

Prihodnost logistike in logista

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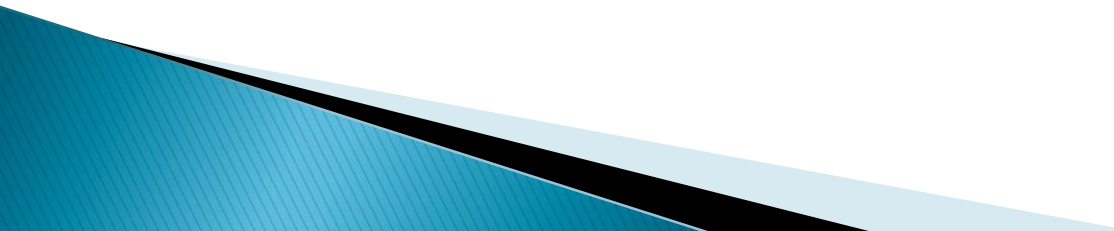
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Če želimo govoriti o prihodnosti,
moramo najprej poznati preteklost
in trenutno stanje...



Plan:

- ▶ Pregled nekaterih zanimivosti na področju logistike
 - ▶ Pregled kompetenc potrebnih za opravljanje dela na področju logistike
 - ▶ Prihodnost logistike
- 

Nekaj zanimivosti...

Ali ste vedeli,

...da s pomočjo logistike vsako leto dostavimo toliko piva, da bi z lahkoto napolnili stadion Wembley v Veliki Britaniji?

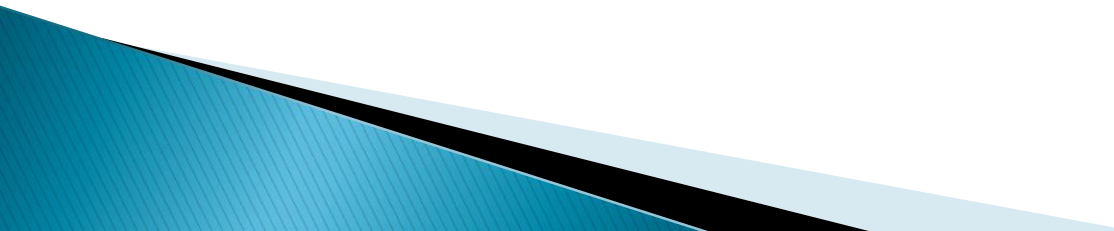
...da je po svetu s pomočjo logistike vsako leto dostavljena takšna količina mleka, da bi z njim lahko napolnili 16.000 olimpijskih bazenov?

...da največji tovorni vagon lahko prevaža težo 300 ton materiala, kar je teža 43 slonov?

...da je za vsak tovornjak, ki dostavi blago v supermarkete/trgovine potrebnih 400 avtomobilov, da potem dostavimo blago do naših domov?

Poglejmo še nekatere zanimivosti:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c2eLxEF8SYQ>



Še nekatere zanimivosti



For many logistics is as simple as the movement of goods from one place to another. For business it is a trillion dollar industry, which can be vital in staying ahead of your competitors.

INTERESTING FACTS



Industry comprises of **shipping, warehousing, courier** and road/rail and air freight.



Research indicates that global market value of logistics has surpassed \$4 trillion, which equates to 10% of global GDP.



Transportation sector is fastest growing sector. **7% increase** each year since 2011.



Transport sector alone expected to generate **\$3.8 trillion** in revenue in 2016.



United States currently accounts for over 42% of global transportation services sector.



Emerging markets such as **China and India** are expected to have increasing influence in global logistics in coming years.



Predicted that U.S. alone will have **1.1 million logistics job openings** between 2013 and 2016.

METHODS OF TRANSPORT



AIR FREIGHT

GLOBAL VALUE: OVER \$70 BILLION



After a downturn during 2008 and 2013, world air freight is expected to average 4.8% annual growth.



Intra-Asia is forecast to grow faster than any other world market, at an average of 6.5% annually.



Air transport is used to carry 72% of all cargo between Europe and Asia.



Used to carry 48% of cargo between Europe and North America.



World freighter fleet expected to grow from 1,660 planes in 2013, to 2,730 by 2033.



Airlines based in Europe, Asia and North America account for over 90% of total air freight.



Air freight accounts for 1% of world trade when measured in tonnage, but 35% when measured in value.



SEA FREIGHT

GLOBAL VALUE: OVER \$54 BILLION



Measured in weight of goods transported, the maritime industry is larger than the cargo industry.



