

E- LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

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E- LOGISTICS

E-logistic is the logistical process that governs everything related to the online marketplace.

OVERVIEW

- ◉ It is a dynamic set of communication computing and collaborative technologies that transform key logistical processes to be customer-centric by sharing data, knowledge and information with supply chain partners.
- ◉ Success in e-logistics depends on the focus selected for the online shop.
- ◉ Proper collaboration, transparent communication with customers for delivery and returns are the other key factors that determines the success of e-logistic.

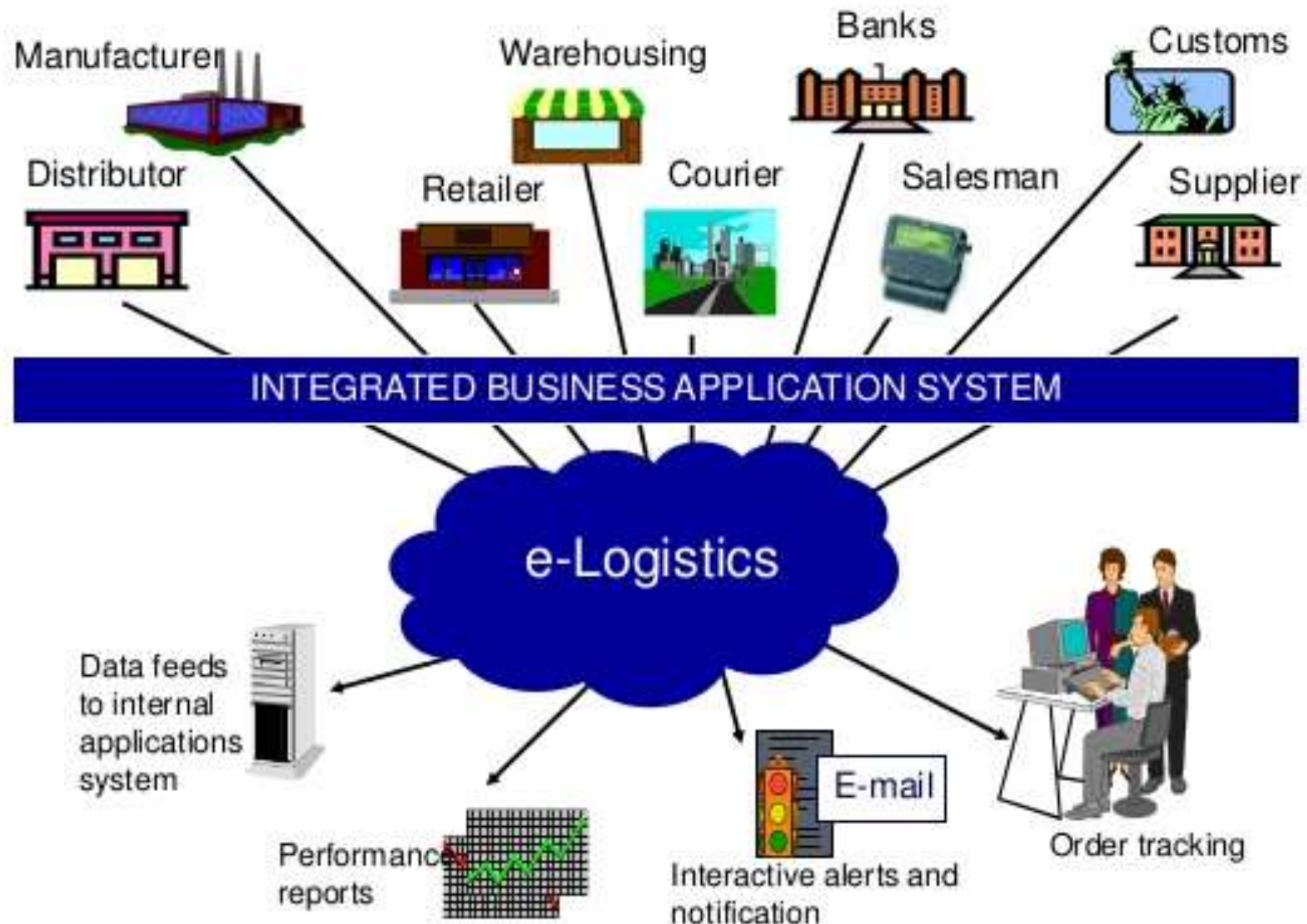
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LOGISTICS AND E-LOGISTICS

- Logistics refers to planning, execution of transport and handling of goods.
- E-logistics is basically automating the logistic process.
- ❖ Logistics plans, implements and controls the efficient, effective flow and storage of goods, services, and related information from the point-of-origin to the point-of-consumption in order to meet customers.
- ❖ E-logistics can be defined as the application of Internet based technologies to traditional logistics processes.

