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| **SESSION** | **JUL - AUG 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **4** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DSCM404 SUPPLY CHAIN COST MANAGEMENT** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. What is Cash to Cash Cycle and why is it important? Discuss the various challenges faced in managing cash to cash cycle and what are the strategies to control it.**

**Ans 1.**

**Cash to Cash Cycle and Its Importance**

The Cash to Cash (C2C) Cycle is a key metric in supply chain management that measures the time it takes for a company to convert its investments in inventory and other resources into cash flows from sales. It provides a comprehensive view of the efficiency of working capital management. The formula for the C2C cycle is the sum of the days inventory outstanding (DIO) and days sales outstanding (DSO) minus the days payable outstanding (DPO). Essentially, the cycle tracks the duration between when a company pays its suppliers and

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**2. What is the significance of Non-financial performance measurement and what are the key dimensions of Non-Financial performance measurement? List some of the challenges in Non-Financial performance management.**

**Ans 2.**

**Non-Financial Performance Measurement and Its Key Dimensions**

Non-financial performance measurement refers to evaluating an organization’s success based on metrics that do not involve direct financial indicators. These measurements are vital for capturing broader aspects of business performance, such as customer satisfaction, employee engagement, and sustainability, which are crucial for long-term success.

The significance of non-financial performance measurement lies in its ability to provide

**3. Explain in detail the Eight-step Process of AIM and DRIVE**

**Ans 3.**

**The Eight-Step Process of AIM and DRIVE**

The AIM and DRIVE methodology is a structured approach designed to enhance business processes, solve problems, and improve overall performance in organizational settings. AIM stands for Analyze, Identify, and Manage, while DRIVE represents Define, Review, Identify, Verify, and Execute. Together, these steps create a comprehensive framework for identifying inefficiencies and implementing practical solutions.

**The AIM Process**

The AIM process focuses on understanding and managing organizational problems or

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. Discuss the different types of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Costs of any supply chain. What are the key challenges and considerations in implementing allocation-based systems for cost measurement within the supply chain? 7+3**

**Ans 4.**

**Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Costs in Supply Chains**

In supply chain management, understanding and categorizing costs is essential for optimizing operations and improving profitability. Costs are typically classified into primary, secondary, and tertiary categories, each representing different aspects of the supply chain.

**Primary Costs**

Primary costs refer to the direct costs incurred in the production or procurement of goods and services. These are closely tied to the core operations of the supply chain and include:

* **Raw Material Costs**: Expenses for acquiring the raw materials necessary for

**5. How can organisations effectively select key cost drivers within their supply chain and manage their overall cost structure**

**Ans 5.**

**Effective Selection of Key Cost Drivers in Supply Chain Management**

Cost drivers are the specific factors that significantly influence the costs within a supply chain. Identifying and managing these drivers is crucial for organizations to optimize their cost structures, improve efficiency, and maintain competitiveness. Effective selection of key cost drivers requires a systematic approach that considers the unique dynamics of the supply chain and aligns with organizational goals.

**Understanding Cost Drivers**

Supply chain cost factors include procurement, production, transportation, inventory

**6. Discuss some of the constraints in Supply Chain Management and what impact do they have on overall SCM?**

**Ans 6.**

**Constraints in Supply Chain Management and Their Impact**

Supply chain management (SCM) involves the coordination of various processes, including procurement, production, logistics, and distribution, to ensure the smooth flow of goods and services. There are various restrictions that can inhibit SCM, including higher costs, delays, and worse customer satisfaction. To reduce risks and optimise supply chain performance, you must understand these limits and their effects.

**Key Constraints in Supply Chain Management**

1. **Demand Uncertainty**: Demand unpredictability is a major SCM restriction. Demand