / mobile - ERPII

How ERP system works?



ERP - functionalities

ERP – typical implementation would include (1/3):

- ✓ Manufacturing: Engineering, Bills of Material, Scheduling, Capacity, Workflow Management, Quality Control, Cost Management, Manufacturing Process, Manufacturing Projects, Manufacturing Flow
- ✓ Supply Chain Management: Inventory, Order Entry, Purchasing, Product Configurator, Supply Chain Planning, Supplier Scheduling.

ERP - functionalities

ERP – typical implementation would include (2/3):

- Financials: General Ledger, Cash Management,
 Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Fixed Assets
- Projects: Costing, Billing, Time and Expense, Activity Management



ERP - functionalities

ERP – typical implementation would include (3/3):

- Human Resources: Human Resources, Payroll, Training, Time & Attendance, Benefits
- Customer Relationship Management: Sales and Marketing, Commissions, Service, Customer Contact and Call Center support
- Data Warehouse: and various Self-Service interfaces for Customers, Suppliers, and Employees

Mobile technology



ERP case study

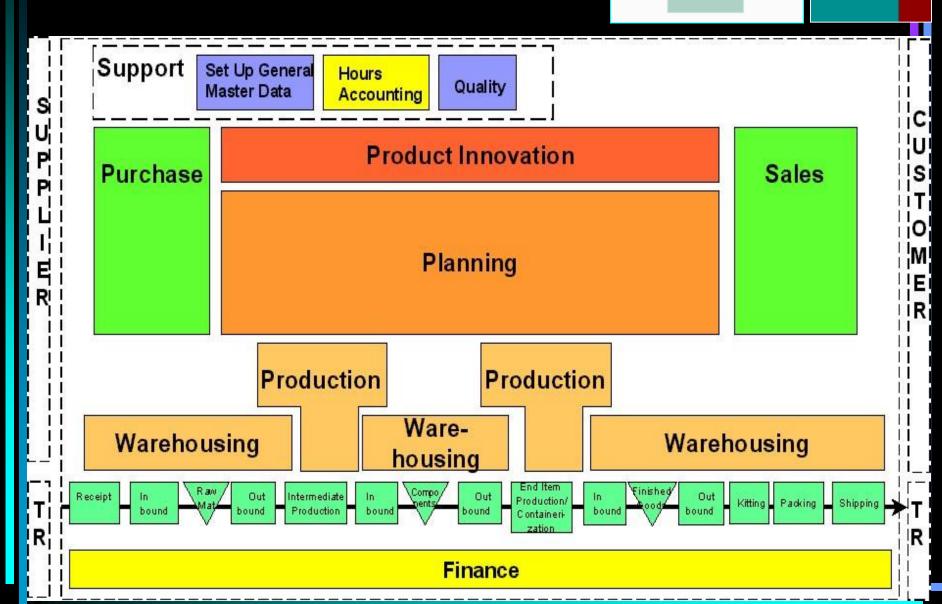
IFS Foundation

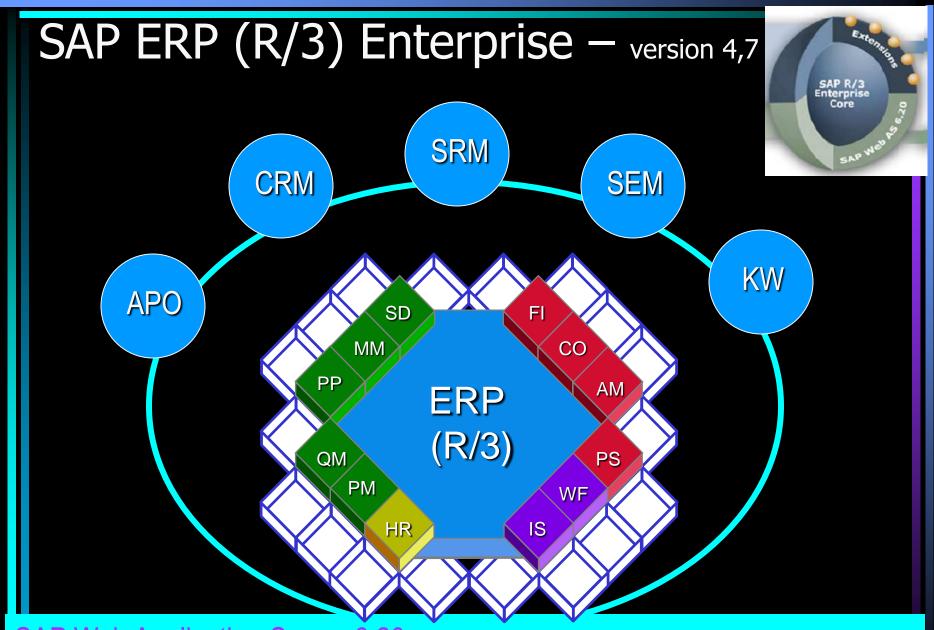
	Production scheduling	Machinery productivity		
	Production costs	Machinery monitor	Scheduling	
	Production performance	Production performance	Preventing repairs	
Customer orders	CRP Capacity Res.Planning	Employees qualifications	Repairs orders	
Invoicing	MRP performance	Payroll rules interface	Equipment providing	
Purchases	Production orders	Time Management	Purchases	
Warehouse	Master PLAN	Laboure time controlling	Warehouse	Project designing
Accounting rules	Accounting rules	Accounting rules	Accounting rules	Accounting rules
Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification	Specification
IFS Distribution	IFS Production	IFS Resource Management	IFS Repairs	IFS Designing
	orders Invoicing Purchases Warehouse Accounting rules Specification IFS	Scheduling Production costs Production performance Customer orders CRP Capacity Res.Planning MRP performance Purchases Production orders Warehouse Master PLAN Accounting rules Specification IFS IFS	schedulingproductivityProduction costsMachinery monitorProduction performanceProduction performanceProduction performanceCustomer ordersCRP Capacity Res.PlanningEmployees qualificationsInvoicingMRP performancePayroll rules interfacePurchasesProduction ordersTime ManagementWarehouseMaster PLANLaboure time controllingAccounting rulesAccounting rulesAccounting rulesSpecificationSpecificationSpecification	schedulingProduction costsMachinery monitorProduction performanceProduction performanceProduction performanceCustomer ordersCRP Capacity Res.PlanningEmployees qualificationsRepairs ordersInvoicingMRP performancePayroll rules interfaceEquipment providingPurchasesProduction ordersTime ManagementPurchasesWarehouseMaster PLANLaboure time controllingWarehouseAccounting rulesAccounting rulesAccounting rulesSpecificationSpecificationSpecificationSpecificationSpecification

