

## How to improve your vocabulary quickly

✓ 1 > Listen  and read  at the same time

✓ 2 > Listen  without reading 

✓ 3 > Test your comprehension:  
listen the vocabulary alone to remember the meaning  
and repeat each word

If necessary, you have the translation at the end.

## SUPPLY CHAIN AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

### FIRST PART

- **Supply Chain Management (SCM):** Effective supply chain management optimizes processes for maximum efficiency.
- **Logistics:** Logistics ensures timely and cost-effective movement of goods from origin to destination.
- **Inventory Management:** Smart inventory management prevents overstock and minimizes stockouts.
- **Procurement:** Strategic procurement guarantees quality resources at the best prices.
- **Demand Forecasting:** Accurate demand forecasting is essential for meeting customer needs.
- **Warehouse:** The warehouse serves as a central hub for storing and managing goods.
- **Distribution:** Efficient distribution channels enhance product availability in the market.

- **Supplier:** A reliable supplier ensures a steady flow of quality materials.
- **Vendor:** Choosing the right vendor is crucial for a seamless supply chain.
- **Lead Time:** Lead time refers to the duration between placing an order and receiving the goods.
- **JIT (Just-in-Time):** JIT inventory systems reduce storage costs by ordering goods only when needed.
- **RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification):** RFID technology enhances inventory tracking and management.
- **SKU (Stock Keeping Unit):** Each unique product variant is assigned a specific SKU for easy identification.
- **Cycle Counting:** Regular cycle counting helps maintain accurate inventory levels.
- **Reverse Logistics:** Reverse logistics deals with the return and recycling of products.
- **3PL (Third-Party Logistics):** Outsourcing logistics to a third-party provider streamlines operations.
- **Forecast Accuracy:** Accurate forecasting is crucial for efficient supply chain planning.
- **KPIs (Key Performance Indicators):** KPIs provide insights into the performance of various supply chain processes.
- **Cross-Docking:** Cross-docking reduces storage time by unloading goods directly from inbound to outbound transportation.
- **Bill of Materials (BOM):** BOM outlines the components needed for manufacturing a product.
- **Freight Forwarder:** A freight forwarder facilitates the movement of goods between suppliers and consumers.
- **Carrier:** The carrier is responsible for transporting goods from one location to another.
- **Last Mile Delivery:** Last mile delivery is the final stage of the supply chain, ensuring products reach end consumers.
- **RFI (Request for Information):** RFI is a document used to gather information about potential suppliers.
- **RFP (Request for Proposal):** RFP is a document inviting vendors to submit proposals for a specific project.

- **ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning):** ERP integrates various business processes, including supply chain management, into a unified system.
- **Safety Stock:** Safety stock helps prevent stockouts by maintaining a buffer of extra inventory.
- **Stockout:** A stockout occurs when inventory is depleted, leading to unfulfilled customer orders.
- **Order Fulfillment:** Order fulfillment involves the complete process from order receipt to delivery.
- **Dock Scheduling:** Dock scheduling organizes the arrival and departure of vehicles at loading docks.
- **Demand Planning:** Demand planning involves forecasting and aligning production with customer demand.
- **Reverse Auction:** In a reverse auction, suppliers bid to win business from a buyer.
- **COGS (Cost of Goods Sold):** COGS represents the direct costs of producing goods sold by a company.
- **WMS (Warehouse Management System):** WMS optimizes warehouse processes, enhancing efficiency and accuracy.
- **SCM Software:** SCM software streamlines supply chain processes for improved management.
- **Palletization:** Palletization involves arranging goods on pallets for efficient storage and transportation.
- **SKU Rationalization:** SKU rationalization evaluates and reduces the number of product variants.
- **Transit Time:** Transit time is the duration goods take to move from one location to another.
- **Pick and Pack:** Pick and pack involves selecting items from inventory and packing them for shipment.
- **B2B (Business-to-Business):** B2B transactions occur between businesses rather than consumers.
- **B2C (Business-to-Consumer):** B2C transactions involve businesses selling directly to consumers.
- **EDI (Electronic Data Interchange):** EDI facilitates the electronic exchange of business documents between trading partners.

- **VMI (Vendor Managed Inventory):** VMI allows suppliers to manage and replenish inventory for their customers.
- **SCOR Model (Supply Chain Operations Reference Model):** SCOR model provides a framework for analyzing and improving supply chain processes.
- **AS/RS (Automated Storage and Retrieval System):** AS/RS automates the storage and retrieval of goods in a warehouse.
- **Demand-Side Management:** Demand-side management focuses on influencing consumer behavior to balance supply and demand.
- **Capacity Planning:** Capacity planning ensures resources are aligned with production and demand requirements.
- **Global Sourcing:** Global sourcing involves obtaining goods and services from international suppliers.
- **MRP (Material Requirements Planning):** MRP calculates materials needed for production based on demand.
- **LTL (Less Than Truckload):** LTL shipping involves transporting small shipments that don't require a full truck.
- **WIP (Work in Progress):** WIP represents goods in various stages of production.
- **Freight Consolidation:** Freight consolidation combines multiple shipments to optimize transportation efficiency.
- **Intermodal Transportation:** Intermodal transportation uses multiple modes (e.g., truck, rail, ship) for efficient cargo movement.
- **SKU Proliferation:** SKU proliferation refers to the increase in the number of product variants over time.
- **EAN (European Article Number):** EAN is a barcode standard used for product identification.
- **Cartage:** Cartage involves local transportation of goods between locations.
- **ETD (Estimated Time of Departure):** ETD is the anticipated time a shipment will depart from its origin.
- **FTL (Full Truckload):** FTL shipping involves using a complete truck for a single shipment.
- **Reverse Supply Chain:** Reverse supply chain manages the return and recycling of products.

- **Cold Chain:** Cold chain involves the transportation and storage of temperature-sensitive goods.
- **Demand Signal:** Demand signals guide production and inventory decisions based on customer demand.
- **Dock Appointment Scheduling:** Dock appointment scheduling organizes the timing of trucks for efficient loading and unloading.
- **Vendor Managed Replenishment (VMR):** VMR allows vendors to manage and replenish inventory levels for their customers.
- **SKU Turn:** SKU turn measures how quickly a stock-keeping unit sells and is replenished.
- **Drop Shipping:** Drop shipping involves fulfilling orders directly from the supplier to the customer, bypassing the retailer.
- **Backhaul:** Backhaul is the return trip of a transportation vehicle carrying cargo back to its original location.
- **Customs Clearance:** Customs clearance involves meeting legal requirements for importing or exporting goods.
- **Multi-Channel Distribution:** Multi-channel distribution reaches customers through various channels like online and brick-and-mortar stores.
- **Routing Guide:** A routing guide provides instructions for the movement of goods through the supply chain.
- **SKU Configuration:** SKU configuration involves setting up and organizing stock-keeping units.
- **ABC Analysis:** ABC analysis categorizes inventory based on importance, helping prioritize management efforts.
- **BOL (Bill of Lading):** BOL is a document detailing goods being transported and serves as a receipt.
- **Carrier Rate Negotiation:** Carrier rate negotiation involves discussing and settling transportation costs with carriers.
- **Lean Logistics:** Lean logistics focuses on minimizing waste and maximizing efficiency in the supply chain.
- **Material Handling:** Material handling involves the movement, storage, and control of goods within a facility.

