

Supply Chains

¹ C R O			² S S E			³ D		
			H			I		
			R			S		
⁴ V I S A B				¹ I L I		⁵ T Y		⁵ S
			N			R	⁶ J U S T	
			K			I	O	
⁷ L E		⁷ A D			B	⁸ P	C	
			G			U	R	K
			E			T	⁹ V E N D O R	
				I	D	O	U	
			¹⁰ P R O C U R		¹¹ E M E N T			S
			N	C	L			¹² S
				T	E			A
				I	C			F
				¹³ O U T S O U	¹⁴ R S		E	
				N	R	A	T	Y
				O	M	D	I	
			¹⁶ S	N	A	I		
			¹⁷ L O G I S T I C S		C	S	O	
			U		C	S		
			R					
			C					
			I					
¹⁸ D E M A			¹⁸ N D					
			G					

Across

1. Products that are crossed-docked spend little or no time in warehouses as they are delivered via truck to a dock at a warehouse then unloaded and put on other trucks bound for retail outlets.
4. Supply Chain Visibility is sharing more than just basic transaction information, companies can see how well operations are proceeding, how products are flowing through the chain.
6. Just-in-time inventory is used to lower the amount of inventory and still maintain the stock they need to satisfy customers.
7. Lead time is the amount of time it takes for a customer to receive a good or service once it has been ordered.
9. vendor-managed inventory contracting with suppliers to ship inventory as it is needed.
10. procurement is the process of actually purchasing those goods and services.
13. If a firm can find a company that can add more value than it can to a function, it will often outsource the task to that company.
17. logistics refers to the physical flow of materials in the supply chain.
18. demand planning is the process of estimating how much of a good or service customers will buy from you.

Down

2. shrinkage is a term used to describe a reduction or loss in inventory due to shoplifting, employee theft, paperwork errors, or supplier fraud (Waters, 2009).
3. A distribution center is a warehouse or storage facility where the emphasis is on processing and moving goods on to wholesalers, retailers, or consumers.
5. stockouts occur when you run out of a product a customer wants to buy.
8. production scheduling is the management of the resources, events, and processes need to create an offering.
11. electronic product code (EPC) similar to a barcode, only better, because the number on it is truly unique.
12. safety stock is backup inventory that serves as a buffer in case the demand for a product surges or the supply of it drops off for some reason.
14. radio-frequency identification (RFID) tag emits radio signals that can record and track a shipment as it comes in and out of a facility.
15. mass customization is a term used for systems that can allow customers to have products/services tailored to their preferences.
16. sourcing is the process of evaluating and hiring individual businesses to supply goods and services to your business.