

Logistics Management [L5M10]

Target Audience: Provides senior buyers, contract and supply chain managers with the expertise to improve organisational procurement and to fulfil organisational objectives. It gives you the knowledge base to reduce cost, improve quality and timescales, manage the supply chain and deal with legal issues

Hours: 60 Hours

Pre-requisite: You will need to have achieved the CIPS Level 4 Diploma in Procurement and Supply.

1.0 Understand the concept of logistics management

1.1 Analyse the role and activities of logistics

management

- Defining logistics
- The elements of logistics management: integration of information, transportation, inventory, warehousing, material handling, packaging and security
- The different areas of logistics: procurement, production, distribution, after sales and disposals
- Logistics and supply chain management

1.2 Analyse the concept of integrated logistics

- The total logistics concept
- The total costs concept of logistics
- Pipeline inventory and logistics
- Multimodal transportation

1.3 Evaluate aspects of competitive advantage that can be achieved through logistics management

- Sources of competitive advantage through logistics
- Matching logistics to business strategy
- Levels of customer service
- Measuring customer service
- Service lifecycle management
- The financial impact of logistics

1.4 Critically appraise the use of technology in logistics

management

- Coding and bar coding in logistics
- Order tracking technologies
- Auto Identification Data Capture (AIDC) technology in logistics
- Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) in logistics
- E-fulfilment in logistics
- Warehouse management systems (WMS)
- Integrating systems in the logistics supply chain

2.0 Understand capacity planning and control in logistics

management

2.1 Analyse techniques that can be applied to planning and control in logistics management

- The difference between planning and control
- Achieving balance between planning and control
- Responding to demand
- Loading, sequencing and scheduling

2.2 Explain techniques that can be applied to capacity management

- Defining capacity
- Capacity constraints
- Planning and controlling capacity
- Forecasting demand fluctuations
- Measuring capacity
- Capacity planning through level capacity plans, chase demand plans or demand management

2.3 Analyse the use of Materials Requirements Planning (MRP) Systems technology for planning and control in Logistics management

- MRP and MRP II

- ERP
- Master production scheduling
- Bills of materials
- Inventory data
- MRP calculations
- The limitations of MRP systems

2.4 Analyse the use of reverse logistics as a process

- The challenge of customer returns and returns management
- Customer returns policies
- Redistribution of returns to the supply chain