

**2014 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT for  
EFFICIENT CONSUMER RESPONSE  
CONFERENCE**

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**THE ROLE OF INFORMATION  
SYSTEMS IN SUPPLY CHAIN  
MANAGEMENT**

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# Information Technology and Supply Chains



- Information, along with materials and money, must readily flow across the supply chain to enable the planning, execution, and evaluation of key functions.
- Each participant in the supply chain needs relevant information to make effective forecasts and operational decisions.
- Existing supply chain information technologies support timely, cost-efficient sharing of information between suppliers, manufacturers, intermediaries, logistics services providers, and customers.

# Contemporary Issues in Information Systems



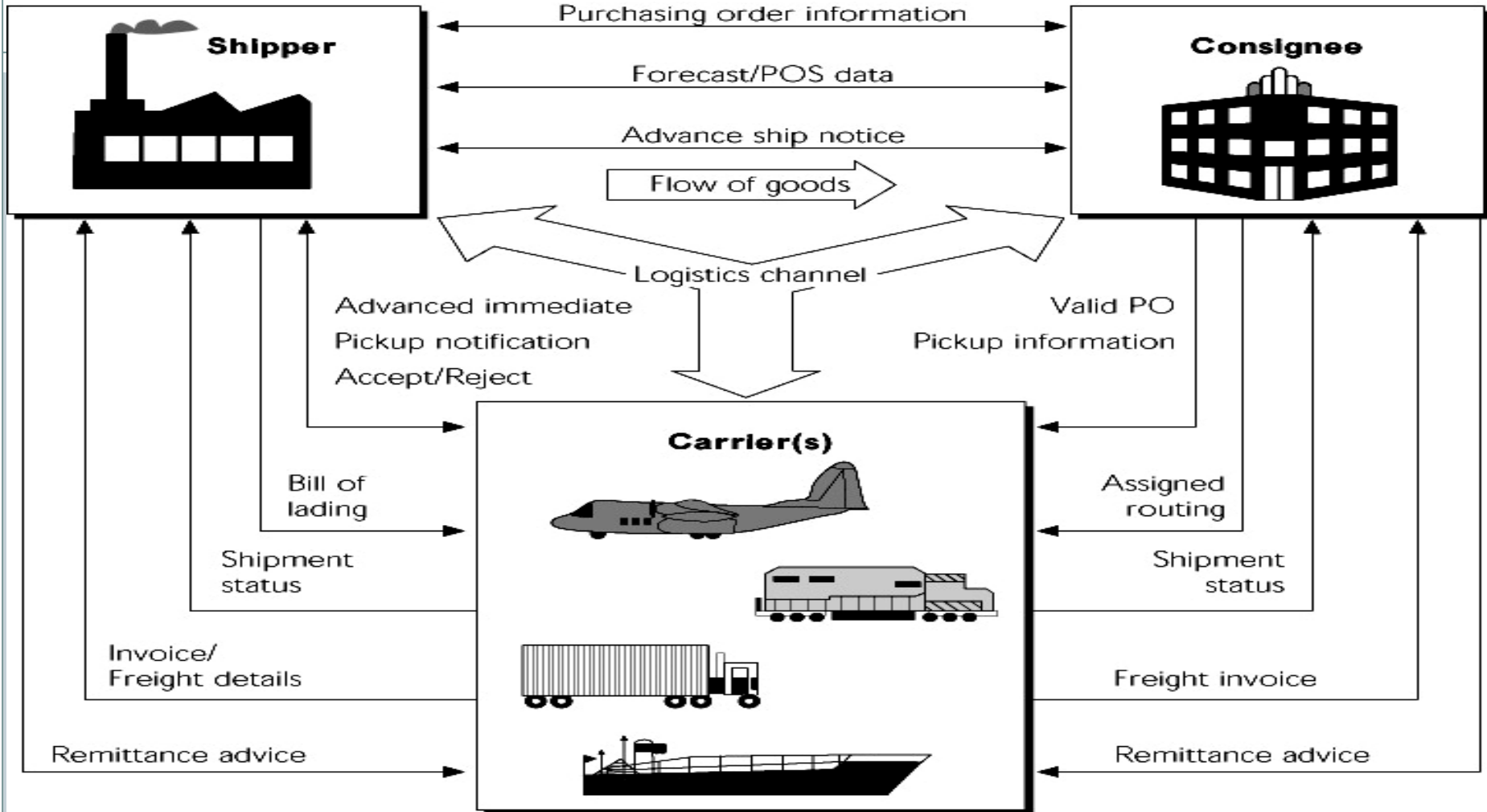
- **Availability of Information**
  - Managers may be uncertain of needs.
  - Supplied data not consistent with needs.
- **Accuracy of Information**
  - Three strikes and you're out policy.
  - Accounting practices must accommodate logistics needs.
- **Effectiveness of Communication**

# Supply Chain Information Definition



- **Supply chain information systems (SCIS)** initiate activities and track information regarding processes, facilitate information sharing both within the firm and between supply chain partners, and assist in management decision making.

