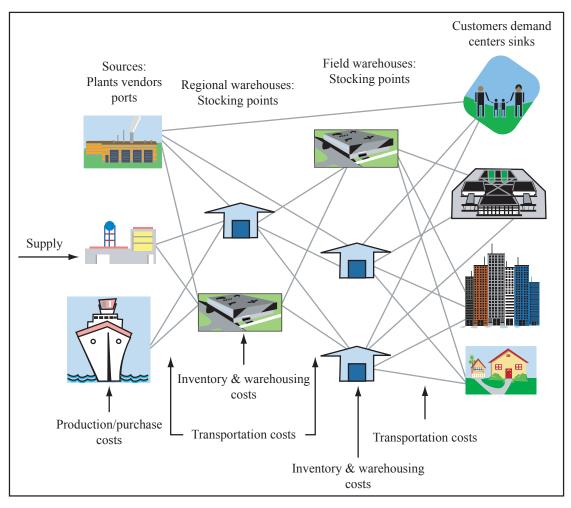
Introduction to Supply Chain Management

David Simchi-Levi

Professor of Engineering Systems Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Supply Chain Management

Definition:

Supply Chain Management is primarily concerned with the efficient integration of suppliers, factories, warehouses and stores so that merchandise is produced and distributed in the right quantities, to the right locations and at the right time, and so as to minimize total system cost subject to satisfying service requirements.

Notice:

- Who is involved
- Cost and Service Level
- It is all about integration

©Copyright 2003 D. Simchi-Levi

Conflicting Objectives in the Supply Chain

1. Purchasing

- Stable volume requirements
- Flexible delivery time
- Little variation in mix
- Large quantities

2. Manufacturing

- Long run production
- High quality
- High productivity
- Low production cost

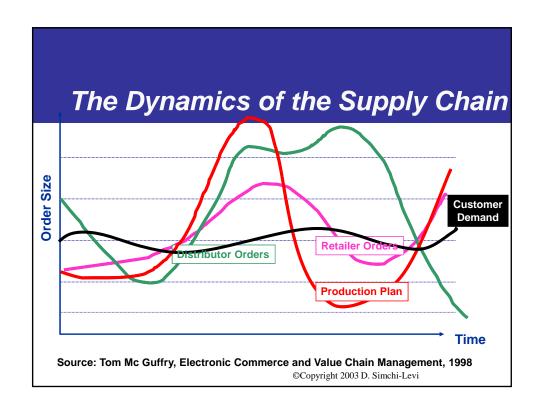
Conflicting Objectives in the Supply Chain

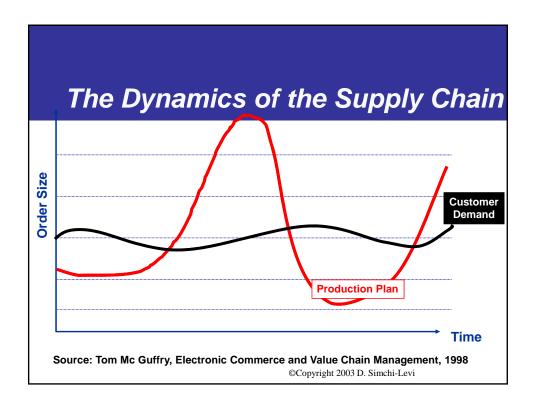
3. Warehousing

- Low inventory
- Reduced transportation costs
- · Quick replenishment capability

4. Customers

- Short order lead time
- High in stock
- Enormous variety of products
- Low prices