- **Mode of Transport:** Mode of transport determines the method used for moving goods, such as truck, rail, or air.
- **Production Scheduling:** Production scheduling organizes manufacturing processes for optimal efficiency.
- **Quality Control:** Quality control ensures products meet specified standards and customer expectations.
- **Reorder Point:** Reorder point is the inventory level at which new stock should be ordered.
- **SKU Classification:** SKU classification categorizes products based on specific criteria.
- **Traceability:** Traceability enables the tracking of products through the supply chain for quality control.
- **WES (Warehouse Execution System):** WES optimizes and manages tasks within a warehouse for increased efficiency.
- **ABC Classification:** ABC classification categorizes items based on their importance within the inventory.
- **Cross-Dock Facility:** A cross-dock facility transfers goods directly from inbound to outbound shipments without storage.
- **Freight Cost Allocation:** Freight cost allocation distributes transportation expenses among relevant cost centers.
- **Inland Transportation:** Inland transportation involves moving goods within a country or region.
- **Lead Logistics Provider:** A lead logistics provider oversees and coordinates the entire supply chain for a business.
- **SKU Lifecycle:** SKU lifecycle traces the stages a product goes through from introduction to discontinuation.
- **Supplier Collaboration:** Supplier collaboration involves working closely with suppliers to improve processes and outcomes.
- **Takt Time:** Takt time is the pace at which products must be produced to meet customer demand.
- **SKU Mapping:** SKU mapping identifies the location and characteristics of each stock-keeping unit.

- **Value Stream Mapping:** Value stream mapping visualizes and analyzes the steps in a process for continuous improvement.
- **Dock-to-Dock Cycle Time:** Dock-to-dock cycle time measures the duration of the entire logistics process.
- **Vendor Managed Quality (VMQ):** VMQ involves suppliers taking responsibility for ensuring product quality.
- **SKU Standardization:** SKU standardization establishes uniform specifications for product variants.
- **Demand-Supply Matching:** Demand-supply matching aligns production with customer demand.
- **SKU Tracking:** SKU tracking monitors the movement and status of individual stock-keeping units.
- **TQM (Total Quality Management):** TQM focuses on continuous improvement to enhance product and process quality.
- **Inbound Freight:** Inbound freight refers to the transportation of goods arriving at a facility.
- **Supply Chain Collaboration:** Supply chain collaboration involves cooperation among various stakeholders for mutual benefit.
- **SKU Forecast Accuracy:** SKU forecast accuracy measures how well predictions align with actual demand.
- **Vendor Managed Quality (VMQ):** VMQ emphasizes suppliers taking an active role in maintaining quality standards.
- **SKU Lifecycle:** SKU lifecycle traces the evolution of a product variant from introduction to retirement.
- **Third-Party Carrier:** A third-party carrier transports goods on behalf of businesses using external logistics services.
- **SKU Mapping:** SKU mapping identifies and organizes the location and attributes of each stock-keeping unit.
- **Value Stream Mapping:** Value stream mapping visually analyzes the steps in a process for continuous improvement.
- **Dock-to-Dock Cycle Time:** Dock-to-dock cycle time measures the duration of the entire logistics process.

- **Vendor Managed Quality (VMQ):** VMQ involves suppliers actively ensuring and managing product quality.
- **SKU Standardization:** SKU standardization establishes uniform specifications for product variants.
- **Demand-Supply Matching:** Demand-supply matching aligns production with customer demand.
- **SKU Tracking:** SKU tracking monitors the movement and status of individual stock-keeping units.
- **TQM (Total Quality Management):** TQM focuses on continuous improvement to enhance product and process quality.
- **Inbound Freight:** Inbound freight refers to the transportation of goods arriving at a facility.
- **Supply Chain Collaboration:** Supply chain collaboration involves cooperative efforts among stakeholders for mutual benefit.
- **Landed Cost:** Landed cost includes the total expenses of importing goods, encompassing purchase price, freight, and customs.
- **SKU Velocity Analysis:** SKU velocity analysis evaluates the rate of sales for each stock-keeping unit.
- **Multi-Tier Supply Chain:** A multi-tier supply chain involves multiple levels of suppliers and manufacturers within the network.
- **Freight Bill Audit:** Freight bill audit ensures accurate billing for transportation services.
- **SKU Weighting:** SKU weighting assigns relative importance to different stock-keeping units based on their impact.
- **DIFOT (Delivery In Full, On Time):** DIFOT measures the reliability of delivering complete orders on time.
- **Out-of-Stock (OOS):** Out-of-stock refers to the absence of a product in inventory, impacting availability.
- **SKU Depreciation:** SKU depreciation assesses the decline in value of a product over its lifecycle.
- **Dock Door Scheduling:** Dock door scheduling organizes the allocation and usage of loading and unloading doors.



- **SKU Barcoding:** SKU barcoding involves assigning unique barcodes to products for efficient tracking.
- **FCL (Full Container Load):** FCL shipping utilizes a complete container for a single shipment.
- **SC Planning Horizon:** SC planning horizon is the timeframe considered for supply chain planning.
- **SKU Profitability:** SKU profitability assesses the financial performance of individual stock-keeping units.
- **ECR (Efficient Consumer Response):** ECR enhances collaboration to improve the efficiency of the supply chain.
- **Vendor Managed Production:** Vendor managed production allows suppliers to control manufacturing processes for efficiency.
- **SKU Forecasting:** SKU forecasting predicts demand for individual stock-keeping units.
- **DSD (Direct Store Delivery):** DSD involves delivering goods directly to retail stores, bypassing distribution centers.
- **SKU Serialization:** SKU serialization assigns unique identifiers to each unit of a product for traceability.
- **In-Transit Inventory:** In-transit inventory is stock being transported between locations in the supply chain.
- **Yard Management System (YMS):** YMS optimizes the management of trailers and containers within a facility's yard.
- **SKU Shelf Life:** SKU shelf life is the duration a product can be stored and sold without a decline in quality.
- **Intercompany Logistics:** Intercompany logistics involves the movement of goods between different entities within the same corporation.
- **MTO (Make to Order):** MTO production occurs in response to specific customer orders.
- **LTL Carrier:** An LTL carrier transports smaller shipments that do not require a full truck.
- **Vendor Managed Forecasting:** Vendor managed forecasting allows suppliers to predict product demand and manage inventory accordingly.

