YOUNG FORUM
Mechanics Transport Communication
Academic journal http://www.mtc-aj.com

ISSN 2367-6558 (print)
ISSN 2367-6612 (online)
svolume 5, issue 1, 2016
article № 1301

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Patryk Lis, Tomasz Lenkiewicz
patryk.lis@icloud.com; tomek.lenkiewicz@hotmail.com

National Defence University
Al. gen. Antoniego Chruściela "Montera" 103, 00-910 Warszawa
POLAND

Key words: *Management, service, product, Supply chain management*
Abstract: *This article presents management of the supply chain, which is a consequence of effective service. The supply chain is a network of organizations that are involved, through upstream and downstream linkages, in the different processes and activities that produce value in the form of products and services delivered to the ultimate consumer. The article presents the basics stuffs about supply chain management and findings on respondents goods, taking into account the determinants of the time, which included the time of the contract and transport of the container.*

Supply chain management (SCM) is the management of a network of interconnected businesses involved in the ultimate provision of product and service packages required by end customers. Based on the analysis of supply and the state storage in the enterprises safety industry, describes a comparative analysis of the quantitative value for selected types of products in the studies groups of goods. The concept of supply chain management was established as an alternative to the traditional way of understanding the relationship between suppliers and buyers in terms of constant antagonism and strive to use the bargaining power.

Each of any supply chain is characterized by a combination of companies, wherein each correspond to a particular role. Companies can be manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, retailers or customers in the form of businesses and individuals or final consumers of goods. Other companies support the activities of these companies, being suppliers of a wide range of necessary services.

These include companies which are producers of raw materials and engaged in the production of finished products. Producers of raw materials to the mines extracting minerals, leading companies drilling for oil and gas and the felling of trees and timber production. They also include agricultural organizations engaged in the cultivation of land, animal husbandry and fishing marine flora and fauna. Manufacturers of finished products, in order to produce them, the raw materials and components produced by other manufacturers.

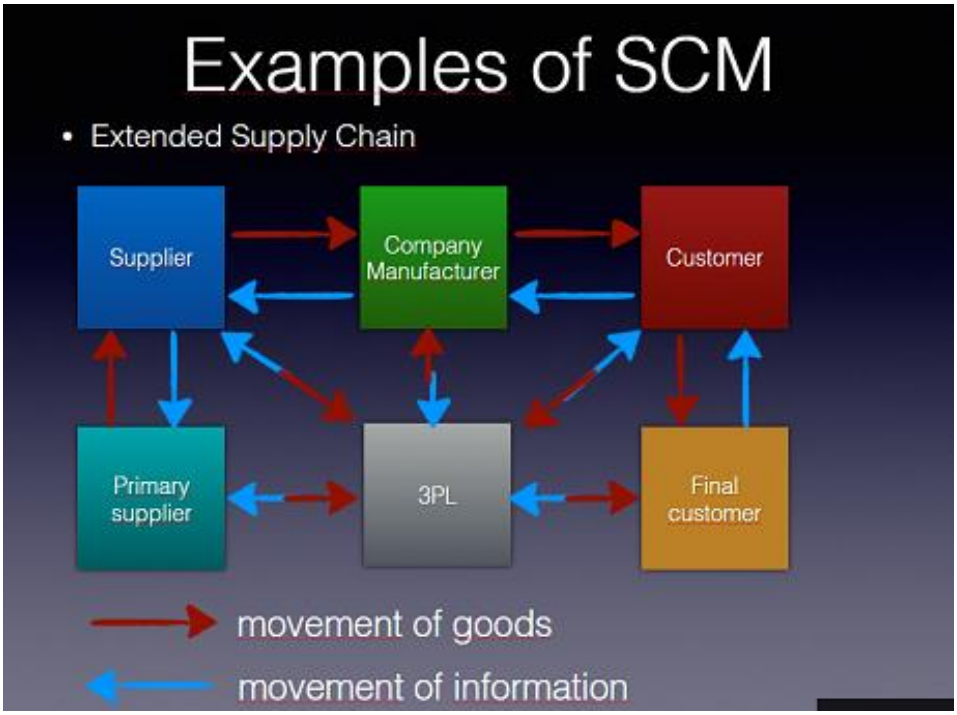

Fig.1 Examples of SCM

Although various forms of economic cooperation what have been known for centuries, the management of integrated supply chains began to flourish only in the early eighties of the twentieth century. But we should not forget that the source of theoretical and methodological grounds of the idea management were the results of research on distribution channels, cooperation manufacturing companies and systems integration, published at least twenty years before. To create good working SCM we need partership, many reliances and everythink must be connected by synergy.

