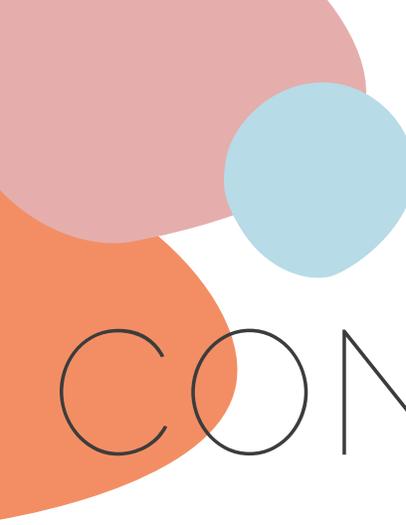


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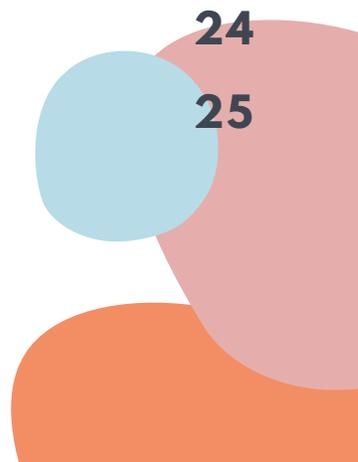
VOLUME 3

Elucidation of Warehousing
6 Primary Warehouse Processes
The Warehousing Market
The Master Speak
Comprehensive Warehousing



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Elucidation of Warehousing

The warehousing operation is an integral part of the total supply chain process and creates a clearly defined break point between the supply and demand aspects of any business. The operation involves the holding of materials and goods at various points in the supply chain from suppliers through to the ultimate consumer. The objective of the operation is to ensure materials and goods are kept in the required condition and are available for movement (transport) to the next stage in the supply chain.

Historically, the physical nature of the business has emphasised the labour intensive nature of the activity, calling for a high level of man-management and control. However, the significant advance in technological support in both the physical and administrative aspects of the operation, has resulted in an increasing degree of the operation becoming “system” driven.

This advance, together with a more pro-active rather than reactive approach, has emphasised an increased need for improved planning and operational management.

“A planned space for the efficient storage, handling and control of goods and materials”

As with other elements of the supply chain, warehousing is concerned with the two prime factors of cost and service through: -

- Minimising the total cost of the operation.
- Providing the desired level of service.

The environment in which warehousing can operate varies from a single central area as a base for receiving, storing and preparing for delivery to the total market place to a complex network of central, regional and local facilities. In either of these extremes, or any of the available alternatives between these two structures, the purpose of the warehouse can be defined as: -



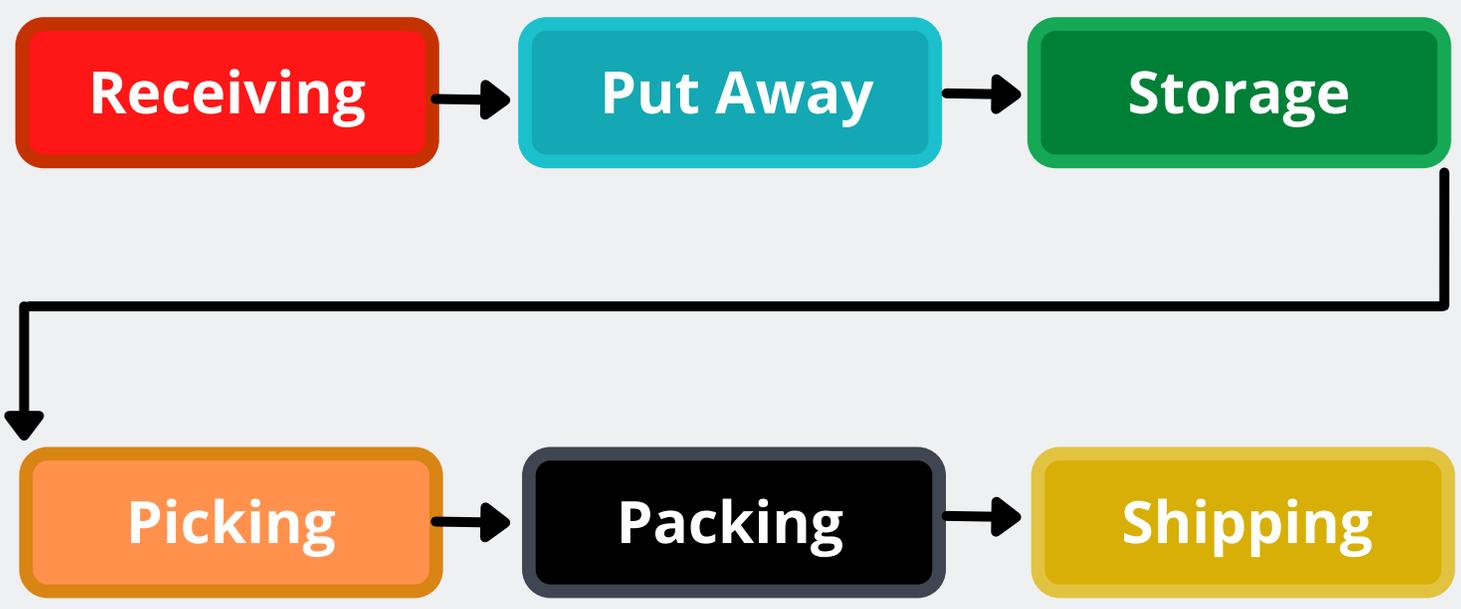
“Logistics comprises the means and arrangements which work out the plans of strategy and tactics. Strategy decides where to act; logistics brings the troops to this point.”