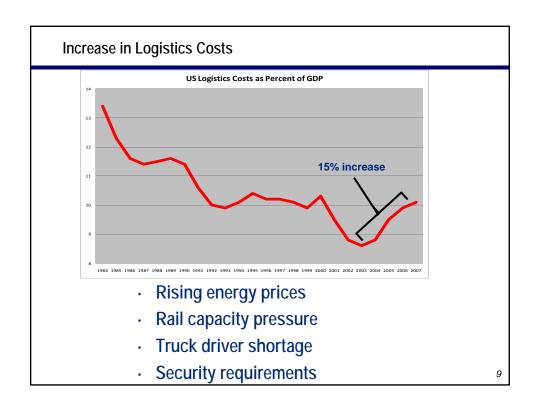


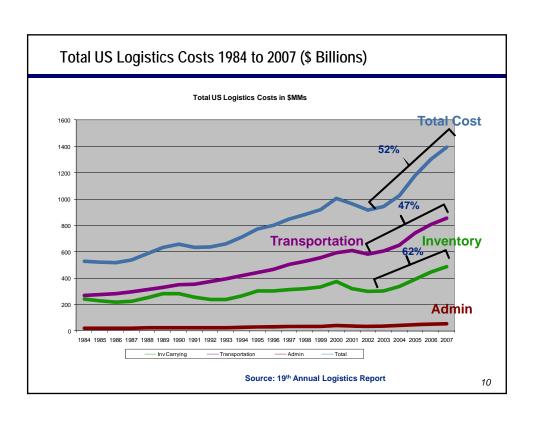


Today's Supply Chain Challenges

- · Global supply chain with long lead times
- Rising and shifting customer expectations
- Increase in labor costs in developing countries
- Increase in logistics costs

8

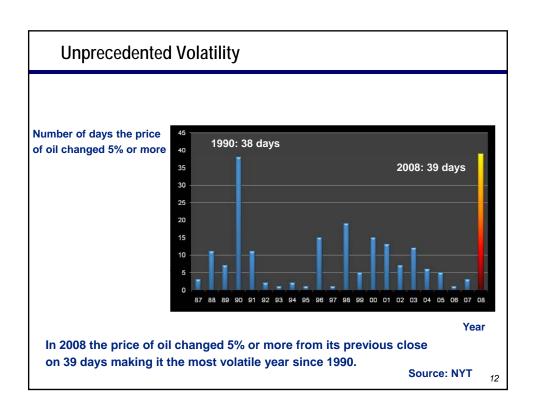




Today's Supply Chain Challenges

- Global supply chain with long lead times
- Rising and shifting customer expectations
- Increase in labor costs in developing countries
- · Increase in logistics costs
- Importance of sustainability
- Unprecedented Volatility

11



Supply Chain: The Magnitude

- It is estimated that the grocery industry could save \$30 billion (10% of operating cost) by using effective logistics strategies.
 - A typical box of cereal spends 104 days getting from factory to supermarket.
 - A typical new car spends 15 days traveling from the factory to the dealership.

©Copyright 2003 D. Simchi-Levi

Supply Chain: The Magnitude (continued)

- Compaq computer estimates it lost \$500 million to \$1 billion in sales in 1995 because its laptops and desktops were not available when and where customers were ready to buy them.
- Boeing Aircraft, one of America's leading capital goods producers, was forced to announce writedowns of \$2.6 billion in October 1997.
 - The reason? "Raw material shortages, internal and supplier parts shortages...". (Wall Street Journal, Oct. 23, 1997)

Supply Chain: The Potential

 Procter & Gamble estimates that it saved retail customers \$65 million through logistics gains over the past 18 months.

"According to P&G, the essence of its approach lies in manufacturers and suppliers working closely together jointly creating business plans to eliminate the source of wasteful practices across the entire supply chain".

(Journal of Business Strategy, Oct./Nov. 1997)

©Copyright 2003 D. Simchi-Levi

Supply Chain: The Potential

- Dell Computer has outperformed the competition in terms of shareholder value growth over the eight years period, 1988-1996, by over 3,000% (see Anderson and Lee, 1999) using
 - Direct business model
 - Build-to-order strategy.

Supply Chain: The Potential

 In 10 years, Wal-Mart transformed itself by changing its logistics system. It has the highest sales per square foot, inventory turnover and operating profit of any discount retailer.

©Copyright 2003 D. Simchi-Levi

Supply Chain: The Complexity

National Semiconductors:

- · Production:
 - Produces chips in six different locations: four in the US, one in Britain and one in Israel
 - Chips are shipped to seven assembly locations in Southeast Asia.
- Distribution
 - The final product is shipped to hundreds of facilities all over the world
 - 20,000 different routes
 - 12 different airlines are involved
 - 95% of the products are delivered within 45 days
 - 5% are delivered within 90 days.

