



AYDIN ADNAN MENDERES UNIVERSITY COURSE INFORMATION FORM

Course Title		Supply Chain Analysis							
Course Code		LYM506		Course Level		Second Cycle (Master's Degree)			
ECTS Credit	5	Workload	127 (<i>Hours</i>)	Theory	3	Practice	0	Laboratory	0
Objectives of the Course		Supply Chain is a whole which comprises suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, logistics service providers and retailers taking part in all processes starting from first raw material to consumer and recycling process. Supply Chain Management is an approach which integrates suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, logistics service providers and retailers to fulfill customer service level in lowest cost. In this course basic characteristics and solution methods of supply chain management are explained.							
Course Content		Supply Chain(SC) Concept, Bullwhip Effect, Supply Chain Management(SCM), Differences Between Logistics and Supply Chain Management, SC Complexity and SC Principles, 3A SCM, Reverse and Green SCM, SC Planning, Network Design, Demand Forecasting, Production Planning, Distribution Planning, Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI), SCOR Model							
Work Placement		N/A							
Planned Learning Activities and Teaching Methods				Explanation (Presentation), Discussion, Individual Study					
Name of Lecturer(s)		Lec. Kamil BİRCAN							

Assessment Methods and Criteria		
Method	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Midterm Examination	1	40
Final Examination	1	60

Recommended or Required Reading	
1	Tanyaş, M., Düzgün, M., 2012, Uluslararası Lojistik: Küresel Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi, Nobel Yayınevi, Ankara, ISBN: 978-605-133-210-9
2	Simchi-Levi, D., Kaminsky, P., Simchi-Levi, E., 2007, Designing and Managing the Supply Chain; Concepts, Strategies and Cases, McGraw-Hill, New York.

Week	Weekly Detailed Course Contents	
1	Theoretical	Logistics and Supply Chain Management (SCM) Main Concepts
2	Theoretical	Supply Chain Examples: Zara, McDonalds, etc.
3	Theoretical	Bullwhip Effect and Prevention Methods
4	Theoretical	Differenceses Between Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Comparison of Traditional Management and Supply Chain Management, Evolution of Supply Chain Management
5	Theoretical	Supply Chain Paradigms, Strategies and Objectives
6	Theoretical	SC Complexity and SC Principles, 3A Supply Chain
7	Theoretical	Supply Chain Management Models, SCOR Model, GSCf Model, Organization Charts, Key Performance Indicators
8	Theoretical	Supply Chain Planning, Collaborative Planning Forecasting and Replenishment (CPFR) Model, Sales and Operations (S&OP) Cycle
9	Intermediate Exam	Midterms
10	Intermediate Exam	Midterms
11	Theoretical	Demand Planning, Supply Chain Network Design,
12	Theoretical	Production Planning
13	Theoretical	Distribution Resources Planning (DRP II)
14	Theoretical	Vendor Managed Inventory(VMI)
15	Theoretical	Reverse and Green SCM
16	Final Exam	Finals

Workload Calculation				
Activity	Quantity	Preparation	Duration	Total Workload
Lecture - Theory	13	0	3	39
Individual Work	13	0	2	26



Midterm Examination	1	25	1	26
Final Examination	1	35	1	36
Total Workload (Hours)				127
[Total Workload (Hours) / 25*] = ECTS				5
*25 hour workload is accepted as 1 ECTS				

Learning Outcomes

1	Supply Chain Concept and its differences from Logistics Concept
2	Main Problems in Supply Chain Management
3	Understanding Applied Solutions in Supply Chain Management
4	Designing a Supply Chain of a Simple Product
5	Analysing the bullwhip effect

Programme Outcomes (Logistics Management Interdisciplinary Master)

1	Being able to contribute to the institution the participant works for and the logistics sector by the use of the knowledge and abilities gained during the education period; and manage change in the institution and the sector;
2	Reaching a competency about contemporary business and technology applications in the area of logistics and supply chain management and analysis and strategy development methods;
3	Being able to create opportunities by combining supply chain management with information technologies and innovative processes by the use of the interdisciplinary courses the participants take;
4	Having the ability to develop creative solutions by working on global logistics and supply chain subjects and realizing these by the use of their project management knowledge;
5	Having the knowledge, abilities and capabilities required for effective logistics and supply chain management by the use of a problem and case analysis based learning;
6	Being able to examine logistics and supply chain processes with the management science viewpoint, analyze related concepts and ideas by scientific methods;
7	If continuing to work in the academia, having the necessary information on logistics applications; if continuing to work in the sector, having the necessary knowledge on conceptual subjects;
8	Being able to specify appropriate research questions about his/her research area, conduct an effective research with the use of necessary methods and apply the research outcomes in the sector or the academia;
9	Being able to follow the changes and developments in the sector the participant works in, in order to keep his/her personal and professional competence updated and develop himself/herself when necessary;
10	Have the necessary capabilities to pursue doctoral studies in national and foreign institutions

Contribution of Learning Outcomes to Programme Outcomes 1:Very Low, 2:Low, 3:Medium, 4:High, 5:Very High

	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5
P1	5	4	4	4	4
P2	4	3	3	3	5
P3	1	3	3	2	3
P4	2	2	2	2	3
P5	3	2	3	1	2
P6	2	1	3	1	1
P7	3	3		5	
P8	2	3	3	4	5
P9	3	3	3	3	3
P10	3	3	2	3	5