- Antoine-Henri Jomini





6 Primary Warehouse Processes





Receiving

Receiving is the first warehouse process and one of the most crucial. To perform the receiving process properly, the warehouse should be able to verify that it has received the right product, in the right quantity, in the right condition, and at the right time. Failing to do so will have consequent impacts on all subsequent operations

Receiving also involves the transfer of responsibility for the goods to the warehouse. This places accountability on the warehouse for maintaining the condition of the goods until they are shipped. Properly receiving cargo will allow you to filter out damaged goods and avoid liability for them

Storage

Storage is the warehouse process in which goods are placed into their most appropriate storage space. When done properly, the storage process fully maximizes the available space in your warehouse and increases labour efficiency.

Put-Away

Put-away is the second warehouse process and is the movement of goods from the receiving dock to the most optimal warehouse storage location. Failing to place goods in their most ideal location can impair the productivity of warehouse operation. When goods are put away properly, there are several benefits:

- Cargo is stored faster and more efficiently
- Travel time is minimized
- Safety of goods and employees is ensured
- Warehouse space utilization is maximized
- Cargo is easier and faster to find, track, and retrieve

"The best teamwork comes from men who are working independently toward one goal in unison."



Picking

Picking is the warehouse process that collects products in a warehouse to fulfil customer orders. Since it is the costliest process in the warehouse, comprising as much as 55% of the total operating expense, optimizing this process will allow you to reduce costs significantly and increase your warehouse efficiency. Streamlining of this process should also focus on achieving higher accuracy, as errors can have a direct impact on your customer satisfaction.

Packing

Packing is the warehouse process that consolidates picked items in a sales order and prepares them for shipment to the customer. One of the primary tasks of packing is to ensure that damages are minimized from the time items leave the warehouse. Additionally, packaging must be light enough so as not to increase the weight of the goods and minimal enough to control packaging costs.

Shipping

Shipping is the final warehouse process and the start of the journey of goods from the warehouse to the customer. Shipping is considered successful only if the right order is sorted and loaded, is dispatched to the right customer, travels through the right transit mode, and is delivered safely and on time.

Previous processes, such as ordering, put away, picking, and packing, are also vital to the success of shipping because they greatly affect whether the order is fulfilled accurately and safely.



COMING SOON



INDIA'S FIRST AI BASED WAREHOUSING APP





“The goal of warehouse operations is to satisfy customers’ needs and requirements while utilizing space, equipment, and labour effectively. The goods must be accessible and protected. Meeting this goal requires constant planning and ongoing change.”

It’s worth noting that a mobile scanner device can make this whole booking in process much quicker and more accurate.

Rather than needing to sit at a computer and individually find and update each product, you’d simply:

- 1. Scan a product or purchase order**
- 2. Update inventory levels on the mobile screen - making the inventory available for sale**
- 3. Put it away in the warehouse - making it a much easier and quicker process.**

Breaking it down, warehouse operations covers a number of important areas, from the receiving, organization, fulfilment, and distribution processes. These areas include:

- Receiving of goods
- Cross-docking of goods
- Organizing and storing inventory
- Attaching asset tracking solutions (like barcodes) to assets and inventory
- Integrating and maintaining a tracking software, like a warehouse management system
- Overseeing the integration of new technology
- Selecting picking routes
- Establishing sorting and packing practices
- Maintaining the warehouse facility
- Developing racking designs and warehouse infrastructure



MR. AAMIR SHAIKH

Was heading the Supply Chain at Forever Living Products for over 15 years overlooking the Supply Chain functions, Operations and Business Development specialising in Inventory Planning & Management, Warehousing and Customer Service.

Currently Co-founder of Arelang Naturals Private Limited and apart of Supply Chain operations also ventured into Production activities in the Wellness Confectionery Space (Candyceutical)

The Master Speak

HOW WILL ORGANIZED WAREHOUSING CHANGE INDIA'S LOGISTICS SECTOR?

Currently, the Indian Warehousing Sector is highly fragmented with most of the warehouses having an average area of less than 10k Sq.ft. with over 9/10th of the space occupied and managed by unorganised players. This fragmented warehousing ecosystem obviously results in higher average inventory holding, in addition to higher storage and handling losses, with almost no automation. But the scenario is changing and the logistics sector especially the warehousing sector has been growing steadily ever since the Indian government awarded the status of infrastructure status. An organised warehousing ecosystem will surely be a huge initiation for the manufacturing sector and entire gamut of the general trade helping India to evolve as a self-reliant economy.

IS THE BOOM IN RETAILING – BOTH IN STORES AND ONLINE SHOPPING – THE PRIME DRIVER FOR WAREHOUSE AUTOMATION IN INDIA?

Surely, the growth in retailing especially the burgeoning of the e-comm industry in the pandemic is one of the most important factors for driving Indian warehousing sector to adopt modernisation and tech-enabled warehousing facilities. With increasing demands by the new-age customers for superlative customer experience, availability, next-day delivery and huge labour costs coupled with high costs of storage space which are putting immense pressure on the warehousing operations. Modernisation with automation of the warehouses is the only solution to overcome these challenges.

HOW RECEPTIVE ARE TRADITIONAL INDIAN BUSINESSES TO THE IDEA OF AUTOMATION IN WAREHOUSING? IS THE INDUSTRY STILL LOOKING FOR PIECEMEAL SOLUTIONS?

Traditional Indian business are receptive to this idea of warehousing automation due to the high initial infrastructure costs. Nevertheless, the Big Corporate houses have realised its importance and have started to invest heavily in automation of their warehouses. This has led to overall improvement, efficiency and throughput of their warehouse. They have realised that the only way to address the increasing competition, demanding customers, growing importance of omni-channel distribution is implementation of automation in the entire warehousing ecosystem – a complete system to automate the process from receiving the materials, storage, retrieval and relocation to last mile delivery. Others will have to follow if they want to keep up with the upward growth trajectory especially in the retail space and want a sizeable share of the pie.