In 2013, 9.5 billion tonnes were carried across the sea, in comparison with 42 million tonnes in the air.



80% of world trade consists of raw materials and bulk items which are not usually time sensitive, making sea shipping the best option.



Due to economic downturn, it is estimated that the world's top 20 container companies had combined losses of \$6.5 million between 2008 and 2013.

Še nekatere zanimivosti...



ROAD FREIGHT

GLOBAL VALUE: OVER \$2 TRILLION



Road transport carries over **8 billion tonnes-kilometres** of goods per year globally.



In modern economies, **85%** of road freight tonnage is carried over distances of **150km or less**, for which there is no economically viable alternative.



Road freight **growth is highest** in Eastern Europe.



Provides directly related jobs for over **6.5 million** people in the EU and over **9 million** in the USA.

TOP 10 GLOBAL LOGISTICS PERFORMERS RANKED ON



Quality of transport infrastructure.



Efficiency of **clearance** process.



Ease of arranging **competitively priced** shipments.



Competence and quality of logistics services.



Ability to **track** shipments.



Timeliness of shipments.



1 Germany

2 Holland

3 Belgium

4 UK

5 Singapore

6 Sweden

7 Norway

8 Luxembourg

9 United States

10 Japan

Še nekatere zanimivosti...



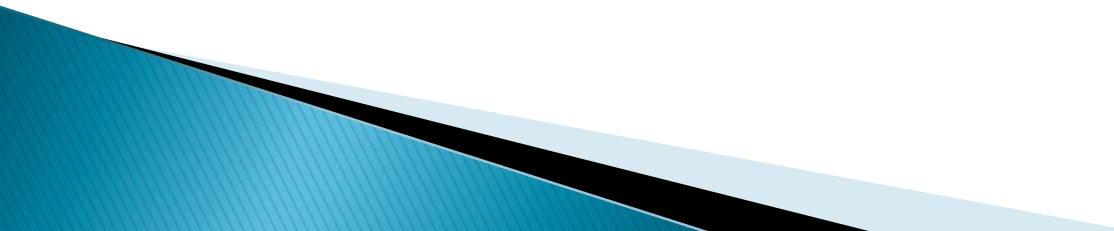
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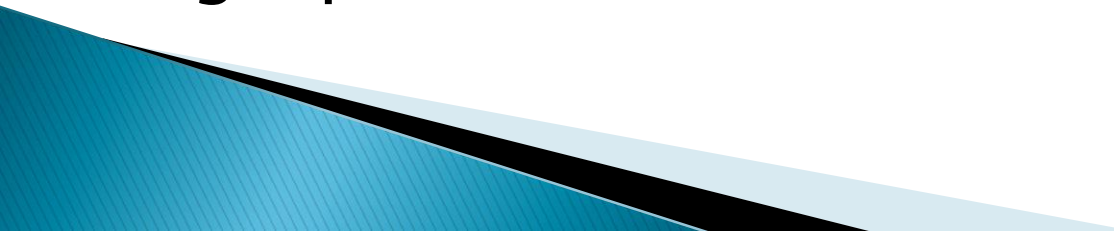
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Kakšne kompetence potrebuje nekdo, ki dela na področju logistike?

- ▶ Če kompetence definiramo kot znanje, spretnosti in sposobnosti, ki jih posameznik potrebuje za opravljanje dela, potem lahko ugotovimo...
 - ▶ ... da se za področje logistike kompetenčni profili in modeli šele oblikujejo.
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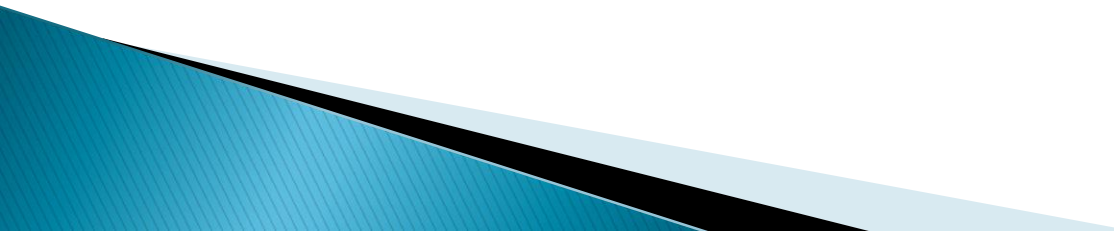
Ker enotnih popisov kompetenc, znanj, spretnosti in sposobnosti na področju logistike v Sloveniji ni, bomo predstavili raziskave:

- ▶ Novalog,
 - ▶ jih povezali s stališči Evropskega združenja za logistiko (ELA– European Logistics Association),
 - ▶ jih nadgradili z nekaterimi raziskavami opravljenih na različnih panogah slovenskega gospodarstva.
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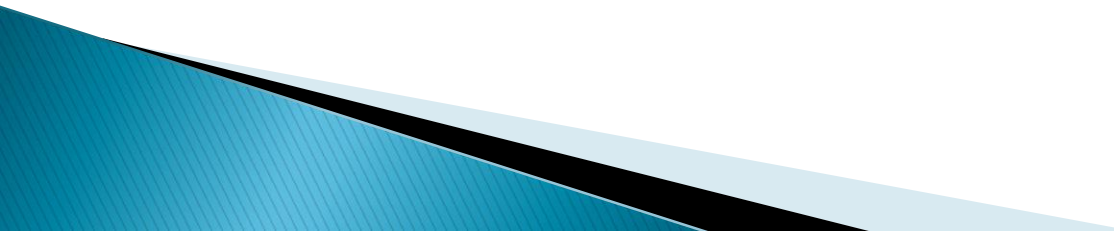
Novalog projekt iz leta 2004 je za tiste, ki delajo na področju skladiščenja zapisal naslednje potrebne kompetence:

- ▶ poznavanje tehnik in tehnologij natovarjanja in raztovarjanja
 - ▶ sposobnost komuniciranja z vozniki (tudi v tujih jezikih),
 - ▶ poznavanje izdelkov in njihove specifičnosti pri skladiščenju,
 - ▶ ustrezno ravnanje z blagom,
 - ▶ ozaveščenost o varnosti pri delu, poznavanje higienskih standardov in varnostnih pravil,
 - ▶ sposobnost reševanja konfliktov.
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Novalog projekt iz leta 2004 je za tiste, ki delajo na področju vodenja ali managementa skladiščenja zapisal naslednje potrebne kompetence:

- ▶ sposobnost pregleda celotnega logističnega procesa,
 - ▶ sposobnost razumevanja logistike in prepoznavanje njenega potenciala v organizaciji,
 - ▶ sposobnost analiziranja in optimiziranja obstoječih sistemov v logistiki,
 - ▶ sposobnost ustreznega komuniciranja s partnerji v oskrbovalni verigi,
 - ▶ sposobnost uporabe ustreznih informacijsko komunikacijskih dejavnosti,
 - ▶ usmerjenost k strankam,
 - ▶ sposobnost dela z večjim številom podatkov,
 - ▶ sposobnost spremljanja in prikazovanja ključnih kazalcev uspešnosti,
 - ▶ sposobnost opravljanja stroškovnih analiz,
 - ▶ poznavanje pravnega področja vezanega na področje logistike,
 - ▶ sposobnost ustreznega časovnega planiranja.
- 

Novalog projekt iz leta 2004 je zaradi različnost delovnih področij v logistiki dodal še naslednje predvidene potrebne kompetence:

- ▶ sposobnost pogajanja z zunanjimi ponudniki storitev,
 - ▶ sposobnost vodenja, uvajanja inovacij, motiviranja posameznikov,
 - ▶ sposobnost projektne dela,
 - ▶ sposobnost obvladovanja procesov, ki potekajo na področju logistike,
 - ▶ sposobnost izvajanja nadzorov in predlaganja izboljšav.
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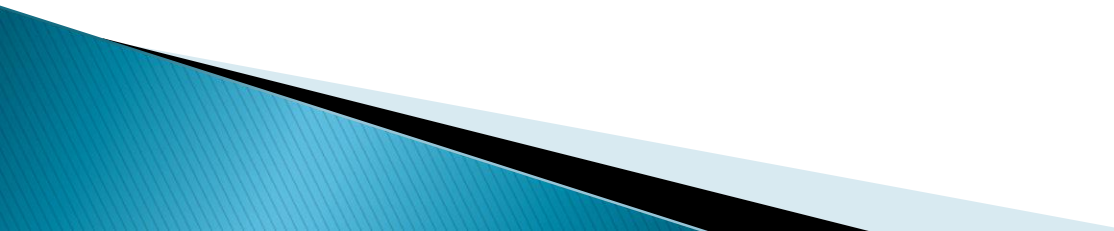
Raziskave v Sloveniji

