



# The Peerian Journal

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## Improving the supply chain in logistics

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### Annotation:

In the mid-1990s, when supply chain management was just beginning to develop, it was interpreted as a kind of supplement to the logistics of cargo transportation. Currently, supply chain management is considered an independent scientific discipline. One of the main concepts in logistics is the concept of flow. are formed by deliveries. Along with the development of cooperation and specialization of enterprises, supply management styles also developed. If we summarize all the variety of points of view on the relationship between logistics and supply chain management, we can draw the following conclusion: logistics is mainly focused on the local functions of the physical implementation of the flow of reformatting materials, while supply chain management is focused on the entire value chain and on the creation of links between local functions both within the enterprise and at the inter-organizational level. Supply chain management is a part of logistics, whereas logistics, in turn, is a part of supply chain management. Other elements of supply chain management are production management, strategic management, operational management, quality management, marketing, information technology, production organization, engineering sciences. The role of the network aspects of logistics and supply chain management is becoming increasingly important, as logistics solutions are highly dependent on the technology of a particular network.

### Keywords:

The concept of delivery, logistics of the transportation of goods, the concept in logistics, the concept of flow, supply management styles, chain efficiency, logistics as part of supply chain management, supply chain management as part of logistics, supply chain management instead of logistics, logistics and supply chain management as two independent disciplines with some points of intersection.

In the mid-1990s, when supply chain management was just beginning to develop, it was interpreted as a kind of complement to the logistics of cargo supplies. Currently, supply chain management is considered an independent scientific discipline.

Experts argue a lot about the relationship between logistics and supply chains, as well as about the content of these disciplines [1,2,3,4]. This is due, on the one hand, to objective reasons for logistics and supply chain management. There are several arguments and examples that testify to the objective basis that the concept of interdisciplinary science is considered a fundamental concept in supply chain management. One of the main concepts in logistics is the concept of flow. Flows, in



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turn, are formed by supplies. The concept of "delivery" plays a fundamental role in logistics. The entire history of the development of organizational interaction of various enterprises is associated with supplies. Along with the development of cooperation and specialization of enterprises, supply management styles also developed.

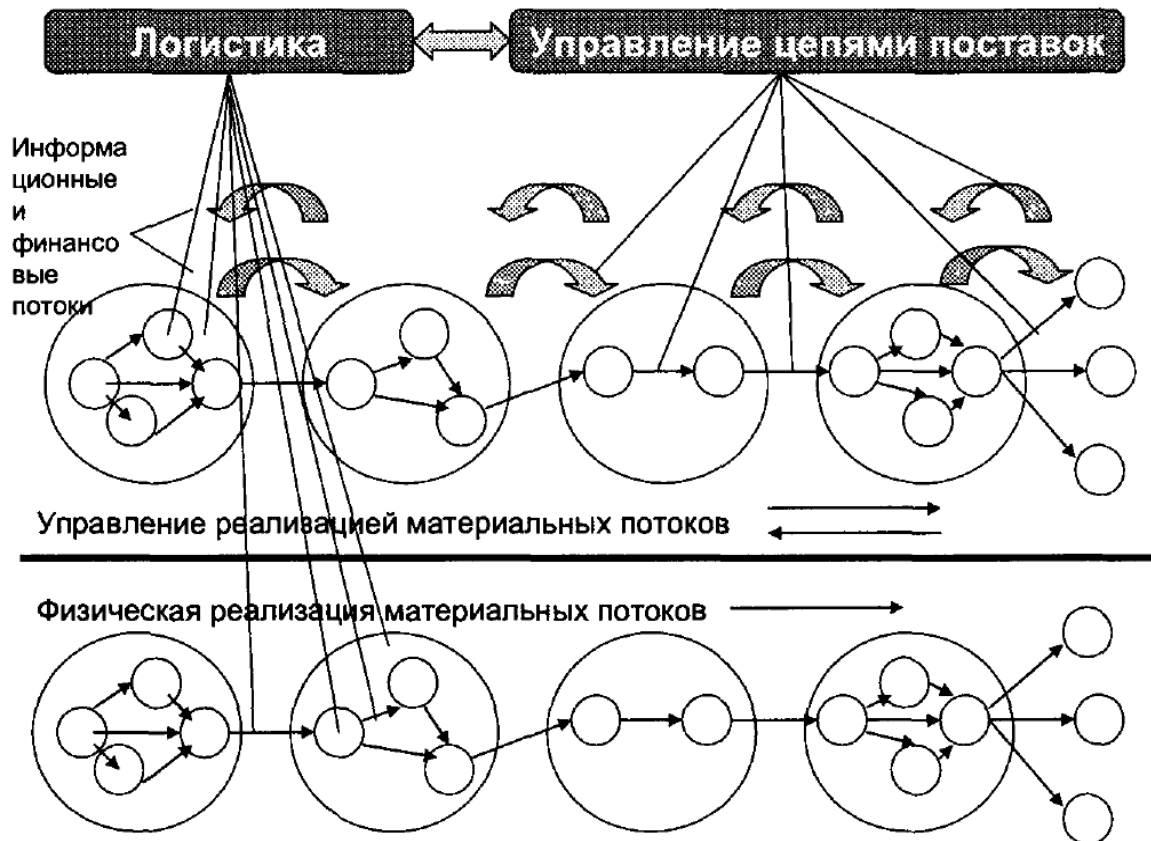
There are four main views on the relationship between logistics and supply chains, which are priority in modern literature:

- logistics - as part of supply chain management;
- supply chain management - as part of logistics;
- supply chain management - instead of logistics;
- Logistics and supply chain management, as two independent disciplines with some points of intersection.

If we summarize all the variety of points of view on the relationship between logistics and supply chain management, we can draw the following conclusion: - logistics is mainly focused on local functions of the physical implementation of the flow of material reformatting;

- whereas supply chain management, for the entire value chain and for the creation of links between local functions both within the enterprise and at the inter-organizational level, is focused on optimization.

Figure 1. The areas of formation and implementation of material flows and information flows in local nodes of supply chains (lower part of the figure), and areas of formation of the implementation of management of links between these local nodes (upper part of the figure) are highlighted. In fact, logistics (Fig. 1) deals with the elements (circles) in the figure, and SCM (supply chain management) deals with the links between these elements. In this case, the links should be understood not as transport, but as managerial links (information and financial).



**Figure 1. The relationship between logistics and supply chain management.**

Logistics pulls material flows towards the level of physical implementation, and supply chain management – towards the management level (information flows and financial flows). In other words, logistics ensures the implementation of the "7t" rule ("the right product", "in the right place", "at the right time", "in the right quantity", "with the right quality", "in the right packaging", "with the right cost"), and in local areas, the value chain. Supply chain management, on the other hand, balances supply along the entire length of the value chain to fully meet customer needs.

Thus, the subject of logistics is the formation and implementation of flows in local sections of supply chains, and the subject of SCM is the fullest possible satisfaction of customer needs and complex production in an unlimited time period, coordination and balancing of supplies between these local nodes along the entire length of the chain, creating added value to ensure the sustainability and harmony of environmental systems.

It is impossible to unambiguously separate the tasks of logistics and supply chain management. Many tasks intersect and are solved simultaneously in both logistics and supply chain management. However, in this regard, the terms "logistics and supply chain management" should be treated with caution. In general, such an expression is not considered a mistake. However, much will depend on what is put into such an expression. If SCM issues and aspects that complement logistics are considered, then there will be no mistake. However, it is worth remembering that SCM is considered



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an independent science, and logistics is only one of its components. Therefore, it would be a mistake to consider SCM as a kind of private derivative of logistics in relation to the term "logistics and supply chain management".

SCM is considered a holistic business concept that combines advanced organizational principles and modern information technology. SCM will be closely related to the firm's business strategy, strategic management functions, competitive and marketing strategies. In addition to cooperation, coordination is an important element of supply chain management. The basis of effective coordination is information technology. Information technology performs extremely diverse functions: -Supply chain management, supply chain monitoring, data connection protocols for various information systems, radio frequency identification systems and real-time supply monitoring systems. SCM is related to both computer science and automation and engineering and technological sciences (Figure 2).

To implement these management functions, certain technologies will be required, primarily engineering and information technologies (as well as a number of other technologies, in particular, legal technologies). On the other hand, it is the level of development of the technological infrastructure that largely determines the possibilities and ways of development of management concepts.



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**Figure 2. Interdisciplinary Foundations of Supply Chain Management.**

Thus, effective supply chain management must be based on an integrated approach to the economic, engineering, information and legal sciences.

World scientific and educational experience [1,2,3,4] also testifies in favor of an independent discipline of supply chain management. Supply chain management issues are discussed in the world's leading journals in various disciplines, for example: Management Science, International Journal of Production Research, Journal of Supply Chain Management, Journal of Business Logistics, International Journal of Integrated Supply Management, Operations Research, European Journal of Operations. In research, in production and operations management, in industrial marketing management, in the International Journal of Physical Distribution and Operations Management, etc. Supply chain management is a part of logistics, whereas logistics in turn is a part of supply chain management. Other elements of supply chain management are, production management, strategic management, operational management, quality management, marketing, information technology, production organization, engineering sciences.



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The role of the network aspects of logistics and supply chain management is becoming increasingly important, as logistics solutions are highly dependent on the technology of a particular network. The concept of a value-adding chain is considered a fundamental concept in supply chain management. SCM is considered to be the main method of improving the efficiency of the chain, creating value and the main method of increasing the profitability of the business.

All these measures, in fact, serve as a reserve for supply chain adaptation. They are characterized by different levels of efficiency (e.g., the use of reserves or the diversification of markets), which reinforces the importance of the role of time and dynamics in supply chain management models.

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