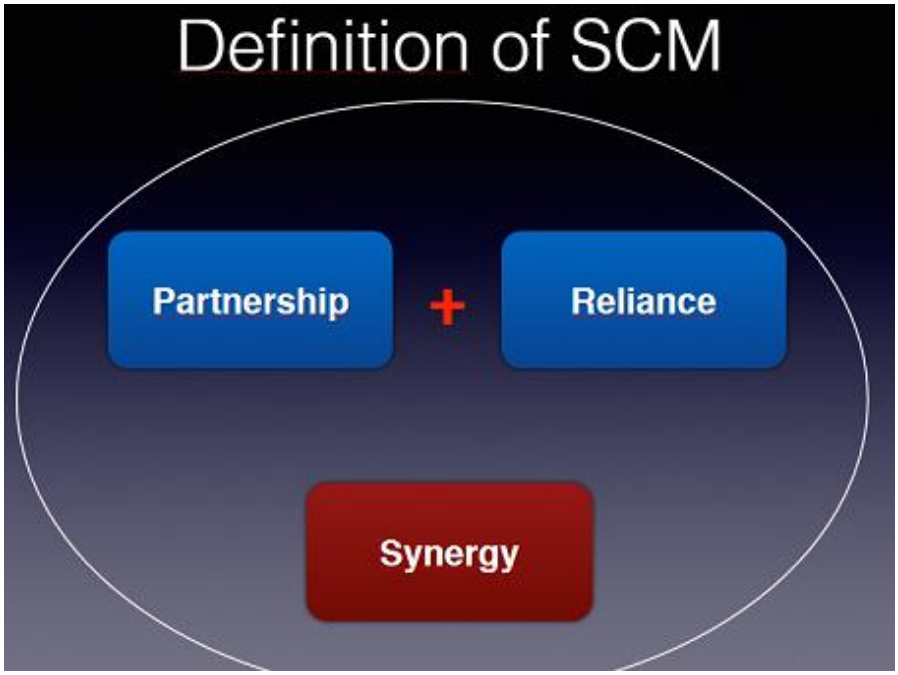

Fig.2 Definition of SCM

Supply chain integration depends on achieving these three objectives:

- identify the requirements of the final customer,
- deciding where to locate points in the supply chain inventory and how many of them stored,
- develop appropriate policies and procedures for supply chain management integrated whole.

The first objective seems obvious, but sometimes it is omitted in decisions business. The demand made by the final customer is a magnet that pulls inventory through the distribution channel. The successful manufacture able to determine who their customers are and what they need, and then coordinate the flow of inventory both at home and throughout the channel.

The second objective is related to the fundamental principle of operational logistics management insight, what, where and how much inventory needed to reach customer expectations and provide acceptable cost level. Traditional management methods are usually boiled down to try to minimize the company's own stock by sliding it back -to suppliers, or in beginning of the supply chain -to the distributors.

In supply chain management is able to optimize the costs incurred by the manufacturer, but this is by far the less than optimal solution in respect of the cost of an entire channel, which finally strikes the manufacturer. The third objective indicates that the supply chain there should be a coordination mechanism, which will consist of specific policies and procedures. The fulfillment of this goal will be possible by building the appropriate organizational structure of logistics manufacturers and leaders in the lower part of the supply chain.