platforma: IFS FOUNDATION

ERP – BAAN IV



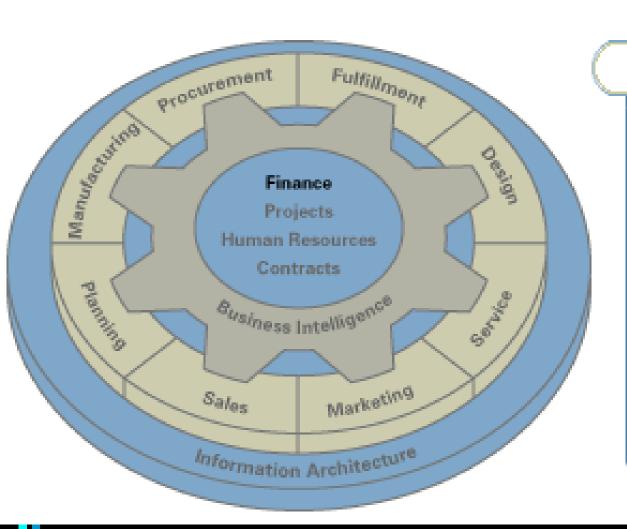




SAP Web Application Server 6,20

Oracle

E-Business Suite



Financials

- Assets
- Financial Analyzer
- Financials Intelligence
- General Ledger
- Mobile Financials
- Payables
- Property Manager
- Receivables
- Self-Service Financials
- Treasury



SAP ERP — collaboration within SCM



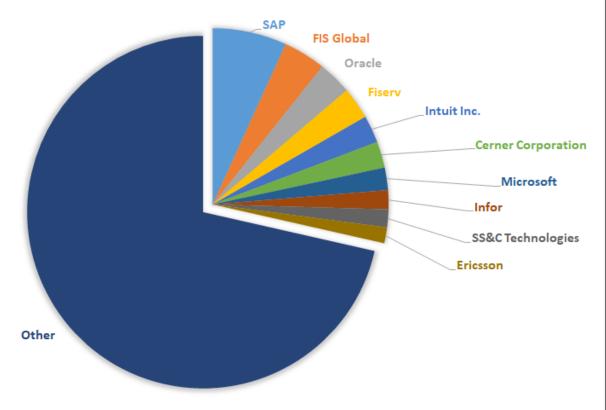






Worldwide market of ERP software vendors

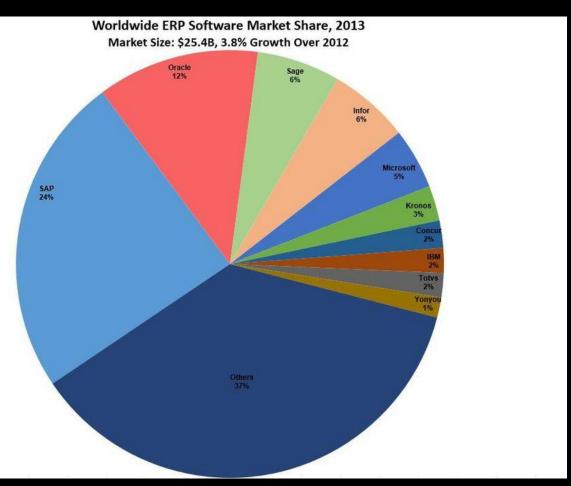
EXHIBIT 1: 2016 ERP APPLICATIONS MARKET SHARES SPLIT BY TOP 10 ERP VENDORS AND OTHERS, %

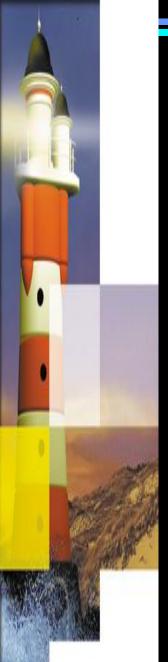






Worldwide market of ERP software vendors







SALES and Distribution process execution in SAP ERP.