The Master Speak

Mr. Aamir Shaik

THE INDIAN WAREHOUSING SECTOR IS AT AN INFLECTION POINT AND IS EXPECTED TO GROW AT A CAGR OF MORE THAN 20%. IT MEANS THAT THE DEMAND FOR INSTITUTIONAL-GRADE WAREHOUSING IS ALMOST OUTSTRIPPING THE SUPPLY AT THE MOMENT. COULD YOU BRIEF US MORE IN THIS REGARD?

In the existing scenario, yes, the demand is surely outstripping the supply by huge number, but there is still a huge untapped potential in this market making it a highly lucrative option amongst large number of investors. Institutional investor's interest in Indian warehousing market is growing manifold on the back of the government's initiatives such as Make in India, implementation of the GST, and infrastructure status for the logistics sector. To top this, the proposal of bringing in the National Logistics Policy will also play a crucial role in bridging this gap.

HOW CRUCIAL IS THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY FOR GROWTH OF WAREHOUSING AND SEGMENT IN INDIA?

There is no denial that technology has transformed the world immensely in the last 2 decades or so. The same applies in the world of warehousing too. It has become increasingly imperative to adapt and adopt technological advancements in the warehousing space for an overall improvement, efficiency and throughput of the warehouse and consistently deliver high numbers on its KPIs. Adoption of Warehouse Management System and IoT-driven solutions will become more or less mandatory in increasing the competitiveness of the warehousing industry in the coming years.

WHAT ARE MAJOR TOOLS WHICH ARE DRIVING THE GROWTH OF WAREHOUSE INDUSTRY IN INDIA?

Foremost being the government's initiatives to promote the growth of warehouses in the country, through measures such as enactment of the Warehousing Act, 2007, establishment of dedicated Logistic Parks and FTWZs along with the GST regime and the proposal to table the National Logistics Policy augurs well for the industry's growth. Secondly, the growth in the E.com Retail Sector wherein the business houses are smartly investing in updating and enhancing their warehouse with the money saved on brick-and-mortar stores. Lastly, the shift of dependence of in-house warehouse to an expert 3PL player for all logistic needs will also boost the growth of this industry.



"Succession planning and team training are the foundation of any procurement or logistics operation."

- Michael Page Logistics





- Experienced logistics industry team
- All india Network • Time & cost savings
- 100% Transparency & Reliability





The Warehousing Market

The global active data warehousing market was valued at USD 7.06 billion in 2020 and is expected to reach a value of USD 13.32 billion by 2026, at a CAGR of 11.17% over the forecast period from 2021 - 2026. With rising concerns about data manageability and increasing complexity, data warehousing has attracted significant interest in real-life applications, especially in finance, business, healthcare, and other industries. The digital transformation of business processes led the IT industry to embrace new technology-enabled operations with data analytics capabilities. Therefore, new data warehouse platforms aid the development of enterprise-scale, real-time analytics, and information insights that digital business processes demand.

The active data warehousing market is poised for a significant shift, owing to factors like the ongoing demand for next-gen business intelligence, coupled with the growing amount of data generated by organizations. ADW allows users to access an enormous range of complex information in real-time. The data is organized efficiently and relevantly, which is anticipated to aid market growth over the forecast period. The rising demand for low latency and high-speed analytics, combined with the growing role of business intelligence in enterprise management, is expected to significantly drive the market demand. The increasing number of smartphone users in the

developing countries, such as India, Brazil, and China, along with social media traffic, is generating a growing stream of data that requires additional capabilities, including real-time data warehousing.

In Brazil, with nearly 90% of the population living in urban areas, SKY Brasil has approximately 29% market share for direct-to-home satellite services. The company opted for Oracle's Autonomous Data Warehouse running on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure, integrated into Oracle's Siebel CRM, to perform real-time, sophisticated marketing analytics. The deployer achieved 90% less time in deployment and commencing production compared to its previous on-premise solution while realizing 60% of infrastructure cost savings. Furthermore, ADW significantly diminishes the cost of computing, coupled with combining data in a single location, which is further projected to impact market growth positively.

Additionally, ADW substantially decreases the cost of computing, coupled with combining data in a single location, which is also expected to impact the market growth positively. Along with these factors, globally, the significant rise in the Big Data trend in organizations is leading to the increasing demand for analytics, which is also projected to aid market growth.



market have been following resource usage-based models for the pricing of cloud data warehousing. This addresses the issue about economies of scale that vendors may look for, as well as the flexibility that clients demand. However, fixed capacity data warehouses force organizations to buy more compute capacity than needed.

According to a survey of 300 analytics professionals located in the United States, conducted by Burch Works and the International Institute for Analytics (IIA), almost 43% of respondents stated that analytics played a major role in their activities to make significant decisions in response to the COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic outbreak has led companies to ramp down their operations, cut costs, and shut down their offices. Another challenge that businesses have been facing is the massive shift to the work from home model. Such trends are expected to act as catalysts for cloud-based data warehouse deployments. Adopting data warehousing at the time

of the pandemic has offered a wide range of benefits, ranging from cost-effectiveness and access to an extensive talent pool to increased scalability in real-time. The data is organized efficiently and relevantly, which is anticipated to aid market growth over the forecast period. The rising demand for low latency and high-speed analytics, combined with the growing role of business intelligence in enterprise management, is expected to significantly drive the market demand. The increasing number of smartphone users in the





Great things in business are
never done by one person.
They're done by a team of
people

- Steve Jobs



Post Pandemic Future of SCM

The disruptive nature of supply chains and increasing globalization of businesses have brought about rapid changes in the way Indian industries perceive supply chain networks. The pandemic has presented before the country a unique opportunity to redefine global supply chain operations by proactively leveraging its resources and workforce to enhance efficiency and responsiveness to disruptions.

