



UNIVERSIDAD  
**esan**

# **Syllabus**

# **Supply Chain Management**

---

**August – december 2015**

**Term VII**

**Lecturers:**

**Edgardo Wilmer Jorge Camargo**  
**María Magdalena Merino-Reyna Pazos**

## I. General data about the course

---

Title	: Supply Chain Management	Code	: 01239
Requisite	: Investigación de Operaciones	Semester	: 2015 - 2
Credits	: 03	Term	: VII
Lecturers	: Edgardo Wilmer Jorge Camargo María Magdalena Merino-Reyna Pazos	e-mail	: <a href="mailto:ejorge@esan.edu.pe">ejorge@esan.edu.pe</a> <a href="mailto:mmerino-reyna@esan.edu.pe">mmerino-reyna@esan.edu.pe</a>

## II. Summary

---

This course covers theoretical and practical topics. It seeks to develop competencies in the analysis of key elements associated with the design and administration of supply chains, considering the efficient integration of suppliers, manufacturers, warehouses and distributors.

The course focuses on the criteria and tools that can be utilized to reduce costs while analyzing the relationship between logistics and marketing, logistics and the supply chains, and the implementation of supply chain replenishment. It seeks to monitor the customer's management and the creation of value, the integration of order processes with the logistic system of the company and inventory management, warehousing system, packing, outsourcing and multimodal services, global logistics; control of logistic processes and the impact of logistics on the company's profitability.

## III. Course Objectives

---

At the completion of this course, the student should be able to analyze the design and performance of supply chain networks and processes in different business contexts; and to identify existent and potential problems; and to suggest and implement corrective actions. Students will be able to apply concepts and management tools for making decisions in the organization, and develop the capability to propose models and strategies for effective integration of the logistics network in order to improve the competitiveness of the company.

## IV. Learning Outcomes

---

### **Competence:**

Develop a profound comprehension of the supply chain, its major players and how they integrate to generate value for the customers and the organizations.

Specifically, the student will learn to:

- Recognize the stages and drivers of supply chains, and the role they play across supply chains.
- Assess supply chain contracts for effective governance of supply chain relationships.
- Evaluate alternate information sharing and lead time compression strategies, and supply chain coordination structures, and their organizational and performance implications.
- Align supply chain integration strategy with the uncertainty conditions of supply and demand.
- Evaluate distribution strategies to balance responsiveness and efficiency.
- Evaluate outsourcing decisions and manage the benefits and risks of outsourcing.
- Determine the IT integration strategy for supply chain management
- Evaluate the risks and advantages of international supply chains.

- Identify the elements of a Global Supply Chain and the role and interaction of the organization in a global context.
- Implement and lead integration strategies with key partners along the supply chain, contributing of strategic business objectives.
- Identify inbound and outbound logistics problems in order to design and implement solutions to existent problems in the organizations.

## V. Methodology

---

During the development of the course, sessions are scheduled for presentation and discussion in multidisciplinary teams. The topics will be about theoretical aspects learned in class, where students are encouraged to use their knowledge and creativity to answer questions and solve problems with the lecturer's guidance.

Theoretical lectures will provide students with essential background knowledge that will be reinforced with visual tools (videos) about relevant topics of supply chains.

Major assignments (two case studies and team project) in this class will be completed in teams of three to five students that mandatorily will work in multidisciplinary teams in order to recreate real business-like situations.

## VI. Evaluation and Grading

---

The evaluation system is comprehensive and continuous; it is subdivided as follows: Permanent evaluation (50%), mid-term exam (25%) and final exam (25%).

The permanent evaluation is broken down into the following:

<b>PERMANENT EVALUATION (PEP) 50 %</b>		
<b>Type of evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Quizzes	Two quizzes (Neither one is cancelled)	30%
Case Studies	Two case studies	30 %
Course Project	Preliminary Report	10 %
	Final Report	10 %
	Presentation	20%

The final grade will be determined based on the following formula:

$$FG = (0,25 \times ME) + (0,50 \times PE) + (0,25 \times FE)$$

Where:

FG = Final Grade

ME = Midterm Exam

PE = Permanent Evaluation

FE = Final Exam

## VII. Detailed Program

<b>WEEK</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Activities / Evaluation</b>
1st August, 24 to 29	Class logistics, Team assignments, case studies and grading Supply Chain Basics. Understanding the Supply Chain.	Class Discussion and participation
2nd August, 31 to September 05	Supply Chain Performance: Achieving Strategic Fit and Scope.	Class Discussion and participation
3rd September, 07 to 12	Supply Chain Drivers and Metrics.	Class Discussion and participation  <b>Quiz 1</b>
4th September, 14 to 19	Time compression in Supply Chains Demand Forecast.	Class Discussion and participation
5th September, 21 to 26	Aggregate Planning in the Supply Chain.	Class Discussion and participation
6th September, 28 to October 03	Managing Supply and Demand in the Supply Chain.	<b>Case study # 1</b>
7th October, 05 to 10	<b>Students Presentations</b>	Class Discussion and participation
8th October, 12 to 17	<b>MIDTERM EXAM</b>	
9th October, 19 to 24	Sourcing Decisions in the Supply Chain	Class Discussion and participation
10th October, 26 to 31	Coordination in the Supply Chain. Logistics: Inventory Management	Class Discussion and participation  <b>Quiz # 2</b>
11th November, 02 to 07	Logistics: Inventory Management and Warehousing	Class Discussion and participation
12th November, 09 to 14	Pricing and Revenue Management in the Supply Chain. Information Technology and the Supply Chain.	Class Discussion and participation

13th November, 16 to 21	Information Technology and the Supply Chain. Supply Chain Management using SAP.	Class Discussion and participation <b>Case study # 2</b>
14th November, 23 to 28	<b>Students final presentations</b>	Class Discussion and participation
15th November, 30 to December 05	Global Issues in the Supply Chain. Transportation in the Supply Chain	Class Discussion and participation
16th December, 07 to 12	<b>FINAL EXAM</b>	

## VIII. Bibliography

---

### Mandatory Bibliography

--World Class Supply Chain Management, seventh edition, David N Burt; published by McGraw Inc.

- **Supply Chain Management: Strategy, Planning and Operation.** By Sunil Chopra and Peter Meindl. Fourth edition published by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

### Additional Bibliography

Textbooks for other Supply Chain Management cores:

**Business Logistics Supply Chain Management.** Ronald H. Ballou, Pearson Prentice Hall. 5<sup>th</sup> Edition.

**Introduction to the Supply Chain Management.** Robert B. Handfield y Ernest L. Nichols. Prentice-Hall, Inc

**Designing and Managing the Supply Chain.** David Simchi. Edith Simchi-Levi and Philip Kaminsky. Mc Graw Hill. 2008.

PLEASE NOTE: Internet searches will often take you to non-academic information resources such as Wikipedia.com, Ask.com, Encarta.msn.com, Infoplease.com, etc. You may supplement your research with these sources, but keep in mind that the information you find there may not be accurate, since it does not come under a formal oversight or peer-review process.

While you may use and cite non-academic resources such as Wikipedia when working on assignments, you may not rely on them exclusively. The majority of your sources should be peer-reviewed academic journals. Further, remember that you are responsible for the accuracy of any facts you present in your assignments and therefore should confirm the veracity of information you find on non-academic sources through further research.