# Supply Chain Information Flows



*Source:* Coyle, J.J., Bardi, E.J. and Langley Jr., C.J. (2003). *The Management of Business Logistics: A Supply Chain Perspective*, 7th edition. Ohio: South-Western Publishing, p. 642

# Levels of SCIS



1. Transaction Systems
2. Management Control
3. Decision Analysis
4. Strategic Planning

# Transaction Systems



- Order management
- System Inventory assignment
- Order selection
- Shipping
- Pricing and invoicing
- Customer inquiry

# Management Control



- **Financial measurement: Cost Asset management**
- **Customer service measurement**
- **Productivity measurement**
- **Quality measurement**

# Decision Analysis



- **Vehicle routing and scheduling**
- **Inventory levels and management**
- **Network /facility location and integration**
- **Vertical integration vs. third-party/outourcing**

# Strategic Planning



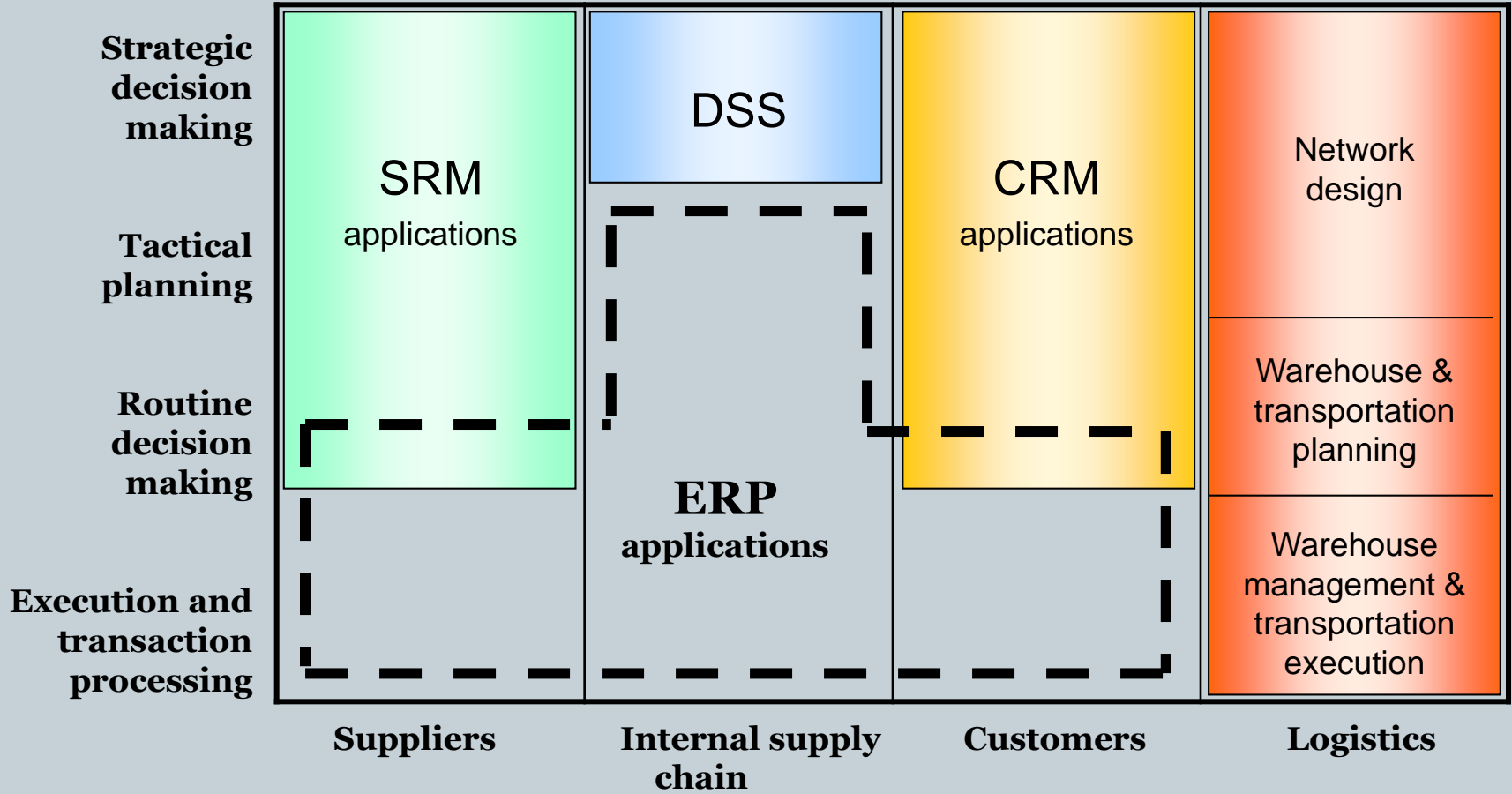
- **Strategic alliance formulation**
- **Development and refinement of capabilities and opportunities**
- **Focused/profit-based customer service analysis**

# Supply Chain Information Systems



- Enterprise Resource Planning systems (ERP)
- Decision Support Systems (DSS)
- Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)
- Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

