Business & Computing Examinations (BCE)
LONDON (UK)

Supply Chain Programme Analysis

The development of BCE Programmes include extensive market research from the following sources:

- Data from BCE Centre Annual Reports.
- Enquiries received from different stakeholders.
- Email survey from statutory consultees and stakeholder bodies.
- Questionnaire survey from BCE learners.
- Input received during Approved Centres and Corporate companies training seminar.
- BCE discussions and feedback from potential employers.

BCE learners are 18+, classified as follows:

- Holders of General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) intending to obtain a Programme for employment or further education.
- Those already in employment furthering their knowledge for promotion or to venture into new fields.
- Corporate Companies approaching BCE directly or Approved Centres for in-house training.
- Those looking for career change.
- Mature adults with no formal Programmes.

Guided Learning Hours is the entire notional learning hours representing estimate of total amount of time reasonably required for learners to achieve necessary level of attainment for the award of a Programme.

Activities that contribute to guided learning hours include:

- Guided Learning
- Independent and unsupervised research/learning
- Unsupervised compilation of a portfolio of work experience
- Unsupervised e-learning
- Unsupervised e-assessment
- Unsupervised coursework
- Watching a pre-recorded podcast or webinar
- Unsupervised work-based learning

Activities that contribute to Guided Learning include:

- Classroom-based learning supervised by a Tutor
- Work-based learning supervised by a Tutor
- Live webinar or telephone tutorial with a Tutor in real time
- E-learning supervised by a Tutor in real time
- Forms of assessment

Level 5 Diploma in Logistics & Supply Chain (145 Credits)

Supply Chain plays an important role not only in the country economy; but globally. No country sustains itself, no matter how rich or powerful. Each country imports and exports goods or services. For this to be successful, at the core is supply chain involving inventory, planning, sourcing, purchasing and procurement, manufacturing, transportation and warehouse & distribution. This creates a tangled web as many stakeholders are involved and needs constant monitoring and evaluation.

Why does the Programme exists – Supply chain is about a number of industries/sectors working together; from manufacturing to transportation and warehouse distribution. Manufactured goods need to reach the customer and this customer can be local or global.

How does it fits into the larger programme – Since goods and services are global entities; for a country to be meet global demands, the workforce need to understand the importance of the 7Rs: right product, right price, right condition, right quantity, right place, right time and right customer. Else this leads to shortages or extra costs.

For who it was designed – The Programme is designed for those who have an interest in working manufacturing, warehouse, transportation industry. Apart from these, every business procures goods and services; which creates a buying/purchasing department; hence appropriate candidates are those with supply chain qualification.

How it will benefit learners – The country and global economy are at stake. Supply chain touches everyone in one form/shape or another; making it a sought out qualification.

Units:

- Supply Chain Management
- Inventory Control Management
- Business Strategy & Research
- Procurement & Logistics Management
- Production Management

Supply Chain Management – Supply chain affects *everything*; from food to clothes and accessories! Unfortunately, this chain is not as strong as it should be (due to many reasons); hence it can easily be disrupted. For example, a shortage of chip storage can lead to a shortage of phones. Using this example, raw materials from all over the world have to be sourced/procured, then transported to different manufacturing plants. Then when the products are assembled, they are shipped to the storage warehouse. Then vendors have to order the products, have them shipped/transported to their own storage warehouse before reaching the customer. This means there is a lot of planning, strategies, communications and interventions between suppliers, manufacturers, third-parties, countries and governments! This process is collectively known as supply chain.

Inventory Control Management – How much inventory/stock should be kept! This is a million dollar questions. Transportation costs; including port and storage charges apply to goods. Ordering too much stock means costs in storage, at the same time money is tied up in stock. Order less means transports costs each time goods are delivered; let alone other costs such loading and off-loading, ports costs etc. What about aspects of anticipating disruption which might lead to running out of stock. Lack of stock results in customer dissatisfaction (or may be losing them all together). There are many causes of "bullwhip" effects in supply chain.

Business Strategy & Research – Manufacturing is a revolving industry; new brands are introduced every time. This requires business strategy and research. At the same time; the manufacturers are looking to expand into new markets. However. This is easier said than done. Planning action to achieve a vision and actually getting/reaching the objective is not that simple; especially within the supply chain where there are many players involved. Operation research implies scientific methods to management and administration. Again, due to globalisation nature of supply chain, there are many issues; including sustainability, design, communication and role of ethics in production.

Procurement & Logistics Management – Every piece or item everyone possesses, has been purchased directly or indirectly. Procurement is not only for supply chain sector; but organisations, governments and individuals. However, to reach the intended target, supply chain plays an important role. Procurement is not only sourcing at a fair price, but identifying better sources of supply in a heavily competitive market. Procurement helps answer questions such as:

- Which goods/services
- When and how often
- Which supplier
- Why

But then sourcing is just the beginning; how will these goods be delivered? Logistics has an impact on sourced goods and can affect the questions procurement helps to answer; jeopardising the entire organisational planning.