- **Downtime:** Downtime is the period during which a system or facility is not operational.
- **SKU Scrap:** SKU scrap represents products or materials that cannot be used and must be discarded.
- **Supply Chain Integration:** Supply chain integration involves seamless coordination and communication among different elements of the supply chain.
- **SKU Aging:** SKU aging analyzes the length of time individual products have been in inventory.
- **SKU Substitution:** SKU substitution allows for the replacement of one product variant with another as needed.
- **Freight Broker:** A freight broker arranges transportation services between shippers and carriers.
- **SKU Excess Inventory:** SKU excess inventory refers to stock levels beyond what is needed for demand satisfaction.
- **Demand Shaping:** Demand shaping involves influencing customer demand through marketing and promotional activities.
- **SKU Master Data:** SKU master data includes comprehensive information about each stock-keeping unit.
- **3P (Third-Party):** 3P refers to third-party services or entities involved in supply chain processes.
- **DC (Distribution Center):** DC is a distribution center that acts as a central hub for sorting and shipping goods.
- **Vendor Managed Scheduling:** Vendor managed scheduling allows suppliers to coordinate and schedule production.
- **SKU Criticality:** SKU criticality assesses the importance of individual products within the inventory.
- **Bottleneck Analysis:** Bottleneck analysis identifies areas in the supply chain where processes slow down or impede efficiency.
- **OEE (Overall Equipment Effectiveness):** OEE measures the efficiency of manufacturing equipment.
- **SKU Consolidation:** SKU consolidation involves combining multiple products into a single shipment for efficiency.

- **SKU Picking:** SKU picking is the process of selecting items from inventory for order fulfillment.
- **SC Planning Software:** SC planning software supports the optimization of supply chain planning processes.
- **MRP II (Manufacturing Resource Planning):** MRP II enhances manufacturing resource planning for improved efficiency.
- **Supplier Relationship Management (SRM):** SRM focuses on building and managing positive relationships with suppliers.
- **SKU Profit Margin:** SKU profit margin calculates the profitability of individual stock-keeping units.
- **SKU Count Accuracy:** SKU count accuracy ensures that the recorded inventory matches the physical count.
- **Shipping Confirmation:** Shipping confirmation verifies that goods have been dispatched and are en route.
- **SKU Discontinuation:** SKU discontinuation involves phasing out and ceasing production of specific products.
- **Order Aggregation:** Order aggregation combines multiple orders into a single shipment for efficiency.
- **Demand Pooling:** Demand pooling consolidates similar demands to optimize inventory and production.
- **SKU Decommissioning:** SKU decommissioning involves retiring and removing specific products from inventory.
- **Dock-to-Stock Efficiency:** Dock-to-stock efficiency measures the speed at which products move from the receiving dock to available stock.
- **SKU Forecast Variability:** SKU forecast variability assesses the consistency of demand predictions for individual products.
- **Backward Integration:** Backward integration involves a company controlling its suppliers or manufacturing its own inputs.
- **Demand Sensing:** Demand sensing utilizes real-time data to respond quickly to changes in customer demand.
- **SKU Replenishment:** SKU replenishment involves restocking products to maintain optimal inventory levels.

- **In-Transit Shipment Visibility:** In-transit shipment visibility provides real-time tracking and monitoring of goods during transportation.
- **SC Network Optimization:** SC network optimization enhances the efficiency and performance of the entire supply chain network.
- **Demand Classification:** Demand classification categorizes products based on their demand patterns.
- **SKU Palletization:** SKU palletization involves arranging products on pallets for efficient storage and transportation.
- **Dock Labor Management:** Dock labor management optimizes the allocation and efficiency of labor resources at loading docks.
- **SKU Segregation:** SKU segregation keeps certain products separated to avoid contamination or cross-contact.
- **Vendor Managed Maintenance:** Vendor managed maintenance involves suppliers taking responsibility for maintaining equipment and facilities.
- **SC Risk Mitigation:** SC risk mitigation involves strategies to reduce and manage potential risks in the supply chain.
- **Inbound Receiving:** Inbound receiving involves the receipt and inspection of goods upon arrival at a facility.
- **SKU Auto-Replenishment:** SKU auto-replenishment automates the restocking of products based on predetermined triggers.
- **Lot Size Optimization:** Lot size optimization determines the optimal quantity to produce or order.
- **In-Transit Damage Prevention:** In-transit damage prevention employs measures to protect goods from damage during transportation.
- **SC Collaboration Platform:** SC collaboration platform facilitates communication and cooperation among supply chain partners.
- **Vendor Managed Pricing:** Vendor managed pricing allows suppliers to set and manage product prices.
- **SKU Traceability:** SKU traceability ensures the ability to trace the origin and movement of each product.
- **Cross-Dock Optimization:** Cross-dock optimization enhances the efficiency of goods transshipment without storage.

- **Inbound Inspection:** Inbound inspection involves examining and verifying the quality of received goods.
- **SKU Shrinkage:** SKU shrinkage refers to the loss or reduction of inventory due to theft, damage, or other factors.
- **SC Benchmarking:** SC benchmarking compares supply chain performance against industry standards or competitors.
- **SKU Handling:** SKU handling involves the proper and efficient management of individual stock-keeping units.
- **Outbound Consolidation:** Outbound consolidation combines multiple shipments into a single outgoing shipment for efficiency.
- **Vendor Managed Engineering Changes:** Vendor managed engineering changes allow suppliers to oversee and implement modifications to products.
- **SC Simulation:** SC simulation uses models to replicate and analyze supply chain processes for optimization.
- **SKU Inactivation:** SKU inactivation involves deactivating and removing specific products from the active inventory.
- **Dock Safety Procedures:** Dock safety procedures ensure the safe operation of loading and unloading activities at docks.
- **Inbound Dock Scheduling:** Inbound dock scheduling organizes the timing of vehicles arriving for unloading at the dock.
- **SKU Exclusivity:** SKU exclusivity indicates the unique availability of a product through specific channels or retailers.
- **SC Sustainability:** SC sustainability focuses on environmentally and socially responsible practices within the supply chain.
- **SKU Aging Analysis:** SKU aging analysis assesses the age and longevity of products within the inventory.
- **Inbound Lead Time:** Inbound lead time is the duration between placing an order and receiving goods from suppliers.
- **SKU Slotting:** SKU slotting determines the optimal placement of products within a warehouse for efficiency.
- **Order Consolidation:** Order consolidation combines multiple customer orders into a single shipment for delivery.

