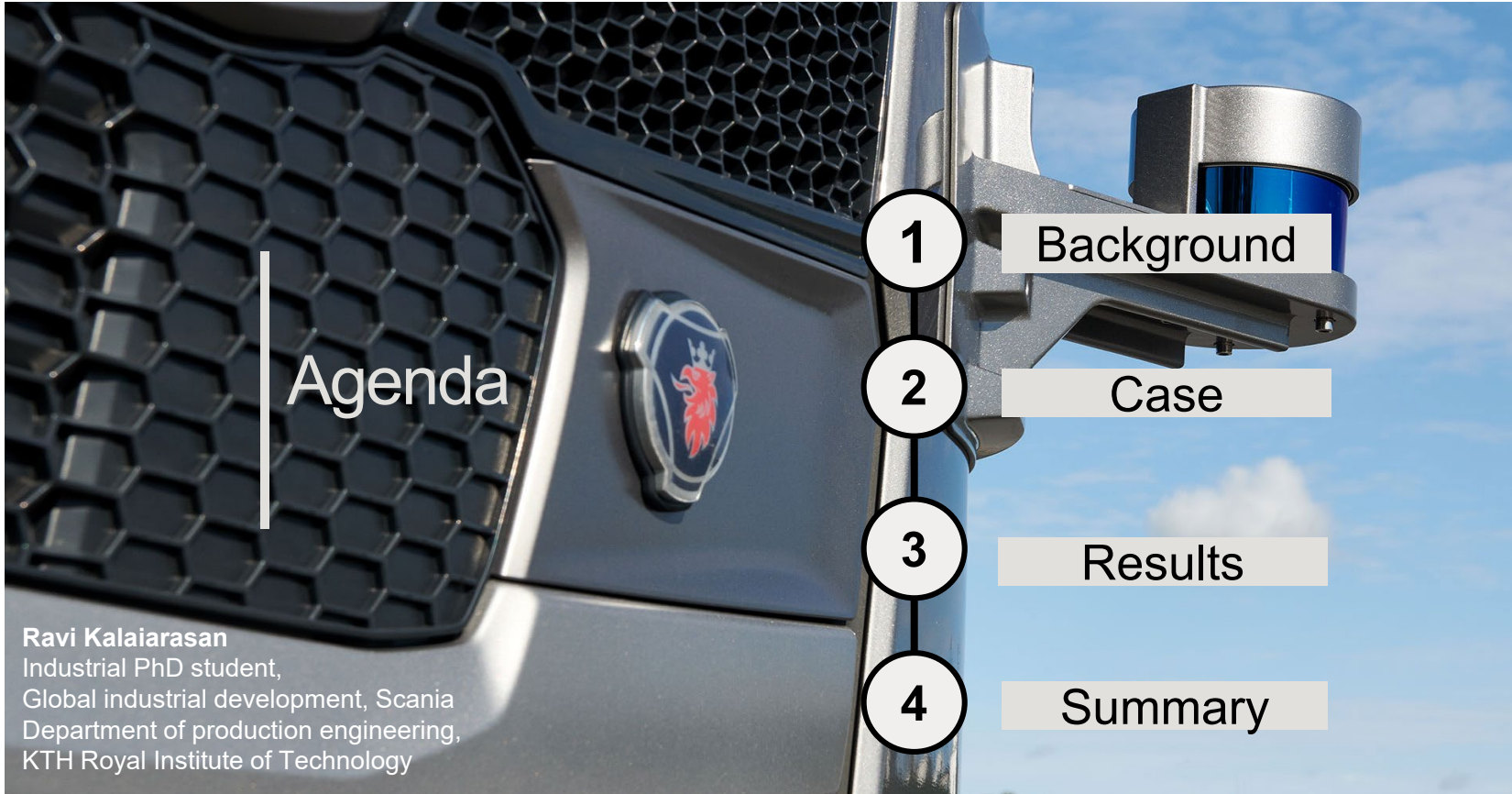


# Visibility in extended supply chains



## Agenda

1

Background

2

Case

3

Results

4

Summary

**Ravi Kalaiarasan**

Industrial PhD student,  
Global industrial development, Scania  
Department of production engineering,  
KTH Royal Institute of Technology