Production Management – There are many factors that affect productions. Four major factors of production is supply chain are land, labour, capital and resources. However, these are the least of issues manufacturers worry about. Manufacturing is a long-term process. There are numerous factors that can lead to closure or loss of business; namely:

- Quality
- Equipment
- Product complexity

- Supplies
- Raw material availability and cost
- customer

Unit	Pre-requisite	Core-requisite	Guided Learning Hours	Number of Credits
Supply Chain Management	Basic knowledge of computing and business principles.	A Pass or better in Certificate in Business Studies or equivalence.	240	24
Inventory Control Management	Basic knowledge of Accounting Principles.	A Pass or better in Certificate in Business Studies or equivalence.	200	20
Business Strategy & Research	Basic knowledge of business procedures.	A Pass or better in Certificate in Business Studies or equivalence.	300	30
Procurement & Logistics Management	Knowledge of business terminology.	A Pass or better in Certificate in Business Studies or equivalence.	300	30
Production Management	Basic knowledge of business procedures.	A Pass or better in Certificate in Business Studies or equivalence.	220	22
Coursework (Project) for all units			190	19

Rules of combination:	All units are mandatory
Age Group:	18+
Programme Type:	Vendor/Industry

Supply Chain Management Learning Hours Information Sheet

Unit Titles		Credits	Notional Learning Hours					
			Guided / Contact Learning	Independent Learning	Research Activities / Group Work	Assessment (self/class)	Coursework	Total
01	Supply Chain Essentials	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
02	Strategic Planning	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
03	Material Requirements Planning (MRP)	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
04	Gross and Net Requirements	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
05	Role of Sourcing in a Supply Chain	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
06	Purchasing Technology	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
07	Manufacturing Layouts and Strategies	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
08	Manufacturing Technologies	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
09	Transportation Fundamentals	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
10	Transportation Risk	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
11	Warehousing Activities	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
12	Adding Value and Increasing Flow	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
		2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
		24.0	**96**					**240**

Inventory Control Management Learning Hours Information Sheet

Unit Titles		Credits	Notional Learning Hours					
			Guided / Contact Learning	Independent Learning	Research Activities / Group Work	Assessment (self/class)	Coursework	Total
01	What is Inventory	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
02	Just-In-Time (JIT) Inventory Systems	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
03	Inventory Management	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
04	Role of Inventory in the Supply Chain	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
05	Inventory Management	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
06	Calculating the right amount of Inventory	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
07	Stock valuation & Materials Costs	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
08	Cost classification	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
09	Why inventory valuation	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
10	Re-order level calculations	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
		20.0	**80**					**200**

Business Strategy & Research Learning Hours Information Sheet

Unit Titles		Credits	Notional Learning Hours					
			Guided / Contact Learning	Independent Learning	Research Activities / Group Work	Assessment (self/class)	Coursework	Total
01	Corporate Strategy	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
02	Business Strategy	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
03	Business Mission	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
04	Business Goals	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
05	Solving Challenges	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
06	Business Strategy Levels	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
07	Sustainability and Quantitative Analysis	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
08	Closed-loop Supply Chains	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
09	Regional Chain Design	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
10	Global Chain Design	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
11	Planning Levels in Supply Chain Management	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
12	Strategic Network Planning	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
13	Planning New Locations	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
14	Business Operations	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
15	Integrating Business Strategy and Operations	2.0	8	8	2	2	2	20
		30.0	**120**					**300**

Procurement & Logistics Management Learning Hours Information Sheet

Unit Titles		Credits	Notional Learning Hours					
			Guided / Contact Learning	Independent Learning	Research Activities / Group Work	Assessment (self/class)	Coursework	Total
01	What is Value Chain?	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
02	Supply chain planning	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
03	Distribution and Transport	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
04	Customer Service	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
05	Performance Indicators	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
06	Logistic Operators	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
07	Systems for Logistics Management	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
08	Materials Management	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
09	Transport Planning	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
10	Tracking and Tracing	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
11	Pricing Transportation	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
12	Procurement Process	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
13	Supply Contracts	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
14	Supply Chain Risk-Management Strategies	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
15	Digitalization and Information Systems	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
		30.0	**120**					**300**

Production Management Learning Hours Information Sheet

Unit Titles		Credits	Notional Learning Hours					
			Guided / Contact Learning	Independent Learning	Research Activities / Group Work	Assessment (self/class)	Coursework	Total
01	Manufacturing System Goals	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
02	Manufacturing Process Operations	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
03	Manufacturing Issues	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
04	Risk Management	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
05	Identify Risks	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
06	Plan and Implement Risk Responses	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
07	Background and Meaning of Six Sigma	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
08	Six Sigma Origins and Development	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
09	DMAIC Process Improvement Cycle	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
10	Impact of Defects / Measuring Defect Levels	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
11	Defect Per Unit (DPU) and Defects Per Million Opportunities (DPMO)	2.0	8	6	2	2	2	20
		22.0	**88**					**220**