- **Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI):** VMI allows suppliers to manage and replenish a customer's inventory.
- **Dock Throughput:** Dock throughput measures the rate at which goods move through a loading dock.
- **SKU Redundancy:** SKU redundancy refers to having multiple similar products with overlapping functionality.
- **Outbound Lead Time:** Outbound lead time is the duration between order fulfillment and product delivery to customers.
- **SC Traceability System:** SC traceability system tracks and records the movement of products throughout the supply chain.
- **SKU Rotation:** SKU rotation involves managing inventory to ensure that older products are sold or used first.
- **Freight Claims Management:** Freight claims management handles the process of filing and resolving claims for damaged or lost goods during transportation.
- **SKU Dimensioning:** SKU dimensioning measures and records the physical dimensions of individual stock-keeping units.
- **SC Visibility Tools:** SC visibility tools provide real-time insights into the status and location of goods in the supply chain.
- **Vendor Managed Serialization:** Vendor managed serialization involves suppliers overseeing the unique identification of individual products.
- **Cross-Dock Flow:** Cross-dock flow optimizes the movement of goods from inbound to outbound without storage.
- **SKU Forecast Error:** SKU forecast error measures the variance between predicted and actual demand for individual products.
- **SC Data Analytics:** SC data analytics utilizes data analysis for informed decision-making and optimization within the supply chain.
- **Freight Rate Negotiation:** Freight rate negotiation involves discussions and agreements on transportation costs with carriers.
- **SKU Consolidation Center:** SKU consolidation center combines and manages inventory from multiple sources for efficient distribution.
- **Outbound Order Accuracy:** Outbound order accuracy ensures that shipped products match customer orders precisely.

- **SC Risk Assessment:** SC risk assessment identifies and evaluates potential risks within the supply chain.
- **Inbound Freight Visibility:** Inbound freight visibility provides real-time tracking and monitoring of goods during transportation to the receiving facility.
- **SKU Labeling:** SKU labeling involves assigning and affixing unique labels to products for identification.
- **Cross-Dock Efficiency:** Cross-dock efficiency enhances the speed and effectiveness of transshipment activities without storage.
- **SKU Shortage:** SKU shortage refers to insufficient inventory of a particular product.
- **Order Assembly:** Order assembly involves gathering and preparing items for shipment based on customer orders.
- **Vendor Managed Transportation (VMT):** VMT allows suppliers to oversee and manage the transportation of goods.
- **Dock-to-Stock Lead Time:** Dock-to-stock lead time measures the duration between receiving goods at the dock and making them available for sale.
- **SC Disruption Management:** SC disruption management addresses and mitigates disruptions within the supply chain.
- **SKU Utilization:** SKU utilization assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of individual stock-keeping units.
- **Inbound Dock Flow:** Inbound dock flow organizes the movement of goods arriving at the dock for efficient processing.
- **SKU Batch Tracking:** SKU batch tracking monitors and traces specific batches or lots of products throughout the supply chain.
- **Order Allocation:** Order allocation assigns available inventory to specific customer orders for fulfillment.
- **Vendor Managed Order Fulfillment:** Vendor managed order fulfillment involves suppliers overseeing the complete order fulfillment process.
- **SC Forecast Collaboration:** SC forecast collaboration involves collaborative efforts among supply chain partners to improve forecasting accuracy.
- **SKU Configuration Management:** SKU configuration management ensures the accurate setup and arrangement of product variants within the inventory.
- **Cross-Dock Handling:** Cross-dock handling involves the swift and efficient transfer of goods from inbound to outbound without storage.

- **SKU Reconciliation:** SKU reconciliation ensures that recorded inventory matches the actual stock levels.
- **Inbound Dock Capacity:** Inbound dock capacity measures the capability of a dock to accommodate arriving shipments.
- **Vendor Managed Sourcing:** Vendor managed sourcing allows suppliers to oversee and control the procurement of raw materials.
- **SKU Yield:** SKU yield measures the efficiency and output of a specific stock-keeping unit in the production process.
- **Order Tracking:** Order tracking monitors the progress and location of customer orders within the supply chain.
- **SC Digitalization:** SC digitalization involves the integration of digital technologies to enhance and streamline supply chain processes.
- **SKU Volume:** SKU volume measures the quantity or volume of a specific stock-keeping unit in inventory.
- **Cross-Dock Turnaround Time:** Cross-dock turnaround time is the duration goods spend in the cross-docking process.
- **Inbound Freight Consolidation:** Inbound freight consolidation combines multiple inbound shipments into a single transport for efficiency.
- **SKU Stockout:** SKU stockout occurs when a specific product is temporarily unavailable in inventory.
- **Vendor Managed Storage:** Vendor managed storage allows suppliers to oversee and manage the storage of goods in a customer's facility.
- **SC Demand Sensing:** SC demand sensing utilizes real-time data to quickly respond to changes in customer demand.
- **SKU Repackaging:** SKU repackaging involves changing the packaging of a product, often for marketing or logistics purposes.
- **Outbound Dock Capacity:** Outbound dock capacity measures the capability of a dock to handle and load outgoing shipments.
- **SC Collaboration Technologies:** SC collaboration technologies facilitate communication and cooperation among supply chain partners.
- **SKU Velocity Tracking:** SKU velocity tracking monitors the rate at which a specific stock-keeping unit sells.



- **Cross-Dock Automation:** Cross-dock automation involves using automated systems to streamline cross-docking processes.
- **Inbound Dock Synchronization:** Inbound dock synchronization ensures the coordination of arriving shipments for efficient unloading.
- **SKU Disposal:** SKU disposal involves the proper and responsible removal of unsellable or obsolete products.
- **Order Backlog:** Order backlog represents the total number of customer orders awaiting fulfillment.
- **SC Automation Systems:** SC automation systems use technology to automate and optimize various supply chain processes.
- **Vendor Managed Disposition:** Vendor managed disposition involves suppliers overseeing the handling and disposal of unsellable or returned goods.
- **SKU Transportation Mode:** SKU transportation mode specifies the mode of transportation suitable for a particular stock-keeping unit.
- **Cross-Dock Sorting:** Cross-dock sorting organizes and categorizes goods for efficient distribution without storage.
- **Inbound Dock Utilization:** Inbound dock utilization measures the efficiency of using available space and resources for incoming shipments.
- **SKU Shelf Placement:** SKU shelf placement determines the optimal location of products on shelves for visibility and accessibility.
- **Order Confirmation:** Order confirmation verifies and communicates that customer orders have been received and processed.
- **Vendor Managed Stocking:** Vendor managed stocking allows suppliers to manage and replenish a customer's inventory.
- **SC Visibility Platform:** SC visibility platform provides a comprehensive view of the entire supply chain for informed decision-making.
- **SKU Consolidation Strategy:** SKU consolidation strategy outlines the plan for combining and managing various stock-keeping units.
- **Cross-Dock Synchronization:** Cross-dock synchronization ensures the efficient coordination of activities in the cross-docking process.
- **Inbound Dock Throughput:** Inbound dock throughput measures the rate at which goods move through the receiving process.