Logistics and Financial processes integration

on-line presentation

Integrated business process



SD

1. Contract creation.

SD

2. Sales order (SO) with reference to the

WM

3. Warehouse order creation with refere

WM

4. Material movement / picking-up the s

WM

5. Posting the material movement.

SD

6. Invoice posting and publishing.

FΙ

7. Receivables analysis.

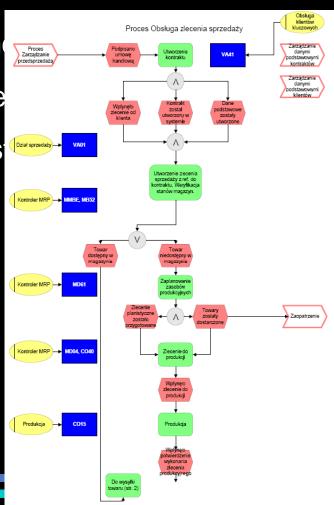
FI

8. Payment posting.

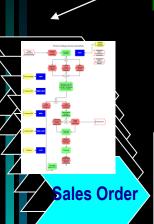
BI

9. The contract status analysis.

10. Quality evaluation of the process.

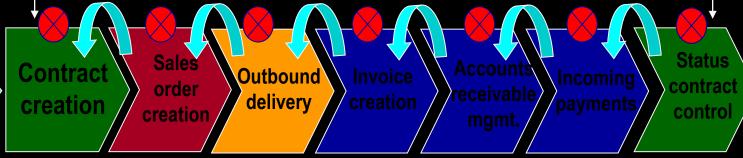


QM



STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT (SEM) / BPM

Business blueprint



ERP

SAP

VA41 VA01 VL01N VF01 FBL5N F-28 VA43

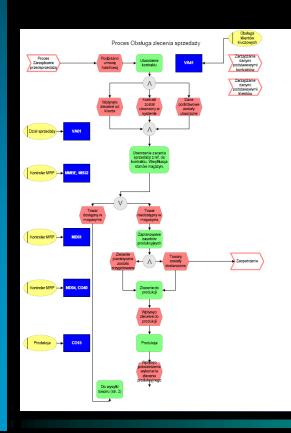
Material, Customer, GL Accounts, Cost centers etc.

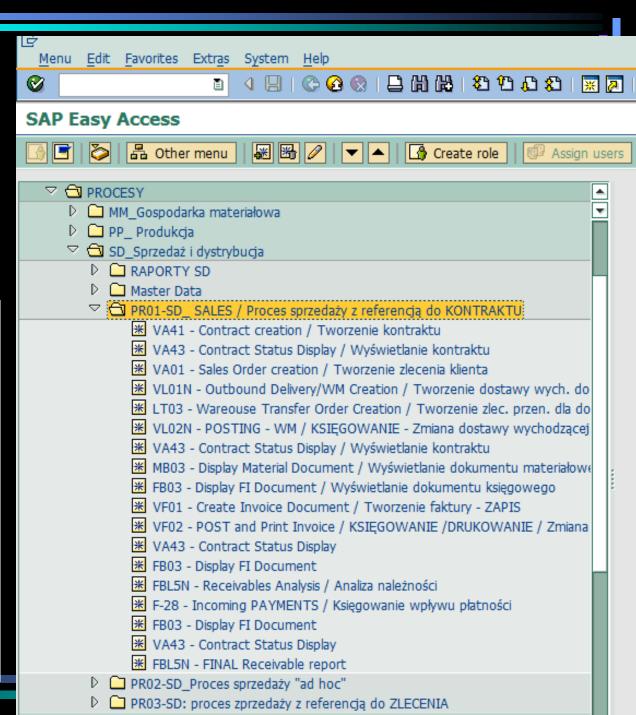
Document type, Logistics structure, GL, Standard org. structures

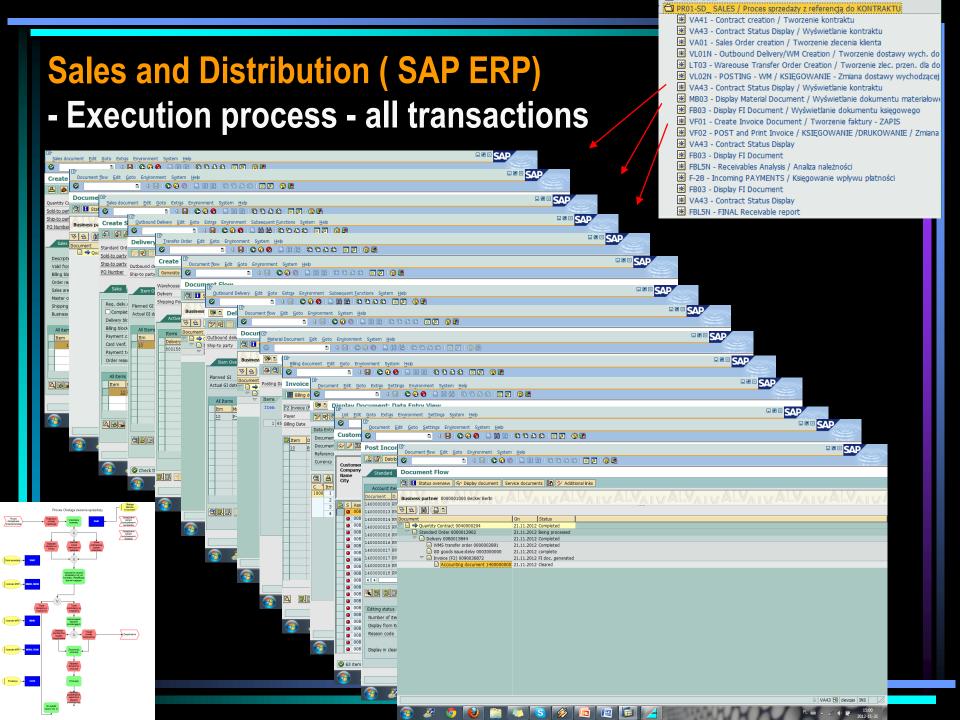
ABAP (java)