In his speech back in May 2020, the honourable PM Narendra Modi acknowledged the propitious position the pandemic had put the nation in. He reflected on his 'Aatma Nirbhar' vision for India and highlighted the key role the five guiding pillars — economic recovery, a technologically-driven infrastructure, governing system, demography and consumer demand — would play in realizing this vision.

Economic recovery in India in the short term is heavily dependent on pharmaceuticals, agriculture and consumer products. In the long term, there are several factors that drive the recovery from disruptions in the supply chain.

What's commendable is that India is on the right track to success and the efficacy of the implementation of this vision will determine the stable recovery of the Indian economy



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- Long term goals
- What Is the Way Forward for India?





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INDIA'S FIRST AI BASED WAREHOUSING APP



A blue banner with the text "SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT" in white, bold, uppercase letters. The banner is surrounded by various white icons on a blue background, including a bar chart, a handshake, a house, a lightbulb, a gear, a target, a person, a location pin, a stack of coins, a calculator, and a lightbulb. The number "19" is visible in the top right corner of the banner area.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Future of Supply Chain Management in India

Supply chain in India amidst the pandemic was wrought by risks and uncertainties which have the potential of reversing the recoveries the Indian economy has made in the short term. Since 14% of India's GDP is spent on logistics, it is the need of the hour to explore supply chain management in India and devise strategies to improve it.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic was the catalyst businesses needed to drive innovations in the supply chain. Surprisingly, even companies that were under-equipped to respond to disruptive events and had limited resources rose up to the challenge by adopting analytical practices and technical standards to provide solutions.

But the challenge does not end here. It would require constant effort, efficacious upgrades and rigorous risk assessment and management to ensure supply chains stand the test of time. Companies worldwide must rethink their business models to create agile and resilient supply chains that help stabilise growth and ensure sustainability. This would mean relying heavily on digital technologies and agile methodologies to respond efficiently to the ever-evolving technological domain.

The good news is India is blessed with the resources and intelligence that would take to succeed on the global platform. Furthermore, there are abundant opportunities for aspiring supply chain managers to upgrade their skills to align their expertise with the needs of the country. Acquiring a Master's Degree in Supply Chain Management would equip them with the analytical approach that is imperative to making effective decisions for the future of the supply chain in India.

With the backing of cutting-edge technologies, an active interest in the diverse cultures around the world, and skilled workforce, India can adapt magnificently to the emerging challenges and recover stably in the post-pandemic world.



Key Trends in Supply Chain Management in 2021

As traditional supply chain strategies are being discarded to make way for cost-effective technological interventions in the supply chain, companies will have to re-examine their business models, diversify manufacturing processes and reconsider trade channels.

Some of the largest components in the EU, the Americas, and Asia are realigning their business goals in a similar manner to better mitigate risks. Japan, for instance, has set aside USD 2.2 billion to help businesses move production out of China since disrupting events soured the relationship between the two trading partners.

Automation

Automation is poised to become the norm in the supply chain industry. Manual and repeatable tasks like data entry shall be replaced by automation software and will help businesses free up resources to allocate to more important tasks. This will reduce errors, speed up the process, and ensure seamless availability of information. Technological developments such as these help companies witness invaluable growth and gain distinction in the competitive marketplace.

Sustainability

Businesses will increasingly adopt sustainable development frameworks in their supply chain management to combat environmental challenges. More and more large scale companies around the world are discarding traditional practices in favour of eco-friendly and sustainable standards.

India has a gigantic role to play in bringing about this transformation. As the second-largest producer of food and energy demand that is expected to double in the next 20 years, India's position is integral to the success of sustainable goals. And efforts are already underway to drive these changes in their global supply chains.

There is a rigorous assessment of risks pertaining to supply chain operations as the economy targets carbon neutrality and Indian companies are increasingly embracing sustainable norms in their business initiatives with France, Japan, the UK and the US.

Sales and Operations Execution (S&OP)

By subscribing to agile management methods, companies will be able to effectively strategize and execute plans in the face of unpredictable changes in demand and inevitable disruptions. This will allow them to respond to unforeseen internal and external risks more efficiently.

Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence

Even though digitization of supply chain operations had been in progress all along the past decade, the pandemic has accelerated this process. From this point on, machine learning and AI implementation will gain momentum to influence decision-making practices by providing actionable insights through data collaboration.



Short Term Goals

There was a steep decline in consumer demand due to the Covid-19 pandemic and government-enforced lockdowns. How quickly consumer demand rises will determine the future of the supply chain.

To complement the increase in consumer demand, there would have to be a proportional rise in demand for capital goods.

Furthermore, this unfettered rise in demand is likely to negatively impact the already disrupted supply chain which companies with inconsistencies in cash flow aren't likely to survive.

Long term goals

A survey conducted by KPMG and Management Development Institute has concluded that the Indian industry, in the long term, would benefit from:

- Realigning supply chain goals with business goals.
- Allowing better integration of supply chain processes.
- Fostering productive partnerships with vendors to improve inventory management.
- Employing technological solutions to streamline supply chain processes.

What Is the Way Forward for India?