- **SKU Traceability System:** SKU traceability system ensures the ability to trace and track the movement and origin of individual products.
- **Order Fulfillment Center:** An order fulfillment center is a facility dedicated to processing and shipping customer orders.
- **Vendor Managed Integration:** Vendor managed integration involves seamlessly incorporating supplier processes into a customer's supply chain.
- **SKU Expiry:** SKU expiry indicates the date by which a product should be sold or used to ensure quality.
- **Cross-Dock Workflow:** Cross-dock workflow outlines the sequence of steps involved in the cross-docking process.
- **Inbound Freight Cost:** Inbound freight cost is the expense associated with transporting goods to a facility.
- **SKU Tracking System:** SKU tracking system monitors the movement and status of individual stock-keeping units.
- **Order Invoicing:** Order invoicing generates and sends invoices to customers for the products or services provided.
- **Vendor Managed Returns:** Vendor managed returns involve suppliers overseeing the process of handling and managing product returns.
- **SC Risk Response:** SC risk response includes strategies and actions to address and mitigate potential risks within the supply chain.
- **SKU Reorder Level:** SKU reorder level is the minimum quantity at which a particular product should be reordered.
- **Cross-Dock Yard Management:** Cross-dock yard management optimizes the organization and flow of goods within the cross-docking yard.
- **Inbound Inspection System:** An inbound inspection system ensures the thorough examination and verification of received goods.
- **SKU Turnover:** SKU turnover measures the rate at which inventory is sold and replaced over a specific period.
- **Order Lead Time:** Order lead time is the duration between placing an order and receiving the complete shipment.
- **Vendor Managed Technology:** Vendor managed technology involves suppliers overseeing and utilizing technology solutions within the supply chain.

- **SKU Identification:** SKU identification assigns unique codes or labels to products for easy recognition and tracking.
- **Cross-Dock Lead Time:** Cross-dock lead time measures the time goods spend in the cross-docking process.
- **Inbound Logistics Management:** Inbound logistics management involves the coordination and optimization of the transportation and receipt of incoming goods.
- **SKU Costing:** SKU costing calculates the expenses associated with producing or procuring a specific stock-keeping unit.
- **Order Management System (OMS):** An order management system (OMS) facilitates the efficient processing and fulfillment of customer orders.
- **Vendor Managed Demand:** Vendor managed demand involves suppliers actively influencing and managing product demand.
- **SKU Forecasting System:** An SKU forecasting system predicts future demand for individual stock-keeping units.
- **Cross-Dock Yard Operations:** Cross-dock yard operations manage the activities and flow of goods within the cross-docking yard.
- **Inbound Shipment Visibility:** Inbound shipment visibility provides real-time tracking and monitoring of incoming shipments.
- **SKU Handling System:** An SKU handling system automates and streamlines the management of individual stock-keeping units.
- **Order Picking:** Order picking is the process of selecting and gathering items from inventory to fulfill customer orders.
- **Vendor Managed Compliance:** Vendor managed compliance ensures that suppliers adhere to regulatory and contractual requirements.
- **SC Network Resilience:** SC network resilience refers to the ability of the supply chain network to withstand and recover from disruptions.
- **SKU Velocity Analysis System:** An SKU velocity analysis system evaluates the sales velocity of individual stock-keeping units.
- **Cross-Dock Storage:** Cross-dock storage involves temporary storage of goods during the cross-docking process.
- **Inbound Transportation Management:** Inbound transportation management optimizes the planning and execution of transportation for incoming goods.

## **SECOND PART: test your comprehension**

**Listen the vocabulary alone to remember the meaning and repeat each word**

- Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- Logistics
- Inventory Management
- Procurement
- Demand Forecasting
- Warehouse
- Distribution
- Supplier
- Vendor
- Lead Time
- JIT (Just-in-Time)
- RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification)
- SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
- Cycle Counting
- Reverse Logistics
- 3PL (Third-Party Logistics)
- Forecast Accuracy
- KPIs (Key Performance Indicators)
- Cross-Docking
- Bill of Materials (BOM)
- Freight Forwarder
- Carrier
- Last Mile Delivery
- RFI (Request for Information)
- RFP (Request for Proposal)
- ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)
- Safety Stock
- Stockout
- Order Fulfillment

- Dock Scheduling
- Demand Planning
- Reverse Auction
- COGS (Cost of Goods Sold)
- WMS (Warehouse Management System)
- SCM Software
- Palletization
- SKU Rationalization
- Transit Time
- Pick and Pack
- B2B (Business-to-Business)
- B2C (Business-to-Consumer)
- EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)
- VMI (Vendor Managed Inventory)
- SCOR Model (Supply Chain Operations Reference Model)
- AS/RS (Automated Storage and Retrieval System)
- Demand-Side Management
- Capacity Planning
- Global Sourcing
- MRP (Material Requirements Planning)
- LTL (Less Than Truckload)
- WIP (Work in Progress)
- Freight Consolidation
- Intermodal Transportation
- SKU Proliferation
- EAN (European Article Number)
- Cartage
- ETD (Estimated Time of Departure)
- FTL (Full Truckload)
- Reverse Supply Chain
- Cold Chain
- Demand Signal

- Dock Appointment Scheduling
- Vendor Managed Replenishment (VMR)
- SKU Turn
- Drop Shipping
- Backhaul
- Customs Clearance
- Multi-Channel Distribution
- Routing Guide
- SKU Configuration
- ABC Analysis
- BOL (Bill of Lading)
- Carrier Rate Negotiation
- Lean Logistics
- Material Handling
- Mode of Transport
- Production Scheduling
- Quality Control
- Reorder Point
- SKU Classification
- Traceability
- WES (Warehouse Execution System)
- ABC Classification
- Cross-Dock Facility
- Freight Cost Allocation
- Inland Transportation
- Lead Logistics Provider
- SKU Lifecycle
- Supplier Collaboration
- Takt Time
- SKU Mapping
- Value Stream Mapping
- Dock-to-Dock Cycle Time

- Vendor Managed Quality (VMQ)
- SKU Standardization
- Demand-Supply Matching
- SKU Tracking
- TQM (Total Quality Management)
- Inbound Freight
- Supply Chain Collaboration
- SKU Forecast Accuracy
- Vendor Managed Quality (VMQ)
- SKU Lifecycle
- Third-Party Carrier
- SKU Mapping
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- TQM (Total Quality Management)
- Inbound Freight
- Supply Chain Collaboration
- Landed Cost
- SKU Velocity Analysis
- Multi-Tier Supply Chain
- Freight Bill Audit
- SKU Weighting
- DIFOT (Delivery In Full, On Time)
- Out-of-Stock (OOS)
- SKU Depreciation
- Dock Door Scheduling
- SKU Barcoding