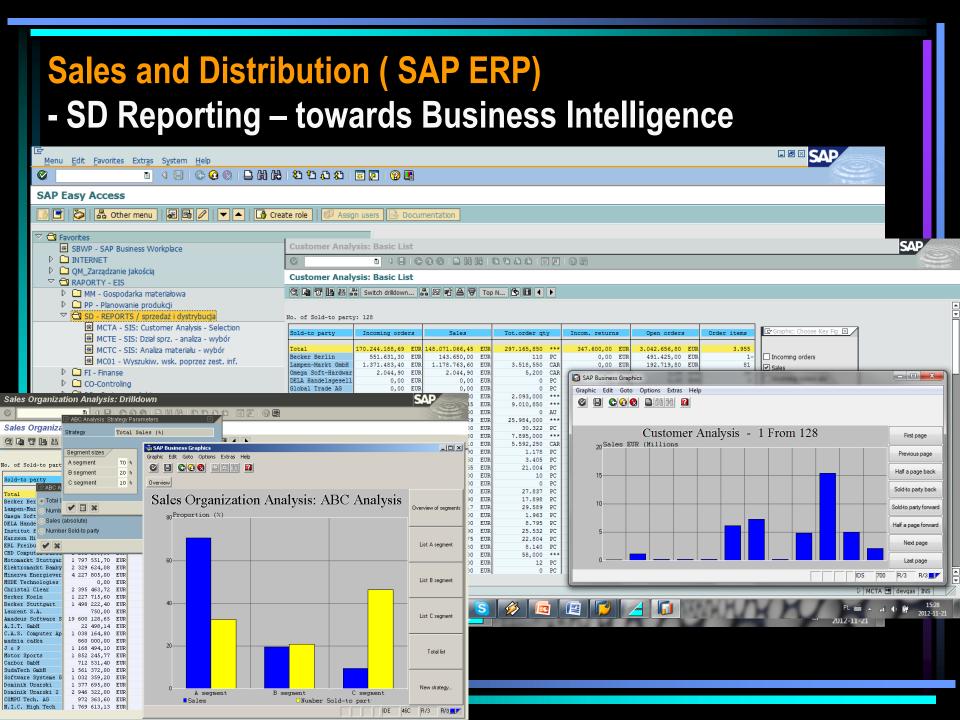
Sales and Distribution (ERP)

- EPC / BPM
- SAP ERP





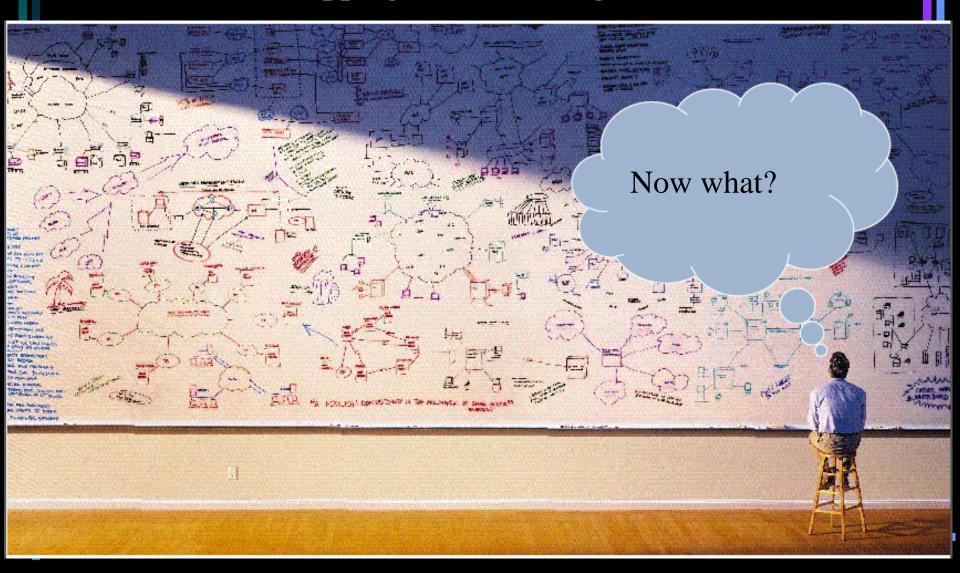




Business Process Management (BPM)

ERP project starts with...

Process Mapping and Modelling



Business Process Mgmt.

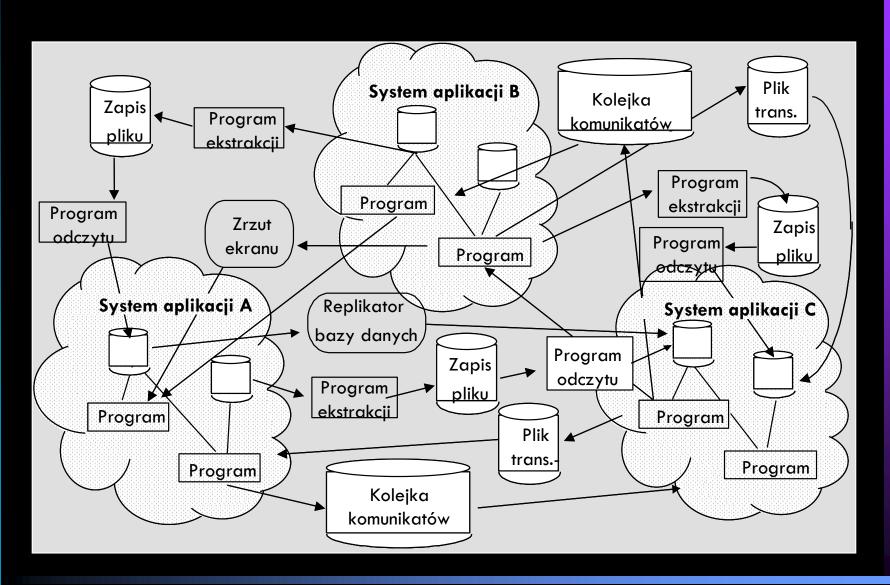
- **BPM** a concept (tool) for managing the complexity of business processes within one or within the network of different organizations:
- Actively supports, by controlling complexity, all group interests within the network (e.i. supply chain);
- It is a central repository of all business processes (best practices);
- Better understanding of flows within the network.
- Global level via access to all shared resources.