# Supply Chain Information Systems



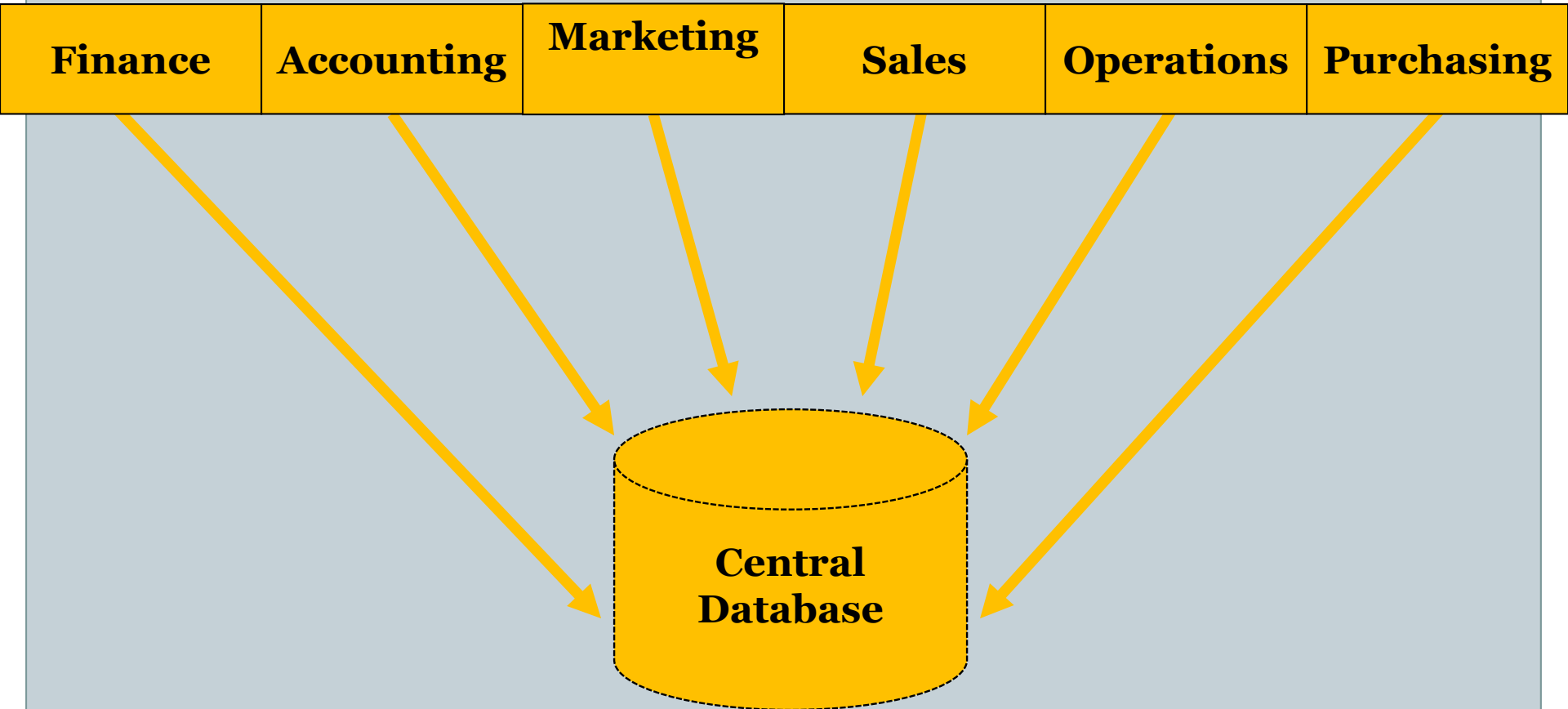
Source: Bozarth, C., Handfield, R. (2008) *Introduction to Operations and Supply Chain Management*, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall, p. 519

# Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)



- ERP systems are multimodule application software platforms that help organizations manage the important parts of their businesses.
- ERP systems branch out to include supplier relationship management, customer relationship management, and other supply chain components, the connections between SCIS and ERP grow stronger.
- ERP system provides a mechanism for supply chain members to efficiently share information

# ERP System Overview



*Source: Bozarth, C., Handfield, R. (2008) Introduction to Operations and Supply Chain Management, New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall, p. 519*

# Decision Support Systems



- Some decisions are better made by people: flexibility, intuition, wisdom
- Some decisions are better made by computers
- DSS allow computers and people to work together to make better decisions, range from spreadsheets to expert systems.

# Areas of DSS



- Demand planning
- Supply planning: distribution resource planning system (DRP)
- Manufacturing planning and scheduling

# Conclusions



- In order for supply chain managers to utilize information, it must be readily accessible, relevant to their decision making needs, accurate, timely, and in a format that can be shared.
- When properly implemented, information technology supports critical supply chain capabilities and strategies, including supply chain connectivity, product visibility, partner collaboration, and process optimization.
- A well-designed SCIS framework links people, processes, and technology in a manner that provides actionable information and enhances decision making.
- Timely data collection and synchronization support supply chain visibility, exception management, and effective response to changing customer requirements



**Thank you for your kind attention!**