



DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT

FIELD OF STUDY	Management
SPECIALISATION	Trade and services
MODE OF STUDY	Full-time studies / Part-time studies
SEMESTER	4

Name of the subject	Logistics management
Hourly dimension of particular forms of classes	Full-time studies – 30 Part-time studies – 18
	• lectures Full-time studies – 10 Part-time studies – 8
	• other forms Full-time studies – 20 Part-time studies – 10

Learning objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to provide knowledge about solutions within commercial networks and logistic centres as well as about reverse logistics – preparing modern managers to manage procurement, production and distribution processes, where planning, controlling and coordinating the flow of goods and information is a fundamental aspect. – to become familiar with methods and concepts of distribution process management, storage and transport systems in distribution and trade. – To show the relationship between customisation (personalisation) in production planning and transport process management.
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Learning outcomes for the subject			
Number	Learning outcomes, a student who has passed the subject,:	Reference of learning outcomes for the programme	The reference to the learning outcomes for the area
EK_W01	has a structured general knowledge of logistic concepts and processes and is able to indicate trends in their development.	K_W03 K_W10 K_W15	P6S_WG P6S_WK
EK_W02	has basic knowledge of procurement, production and distribution logistics	K_W01 K_W07	P6S_WG
EK_U03	selects appropriate tools and methods in procurement, production and distribution logistics management	K_U08	P6S_UW
EK_U04	solves basic logistic problems	K_U06	P6S_UW
EK_K05	shows initiative in taking up in-depth logistics topics	K_K03	P6S_KK

Content number	Educational/ curricular content	Reference to learning outcomes for the subject
	Lectures/Exercises	
T_01	The place of logistics in the system of economic sciences	
T_02	Theoretical foundations of logistics. Logistics system. Supply systems management (SCM) and the relationship with logistics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of logistics. Structure of logistics. • Classification of logistic systems. • Chains, networks and supply systems. • Logistics as the management of delivery systems. • Models of interdependence of logistics and supply systems management. • Management of a logistic system versus management of supply systems (SCM Supply Chain Management). 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15
T_03	Selected terms and abbreviations used in supply systems management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABC, ADR, ATP, CPFR, CPM, CRM, EAN, EDI, ERP, FCMG, FI-FO. • GS1, GPS, HACCP, Ho-Re-Ca, ISO, JiT, MRP, MSP, RFID, SCM. • STO, SMART, SWOT, TSL, VMI, 7W-7R, 5P. 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15
T_04	Transport management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of transport. • Management of means of transport. • Choice of carriers. • Palletisation. • Containerisation. 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15
T_05	Warehouse management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouse management. • Logistics centres. 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15
T_06	Inventory management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic concepts. • Reasons for creating inventories. • Inventory information and control. • Inventory planning. 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15
T_07	Standards for automatic identification. GS1 system. Logistic label. RFID. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global standards for automatic identification. • Logistics label. • Global standards for RFID-based identification. 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15
T_08	Reverse logistics (recirculation - recycling). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical systems in waste management. • Segregation. • Ecosystem, recycling, recovery, disposal. 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15
T_09	Outsourcing (Outside-resource-using). Branding and Benchmarking and evaluation of delivery systems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outsourcing of logistic services. Status and perspectives. • The importance of prices in outsourcing. • Outsourcing in a company. • Essence and scope of supply systems benchmarking. • Value creation analysis in supply systems. • Methods of measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of supply systems. 	K_W01 K_W14 K_W15 K_U06 K_U08 K_K06 K_K09
T_10	Negotiation in supply processes. Criteria for selection of goods.	K_W01

	<p>Concept of goal formulation in the field of planning SMART (ER).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria and selection of suppliers. • Conditions and factors of effective negotiations. • Basic phases of negotiations. • Factors of a good contract and structure of a supply contract. • Factors influencing the choice of goods. Determinants of choices. • Customer choices. Meeting requirements - customer satisfaction. • Types of goals. Setting properly formulated goals. 	<p>K_W14 K_W15 K_U06 K_U08 K_K06 K_K09</p>
T_11	<p>Logistics costs. SWOT analysis in logistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer service logistics. • Strengths and weaknesses. • Opportunities and threats. • Use of SWOT in logistics. • ABC analysis. Pareto curve. 20/80 rule. 	<p>K_W01 K_W14 K_W15 K_U06 K_U08 K_K06 K_K09</p>
T_12	<p>Informatyka w logistyce. e-Biznes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics information system. Electronic markets. • B2B (Business to Business). • B2C (Business to Customer). • B2E (Business to Employee). • B2G (Business to Government). 	<p>K_W01 K_W14 K_W15 K_U06 K_U08 K_K06 K_K09</p>
T_13	<p>Supply systems management in Poland, the EU and Japanese companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and barriers to the development of supply systems management in Poland. • Functioning and directions of development of supply systems in EU countries. • Structure and operation of delivery systems in Keiretsu groups. • Just-in-Time delivery system. • Kanban system. • 5S 	<p>K_W01 K_W14 K_W15 K_U06 K_U08 K_K06 K_K09</p>

Methods and forms of teaching	Educational and curricular content
Lecture with multimedia presentation of selected issues	
Conversation lecture	T_01 – T_07
Problem-based lecture	
Informative lecture	
Discussion	
Working with text	
Case study method	
Problem-based learning	
Didactic/simulation game	
Exercise method	T_01 – T_07
Workshop method	
Project method	

Multimedia presentation	
Audio and/or video demonstrations	
Activation methods (e.g. brainstorming, SWOT analysis technique, decision tree technique, „snowball” method, constructing „mind maps”)	
Other (which ones?) - ...	
...	