Business Process Mgmt.

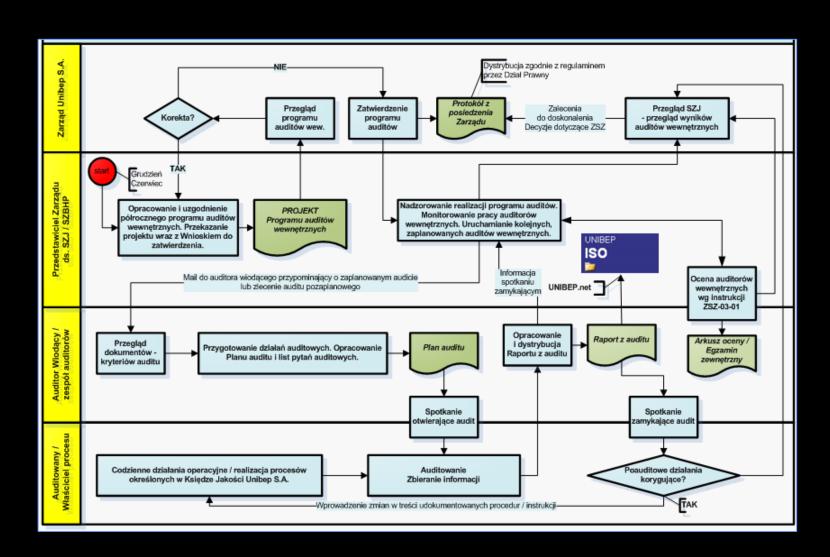
BPM – key issues and terms:

- Process design and mapping all key business processes inventory (AS-IS).
- Process business simulator data collection and different variants analysis and evaluation based on an existing business model (TO-BE).
- Process development and optimization implementing entirely new concepts - business models (DESIGN).
- Process automatic control a planned sequence of operations within a given process (WORKFLOW).

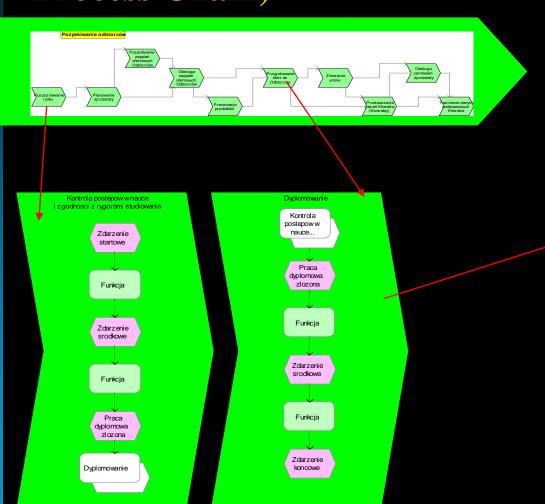
Process Modelilng / "Ad hoc" diagrams

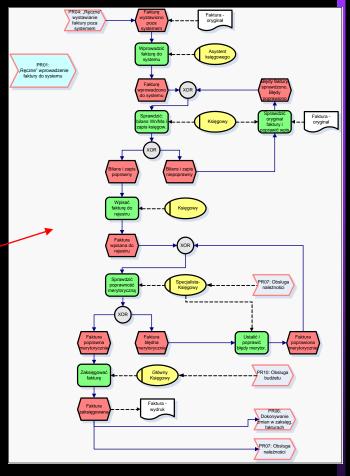


Process Modeling / Block diagrams / Flow Charts

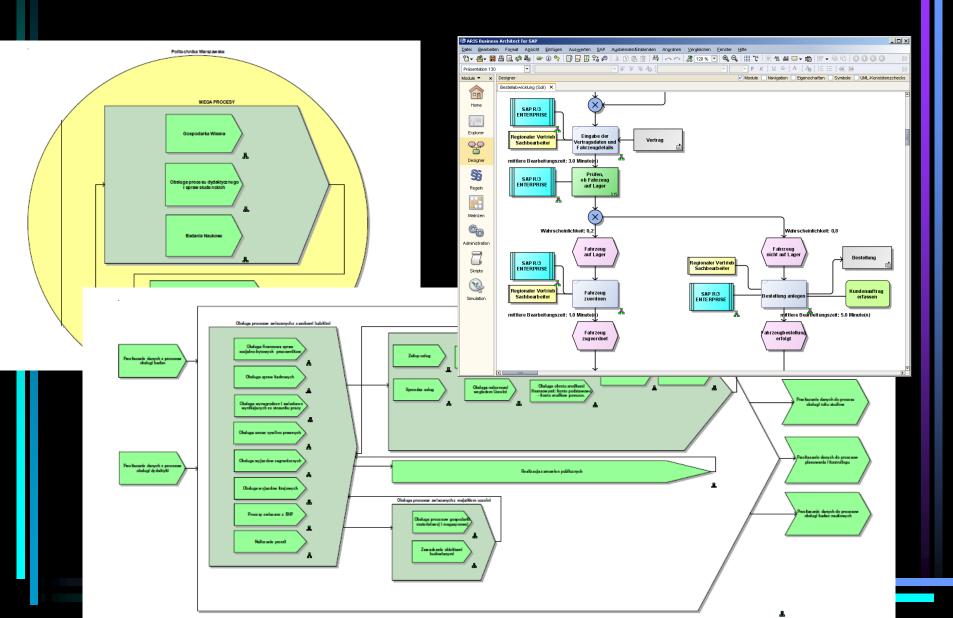


Process Modelling and Mapping / EPC (Event-driven Process Chain)