India needs to position itself at the centre of the global supply chain market. This would require cultivating productive trade relationships with global partners and facilitating efficient supply chains built on protectionist policies. *The key approach to realising this vision would include capital-intensive measures like:*

- 1. Establishing supply chains at the sectoral, regional, and global levels.**
- 2. Promoting a culture of accountability and transparency.**
- 3. Subscribing to sustainable and environment-friendly methodologies.**
- 4. Presenting India as an investment destination for global initiatives.**

The long term goal would be to eliminate imminent risks in the supply chain by restructuring internal and external operations. In the short term, India needs to mend disrupted supply chains by driving consumer demand.

The Government & Public Sector (GPS) Leader at Ernst & Young LLP, effective collaborations and innovative approaches are the way forward for India. In his words, "I feel that the adoption of technology will surely grow 200% or more in the Central government and the State governments. Demand for the adoption of technology is expected to come from user departments of the State governments, which are trying to sustain the continuity of public services in the time of the pandemic."

There are some immediate measures the Indian government is expected to take to safeguard its position in the global supply chain platform:

- 1. Make promised incentives available to industries to resume operations.**
- 2. Establish Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to enforce technological standards in import and export.**
- 3. Diversify supply chain operations and promote the expansion of businesses.**
- 4. Increase the operating hours in supply chain management.**

Provide support to businesses by making information readily available to all supply chain management services – vendors, distributors, buyers, logistics and consumers.

Renegotiate Free Trade Agreements with partners to include post-pandemic changes in policies of import-export in India.

Invest in upskilling supply chain management professionals so that they can competently and meaningfully contribute to the growth of the country.



Revolutionary StoreMart App aims to increase your productivity and efficiency by completely automating the warehouse space leasing process, from- listing, discovery, selection, deal negotiation and finalising the paperwork.





Comprehensive Warehousing

There are many different roles for a warehouse in today's supply chain.

As can be seen in Figure below, warehouses can be operated by raw materials suppliers, component and finished goods manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and companies involved in reverse logistics. The warehouses can be owner operated or subcontracted to third-party logistics providers.

Raw materials storage

These warehouses store raw materials and components either close to the point of extraction or close to the manufacturing point. Raw materials must be held in order to ensure continuous production. These materials include plastics, precious metals, sand, aggregates, cocoa and other food ingredients etc. Food products may also be purchased in advance to guarantee supply in the event of poor weather conditions and possible conflict. Storage facilities can include buildings, tanks, hoppers and also open spaces.



Sortation centres

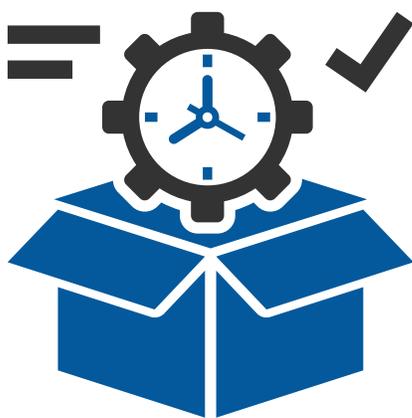
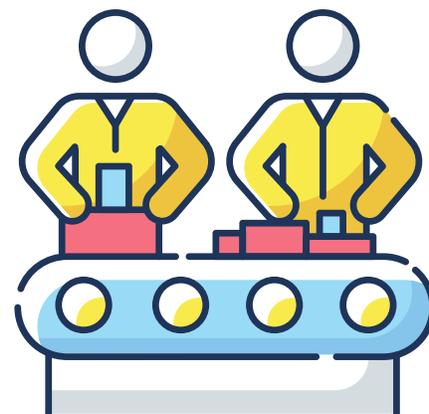
Sortation centres are used in the main by letter, parcel and pallet distribution companies. Goods are collected from all parts of the country, delivered into hubs or sortation centres, sorted by zip code or postcode, consolidated and delivered overnight to their respective distribution areas for onward delivery. These operations are increasing and the hubs are getting bigger in order to cope with the growth in e-commerce. Today's retailers are also moving towards automated sortation centres with pallets being de-layered on entry, the use of mini-load systems for temporary storage and retrieval and finally automated pallet build on exit.





Intermediate, postponement, customization or sub-assembly facilities

These warehouses are used to store products temporarily at different stages in production. These centres are also used to customize products before final delivery to the customer. Postponement and sub-assembly activities can include the following: specific packaging or labelling being changed or added, e.g. for store-ready items or printing in different languages; computer assembly to include different graphics cards, memory chips, software, etc.



Fulfilment centres

The growth of e-retailing has seen an increase in the number of customer fulfilment centres. These warehouses have been designed and equipped specifically to manage large volumes of small orders. The two videos show the fulfilment operation of an internet retailer called i-herb.com and how it has moved from a person-to0-goods system to that of a goods-to-person system.

Reverse logistics centers

The growth of e-retailing and specific environmental legislation such as the European Union's Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2007) has compelled companies to focus time and energy on reverse logistics.

As a result, a number of warehouses have been set up specifically to deal with returned items. Third-party contractors are providing a service to retailers where customers return unwanted or defective items to the stores the items are then consolidated and sent to the returns center, where they are checked and either repackaged, repaired, recycled or disposed