# Background

## Future

AUTOMATION    CONNECTIVITY    ELECTRIFICATION



## Current situation



Global and regional flows



# Case - scope

Understand visibility in extended supply chains, moving beyond the dyadic perspective

Few studies explored visibility in extended supply chains, and they mostly focused on **producing nodes** (Oyedijo et al., 2023)



**Transportation links** are important to consider while consider improving SCV in extended supply chains (Wysislak, 2023)



# Case – insights from seven actors

- Perspectives on SCV along extended supply chains
- Data made visible to support the physical flow of a product and the items belonging to that product
- Seven actors, both internal and external perspectives
- Include transports of part, component, and finished product



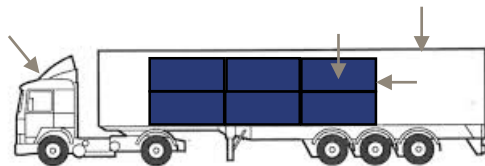
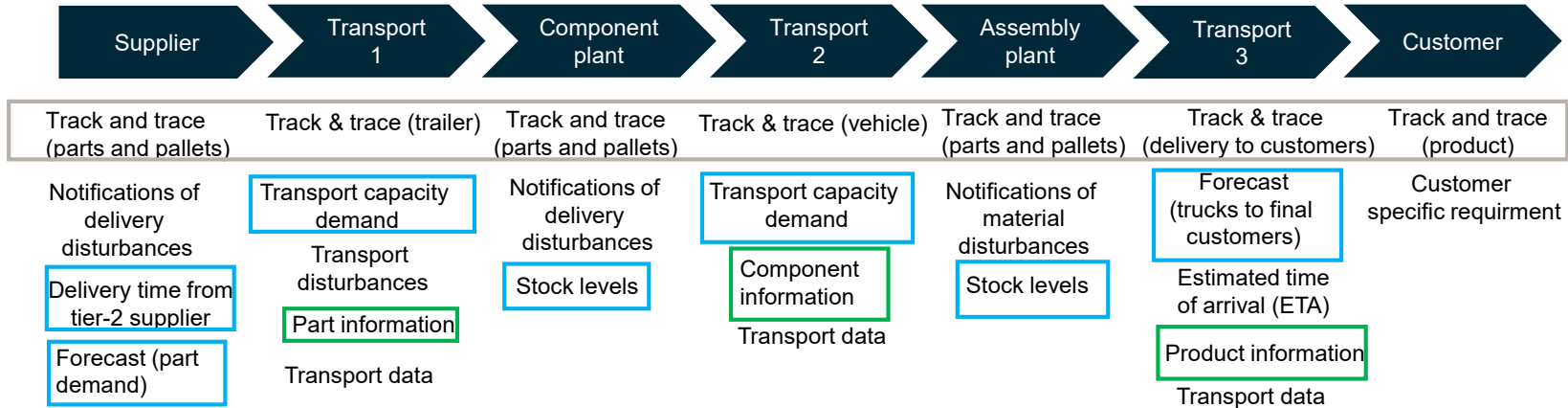
	Supplier	Transport 1	Component plant	Transport 2	Assembly plant	Transport 3	Customer
What?	Data elements	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx
Why?	Drivers	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx
	Capabilities	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx
	Performance	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx
How?	Enablers	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx
	Barriers/ challenges	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx	Xxx

# Results – actors defining supply chain visibility (SCV)



Information related	Internal and external visibility	Material across the supply chain	Having holistics view
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accuracy</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Available</li> <li>• Timeliness</li> </ul>	<p><i>Internal visibility</i> In-house operations, stock and related material flow</p> <p><i>External visibility</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead time (upstream)</li> <li>• Part demand (downstream)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to follow parts, components, and finished products</li> <li>• Ability to follow vehicles and trailers transporting parts, components and/or products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holistic understanding of extended supply chain</li> <li>• Interconnectedness in the supply chain</li> </ul>