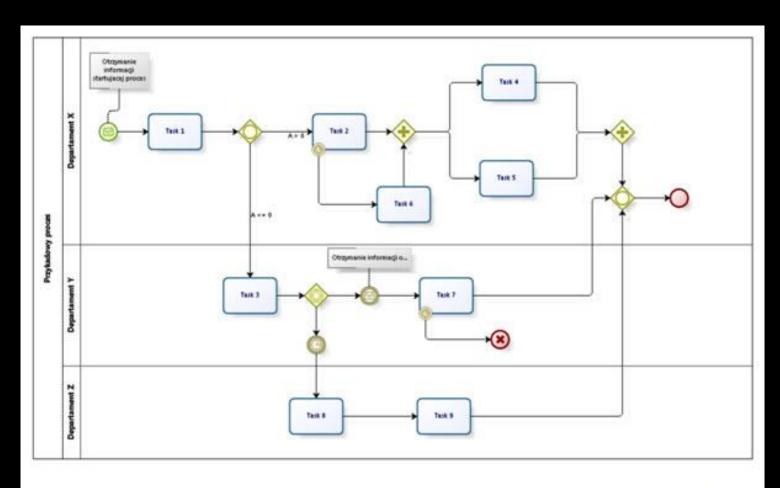




Process Modelling and Mapping / ARIS IDS Sheer (EPC)

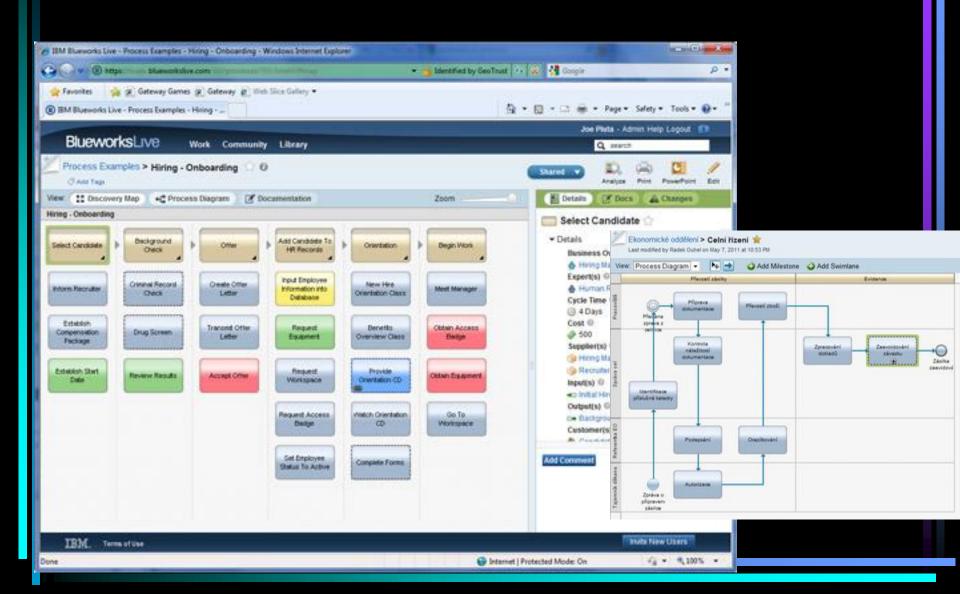


Process Modelling / BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation) by Bizagi