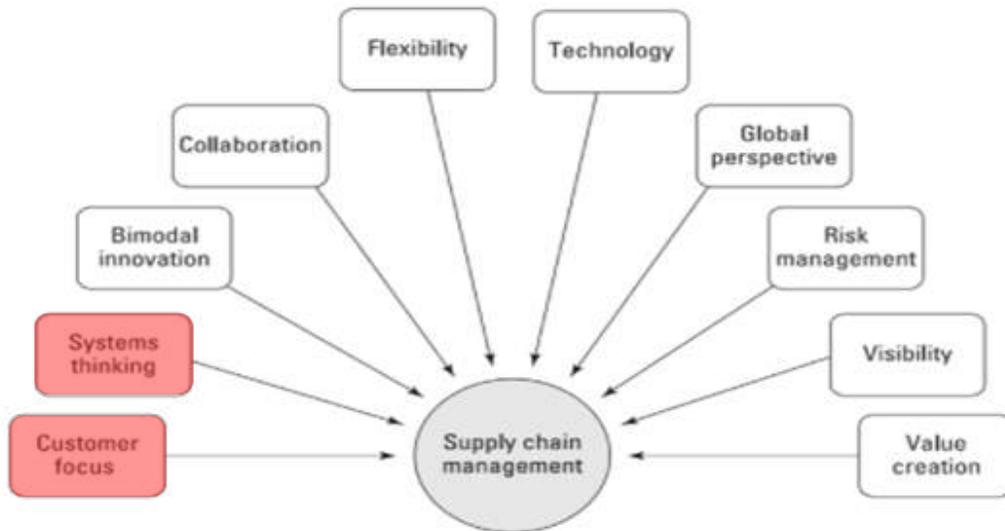


Logistics is a ball and chain of
armored warfare

- Heinz Guderian



Operations under supply chain managements principles



Customer focus

Supply chain management starts with understanding who your customers are and why they're buying your product or service. Any time customers buy your stuff, they're solving a problem or filling a need. Supply chain managers must understand the customer's problem or need and make sure that their companies can satisfy it better, faster, and cheaper than any competitors can.



Systems thinking

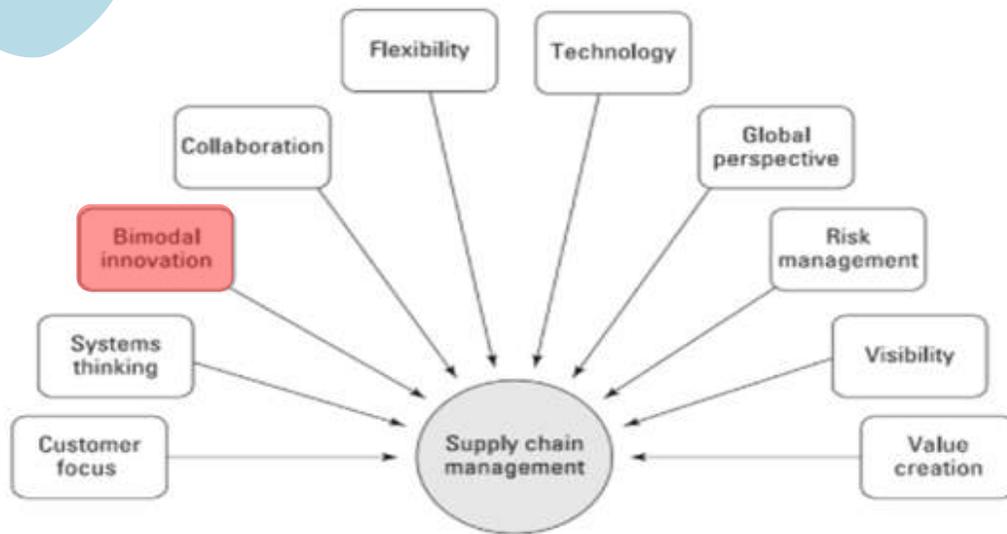
Supply chain management requires understanding the end-to-end system - the combination of people, processes, and technologies that must work together so that you can provide your product or service. Systems thinking involves appreciation of the series of cause-and-effect relationships that occur within a supply chain. Because these systems are complex, supply chains often behave in unpredictable ways, and small changes in one part of the system can have major effects somewhere else.





StoreMart's highly intuitive AI & machine learning based technology helps in finding the perfect storage space as per your requirement.





Bimodal innovation

The world of business is changing quickly, and supply chains need to keep up by innovating. Two kinds of innovation are important for supply chains:

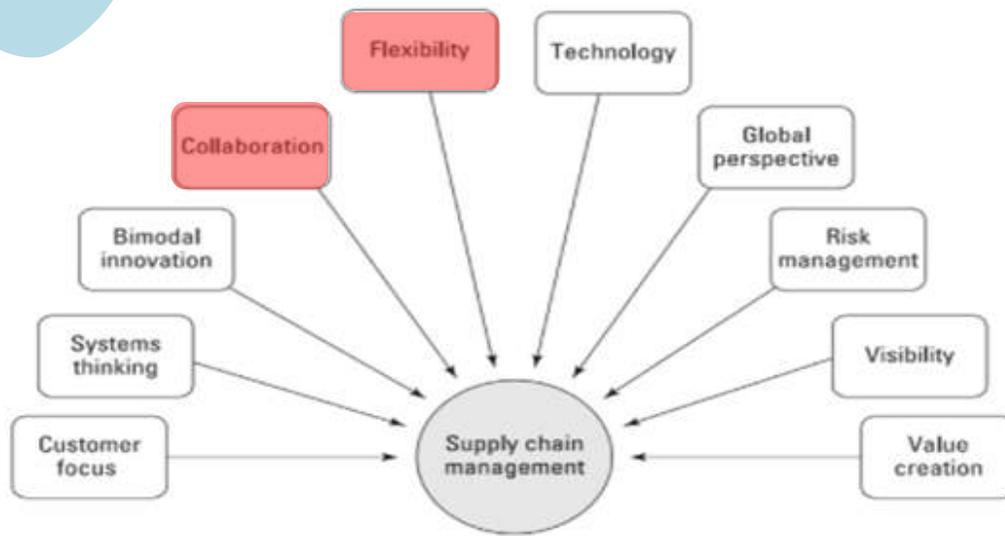
Sustaining innovation:

Sustaining innovation is built on continuous process improvement techniques such as Lean, Six Sigma, and the Theory of Constraints. Sustaining innovation isn't sufficient, though, because new technologies can disrupt industries. So you also need to pursue disruptive innovation.