- FCL (Full Container Load)
- SC Planning Horizon
- SKU Profitability
- ECR (Efficient Consumer Response)
- Vendor Managed Production
- SKU Forecasting
- DSD (Direct Store Delivery)
- SKU Serialization
- In-Transit Inventory
- Yard Management System (YMS)
- SKU Shelf Life
- Intercompany Logistics
- MTO (Make to Order)
- LTL Carrier
- Vendor Managed Forecasting
- Downtime
- SKU Scrap
- Supply Chain Integration
- SKU Aging
- SKU Substitution
- Freight Broker
- SKU Excess Inventory
- Demand Shaping
- SKU Master Data
- 3P (Third-Party)
- DC (Distribution Center)
- Vendor Managed Scheduling
- SKU Criticality
- Bottleneck Analysis
- OEE (Overall Equipment Effectiveness)
- SKU Consolidation
- SKU Picking



- SC Planning Software
- MRP II (Manufacturing Resource Planning)
- Supplier Relationship Management (SRM)
- SKU Profit Margin
- SKU Count Accuracy
- Shipping Confirmation
- SKU Discontinuation
- Order Aggregation
- Demand Pooling
- SKU Decommissioning
- Dock-to-Stock Efficiency
- SKU Forecast Variability
- Backward Integration
- Demand Sensing
- SKU Replenishment
- In-Transit Shipment Visibility
- SC Network Optimization
- Demand Classification
- SKU Palletization
- Dock Labor Management
- SKU Segregation
- Vendor Managed Maintenance
- SC Risk Mitigation
- Inbound Receiving
- SKU Auto-Replenishment
- Lot Size Optimization
- In-Transit Damage Prevention
- SC Collaboration Platform
- Vendor Managed Pricing
- SKU Traceability
- Cross-Dock Optimization
- Inbound Inspection

- SKU Shrinkage
- SC Benchmarking
- SKU Handling
- Outbound Consolidation
- Vendor Managed Engineering Changes
- SC Simulation
- SKU Inactivation
- Dock Safety Procedures
- Inbound Dock Scheduling
- SKU Exclusivity
- SC Sustainability
- SKU Aging Analysis
- Inbound Lead Time
- SKU Slotting
- Order Consolidation
- Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI)
- Dock Throughput
- SKU Redundancy
- Outbound Lead Time
- SC Traceability System
- SKU Rotation
- Freight Claims Management
- SKU Dimensioning
- SC Visibility Tools
- Vendor Managed Serialization
- Cross-Dock Flow
- SKU Forecast Error
- SC Data Analytics
- Freight Rate Negotiation
- SKU Consolidation Center
- Outbound Order Accuracy
- SC Risk Assessment

- Inbound Freight Visibility
- SKU Labeling
- Cross-Dock Efficiency
- SKU Shortage
- Order Assembly
- Vendor Managed Transportation (VMT)
- Dock-to-Stock Lead Time
- SC Disruption Management
- SKU Utilization
- Inbound Dock Flow
- SKU Batch Tracking
- Order Allocation
- Vendor Managed Order Fulfillment
- SC Forecast Collaboration
- SKU Configuration Management
- Cross-Dock Handling
- SKU Reconciliation
- Inbound Dock Capacity
- Vendor Managed Sourcing
- SKU Yield
- Order Tracking
- SC Digitalization
- SKU Volume
- Cross-Dock Turnaround Time
- Inbound Freight Consolidation
- SKU Stockout
- Vendor Managed Storage
- SC Demand Sensing
- SKU Repackaging
- Outbound Dock Capacity
- SC Collaboration Technologies
- SKU Velocity Tracking

- Cross-Dock Automation
- Inbound Dock Synchronization
- SKU Disposal
- Order Backlog
- SC Automation Systems
- Vendor Managed Disposition
- SKU Transportation Mode
- Cross-Dock Sorting
- Inbound Dock Utilization
- SKU Shelf Placement
- Order Confirmation
- Vendor Managed Stocking
- SC Visibility Platform
- SKU Consolidation Strategy
- Cross-Dock Synchronization
- Inbound Dock Throughput
- SKU Traceability System
- Order Fulfillment Center
- Vendor Managed Integration
- SKU Expiry
- Cross-Dock Workflow
- Inbound Freight Cost
- SKU Tracking System
- Order Invoicing
- Vendor Managed Returns
- SC Risk Response
- SKU Reorder Level
- Cross-Dock Yard Management
- Inbound Inspection System
- SKU Turnover
- Order Lead Time
- Vendor Managed Technology

- SKU Identification
- Cross-Dock Lead Time
- Inbound Logistics Management
- SKU Costing
- Order Management System (OMS)
- Vendor Managed Demand
- SKU Forecasting System
- Cross-Dock Yard Operations
- Inbound Shipment Visibility
- SKU Handling System
- Order Picking
- Vendor Managed Compliance
- SC Network Resilience
- SKU Velocity Analysis System
- Cross-Dock Storage
- Inbound Transportation Management

## TRANSLATION

- Supply Chain Management (SCM) : Gestion de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Logistics : Logistique
- Inventory Management : Gestion des stocks
- Procurement : Approvisionnement
- Demand Forecasting : Prédiction de la demande
- Warehouse : Entrepôt
- Distribution : Distribution
- Supplier : Fournisseur
- Vendor : Fournisseur
- Lead Time : Délai d'exécution
- JIT (Just-in-Time) : Flux tendu
- RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) : Identification par radiofréquence

- SKU (Stock Keeping Unit) : Unité de gestion de stock
- Cycle Counting : Inventaire tournant
- Reverse Logistics : Logistique inversée
- 3PL (Third-Party Logistics) : Logistique tierce partie
- Forecast Accuracy : Précision des prévisions
- KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) : Indicateurs clés de performance
- Cross-Docking : Transbordement
- Bill of Materials (BOM) : Nomenclature
- Freight Forwarder : Commissionnaire de transport
- Carrier : Transporteur
- Last Mile Delivery : Livraison du dernier kilomètre
- RFI (Request for Information) : Demande d'information
- RFP (Request for Proposal) : Appel d'offres
- ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) : Planification des ressources de l'entreprise
- Safety Stock : Stock de sécurité
- Stockout : Rupture de stock
- Order Fulfillment : Exécution des commandes
- Dock Scheduling : Planification des quais
- Demand Planning : Planification de la demande
- Reverse Auction : Enchère inversée
- COGS (Cost of Goods Sold) : Coût des marchandises vendues
- WMS (Warehouse Management System) : Système de gestion d'entrepôt
- SCM Software : Logiciel de gestion de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Palletization : Palettisation
- SKU Rationalization : Rationalisation des références produits
- Transit Time : Temps de transit
- Pick and Pack : Préparation de commande
- B2B (Business-to-Business) : Commerce inter-entreprises
- B2C (Business-to-Consumer) : Commerce entreprise-client
- EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) : Échange de données informatisé
- VMI (Vendor Managed Inventory) : Gestion des stocks par le fournisseur