Supply Chain Challenges

- Achieving Global Optimization
 - Conflicting Objectives
 - Complex network of facilities
 - System Variations over time

©Copyright 2003 D. Simchi-Levi

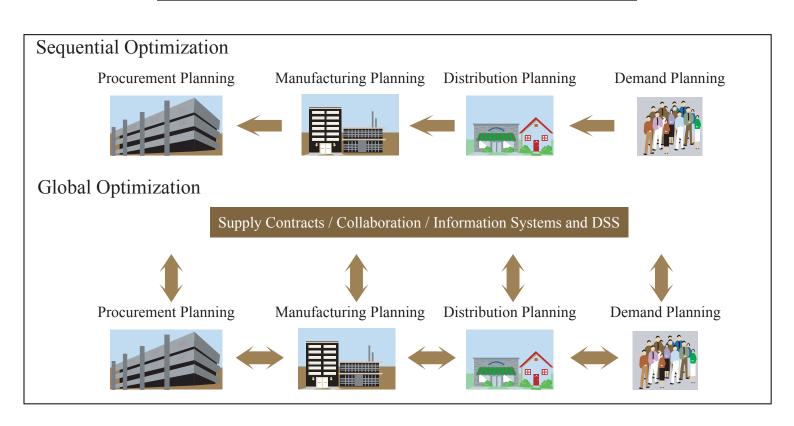
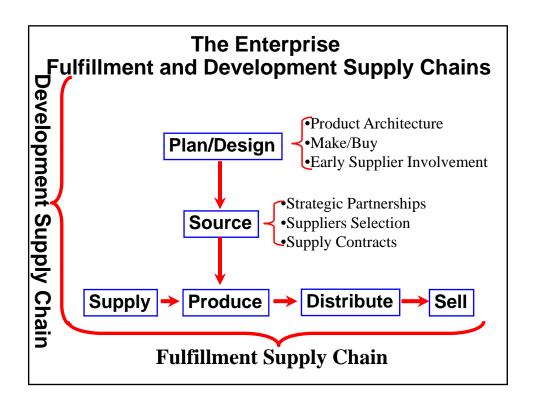
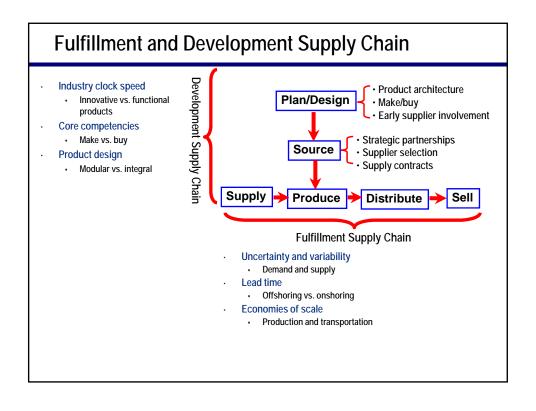


Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

Supply Chain Challenges

- Achieving Global Optimization
 - Conflicting Objectives
 - Complex network of facilities
 - System Variations over time
- Managing Uncertainty
 - Matching Supply and Demand
 - Demand is not the only source of uncertainty

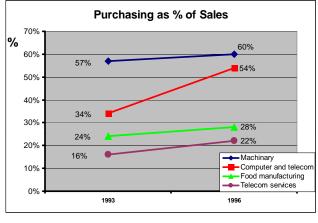




What's New in Logistics?

- Global competition
- · Shorter product life cycle
- New, low-cost distribution channels
- More powerful well-informed customers
- Internet and E-Business strategies

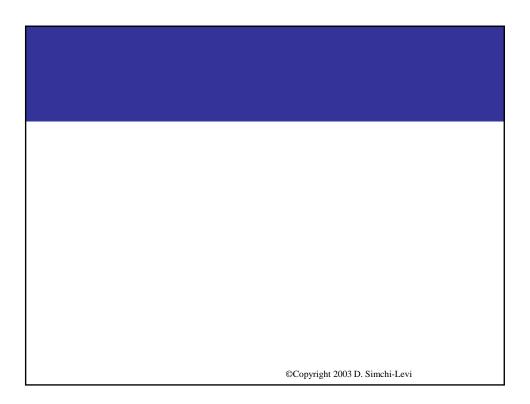




©Copyright 2003 D. Simchi-Levi

New Concepts

- Push-Pull strategies
- Direct-to-Consumer
- Strategic alliances
- Manufacturing postponement
- Dynamic Pricing
- E-Procurement



ESD.273J / 1.270J Logistics and Supply Chain Management Fall 2009

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: http://ocw.mit.edu/terms.