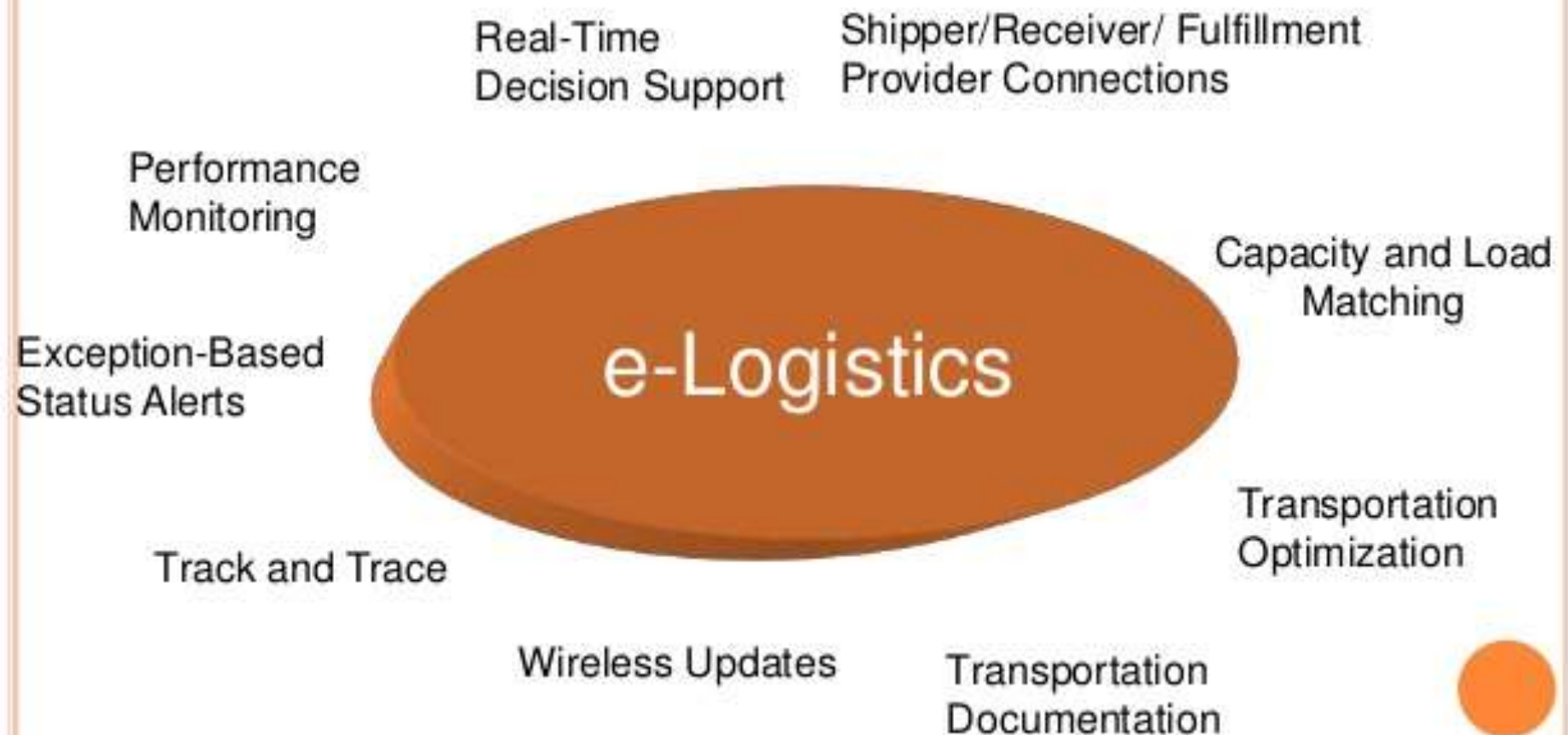
e-Logistics



COMMUNICATION + INFORMATION INTEGRATION



ADVANTAGES OF E-LOGISTICS



PROCESS INVOLVED IN E-LOGISTICS:

- 1) Method of payment
- 2) Check product availability
- 3) Arrange shipments
- 4) Insurance
- 5) Replenishment
- 6) Contact with customers
- 7) Returns

ARRANGE A METHOD OF PAYMENT.

- Possible payment methods:
 - At the time of order: e-payment (e.g. PayPal), credit card
 - At the time of delivery: COD
- For electronic payments, a system of verification of payment is needed before shipping



CHECK PRODUCT AVAILABILITY

- If possible, inform customer of availability before order is placed.
- If out of stock or the product will take time to manufacture, inform customer of the delay.



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INSURANCE

- This option needs to be available for customers since product can be lost or damaged in the shipping process.



REPLENISHMENT

- This is an overview step. It should be examining all aspects of physical inventory at a location and reordering as needed:
 - Product – product sitting on shelves or material to manufacture product
 - Non-product – shipping materials, parts for machines in process, items that are part of the shipping process (scanners, totes, carts, etc.)



CONTACT WITH CUSTOMER

- With an invisible process (back-door operations), the customer needs to be informed as much as possible.
- Most common types of communication:
 - Order confirmation
 - Payment success
 - Shipping confirmation
 - Tracking information
 - Any problems in the process



RETURNS

- The flow of product from customer back to the vendor is called reverse logistics.
- Possible reasons for customers to return or exchange product:
 - Damaged
 - Doesn't work
 - Don't like it
 - Wrong product/type/color



E- LOGISTICS STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS

- ◉ Order processing
- ◉ Order execution
- ◉ Shipping
- ◉ Tracking and tracing
- ◉ Payments
- ◉ Transaction security
- ◉ Order postponement, cancellation, substitutions
- ◉ Reverse material flow

E-commerce logistics software application