Evaluation criteria in relation to particular learning outcomes				
Learning outcome	For assessment 2	For assessment 3	For assessment 4	For assessment 5
EK_W01	The student does not have a structured general knowledge of logistic concepts and processes and cannot indicate the tendencies of their development.	The student has a structured general knowledge of logistic concepts and processes and is able to indicate the tendencies of their development.	The student not only has a structured general knowledge of logistic concepts and processes and is able to indicate the tendencies of their development, but also is able to present their structure	The student not only has a structured general knowledge of logistic concepts and processes and can indicate trends in their development, but also knows how to present their structure and relations between them.
EK_W02	The student has no basic knowledge of procurement, production and distribution logistics	The student has basic knowledge of supply, production and distribution logistics	The student not only has basic knowledge of procurement, production and distribution logistics but also defines basic logistics issues	The student not only has basic knowledge of procurement, production and distribution logistics but also defines basic logistics and organizes basic knowledge of logistics basics
EK_U03	The student does not select appropriate tools and methods in managing supply, production and distribution logistics	The student selects appropriate tools and methods in logistics management of procurement, production and distribution	The student selects appropriate tools and methods in logistics management of procurement, production and distribution but also solves basic logistics problems.	The student not only selects appropriate tools and methods in the management of supply, production and distribution logistics, but also solves basic logistical problems and is able to use available sources of information efficiently.
EK_U04	The student does not solve basic logistical problems.	The student solves basic logistical problems	The student solves basic logistic problems but is also able to use the knowledge he/she possesses.	The student not only solves basic logistical problems but also is able to apply his knowledge and is prepared to work as a specialist
EK_K05	The student does not show initiative in taking up in-depth subjects in the field of logistics	The student shows initiative in taking up in-depth subjects in the field of logistics	The student shows initiative in taking up in-depth subjects in the field of logistics, but is also able to act in an entrepreneurial way	The student not only shows initiative in taking up in-depth subjects in the field of logistics but also is able to act in an entrepreneurial way and is creative

Verification of learning outcomes	EK symbols for the module/subject				
	W01	W02	U03	U04	K05
Written examination					
Oral examination					
Written credit	X	X	X	X	X
Oral credit					

Written colloquium					
Oral colloquium	X	X	X	X	X
Test					
Project					
Written work					
Report					
Multimedia presentation					
Work during exercise					
Other (which?) -					

Hourly teaching load and student workload	Full-time studies	Part-time studies
1. Lectures (joint participation of academics and students)	10	8
2. Other forms (joint participation of academic staff and students)	20	10
3. Consultation with the teacher	-	-
Total 1+2+3	30	18
4. Internships (carried out by students on their own)	—	—
5. Student's own work (including homework and project work, preparation for a credit/exam)	20	32
Total 4+5	20	32
SUMMARY 1+2+3+4+5	50	50
Total ECTS credits according to the study plan	2	

Reference literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cole J., Bardi E., Langley J.: Zarządzanie logistyczne. PWE, Warszawa 2002. 2. Kapusta F.: Zarządzanie działaniami logistycznymi. Wydawnictwo Forum naukowe, WSZiB, Poznań -Wrocław 2006. 3. Kisperska-Moroń St. Krzyżaniak: Logistyka. Instytut Logistyki i Magazynowania. Biblioteka Logistyka. Poznań 2009. 4. Matulewski M., Konecka S., Fajfer P., Wojciechowski A.: Systemy logistyczne. Instytut Logistyki i Magazynowania, Biblioteka Logistyka, Poznań 2007.
Complementary literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Białka Z.: Logistyka dystrybucji towarów w mieście. Towaroznawstwo - opakowania – logistyka. Akademia Ekonomiczna, Poznań 2008. 2. Fechner I.: Centra logistyczne, Instytut Logistyki i Magazynowania, Poznań 2004. 3. Korzeniowski M. Skrzypek, G. Szyszka G.: Opakowania w systemach logistycznych. Biblioteka logistyka, Poznań 1996. 4. Pfohl H. Ch., Systemy logistyczne. Podstawy organizacji i zarządzania, Biblioteka Logistyka, Poznań 1998. 5. Rutkowski K. (red), Logistyka on-line. Zarządzanie łańcuchem dostaw, PWE, Warszawa 2003.

Internet

1. <http://logistyka.ht.pl>
2. www.czasopismologistyka.pl
3. www.komunalny.pl
4. www.laj.pl
5. www.logistyka.net.pl
6. www.logistykafirm.com
7. www.nm.pl
8. www.opakowania.com.pl
9. www.recykling.pl
10. www.tworzywa.com.pl