- ▶ Pri poučevanju pričakovanih kompetenc strokovnjaka logistike avtorica raziskave Kneževič (2010, str. 36) ugotavlja, da »slovenska podjetja med pričakovanimi kompetencami strokovnjaka logistike dajejo prednost lastnostim in sposobnostim, pred strokovnimi znanji in veščinami.
- ▶ Slovenska podjetja v prvi vrsti pričakujejo od strokovnjaka logistike, da bo pri delu **natančen, da bo zavzet za delo, da bo komunikativen tako s sodelavci kot poslovnimi partnerji in da bo zanesljiv pri opravljanju svojega dela.**“

- ▶ „Prav tako pričakujejo od strokovnjaka logistike, da bo
 - sposoben prepoznati, analizirati in rešiti logistični problem,
 - imel sposobnosti projektne dela in
 - uvajanja inovacij ter
 - da bo sposoben delati v timu, voditi posameznike in skupine, reševati konflikte in se pogajati,
 - sposoben oblikovati časovno dosegljive cilje,
 - analizirati stroške ter delati z velikim podatkovnimi bazami ter
 - da bo sposoben svetovati tako vodstvu organizacije kot naročnikom in sodelavcem.«(Knežević, 2010, str. 36)

- ▶ Prav tako avtorica (Kneževič, 2010, str. 37) ugotavlja, da slovenska podjetja pričakujejo od strokovnjaka logistike kompetence vezane na strokovna znanja in veščine kamor na primer sodijo:
- ▶ poznavanje oskrbne verige,
- ▶ poznavanje in obvladovanje logističnih procesov,
- ▶ poznavanje standardnih strokovnih metod in postopkov,
- ▶ poznavanje informacijske tehnologije,
- ▶ poznavanje različnih logističnih tehnologij (RFID, črtna koda,...),
- ▶ znanje vsaj enega tujega jezika,
- ▶ poznavanje pravnih predpisov s področja logistike,
- ▶ znanje s področja obvladovanja stroškov,
- ▶ znanja s področja optimizacije logističnih procesov,
- ▶ pogajalske veščine,
- ▶ priprava različnih poročil,
- ▶ priprava in izvedba različnih predstavitev,
- ▶ planiranje dela in procesov,
- ▶ organiziranje dela in procesov,
- ▶ nadziranje dela in procesov,
- ▶ ocenjevanje dela in procesov,
- ▶ znanja o oblikovanju in razvoju kariere.

- ▶ Kukovič (2011, str. 34–35) v raziskavi kompetenc strokovnjaka logistike v **trgovinski dejavnosti** ugotavlja:
 - da so zaposleni na področju logistike večino svojih kompetenc pridobili z izkušnjami na delovnem mestu ter da se dodatno izobražujejo na področju logistike na pobudo organizacij.
 - Hkrati ugotavlja tudi, da tiste kompetence, ki jih zaposleni na področju logistike smatrajo kot pomembne, so tudi visoko uporabljene na delovnem mestu.
 - Na koncu pa avtor ugotovi še, da med smerjo izobrazbe in oceno pomembnosti kompetenc ne obstajajo bistvene razlike.

- ▶ Virtič (2011, str. 35) v raziskavi o kompetencah strokovnjaka logistike v **transportnem sektorju** ugotavlja:
 - da strokovnjaki logistike v transportni dejavnosti pri svojem delu uporabljajo splošne kompetence in delovno specifične kompetence.
 - Hkrati ugotavlja, da so strokovnjaki logistike v transportni dejavnosti svoje kompetence v večji meri pridobili z izkušnjami pri delu kot z izobraževanjem.
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Prihodnost

- ▶ Zagotovo lahko na svetovnem nivoju o logistiki govorimo kot o panogi, ki ima velik potencial za razvoj v prihodnosti,
- ▶ zato veljajo tudi poklici v njej za zelo perspektivne.

Following are the top 10 reasons to consider a career in logistics (Digital Supply Chain):

1. New opportunities are opening in logistics.

- ▶ As the global economy has expanded, logistics has become increasingly important. Outsourcing has provided new challenges and new opportunities in logistics. Estimates provided by the U.S. Department of Labor show that logistics jobs will increase in number by 25.5 percent from 2010 to 2020. This estimate means that an additional 27,800 jobs will have been created in this timespan.

2. Careers in logistics are paying more than ever.

- ▶ In 2002, the average salary of logisticians was \$53,000. Today, the median annual earnings of logisticians is nearly \$74,000. Although the salary distribution for the lowest 10 percent was \$43,500 in 2010, the top 10 percent were earning over \$108,000 per year. The top market for logisticians in the U.S. is Bellingham, WA, where the average annual salary is \$96,740.