- SCOR Model (Supply Chain Operations Reference Model) : Modèle de référence des opérations d'approvisionnement
- AS/RS (Automated Storage and Retrieval System) : Système automatisé de stockage et de récupération
- Demand-Side Management : Gestion côté demande
- Capacity Planning : Planification de la capacité
- Global Sourcing : Approvisionnement mondial
- MRP (Material Requirements Planning) : Planification des besoins en matériaux
- LTL (Less Than Truckload) : Chargement partiel de camion
- WIP (Work in Progress) : Travail en cours
- Freight Consolidation : Consolidation du fret
- Intermodal Transportation : Transport intermodal
- SKU Proliferation : Prolifération des références produits
- EAN (European Article Number) : Numéro d'article européen
- Cartage : Portage
- ETD (Estimated Time of Departure) : Heure de départ estimée
- FTL (Full Truckload) : Chargement complet de camion
- Reverse Supply Chain : Chaîne d'approvisionnement inverse
- Cold Chain : Chaîne du froid
- Demand Signal : Signal de demande
- Dock Appointment Scheduling : Planification des rendez-vous de quai
- Vendor Managed Replenishment (VMR) : Reconstitution gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Turn : Rotation des références produits
- Drop Shipping : Expédition directe
- Backhaul : Retour à vide
- Customs Clearance : Dédouanement
- Multi-Channel Distribution : Distribution multicanal
- Routing Guide : Guide d'acheminement
- SKU Configuration : Configuration des références produits
- ABC Analysis : Analyse ABC
- BOL (Bill of Lading) : Connaissance
- Carrier Rate Negotiation : Négociation des tarifs du transporteur
- Lean Logistics : Logistique maigre

- Material Handling : Manutention des matériaux
- Mode of Transport : Mode de transport
- Production Scheduling : Planification de la production
- Quality Control : Contrôle de la qualité
- Reorder Point : Point de commande
- SKU Classification : Classification des références produits
- Traceability : Traçabilité
- WES (Warehouse Execution System) : Système d'exécution d'entrepôt
- ABC Classification : Classification ABC
- Cross-Dock Facility : Installation de transbordement
- Freight Cost Allocation : Allocation des coûts de fret
- Inland Transportation : Transport intérieur
- Lead Logistics Provider : Prestataire logistique principal
- SKU Lifecycle : Cycle de vie des références produits
- Supplier Collaboration : Collaboration avec les fournisseurs
- Takt Time : Temps de cycle
- SKU Mapping : Cartographie des références produits
- Value Stream Mapping : Cartographie du flux de valeur
- Dock-to-Dock Cycle Time : Temps de cycle quai à quai
- Vendor Managed Quality (VMQ) : Qualité gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Standardization : Normalisation des références produits
- Demand-Supply Matching : Correspondance demande-approvisionnement
- SKU Tracking : Suivi des références produits
- TQM (Total Quality Management) : Gestion de la qualité totale
- Inbound Freight : Fret entrant
- Supply Chain Collaboration : Collaboration dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Forecast Accuracy : Précision des prévisions des références produits
- Vendor Managed Quality (VMQ) : Qualité gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Lifecycle : Cycle de vie des références produits
- Third-Party Carrier : Transporteur tiers
- SKU Mapping : Cartographie des références produits
- Value Stream Mapping : Cartographie du flux de valeur



- Dock-to-Dock Cycle Time : Temps de cycle quai à quai
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- TQM (Total Quality Management) : Gestion de la qualité totale
- Inbound Freight : Fret entrant
- Supply Chain Collaboration : Collaboration dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Landed Cost : Coût global
- SKU Velocity Analysis : Analyse de la vitesse de rotation des références produits
- Multi-Tier Supply Chain : Chaîne d'approvisionnement multi-niveaux
- Freight Bill Audit : Audit des factures de fret
- SKU Weighting : Pondération des références produits
- DIFOT (Delivery In Full, On Time) : Livraison complète, en temps voulu
- Out-of-Stock (OOS) : En rupture de stock
- SKU Depreciation : Dépréciation des références produits
- Dock Door Scheduling : Planification des portes de quai
- SKU Barcoding : Codage à barres des références produits
- FCL (Full Container Load) : Chargement complet de conteneur
- SC Planning Horizon : Horizon de planification de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Profitability : Rentabilité des références produits
- ECR (Efficient Consumer Response) : Réponse efficace au consommateur
- Vendor Managed Production : Production gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Forecasting : Préviation des références produits
- DSD (Direct Store Delivery) : Livraison directe en magasin
- SKU Serialization : Numérotation sérielle des références produits
- In-Transit Inventory : Inventaire en transit
- Yard Management System (YMS) : Système de gestion de cour
- SKU Shelf Life : Durée de conservation des références produits
- Intercompany Logistics : Logistique interentreprises
- MTO (Make to Order) : Fabrication à la commande

- LTL Carrier : Transporteur de charges partielles
- Vendor Managed Forecasting : Prévision gérée par le fournisseur
- Downtime : Temps d'arrêt
- SKU Scrap : Rebut des références produits
- Supply Chain Integration : Intégration de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Aging : Vieillessement des références produits
- SKU Substitution : Substitution des références produits
- Freight Broker : Courtier en fret
- SKU Excess Inventory : Inventaire excédentaire des références produits
- Demand Shaping : Façonnage de la demande
- SKU Master Data : Données maîtres des références produits
- 3P (Third-Party) : Tierce partie
- DC (Distribution Center) : Centre de distribution
- Vendor Managed Scheduling : Planification gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Criticality : Criticité des références produits
- Bottleneck Analysis : Analyse des goulots d'étranglement
- OEE (Overall Equipment Effectiveness) : Efficacité globale de l'équipement
- SKU Consolidation : Consolidation des références produits
- SKU Picking : Prélèvement des références produits
- SC Planning Software : Logiciel de planification de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- MRP II (Manufacturing Resource Planning) : Planification des ressources de fabrication
- Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) : Gestion de la relation fournisseur
- SKU Profit Margin : Marge bénéficiaire des références produits
- SKU Count Accuracy : Précision du décompte des références produits
- Shipping Confirmation : Confirmation d'expédition
- SKU Discontinuation : Discontinuation des références produits
- Order Aggregation : Agrégation des commandes
- Demand Pooling : Mise en commun de la demande
- SKU Decommissioning : Mise hors service des références produits
- Dock-to-Stock Efficiency : Efficacité quai à stock
- SKU Forecast Variability : Variabilité des prévisions des références produits
- Backward Integration : Intégration vers l'amont