# Results – SCV data elements



**Transport related data**

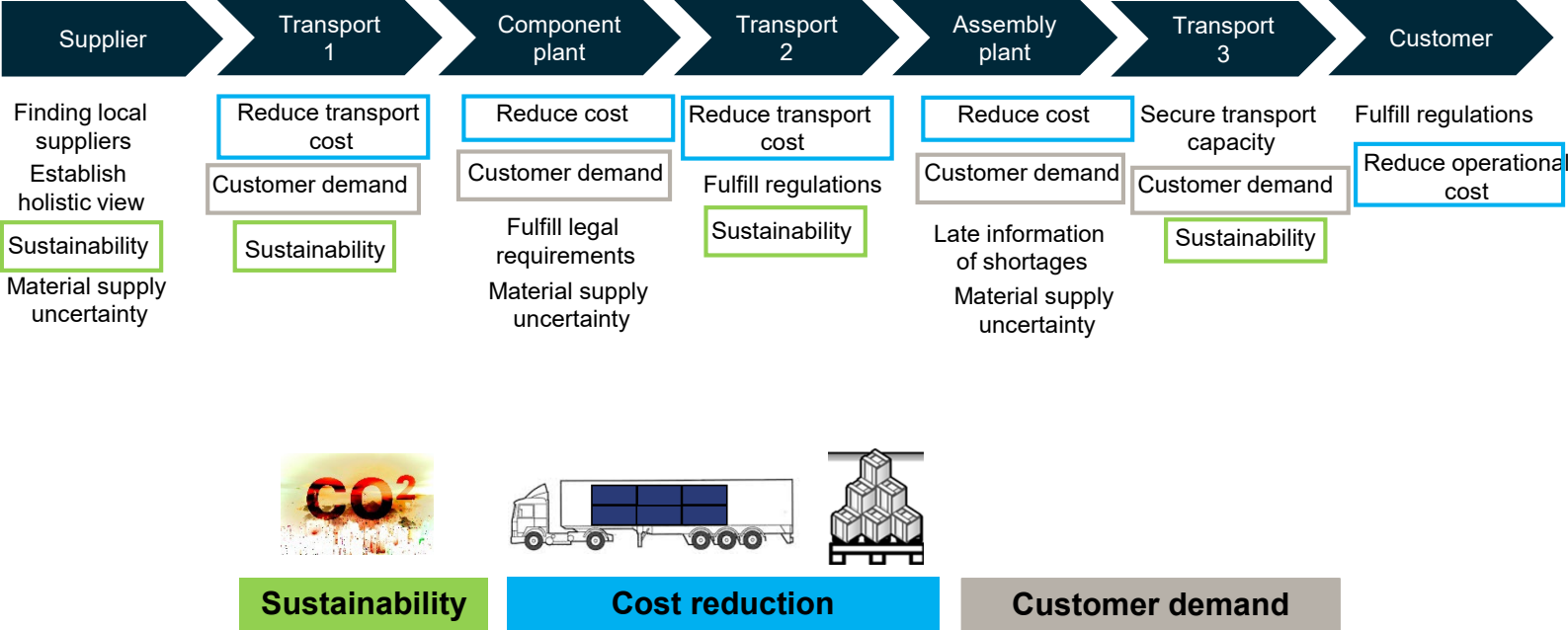


**Demand and supply data**

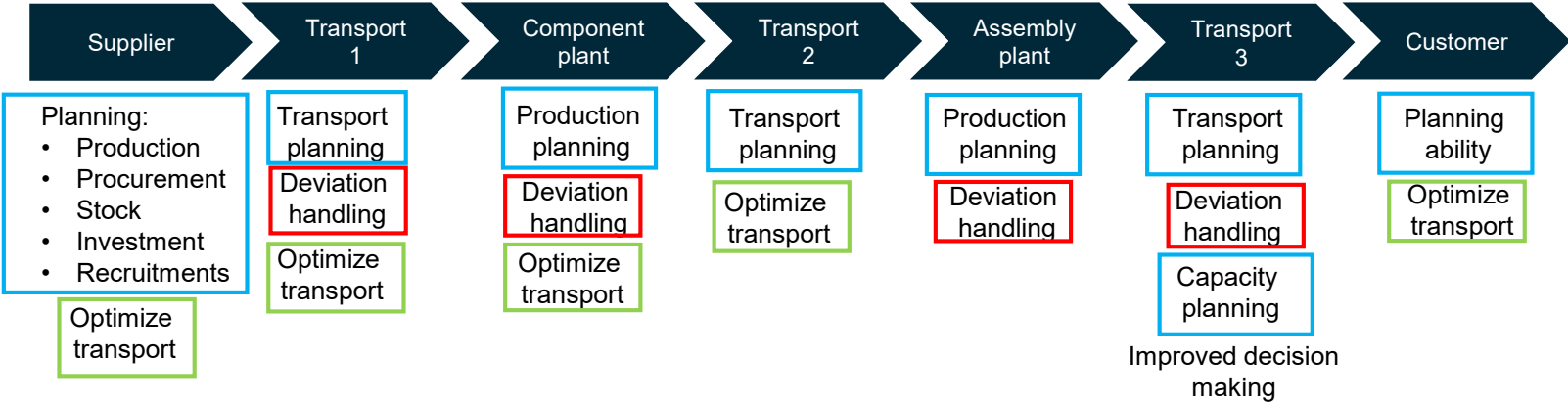


**Product-related data**

# Results – SCV drivers



# Results – outcome (capabilities)



Planning

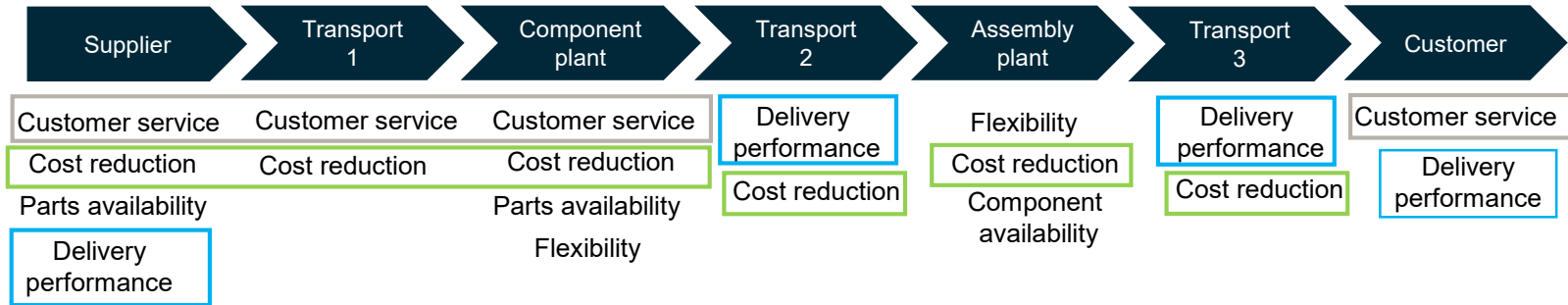
Deviation handling

Optimize





# Results – outcome (effects)

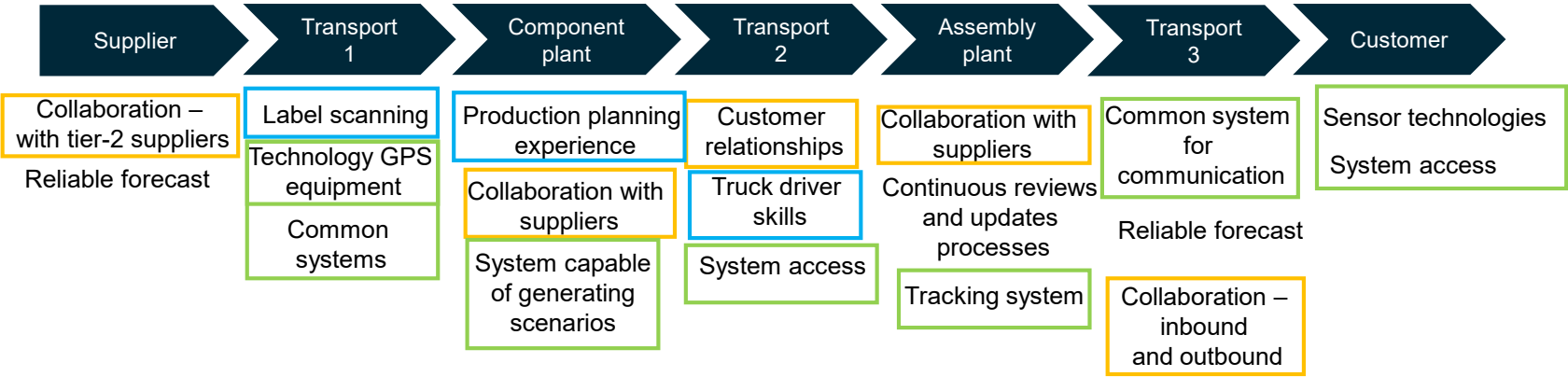


Customer service

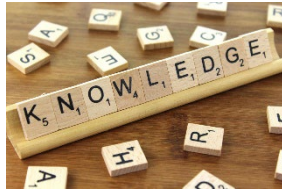
Delivery performance

Cost reduction

# Results – enablers



Supply chain collaboration

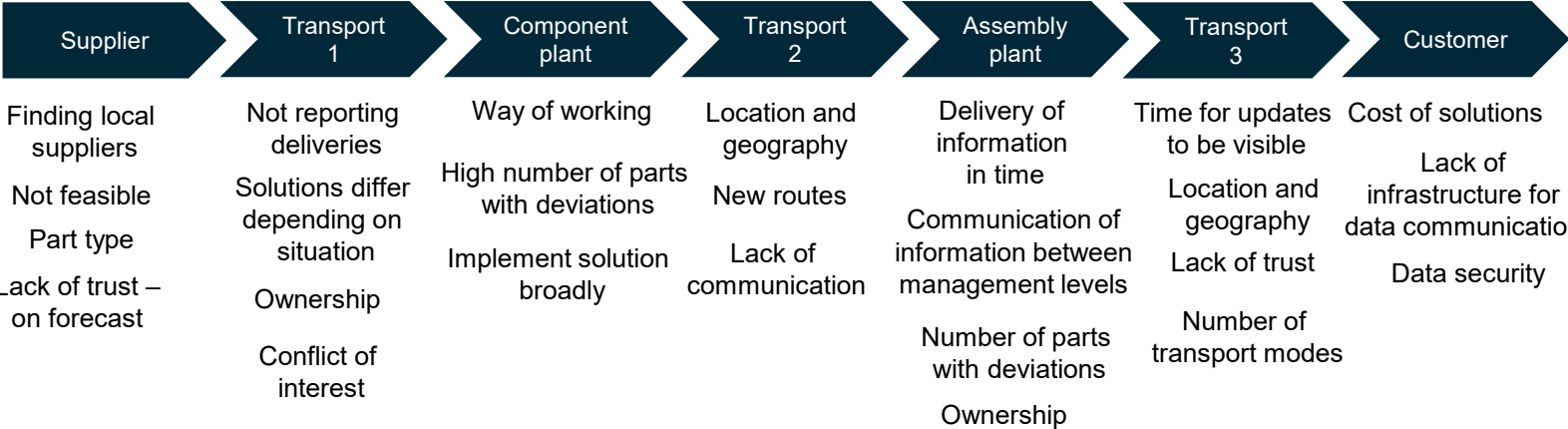


People



Technology

# Results – barriers & challenges



Supply chain complexity



Lack of trust



Conflict of interest



Ownership



Technology implementation



# Similarities and differences along the extended supply chain

## Similarities along the extended supply chain

- Consensus regarding **track & trace data**
- **Improved planning** was mentioned by all actors
- Common perception among several of the actors that **forecast data** is important

## Differences along the extended supply chain

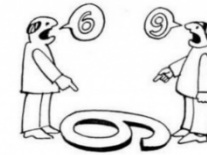
- Perspectives are strongly related to the local context rather than to an extended supply chain perspective
- Clear difference between the **production nodes** and **transportations link**
- Production nodes were primarily focused on the part, component, and/or the finished product
- Transportation links focused on transport related aspects such as trailers and vehicles

# Summary – take aways



- Insights on SCV data elements and related factors in an extended supply chain case

- Despite certain similarities, there are very different perceptions



- Increased level of awareness among the actors of the interconnectedness in the supply chain



- Barriers & challenges outweigh the enablers



- The importance of considering transportation links





# Reflections and Discussions

1. Do you believe that other industries than automotive have similar and/or different perspectives on SCV data? Examples?
2. Is SCV always feasible and plausible?
3. What is the role of *standards* and *product passports* while considering broader implementation of SCV?