Disruptive innovation

Disruptive innovation introduces a product, process, or service that creates new markets and destroys established paradigms. When a disruptive solution is accepted, it becomes the new dominant paradigm. If you're in the business of making buggy whips, you need to figure out how to make buggy whips better, faster, and cheaper than your competitors do, as well as what the new dominant paradigm is going to be so that you'll know what to do when buggy whips are replaced by a different technology



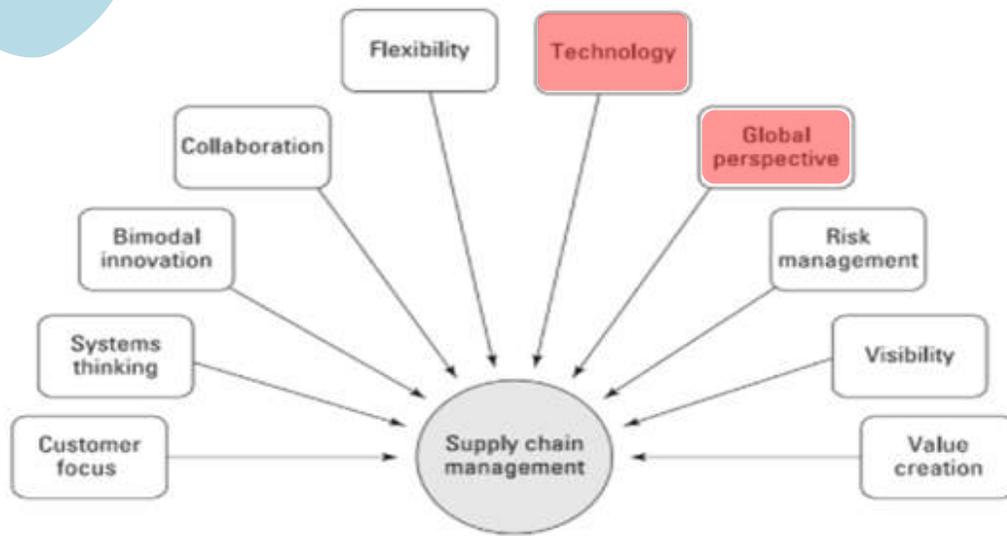
Collaboration

Supply chain management can't be done in silos. People need to work across departments inside an organization, and they need to work with suppliers and customers outside the organization. An environment in which people trust one another and collaborate for shared success is much more profitable than an environment in which each person is concerned only with his or her own success. Also, a collaborative type of environment makes working together a lot more fun.



Flexibility

Flexibility is a measurement of how quickly your supply chain can respond to changes, such as an increase or decrease in sales or an interruption of supply. This flexibility often comes in the form of extra capacity, multiple sources of supply, and alternative forms of transportation. The key is understanding when the cost of flexibility is a good investment.



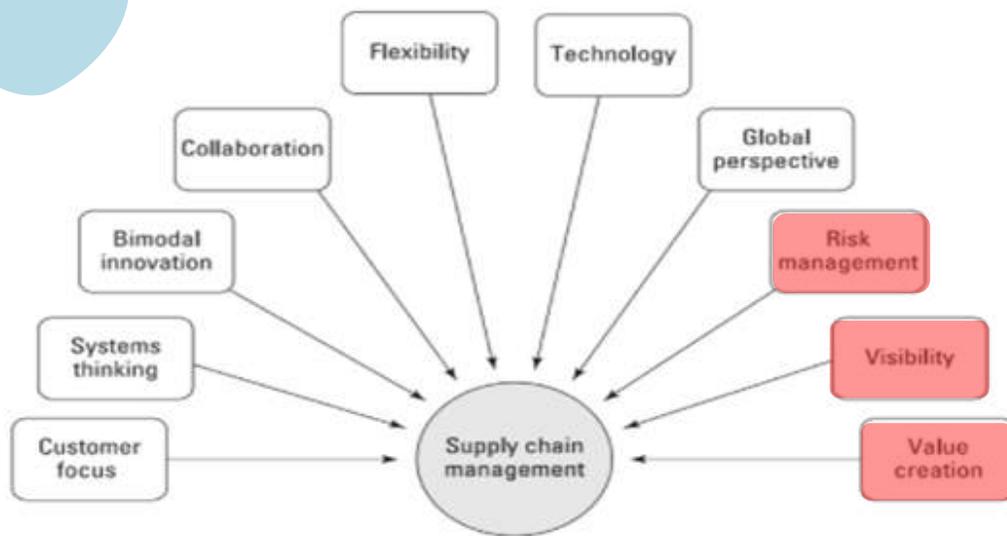
Technology

The rapid evolution of technology, for moving physical products and for processing information, has transformed the way that supply chains work. A few years ago, we ordered things from a catalogue, mailed in checks, and waited for our packages to be delivered. Today, we order products on our phones, pay for them with credit cards, and expect real-time updates until those packages are delivered to our doorsteps. Supply chain management requires understanding how technologies work and how to use them to create value at each step in the supply chain.



Global perspective

The ability to share information instantly and to move products around the world cheaply means that every company today operates in a global marketplace. No matter what product or service you provide, your company is global. As a supply chain manager, you must recognize that how your business depends on global factors to supply inputs and drive demand for outputs. You also need to think globally about the competition. After all, your company's real competitive threat could be a company you've never heard on the other side of the planet.



Risk management

When you combine high performance requirements with complicated technologies and dependence on global customers and suppliers, you have a recipe for chaos. A small disturbance, like a shipment that gets delayed, can lead to a series of problems further down the supply chain, such as stock outs, shutdowns, and penalties. Supply chain management means being aware of risks and implementing processes to detect and mitigate threats. Stability may be the key to making supply chains work smoothly, but risk management is the key to avoiding or minimizing the costs of dealing with surprises.