3. Jobs are available in logistics for people of all education levels.

- ▶ Logistics may seem like a complicated job that requires an advanced degree, but this depends on which facet of logistics you enter. Truck drivers, warehouse workers and forklift operators are all part of the logistics team, but they are organized and directed by mid-level managers and experienced logistics executives.

4. Advancement opportunities in logistics are plentiful.

- ▶ Because logistics has so many facets and levels, opportunities for advancement are always available. In addition, the logistics industry tends to promote and train low-level employees to high-level positions rather than hire from the outside. Promotions are commonplace, and the hardest working and most innovative individuals can advance quickly.

5. Logistics training can be provided by the U.S. government.

- ▶ Many people who enter the field of logistics do so after serving in the U.S. military. Logistics operations are extremely important in the armed forces, and getting positions in supply chain management is rarely a problem. The practical experience provided by four years of military service is often enough for a mid-level logistics position in a civilian organization.

6. Logistics careers can be started anywhere.

- ▶ Unlike some careers that require you to relocate to a specific area or region, careers in logistics can begin anywhere. Nearly every company and organization has a need for logistics workers and managers. However, a few locations are known as hotspots of logistics activity, including Los Angeles and Chicago.

7. Logistics careers are rarely boring.

- ▶ The word boredom is not in the vocabularies of most people with careers in logistics. The sheer variety of work always keeps the job interesting, and crossover may occur when one facet is slow but another is bustling. In addition, many companies specializing in logistics deal with a wide variety of materials and goods.

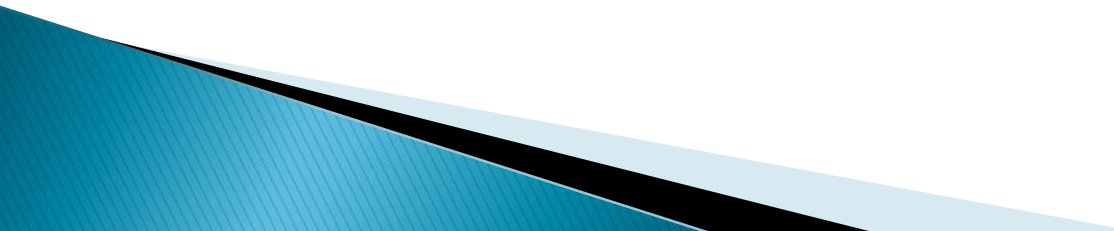
8. Opportunities for women are expanding in logistics.

- ▶ Logistics careers have traditionally been held by men, but women are becoming increasingly involved at all levels. Many women hold top positions in logistics companies and logistics departments.

9. Logistics is a stepping stone into the field of international business.

- ▶ Many people who begin a career in logistics find that they quickly gain enough experience with international business to develop new skills or open new opportunities. Learning a second language is much easier when you are working with people who speak that language. In addition, it may be possible to relocate to other countries temporarily or permanently.

10. People working in logistics develop fraternal relationships.

- ▶ People who have a career in logistics cite their coworkers as one of its great advantages. Logistics can be a demanding field, and those working in it develop a high level of pride in their jobs.
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Preglednica perspektivnih poklicev v EU do leta 2020

Poklic	Letna plača začetnika v €	Plača po 10 letih dela v €
<u>medicinska sestra</u>	23.000	30.000
<u>zdravnik</u>	39.250	53.590
<u>menedžer</u> v bolnišnici	39.250	120.000
<u>tržni raziskovalec</u>	31.000	37.000 (po 3 letih)
<u>strokovnjak oglaševanja</u>	25.000	60.000
<u>pravni svetovalec</u>	27.000	77.000
<u>špediter</u>	32.000	50.000
skladiščnik	25.000	33.000
<u>diplomirani logistik</u>	38.000	62.000
<u>elektroinženir</u>	40.000	56.000

Vir: Švicarski
raziskovalni inštitut
Prognos; objavljeno v
nemškem tedniku Focus.
[http://filternet.si/pd/clanki
/poklici-prihodnosti/](http://filternet.si/pd/clanki/poklici-prihodnosti/)

Prihodnost sveta– prihodnost logistike

- ▶ Do leta 2030 naj bi bilo po nekaterih projekcijah kar 2/3 blaga proizvedenega na drugih območjih kot bo potem potrošeno. To predstavlja za logistiko eksponentno rast vseh dejavnosti povezanih z njo.
- ▶ Prihodnost je zagotovo tudi v povezovanju in medsebojnemu sodelovanju.
- ▶ DHL–ov pregled petih scenarijev sveta in logistike v letu 2050
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VE0IPTfsBol>

► Hvala za pozornost!