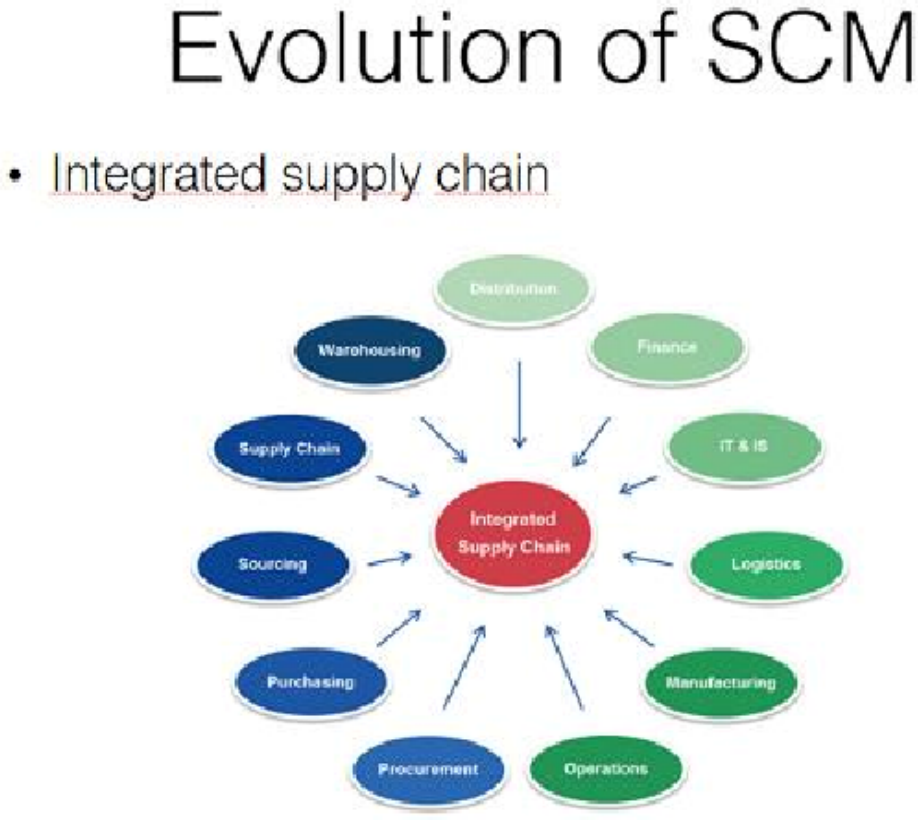

Fig.3 Evolution of SCM – integrated supply chain

Proponents of SCM are making bold statements about the benefits of boundary-spanning management but offer little as to how these benefits can actually be realized. Businesses have yet to progress very far with boundary-spanning management, probably because the tools and skills are not well developed. If the promises of SCM are to be realized, an interorganizational accounting system, appropriate metrics for defining and tracking shared benefits, and acceptable methods for benefits sharing will need to be developed. Also, supply chain managers will need training in collaborative techniques, relationship and trust building, and skills for compromise. These will require major efforts by the academic, research, and business communities, but the rewards can be substantial.

Acceptance of these principles of supply chain management is conducive to defusing conflicts between suppliers, customers and service companies. Their implementation can become a counterweight to the sources of such conflicts, as competitiveness goals, the imbalance of bargaining power, or decisions taken based on such many different and mixed information.

REFERENCES:

[1] Łupicka-Szudrowicza, ydawnictwo AE w Poznań. 2004.

[2] M. Christopher, *Logistics and supply chain management: Strategies for reducing costs and improving service*, Financial Times – Prentice Hall, London 1998.

[3] Ciesielski M.,(red.), *Instrument*, PWE, Warszawa 2006.

[4] http://b2b-marketingblog.activeconversion.com/2015/08/why-diversification-is-imperative-for-manufacturers-and-service-providers-today/#.VzNrmmOIln1, date 12.05.2016

[5] Christopher M., yd., olskie Centrum Doradztwa ogistycznego, Drelów 2000.

[6] https://cosmolearning.org/topics/supply-chain-management-scm-430/ , date 12.05.2016

[7]https://www.researchgate.net/publication/220232978_Management_control_systems_in_logistics_and_supply_chain_management_a_literature_review , date 11.05.2016

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ НА ВЕРИГА ЗА ДОСТАВКИ

Патрик Лис, Томаш Ленкиевич
patryk.lis@icloud.com; tomek.lenkiewicz@hotmail.com

Национален университет по отбрана
ПОЛША

Ключови думи: *Управление, услуга, продукт, управление на веригата за доставки*

Резюме: *Тази статия представя управлението на веригата за доставки, в следствие на ефективно обслужване. Веригата на предлагането е мрежа от организации, които участват, чрез възходящи и низходящи връзки, в различните процеси и дейности, произвеждат стойност под формата на продукти и услуги, предоставяни на крайния потребител. Статията представя основите моменти при управление на веригата за доставки, като се вземат предвид факторите, определящи времето, което включва времето на договора и транспортиране на контейнера.*