

Hands-on course , 2
day(s)
Ref : LOS

Participants

Anyone involved with logistical functions.

Pre-requisites

No particular knowledge.

Next sessions

Logistics for non-logistical staff

OBJECTIVES

Logistics is a set of methods and means related to the organization of a business: handling, transportation, packaging and supply. This will look at how logistics are organized, the people involved and its methods and tools.

1) The basic principles of logistics

2) Human resources and material requirements

3) Delivery and platforms

4) Principles, techniques and methods used in logistics

5) Use of information and communication technologies

1) The basic principles of logistics

- The role of logistics in the business. Logistical requirements.
- Principles of inventory management.
- The objectives of logistics.
- The economic, legal and financial challenges, brand image, etc.
- The scope of logistics.
- Logistical costs.
- The main parties involved in logistics.

2) Human resources and material requirements

- The expectations of customers and their needs.
- Process approach.
- The parties involved in the logistics chain.
- The contribution of the employee to the value chain of the customer.
- The relationship with the commercial and procurement functions.
- The different types of transport used by logistics (road, sea, air).
- The characteristics of the goods influence the choice of the means of transportation. Choosing the appropriate transportation.
- The quantities of goods. Taking deadlines into account. Cost management.

3) Delivery and platforms

- Direct delivery of goods.
- The dispersed market.
- The different types of platform.
- Platform management.
- The different methods used by logistics.

Workshop

Hands-on work

4) Principles, techniques and methods used in logistics

- Presentation of the Kanban.
- Master Production Schedule (MPS)
- Sales and Operation Planning (SOP)
- Presentation of production planning: MRP (Material Requirements Planning).
- Presentation of Distribution Resource Planning (DRP).
- Just-in-time (JIT)

5) Use of information and communication technologies

- Identification of products (barcode, RFID).
- Exchange of computer data.
- Planning, forecasting and scheduling. Monitoring of flows.
- Planning and forecasting tools.
- Scorecards, indicators, statistics.
- Links with other areas in the company.
- Logistics software (ERP): Supply Chain Management (SCM).

Workshop

Hands-on work Example of planning and scheduling. Establishment of a scorecard for monitoring purposes