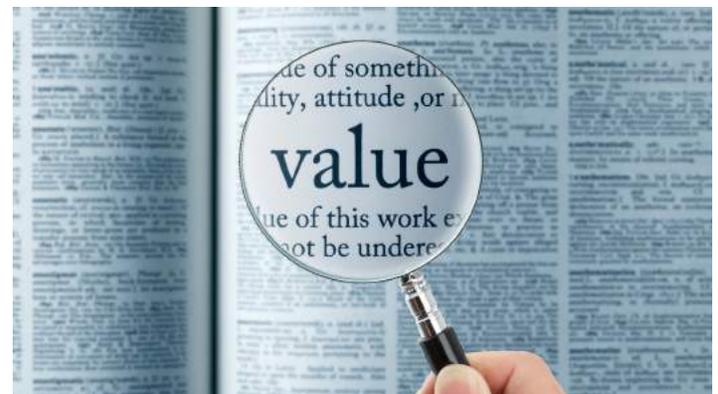


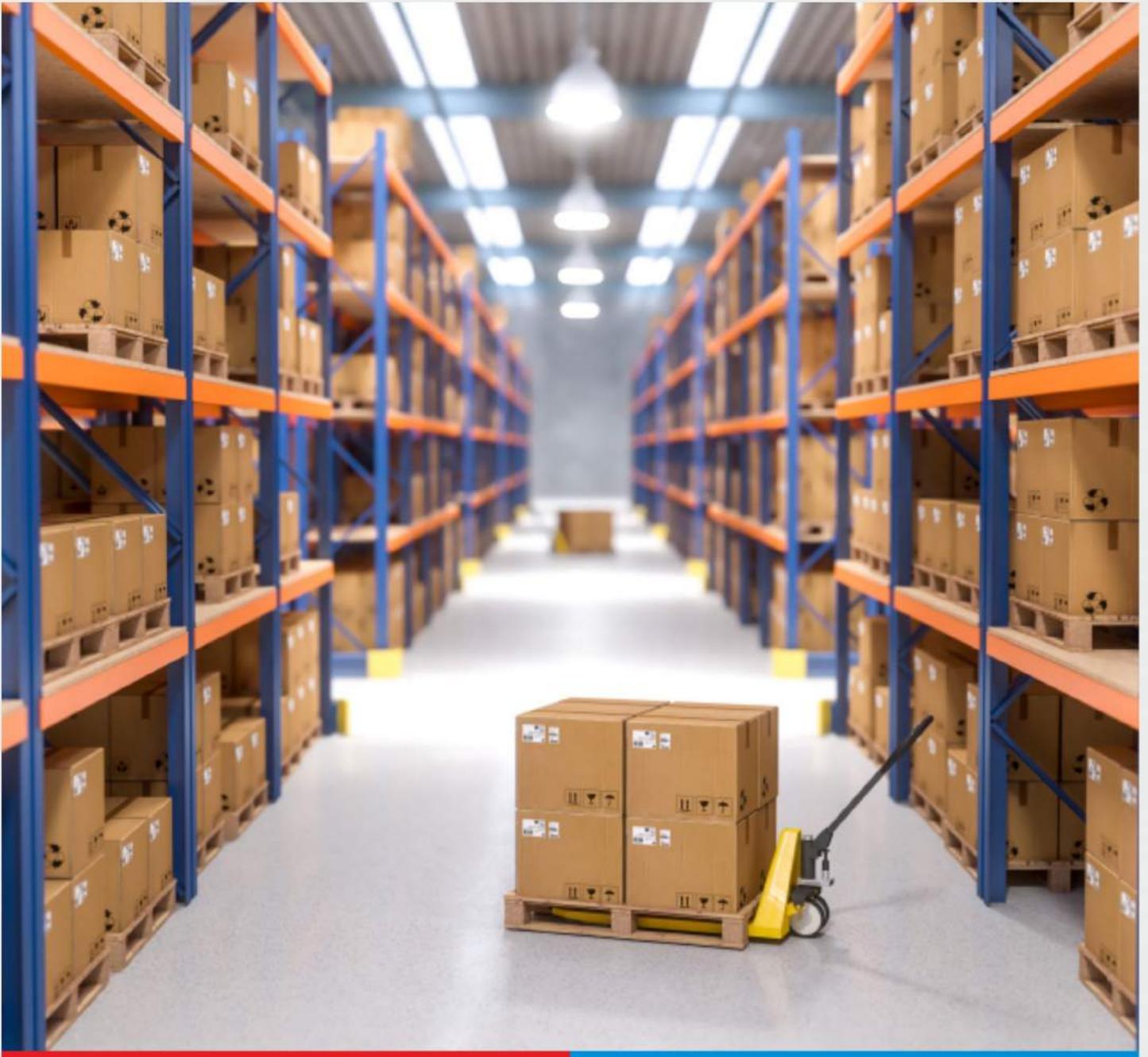
Visibility

Supply Chain Visibility (SCV) is the ability to track individual components, sub-assemblies and final products as they travel from supplier to manufacturer to consumer. The scope — for example, are raw materials included, and will the item be tracked with forwards and backwards tracing — depends on the product.

Value Creation

Value creation is the process whereby the capabilities of partners in a supply chain are combined such that the competitive advantage of the SCR (or one or more of the partners) is improved.





COMING SOON



INDIA'S FIRST AI BASED WAREHOUSING APP





The Amateurs discuss tactics,
and professionals discuss
logistics

– Napoleon Bonaparte