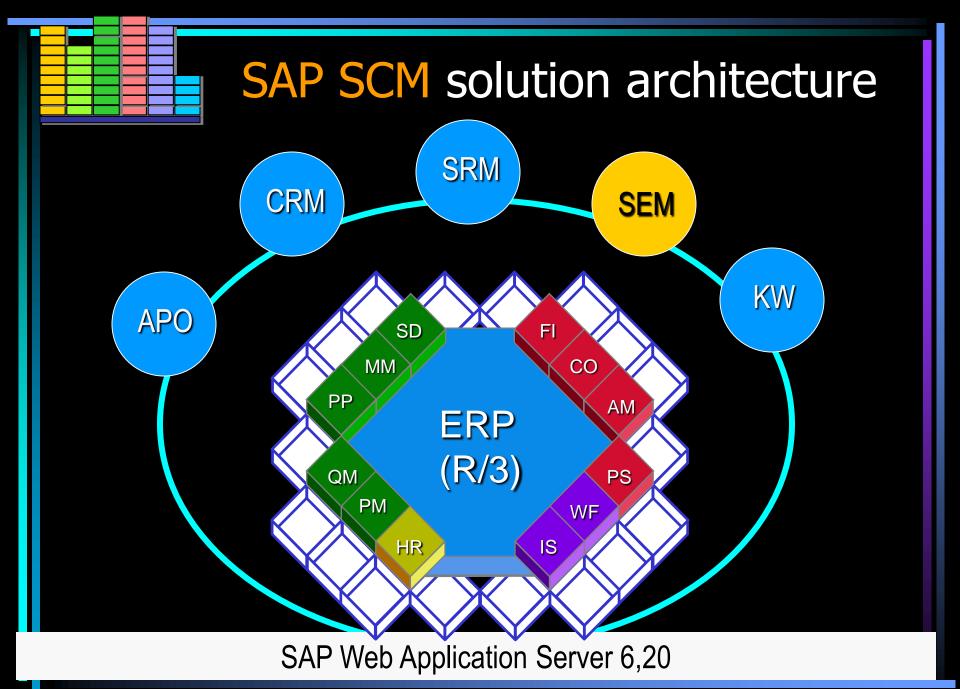


Process Modelling and Mapping / IBM Blueworks

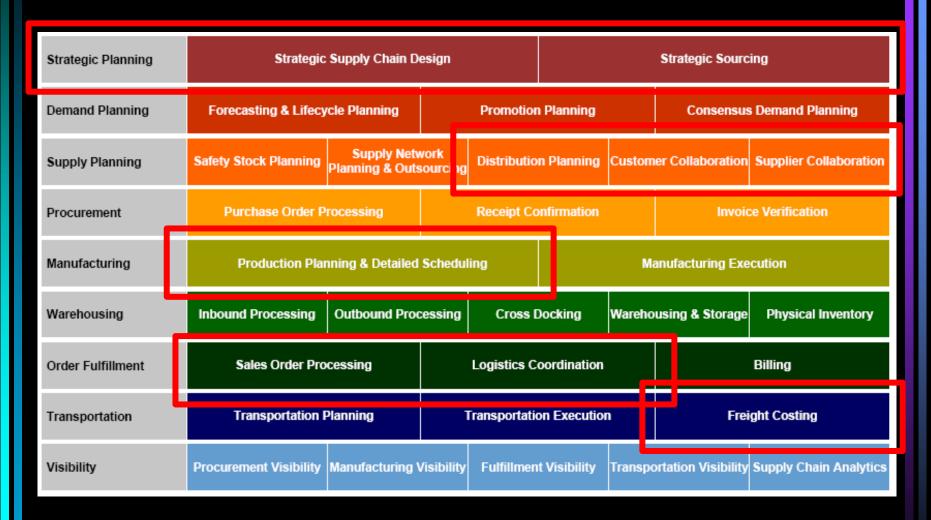


SCM

Supply Chain Management software solutions



SAP SCM solution map



http://www.erpgenie.com/sap/mysap/images/mySAP_Supply_Chain_Management_Solution_Map.pdf

SAP SCM business solution map

Stor, Vtor, Btor

SAP Product & Service Partner Product

SAD

For more information see: http://www.sap.com

Strategic Supply Chain Design Strategic Planning Strategic Sourcing mySAP Supply Chain Management Strategic Planning Strategic Supply Chain Design Strategic Sourcing Supply Chain Definition (S51, S1) Long-term Planning (S47, S51, B12, S64) Supply Chain Monitoring (S1, S51) Bid Management (S47, S51, S64) Alert Monitoring (S1, S51) Contract Management (S51, S47, S64) Catalog Management (S51, S47, S64) Source Determination (S47, S51, S64) http://www.erpgenie.com/sap/ mysap/images/mySAP_Suppl

Partner Product Available

Partner Product Available with Future Releases

Collaborative Business Map Available

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on_Map.pdf

SAP Product Available

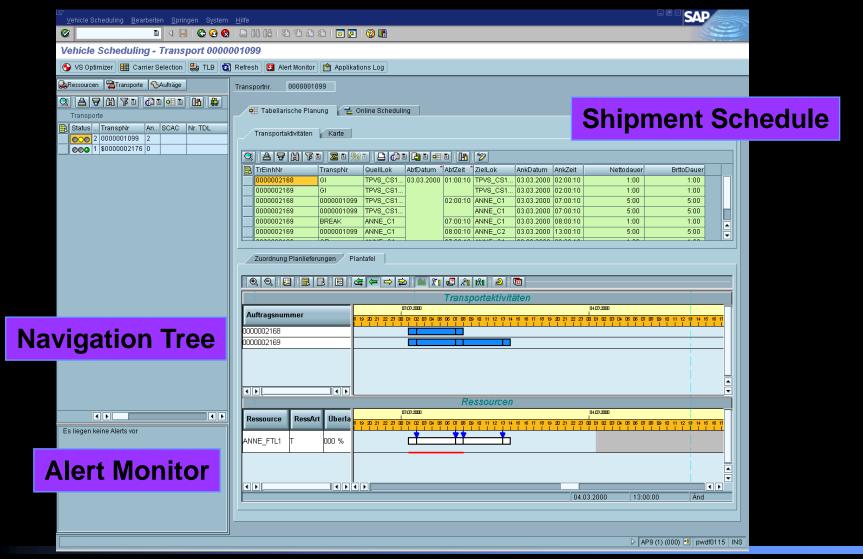
SAP Product Available with Future Releases



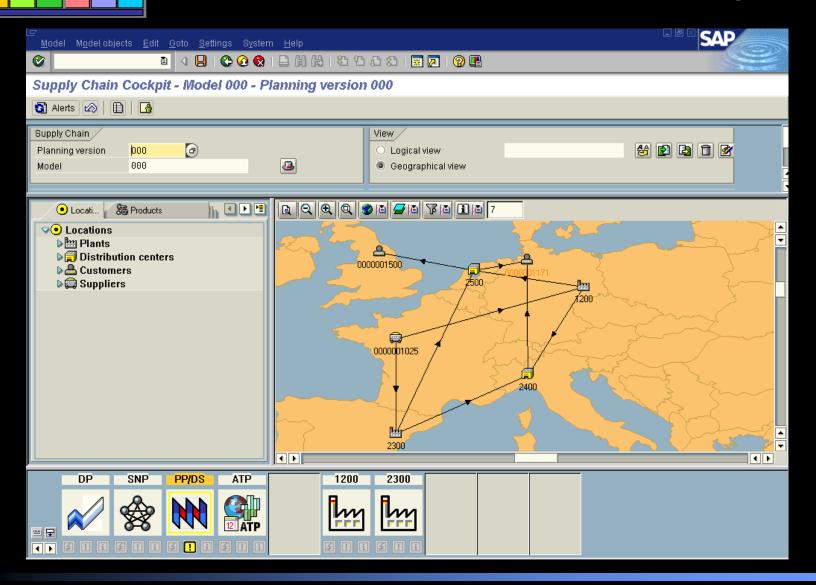
Key objectives and benefits:

- 1. Respond quickly to changes in supply and demand.
- 2. Determine accurate customer delivery dates.
- 3. Optimize inventory, labor, resources, and space.
- 4. Leverage analytics to monitor and measure performance.
- 5. Develop risk avoidance and mitigation strategies.
- 6. Ensure compliance with international trade regulations.





