

Supply systems management:

3. Supply chains in organizational structure of the enterprise and processes

Metodický koncept k efektivní podpoře klíčových odborných kompetencí s využitím cizího jazyka ATCZ62 - CLIL jako výuková strategie na vysoké škole

Interreg 
EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Rakousko-Česká republika
Evropský fond pro regionální rozvoj



Europäische Union
Evropská unie
Europäischer Fonds für
regionale Entwicklung
Evropský fond pro
regionální rozvoj



UNIVERSITY
OF APPLIED SCIENCES
UPPER AUSTRIA

Realization of the value-creating process in the subject of production character

The **content of logistics in a modern concept** is to provide comprehensively the material and integrated information flows from suppliers to enterprises and by enterprise to customers.

An enterprise, like a target behavior system, cooperates with its surroundings. The main **input-side** links include processes of supplying raw materials, semi-finished products and final products.

Output-side activities include operations related to the realization of products or services on the market.

The task of procurement logistics is to **plan** and **ensure** the **necessary material inputs** with the **optimal economy**.

Logistics management ensures

in the purchase field:

- market survey,
- finding and selection of optimal resources,
- negotiating and concluding contracts,
- price and value analysis,
- purchase management.

in the supply field:

- acceptance and inspection of goods,
- storage and warehouse management,
- in-house traffic and handling,
- planning, managing and controlling integrated flows of materials and information.

System of variants evaluation and business partners selection

When selecting a supplier, it is recommended to put particular emphasis on following criteria:

- the level of management of its production process and possibilities of capacities expansion,
- guarantee of goods and deliveries quality,
- delivery times and their reliability,
- meeting the packaging requirements,
- the rate of possible defective deliveries exchange,
- flexibility within supplier-customer relationships.

The general criteria for evaluating or comparing products include utility value and procurement costs. This can be expressed by the so-called **relative effective value**.

From the economic point of view, the variant having the **smallest costs** (while maintaining the other parameters) will be most advantageous.