- Demand Sensing : Détection de la demande
- SKU Replenishment : Reconstitution des références produits
- In-Transit Shipment Visibility : Visibilité des expéditions en transit
- SC Network Optimization : Optimisation du réseau de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Demand Classification : Classification de la demande
- SKU Palletization : Palettisation des références produits
- Dock Labor Management : Gestion de la main-d'œuvre au quai
- SKU Segregation : Ségrégation des références produits
- Vendor Managed Maintenance : Maintenance gérée par le fournisseur
- SC Risk Mitigation : Atténuation des risques de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Inbound Receiving : Réception des marchandises entrantes
- SKU Auto-Replenishment : Auto-reconstitution des références produits
- Lot Size Optimization : Optimisation de la taille de lot
- In-Transit Damage Prevention : Prévention des dommages en transit
- SC Collaboration Platform : Plateforme de collaboration de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Vendor Managed Pricing : Tarification gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Traceability : Traçabilité des références produits
- Cross-Dock Optimization : Optimisation du transbordement
- Inbound Inspection : Inspection des marchandises entrantes
- SKU Shrinkage : Réduction des références produits
- SC Benchmarking : Benchmarking de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Handling : Manipulation des références produits
- Outbound Consolidation : Consolidation sortante
- Vendor Managed Engineering Changes : Modifications d'ingénierie gérées par le fournisseur
- SC Simulation : Simulation de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Inactivation : Désactivation des références produits
- Dock Safety Procedures : Procédures de sécurité au quai
- Inbound Dock Scheduling : Planification des quais entrants
- SKU Exclusivity : Exclusivité des références produits
- SC Sustainability : Durabilité de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Aging Analysis : Analyse du vieillissement des références produits
- Inbound Lead Time : Délai d'approvisionnement

- SKU Slotting : Emplacement des références produits
- Order Consolidation : Consolidation des commandes
- Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI) : Inventaire géré par le fournisseur
- Dock Throughput : Débit des quais
- SKU Redundancy : Redondance des références produits
- Outbound Lead Time : Délai de préparation des commandes
- SC Traceability System : Système de traçabilité de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Rotation : Rotation des références produits
- Freight Claims Management : Gestion des réclamations de fret
- SKU Dimensioning : Dimensionnement des références produits
- SC Visibility Tools : Outils de visibilité de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Vendor Managed Serialization : Numérotation sérielle gérée par le fournisseur
- Cross-Dock Flow : Flux de transbordement
- SKU Forecast Error : Erreur de prévision des références produits
- SC Data Analytics : Analyse de données de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Freight Rate Negotiation : Négociation des tarifs de fret
- SKU Consolidation Center : Centre de consolidation des références produits
- Outbound Order Accuracy : Précision des commandes sortantes
- SC Risk Assessment : Évaluation des risques de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Inbound Freight Visibility : Visibilité du fret entrant
- SKU Labeling : Étiquetage des références produits
- Cross-Dock Efficiency : Efficacité du transbordement
- SKU Shortage : Pénurie des références produits
- Order Assembly : Assemblage des commandes
- Vendor Managed Transportation (VMT) : Transport géré par le fournisseur
- Dock-to-Stock Lead Time : Délai quai à stock
- SC Disruption Management : Gestion des perturbations de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Utilization : Utilisation des références produits
- Inbound Dock Flow : Flux des quais entrants
- SKU Batch Tracking : Suivi des lots de références produits
- Order Allocation : Attribution des commandes
- Vendor Managed Order Fulfillment : Exécution des commandes gérée par le fournisseur

- SC Forecast Collaboration : Collaboration sur les prévisions de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Configuration Management : Gestion de la configuration des références produits
- Cross-Dock Handling : Manipulation en transbordement
- SKU Reconciliation : Rapprochement des références produits
- Inbound Dock Capacity : Capacité des quais entrants
- Vendor Managed Sourcing : Approvisionnement géré par le fournisseur
- SKU Yield : Rendement des références produits
- Order Tracking : Suivi des commandes
- SC Digitalization : Digitalisation de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Volume : Volume des références produits
- Cross-Dock Turnaround Time : Temps de rotation en transbordement
- Inbound Freight Consolidation : Consolidation du fret entrant
- SKU Stockout : Rupture de stock des références produits
- Vendor Managed Storage : Stockage géré par le fournisseur
- SC Demand Sensing : Détection de la demande de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Repackaging : Remballage des références produits
- Outbound Dock Capacity : Capacité des quais sortants
- SC Collaboration Technologies : Technologies de collaboration de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Velocity Tracking : Suivi de la vitesse de rotation des références produits
- Cross-Dock Automation : Automatisation du transbordement
- Inbound Dock Synchronization : Synchronisation des quais entrants
- SKU Disposal : Élimination des références produits
- Order Backlog : Retard de commandes
- SC Automation Systems : Systèmes d'automatisation de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- Vendor Managed Disposition : Traitement géré par le fournisseur
- SKU Transportation Mode : Mode de transport des références produits
- Cross-Dock Sorting : Tri en transbordement
- Inbound Dock Utilization : Utilisation des quais entrants
- SKU Shelf Placement : Placement en rayon des références produits
- Order Confirmation : Confirmation de commande
- Vendor Managed Stocking : Approvisionnement géré par le fournisseur
- SC Visibility Platform : Plateforme de visibilité de la chaîne d'approvisionnement

- SKU Consolidation Strategy : Stratégie de consolidation des références produits
- Cross-Dock Synchronization : Synchronisation du transbordement
- Inbound Dock Throughput : Débit des quais entrants
- SKU Traceability System : Système de traçabilité des références produits
- Order Fulfillment Center : Centre d'exécution des commandes
- Vendor Managed Integration : Intégration gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Expiry : Date d'expiration des références produits
- Cross-Dock Workflow : Flux de travail du transbordement
- Inbound Freight Cost : Coût du fret entrant
- SKU Tracking System : Système de suivi des références produits
- Order Invoicing : Facturation des commandes
- Vendor Managed Returns : Retours gérés par le fournisseur
- SC Risk Response : Réponse aux risques de la chaîne d'approvisionnement
- SKU Reorder Level : Niveau de commande des références produits
- Cross-Dock Yard Management : Gestion de cour en transbordement
- Inbound Inspection System : Système d'inspection des marchandises entrantes
- SKU Turnover : Rotation des références produits
- Order Lead Time : Délai de traitement de la commande
- Vendor Managed Technology : Technologie gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Identification : Identification des références produits
- Cross-Dock Lead Time : Délai de transbordement
- Inbound Logistics Management : Gestion de la logistique entrante
- SKU Costing : Coût des références produits
- Order Management System (OMS) : Système de gestion des commandes
- Vendor Managed Demand : Demande gérée par le fournisseur
- SKU Forecasting System : Système de prévision des références produits
- Cross-Dock Yard Operations : Opérations de cour en transbordement
- Inbound Shipment Visibility : Visibilité de l'expédition entrante
- SKU Handling System : Système de manipulation des références produits
- Order Picking : Préparation de commande
- Vendor Managed Compliance : Conformité gérée par le fournisseur
- SC Network Resilience : Résilience du réseau de la chaîne d'approvisionnement

- SKU Velocity Analysis System : Système d'analyse de la vitesse de rotation des références pro
- Cross-Dock Storage : Stockage en transbordement
- Inbound Transportation Management : Gestion du transport entrant