SAP SCM / route planning



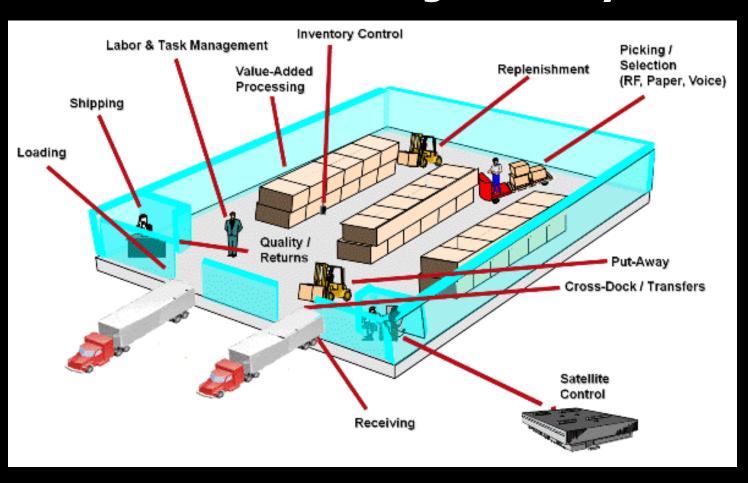
WMS / VMI / RFID Flexsim System



WMS – Warehouse Management System:

- Software solution that plays a key part of the supply chain mgmt. in terms of material requierments.
- The main objective is to control the movement and storage of materials within a warehouse and process the associated transactions, including shipping, receiving, putaway and picking operations (Warehouse Management - WM).
- It optimizes stock put-away based on real-time information about the status of bin utilization.
- WMS can <u>be stand alone systems</u>, or modules of an ERP system or SCM suite.

WMS – Warehouse Management System:





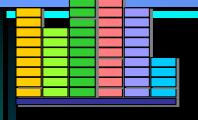
VMI – Vendor-Managed Inventory:

- Software solution that helps the buyer to control (vendor, retail store owner) of a product provides certain information to a supplier of that product and the supplier takes full responsibility for maintaining an agreed inventory of the material (PULL STRATEGY).
- VMI ussually works together with RFID technology.
- The successful business models used by Wal-Mart and many other big chain retailers.

RFID – Radio-Frequency IDentification:

 A wireless non-contact system that uses radiofrequency electromagnetic fields to transfer data from a tag attached to an object, for the purposes of automatic identification and tracking.





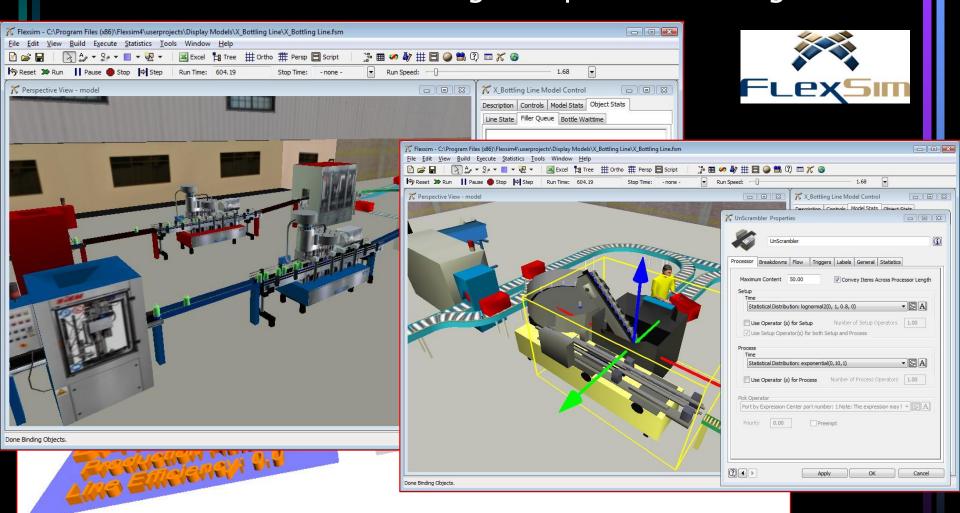


RFID – key functionalities/benefits:

- Asset tracking and monitoring increase security
- Stock management and stock availability
- No errors in terms of product data handling
- Shipping consolidation
- Shipping loading and tracking warehouse mgmt.
- Item tracking within a plant
- Warehouse efficiency, productivity and accuracy
- Reduce overall costs e.i. phantom stock problems



logistics software solutions Flexim – logistics processes designer



Questions?



dr Marian Krupa

Exam Questions (3):



- Define the role of information in contemporary global supply chain model.
- Define various information technologies (IT) applications employed in logistics and global SCM.
- Discuss key barriers in area of IT implemmentation in the network of organisations / supply chain.
- ✓ What are the key rules BPM methodology.